

CHESSPROBLEMS.CA BULLETIN

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White Starts
[Charcoal drawing with gouache painting, ©Elke Rehder, <http://www.elke-rehder.de>. Reproduced with permission.]

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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.

2017 Judge:

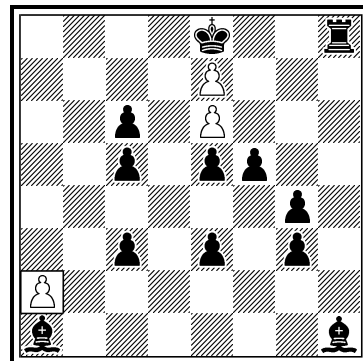
Paz Einat (ISR)

2017 Tourney Participants:

1. Alberto Armeni (ITA)
2. György Bakcsi (HUN)
3. Ivan Bryukhanov (UKR)
4. János Csák (HUN)
5. Oleg Diatlov (UKR)
6. Jean-Christian Galli (FRA)
7. Ján Golha (SVK)
8. Emil Klemanič (SVK)
9. Vladimír Kočí (CZE)
10. Branko Koludrović (HRV)
11. Sébastien Luce (FRA)
12. Karol Mlynka (SVK)
13. Paul Răican (ROU)
14. Manfred Rittirsch (DEU)
15. Ivan Skoba (CZE)
16. George P. Sphicas (USA)
17. Adrian Sturisteanu (CAN)
18. Jaroslav Štůň (SVK)
19. Pierre Tritten (FRA)
20. Arno Tüngler (DEU)

T335

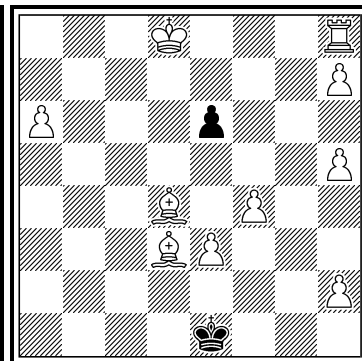
Sébastien Luce



ser=- 27 C+ (3+12)
Royal ♠ a2

T336

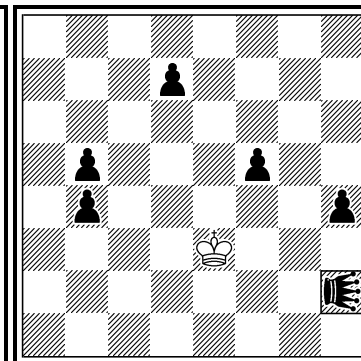
Vladimír Kočí



ser-h# 7 C+ (10+2)
b) ♠d8→e5

T337

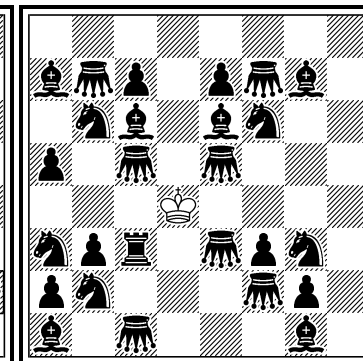
Karol Mlynka



ser-# 10 C+ (1+6)
b) ♠b4→c5
♠ = Royal Locust

T338

Karol Mlynka



ser=- 34 C+ (1+26)
♠ = Grasshopper

T335 (Sébastien Luce):

1.rPa2-a4 2.rPa4-a5 3.rPa5-a6 4.rPa6-a7 5.rPa7-a8=rS 6.rSa8-b6 7.rSb6-c4 8.rSc4×e5 9.rSe5-g6 10.rSg6×h8 11.rSh8-g6 12.rSg6-h4 13.rSh4×f5 14.rSf5×e3 15.rSe3-c2 16.rSc2×a1 17.rSa1-b3 18.rSb3×c5 19.rSc5-a4 20.rSa4×c3 21.rSc3-e2 22.rSe2×g3 23.rSg3×h1 24.rSh1-f2 25.rSf2×g4 26.rSg4-e5 27.rSe5×c6 =

T336 (Vladimír Kočí):

a) 1.Ke1-d2 2.Kd2×d3 3.Kd3-c4 4.Kc4-b5 5.Kb5×a6 6.Ka6-b7 7.Kb7-a8 Kd8-c7 #
b) 1.Ke1-f2 2.Kf2-f3 3.Kf3-g4 4.Kg4×h5 5.Kh5-h6 6.Kh6-g7 7.Kg7×h8 Ke5×e6 #

T337 (Karol Mlynka):

a) 1.Ke3-d4 2.Kd4-c5 3.Kc5-b6 4.Kb6-b7 5.Kb7-c8 6.Kc8×d7 7.Kd7-e6 8.Ke6×f5 9.Kf5-g4 10.Kg4-h3 #
b) 1.Ke3-d3 2.Kd3-c3 3.Kc3-b3 4.Kb3-a2 5.Ka2-b1 6.Kb1-c1 7.Kc1-d1 8.Kd1-e1 9.Ke1-f1 10.Kf1-g1 #

T338 (Karol Mlynka):

1.Kd4×c3 2.Kc3-d2 3.Kd2×e3 4.Ke3-d4 5.Kd4×c5 6.Kc5×c6 7.Kc6-c5 8.Kc5-d4 9.Kd4-e3 10.Ke3×f3 11.Kf3×g2 12.Kg2×g1 13.Kg1×f2 14.Kf2×g3 15.Kg3-f4 16.Kf4×e5 17.Ke5×e6 18.Ke6×e7 19.Ke7×f7 20.Kf7×g7 21.Kg7×f6 22.Kf6-e7 23.Ke7-d8 24.Kd8×c7 25.Kc7×b7 26.Kb7×a7 27.Ka7×b6 28.Kb6×a5 29.Ka5-b4 30.Kb4×b3 31.Kb3×a2 32.Ka2×a1 33.Ka1×b2 34.Kb2×a3 =

ORIGINALS

T337: Royal mates by Rex Solus – “One man show”. Kindergarten miniature. (Author)

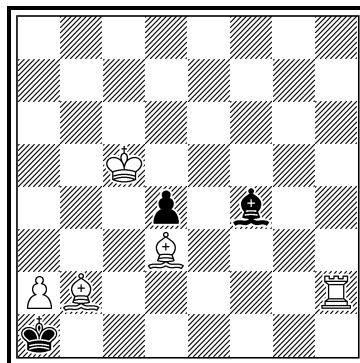
T338: Triangles by the white Rex Solus, with switchbacks. (Author)

T339: ♗ at d4 can be replaced by ♘ and the solution remains unchanged. (Author)

T341: Minor promotion, a triple maneuver of the black knight and king for passage along the diagonal and an additional minor promotion. (Author)

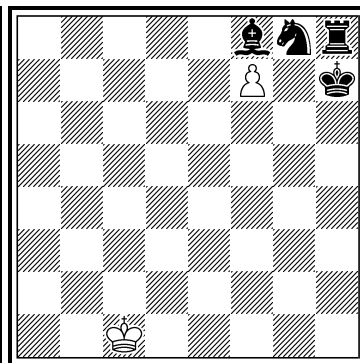
T342: Two black Excelsiors. (Author)

T339
Ivan Skoba



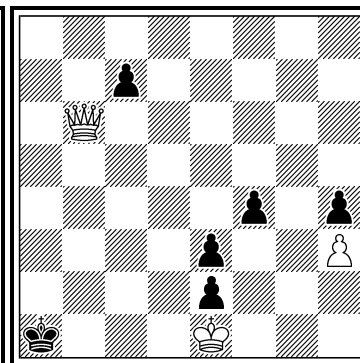
ser-h= 15 C+ (5+3)
Circe Volcanic

T340
Ivan Skoba
Ján Golha



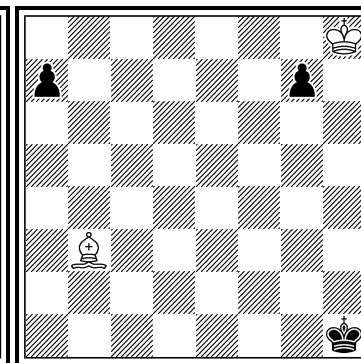
pser-h= 9 C+ (2+4)
Circe Volcanic

T341
Oleg Diatlov



ser-h# 23

T342
Oleg Diatlov



(3+6) ser-h# 12 C+ (2+3)

T339 (Ivan Skoba):

1. Ka1×a2[+wPa2→v] 2. Bf4-c1 3. Bc1×b2[+wBc1] 4. Ka2-a1[+wPa2] 5. Bb2×c1[+wBc1→v] 6. Bc1-f4[+wBc1] 7. Bf4×h2[+wRa1→v] 8. Bh2-f4 9. Bf4×c1[+wBc1→v] 10. Ka1-b2[+wRa1] 11. Kb2-c3 12. Kc3-d2 13. Kd2-d1 14. Bc1-b2[+wBc1] 15. Bb2×a1[+wRa1→v] Bc1-d2 =

T340 (Ivan Skoba, Ján Golha):

1. Bf8-a3+ Kc1-d2 2. Ba3-b4+ Kd2-e3 3. Bb4-c5+ Ke3-f4 4. Bc5-d6+ Kf4-f5 5. Sg8-h6+ Kf5-f6 6. Rh8-f8 7. Bd6-e7+ Kf6×e7[+bBf8→v] 8. Sh6-g8+ f7×g8=B[+bSg8→v]+ 9. Kh7-h8 Ke7×f8[+bRh8→v] =

T341 (Oleg Diatlov):

1. c7-c5 5. c2-c1=S 6. Sc1-b3 8. Kb2-c3 9. Sb3-c5 11. Kd4-e5 12. Sc5-e6 14. Kf6-g7 16. Sg5×h3 17. Sh3-g1 20. h2-h1=R 22. Rh8-g8 23. Kg7-h8 Qb6-h6 #

T342 (Oleg Diatlov):

1. a7-a5 5. a2-a1=B 7. Be5-h2 12. g2-g1=B Bb3-d5 #

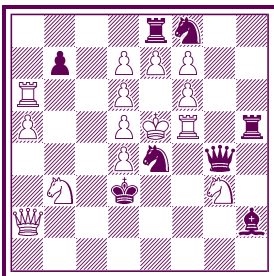
ORIGINALS

T343: AUW with no captures. (Author)

T344: Task: Four promotions to B, all on one square. Done with the stipulation ser-s= (see below), but probably for the first time with the stipulation ser-s#. (Author)

The promotion task of 4Bs on one square in ser-s= was part of 8B promotions in the great masterpiece by Maslar, P1237443 in PDB:

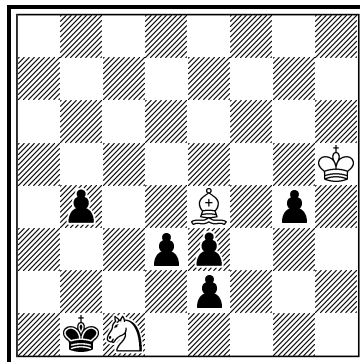
5722vv
Zdravko Maslar
feenschach 1989
1st Prize



ser-s= 34 C+ (14+8)

1.d8=B 2.d7 3.d6 4.d5 5.Sd4 6.Se6 7.e×f8=B
 8.Bh6 9.f8=B 10.f7 11.Bh4 12.d8=B 13.d7 14.d6
 15.Kd5 16.Sg5 17.Sh7 18.Bdg5 19.d8=B 20.d7
 21.Tg6 22.a6 23.a×b7 24.b8=B 25.Bbe5 26.Bh8
 27.Bfg7 28.f8=B 29.Rf7 30.Bdf6 31.d8=B
 32.Bde7 33.Ke5 34.Qc4+ K×c4 = This includes
 4B promotions on d8.

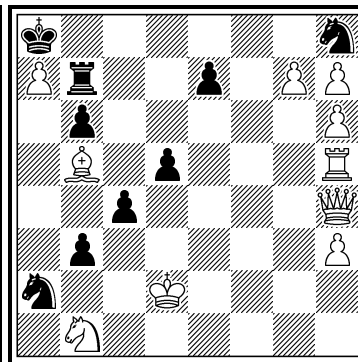
T343
George P. Sphicas



ser-h= 17

C+ (3+6)

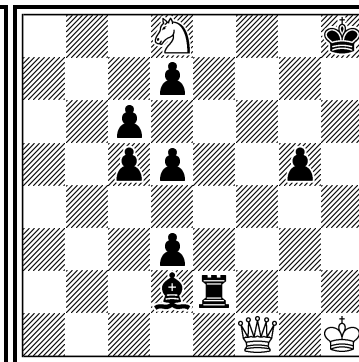
T344
George P. Sphicas



ser-s# 23

(10+9)

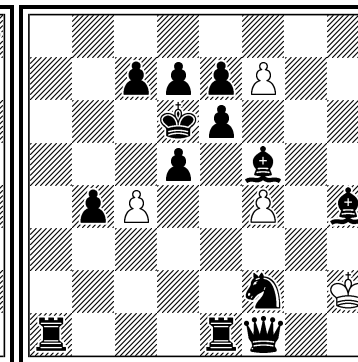
T345
Alberto Armeni



psers-s= 10

Anti-Circe

T346
Alberto Armeni



ser-s= 12

Anti-Circe

C+ (4+13)

T343 (George P. Sphicas):

1.e1=R 3.Rb2 5.e1=S 6.Sc2 8.d1=B 10.Bc4 13.g1=Q 15.Qa1 16.Ba2 17.b3 Se2 =

T344 (George P. Sphicas):

1.g×h8=B 2.Ba1 3.h8=B 4.h7 6.R×b6 7.Bc6 8.R×b3 11.K×a2 12.hBb2 13.h8=B 14.hBc3 15.Qd4 20.h8=B
 22.hB×e7 23.eBa3 c×b3 #

T345 (Alberto Armeni):

1.Kh1-g1 2.Sd8-f7 3.Sf7-h6 4.Sh6-g8 5.Qf1-f8 6.Kg1-f2 7.Kf2-e3 8.Ke3-d4 9.Qf8-h6+ Kh8×g8[bKg8→e8]
 10.Qh6-f8+ Ke8×f8[bKf8→e8] =

T346 (Alberto Armeni):

1.f7-f8=R 2.Kh2-g3 3.Kg3-f3 4.Rf8-h8 5.Kf3-e3 6.Ke3-d4 7.Rh8-e8 8.Kd4-c5 9.Kc5-b5 10.Re8-h8 11.Kb5-a5
 12.c4-c5+ Kd6-c6 =

ORIGINALS

T347: Five promotions to R, all on one square. (Author)

T348: Three all-uncapture solutions in a 4-unmover. (Author)

T349: Same position as T320, but different stipulation and reduced number of fairy conditions. (Author)

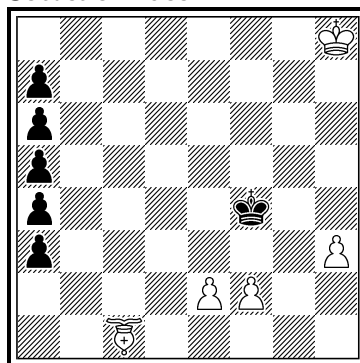
T350: With ♘e7 instead of ♙e7, the solution would be evident: 1. ♖e4-e3 2. ♜f4-e4 3. ♗e3-f4 4. ♝e4-e3 5. ♞e5-e4 6. ♚f4-e5 7. ♞f5-f4 8. ♞f6-f5 9. ♘e7-f6 ♘d6×f7 #. In solution, ♙e7 promotes to ♘ and then returns back to e7...

Symbolic problem ("number one").

Zlín (Czech Republic), July 29, 2017. (Author)

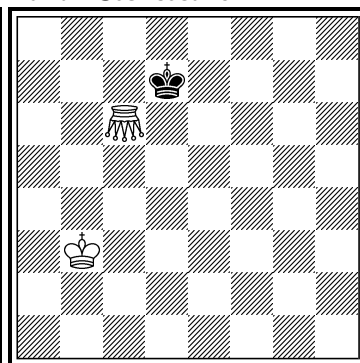
Happy Birthday, Václav!

T347
Sébastien Luce



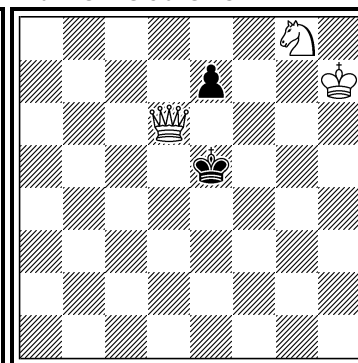
ser-h# 29
♞ = Bishophopper

T348
Adrian Storisteanu



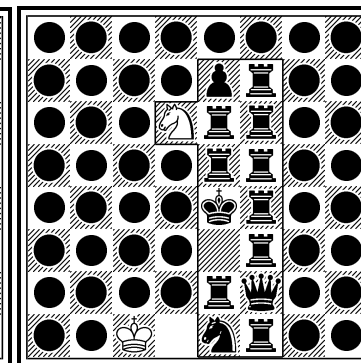
(5+6) -4w & !=1
♞ = Grasshopper
3 Solutions

T349
Branko Koludrović



(2+1) ser-hsZe7 55
Black Minimummer

T350
Ivan Skoba
dedicated to Václav Kotěšovec



ser-h# 61
C+ (2+13)
● = Hole

T347 (Sébastien Luce):

2.a1=R 3.Ra3 4.Rf3 7.a1=R 8.Ra4 9.Re4 13.a1=R 14.Ra5 15.Rg5 20.a1=R 21.Raa5 22.Raf5 27.a1=R 28.Raa5 29.Rae5 e3 #

T348 (Adrian Storisteanu):

I) -1.Kb4×Bb3 -2.Kc5×Gb4 -3.Kd4×Sc5 -4.Kd5×Bd4 & 1.Gc6-c4 !=
II) -1.Kc3×Bb3 -2.Kb4×Gc3 -3.Kc5×Rb4 -4.Gc4×Sc6 & 1.Gc4-a2 !=
III) -1.Kb2×Gb3 -2.Kc3×Gb2 -3.Kd2×Rc3 -4.Kc1×Gd2 & 1.Gc6-c2 !=

T349 (Branko Koludrović):

1.Ke5-f5 2.e7-e6 3.e6-e5 4.e5-e4 5.e4-e3 6.e3-e2 7.e2-e1=R 8.Re1-e2 9.Re2-e3 10.Re3-e4 11.Re4-e5 12.Kf5-f4 13.Kf4-e4 14.Re5-d5 15.Ke4-d4 16.Kd4-c4 17.Rd5-c5 18.Kc4-b4 19.Kb4-b5 20.Rc5-c6 21.Kb5-b6 22.Kb6-b7 23.Rc6-b6 24.Rb6-a6 25.Ra6-a7 26.Ra7-a8 27.Ra8-b8 28.Rb8-c8 29.Rc8-d8 30.Rd8-e8 31.Re8-f8 32.Rf8×g8 33.Rg8-f8 34.Rf8-e8 35.Re8-d8 36.Rd8-c8 37.Rc8-b8 38.Rb8-a8 39.Ra8-a7 40.Ra7-a6 41.Ra6-b6 42.Rb6-c6 43.Kb7-b6 44.Kb6-b5 45.Rc6-c5 46.Kb5-b4 47.Kb4-c4 48.Rc5-d5 49.Kc4-d4 50.Kd4-e4 51.Rd5-e5 52.Ke4-f4 53.Kf4-f5 54.Re5-e6 55.Kf5-f6 ♘d6-f4+ Kf6-e7 z

T350 (Ivan Skoba):

1.Ke4-e3 2.Re5-e4 3.Re6-e5 4.e7-e6 5.Rf7-e7 6.Rf6-f7 7.Rf5-f6 8.Re5-f5 9.e6-e5 10.Rf6-e6 11.Rf5-f6 12.Rf4-f5 13.Re4-f4 14.e5-e4 15.Rf5-e5 16.Rf4-f5 17.Rf3-f4 18.Qf2-f3 19.Re2-f2 20.Ke3-e2 21.e4-e3 22.Qf3-e4 23.Rf2-f3 24.Rf1-f2 25.Ke2-f1 26.e3-e2 27.Rf3-e3 28.Se1-f3 29.e2-e1=B 30.Rf2-e2 31.Be1-f2 32.Sf3-e1 33.Re3-f3 34.Bf2-e3 35.Re2-f2 36.Kf1-e2 37.Rf2-f1 38.Rf3-f2 39.Rf4-f3 40.Be3-f4 41.Ke2-e3 42.Rf2-e2 43.Rf3-f2 44.Qe4-f3 45.Re5-e4 46.Bf4-e5 47.Rf5-f4 48.Rf6-f5 49.Be5-f6 50.Re6-e5 51.Re7-e6 52.Bf6-e7 53.Rf5-f6 54.Rf4-f5 55.Ke3-f4 56.Re4-e3 57.Re5-e4 58.Kf4-e5 59.Rf5-f4 60.Rf6-f5 61.Be7-f6 ♘d6×f7 #

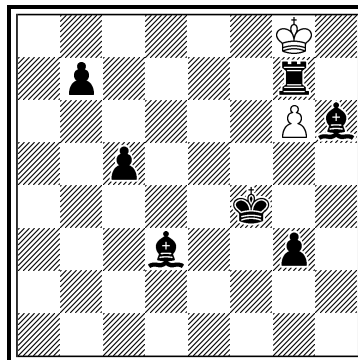
HC185: Move-length record for 9 units with this stipulation and condition. (Authors)

HC186: Move-length record for 7 units with this stipulation and condition. (Authors)

HC187: Move-length record for 9 units with this stipulation and condition. (Authors)

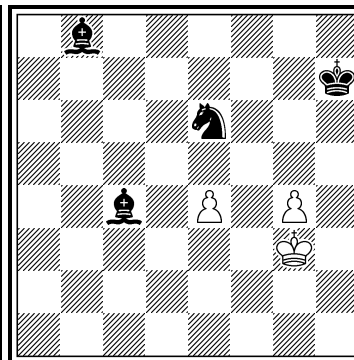
HC188: Move-length record for 3 units with this stipulation and condition. The previous record was 7 moves – P1013885 in PDB. (Author)

HC185
Jean-Christian Galli
Arno Tüngler



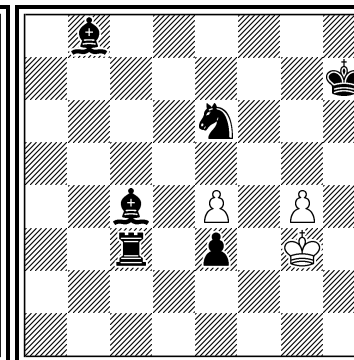
ser-F 54
Circe

HC186
Paul Răican
Arno Tüngler



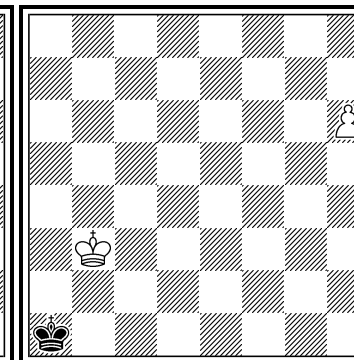
ser-sF 34
Circe

HC187
Paul Răican
Arno Tüngler



ser-sF 59
Circe

HC188
Arno Tüngler



ser-h+ 8
Circe

HC185 (Jean-Christian Galli, Arno Tüngler):

1.Kg8-f8 12.Kc3×d3(Bc8) 18.Kb8×c8 31.Kh5×h6(Bf8) 47.Ke8×f8 48.Kf8×g7(Rh8) 49.Kg7-f7 51.g7×h8=B 54.Bg1-h2 F #

HC186 (Paul Răican, Arno Tüngler):

1.e4-e5 2.g4-g5 9.Kc8×b8(Bf8) 20.Kc3×c4(Bc8) 25.Kb8×c8 27.Kd7×e6(Sg8) 28.Ke6-d5 31.e7-e8=S 32.Se8-d6 33.Kd5-c5 34.g5-g6 + K F

HC187 (Paul Răican, Arno Tüngler):

1.e4-e5 2.g4-g5 12.Kb4×c3(Rh8) 22.Ke4×e3(Pe7) 30.Kd7×e7 34.Kb7×b8(Bf8) 45.Kc3×c4(Bc8) 50.Kb8×c8 52.Kd7×e6(Sg8) 53.Ke6-d5 56.e7-e8=S 57.Se8-d6 58.Kd5-c5 59.g5-g6 + K F

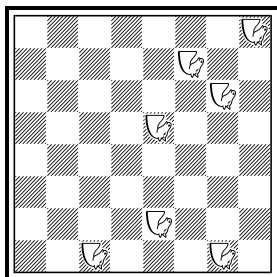
HC188 (Arno Tüngler):

1.Ka1-b1 7.Kg5×h6(Ph2) 8.Kh6-g5 h2-h4 +

HC189: A bishops' story...

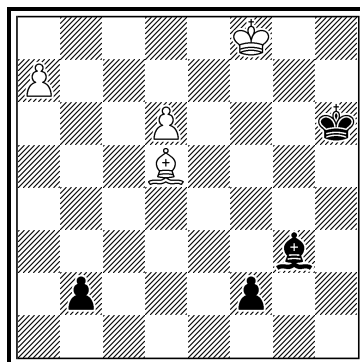
(Author)

HC190 - Solution



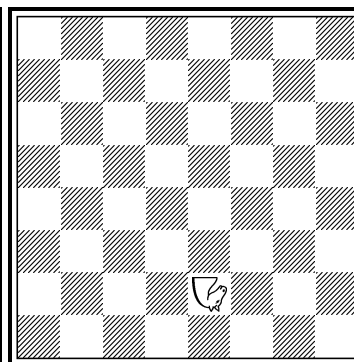
7 ♞s, fewest (7+0)
moves: 32

HC189
Sébastien Luce



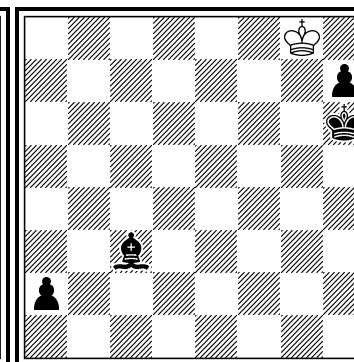
h== 6 C+ (4+4) add 6 ♞s for a
Alphabetic Chess Madrasi

HC190
Adrian Storisteanu



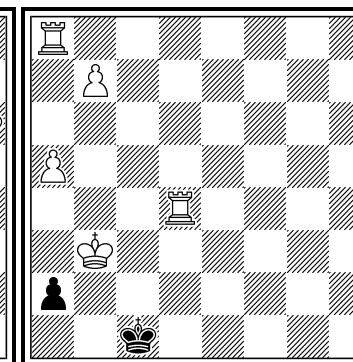
(1+0) h= 7
position with the fewest
available moves

HC191
György Bakcsi



C+ (1+4) h# 9
Black Must Check

HC192
György Bakcsi



C+ (5+2)

HC189 (Sébastien Luce):

1.b1=B a8=B 2.Bh7 Bc6 3.f1=B Be8 4.Be2 Bg8 5.Bh5 d7 6.Bh4 d8=B ==

HC190 (Adrian Storisteanu):

Lowest possible number of available moves: 32. Position: Nc1, Ne2, Ne5, Nf7, Ng1, Ng6, Nh8. (For minimum moves, at least one N in the corner is *de rigueur*.) Save for the usual rotations and reflections, this is the unique position for the least moves by 7 Ns (see sidebar).

Fun fact: if we turn the diagram upside down, such that all the nightriders become regular knights, then the number of moves available in the new position is also reversed – the knights have 23 possible moves.

The problem was used in the Marianka 2015 fairy solving tournament (Juraj tells me the problem “was tackled by almost everyone, but no one managed to find the optimal solution”, though one solver got close). The festival’s bulletin wasn’t published yet, hence this is for now its first publication. For a twin, see cpb-08 (April 2016) p.303.

HC191 (György Bakcsi):

1.Kh6-g5 Kg8×h7 2.Kg5-f4 Kh7-g6 3.Kf4-e3 Kg6-f5 4.Ke3-d2 Kf5-e4 5.Kd2-c1 Ke4-d3 6.Kc1-b1 Kd3×c3 7.Kb1-a1 Kc3-c2 =

HC192 (György Bakcsi):

1.a2-a1=S+ Kb3-b4 2.Sa1-c2+ Kb4-b5 3.Sc2-a3+ Kb5-b6 4.Sa3-c4+ Kb6-c6 5.Sc4×a5+ Kc6-b6 6.Sa5-c4+ Kb6-b5 7.Sc4-a3+ Kb5-b4 8.Sa3-c2+ Kb4-b3 9.Sc2-a1+ Ra8×a1 #

ChessProblems.ca Bulletin – 2015 Tourney Award

George P. Sphicas

Many thanks to Cornel for inviting to judge. The task was enjoyable. Before going into details, there are two general comments I would like to share with the readers of the *Bulletin*. First, I think Cornel Pacurar deserves sincere thanks and appreciation for offering such rich material in every issue, and presenting everything in a very attractive and clear layout. Furthermore, Cornel's encouragement and support of seriesmovers and length records is most welcome and deeply appreciated. Second, the one contributor that deserves a lot of credit for the success and attractiveness of the *ChessProblems.ca Bulletin* is Arno Tüngler. Congratulations are due to him for his many articles on length records with various stipulations. His articles are always extremely well researched and beautifully presented. Please keep up the great work, Cornel and Arno!

The year 2015 was quite rich in originals. A total of 116 were eligible for the Award, as follows:

CPB5: T223–T242, T244–T246, DM-7–DM-8 (p. 140), DM-13–DM-16 (p. 141), DM-21–DM-24 (p. 142), DM-29–DM-32 (p. 143), DM-36–DM-37 (p. 144), LFR1 (p. 152) [40]

CPB6: T247–T258, SC-5–SC-6 (p. 181), SC-12–SC-15 (p. 182), SC-20–SC-23 (p. 183), SC-28–SC-31 (p.184), SC-35–SC-36 (p. 185) [28]

CPB7: T259–T270, Six-Two (p. 202), Two-One (p. 203), DZ-13 (p. 215), SZ-13–SZ-15 (p. 223), SZ-20–SZ-23 (p. 224), SZ-28–SZ-31 (p. 225), SZ-36–SZ-39 (p. 226), SZ-43–SZ-44 (p. 227), HZ-6–HZ-7 (p. 229), HZ-12–HZ-15 (p. 230), HZ-220–HZ-223 (p. 231), HZ-28–HZ-29 (p. 232), HZ-36 (p. 233), 3 (p. 235) [48]

More than half of the total were length records, either in the articles by Arno or as part of the originals. Several of those records are included in the Award shown below. Quite often the new length records achieved are impressive as technical accomplishments. Sometimes some minor (but ingenious) modification of a known matrix is involved. Occasionally a novel layout is found. In the Award

I tried to include as many deserving compositions as I could identify. As usual, it should be noted that the selection below is only the opinion of one judge. Very likely some composers may feel their work was not properly recognized, but I hope the best entries of the year are included here. The Commendations are often not ranked, and that approach is followed here. Typically, judges rank the Honourable Mentions. But I decided not to rank those either here. Out of 116 entries, after 5 prizes, a total of 10 HMs follow. That makes them all in the top 13%, very respectable. But if a composition is designated 9th or 10th HM, that somehow seems to be a rather lowly placement. So, in my opinion, it is better to simply call all of them HM without rankings. With 7 commendations added, the Award includes 22 compositions.

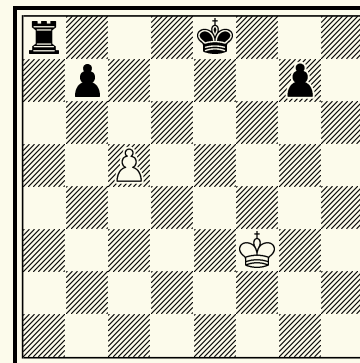
T259

Alberto Armeni

ChessProblems.ca Bulletin

2015

1st Prize



psr-h# 11

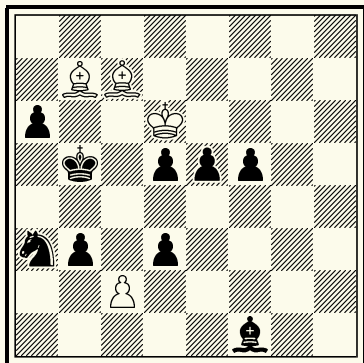
(2+4)

1.g5 2.g4+ Ke3 3.g3 4.g2 5.g1=B+ Kd3
6.0-0+ Kc4 7.b5+ cxb6 e.p. 8.Rd4+
Kc5 9.Rd8+ Kc6 10.Bh2 11.Bb8 b7 #

First Prize: T259 (Armeni). The full Valladao task (including underpromotion to B) is very nicely done. In addition, there is an Excelsior, careful ushering of the wK upwards, and an ideal mate! All this rich content achieved in a white minimal and excellent economy of only 6 men!

T250**Kjell Widlert***ChessProblems.ca Bulletin*

2015

2nd Prize

phser-s# 8 C+ (4+9)
Circe

Second Prize: T250 (Widlert). All four moves by the c2 pawn (Albino) skillfully managed. The order of the moves is nicely determined, and the overall construction is excellent. The final position is economical, and all Circe-reborn units play an important role. A very successful composition.

1.c2-c4+ d5×c4[+wPc2] 2.c2×d3[+bPd7] 3.d3×c4 + Bf1×c4[+wPc2] 4.c2×b3
5.b3×c4[+bBc8]+ Sa3×c4[+wPc2]+ 6.Kd6-d5 7.c2-c3 8.Bb7-c6+ d7×c6[+wBf1]
#

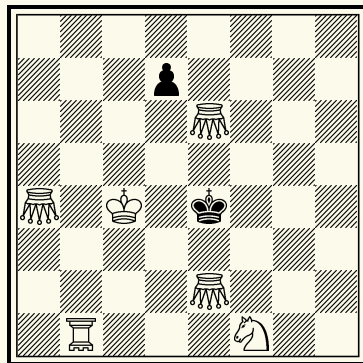
Third Prize: T235 (Kotěšovec). While it is clear that the five white units must all end up around the wK as blockers, for a final mate by the pawn, it is surprising that such a long series of moves is needed. The dual-free maneuvers are impressive.

T235**Václav Kotěšovec***ChessProblems.ca Bulletin*

2015

3rd Prize

*Dedicated to Cornel Pacurar
for his 50th birthday*

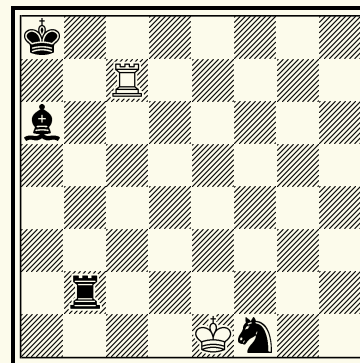


ser-s# 121 C+ (6+2)
Double Maximummer
♁ = Grasshopper
♖ = Rookhopper

1.Ge8 2.RHg1 3.Gb5 4.Gb3 5.Ge3 6.Ge8 7.Gf3 8.Gc6 9.Gc3 10.Gb3 11.Gg3 12.Ga3
13.Gh3 14.Gc8 15.Gh3 16.Gc3 17.Gc8 18.Gb3 19.Ge6 20.Ge3 21.Gf3 22.Ga3
23.Gg3 24.RHg4 25.RHd4 26.RHd8 27.Gd5 28.Gh3 29.Gc8 30.Gc3 31.Gb3 32.Gf3
33.Gg3 34.Ga3 35.Gh3 36.Gc8 37.Gh3 38.Gc3 39.Gc8 40.Gb3 41.Gd5 42.Gf3
43.Gg3 44.Gc3 45.Gb3 46.Gh3 47.Gc8 48.Ga3 49.Gc3 50.Gd5 51.Gd3 52.Gd2
53.Gb5 54.Ge8 55.Ge3 56.Gf3 57.Gc1 58.Gg1 59.Gd5 60.Gd1 61.Sh2 62.Gc1
63.Gc5 64.Sf3 65.Gg4 66.Gc8 67.Ge6 68.Gb3 69.Gg3 70.Se1 71.Sc2 72.Sa3 73.Sb5
74.Sa7 75.Sc6 76.Sb8 77.RHa8 78.Gd8 79.Sa6 80.RHe8 81.RHe3 82.Gf2 83.Gd3
84.Gd4 85.Gf5 86.Gc8 87.Gc3 88.RHb3 89.Gb2 90.Ga1 91.Ga7 92.Ge7 93.Ge3
94.RHf3 95.Sc7 96.Gb6 97.Ga7 98.Gb7 99.Gc5 100.Gc8 101.Ge6 102.Gb3 103.Gg3
104.Gb8 105.Gd6 106.Ge6 107.Gb3 108.Gb8 109.Sb5 110.Ge5 111.Ga5 112.Gb4
113.Ga3 114.Gg3 115.Gc3 116.RHb3 117.Gh3 118.Gc8 119.Ga3 120.Gc3 121.Gc5
d5 #

T231**Arno Tüngler***ChessProblems.ca Bulletin*

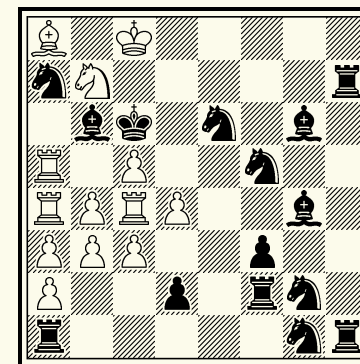
2015

*4th Prize**Dedicated to Michael**Neumeier*

phser-= 9 C+ (2+4)
2 Solutions

T229**Branko Koludrović****Arno Tüngler***ChessProblems.ca Bulletin*

2015

Special Prize

ser-s# 228 (13+15)
Circe

Fourth Prize: T231 (Tüngler). An original idea well executed. Two solutions with echo stalemates in two different corners is a good achievement. Here that is presented with the paradox of the parry stipulation: either all checks or no checks at all!

I) 1.Rc7-c8+ Ka8-b7 2.Rc8-b8+ Kb7-c6 3.Rb8-b6+ Kc6-d5 4.Rb6-b5+ Kd5-e4 5.Rb5-b4+ Ke4-f3 6.Rb4-b3+ Kf3-g2 7.Rb3×b2+ Ba6-e2! 8.Rb2×e2+ Kg2-h1 9.Ke1×f1 =

II) 1.Rc7-f7 2.Rf7×f1 3.Rf1-f2 4.Rf2×b2 5.Ke1-d2 6.Kd2-c3 7.Kc3-b4 8.Kb4-a5 9.Ka5×a6 =

Special Prize: T229 (Koludrović, Tüngler). An impressive achievement worthy of high recognition. Although the Zeller trap and overall matrix are known, extending the length by a considerable margin certainly involved superb technical skills. One may enjoy studying how the arrangement of the black pieces forces the sequence of moves and note some unusual details, such as the funny, unused wR on c4.

1.Kc8-b8 2.Ra5-b5 3.Ra4×a7 6.a5×b6[+bBf8] 7.Ra7-a3 11.Ka5-a4 13.Ra5-a7 15.Ka5-a6 17.Ra5-b5 27.Kf6×g6[+bBc8] 37.Ka5-a6 39.Ra5-a3 41.Ka5-a4 43.Ra5-b5 48.Kb8×c8 53.Ka5-a4 55.Ra5-a7 57.Ka5-a6 59.Ra5-b5 68.Ke5×e6[+bSg8] 77.Ka5-a6 79.Ra5-a3 81.Ka5-a4 83.Ra5-b5 91.Ke8×f8 92.Kf8×g8 101.Ka5-a4 103.Ra5-a7 105.Ka5-a6 107.Ra5-b5 118.Kg5×g4[+bBc8] 129.Ka5-a6 131.Ra5-a3 133.Ka5-a4 135.Ra5-b5 140.Kb8×c8 145.Ka5-a4 147.Ra5-a7 149.Ka5-a6 151.Ra5-b5 159.Ke4×f5[+bSg8] 167.Ka5-a6 169.Ra5-a3 171.Ka5-a4 173.Ra5-b5 182.Kf8×g8 191.Ka5-a4 193.Ra5-a7 195.Ka5-a6 197.Ra5-b5 208.Kg3×f2[+bRh8] 214.Kd3×d2[+bPd7] 220.Ka5-a6 222.Ra5-a3 224.Ka5-a4 226.Ra5-b5 227.Ka4-a5 228.Sb7-d6+ Rh8×a8[+wBf1] #

Honourable Mentions in order of appearance:

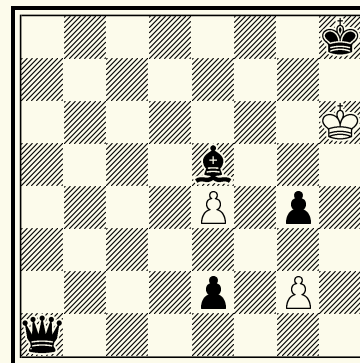
T223

Cornel Pacurar

ChessProblems.ca Bulletin

2015

Honourable Mention



-5b & #1

(3+5)

Circe Assassin

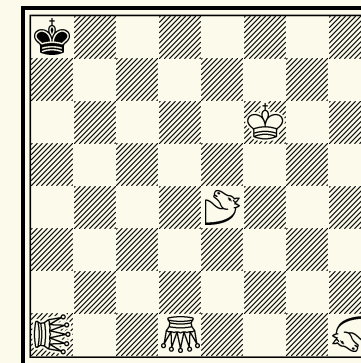
T233

Václav Kotěšovec

ChessProblems.ca Bulletin

2015

Honourable Mention



ser-!= 15

C+ (5+1)

= Grasshopper

= Nightriderhopper

= Kangaroo

= Moa

3 Solutions

Honourable Mention: T223 (Pacurar). The solution involves a surprising number of retractions, including uncapture of an S and a R. Quite interesting.

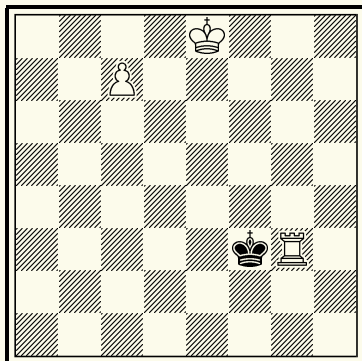
-1.Sf4×Pg2(+wPg2,-bSg2) -2.Sh5-f4 -3.Rh2×Pg2(+wPg2,-bRg2) -4.Rh4-h2 -5.Ph3×Pg2(+wPg2,-bPg2) & 1.Kh6-g5 #

Honourable Mention: T233 (Kotěšovec). Three solutions, with the wK self-stalemated on c8, g8 and a1. Impressive that the three solutions are exactly the same length and of course all dual-free.

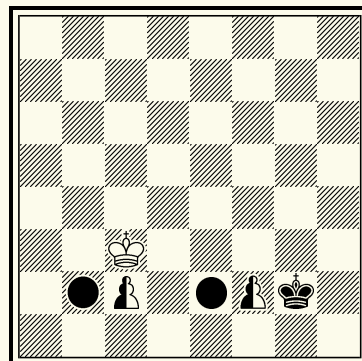
I) 1.MOd6 2.Gd7 3.MOf7 4.Gg7 5.Ge5 6.KAg7 7.Kf5 8.NHe7 9.Ke6 10.Kd6 11.Gc7 12.Kd7 13.Kc8 14.KAd7 15.MOd8 !=

II) 1.MOf2 2.NHd3 3.MOg4 4.Gh5 5.MOe5 6.KAg7 7.Kg6 8.Gf7 9.Kh7 10.Kh8 11.Gh7 12.NHf7 13.MOc6 14.MOe7 15.MOg8 !=

III) 1.MOc3 2.KAg7 3.KAb2 4.Kf5 5.NHe7 6.Ke4 7.Kd3 8.Kc2 9.Gb3 10.Kb1 11.Ka1 12.NHb1 13.MOd5 14.MOb4 15.MOa2 !=

T237**Harald Grubert***ChessProblems.ca Bulletin*
2015*Honourable Mention**Dedicated to Cornel Pacurar*
for his 50th birthday

ser-h# 49 C+ (3+1)

Equipollents Circe
Take&Make Chess**T238****Harald Grubert***ChessProblems.ca Bulletin*
2015*Honourable Mention*

ser-h# 4 C+ (1+1+2)

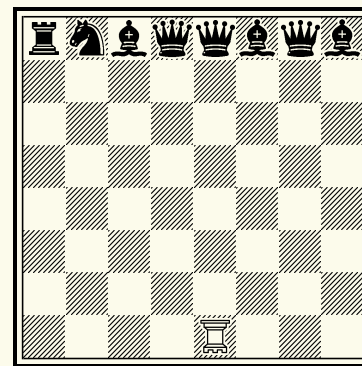
b) ♖g2→h2

♙ = Neutral Pawn
● = Imitator**Honourable Mention: T237 (Grubert).** Interesting long solution.

1.Ke4 2.Kd5 3.Kc6 4.Kb7 5.Kc8 6.K×c7-c8 [+wPc6] 7.Kc7 8.K×c6-c7
 [+wPc5] 9.Kc6 10.K×c5-c6 [+wPc4] 11.Kc5 12.K×c4-c5 [+wPc3] 13.Kc4
 14.Kb3 15.Kb2 16.K×c3-c4[+wPd4] 17.Kd5 18.K×d4-d5[+wPd3] 19.Kd4
 20.Kc3 21.Kc2 22.K×d3-d4[+wPe4] 23.Ke5 24.K×e4-e5 [+wPe3] 25.Ke4
 26.Kd3 27.Kd2 28.K×e3-e4 [+wPf4] 29.Kf5 30.K×f4-f5[+wPf3] 31.Kf4 32.Ke3
 33.Ke2 34.K×f3-f4[+wPg4] 35.Kg5 36.Kh4 37.K×g3-g1 [+wRf2] 38.K×f2-d2
 [+wRe3] 39.K×e3-h3[+wRf4] 40.K×g4-g5[+wPf5] 41.K×f4-f2[+wRe3] 42.K×e3-
 c3[+wRd4] 43.K×d4-f4[+wRe5] 44.K×e5-c5[+wRd6] 45.K×d6-f6[+wRe7]
 46.K×e7-e4[+wRd8] 47.K×f5-f6[+wPg6] 48.Kg7 49.Kh8 Kf7 #

Honourable Mention: T238 (Grubert). Four promotions to neutral pieces forming an AUW, with good use of the imitators.

a) 1.nPc1=nS[Ib1,Ie1] 2.nSb3[Ia3,Id3] 3.nPf1=nQ[Ia2,Id2] 4.nQg1[Ib2,Ie2]
 Kb2[Ia1,Id1] #
 b) 1.nPf1=nR[Ib1,Ie1] 2.nRf2[Ib2,Ie2] 3.nPc1=nB[Ib1,Ie1] 4.nBb2[Ia2,Id2]+
 Kd2[Ib1,Ie1] #

LFR1**Arno Tüngler***ChessProblems.ca Bulletin*
2015*Honourable Mention**Dedicated to Cornel Pacurar*

ser-sx 151 C+ (1+8)

Double Edge-Mover
Chameleon Circe

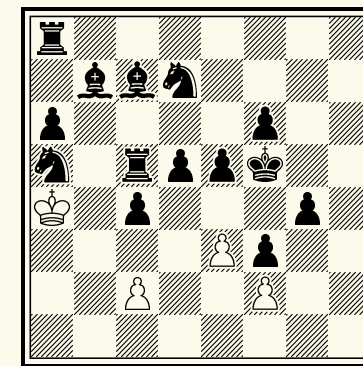
Diagram Anti-Circe

♙ = Wazir

Honourable Mention: LFR1 (Tüngler). Impressive 151-move solution.

Author's comments: here white goes first 10 times to the right, eating his way through to c8, then goes once to the left (move 118!), again to the right, and then the final route to the left to get captured.

1.WEe1-f1! 10.WEh7×h8[+bRh8][wWEh8→e1] 20.WEh7×h8[wWEh8→e1]
 31.WEh8×g8[+bSg8][wWEg8→e1] 42.WEh8×g8[wWEg8→e1] 54.WEg8×f8
 [+bRh8][wWEf8→e1] 64.WEh7×h8[wWEh8→e1] 77.WEf8×e8[+bSg8]

T251**Paul Răican***ChessProblems.ca Bulletin*
2015*Honourable Mention*

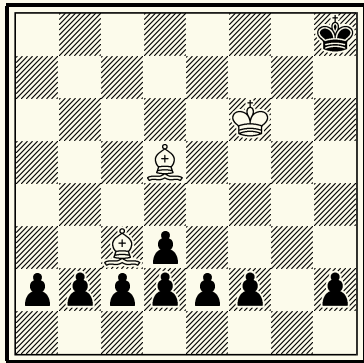
ser-= 73 C+ (4+14)

[wWEe8→e1] 88.WEh8×g8[wWEg8→e1] 102.WEe8×d8[wWEd8→e1]
 117.WEd8×c8[wWECc8→e1] 118.WEe1-d1! 128.WEa7×a8[+bQd8][wWEa8→e1]
 129.WEe1-f1! 142.WEe8×d8[wWEd8→e1] 143.WEe1-d1 144.WEd1-c1
 145.WEc1-b1 146.WEb1-a1 147.WEa1-a2 148.WEa2-a3 149.WEa3-a4 150.WEa4-
 a5 151.WEa5-a6 Sb8×a6[+wWEa8][bSa6→b8] ×

Honourable Mention: T251 (Răican). The two underpromotions, to S and R are very nice. Especially appealing is the route the S takes, from c8 to h2! Well constructed.

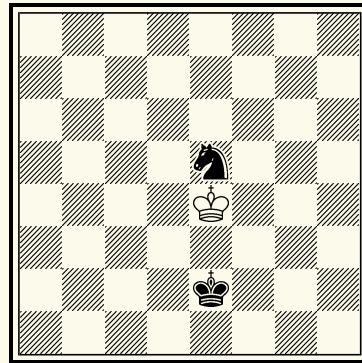
15.Ke7×d7 30.Kb4×c5 46.Kd7×c7 48.Kb6×a5 50.Kb6×b7 52.Kc6×d5
 53.Kd5×c4 54.Kc4-d5 59.c7-c8=S 63.Sd2×f3 64.Sf3-h2 66.f4×e5 69.e7-e8=R
 70.Re8×a8 71.Ra8×a6 73.Ra4×g4 =

T253
Sébastien Luce
ChessProblems.ca Bulletin
 2015
Honourable Mention



ser-h= 17 C+ (3+9)
 Alphabetic Chess
 Madrasi

T255
Adrian Storisteanu
ChessProblems.ca Bulletin
 2015
Honourable Mention



ser-!= 11 C+ (1+2)
 Messigny PWC

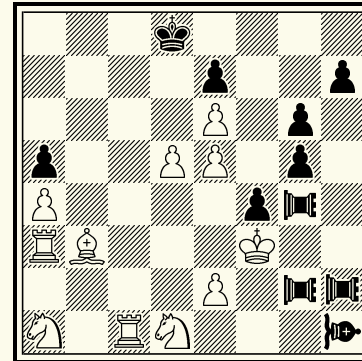
paralyzing pair of white bishops. Nice that there is no capture at the end. The stipulation determines the order unambiguously.

1.a2-a1=B 2.b2-b1=B 3.Bb1-a2 4.c2-c1=B 5.Bc1-b2 6.d2-d1=B 7.Bd1-a4 8.Ba4-
 c6 10.d2-d1=B 11.Bd1-c2 12.Bc2-h7 13.e2-e1=B 14.f2-f1=B 15.Bf1-g2 16.h2-
 h1=B 17.Bh7-g8 Kf6-g6 =

Honourable Mention: T255 (Storisteanu). Attractive asymmetrical solution.

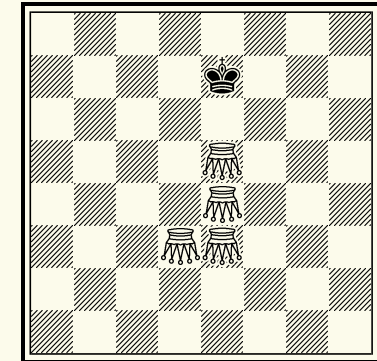
1.Ke4-f4! 2.Kf4×e5[+bSf4] 3.Ke5-f5 4.Kf5-g4 5.Kg4×f4[+bSg4] 6.Kf4-g3 7.Kg3-
 g2 8.Kg2-h1 9.Kh1↔Ke2 10.Ke2-f1 11.Kf1↔Kh1 !=

T261
Paul Răican
ChessProblems.ca Bulletin
 2015
Honourable Mention



ser-hs# 112 (11+11)
 Checkless Chess
 ♁ = Triton
 ♁ = Nereide

TBJ-3
Adrian Storisteanu
ChessProblems.ca Bulletin
 2015
Honourable Mention



ser-h= 20 C+ (4+1)
 PWC
 ♁ = Grasshopper

Honourable Mention: T253 (Luce). All 8 pawns promote to B, and all of them are carefully placed either in a corner or on a square controlled by the

Honourable Mention: T261 (Răican). Another Zeller trap arrangement, this time with tritons instead of rooks.

1.Ke8 6.Kh4 (now, the main plan 7.h5? & 1.Sf2 TRg2-g3# doesn't work because white has Kf3-e4! So, wPd5 must be captured) 7.Kh3 8.TRh4 9.TRh6 11.Kh5 12.TRh4 13.TRh4-g4 21.Kxc1 29.Kh5 30.TRg4-h4 31.TRh4-h2 33.Kh3 34.TRh4 35.TRh4-g4 47.Kxa3 59.Kh3 60.TRh4 61.TRh6 63.Kh5 64.TRh4 65.TRg4 66.Kh4 ... 75.Kxa1 ... 103.Kxb3 105.Kxd5 106.Kxe5 111.Kh4 112.h7-h5 & 1.Sf2 TRg2-g3

Honourable Mention: TBJ-3 (Storisteanu). Interesting diagram and solution.

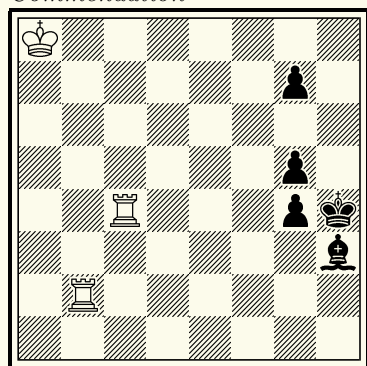
1.Kf6 2.Kg5 3.Kf4 4.Kxe4[+wGf4] 5.Kf5 6.Kf6 7.Kxe5[+wGf6] 8.Kf5 9.Kg4 10.Kxf4[+wGg4] 11.Kxe3[+wGf4] 12.Kf2 13.Kg3 14.Kxf4[+wGg3] 15.Kf5 16.Kg6 17.Kxf6[+wGg6] 18.Kf7 19.Kg8 20.Kh8 Gg4-g7 =

Commendations in order of appearance, without further ranking:

T228

Ladislav Packa

ChessProblems.ca Bulletin
2015
Commendation

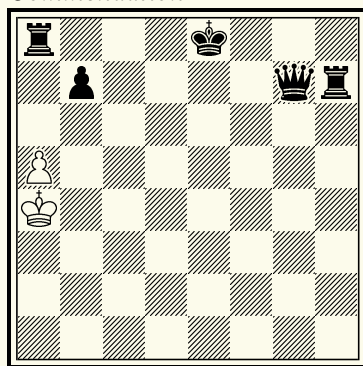


ser-h = 5 C+ (3+5)
b) ♖h3→g3 c) ♜g7→g4

T240

Alberto Armeni

ChessProblems.ca Bulletin
2015
Commendation



pser-h# 5 C+ (2+5)

Commendation: T228 (Packa). Triple echo stalemate, nicely done.

- a) 1.Bh3-f1 2.Bf1-d3 3.Bd3-g6 4.Bg6-h5 5.g7-g6 Rb2-b3 =
- b) 1.Kh4-h3 2.Bg3-h4 3.g4-g3 4.g5-g4 5.g7-g5 Rc4-c3 =
- c) 1.g3-g2 2.Kh4-g3 3.Kg3-h2 4.g4-g3 5.g5-g4 Rc4-c1 =

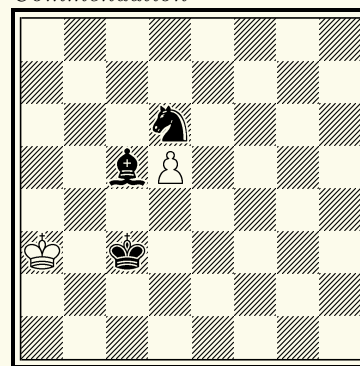
Commendation: T240 (Armeni). Valladao in only 5 moves. Here the First Prize winner by the same author is much better. Since the Valladao task involves three special moves, it may be impossible to achieve with only 3 or 4 moves!(?) So this may be an economy record.

1.0-0-0 2.b7-b5+ a5xb6 e.p. 3.Qg7-a7+ b6xa7 4.Rh7-c7 5.Rd8-d7 a7-a8=Q #

DM-7

Arno Tüngler

ChessProblems.ca Bulletin
2015
Commendation



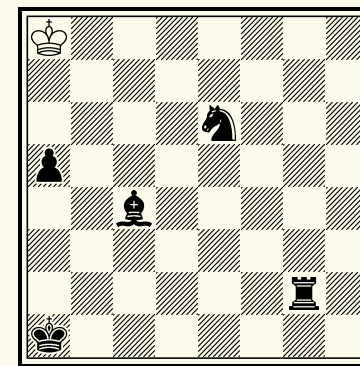
ser-# 28 C+ (2+3)
Circe

T256

Paul Răican

Arno Tüngler

ChessProblems.ca Bulletin
2015
Commendation



ser-sZb1 43 C+ (1+5)
Circe

Commendation: DM-7 (Tüngler). This and the near-twin **SC-6** (also included in commendations, see below) are typical well-constructed highly economical discoveries included in the articles by Arno Tüngler. Quite impressive

that one can still find original 5-man settings.

1.Ka3-a2 12.Kc6×c5[+bBf8] 20.Kg8×f8 22.Ke7×d6[+bSb8] 23.Kd6-c5 26.d7-d8=Q 28.Qd1-c2 #

Commendation: T256 (Răican, Tüngler). This example has 6 units, well done.

1.Ka8-b7 7.Kf3×g2[+bRa8] 14.Kb6×a5[+bPa7] 24.Kb7×a8 25.Ka8×a7 29.Kb4×c4[+bBc8] 34.Kb8×c8 36.Kd7×e6[+bSg8] 38.Kf7×g8 43.Kc4-b3 Ka1-b1 z

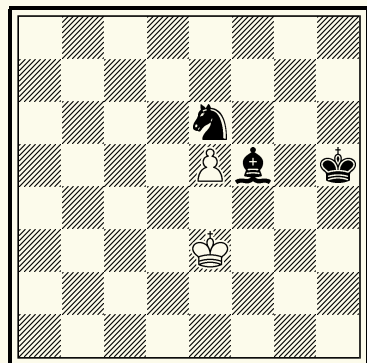
SC-6

Arno Tüngler

ChessProblems.ca Bulletin

2015

Commendation



ser-s+ 23 C+ (2+3)
Circe

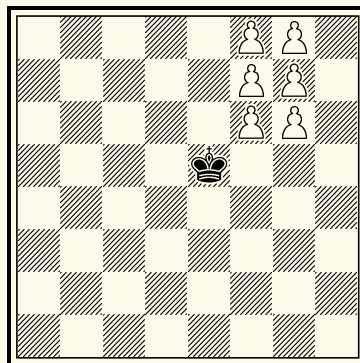
T262

Sébastien Luce

ChessProblems.ca Bulletin

2015

Commendation



ser-h# 19 C+ (6+1)
Antipodean Circe
No wK
Promotions to pawn allowed

Commendation: SC-6 (Tüngler). This and the near-twin **DM-7** (also included in commendations, see above) are typical well-constructed highly economical discoveries included in the articles by Arno Tüngler. Quite impressive that one can still find original 5-man settings.

1.Ke3-d2 8.Kf6×f5[+bBc8] 15.Kb8×c8 17.Kd7×e6 [+bSg8] 18.Ke6-f5 21.e7-e8=R 23.Re7-h7 + Sg8-h6 +

Commendation: T262 (Luce). Unusual and interesting.

1.Kf5 2.K×g6(c2) 3.K×f7(b3) 4.K×g8(c4) 5.Kf7 6.Ke6 7.Ke5 8.Kd4 9.Kc3 10.K×c2(g6) 11.K×b3(f7) 12.Kc3 13.Kd4 14.Ke5 15.K×f6(b2) 16.K×g7(c3) 17.K×f8(b4) 18.Kg7 19.Kh8 f8=Q#

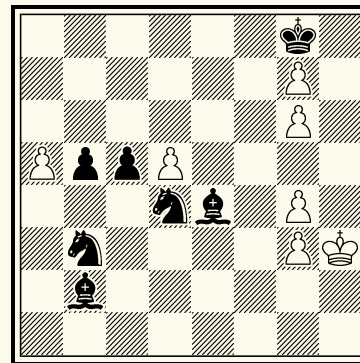
T263

Ivan Skoba

ChessProblems.ca Bulletin

2015

Commendation



ser-!= 15 (7+7)

Madras
Consequent
2 Solutions

Commendation: T263 (Skoba). Also quite unusual.

I) 1.Kh4 4.K×e4 8.Ka4 11.d8=B
13.Bh6 14.g5 15.g4 !=
II) 1.g5 4.K×e4 7.Kb4 10.a8=B 11.Bb7!
14.Bh5 15.g4 !=

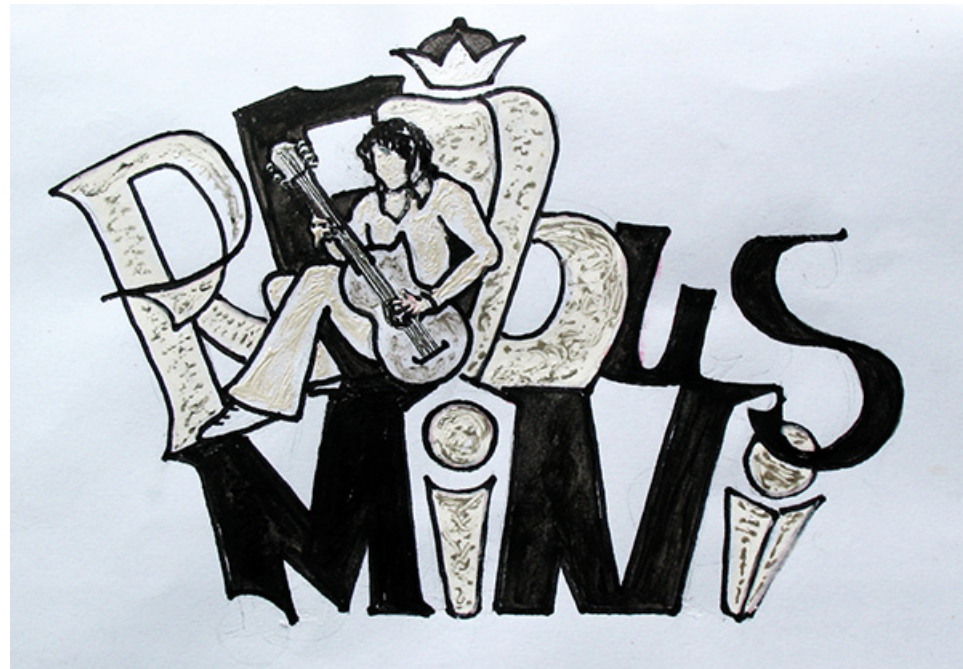
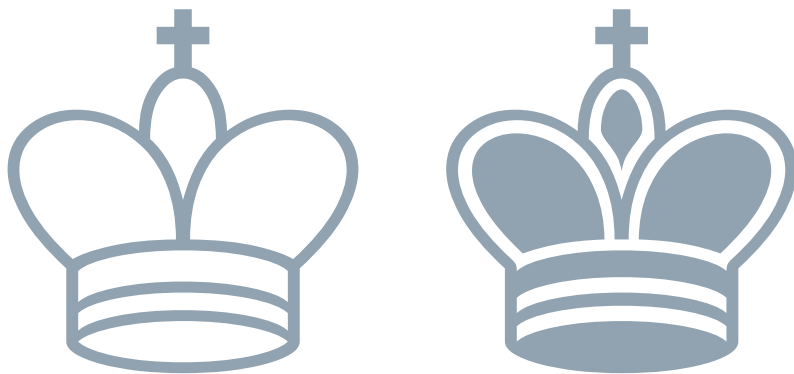
George P. Sphicas
Walnut Creek, California
May 27, 2017

Elvis Rides The Minibus

Multiple Potential King Pairs in Minimalist Chess Rebuses

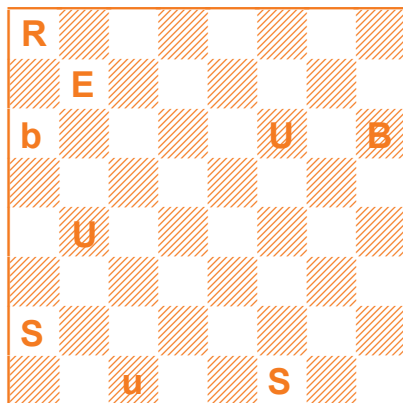
by Jeff Coakley & Andrey Frolikin

"I'm riding the rainbow
Heading for heaven and happiness"
- Riding the Rainbow, Elvis Presley



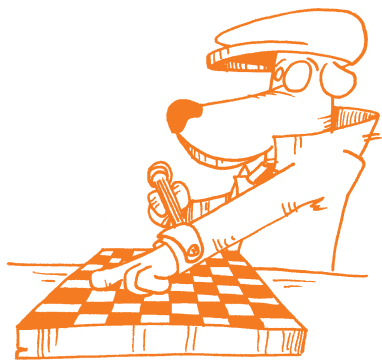
Love Letters from Elvis (Nina Omelchuk, 2017)

ABOUT THE CHESS REBUS



A rebus is a sudoku-style puzzle involving retrograde analysis. Letters on a diagram stand for specific pieces that form a legal position. The solver's task is to "decode the board".

An amusing aspect of rebus composition is the possibility of using the letters to spell words.



ELVIS RIDES THE MINIBUS

MULTIPLE POTENTIAL KING PAIRS IN MINIMALIST CHESS REBUSES

Jeff Coakley & Andrey Frokin

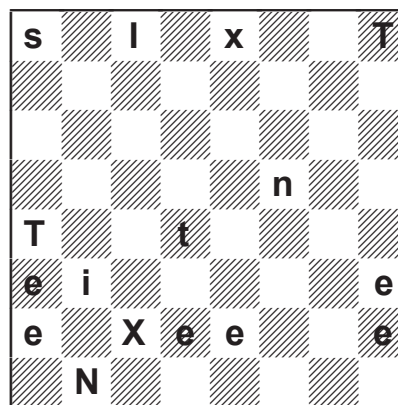
This article continues the minimalist theme from last issue, with seven rebuses featuring the *Elvis effect*, our term for positions with *multiple potential king pairs*. Except for the first puzzle, all of the problems are records of one kind or another.

ER-1

Andrey Frokin

Jeff Coakley

"Sixteen"



Each letter represents a different type of piece.
Uppercase is one colour, lowercase is the other.
Determine the position.

The stipulation is the same for all the rebuses in this article. In most cases, it is also possible to at least partially determine the last move, which may be ambiguous concerning captures or departure squares.



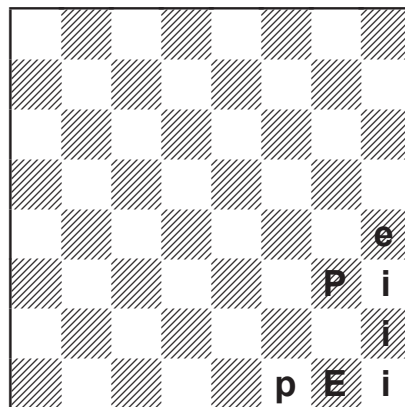
Elvis Rides the Minibus
Antoine Duff

For other articles about chess rebuses, see:

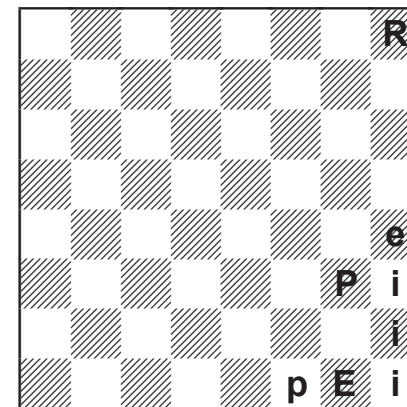
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Bulletin</i> issue 8 | The Elvis Effect |
| <i>Bulletin</i> issue 9 | Exploring Colours |
| <i>Bulletin</i> issue 10 | Twelve Letters for the Holidays |
| <i>Bulletin</i> issue 11 | Minimalism |
| <i>Problemas</i> number 15 | New Directions |
| <i>Puzzling Side of Chess</i> 133 | Year of the Rebus |

There are two ways to judge economy in rebuses, by the number of pieces and by the number of letters. This page shows records for positions with two “king pair”. *Prince Edward Island* is doubly efficient, fewest pieces and fewest letters.

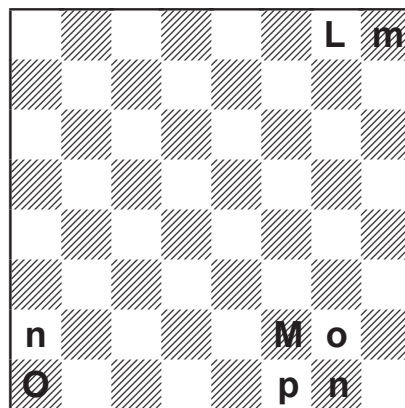
ER-2
Andrey Frolkin
Jeff Coakley
“Prince Edward Island”



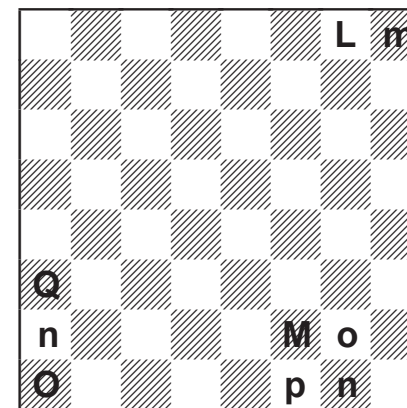
ER-2b
Andrey Frolkin
Jeff Coakley
“Piper”

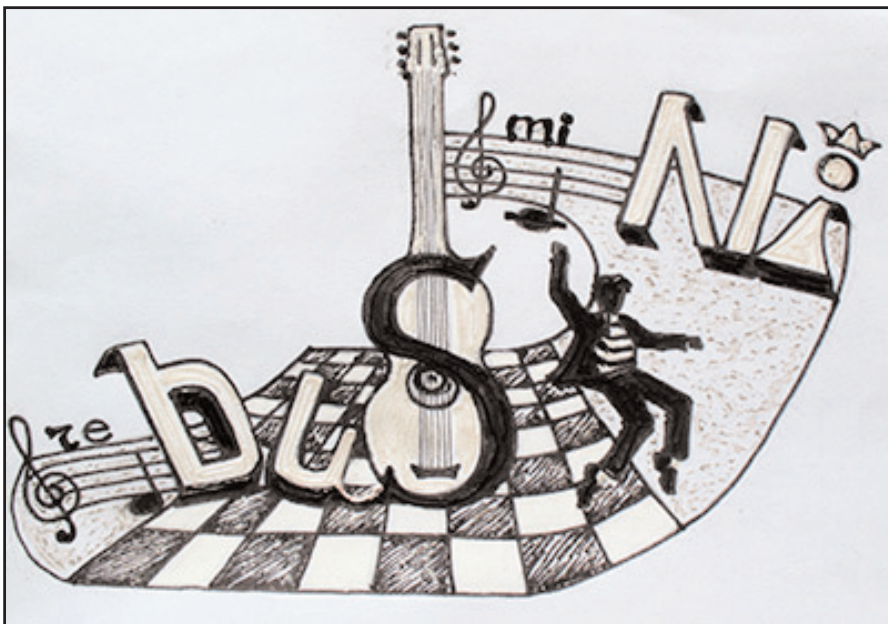


ER-3
Andrey Frolkin
Jeff Coakley
“Elemenopy”



ER-3b
Andrey Frolkin
Jeff Coakley
“LMNOPQ”





The King of Do Re Mi
Nina Omelchuk

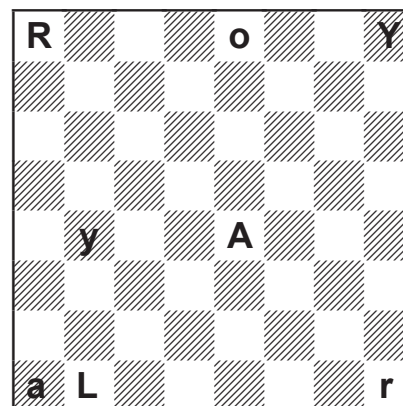
Next we move on to rebuses with three, four, and five king pair. Perhaps it is interesting to note that some of the record positions have a spacious setting while others are very compact.

For the pinnacle of Elvis minimalism, see the *Hound Dog* (EE-3) in issue 8 (April 2016). Twelve pieces, six king pair!

ER-6 is dedicated to another of our musical heroes, Leonard Cohen (1934-2016). Thanks for the songs, Leonard.

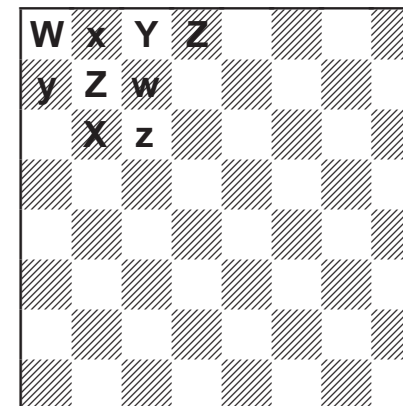
*You'll be hearing from me, baby,
Long after I'm gone.
I'll be speaking to you sweetly
From a window
In the Tower of Song.*

ER-4
Andrey Frolkin
Jeff Coakley
"Royal"

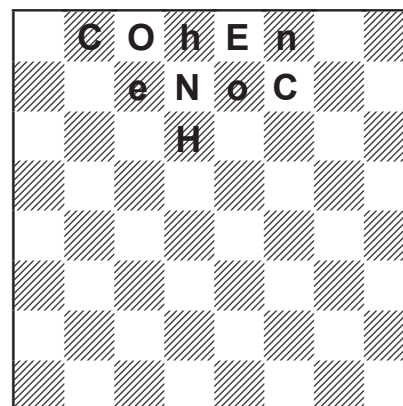


ER-4b "Royalty" Add 't' on g6.

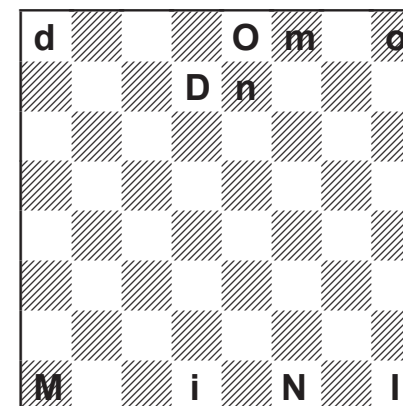
ER-5
Andrey Frolkin
Jeff Coakley
"WXYZ"



ER-6
Andrey Frolkin
Jeff Coakley
"Cohen"



ER-7
Andrey Frolkin
Jeff Coakley
"Dominion"

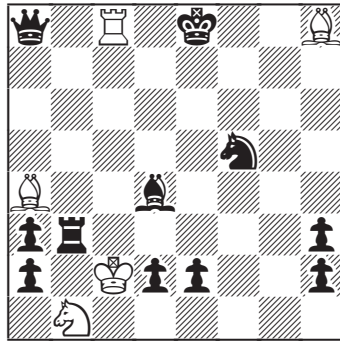
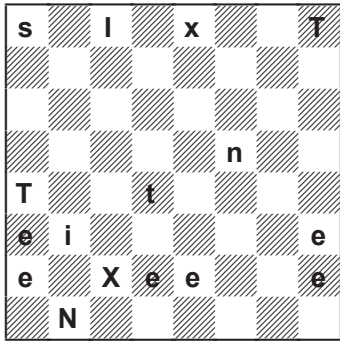


SOLUTIONS

Often there are various ways to logically deduce a solution. We give the reasoning that we consider the most direct.

Hopefully *rebus notation* is self-explanatory.

ER-1 "Sixteen"



(5 + 11)

- E = ♔** Only letter not on 1st or 8th rank.
- ♔ = i (INX)** Only letters with one uppercase, one lowercase.
- I ≠ ♔** If I = ♔
 - N ≠ ♔ (b1+, f5+)** Both kings in check.
 - X ≠ ♔ (c2+, e8+)** Both kings in check.
 - S ≠ ♔**
 - If S = ♔ (a8+) Check.
 - N ≠ ♔ (f5+)** Impossible double check.
 - T ≠ ♔ (a4+)** Both kings in check.
 - X ≠ ♔ (c2+)** Both kings in check.
 - ♔ = ∅?** No letter can be ♔.
- T ≠ ♔**
 - If T = ♔ (a4+) Check.
 - N ≠ ♔ (b1+)** Impossible double check.
 - S ≠ ♔ (a8+)** Both kings in check.
 - X ≠ ♔ (e8+)** Both kings in check.
 - ♔ = ∅?** No letter can be ♔.
- ♔ = ∅?** No letter can be ♔.

- N ≠ ♔** If N = ♔
 - uppercase ≠ white** A black king cannot be "in the box" on b1 with white pawns on a2 a3 d2 e2 h2 h3.
 - uppercase ≠ black** A white king on b1 would be in an impossible check from the pawn on a2.

- X = ♔**
 - uppercase = white** A black king cannot be "in the box" on c2 with white pawns on a2 a3 d2 e2 h2 h3.

- I ≠ ♔ (b3+, c8+)** Both kings in check.
- T ≠ ♔ (a4+, h8+)** Impossible double check.

X is in check by T (♔a4+, ♔d4+, or ♔h8+)

- N ≠ ♔ (f5+)** Impossible multiple check.

- S = ♔**
 - I ≠ ♔ (b3+)** Impossible multiple check.
 - N ≠ ♔ (f5+)** Impossible multiple check.

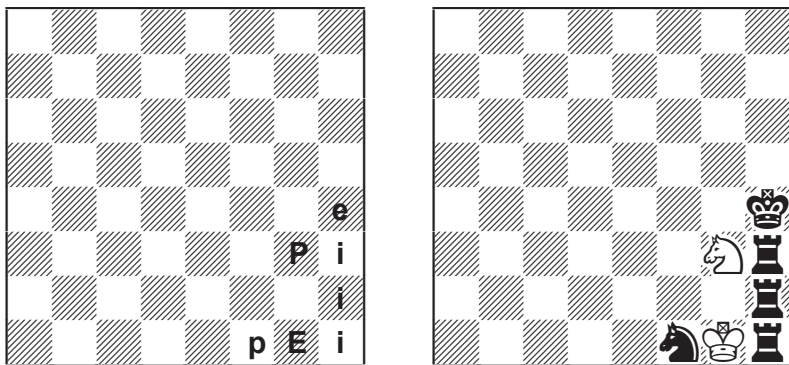
- T = ♔ (a4+)** Check.
- I = ♔ (c8+)** Double check. Only way to explain a check by the bishop on a4.
- last move: 1.**Rc6>c8++** The symbol > indicates that a move may or may not be a capture.

N = ♔



Two sides to every equation.

ER-2 "Prince Edward Island"



(2 + 5)

♔ = (PE)

♚ = ∅ All letters appear on 1st rank.

P ≠ ♔ If P = ♔

l ≠ ♔ (h2+, h3+) Impossible double check.

l ≠ ♚ (h2+) Impossible check.

l ≠ ♖ (h3+) Impossible check.

l ≠ ♞

If l = ♞ (h1+) Check.

E ≠ ♔♚ (h2+) Impossible double check.

E ≠ ♖ (g1+) Both kings in check.

E = ∅? No piece can be assigned to E.

l = ∅? No piece can be assigned to l.

E = ♔

l ≠ ♔ (h1+, h2+) Impossible double check.

l ≠ ♚ (h2+) Impossible check.

l ≠ ♞

If l = ♞ (h3+) Check.

P ≠ ♔♚ (g3+) Both kings in check.

P ≠ ♖ (f1+) Impossible double check.

P = ∅? No piece can be assigned to P.

l = ♖ (h1+) Check.

last move: 1...g2xh1=R+

uppercase = white

P ≠ ♔♚ (g3+) Both kings in check.

P = ♞

records: two king pair, fewest pieces (7), fewest letters (3)

ER-2b "Piper"

Same analysis as ER-2 for letters PEI.

R ≠ ♔ (h8+) Both kings in check.

R = ♞

record: two king pair, fewest pieces (8) for 4 letters

(ER-2c. With R on g5 instead of h8, R = ♚)

♔ = (MO)

♚ = ∅ All letters appear on 1st or 8th rank.

O ≠ ♔ If O = ♔

O is attacked on a rank or file by the other four letters (n/a2, p/f1, M/f2, L/g8). Any assignment of queen and rook results in an impossible multiple check.

M = ♔

N ≠ ♔ (a2+, g1+) Impossible double check.

M is attacked on a rank or file by the other four letters (n/a2, p/f1, o/g2, L/g8). There is only one way to assign queen and rook for a legal double check.

N = ♖

P = ♔

last move: 1...e2xf1=Q++ uppercase = white

O ≠ ♚ (a1+) Three checks.

O = ♞

L = ♚

record: two king pair, fewest pieces (8) for 5 letters

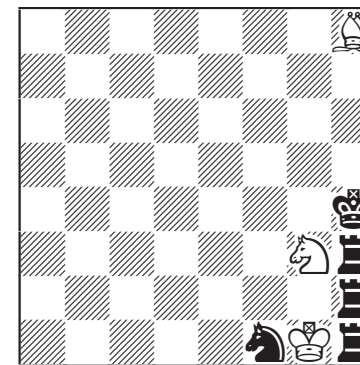
ER-3b "LMNOPQ" (no diagram)

Same analysis as ER-3 for letters LMNOP.

Q = ♚

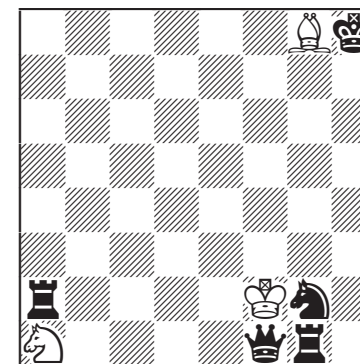
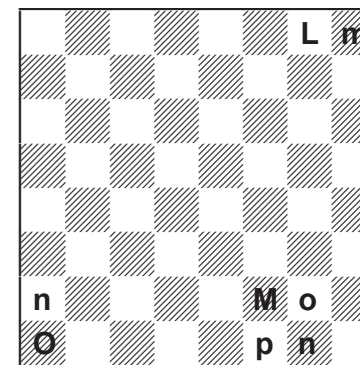
record: two king pair, fewest pieces (9) for 6 letters

ER-2b "Piper"



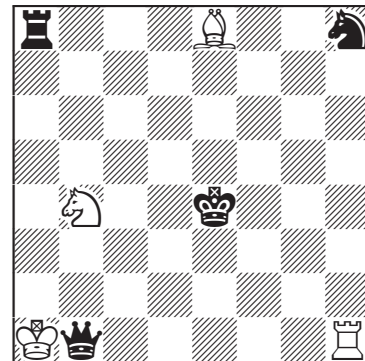
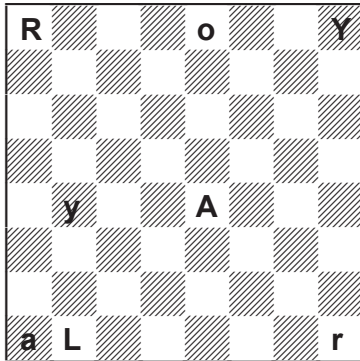
(3 + 5)

ER-3 "Elemenopy"



(3 + 5)

ER-4 "Royal"



(4 + 4)

♔ = (ARY)

♚ = ∅ All letters appear on 1st or 8th rank.

R ≠ ♔ If R = ♔ R is attacked along a rank or file by the other four letters (a/a1, L/b1, o/e8, Y/h8). Any assignment of queen and rook results in an impossible multiple check.

Y ≠ ♔ If Y = ♔ Y is attacked along a rank or file by the other four letters (L/b1, A/e4, o/e8, r/h1). Any assignment of queen and rook results in an impossible multiple check.

A = ♚

R ≠ ♚ (a8+, h1+) Both kings in check.

A is attacked on a rank or file by the other four letters (R/a8, L/b1, y/b4, o/e8). There is only one way to assign queen and rook for a legal double check.

R = ♖

L = ♜

last move: 1...a2xb1=Q++ uppercase = black

Y ≠ ♚ (h8+) Three checks.

Y = ♘

O = ♙

record: three king pair, fewest pieces (8)

ER-4b "Royalty" (no diagram)

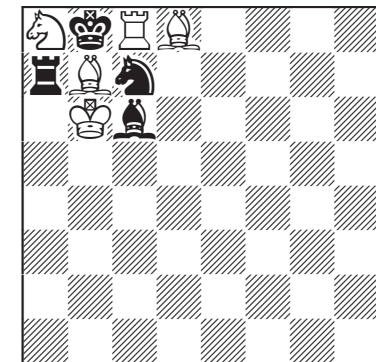
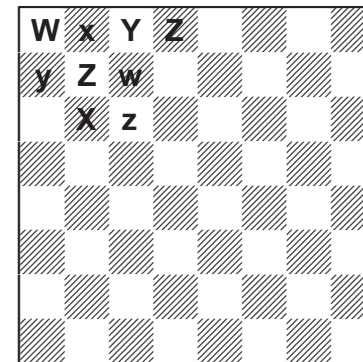
Same analysis as ER-4 for letters ROYAL.

T = ♚

record: three king pair, fewest pieces (9) for 6 letters



ER-5 "WXYZ"



(5 + 4)

♔ = (WXY)

♚ = ∅ All letters appear on 8th rank.

W ≠ ♔ If W = ♔

X ≠ ♔♖ (b8+)

Impossible check.

Y ≠ ♔♖ (a7+, c8+)

Both kings in check.

Z ≠ ♔ (b7+, d8+)

Impossible double check.

Z ≠ ♖ (b7+)

Impossible check.

♔♖ = ∅?

Impossible to assign queen or rook.

Y ≠ ♔ If Y = ♔

W ≠ ♔♖ (a8+)

Impossible check.

X ≠ ♔♖ (b8+)

Impossible check.

Z ≠ ♔♖ (b7+)

Impossible check.

♔♖ = ∅?

Impossible to assign queen or rook.

X = ♔

W ≠ ♔♖ (a8+)

Impossible check.

Z ≠ ♔♖ (b7+, c6+)

Both kings in check..

Y ≠ ♔ (a7+, c8+)

Both kings in check.

Y = ♖ (c8+)

Check.

last move: 1.d7xc8=R+ uppercase = white

W ≠ ♘ (c7+)

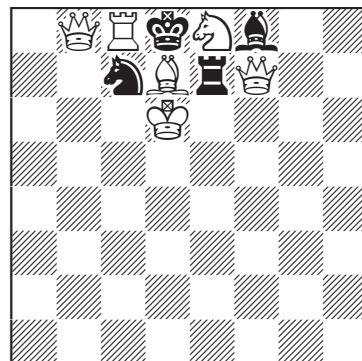
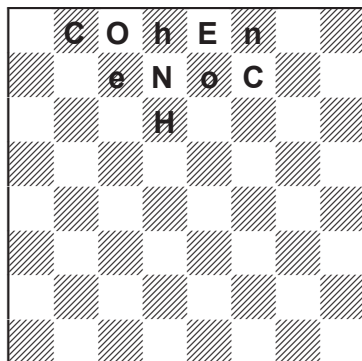
Both kings in check.

W = ♘

Z = ♙

record: three king pair, fewest letters (4)

ER-6 "Cohen"



(6 + 4)

♔ = (OHEN)

♚ = ∅

All letters appear on 8th rank.

E ≠ ♔

If E = ♔

H ≠ ♔♖ (d8+)

Impossible check.

O ≠ ♔♖ (c8+, e7+)

Both kings in check.

N ≠ ♔ (d7+, f8+)

Both kings in check.

N ≠ ♖ (d7+)

Impossible check.

♔♖ = ∅?

Impossible to assign queen or rook.

N ≠ ♔

If N = ♔

H ≠ ♔♖ (d8+)

Impossible check.

E ≠ ♔♖ (e8+)

Impossible check.

♔♖ = (CO)?

Assigning queen and rook to C and O puts both kings in check.

O ≠ ♔

If O = ♔

H ≠ ♔♖ (d8+)

Impossible check.

E ≠ ♔♖ (e8+)

Impossible check.

♔♖ = (CN)?

Assigning queen and rook to C and N is an impossible double check (d7+, f7+).

H = ♔

E ≠ ♔ (e8+)

Impossible check.

O ≠ ♔ (c8+, e7+)

Both kings in check.

N ≠ ♔

If N = ♔ (d7+)

Check.

O ≠ ♖ (c8+)

Impossible double check.

O ≠ ♗ (e7+)

Both kings in check.

O = ♗

E ≠ ♖ (e8+)

Impossible double check.

E ≠ ♗ (c7+)

Both kings in check.

E = ∅?

No piece can be assigned to E.

C = ♔

N ≠ ♖ (d7+)

Impossible check.

E ≠ ♖ (e8+)

Impossible check.

O = ♖ (c8+)

Check.

last move: 1.b7xc8=R+

uppercase = white

E ≠ ♗ (c7+)

Both kings in check.

E = ♗

N = ♗

record: four king pair, fewest pieces (10), fewest letters (5)

Summary of Records in this Article

Two king pair

ER-2 fewest pieces (7), fewest letters (3)

ER-2bc fewest pieces (8) for 4 letters

ER-3 fewest pieces (8) for 5 letters

ER-3b fewest pieces (9) for 6 letters

Three king pair

ER-4 fewest pieces (8)

ER-4b fewest pieces (9) for 6 letters

ER-5 fewest letters (4)

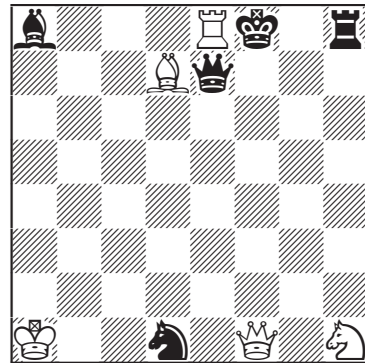
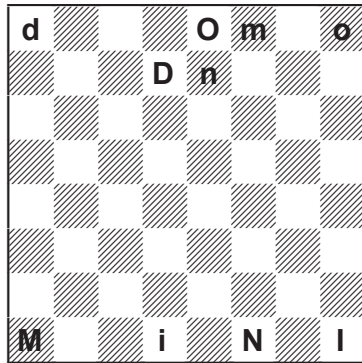
Four king pair

ER-6 fewest pieces (10), fewest letters (5)

Five king pair

ER-7 fewest pieces (10)

ER-7 "Dominion"



(5 + 5)

♔ = (DIMNO)

♚ = ∅ All letters appear on 1st or 8th rank.

Every letter (DIMNO) is attacked on a rank or file by the other four letters. So there is necessarily a double check by queen and rook. The only way to assign king, queen, and rook for a legal double check is the following:

M = ♔

O = ♚

N = ♕

last move:

1.f7xe8=Q++

uppercase = white

D ≠ ♖ (d7+) Three checks.

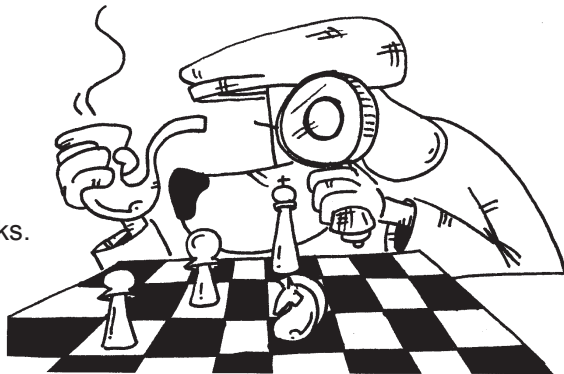
D = ♗

I = ♘

record:

five king pair,

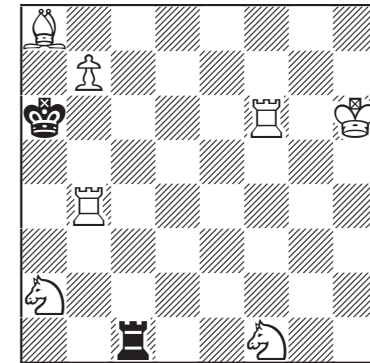
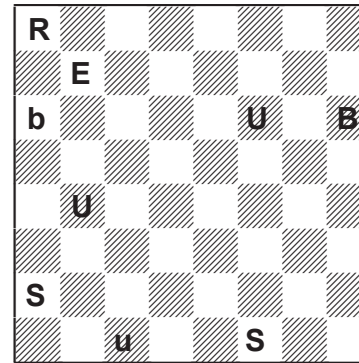
fewest pieces (10)



Seeing through the smoke.

Hound drawings
by Antoine Duff.

About the Chess Rebus "Rebus Us"



(7 + 2)

B = ♕

Letter with one uppercase, one lowercase.

RSU ≠ ♚

On 1st or 8th rank.

U ≠ ♔ (c1+, f6+) Both kings in check.

B is in check by the letter U (♘b4+, ♗c1+, or ♖f6+).

S ≠ ♔ (a2+, f1+) Impossible multiple checks.

S ≠ ♖ (a2+) Impossible multiple checks.

S ≠ ♗ If S = ♗ (f1+) and U = ♘ (b4+) Double check.

R = (♔♖) (a8+)? Three checks.

S = ♘

R ≠ ♔♖ (a8+) Impossible multiple checks.

R = ♗

U = ♖ (f6+) Check.

E ≠ ♔ (b7+) Impossible double check.

E ≠ ♗ If E = ♗ (b7+) Double check.

R = ♔ (a8+)? Three checks.

E = ♚

uppercase = white If uppercase = black, impossible check by pawn on b7. (Black bishop on a8 also impossible.)

last move: 1.R>f6+ This move may or may not have been a capture.

We hope you enjoyed the puzzles.

Jeff Coakley

Prince Edward Island, Canada

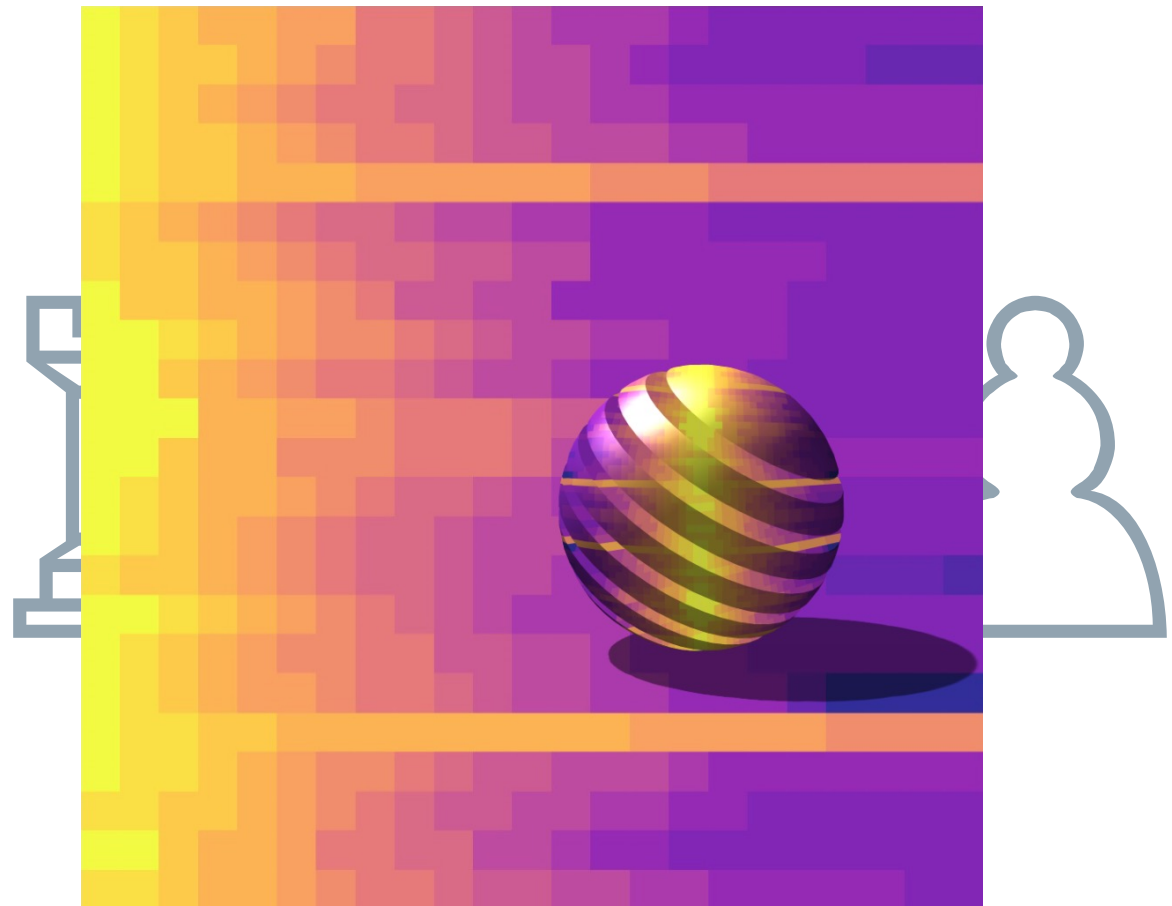
Andrey Frolikin

Kiev, Ukraine

Series-Movers Visualizations

by Cornel Pacurar

"When one starts to visualize the impossible,
one begins to see it as possible."
- Cherie Carter-Scott



The Long, Hot Series (Cornel Pacurar - RStudio and Matter for iPhone, 2017)

Series-Movers Visualizations

Cornel Pacurar

The “Proof Games Visualizations” article in *Bulletin* issue 11 was very well received by the readers and as a result we are continuing our foray into the chess visualization realm.

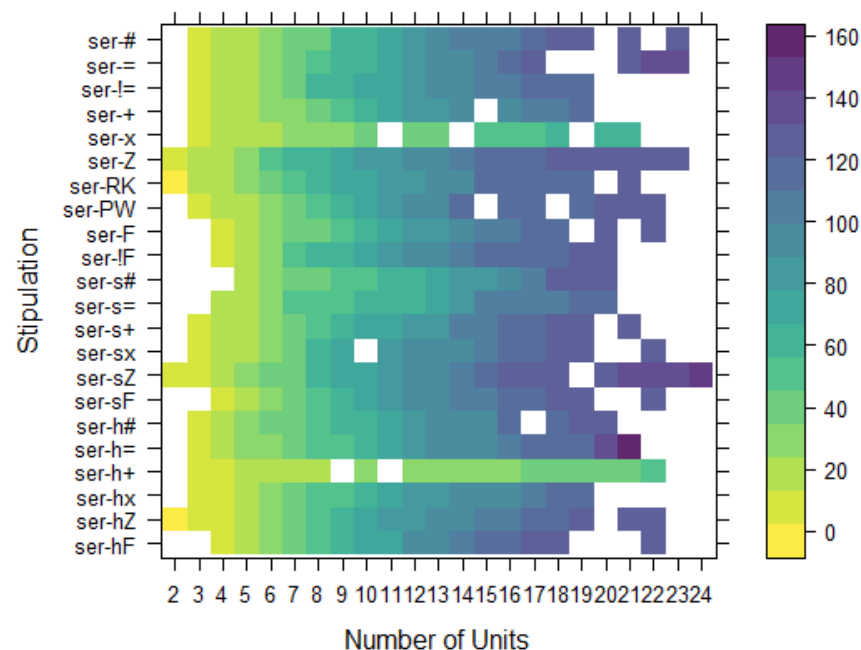
In this issue we are going to visualize a very well known series-mover length records data set: the current “398 Zuglängen Rekorde Im Serienzüger” table of records (more details about this as well as an interactive version are included in this very issue on page 578), hoping that after perusing these fourteen pages you will never look at series records with the same eyes again!

All visualizations have been produced using *R*, a language and environment for statistical computing and graphics, *RStudio*, *ggplot2* and a number of other *R* packages – more importantly, the package *viridis*, maintained by Simon Garnier. *Viridis* is a port of the new *matplotlib* (a popular plotting library for *python*) color maps (*viridis*, *magma*, *plasma* and *inferno*) to *R*. These color maps are designed in such a way that they will analytically be perfectly perceptually-uniform, both in regular form and also when converted to black-and-white. They are also designed to be perceived by readers with the most common form of color blindness.

The following visualizations are included:

1. Heatmap with missing values replaced by previous observations
2. 3D wireframe surface plot
3. Facet scatter plot with regression lines
4. Violin plot with *stipulations* as factor
5. Violin plot with *units* as factor
6. Density plot (2D kernel density estimate)
7. Hexagonal heatmap of 2D bin counts
8. Contours of 2D density estimate with unjittered points and smoothed conditional means
9. Stacked area graph (*stipulations*)
10. Proportional stacked area graph (*stipulations*)
11. Balloon plot with *units* as factor and *moves* mapped to area
12. Box-and-scatter plot of overall records with normal and promoted force with summary statistics (means)

1. This heatmap is a trivariate level plot created by using the *lattice* package (a powerful and elegant high-level data visualization system inspired by Trellis graphic) where each square represents a value in the table-of-records matrix. The values for the missing records have been replaced by previous observations. Without this replacement, the heatmap would look like this:



Clearly visible as very different from the other values (*outliers*) are the number of moves for the ser-x and ser-h+ stipulations and Markus Ott’s amazing ser-h=153.

2. I personally find this wireframe surface plot as very telling. It is, as Adrian noted, full of symbolism – it is not easy to climb the peaks of series length records! The color map is appropriate too, as it is called *inferno*! Here the values for the missing records have also been replaced by previous observations. The deep valley to the right is, of course, the ‘ser-h+ valley’!

3. This is a facet scatter plot with regression lines, showing the relationship between the number of units and the number of moves for the 22 stipulations (with *units* as factor). One of the key strengths of the Trellis graphics paradigm is the use of panelling (*faceting* in the *ggplot2* package terminology) to divide data into subsets to investigate whether patterns are consistent as the conditioning variables change.

Regression lines have been added, the smoothing method fitting the linear model. By fitting a linear equation to observed data, linear regression attempts to model the relationship between the two variables (number of units and number of moves).

4. Violin plots (kernel density estimates), mirrored to form symmetrical shapes, are an effective way of comparing multiple data distributions. When using ordinary density curves, it is difficult to compare more than just a few groups, as the lines visually interfere with each other. With a violin plot, it is much easier to compare several distributions since they are placed side by side. In this plot, the stipulations are used as fill factor and the areas are scaled proportionally to the number of observations in each group.

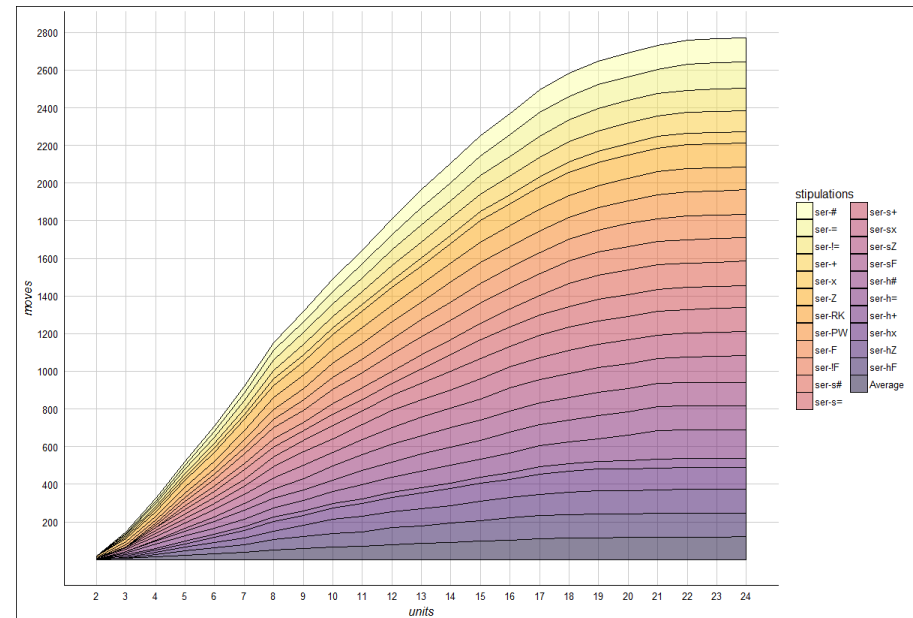
5. A similar violin plot, with *units* as fill factor.

6. One of my favourite density plots, a 2D kernel density estimate mapped to the fill colour of the raster. The colours represent the values of the estimated density function ranging from 0 to 0.0025. Different bandwidths in the x (4) and y (15) directions were used, so that the density estimate is not overfitted to the data.

7. This binned visualization represents the observed data directly. By using the hex geom (thus hexagon geometric objects drawn to represent data), the plane was divided into regular hexagons, the number of cases (records) in each hexagon were counted, and then the number of cases were mapped to the hexagon fill.

8. *ggplot2* and *stat.density2d()* were used to create this density plot of the two-dimensional length-records data. The *stat.density2d* function performed a 2D kernel density estimation (in other words, computed new values and created new data frames) and then displayed the results with contours, encoding our statistic of interest (density) into an aesthetic variable, having the fill variable set to *level*.

9. Stacked area graphs are often used to represent time series, however they are also useful to compare how the number of moves variable is changing over the units interval. The stipulations are mapped as factor to fill, and for each stipulation, the data series start each point from the point left by the previous data series (stipulation). Only the actual records were used to generate this graph. If the missing values were replaced by previous observations, the graph would look like this:



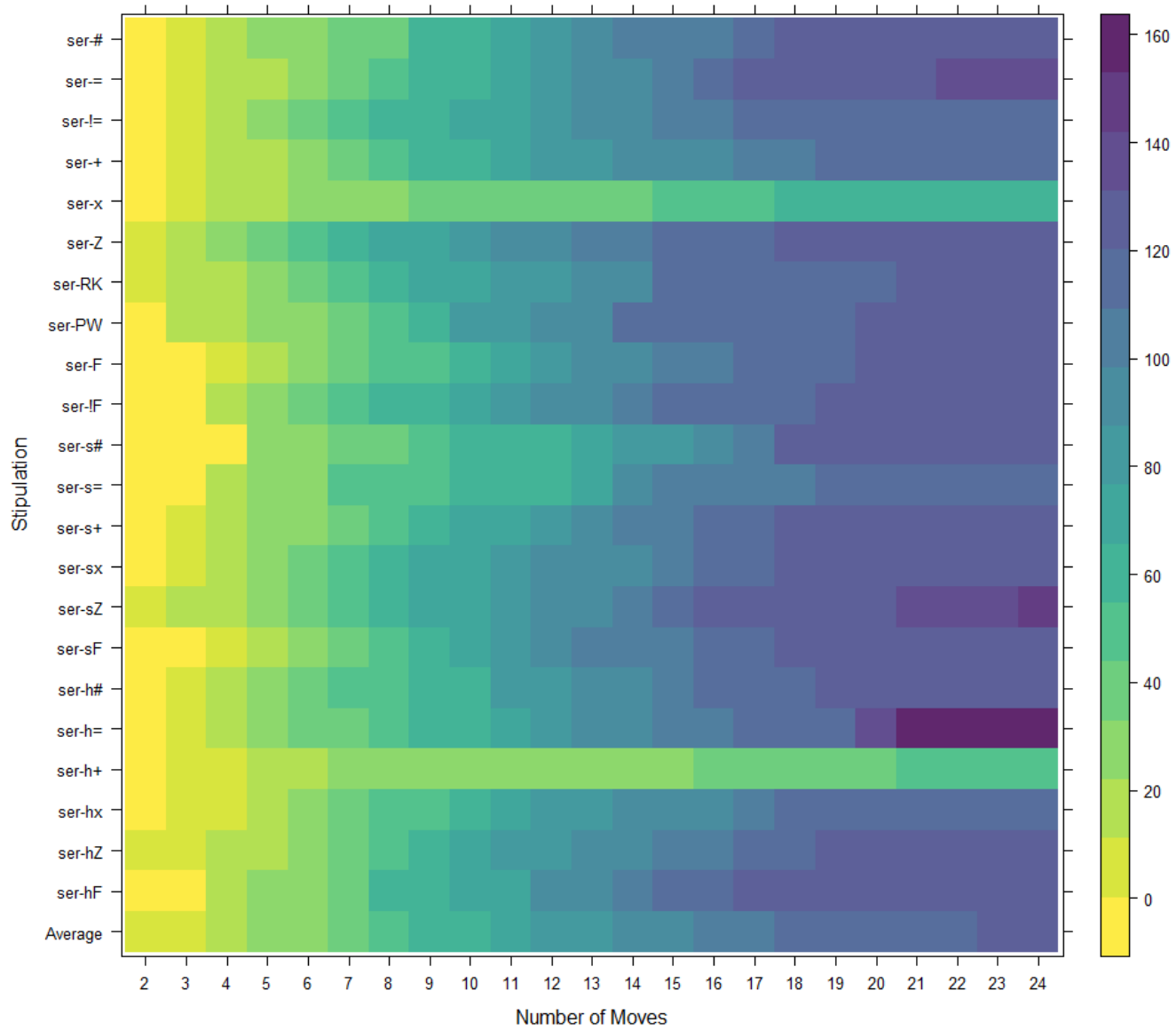
10. In this stacked area graph, the overall height is scaled to a constant value, making it a *proportional* stacked area graph. Compared to the previous graph, we can now much easier see, for instance, that there are only four records for 2 units and that the series self-targetsquare record is the only record for 24 units.

11. A scatter balloon (bubble) plot in which the number of moves is mapped not to the radius of the dots (which would distort the interpretation of the data) but to their area, thus the area of the dots is proportional to the number of moves.

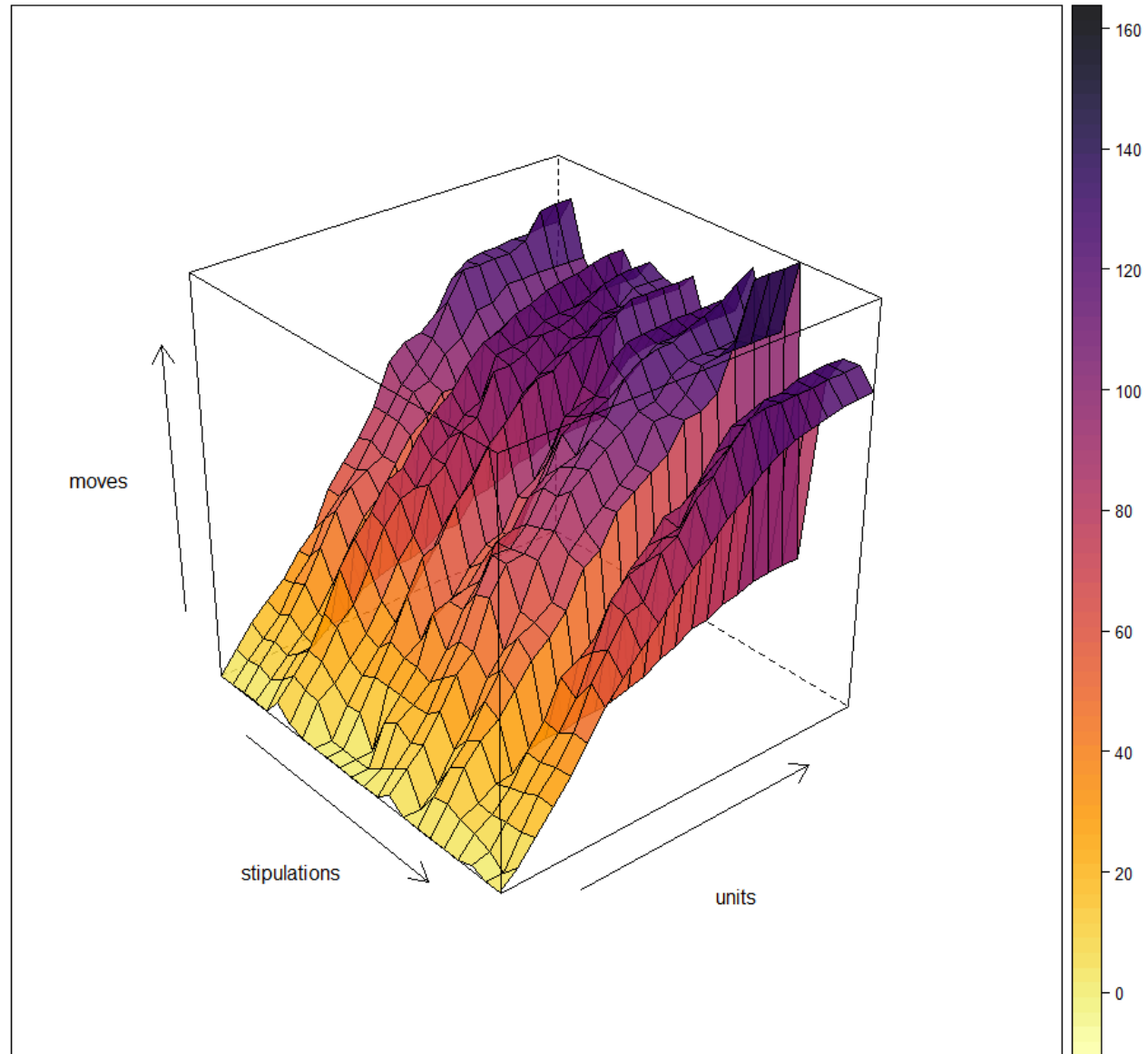
12. Finally, a scatter box plot of overall records with normal and promoted force, with added markers for the median, mean values and mean line. As there are only two observations for each stipulation, the median and the mean are the same. The ser-sZ stipulation has the highest mean value and ser-h+ the lowest, while ser-s= has the bigger box area (thus the biggest difference between the overall records with normal and promoted force) and ser-h= the smallest. The difference between the lowest (ser-h+, normal force) and highest (ser-Z, promoted force) records is 162 moves.

Toronto, August 31, 2017

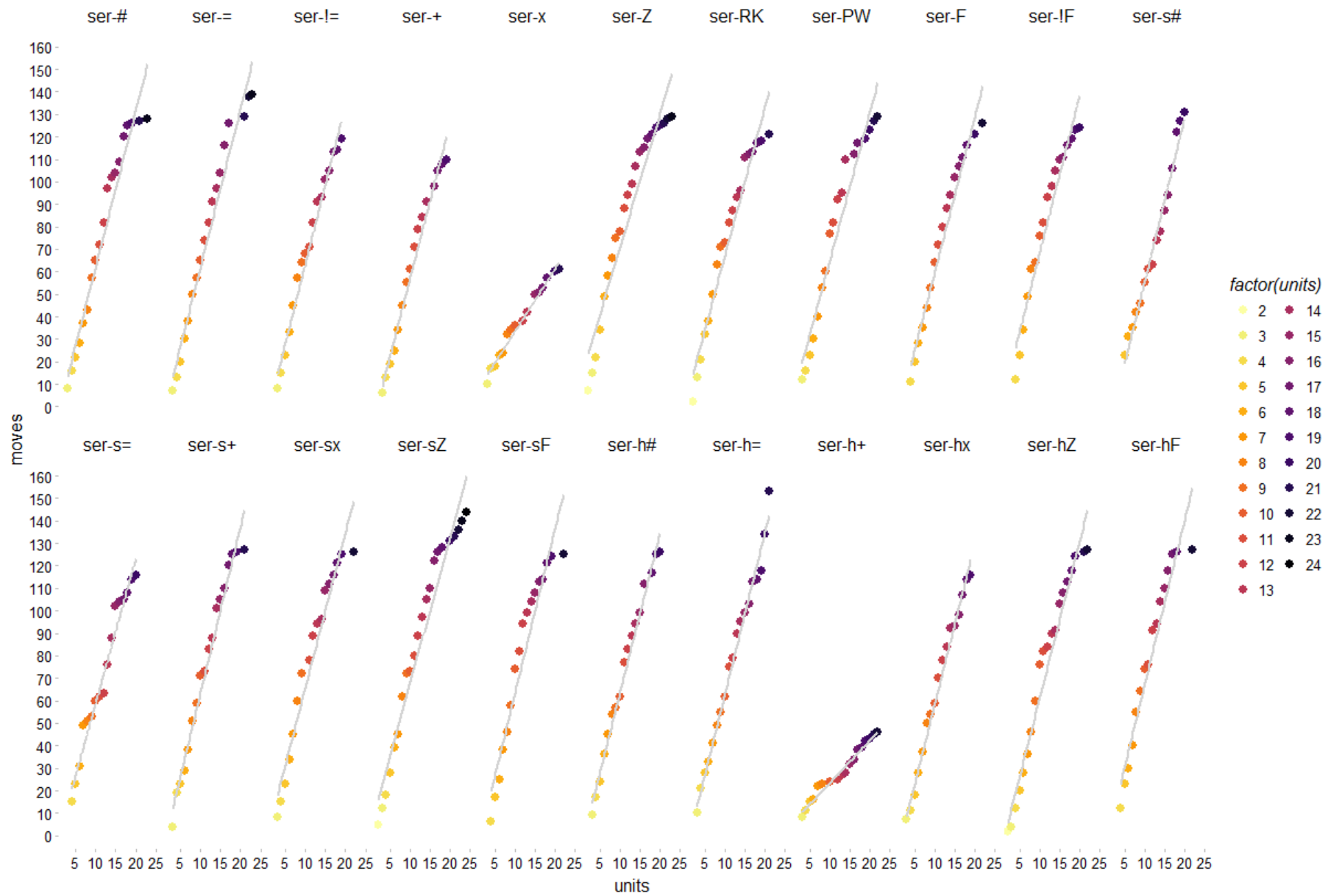
1. Heatmap with missing values replaced by previous observations



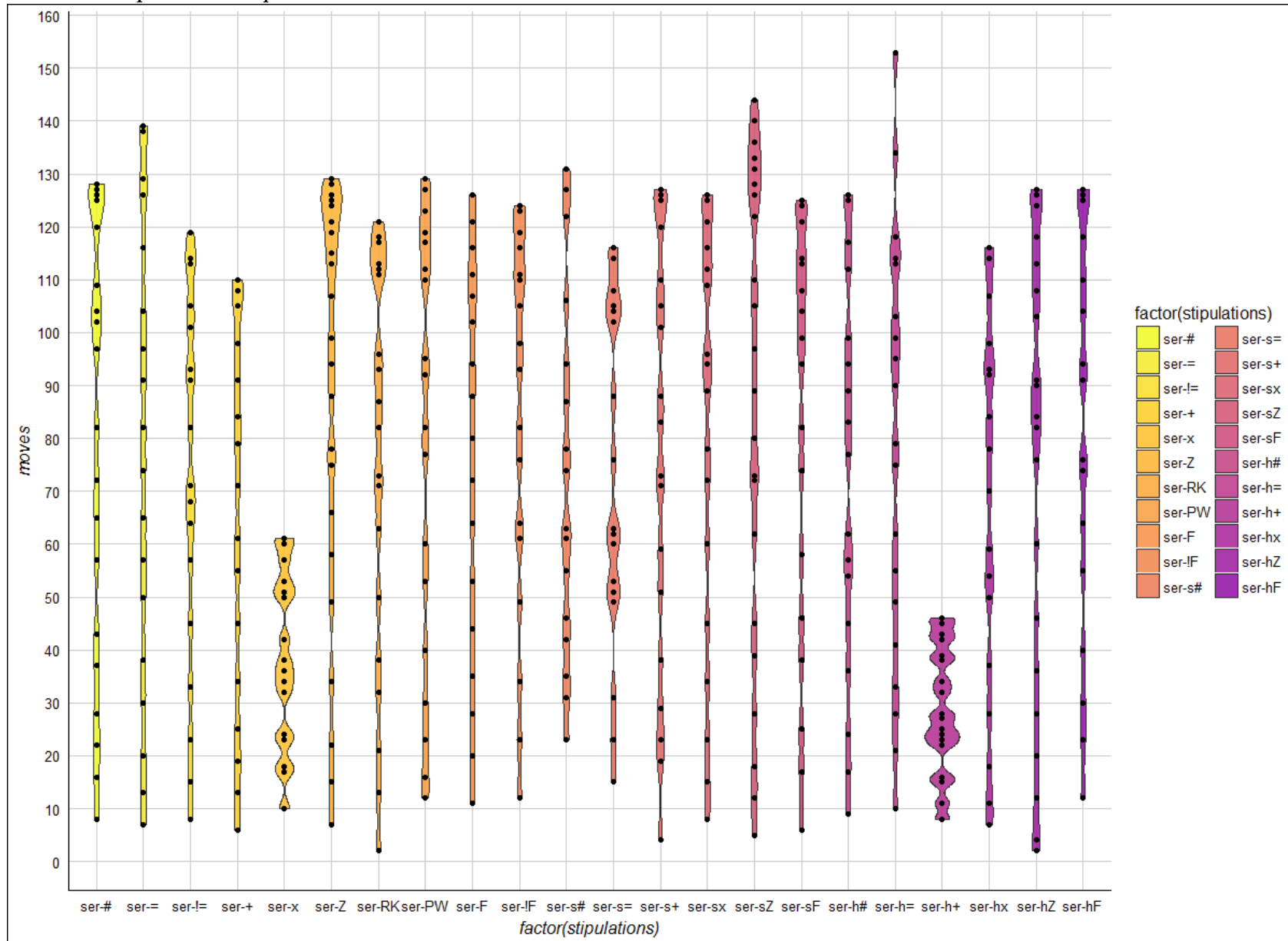
2. 3D wireframe surface plot



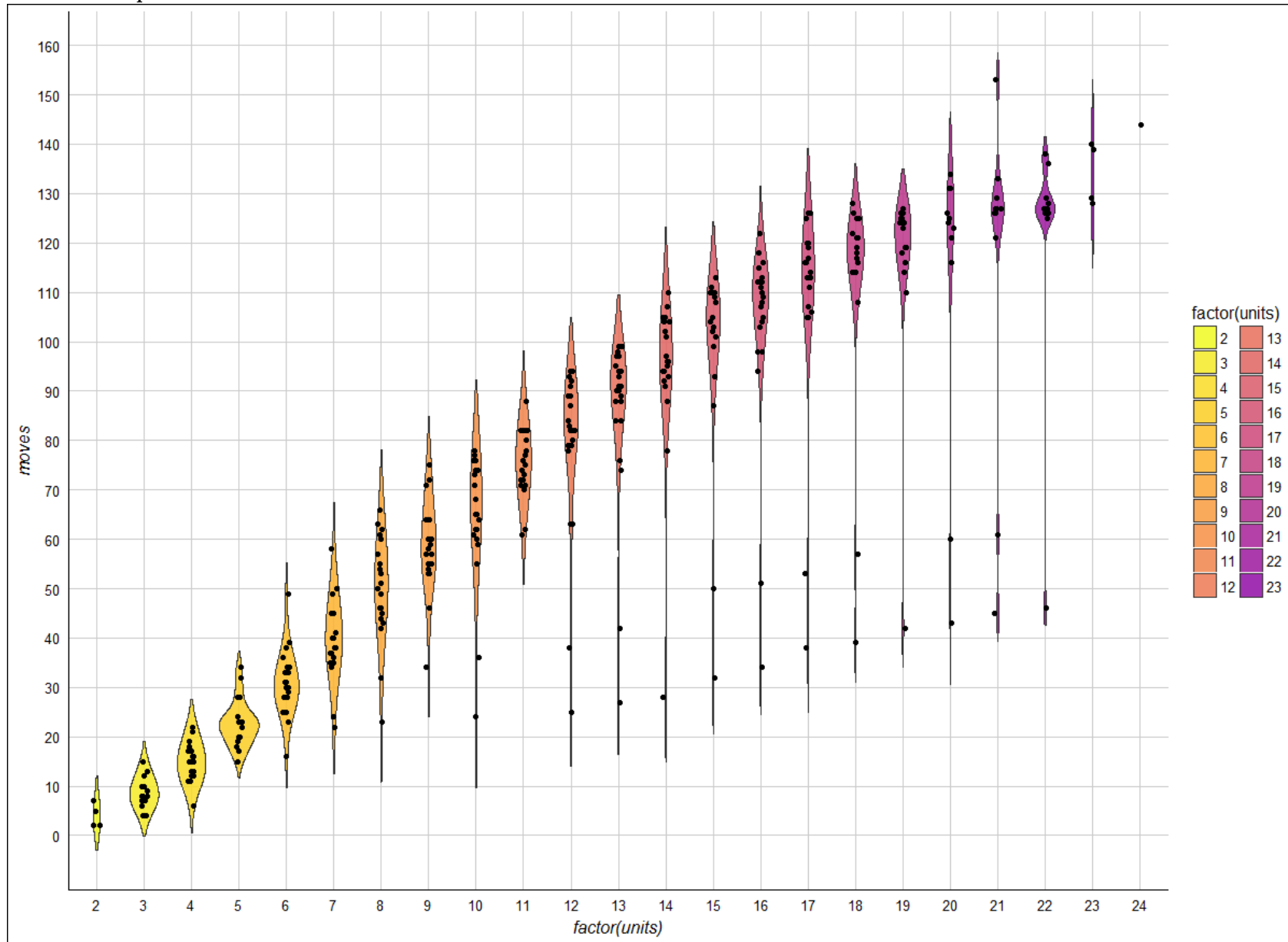
3. Facet scatter plot with regression lines



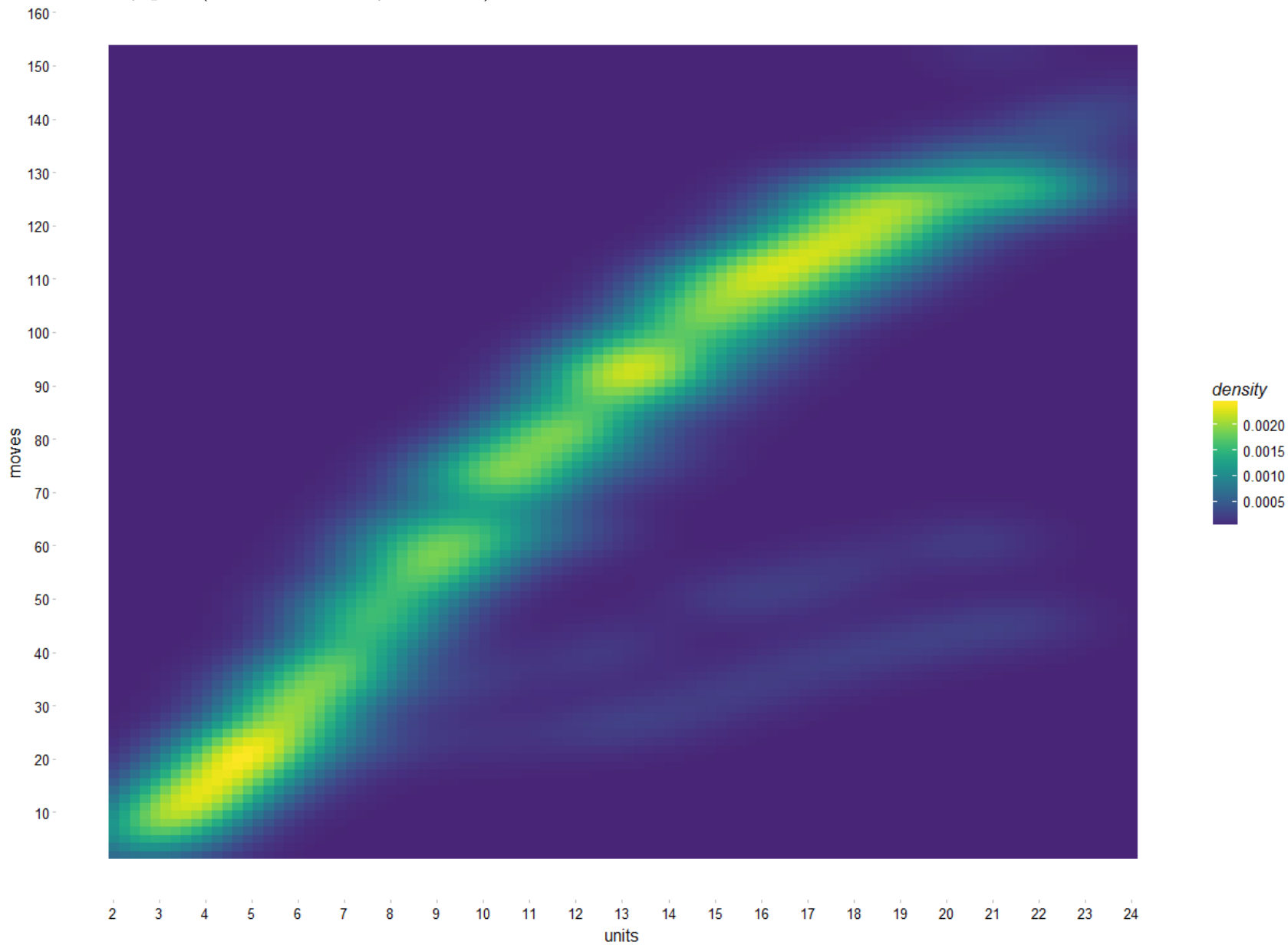
4. Violin plot with *stipulations* as factor



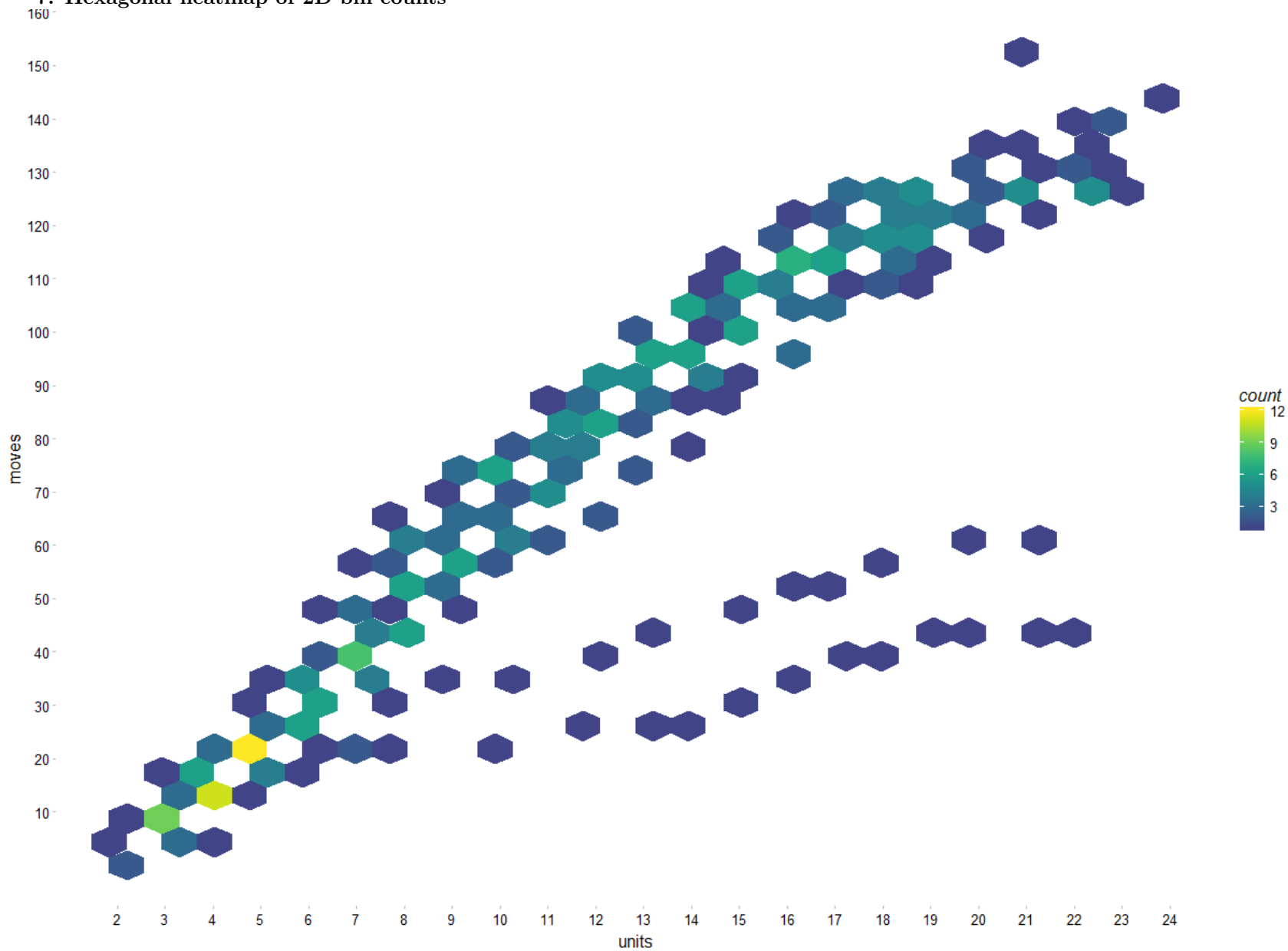
5. Violin plot with *units* as factor



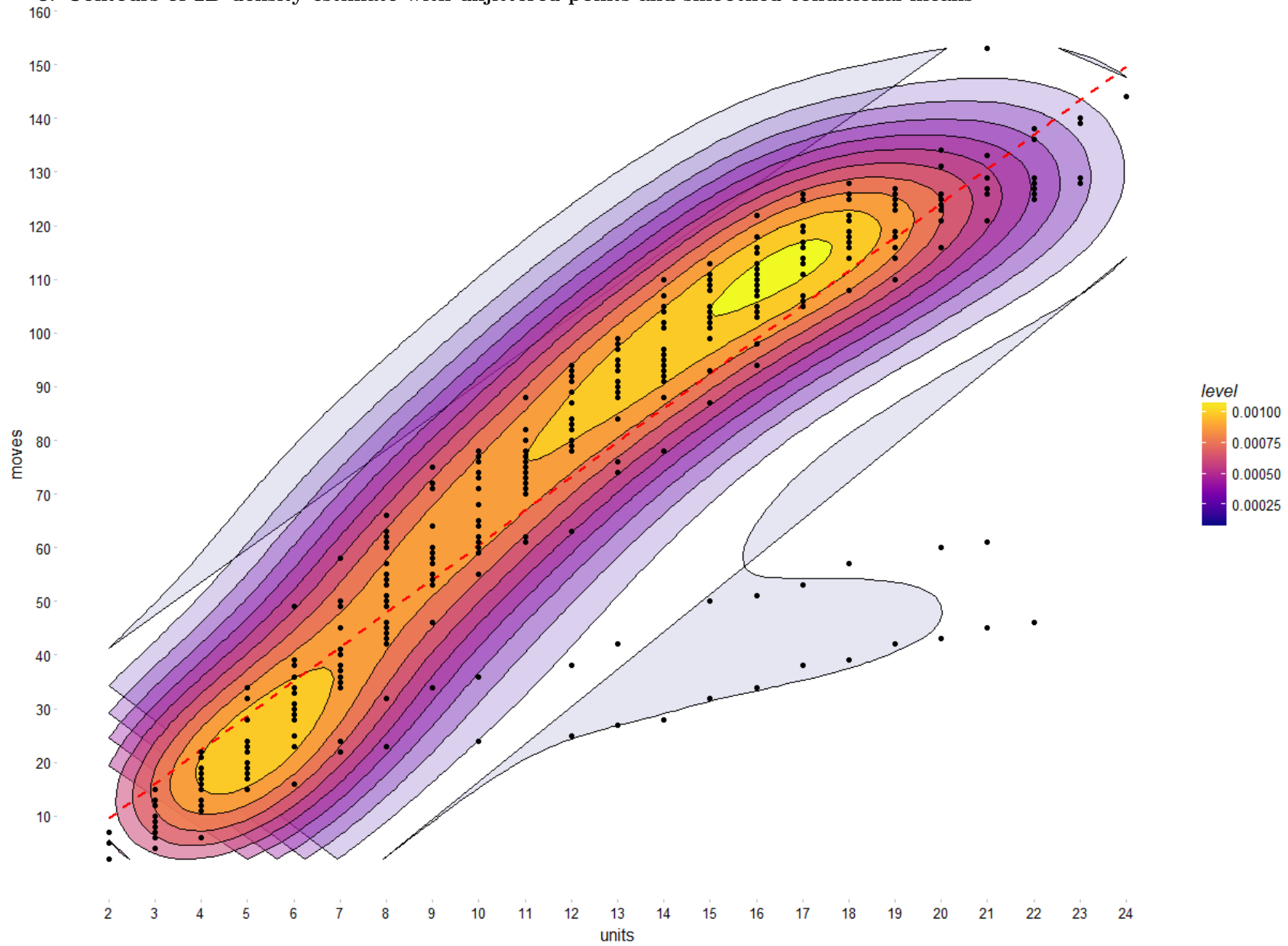
6. Density plot (2D kernel density estimate)



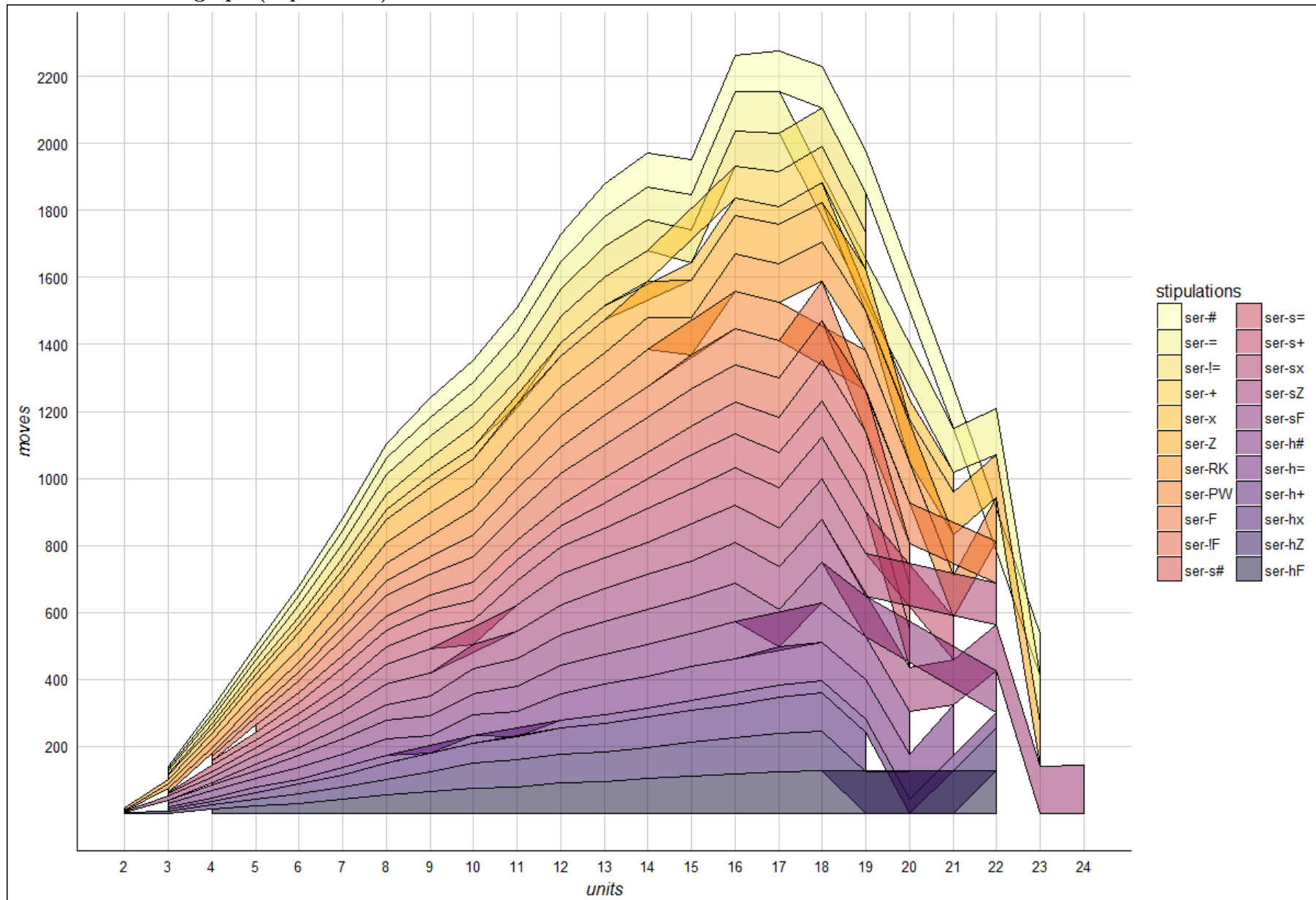
7. Hexagonal heatmap of 2D bin counts



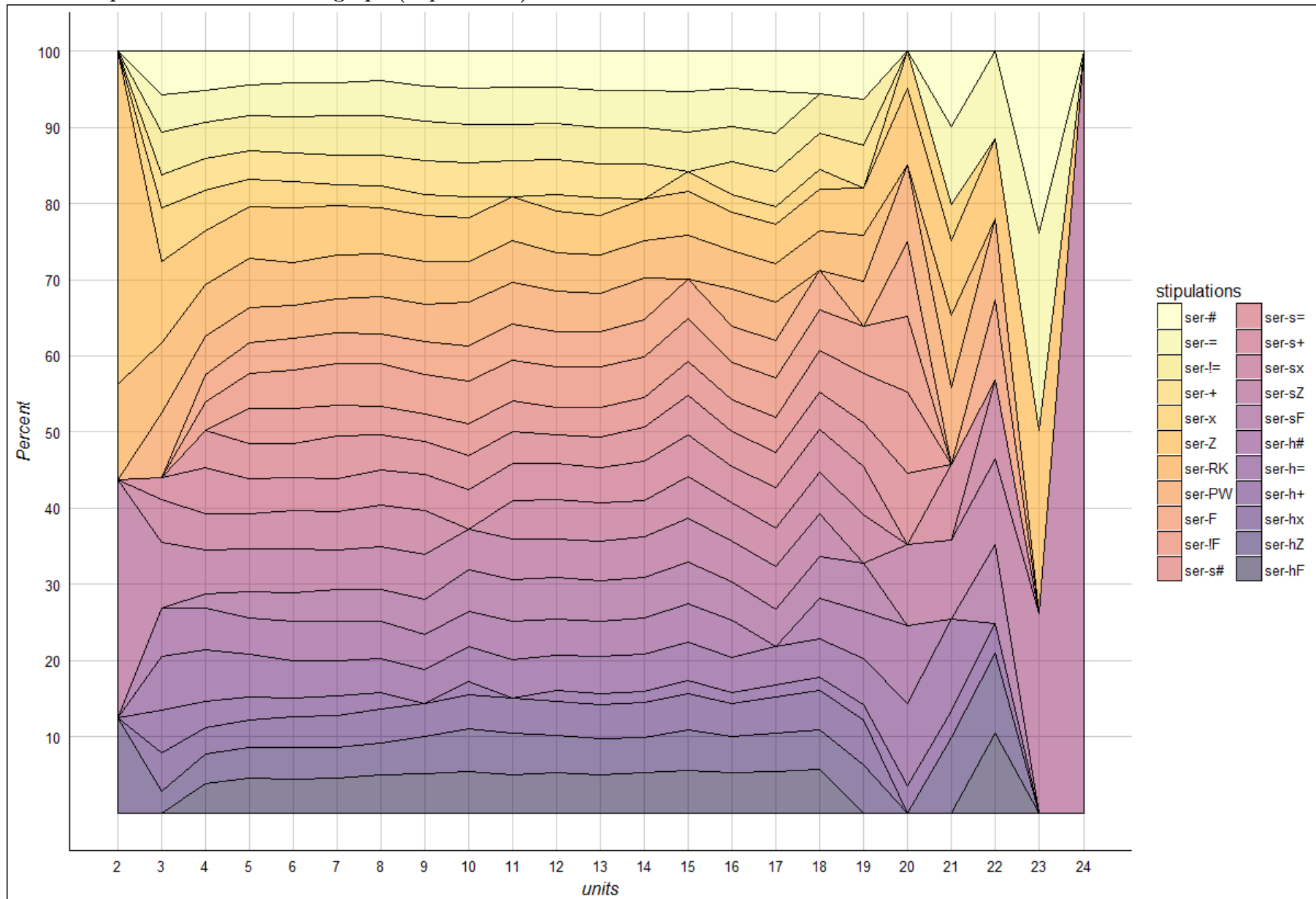
8. Contours of 2D density estimate with unjittered points and smoothed conditional means



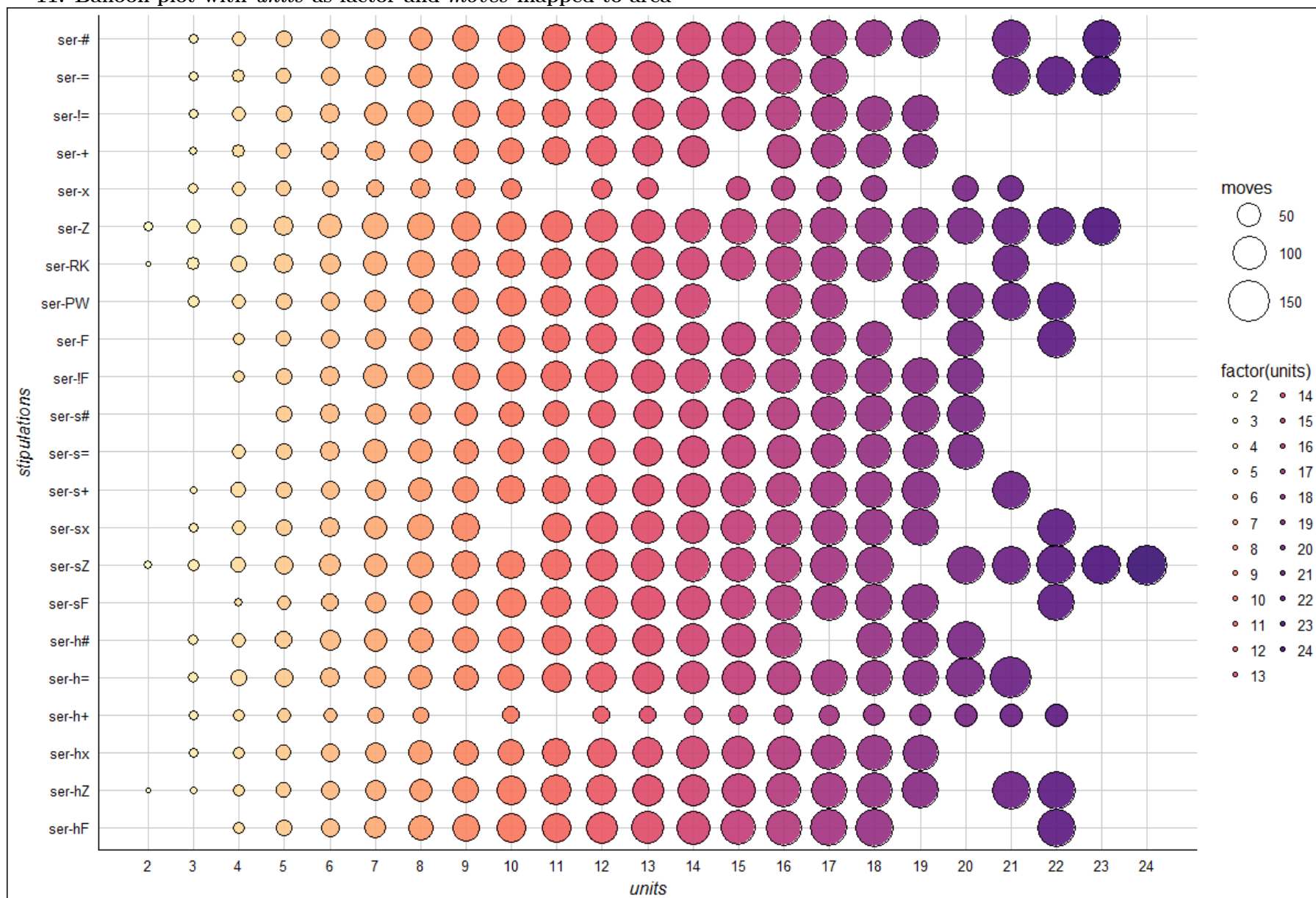
9. Stacked area graph (*stipulations*)



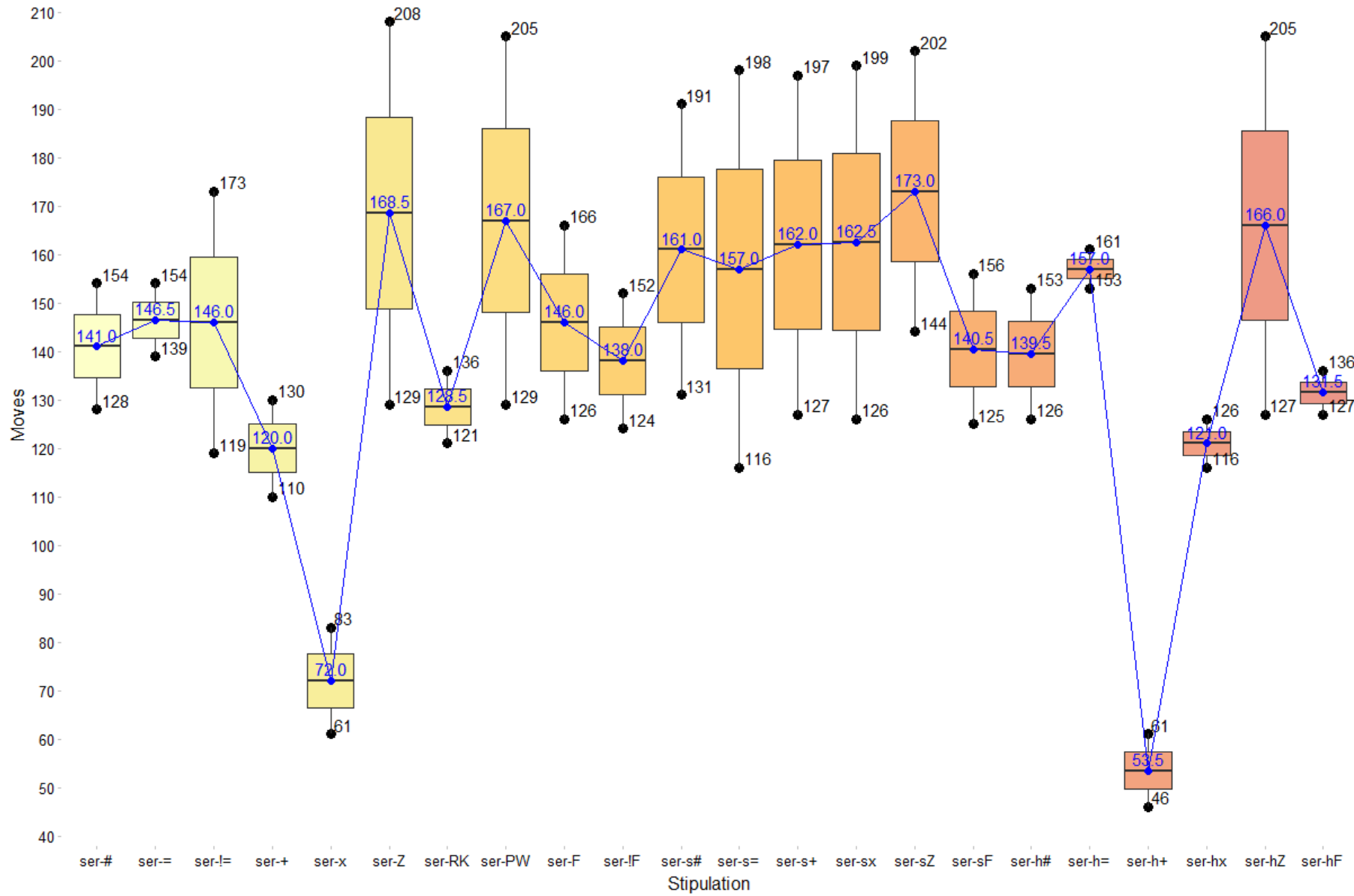
10. Proportional stacked area graph (*stipulations*)



11. Balloon plot with *units* as factor and *moves* mapped to area



12. Box-and-scatter plot of overall records with normal and promoted force with summary statistics (means)



LENGTH RECORDS

Table of Records as of August 28th, 2017 – with PDB links

Ser	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	PF
#	_	8	16*	22*	28	37	43*	57	65*	72	82	97*	102*	104*	109	120	125*	126		127		128		154
=	_	7	13	20	30	38	50	57	65	74*	82	91	97	104*	116	126				129	138	139		154
!=	_	8	15	23*	33	45	57	64	68	71	82	91	93	101	105	113	114	119						173*
+	_	6	13	19	25	34	45	55*	61*	71*	79*	84	91		98	105	108	110						130*
x	_	10	17*	18	23	24	32	34	36		38	42		50	51	53*	57*		60	61*				83*
Z	7	15	22	34	49	58*	66*	75	78	88*	94*	99*	107	113	115	119	121	124	125	126	128	129		208*
RK	2	13*	21*	32*	38*	50*	63*	71*	73*	82*	87*	93*	96*	111*	112*	113*	117*	118*		121*				136*
PW	_	12	16	23	30	40	53*	60	77	82	92	95	110		112	117			119	123*	127*	129		205
F	_	_	11	20*	28*	35	44	53	64*	72	80*	88	94*	102*	107*	111	116		121		126			166*
!F	_	_	12*	23	34	49*	61	64*	76*	82*	93	98	105	110	111	116	119*	123*	124					152
s#	_	_	_	23	31*	35	42*	46*	55	61*	63*	74	78*	87*	94	106*	122	127	131*					191
s=	_	_	15	23*	31	49*	51*	53*	60*	62*	63*	76*	88	102*	104*	105*	108*	114*	116*					198
s+	_	4	19	23	29	38	51	59	71*	73*	83	88	101	105*	110*	120*	125*	126		127				197
sx	_	8	15	23	34*	45	60	72*		78	89	94	96	109	112*	116	121	125*				126*		199*
sZ	5	12	18	28	39	45	62	72*	73*	80	89	97*	105	110	122	126	128*		131	133*	136	140	144	202*
sF	_	_	6	17*	25	38	46*	58*	74*	82*	94	99	104	108	113	114	121*	124*				125		156*
h#	_	9*	17	24	36*	45	54	57*	62	77*	83*	89*	94	99	112		117	125	126*					153
h=	_	10	21	28*	33	41	49*	55	62	75	79	90	95	99*	103	113	114	118	134	153				161
h+	_	8	11	15	16	22	23		24		25	27	28	32	34	38	39*	42	43*	45	46*			61
hx	_	7	11	18	28*	37	50*	54*	59	70	78*	84	92*	93*	98	107*	114*	116						126*
hZ	2	4	12	20	28*	36	46	60*	76*	82*	84*	90	91	103*	108*	113*	118*	124*		126*	127			205
hF	_	_	12	23*	30	40	55	64	74	76	91	94*	104	110	118	125	126*				127*			136*

- * King in check in the diagram position
- Records not included in the booklet or discovered after the booklet was published in February 2003
- Overall length records with promoted force

For the first time ever, we are publishing the current “398 Zuglängen Rekorde Im Serienzüger” table of records with clickable links to the corresponding entry in the online *PDB* database. Additionally, it now also includes the overall length records with promoted force.

A collection of series-mover length records, prepared by Miloš Tomašević (31.07.1928-23.01.2002) and finalized by Vladan Vučković with help from Radovan Tomašević, Slobodan Šaletić, Erich Bartel and Milan Velimirović, the booklet was published posthumously in Belgrade in February 2003, under the title “398 ZUGLÄNGEN REKORDE IM SERIENZÜGER in Bezug auf die Steineanzahl”. It included all move-length records for the 22 major series-stipulations and different numbers of total normal force, out of which approximately 70% were composed by Miloš Tomašević, either alone or in collaboration with Radovan Tomašević.

Over the past 21 years, numerous records have been broken, including seven overall length records with normal force. For a list of related articles, please see *Bulletin Issue 10*, page 422.

This interactive table of records is the result of a collaborative effort: Frank Müller (PDB entries), Arno Tüngler (consolidated table in Excel format), and Cornel Pacurar (L^AT_EX typesetting).

Blast From The Past: Caissa TT3

Jean-marie Chorein organized three thematic "longest series mover" tournaments. His website is no longer online and the 3rd tournament was not fully archived by the "Wayback Machine". However, here it is, thanks to PDFs saved back in 2008 - Ed.

Reglement concours pat aidé de série

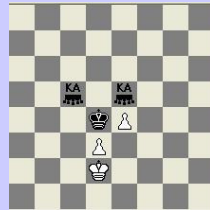
<http://www.caissa-france.net/concourstroisiemedunom/1regle1.htm>

Reglement concours pat aidé de série

<http://www.caissa-france.net/concourstroisiemedunom/1regle1.htm>

REGLEMENT DU DEFI DU "PAT AIDE DE SERIE"

Le but de ce concours consiste à créer **le pat aidé de série le plus long possible**, aboutissant EXACTEMENT au diagramme ci-dessous, les pièces ç5 et e5 étant des kangourous. Le mode de déplacement du kangourou est défini sur le site du magazine [Phenix](#).



Les règles propres au pat aidé de série doivent être respectées. Ces règles sont définies [ICI](#)

La solution pour parvenir au diagramme final doit être unique.

Dans la position de départ, seules sont autorisées les **pièces orthodoxes et la pièce féerique nommée "kangourou"**.

Dans la position de départ, les pièces de promotion apparentes sont interdites. Par contre, le nombre de Kangourous n'est pas limité.

La position de départ doit être légale.

Dans la position de départ, le roi noir peut être en échec.

Un pion peut se promouvoir en kangourou.

Le classement du concours s'effectuera de la manière suivante :

- 1- **Le plus grand nombre de points** obtenus en multipliant le nombre de coups du problème par le nombre de coups joués par les kangourous à l'intérieur du problème. Ainsi, pour un pat aidé de série de 20 coups comprenant 3 coups de kangourou, le score sera de $20 \times 3 = 60$ points. Pour un 30 coups avec 2 coups de kangourous, le score sera également de 60 points.
- 2- Le plus petit nombre de pièces dans la position de départ.
- 3- La date d'envoi de la composition.

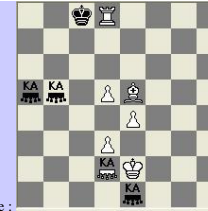
Le score minimum pour participer au concours est de **180 points**.

Un classement annexe sera ouvert pour le plus grand nombre de sauts de kangourous. Le nombre de sauts à réaliser pour figurer à ce classement est de **12** au minimum..

Le concours sera ouvert prochainement sur france-echecs.com, mais l'est dès à présent sur caissa.net. La date limite pour envoyer les compositions est fixée au **31 janvier 2008**.

Les compositions doivent être envoyées par mel à l'adresse suivante : Jchorein@aol.com.

La vérification des problèmes se fera avec l'aide du logiciel POPEYE. Télécharger [POPEYE](#)



Exemple de composition valide :

1.Kc8*d8 2.KAe1*e5 3.Kd8-c7 4.Kc7-b6 5.Kb6-c5 6.KAa5*d5 7.Kc5-d4 8.KAb5-f5 9.KAf5-e5 10.KAd5*d2 Ke2*d2 =

Longueur du problème = 10 coups

Nombre de coups de kangourous à l'intérieur du problème = 5

Nombre de points : $10 \times 5 = 50$ points

[CLASSEMENTS LES MEILLEURS PROBLEMES](#) [RETOUR AU MENU PRINCIPAL](#)

CLASSEMENT DU DEFI DU "PAT AIDE DE SERIE"

Compositeur	Nombre de points	Nombre de pièces dans la position de départ	Date d'envoi
1 Pascal Wassong	640 points	19	27 novembre 2007
2 Ivan Skoba	630 points	18	31 janvier 2008
3 Cornel Pacurar	496 points	12	3 décembre 2007
4 Vaclav Kotesovec	430 points	11	26 novembre 2007
5 Jean-christian Galli	344 points	18	13 janvier 2008
6 Ralf Kraetchmer	286 points	10	17 décembre 2007
7 Guy Sobrecases	285 points	8	28 novembre 2007
8 Maurice Duthoit	252 points	8	25 novembre 2007
Score minimum à réaliser	180 points	Score minimum à réaliser	180 points
		Nombre de participants : 10	
		Nombre de problèmes soumis : 37	
		<i>Maj classement : 24 janvier à 11 heures.</i>	

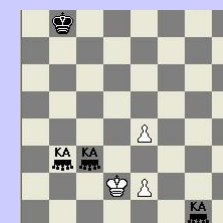
LE PLUS GRAND NOMBRE DE SAUTS DE KANGOUROUS

Compositeur	Nombre de sauts	Nombre de pièces dans la position de départ	Date d'envoi
1 Cornel Pacurar	16 sauts	12	3 décembre 2007
2 Guy Sobrecases	15 sauts	9	28 novembre 2007
3 Pascal Wassong	14 sauts	9	10 décembre 2007
4 Maurice Duthoit	12 sauts	8	25 novembre 2007
Score minimum à réaliser	12 sauts	Score minimum à réaliser	12 sauts

[REGLEMENT LES MEILLEURS PROBLEMES RETOUR AU MENU PRINCIPAL](#)

MEILLEURS PROBLEMES DU 3eme CONCOURS DU "PAT AIDE DE SERIE"

Les problèmes ayant obtenu le plus de points sont ceux s'étant basés sur le joli problème ci-dessous :



7 pièces, ser-h=34, 10 coups de kangourous, 340 points

- 1.Kb8-c7 2.Kc7-d6 3.Kd6-e5 4.Ke5-f4 5.Kf4-g3 6.KAb3-h3 7.Kg3-f4 8.Kf4-e5 9.Ke5-d4 10.Kd4-c4 11.Kc4-b3 12.KAh3-a3 13.KAa3-d3 14.Kb3-c4 15.Kc4-d4 16.Kd4-e5 17.Ke5-f4 18.Kf4-g3 19.KAc3-h3 20.Kg3-f4 21.Kf4-e5 22.Ke5-d4 23.Kd4-c4 24.Kc4-b3 25.KAh3-a3 26.KAa3-e3 27.Kb3-c4 28.Kc4-d4 29.KAg1-c5 30.Kd4-e5 31.KAe3-e6 32.Ke5-d4 33.KAe6-e1 34.KAe1-e5 e2*d3 =

Cette miniature en 7 pièces qui prendrait la cinquième place du classement A à servi de base aux 1er, 2ème et 4ème (Vaclav Kotesovec)

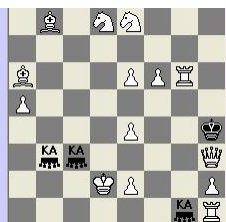
C'est **Pascal WASSONG** qui emporte **le classement A** avec 640 points :



Pascal Wassong, ser-h=64, 10 coups de kangourous, 640 points

- 1.Kc8*c7 2.Kc7*b8 3.Kb8-b7 4.Kb7-a6 5.Ka6-a5 6.Ka5-b4 7.Kb4-a3 8.Ka3-a2 9.Ka2*b1 10.Kb1*b2 11.Kb2-a3 12.Ka3-b4 13.Kb4-a5 14.Ka5-a6 15.Ka6-b7 16.Kb7-c7 17.Kc7-d6 18.Kd6-e6 19.Ke6*f6 20.Kf6-g7 21.Kg7*h8 22.Kh8-g7 23.Kg7-f6 24.Kf6*e7 25.Ke7*e8 26.Ke8-f8 27.Kf8-g7 28.Kg7*h6 29.Kh6-h5 30.Kh5-g4 31.Kg4-h3 32.Kh3*h2 33.Kh2-g2 34.Kg2*f2 35.Kf2-g3 36.KAb3-h3 37.Kg3*f4 38.Kf4-e5 39.Ke5-d4 40.Kd4-c4 41.Kc4-b3 42.KAh3-a3 43.KAa3-d3 44.Kb3-c4 45.Kc4-d4 46.Kd4-e5 47.Ke5-f4 48.Kf4-g3 49.KAc3-h3 50.Kg3-f4 51.Kf4-e5 52.Ke5-d4 53.Kd4-c4 54.Kc4-b3 55.KAh3-a3 56.KAa3-e3 57.Kb3-c4 58.Kc4-d4 59.KAg1-c5 60.Kd4-e5 61.KAe3-e6 62.Ke5-d4 63.KAe6-e1 64.KAe1-e5 e2*d3 =

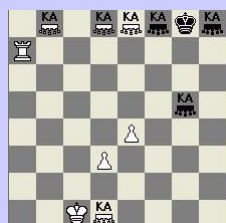
Il devance de peu **Ivan SKOBA** avec 630 points :



Ivan Skoba, ser-h=63, 10 coups de kangourous, 630 points

1. Kh4*h3 2. Kh3-h4 3. Kh4-h5 4. Kh5*g6 5. Kg6-h7 6. Kh7-g8 7. Kg8-f8 8. Kf8*e8 9. Ke8*d8 10. Kd8-e8 11. Ke8-f8 12. Kf8-g8 13. Kg8-h7 14. Kh7-g6 15. Kg6*f6 16. Kf6*e6 17. Ke6-d7 18. Kd7-c6 19. Kc6-c5 20. Kc5-b4 21. Kb4*a5 22. Ka5*a6 23. Ka6-b7 24. Kb7*b8 25. Kb8-c7 26. Kc7-d6 27. Kd6-e5 28. Ke5-f4 29. Kf4-g4 30. Kg4-h3 31. Kh3-g2 32. Kg2*h1 33. Kh1*h2 34. Kh2-g3 35. Kab3-h3 36. Kg3-f4 37. Kf4-e5 38. Ke5-d4 39. Kd4-c4 40. Kc4-b3 41. KAh3-a3 42. KAa3-d3 43. Kb3-c4 44. Kc4-d4 45. Kd4-e5 46. Ke5-f4 47. Kf4-g3 48. KAc3-h3 49. Kg3-f4 50. Kf4-e5 51. Ke5-d4 52. Kd4-c4 53. Kc4-b3 54. KAh3-a3 55. KAa3-e3 56. Kb3-c4 57. Kc4-d4 58. KAg1-c5 59. Kd4-e5 60. KAe3-e6 61. Ke5-d4 62. KAe6-e1 63. KAe1-e5 e2*d3 =

Le classement B est remporté quant à lui, par **Cornel PACURAR** avec 16 sauts de Kangourous :

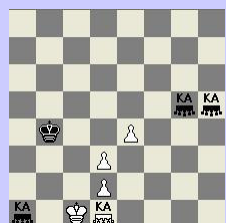


Cornel Pacurar, ser-h=31, 16 sauts de Kangourous

1. KAf8-c8 2. KAa8*d8 3. KAd8-a8 4. KAe8-h8 5. Kg8-f8 6. Kf8*e8 7. Ke8-d8 8. KAa8-e8 9. Kd8-c8 10. Kc8*b8 11. KAa8-a8 12. Kb8*a7 13. Ka7-b6 14. Kb6-c5 15. Kc5-d4 16. Kd4-e3 17. KAe8-e2 18. Ke3-f3 19. KAa8-g2 20. Kf3-g3 21. KAg5-g1 22. KAg1-g4 23. KAg2-g5 24. Kg3-f3 25. KAg4*d1 26. Kf3-e3 27. KAe2-e5 28. Ke3-d4 29. KAd1-d5 30. KAg5-c5 31. KAd5-d2 Kc1*d2 =

Ce problème prend également la troisième place du classement A avec 496 points.

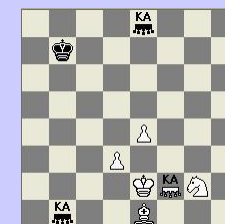
La deuxième place du classement B est prise par **Guy SOBRECASES** avec 15 sauts :



Guy Sobrecases, ser-h=19, 15 sauts de Kangourous

1. KAe1 2. KAa5 3. Rc5 4. KAa5 5. KAd5 6. KAxd1 7. KAa5 8. KAd5 9. Rd4 10. KAxd2 11. KAd5 12. Rc5 13. KAa5 14. Rd4 15. KAd5 16. KAe5 17. KAf5 18. KAe5 19. KAd2 Rxd2=.

C'est le vainqueur du classement A, **Pascal WASSONG**, qui prend la troisième place du classement B avec 14 sauts :



Pascal Wassong, ser-h=22, 14 sauts de Kangourous

1. KAa1-f5 2. KAf5-c2 3. KAc2*g2 4. KAg2-a8 5. Rb7-c8 6. KAa8-f8 7. Rc8-d7 8. Rd7-e6 9. KAe8-e3 10. KAe3-e7 11. Re6-d6 12. KAf8-c5 13. Rd6-e5 14. KAe7-e3 15. Re5-d4 16. KAc5*f2 17. KAf2-c5 18. Rd4-e5 19. KAe3-e6 20. Re5-d4 21. KAe6*e1 22. KAe1-e5 Re2-d2 =

PRIX DE BEAUTE

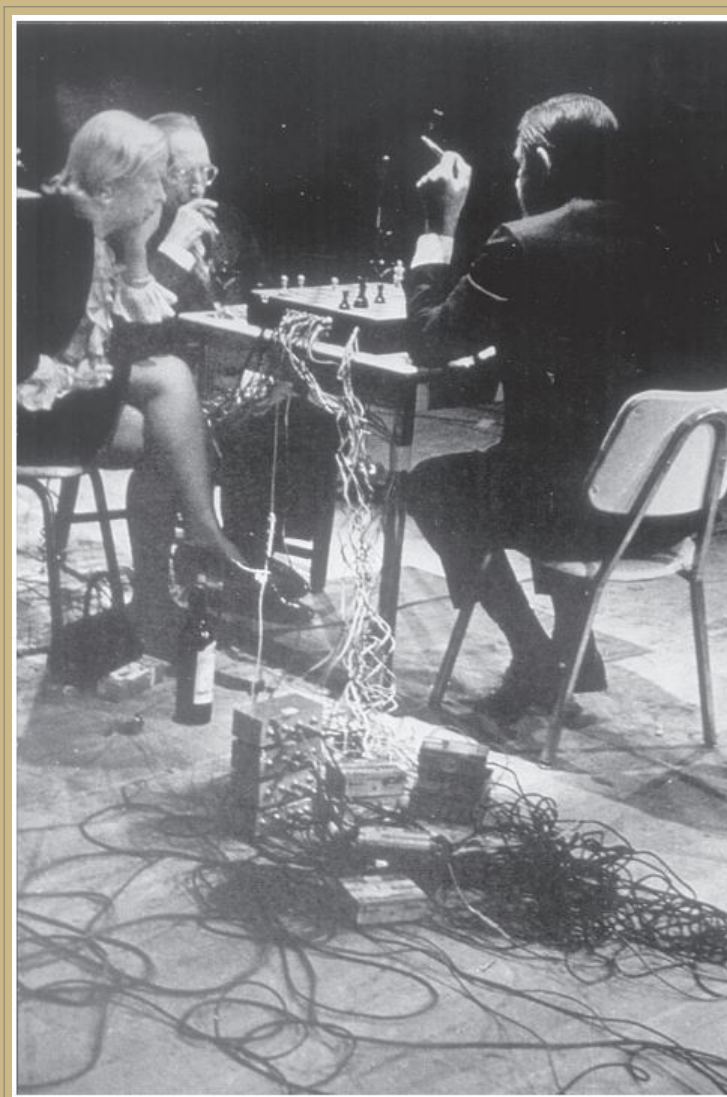
Le prix de beauté est attribué à **Cornel PACURAR** pour son problème en 16 sauts, vainqueur du classement B :



Cornel Pacurar, ser-h=31, 16 sauts de Kangourous

[CLASSEMENTS](#) [REGLEMENT](#) [RETOUR AU MENU PRINCIPAL](#)

A just as entertaining but certainly more well-known reunion than the one in October 2016 (see the *Great October Intercontinental Meeting* – Bulletin Issue 11, page 539) also took place in Toronto, almost 50 years ago. Exponent of the Dadaist and Surrealist movements, Marcel Duchamp, arguably one of the most famous and controversial artists of all time, influenced the development of modern art through the lens of his relationship with chess. His last public appearance was the chess performance with John Cage (the world's most experimental music composer at the time, whom Duchamp personally taught to play chess) at the Ryerson Theatre of Ryerson Polytechnic in Toronto on March 5, 1968. During the *Reunion*, two chess games were played: first, a handicap game between Duchamp and Cage, won by Duchamp (as always), which took less than half an hour (before the bottle of 1964 Château Kirwan was empty), then a game between Teeny Duchamp (Marcel's wife) and Cage (completed a few days later in New York and won by Teeny). The special chessboard, designed by Lowell Cross – who was completing his graduate work at the University of Toronto – and finalized only the night before the performance, was wired up to elaborate light and sound sensors that produced a kind of random music (in fact, activating live compositions by Gordon Mumma, Lowell Cross, David Behrman, and David Tudor) corresponding to the moves made by each player.



SIGHTSOUNDSYSTEMS | SIGHTSOUNDSYSTEMS | SIGHTSOUNDSYSTEMS | SIGHTSOUNDSYSTEMS
 a festival of art and technology festival of art and technology festival
 presented by the isaacs gallery mixed media concerts
 and ryerson polytechnical institute
 director dudokasemets

tuesday march the fifth one thousand nine hundred and sixty eight

REUNION

performed by

DAVID BEHRMAN JOHN CAGE LOWELL CROSS MARCEL DUCHAMP
 TEENY DUCHAMP GORDON MUMMA DAVID TUDOR

including

RUN THROUGH
 of
 David Behrman

VIDEO 2B
 MUSICA INSTRUMENTALIS
 version of May 11, 1967
 with David Tudor, bandoneon
 of
 Lowell Cross

HORNPIPE, SWARMER
 of
 Gordon Mumma

REUNION
 of
 David Tudor

CHESSBOARD by Lowell Cross

This festival has been made possible through a grant by
 The Canada Council

Left: During the first game, while Teeny Duchamp and John Cage smoke cigarettes, Marcel Duchamp savours his cigar. (Photo: Shigeo Kubota). Right: The concert program for *Reunion* (Ryerson Theatre, Gerrard St. East, Toronto, Tuesday March 5, 1968). Credit: Shigeo Kubota & Lowell Cross.