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## CHESSPROBLEMS.CA BULLETIN

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[^0]
## EDITORIAL



2014 YEAR OF THE HORSE


2014 - Year of the Horse [Credit: Freepik.com \& Cornel Pacurar]

## The Year of the Horse

Earlier this January, while sipping a cup of Blossoming Peach Tea Latte, specially crafted by Starbucks in celebration of the Chinese New Year, I looked back at the five years that have passed since the ChessProblems.ca website was publicly launched. This was as good an opportunity for retrospection as any, however, it is most likely that the presence of a polar vortex (which means record - or near record - breaking cold) was an influential factor.

Thanks to 37 participating authors, since March 2010 almost 250 series originals have been published and 4 annual informal tourneys have been completed. In parallel, 5 thematic tournaments were also organized, with quite a few impressive results. Mainly dedicated to series-movers, the website has also become a hub for numerous series enthusiasts. Over the years the ChessProblems.ca private workshops have evolved not just into a fecund incubator which has generated hundreds of series originals and several published articles, but also into a very special and active community. In just over four years, a total of 42 members centered around a nucleus of about 7 very active members have contributed more than 3,600 posts on more than 300 interesting topics!

Symbol of vitality, progress, and speed towards success, the horse is also symbolic of energetic impulsiveness, such as taking on various new projects. Needless to say, the idea of starting this website bulletin had fully crystallized before the latte got cold! | feel that it is only appropriate to start this new journey with a thematic composition, coincidentally received shortly thereafter.

E1
Adrian Storisteanu
Original

add (1+3) for $-2 \mathrm{w} \&=1$, Circe Assassin

Solution: Add bSs a1, a8, b3, b7, g8. The resulting retractor solves by $-1 . \mathrm{Qg} 1 \times \mathrm{Sg} 8(+\mathrm{bSg} 8,-$ wQg8) 2. Qg5xSg8(+bSg8,-wQg8) \& 1.Qg1-c5 =.
Author: I assume it could be interesting, as solver, to follow the composer's own steps in creating the stalemate setting (first bSg8, begetter of the wQs, and so on). As composer, I find it fascinating how a simple initial setting can actually determine the precise, sometimes elaborate, arrangement of all the other pieces. As for the problem itself - it is what it is. The retractor on its own does not shine (extending it by one vacating move, by placing the wK on g1 or g2, does not help much). Perhaps within this framework it might provide some interest. As is typical of Circe Assassin retractors, the two wQs in the final position - popping up retroresurrectively out of thin air during the retro phase - also look just 'added in', exactly like the bSs were beforehand. The two genres, the add-some-upper and the Circe Assassin retractor, definitely have more in common than is immediately apparent.

The Chinese year of the wooden horse started on January 31. As evident here, those born in the year of the horse enjoy being in a crowd..

This inaugural issue includes a short overview of some past ChessProblems.ca prizewinners, an assorted collection of original compositions, the results of the $5^{\text {th }}$ ChessProblems.ca TT (BackHome), an interesting Vertical Mirror Circe article, followed by a number of recent series-mover tourney announcements and, finally, an up-to-date table of records for the Holy Grail of all series move-length records, the 22 " 398 Zuglängen Rekorde Im Serienzüger in Bezug auf die Steineanzahl" series stipulations. Future issues will expand on this to include features such as interviews and reviews of Canadian successes. The editor of the Bulletin eagerly awaits your feedback, ideas for future content, and of course contributions! I hope you enjoy the first issue and will be kind enough to support this endeavour.


## EDITORIAL

2010 Informal Tourney:

20 participants
30 compositions
Judge: Dan Meinking
2011 Informal Tourney:

18 participants
38 compositions
Judge: Paul Răican

2012 Informal Tourney:
19 participants
47 compositions
Judge: Arno Tüngler

## 2013 Informal Tourney:

16 participants
36 compositions
Judge: Ivan Skoba

E2

## Alexandre Leroux

François Labelle
ChessProblems.ca 2010
$1^{\text {st }}-2^{\text {nd }}$ Prize ex-aequo
(Section 1)


E3
Ján Golha
ChessProblems.ca 2010
$1^{\text {st }}-2^{\text {nd }}$ Prize ex-aequo
(Section 1)
ser-A $\rightarrow$ B $1034 \quad \mathrm{C}+(11+16)$ Position B
PWC
$(11+16)$ ser-A $\rightarrow$ B 505
PWC
b) Position A: $\mathrm{b} 6 \rightarrow$ 堂 g 7 ,

Position B: $\operatorname{dg} 7 \rightarrow$ 嘗 b 6


## EDITORIAL

## ChessProblems.ca TT1:

10 participants
Director/Judge: Cornel Pacurar
ChessProblems.ca TT2:

7 participants
Director/Judge: Cornel Pacurar

ChessProblems.ca TT3:

18 participants
Director/Judge: Dan Meinking
ChessProblems.ca TT4:

9 participants
28 compositions
Director: Geoff Foster

## ChessProblems.ca TT5:

8 participants
74 compositions
Director: Nicolas Dupont

Vlaicu Crișan and Eric Huber
Paul Răican

Radovan Tomašević
ChessProblems.ca 2011 $1^{\text {st }}-2^{\text {nd }}$ Prize ex-aequo (Section B)

## E8

Dan Meinking E9 E10
ChessProblems.ca 2012
$1^{\text {st }}$ Prize
to the APS Workshop!

## Václav Kotěšovec

ChessProblems.ca TT4 2013
$1^{\text {st }}$ Prize

## Ján Golha

ChessProblems.ca TT4 2013
$2^{\text {nd }}$ Prize


## E2) Alexandre Leroux, François Labelle:

Four times the king serves as courier, shipping the needed cargo to an awaiting pawn which, in turn, prepares the next delivery. The ingenious twin reverses the logistics while maintaining the precise length. A staggering achievement! (Judge: Dan Meinking)
(a) $16 . \mathrm{Ka} 5 \times \mathrm{Sb} 6[\mathrm{Sa5}] \ldots 205 . \mathrm{Kg} 5 \times \operatorname{Sh} 4[\mathrm{Sg} 5] 206 . f 4 \times \operatorname{Sg} 5[\mathrm{Sf4} 4207 . g 5 \times \operatorname{Rf6}[\mathrm{Rg} 5] 208 . \mathrm{Kh} 4 \times \operatorname{Rg} 5[\mathrm{Rh} 4]$... $360 . \mathrm{Kb} 4 \times \mathrm{Ra} 3$ [Rb4] $361 . \mathrm{c} 3 \times \mathrm{Rb4}$ [Rc3] 362.b4×Sc5 [Sb4] 363.Ka3×Sb4 [Sa3] ... 553.Kg7×Sh6 [Sg7] 554.f6×Sg7 [Sf6] 555.g7×Rh8=R [Rg7]
 1032.Kd8 1033.Bb5×c4 [Pb5]+ A $\rightarrow$ B
(b) $17 . \mathrm{Kh} 6 \times \operatorname{Rg} 7$ [Rh6] ... $207 . \mathrm{Kb} 4 \times \operatorname{Ra} 3$ [Rb4] 208.c3×Rb4[Rc3] 209.b4×Sc5[Sb4] 210.Ka3×Sb4 [Sa3] ... 362.Kg5 $\times$ Sh4 [Sg5]
 [Sa5] ... 786. $\mathrm{Kg} 7 \times \mathrm{Sh} 6$ [Sg7] 787.f6× Sg 7 [Sf6] 788.g7 $\times \mathrm{Rh} 8=\mathrm{R}[\mathrm{Rg} 7$ ] 789.Kh6 $\times \mathrm{Rg} 7$ [Rh6] ... 1017.Kb6 $\times \mathrm{Ra} 5$ [Rb6] 1032. Kd 8 $1033 . \mathrm{Bb} 5 \times \mathrm{c} 4[\mathrm{Pb5}]+\mathrm{A} \rightarrow \mathrm{B}$
(No solutions in 1034 moves! ChessProblems.ca TT1 theme.)

## E3) Ján Golha:

The logic of this amazing PWC is effortlessly extended to 505 moves despite the modest difference between "a" and "b" positions (exactly 2 units switch places). A supreme display of chess artistry, and a model for future $\mathrm{a} \rightarrow \mathrm{b}$ exploration! (Judge: Dan Meinking)
18. $\mathrm{Ka} 5 \times \mathrm{a} 6$ [Sa5] 19.Ka6×a7 [Pa6] 38.Ka4×a5 [Sa4] 39.Ka5×a6 [Pa5] 59.Ka3×a4 [Sa3] 60.Ka4×a5 [Pa4] 79.Kb2×a3 [Sb2] 83.Kc1×b2 [Sc1] $85 . \mathrm{Ka} 3 \times a 4$ [Pa3] 103.Kd1×c1 [Sd1] 106.Ka2×a3 [Pa2] 124.Ke1×d1 [Se1] $145 . \mathrm{Kf1} \mathrm{\times e1}$ [Sf1] $165 . \mathrm{Kg} 2 \times f 1$ [Sg2] 169.Kh3 $\times \mathrm{g} 2$ [Sh3] 189.Kh4 $\times \mathrm{h} 3$ [Sh4] 210.Kh5 $\times \mathrm{h} 4$ [Sh5] 231.Kh6 $\times \mathrm{h} 5$ [Sh6] 251. $\mathrm{Kg} 7 \times \mathrm{h} 6[\mathrm{Sg} 7] 254 . \mathrm{Kh} 8 \times \mathrm{g} 7$ [Sh8] 265.Ka3 $\times \mathrm{a} 2[\mathrm{~Pa} 3]$ 286. $\mathrm{Ka} 4 \times \mathrm{a} 3$ [Pa4] 306. $\mathrm{Ka} 5 \times \mathrm{a} 4$ [Pa5] 326. $\mathrm{Ka} 6 \times \mathrm{a} 5[\mathrm{~Pa} 6] 346 . \mathrm{Ka} 7 \times \mathrm{a} 6[\mathrm{~Pa} 7] 366 . \mathrm{Kb} 8 \times \mathrm{a} 7$ [Pb8] 386. $\mathrm{Kc} 8 \times \mathrm{b} 8$ [Pc8] 406.Kd8×c8 [Pd8] 424. $\mathrm{Kg} 7 \times \mathrm{h} 8[\mathrm{Sg} 7] 427 . \mathrm{Kf8} \times \mathrm{g} 7$ [Sf8] 445.Kc8×d8 [Pc8] 447.Ke8×f8 [Se8] 466.Kb8×c8 [Pb8] 468.Kd8×e8 [Sd8] 486.Ka7×b8 [Pa7] 488.Kc8×d8 [Sc8] 505.Ka5-a6 A $\rightarrow$ B

## E4) Ivan Skoba:

A brilliant Madrasi construct showing 4 temporarily-paralyzed pawns, 4 excelsiors and an AUW - plus a rare mating finale! The author searched for years to obtain this $\mathrm{C}+$ setting, and challenges readers to achieve the same in ser-h\#n form. (Judge: Dan Meinking)
1.f7-f5 2.Kc8-b8 6.f2-f1=R 7.Rf1×d1 8.Rd1×d6 9.Rd6×a6 10.Ra6×g6 11.a7-a5 12.Kb8-a7 16.a2-a1=S 17.Sa1-b3 18.Sb3×c5 19.Sc5-a6 20.c7-c5 21.Sa6-b8 25.c2-c1=Q 26.Qc1-c6 27.Qc6-a8 28.d7-d5 29.Rg6-g7 33.d2-d1=B 34.Bd1-f3 35.Bf3-b7 Bh6-e3 \#

## E5) Ivan Skoba:

An impressive strategic problem, which combines classic fairy rules with the condition Consequent! An attempt to cook the problem would be the capture of bPh 6 , followed by the promotion of wPg 5 to rook, which will then captures bSa 3 and bPb 5 . In the end, the white rook is paralyzed (e.g. at c7), however in this case the square g 5 would be available for the white king. I am delighted to have had the opportunity to judge and award this work of art! (Judge: Paul Răican)
3.Bc5-d6 5.Kc6-d7 6.Bd6-e7 8.Ke8-f7 9.Be7-f6 11.Kg6-h5 15.Bf2-h4 19.Be8-g6 20.Kh5-g4! 21.Kg4-f3 25.Bh3-g2 31.Kb2×a3 37.Kf2-f3 41.Bh5-g6 42.Kf3-g4! 43.Kg4-h5 47.Bg2-h3 51.Be7-f6 53.Kg6-f7 54.Bf6-e7 56.Ke8-d7 57.Be7-d6 59.Kc6×b5 61.Kc6d7 62.Bd6-e7 64.Ke8-f7 65.Be7-f6 67.Kg6-h5 71.Bf2-h4 74.Bc6-a4 75.b4-b5 !=

## E6) Zoran Sibinović:

A composition 'event', overall move-length record - 95 moves - for direct series ending with ideal stalemate and last move made by bishop. For comparison, the direct series length record with last move made by bishop but not ending with ideal stalemate is 112 moves. (Judge: Paul Răican)
17.Kh6×g5 35.Kf1×g1 55.Kg4×h3 56.Kh3×h4 58.Kg5×g6 74.Kg1×h1 82.Ke4×f3 83.Kf3-e4 86.f5×e6 87.e6×d7 88.d7-d8=B $89 . \mathrm{Bd} 8 \times \mathrm{c} 790 . \mathrm{Bc} 7 \times \mathrm{d} 691 . \mathrm{Bd} 6 \times \mathrm{c} 592 . \mathrm{Bc} 5 \times \mathrm{d} 493 . \mathrm{Bd} 4 \times \mathrm{c} 394 . \mathrm{Bc} 3 \times \mathrm{b} 295 . \mathrm{Bb} 2-\mathrm{a} 3=$

## E7) Radovan Tomašević:

Same stipulation and number of moves as E6, the difference being that here the last move is made by the rook. For comparison, the direct series length record with last move made by rook but not ending with ideal stalemate is 118 moves. These two records are included in the table of records at lengthrecords.chessproblems.ca. (Judge: Paul Răican)
10.Kb7×a8 $16 . \mathrm{Kf7} \times \mathrm{g} 630 . \mathrm{Kf1} \times \mathrm{g} 147 . \mathrm{Kg} 4 \times \mathrm{h} 348 . \mathrm{Kh} 3 \times \mathrm{h} 465 . \mathrm{Kg} 1 \times \mathrm{h} 183 . \mathrm{Kg} 4 \times f 384 . \mathrm{Kf} 3-\mathrm{e} 387 . \mathrm{f5} \times \mathrm{e} 689 . \mathrm{e} 7-\mathrm{e} 8=\mathrm{R} 90 . \mathrm{Re} 8 \times \mathrm{h} 8$ $91 . \mathrm{Rh} 8 \times \mathrm{h} 692 . \mathrm{Rh} 6 \times \mathrm{f} 694 . \mathrm{Rb} 6 \times \mathrm{b} 395 . \mathrm{Rb} 3 \times \mathrm{b} 8=$

## E8) Dan Meinking:

An amazing minimal-miniature with rich content. Black knight (with 6 double-auto-checks!) and bishop are cunningly forced to form
the final battery that is hard to predict in the diagram position. On his way to a6 the wK enters 15 different squares crossing the board all the way to h6 with only one capture. The cherry on the cake is the imitation of that manoeuver in just two moves by the wQ going to h 7 in the well-selected key and bouncing back to a7 in the last move. A wonderful advertisement for anti-parry-seriesmovers! Dan became immediately a master in this new realm and it is so sad that he passed away so early and could not see this award giving him the deserved honor for his great work in it. (Judge: Arno Tüngler)
1.Qh7!! 2.Kd8!+ Sd6 3.Kd7 4.Ke6 5.Ke5!+! f5 6.Kf6 7.Kg7!+ ! Be7 8.Kg6 9.Kxf5!+ Se4 10.Kg5!+ Sf6 11.Kh6 12.Kg7 13.Kf8!+! Bd8 14.Kf7 15.Ke6 16.Kd7!+ Sd5 17.Kc6 18.Kb6!+ Sc7 19.Ka6!+ Sb5 20.Qa7+ Sxa7 \#

## E9) Václav Kotěšovec:

It is quite an achievement that such a long series-mover with well-choreographed, balanced and entertaining play (from start to finish) realizing the theme in a 4-solutions form with just one fairy condition has been composed! The play only becomes similar in the $a / b$ and, respectively, $c / d$ pairs of solutions at move 10 . Even though the stalemate positions are not ideal (black is still stalemated if the white knight is removed), black needs not only to transport the white knight to a square adjacent to its own corner-destination, but also to carefully position one of the two Grasshoppers on the only square where the capturing knight does not become a hurdle. Also, good motivation as to why the black rook needs royal powers (or, actually, weaknesses)! The best of the lot and a clear, well-deserved winner! (Judge: Cornel Pacurar)
1.rRd1-h1 2.rRh1-h3 3.Gh7-h2 4.rRh3-c3 5.rRc3×c1 [+wSc3] 6.rRc1-c2 7.rRc2-b2 8.Gh2-a2 9.Ga7-a1 10.Ga1×c3 [+wSa1] 11.rRb2b1 12.rRb1×a1 [+wSb1] Sb1×c3 [+bGb1] =
1.rRd1-d6 2.rRd6-a6 3.Ga7-a5 4.rRa6-c6 5.rRc6×c1 [+wSc6] 6.rRc1-b1 7.rRb1-b7 8.Gh7-a7 9.Ga5-a8 10.Ga8×c6 [+wSa8] 11.rRb7b8 12.rRb8×a8 [+wSb8] Sb8×c6 [+bGb8] $=$
1.rRd1-d8 2.rRd8-c8 3.rRc8×c1 [+wSc8] 4.rRc1-c5 5.Ga7-d4 6.rRc5-e5 7.Gd4-f6 8.rRe5-e8 9.rRe8-h8 10.rRh8×c8 [+wSh8] 11.rRc8g8 12.rRg8×h8 [+wSg8] Sg8×f6 [+bGg8] $=$
1.rRd1-d4 2.Ga7-e3 3.rRd4-g4 4.rRg4-g3 5.Ge3-h3 6.Gh7-h2 7.Gh3-f3 8.rRg3-g1 9.rRg1-h1 10.rRh1×c1 [+wSh1] 11.rRc1-g1 $12 . \mathrm{rRg} 1 \times \mathrm{h} 1[+\mathrm{wSg} 1] \operatorname{Sg} 1 \times \mathrm{f} 3[+\mathrm{bGg} 1]=$

## E10) Ján Golha:

Attractive "rotation" echoes - while it has been argued that repetition with variety constitutes the basis for the aesthetics of beauty, for formations with no axis and centro-symmetry I place higher value in the corner echoes obtained solely by rotation than by combinations of rotation and reflection transformations, and this composition is a beautiful representation. (Judge: Cornel Pacurar)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1. } \mathrm{Kd} 4 \times \mathrm{e} 5-\mathrm{g} 72 . \mathrm{nSf4} 4 \mathrm{~g} 6[+\mathrm{nPRf} 7] 3 . \mathrm{nPRf} 7-\mathrm{g} 54 . \mathrm{Kg} 7 \times \mathrm{g} 6-\mathrm{h} 8 \mathrm{nPRg} 5-\mathrm{f} 6[+\mathrm{nSf} 7] \# \\
& \text { 1.nPRe5-d3 } 2 . \mathrm{nSf} 4 \times \mathrm{d} 3-\mathrm{f} 23 . \mathrm{Kd} 4-\mathrm{e} 3[+\mathrm{nPRe} 2] 4 . \mathrm{Ke} 3 \times \mathrm{f} 2-\mathrm{h} 1 \mathrm{nPRe} 2-\mathrm{f} 3[+\mathrm{nSg} 3] \# \\
& \text { 1.nPRe5×f4-d3 } 2 . \mathrm{Kd} 4 \times \mathrm{d} 3-\mathrm{b} 2[+\mathrm{nSd} 2] 3 . \mathrm{nSd} 2-\mathrm{b} 3[+\mathrm{nPRb} 4] 4 . \mathrm{Kb} 2 \times \mathrm{b} 3-\mathrm{a} 1 \mathrm{nPRb} 4-\mathrm{c} 3[+\mathrm{nSc} 2] \# \\
& 1 . \mathrm{Kd} 4 \times \mathrm{e} 5-\mathrm{d} 62 . \mathrm{nSf4} 4-\mathrm{e} 6[+\mathrm{nPRd} 7] 3 . \mathrm{nSe} 6-\mathrm{c} 74 . \mathrm{Kd} 6 \times \mathrm{c} 7-\mathrm{a} 8 \mathrm{nPRd} 7-\mathrm{c} 6[+\mathrm{nSb} 6] \#
\end{aligned}
$$

## ORIGINALS

 is open for series－movers of any type and with any fairy conditions and pieces．Hors concours compositions are also welcome！
Send to：originals＠chessproblems．ca．

## 2014 Judge：

Nicolas Dupont
（FRA）

## 2014 Tourney Participants：

1．Alberto Armeni（ITA）
2．Geoff Foster（AUS）
3．Branko Koludrović（CRO）
4．Václav Kotěšovec（CZE）
5．Dan Meinking $\dagger$（USA）
6．Paul Răican（ROU）
7．Adrian Storisteanu（CAN）
8．Jaroslav Štúň（SVK）
9．Arno Tüngler

## 2014 Informal Tourney

| T159 Václav Kotěšovec | T160 <br> Václav Kotěšovec | T161 <br> Václav Kotěšovec |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ser-s\# 101 C+ } \\ & \text { White Maximummer } \\ & \text { 履 }=\text { Grasshopper (G) } \\ & \text { 駡 }=\text { Rookhopper (RH) } \\ & \text { 要 }=\text { Bishophopper (BH) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ser-h\# 19 } \\ & \text { 2 Solutions } \\ & \text { = }=\text { Grasshopper (G) } \\ & \text { = Nightriderhopper (NH) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ser-h\# } 28 \quad \text { C+ }(2+6 \\ & \text { 2 Solutions } \\ & =\text { Giraffe (GI) } \\ & =\text { Nightriderhopper (NH) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ser-h\# } 200 \\ & \text { Maximummer } \\ & \sqrt{\boldsymbol{m}}=\text { Grasshopper (G) } \\ & \text { 作 = Kangaroo (KA) } \end{aligned}$ |
| T159）Václav Kotěšovec： 1．Gh1 2．Ga8 3．Ga5 4．Gg5 5．B 18．Ga8 19．Ga5 20．Sh5 21．Sf4 2 35．BHe3 36．BHh6 37．BHf4 38 51．Sh1 52．Sf2 53．Sd3 54．Se1 5 68．Ge5 69．RHf5 70．Sf2 71．RH 84．Se1 85．Sg2 86．Sh4 87．Sf5 8 101．Sc8 b5 \＃ |  | 10．RHe5 11．BHd4 12．Ge3 13．R Hh6 27．Sg3 28．Sf5 29．Gg5 30．S Gg7 43．Sd3 44．Se1 45．Sg2 46 BHb3 60．RHc5 61．Ga2 62．Ge2 76．Ga5 77．Ge1 78．RHf1 79．G Hf3 93．RHa3 94．Sh3 95．Sg5 96 | 2 14．Gc5 15．Gg5 16．Sg3 17．Gg2 31．RHc6 32．Se4 33．Sf2 34．BHg1 1 47．Sh4 48．Sf5 49．Sg3 50．Gg4 Sc6 64．Sa7 65．Sc8 66．Sd6 67．Se4 80．BHb4 81．Ga1 82．Gg1 83．Sd3 g6 97．Sf3 98．Sd4 99．Sb5 100．Sa7 |

## T160）Václav Kotěšovec：

1．Kf3 2．Gg4 3．Ke4 4．Gd4 5．NHb3 6．NHf5 7．Gf4 8．Gf6 9．NHd7 10．Gc6 11．NHd8 12．Ge6 13．NHf4 14．Gb3 15．Gd5 16．NHe3 17．Gg5 18．Ge5 19．NHf3 d3 \＃
1．Kf4 2．Ke5 3．Ge6 4．NHg5 5．Gc6 6．NHd8 7．Gc3 8．NHa2 9．NHe4 10．Gf6 11．Gd4 12．NHb3 13．NHf5 14．Gd7 15．NHb8 16．NHf6 17．Gg4 18．Ge6 19．NHf4 d4 \＃

## T161）Václav Kotěšovec：

1．Kb3 2．NHc1 3．Kc2 4．Kd3 5．NHf2 6．Ke4 7．NHd6 8．Kf4 9．NHd5 10．Ke5 11．NHf7 12．NHb5 13．NHa7 14．NHg4 15．Ke6 16．NHg5 17．NHc7 18．NHe3 19．NHc2 20．NHf8 21．Kf5 22．NHg7 23．Kf6 24．NHh7 25．Kf7 26．Kg8 27．NHf7 28．NHh8 Glc7 \＃
1．Kd3 2．NHf2 3．NHd1 4．NHb4 5．Ke4 6．Kf5 7．NHg7 8．NHe3 9．Ke6 10．NHg5 11．NHa2 12．NHc6 13．NHd8 14．NHf4 15．Ke5 16．NHg4 17．Ke4 18．NHg5 19．Kd3 20．NHb2 21．Kc3 22．NHa2 23．Kb3 24．NHc1 25．Kc2 26．Kb1 27．NHc2 28．NHa1 GIf2 \＃

## ORIGINALS

T166 - Comments by Adrian Storisteanu:
BQ's return lap could be easily modified for the $2^{\text {nd }}$ solution (e.g., wK on g5, + bPf3). However, in miniature (whatever spell the number seven seems to hold in the composition world) and with only the 1.5 final moves really (and, perhaps, rather subtly) identical, this setting is goldilocksly just right.

Having the bQ start at h7 (in a sh\#6) is spoiled, proverbially, by too many cooks. I will not contemplate an additional fairy restriction or anything like "black only moves his Q" in the stipulation, as tempting as that might be.

The problem came about parallelly with 01 (see next page) on the same one Saturday afternoon of inspiration and rapid-fire emails.

The two Circe types blended there enterprisingly by Cornel cut the position back to something that resembles the primordial concept closely. The elegance of bQ's long moves in T166 is replaced by a perfect economy, and a dash of humour: on her first capture the bQ chooses to stay put, exactly as in a regular-chess capture - an ironic salute to orthodox chess.

## T162) Václav Kotěšovec:

1.Gf6 2.KAa5 3.Gc3 4.Ga6 5.Gf6 6.Gg7 7.Gb2 8.Gh8 9.Ga1 10.Ga6 11.Ga1 12.Gf6 13.Gg7 14.Gg2 15.Gg7 16.Gc6 17.Gg2 18.Gc3 19.Gb2 20.Gh2 21.Gc7 22.Gb8 23.KAe5 24.Gf4 25.KAa5 26.Gg3 27.Gc3 28.Gc2 29.Gc6 30.Gc7 31.Gg3 32.Gc7 33.Gb8 34.Gh2 35.Gc3 36.KAe5 37.Gd6 38.Gf6 39.KAa5 40.Ge5 41.Gd4 42.Gf4 43.Gc4 44.Gc3 45.Ga6 46.Gf6 47.Gb2 48.Gb6 49.Gb2 50.Gg7 51.Ga1 52.Gh8 53.Ga6 54.KAe5 55.Gd4 56.Ga7 57.Gd4 58.Ge3 59.Gf6 60.KAa5 61.Gg7 62.Gf2 63.Gf1 64.Gc4 65.Ge7 66.KAe5 67.Gd4 68.Gc5 69.Gb4 70.Gf6 71.Ga6 72.Ga3 73.Ga2 74.KAa5 75.KAa1 76.Ge3 77.Ge7 78.Gf8 79.Gf5 80.Gc2 81.Gd2 82.Ge4 83.Gg5 84.Gh6 85.Gc5 86.Ge7 87.Gb4 88.Ga3 89.Ge3 90.Gd2 91.Ga5 92.Ge7 93.Gf8 94.Gf5 95.Gc2 96.Gg5 97.Gc5 98.Gc1 99.Ge4 100.Ge7 101.Gd8 102.Gd4 103.Sg5 104.Gh6 105.Gh4 106.Gc4 107.Ge2 108.Gf4 109.Gc4 110.Ge6 111.Ge7 112.Gh4 113.Gc4 114.Ga6 115.KAa7 116.Gf6 117.Gc3 118.Gd2 119.Gh6 120.Gd6 121.Gb2 122.Gb6 123.Ga6 124.Gf6 125.Gb2 126.Gf6 127.Gg7 128.Ga1 129.Gh8 130.Ga8 131.Ge4 132.Ge7 133.KAh7 134.Gh4 135.Gg4 136.Gh3 137.KAh2 138.Gc3 139.Gb2 140.Gb6 141.Gh1 142.Gc6 143.Gc2 144.Ge4 145.Gd4 146.Ga7 147.Gc5 148.Gc6 149.Gd4 150.Ga4 151.Gc2 152.Gd1 153.Gc1 154.Gh6 155.Gh1 156.Gc6 157.Gc7 158.Ge4 159.Gc2 160.Gc8 161.Se4 162.Sd2 163.Sc4 164.Gc3 165.Gb2 166.Gb6 167.Gd4 168.Ge3 169.Ge5 170.Gc3 171.Ge2 172.Gc5 173.Ge5 174.Ge6 175.Gc3 176.Ge3 177.Ge7 178.Gb2 179.Gb6 180.Ga6 181.Sb2 182.Gc4 183.Ge2 184.KAa2 185.Ge8 186.Ga4 187.Ga1 188.Sa4 189.Gd4 190. Ga7 191.KAa8 192.Gf7 193.Gc4 194.Ge2 195.Ge1 196.Gb4 197.Gc4 198.Ga5 199.KAa3 200.KAa6 d×c4 \#

T163


T164


T166
Adrian Storisteanu

$(13+12)$ ser-h\# 5
C $+(5+7)$ ser-h\# 39


Anti-Andernach
Parrain Circe BackHome
+c) :
$+\mathrm{d})$ : $\mathrm{h} 1 \rightarrow \mathrm{~d} 1$
$+\mathrm{f})-\boldsymbol{\alpha} \mathrm{b} 3$, :
象河 $=$ Sparrow $(\mathrm{SP})$

PWC
2 Solutions

## ORIGINALS

(continued from previous page)
01
Adrian Storisteanu
Cornel Pacurar
6649. Phénix 2272013

ser-h\# 3
$\mathrm{C}+(3+2)$
AntiSuperCirce
PWC
2 Solutions
1.Qa2 $\quad 2 . \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{a} 1(+\mathrm{wBa} 2, \quad \mathrm{bQa} 1 \rightarrow \mathrm{a} 1!)$ 3. $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{h} 1(+\mathrm{wRa} 1, \mathrm{bQh} 1 \rightarrow \mathrm{~b} 8) \mathrm{Bd} 5$ \#

1. Qg2 2.Q $\times h 1(+w R g 2, \quad b Q h 1 \rightarrow h 1!)$
2. $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{a} 1(+\mathrm{wBh} 1, \mathrm{bQa} 1 \rightarrow \mathrm{~b} 8) \mathrm{Ra} 2$ \#

The two compositions touch, just lightly, on the eternal search for a balance between the pieces needed to execute an idea vs the bag of chosen fairy conditions. A question for which I do not have an answer. But I trust both have some right to exist (if only for this reason)!?...

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## T163) Paul Răican:

1.a2-a4 4.Rd3×d7 6.Rd4-h4 7.g2-g4 9.Bg2-e4 10.f2-f3 13.Ke3-d4* Sb8-d7 14.Kd4-c5* Sd7-f6 15.Kc5-c6* b7-b5 16.Kc6×c7* Qd8×d2 17.Kc7-b7* Bc8-d7 18.Kb7×a7* 0-0-0! 21.Kc5-c4* b5-b4 23.Kb3-a3* b4-b3 24.Ka3-a2* b3×c2 25.Sb1-a3 26.Ka2-b1* c2×d1=S! 27.Kb1-c2* Qd2-g5 28.Kc2-c3* Sd1-e3 30.Kb4-a5* Bd7-b5 31.a4×b5 32.b5-b6* e7-e5 33.Ka5-b4* Rd8-d6 34.Kb4-c4* Se3-f5 35.Kc4-d3* Sf6-d5 36.Kd3-d2* Qg5-d8 37.Kd2-e1 dia

## T164) Alberto Armeni:

a) $1 . \operatorname{Rh} 5 \times \mathrm{h} 32 . \operatorname{Rh} 3-\mathrm{e} 33 . \mathrm{SWg} 5-\mathrm{e} 44 . \mathrm{SWe} 4-\mathrm{d} 55 . \mathrm{SWb} 7-\mathrm{c5} 5 \mathrm{Sg} 4-\mathrm{e} 5 \# \mathrm{~b}) 1 . \mathrm{Kc} 4-\mathrm{c} 52 . \mathrm{SWg} 5-\mathrm{d} 6$ 3.Rh5-d5 4.Rd5-d4 5.Kc5-c4 SWh1-b6 \# c) 1.SWb7-a4 2.b3-b2 3.b2-b1=B 4.Bb1-e4 5.Be4-d5 SWh1-d4 \# d) 1.Rh5-h7 2.Rh7-e7 3.SWb7-d6 4.Re7-e2 5.Re2-c2 SWd1e5 \# e) 1.Kc4-d5 2.SWg5-e6 3.Rh5-f5 4.Rf5-f4 5.Kd5-e4 SWd1-e3 \# f) 1.Kc4-d3 2.Kd3-c2 3.Kc2-b1 4.Kb1-a2 5.Ka2-a3 SWd1-b2 \#

## T165) Jaroslav Štúň:

$1 . e \times d 5$ 2.Kb3(Se4) 3.Ka4 4.d $\times$ e4 5.Kb3(Sf3) 6.Ka4 7.e $\times f 3$ 8.Kb3(Sg2) 9.Ka4 10.f $\times \mathrm{g} 2$ 11.Kb3(Sh1) 12.Ka4 13.g×h1=R 14.Ka5(Sh2) 15.Ka4 16.R $\times$ h2 17.Ka5(Sh3) 18.Ka4 19.R $\times$ h3 20.Ka5(Sh4) 21.Ka4 22.R $\times$ h4 23.Sb4(B;Sg2) 24.R×b4 25.Ka3(Sb3) 26.Ka4 27.R $\times$ 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) \#

## T166) Adrian Storisteanu:

1.Qh2-b8 2.Qb8×a8[+wBb8] 3.Qa8×a1[+wRa8] 4.Qa1-h1 5.Qh1-h7 Bb8-e5 \#
1.Qh2-b2 2.Qb2×a1[+wRb2] 3.Qa1×a8[+wBa1] 4.Qa8-h1 5.Qh1-h7 Rb2-b8 \#

T167

## Branko Koludrović

Arno Tüngler


Circe
White Minimummer

## T167) Branko Koludrović, Arno Tüngler:

1.Kf5-f6 2.h2-h3 3.Sh4-g6 8.h7-h8=Q 14.Qf5-e5 16.Kf5-f4
19.Qe3×e2 [+bRa8] 21.Qe3-e4 23.Kf3-e3 24.Qe4-d4 26.Kd3-c3 27.Qd4-c4 29.Kb3-b4 30.Qc4-c5 32.Kb5-b6 36.Qa6×a7 [+bRh8] 40.Qb5-c5 42.Kb5-b4 43.Qc5-c4 45.Kb3-c3 46.Qc4-d4 48.Kd3-e3 49.Qd4-e4 51.Kf3-f4 52.Qe4-e5 54.Kf5-f6 60.Qh7×h8 67.Qe5-e6 69.Kf7 $\times$ f8 [+bSb8] 71.Kf7-f6 72.Qe6-e5 74.Kf5-f4 75.Qe5-e4 77.Kf3-e3 78.Qe4-d4 80.Kd3-c3 81.Qd4-c4 83.Kb3-b4 84.Qc4-c5 86.Kb5-b6 91.Qa7×a8 97.Qc5-c6 99.Kb7×b8 106.Qe6-e7 \#

## T168) Branko Koludrović, Arno Tüngler:

1.Ke8-e7 6.g7-g8=Q 12.Qg3×g2 [+bRa8] 17.Qg6-f6 19.Kf7-g7 20.Qf6-g6 22.Kh7-h6 23.Qg6-g5 25.Kh5-h4 26.Qg5-g4 28.Kh3g3 29.Qg4-f4 31.Kf3-e3 32.Qf4-e4 35.Kc3×c2 [+bPc7] 38.Kd3e3 39.Qe4-f4 41.Kf3-g3 42.Qf4-g4 44.Kh3-h4 45.Qg4-g5 47.Kh5h6 48.Qg5-g6 50.Kh7-g7 51.Qg6-f6 53.Kf7-e7 60.Qb8×a8 67.Qf7-f6 69.Kf7-g7 70.Qf6-g6 72.Kh7-h6 73.Qg6-g5 75.Kh5-h4 76.Qg5-g4 78.Kh3-g3 79.Qg4-f4 81.Kf3-e3 82.Qf4-e4 89.Ka3×a4 [+bBc8] 91.Ka3×b3 [+bSg8] 94.Kd3-e3 95.Qe4-f4 97.Kf3g3 98.Qf4-g4 100.Kh3-h4 104.Qg7×g8 107.Qg6-g5 109.Kh5h6 110.Qg5-g6 112.Kh7-g7 113.Qg6-f6 115.Kf7-e7 120.Qd8×c8 126.Qf6-e6 128.Kd7×c7 129.Kc7×b7 [+bSg8] 135.Ka3-b3 136.Qe6-d6 \#

## ORIGINALS

HC79 was first published online on February 4， 2014 （http：／／Originals．ChessProblems．ca）

HC81 was submitted by the author as original for the $4^{\text {th }}$ ChessProblems．ca TT

HC82：This is the move－length record for these two conditions and number of total force．

HC83：Twenty－four Contra－Grasshopper hops with only six units and holes！（author）

## Hors Concours

HC79
Václav Kotěšovec

ser－\＃ $50 \quad \mathrm{C}+(7+1)$ ser－$=128 \quad \mathrm{C}+(5+15)$ p White Maximummer
屁 $=$ Grasshopper（G）
$\mathrm{C}+(3+8) \mathrm{s}$
ser－h\＃ $105 \quad \mathrm{C}+(4+2)$
pser－h！$=5 \quad$ C $+(1+2)$ ser－\＃
b） 雨 $\mathrm{f} 5 \rightarrow \mathrm{f} 2$ c）$)$ 我 $\mathrm{d} 4 \rightarrow \mathrm{f} 6$ Circe
White Minimummer
＝Hole
房＝Grasshopper（G）
W＝Nightrider（N）
HC79）Václav Kotěšovec：
1． Gd 7 2． Gh 2 3． Gg 8 4． $\mathrm{Gg} 15 . \mathrm{Ga} 76 . \mathrm{Gg} 1$ 7． Ga 5 8． Ge 7 9．Ga7 10．Ga3 11．Ge7 12．Ga6 13．Ga3 14．Ga2 15．Ga7 16．Ga1 17．Ga8 18．Gh1 19．Ga8 20．Ge7 21．Ga3 22．Ga2 23．Gf3 24．Gg3 25．Ge4 26．Ga4 27．Ge8 28．Gf4 29．Ga4 30．Ga5 31．Gc6 32．Gg2 33．Ge8 34．Gh1 35．Gc7 36．Gb8 37．Gf8 38．Ga3 39．Ga5 40．Ga6 41．Gc7 42．Gc6 43．Gb7 44．Ge8 45．Ga8 46．Gf8 47．Ga3 48．Ga7 49．Gc8 50．Gb8 \＃

## HC80）Zoran Sibinović

$20 . \mathrm{Kh} 5 \times \mathrm{g} 441 . \mathrm{Kf1} \mathrm{\times g1} 63 . \mathrm{Kg} 4 \times h 386 . \mathrm{Kg} 1 \times h 1109 . \mathrm{Kg} 4 \times f 3110 . \mathrm{Kf3}-\mathrm{g} 4113 . \mathrm{f5} \times \mathrm{e} 6115 . \mathrm{e} \times \mathrm{d} 8=\mathrm{B} \quad 116 . \mathrm{Bd} 8 \times \mathrm{c} 7117 . \mathrm{Bc} 7 \times \mathrm{e} 5118 . \mathrm{Be} 5-\mathrm{c} 3122 . \mathrm{e}-\mathrm{e} 8=\mathrm{R}$ 123．Re8×e3 124．Re3 $\times$ d3 \＆
a） $125 . \mathrm{Rd} 3$－d $6126 . \mathrm{Rd} 6 \times \mathrm{h} 6127 . \mathrm{Kg} 4 \times \mathrm{g} 5128 . \mathrm{Kg} 5 \times \mathrm{h} 4=$
b） $125 . \mathrm{Rd} 3$－h3 $126 . \mathrm{Rh} 3 \times \mathrm{h} 4127 . \mathrm{Rh} 4 \times \mathrm{h} 6128 . \mathrm{Kg} 4 \times \mathrm{g} 5=$

## HC81）Dan Meinking $\dagger$ ：



c） $1 . \mathrm{Nh} 8$－f4 2 ．Nf4－d5 $+\mathrm{Kf6}-\mathrm{g} 73$ ．Gf5－c5 $4 . \mathrm{Gc5-e5} 5 . \mathrm{Nd5} 5 \mathrm{f} 6+\mathrm{Kg} 7-\mathrm{h} 8$ ！＝
d） $1 . \mathrm{Ng} 8-\mathrm{c} 6+\mathrm{Kd} 4-\mathrm{e} 32 . \mathrm{Nc} 6-\mathrm{g} 4+\mathrm{Ke3}-\mathrm{f} 3$ 3．Ng4－e5 + Kf3－g2 $4 . \mathrm{Gf5}$－d5 5．Ne5－f3 $+\mathrm{Kg} 2-\mathrm{h} 1$ ！＝

## HC82）Branko Koludrović，Arno Tüngler：

1．Ke8－e7 6．g7－g8＝Q 12．Qg3×g2［＋bRa8］17．Qg6－f6 19．Kf7－g7 20．Qf6－g6 22．Kh7－h6 23．Qg6－g5 25．Kh5－h4 26．Qg5－g4 28．Kh3－g3 29．Qg4－f4 31．Kf3－e3 36．Qd2×c2［＋bPc7］38．Qb2×a2 45．Qf3－f4 47．Kf3－g3 48．Qf4－g4 50．Kh3－h4 51．Qg4－g5 53．Kh5－h6 54．Qg5－g6 56．Kh7－g7 57．Qg6－f6 59．Kf7－e7 66．Qb8×a8 73．Qf7－f6 75．Kf7－g7 76．Qf6－g6 78．Kh7－h6 79．Qg6－g5 81．Kh5－h4 82．Qg5－g4 84．Kh3－g3 85．Qg4－f4 87．Kf3－e3 88．Qf4－e4 95．Ka3×a4［＋bBc8］97．Ka3×b3 ［＋bSg8］100．Kd3－e3 101．Qe4－f4 103．Kf3－g3 104．Qf4－g4 106．Kh3－h4 110．Qg7×g8 113．Qg6－g5 115．Kh5－h6 116．Qg5－g6 118．Kh7－g7 119．Qg6－f6 121．Kf7－e7 126．Qd8×c8 132．Qf6－e6 134．Kd7×c7 135．Kc7×b7［＋bSg8］141．Ka3－b3 142．Qe6－d6 \＃

## HC83）Ivan Skoba：

16．Ka2－b3 18．CGb4－b1 20．Kb2－c1 21．CGb1－g1 24．Ke1－f1 25．CGg1－e1 26．Kf1－f2 27．CGe1－h4 29．Kg3－h3 31．CGh2－h7 34．Kh5－h6 35．CGh7－h5 36．Kh6－g6 37．CGh5－e8 39．Kf7－f8 41．CGg8×b8 44．Kd8－c8 45．CGb8－g8 48．Ke8－f8 49．CGg8－e8 50．Kf8－f7 51．CGe8－h5 53．Kg6－h6 55．CGh7－h2 58．Kh4－h3 59．CGh2－h4 60．Kh3－g3 61．CGh4－e1 63．Kf2－f1 65．CGg1－b1 69．Kc1－b2 70．CGb1－b5 84．Kb7×a6 101．Kb4－c5 102．CGb5－e5 103．Kc5－d5 104．CGe5－c5 105．Kd5－e5 CGe2－b5\＃

## TT5 AWARD （BACKHOME）

The $5^{\text {th }}$ ChessProblems．ca Thematic Tourney required original chess compositions employ－ ing the BackHome fairy condition（invented by Nicolas Dupont）．The closing date was December 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}, 2013$ ，the Director was Nicolas Dupont and the tournament sections and judges were as follows：

## Section 1：Help and Help－Self

Judges：Vlaicu Crișan and Eric Huber（ROU）
Section 2：Series－Movers
Judge：Paul Răican
Section 3：Proof Games Judge：Michel Caillaud

## BackHome definition

If a piece can legally move to the square it occupied in the diagram position，it must move to this back－home square．BackHome moves have priority over the virtual capture of the opponent king by any piece，i．e．checks are fairy．If more BackHome moves are possible，the side－on－move chooses which move to play．The BackHome square of a pawn which is promoted during the solu－ tion is the initial diagram square of this pawn．

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## Section 1 －Help and Help－Self

We received from the tourney director 40 anonymous problems as well as their solutions，no comments included．Most problems show only one solution with a few BackHome effects and none of them could claim an award．A few problems presented two or three solutions with BackHome effects but without actual unity between the solutions：we retained the best of these works（ $1^{\text {st }}$ Commendation）．Others favored unity（for instance：echo mates）over BackHome effects and the best of that crowd was the $2^{\text {nd }}$ Commendation．Finally，only two problems associated strategic wealth with subtle and stimulating BackHome effects within two unified solutions．These two problems logically occupy the first two places of the award．

Here is the ranking：

h\＃4
BackHome
b）${ }^{\text {鬲h }} 8 \rightarrow \mathrm{~g} 4$
$\mathrm{C}+(5+7) \mathrm{h} \# 3$
BackHome
b）${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{e} 4 \leftrightarrow$ 完 f 4

BackHome
3 Solutions
Locust（ L ）
気＝Grasshopper（G）

## Prize－AW1（Kjell Widlert）

a）1．Bf7－b3 Bg8－c4 2．Rd2－d5 Bc4－d3 3．Bb3×d1 f2－f4 4．Bd1－g4 Bd3－g6 \＃
b）1．Rd2－d8 Rd1－d6 $2 . \mathrm{Bf} 7-\mathrm{d} 5$ Rd6－e6 $3 . \mathrm{Rd} 8 \times \mathrm{g} 8$ f2－f3 $4 . \operatorname{Rg} 8-\mathrm{g} 5$ Re6×h6 \＃
This is the only problem where Black collaborates with White so that the latter can help Black through specific strategic motives． A double interference is needed to prevent the white and black BackHome moves of the pieces that play the Loshinsky magnet of the $1^{\text {st }}$ move．You can add to this the reciprocal interference（bR interferes with wB which interferes with $b R$ ，and same for wR and bB ）．The black maneuvers $\mathrm{Bb} 3 \times \mathrm{d} 1-\mathrm{g} 4$ instead of directly Be6－g4，or Rd8×g8－g5 instead of directly Rd5－g5 are the finishing touch

## TT5 AWARD (BACKHOME)

## Tourney Participants

Section 1 - Help and Help-Self:

| 1. Alain Biénabe | (FRA) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. Dominique Forlot | (FRA) |
| 3. Jean-Christian Galli | (FRA) |
| 4. Ralf Krätschmer | (DEU) |
| 5. Sébastien Luce | (FRA) |
| 6. Emmanuel Manolas | (GRE) |
| 7. Jaroslav Štúň | (SVK) |
| 8. Kjell Widlert | (SWE) |

## Computer verification

All compositions awarded in Section 1 have been validated by both WinChloe 3.24 and Popeye 4.65.
of the rich line play and are in perfect diagonal-orthogonal correspondence. The f-pawn moves and the Zilahi capture of a thematic white piece reinforce the unity of this impressing work.

## Honourable Mention - AW2 (Kjell Widlert)

a) $1 . \operatorname{Ra} 7 \times \mathrm{e} 7 \mathrm{Sc} 6 \times \mathrm{e} 72 . \mathrm{Rc} 8-\mathrm{c} 1 \mathrm{Se} 7-\mathrm{g} 8$ 3.Rc1-c8 Sg8-f6 \#
b) $1 . \mathrm{Rc} 8 \times \mathrm{c} 6 \mathrm{Se} 7 \times \mathrm{c} 62 . \operatorname{Ra} 7-\mathrm{g} 7 \mathrm{Sc} 6-\mathrm{d} 43 . \operatorname{Rg} 7-\mathrm{a} 7 \mathrm{Sd} 4-\mathrm{e} 2 \#$

White's plan is to play $1 . \mathrm{Sg} 8$ and $2 . \mathrm{Sf6} \#$ (respectively in twin b) $1 . \mathrm{Sd} 4$ and $2 . \mathrm{Se} 2 \#$ ) but it is not possible because of BackHome rules which force 2.Sge7! (respectively 2.Sdc6!). This is why the wS initially on e7 (resp. c6) must be captured so that its replacement can play the mating move $3 \ldots$...Sf6\# (resp. 3...Se2\#). As in the Prize, the Zilahi theme is featured, but this time the BackHome move of the white piece is not prevented by a line closing but by a very pleasant anti-BackHome effect: the BackHome move of the $w S$ would close the line of the bR, thus putting the wK in self-check. The presentation of the idea is more economic than the Prize but strategically less rich. It is also the best presentation of this anti-BackHome effect among the participating problems.

## $1^{\text {st }}$ Commendation - AW3 (Jaroslav Štúň)

a) $1 \ldots$ Rd3 $\times \mathrm{e} 3[f 5=\mathrm{rR}] 2 . \mathrm{Bc} 2-\mathrm{d} 3$ Re3-e5 $+3 . \mathrm{rRf5} 5 \mathrm{f} 7 \mathrm{Kh} 7-\mathrm{h} 64 . \mathrm{Bd} 3-\mathrm{c} 2 \mathrm{Kh} 6-\mathrm{g} 55 . \mathrm{rRf} 7-\mathrm{g} 7+\operatorname{Re} 5 \times \mathrm{e} 7[\mathrm{~g} 7=\mathrm{rS}]$ \#
b) $1 . . . \mathrm{Rh} 4-\mathrm{d} 42 . \mathrm{Bc} 2-\mathrm{e} 4 \mathrm{Rd} 4-\mathrm{d} 33 . \mathrm{Be} 4-\mathrm{d} 5 \mathrm{Rd} 3 \times \mathrm{e} 3[f 5=\mathrm{rR}] 4 . \mathrm{rRf5}-\mathrm{f} 8 \mathrm{Re} 3-\mathrm{f} 3+5 . \mathrm{Bd} 5-\mathrm{f} 7 \mathrm{Rf} 3 \times \mathrm{f7}[\mathrm{f} 8=\mathrm{rB}]$ \#
c) $1 . . . \mathrm{Rd} 3-\mathrm{d} 52 . \mathrm{Se} 7 \times \mathrm{d} 5[\mathrm{~h} 7=\mathrm{rR}] \mathrm{rRh} 7-\mathrm{d} 73 . \mathrm{Sd} 5-\mathrm{e} 7 \mathrm{rRd} 7 \times \mathrm{d} 2[f 5=\mathrm{rB}] 4 . \mathrm{rBf5} 51 \mathrm{rRd} 2-\mathrm{f} 25 . \operatorname{Re} 3-\mathrm{d} 3 \mathrm{rRf} 2-\mathrm{b} 2 \#$

The specificity of the BackHome condition and of the KoBul Kings is exploited to the full in the three twins. One may deplore that the bK does not transform into a KoBul rook in one of the twins, but the solutions are varied and significantly fairy. Besides, note the BackHome finesses 2.Bd3! (prevents the BackHome move $2 \ldots \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{d} 3$, which would be a self-check), $3 \ldots \mathrm{Kh} 6$ and $4 \ldots \mathrm{Kg} 5$ in twin a), and $4 . . . r$ Rf2! (preventing BackHome move 5.rBf5) in twin c).

## $2^{\text {nd }}$ Commendation - AW4 (Sébastien Luce)

1.Ge5-b2 Lc3×b2-a1 2.Ge7-e5 La1×e5-f6 3.Gc6-e4 Ke3×e4 4.Ge6-e3 Ke4×e3 \#
1.Gd5-f5 Lc3×e5-f6 2.Gf5-f7 Lf6×f7-f8 3.Gd7-f7 Lf8×f7-f6 4.Gc7-e5 Lf6×e7-d8 \#
1.Gc5-c2 Lc3×c2-c1 2.Ge6-c4 Lc1×c4-c5 3.Gc6-c4 Lc5×c4-c3 4.Ge7-c5 Lc3×e5-f6 \#

The three solutions offer echo mates by the white locust. Some BackHome effects spice up the solutions: thus in the first one 4. Ge 3 is possible because the black king is not in check, since the BackHome move 4...Ke3 is compulsory. In the second solution, the tempo 1-2.Gd5-f5-f7 is subtly motivated. Regrettably, the BackHome condition is not used intensively and there is also a move repetition (Lc3×e5-f6)

Vlaicu Crișan \& Eric Huber
Cluj-Napoca \& Bucharest, February 6 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2014$

## TT5 AWARD (BACKHOME)

## Tourney Participants

Section 2 - Series-Movers:

| 1. Alain Biénabe | (FRA) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. Jean-Christian Galli | (FRA) |
| 3. Jaroslav Štúň | (SVK) |

Computer verification
All compositions awarded in Section 2 have been validated by WinChloe 3.24. As a result of either BackHome-related bugs or different implementation of various fairy conditions, Popeye 4.65 has only validated AW8, AW10, AW13 and AW16.

## Section 2 - Series-Movers

Personally, I found the new condition BackHome very interesting, at first when I looked at such problems published on the FranceEchecs website and then when I analyzed Nicolas Dupont's superb $1^{\text {st }}$ Prize in the Trillon Memorial Tourney. I received in anonymous form 34 problems to rank. I eliminated those with rather demonstrative facets, without paradoxical or surprising content and where the BackHome condition was not intensively used. Here are my rankings:

## AW5

Jaroslav Štúň
ChessProblems.ca TT5 2014
Section 2

ser-h\# 14
BackHome
Anti-Andernach
Parrain Circe

AW6
Jean-Christian Galli
ChessProblems.ca TT5 2014
Section 2


AW7
Jaroslav Štúñ
ChessProblems.ca TT5 2014
Section 2
$1^{\text {st }}$ Honourable Mention


## AW8

Jean-Christian Galli
ChessProblems.ca TT5 2014
Section 2
$2^{\text {nd }}$ Honourable Mention


## $1^{\text {st }}$ Prize - AW5 (Jaroslav Štúň)

$1 . c 7 \times \mathrm{d} 62 . \mathrm{Kc5}-\mathrm{d} 4[+\mathrm{wSe5}] 3 . \mathrm{Kd4} 4 \mathrm{c} 54 . \mathrm{d} 6 \times \mathrm{e} 55 . \mathrm{Bd} 5-\mathrm{c} 4=\mathrm{w}[+\mathrm{wSd4} 46 . \mathrm{e} 5 \times \mathrm{d} 47 . \mathrm{Kc} 5 \times \mathrm{c} 4[+\mathrm{wSd3}] 8 . \mathrm{Sf5} 5 \mathrm{~h} 4=\mathrm{w}[+\mathrm{wBe} 3] 9 . \mathrm{d} 4 \times \mathrm{e} 3$ 10.Kc4$\mathrm{b} 3[+\mathrm{wBd} 2] 11 . \mathrm{e} 3 \times \mathrm{d} 212 . \mathrm{Kb} 3-\mathrm{c} 2[+\mathrm{wBe} 1] 13 . \mathrm{d} 2-\mathrm{d} 1=\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{w} 14 . \mathrm{Kc} 2 \times \mathrm{d} 1 \mathrm{e} 6-\mathrm{e} 7=\mathrm{b}[+\mathrm{wRd} 2]$ \#

A Black Excelsior finalized with White promotion, a unique paradox! The 3 fairy conditions are well unified to lead to this superb task. Note that $14 \ldots \mathrm{Kd} 8$ is not checkmate as the king should return to d 7 on its next move.
$2^{\text {nd }}$ Prize - AW6 (Jean-Christian Galli)
1.Bf6×e5 2.Kd5-c4 3.Be5-f6 4.Bf6×d4 5.Bd4-f6 6.Bd3×e4 7.Kc4-d3 8.Be4×f3 9.Kd3-e2 10.Bf3×g4 11.Bg4×h3 12.Ke2-d3 13.Kd3e4 14.Ke4×f5 15.Kf5-e4 16.Ke4-d5 \#

## TT5 AWARD (BACKHOME)

## AW7a

Paul Răican
(AW7 version) 2014

ser-h\# $9 \quad \mathrm{C}+(4+3)$
BackHome
Anti-Andernach
Parrain Circe
2 Variants
1.Rc5×d5 2.Kc4-b4[+wSc5] 3.Kb4-c4 $4 . \mathrm{Kc} 4 \times \mathrm{d} 4 \quad 5 . \mathrm{Rd} 5 \times \mathrm{c} 5[+\mathrm{wSc} 4] \quad$ 6.Bh8$\mathrm{g} 7=\mathrm{w}[+\mathrm{wSb4}$ ] $\quad 7 . \mathrm{Kd} 4 \times \mathrm{c} 4 \quad$ 8.Rc5$\mathrm{a} 5=\mathrm{w}[+\mathrm{wSa4}] 9 . \mathrm{Kc} 4 \times \mathrm{b} 4 \mathrm{Sa} 4-\mathrm{b} 6=\mathrm{b}[+\mathrm{wSc6}]$ \#

1. $\mathrm{Rc} 5 \times \mathrm{d} 5 \quad$ 2. $\mathrm{Kc} 4-\mathrm{c} 5[+\mathrm{wSd6}$ ] $3 . \mathrm{Rd} 5 \times \mathrm{d} 4$ 4.Kc5-b6[+wSc5] 5.Kb6-c7 6.R×d6 7.Kc7$\mathrm{c} 8[+\mathrm{wSd} 7] \quad 8 . \mathrm{Rd} 6-\mathrm{d} 4=\mathrm{w} \quad 9 . \mathrm{Bh} 8 \times \mathrm{d} 4 \quad \mathrm{Sc} 5-$ b7=b[+wRc6] \#

Very nice pinning/unpinning, in order to obtain a white bishop/king battery, used to checkmate in two steps: Ke4 and Kd5\#. Note also the beautiful circuit of the wK. Masterful!

## $1^{\text {st }}$ Honourable Mention - AW7 (Jaroslav Štúň)

1.Rc4×d4 2.Kc3-b3[+wSc4] 3.Kb3-c3 4.Kc3×d35.Rd4×c4[+wSc3] 6.Bh7-g6=w[+wSb3] 7.Kd3×c38.Rc4-a4=w[+wSa3] 9.Kc3×b3 Sa3-b5=b[+wSc5] \#

Each of the three fairy conditions is fully utilized in this great problem. Moves are very subtle and the model mate is good, although this entry does not show a specific theme. Note that after $6 . \operatorname{Bg} 6=\mathrm{w}$, the BackHome move Bh7 is not mandatory, as WinChloe considers that pieces changing colour are losing their original square. The underlying reasoning is probably that such a piece is brand new. However, a second solution or variant could be achieved. AW7a shows such a possibility.

## $2^{\text {nd }}$ Honourable Mention - AW8 (Jean-Christian Galli)

1.Bd3×a6 2.Ra1-b1 3.Ba6-d3 4.Rb1×b4 5.Bd3×g6 6.Kg1-f2 7.Bg6-d3 8.Kf2-f3 9.Kf3-f4 10.Kf4-f5 11.Rb4-b5 \#

Nice find by the author! Some BackHome moves are forbidden due to the Isardam condition. One can also remark that $4 . \mathrm{Rb} 1 \times \mathrm{b} 4$ must have been played before $5 . \operatorname{Bd} 3 \times \mathrm{g} 6$ as the bishop is not pinned by wRb1


## $3^{\text {rd }}$ Honourable Mention - AW9 (Jean-Christian Galli)

1.Rc6 $\times \mathrm{c} 4[+\mathrm{bBc} 8$ ] 2.Rc4-c6 3.Rc6×c3[+bBf8] 4.Rc3-c6 5.Rc6×c2[+bSg8] 6.Rc2-c6 7.Rc6×c1[+bQd8] 8.Rc1-c6 9.Rc6×c7[+bRh8]

## TT5 AWARD (BACKHOME)

## AW14a

## Paul Răican

(AW14 version) 2014

ser-h\# 8
C $+(4+4)$

## BackHome

Anti-Andernach
Parrain Circe
2 Variants
$1 . \mathrm{Rd} 4 \times \mathrm{d} 5 \quad 2 . \mathrm{Kc} 4-\mathrm{d} 4[+\mathrm{wSe5}] \quad 3 . \mathrm{Rd} 5-\mathrm{c} 5=\mathrm{w}$ 4.Kd4-e3 5.Ke3-f4 6.Kf4-g5 7.Kg5-h6 8.d7×e6 Se5-g6=b[+wBg7] \#
(3.Kd4×e5? 4.Rd5-d4=w[+wSe4] 5.d7 $\times e 6$ 6.Ke5-f4[+wBf5] 7.Kf4-e5 8.e6×f5 f3$\mathrm{f} 4=\mathrm{b}[+\mathrm{wBf6}]+$ but Ke5-e6!)
1.Rd4×d5 2.Kc4-c3[+wSd4] 3.Kc3-c4 4.Kc4b4 5.Rd5 $\times \mathrm{d} 4$ 6.Kb4-a5[+wSc5] 7.d7×e6 8.Rd4-b4=w[+wBc6] Tb4×b5 \#

Model mates.
10.Kb6-c5 11.Rc7-c6 12.Rc6×c8 13.Rc8-c6 14.Rc6×d6 15.Kc5-c6 16.Rd6×g6[+bRa8] 17.Rg6-d6 18.Rd6×d8 19.Kc6-b6 \#

Content rich in moves specific to the two conditions employed, together with a well-motivated move order. The virtual check at move 18 is very pleasant.

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Honourable Mention - AW10 (Jean-Christian Galli)

1.Bc2×e4 2.Kb4-c5 3.Be4-c2 4.Kc5-d6 5.Kd6-e7 6.Ke7-f8 7.Kf8×g7 8.Kg7-h8 9.Bc2×h7 10.e2-e4 11.Kh8-g7 12.Bh7-f5 13.Bf5c8 14.Вc8×a6 15.Ba6-b5 \#

Long trip of the white king, the unique motivation being the pinning of the bishop. A surprising BackHome specific effect.
Commendations without order:

## Commendation - AW11 (Alain Biénabe)

1.f3-f2 2.f2-f1=S 3.Sf1×d2 4.Sd2-f3 5.d3-d2 6.d2-d1=R 7.Rd1-d3 8.Rd3×a3 9.Ra3-d3 10.a4-a3 11.a3-a2 12.a2-a1=B 13.Ba1g7 14.Bg7×h6 15.Bh7-e3 16.h7-h5 17.h5-h4 18.h4-h3 19.h3-h2 20.h2-h1=Q 21.Qh1-h7 22.Qh7-f5 c2×d3 \#

Black AUW, but the play is almost orthodox.

## Commendation - AW12 (Jean-Christian Galli)

1.g6-g7 2.g7-g8=B 3.Bg8×a2[+bPa7] 4.Ba2-e6 5.Be6-g4 6.Bg4×e2[+bPe7] 7.0-0 8.Rf1-f5 9.Be2×d3[+bBc8] 10.Bd3-e4 \# A surprising castling executed in order to play 8.Rf5, only to close the bishop's access to g6.

## Commendation - AW13 (Jean-Christian Galli)

1.d5-d6 2.d6-d7 3.d7-d8=R 4.Rd8-d5 5.Rd5×d4 6.Rd4-d5 7.Kf2×e3 8.Ke3-f2 9.Rd5×c5 10.Kf2-g3 11.Rc5-d5 12.Rd5×e5 13.Kg3×g4 14.Re5-d5 15.Rd5×g5 16.Rg5-g6 17.Kg4-f3 18.Kf3-e2 19.Ke2-d2 20.Kd2×c2 21.Rg6-a6 \#

A very good play of the transformed-pawn/king pair. The promoted rook is self-pinned along 3 different directions.

## Commendation - AW14 (Jaroslav Štúň)

a) $1 . \mathrm{Rd} 2 \times \mathrm{d} 32 . \mathrm{Kc} 2-\mathrm{b} 3[+\mathrm{wSc4}] 3 . \mathrm{Rd} 3-\mathrm{d} 2=\mathrm{w} 4 . \mathrm{Kb} 3-\mathrm{b} 45 . \mathrm{Kb} 4-\mathrm{c} 56 . \mathrm{d} 5 \times \mathrm{e} 47 . \mathrm{Kc5}-\mathrm{d} 4[+\mathrm{wBf3}] 8 . \mathrm{Kd} 4-\mathrm{e} 3 \mathrm{Bf} 3 \times \mathrm{e} 4$ \#
b) $1 . \mathrm{d} 5 \times \mathrm{e} 42 . \mathrm{Kc} 2-\mathrm{d} 1[+\mathrm{wBf3}] 3 . \mathrm{Kd1}-\mathrm{c} 24 . \mathrm{Rd} 2-\mathrm{d} 1=\mathrm{w} 5 . \mathrm{e} 4 \times \mathrm{d} 36 . \mathrm{Kc2} 2 \mathrm{~d} 2[+\mathrm{wSe3}] 7 . \mathrm{Kd} 2-\mathrm{c} 28 . \mathrm{Kc} 2 \times \mathrm{d} 1 \mathrm{Bf3}-\mathrm{e} 4=\mathrm{b}[+\mathrm{wRc} 2]$ \#
c) $1 . \mathrm{Kc} 2-\mathrm{d} 12 . \mathrm{Kd} 1-\mathrm{e} 23 . \mathrm{Ke} 2-\mathrm{f} 14 . \mathrm{Rd} 2-\mathrm{g} 2=\mathrm{w} 5 . \mathrm{Kf1} \times \mathrm{g} 26 . \mathrm{d} 5 \times \mathrm{e} 4[+\mathrm{wRh} 1] 7 . \mathrm{e} 4-\mathrm{e} 3=\mathrm{w} 8 . \mathrm{Kg} 2 \times \mathrm{h} 1 \mathrm{e} 3-\mathrm{e} 4=\mathrm{b}[+\mathrm{wRh} 2] \#$

Three different checkmates, but of unequal value, the first one being clearly better than the other two. AW14a is a version with only 2 checkmates, but of equal value (both model mates).

## TT5 AWARD (BACKHOME)

## Section 3 - Proofgames

All compositions received for Section 3 were cooked and this section was eliminated.

AW13
Jean-Christian Galli
ChessProblems.ca TT5 2014
Section 2


AW15
Jean-Christian Galli
ChessProblems.ca TT5 2014
Section 2
Commendation

C+ $(2+11)$ ser-h $\# 8$
ser-\# 21 BackHome

BackHome

Anti-Andernach
$\mathrm{C}+(3+3)$ ser-s= 17
BackHome Circe NoBk

AW16
Jean-Christian Galli
ChessProblems.ca TT5 2014
Section 2
Commendation

Parrain Circe

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Parrain circe } \\
\text { b) } \\
f
\end{array}
$$

## Commendation - AW15 (Jean-Christian Galli)

1.f7-f8=B 2.Bf8-g7 3.Bg7×h8[+bBf8] 4.Bh8-g7 5.Bg7-h6 6.Bh6-f4 7.Bf4×d6[+bSb8] 8.Bd6-h2 9.d5-d6 10.d6×e7 11.e7×f8=B 12. Bf8-h6 13.Bh6 $\times \mathrm{e} 3[+\mathrm{bRh} 8$ ] 14.Be3-g1 15.e2-e4 16.e4-e5 17.e5 $\times \mathrm{f} 6[+\mathrm{bQd8}$ ] $\mathrm{Qd} 8 \times \mathrm{f6}[+\mathrm{wPf} 2]=$ The longest BackHome \& Circe in ser-s=. Well done.

## Commendation - AW16 (Jean-Christian Galli)

1.d7-d8=B 2.Bd8 $\times f 6[+b R h 8] 3 . B f 6 \times \mathrm{g} 7[+b B f 8] 4 . f 5-f 65 . f 6-f 76 . f 7 \times \mathrm{g} 8=\mathrm{B}[+\mathrm{bRa} 8] 7 . \mathrm{Bg} 8 \times \mathrm{d} 5[+\mathrm{bPd} 7] 8 . \mathrm{Bd} 5 \times \mathrm{a} 2[+\mathrm{bBc} 8] 9 . \mathrm{b} 7 \times \mathrm{c} 8=\mathrm{R}$ 10.Rc8-c1 11.Rc1-b1 Bf8×g7[+wBc1] \# Among the remaining BackHome \& Circe problems, I chose this one, with three minor promotions.

Paul Răican
Tulcea, February $20^{\text {th }}, 2014$

## Section 3 - Proofgames

All compositions received for Section 3 were cooked and this section was eliminated.

## ARTICLES

Arno Tüngler, one of the founding members of the ChessProblems.ca Workshops, opens the Bulletin's series of articles with an interesting analysis of the Vertical Mirror Circe condition. Arno dominated in style the related ifaybish.com's $7^{\text {th }}$ TT. The version of the amazing prize winner below has also gained 8 points in the World Championship in Composing for Individuals (WCCI) 2010-2012 Section G - Fairies, therefore qualifying directly for inclusion in the FIDE Album 2010-2012!

## A1

Arno Tüngler
$7^{\text {th }}$ TT ifaybish.com 2011
$1^{\text {st }}$ Prize, Section A (v)

ser-h $=64 \quad \mathrm{C}+(10+15)$ VMC
(Solution on the next page)

## Vertical Mirror Circe, a condition with potential - by Arno Tüngler

The online-series-mover tournaments organized by Itamar Faybish give the opportunity to explore the possibilities of seldom used conditions or stipulations. The $7^{\text {th }}$ tournament was no exception, with interesting problems composed with Vertical Mirror Circe $(V M C)^{1}$, which is rarely featured although it offers fascinating, specific opportunities ${ }^{2}$. In series-movers this is especially attractive as any unit may be captured numerous times without disappearing from the board and every time changing the structure on the board.

One of the published tasks of the tournament (VMC1) already showed a three-fold capture of one white bishop. After the tournament there were new efforts to find out what else can be done with the condition. The two series-helpstalemate length record attempts with 4 and 5 units VMC2 and VMC3 were posted and Geoff Foster found VMC4, an elegant connection of the final position of VMC2 with another stalemate in a two-solution setting. In VMC2 and VMC4 we also have the effect of (at least) the double-capture of one unit.

It should be possible to compose a very long series-win-a-piece ${ }^{3}$, as the lonely white king has a hard time to really remove any opposite unit. Even with three units I found a position with 15 moves, and everyone is encouraged to search for the maximum with more units!

Already before the results were published, the late Dan Meinking posted his (non-thematic) try VMC5 ${ }^{4}$ and wrote: "I still believe there's a better version. Seems like the back-and-forth captures could be done with at least one more iteration". Please see the elaborated version VMC6 that shows full four shifts of the formation on f1-h1 on the eighth rank. It is sad that I cannot ask Dan whether he would be happy with this collaboration...


## VMC3

Arno Tüngler
Original


$$
\text { ser-h= } 37
$$

$\mathrm{C}+(4+1)$
VMC

[^1]
## ARTICLES

A1) Solution:
1.Bb2-a3 2.Ba1-b2 3.Sb3-a1 4.b4-b3 5.Ba3b4 6.Bb2-a3 7.b3-b2 8.Sa1-b3 9.Rb1-a1 10.b2-b1=Q 11.Qb1-b2 12.Ra1-b1 13.Sb3-a1 14.Qb2-b3 15.Ba3-b2 16.Bb4-a3 17.Qb3-b4 18.Sa5-b3 19.Qb4-a5 20.b5-b4 21.Qa5-b5 22.Sb3-a5 23.b4-b3 24.Ba3-b4 25.Bb2-a3 26.b3-b2 27.Sa1-b3 28.Rb1-a1 29.b2-b1=S 30.Ba3-b2 31.Sb1-a3 32.Ra1-b1 33.Sb3-a1 34.Sa5-b3 35.Qb5-a5 38.Sa7c8 [+wQe1] 41.Sb5-a3 42.Qa5-b5 43.Sb3-a5 44.Sa1-b3 45.Rb1-a1 46.Sa3-b1 47.Ra2-a3 48.Ra1-a2 49.Sb3-a1 50.Ra3-b3 51.Bb4-a3 52.Rb3-b4 53.Sa5-b3 54.Qb5-a5 55.Rb4-b5 56.Qa5-b4 57.Sb3-a5 58.Qb4-b3 59.Ba3-b4 60.Ra2-a3 61.Qb3-a2 62.Ra3-b3 63.a4-a3 64.g7-g6+ Kf5-f4 =

VMC4, VMC5 and VMC6 participate in the 2014 Informal Tourney, while VMC1, VMC2 and VMC3 are hors concours.

## VMC4

Geoff Foster
Original


## VMC5

Dan Meinking $\dagger$
Original


VMC6
Dan Meinking $\dagger$
Arno Tüngler
Original

ser-! $=71$
$(2+10)$

VMC1) Arno Tüngler:
1.h6-h5 5.h2-h1=B $7 . \operatorname{Be} 4 \times \mathrm{g} 6[+w B c 1] 12 . \mathrm{Kd} 1 \times \mathrm{c} 1[+\mathrm{wBf} 1] 14 . \mathrm{Kb} 1-\mathrm{a} 115 . \mathrm{Bg} 6-\mathrm{b} 120 . \mathrm{g} 2 \times f 1=\mathrm{B}[+\mathrm{wBc} 1] 22 . \mathrm{Bc} 4-\mathrm{a} 2 \mathrm{Bc} 1-\mathrm{b} 2$ \#

## VMC2) Arno Tüngler:

$1 . \mathrm{Kh} 4-\mathrm{g} 56 . \mathrm{Kc} 4 \times \mathrm{b} 3[+\mathrm{wSg} 1] 12 . \mathrm{Kg} 8 \times \mathrm{h} 8[+\mathrm{wBf} 1] 20 . \mathrm{Ke} 1 \times \mathrm{f} 1[+\mathrm{wBc} 1] 21 . \mathrm{Kf1} \times \mathrm{g} 1[+\mathrm{wSb1}] 25 . \mathrm{Kd} 1 \times \mathrm{c} 1[+\mathrm{wBf} 1] 27 . \mathrm{Kd} 1-\mathrm{e} 1$ Bf1-e2 =

## VMC3) Arno Tüngler:

1.Kc2-d3 16.Ka3×a2 [+wSg1] 32.Kd3×c3 [+wBf1] $36 . K f 2 \times g 1[+w S b 1] 37 . K g 1-h 1$ Sd2-f3 =

## VMC4) Geoff Foster:

1. Ke5-f6 $4 . \mathrm{Kh} 4 \times \mathrm{h} 3[+\mathrm{wBc} 1] 10 . \mathrm{Ke} 5 \times \mathrm{d} 4[+\mathrm{wSb} 1] 14 . \mathrm{Ka} 2-\mathrm{a} 1 \mathrm{Sb} 1-\mathrm{c} 3=$
$1 . K e 5 \times \mathrm{d} 4[+\mathrm{wSb} 1] 6 . \mathrm{Kh} 4 \times \mathrm{h} 3[+\mathrm{wBc} 1] 12 . \mathrm{Kd} 1 \times \mathrm{c} 1[+\mathrm{wBf1} 1$ 14.Kd1-e1 Bf1-e2 $=$

## VMC5) Dan Meinking $\dagger$

1.Kg5-f4 10.Kb7×c8[Sb8] 11.Kc8×b8[Sg8]! 15.Ke8×f8[Bc8] 17.Kg7×h8[Ra8] 18.Kh8×h7[Pa7] 19.Kh7×g8[Sb8]! 23.Kd8×c8[Bf8] 25.Kb7×a8[Rh8] 26.Ka8×b8[Sg8] 37.Kg5-g6 38.g4-g5 39.g3-g4 !=

## VMC6) Dan Meinking $\dagger$, Arno Tüngler:

$5 . \mathrm{Kc} 5 \times \mathrm{d} 4[+\mathrm{bPe} 7] 7 . \mathrm{Ke} 3 \times \mathrm{f} 2[+\mathrm{bPc} 7] 8 . \mathrm{Kf} 2 \times f 1[+\mathrm{bBf8}] 10 . \mathrm{Kg} 2 \times h 1[+\mathrm{bRh} 8] 11 . \mathrm{Kh} 1 \times \mathrm{g} 1[+\mathrm{bSg} 8] 21 . \mathrm{Ke} 8 \times \mathrm{f} 8[+\mathrm{bBc} 8] 23 . \mathrm{Kg} 7 \times \mathrm{h} 8[+\mathrm{bRa} 8]$ $24 . \mathrm{Kh} 8 \times \mathrm{g} 8[+\mathrm{bSb} 8] 26 . \mathrm{Kg} 7 \times \mathrm{h} 6[+\mathrm{bPa} 7] 31 . \mathrm{Kd} 8 \times \mathrm{c} 8[+\mathrm{bBf} 8] 33 . \mathrm{Kb} 7 \times \mathrm{a} 8[+\mathrm{bRh} 8] 34 . \mathrm{Ka} 8 \times \mathrm{b} 8[+\mathrm{bSg} 8] 41 . \mathrm{Kf} 4 \times \mathrm{g} 551 . \mathrm{Ke} 8 \times \mathrm{f} 8[+\mathrm{bBc} 8]$ 53. $\mathrm{Kg} 7 \times \mathrm{h} 8[+\mathrm{bRa} 8] 54 . \mathrm{Kh} 8 \times \mathrm{h} 755 . \mathrm{Kh} 7 \times \mathrm{g} 8[+\mathrm{bSb} 8] 59 . \mathrm{Kd} 8 \times \mathrm{c} 8[+\mathrm{bBf} 8] 61 . \mathrm{Kb} 7 \times \mathrm{a} 8[+\mathrm{bRh} 8] 62 . \mathrm{Ka} 8 \times \mathrm{b} 8[+\mathrm{bSg} 8] 70 . \mathrm{Kg} 5-\mathrm{g} 6$ 71.g4-g5 !=

## MISCELLANEOUS


[The diagram above was typeset with the chessboard ATEX package implemented by UIrike Fischer. All other Bulletin diagrams were typeset using the diagram $\mathrm{AT}_{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{X}$ package implemented by Thomas Brand and Stefan Höning.]

## Series-Mover Tournaments

- SuperProblem TT-108
[The original tourney announcement - Ed.]
Tourney name: "Rex Solus Challenge"
Stipulation: sh= (longer problems are needed)
Theme: Serial help stalemate ( $s h=$ ) with set play. In the set play white forces stalemate by promotion. In the solution white performs stalemate by the same pawn promotion. The type of the promoted piece could be the same or different in the set play and in the solution. Additional necessary conditions are: black Rex solus (lone Black King); in the final position all white pieces except the King must take part; twins and more solutions are not allowed; promoted pieces, illegal position, fairy pieces and any fairy conditions are not allowed either.

Judge: Dragan Stojnić
Closing date: April 1, 2014
Entries to Branislav Djurašević via e-mail:
branislav.djurasevic@gmail.com

## Dragan Stojnić <br> QQ Example


ser-h=18* C+ (13+1)

## Solution:

1...f7-f8=Q =

| $1 . \mathrm{Kd} 7 \times \mathrm{e} 7$ | $3 . \mathrm{Kd} 7 \times \mathrm{c} 6$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $4 . \mathrm{Kc} 6 \times \mathrm{c} 7$ | $6 . \mathrm{Kc} 6 \times \mathrm{c} 5$ |
| $7 . \mathrm{Kc} 5 \times \mathrm{c} 4$ | $8 . \mathrm{Kc} 4 \times \mathrm{c} 3$ |
| $9 . \mathrm{Kc} 3 \times \mathrm{c} 2$ | $14 . \mathrm{Kg} 2 \times \mathrm{g} 3$ |
| $15 . \mathrm{Kg} 3 \times \mathrm{h} 4$ | $17 . \mathrm{Kg} 5 \times \mathrm{h} 6$ |
| $18 . \mathrm{Kh} 6-\mathrm{h} 7$ | $\mathrm{f}-\mathrm{-f}=\mathrm{Q}=$ |

There are 16 possible pairs of promotions ( $\mathrm{QQ}, \mathrm{QR}, \mathrm{QB}$, QS, RQ, RR, RB, RS, BQ, BR, BB, BS, SQ, SR, SB, SS). The longest problem in each group or type of promotions is being looked for. In each of those groups the prize, honorable mention and commendations will be given. [...]

The overall winner of the "Rex Solus Challenge" tournament will be the one who wins the most first places in different groups i.e. pairs of promotions. Another criterion is the total number of moves of the first ranked problems. The next criterion is the longest problem, than number of second ranked problems etc. The longest compositions of the three best authors in each of the 16 categories will be ranked separately. [...]

Related ChessProblems.ca Private Workshop:
http://Forums.ChessProblems.ca/viewforum.php?f=44

- Munich 2014 TT

Theme: "Neutral series-movers" (any number of moves), i. e. series-movers, in which only the white king, the black king and (any number of) neutral pieces are present in the diagram position. It is permitted to use a maximum of ONE fairy condition and of ONE type of neutral fairy pieces.

Judge: Hans Gruber
Tourney director: Wolfgang Erben
Closing date: June 30, 2014

Submissions to wolfgang.erben@hft-stuttgart.de (preferred) or to Wolfgang Erben, Fasanenweg 1, D-75391 Gechingen, Germany.The award will be published as a special "mpkBlätter" issue at the end of 2014.

- Alex Lehmkuhl MT
harmonie-aktiv announces a formal tourney in memory of Alex Lehmkuhl (23.7.1950-20.8.2013). Two sections:
- Circe-seriesmovers (judge: Gunter Jordan)
- Circe-selfmates (judge: Hans Gruber)

No further fairy elements allowed.

Send entries (preferably by email) to
alehmkuhl.memorial@gmail.com or to Torsten Linß,
Lockwitzer Str. 36, 01219 Dresden, Germany

Closing date: June 30, 2014

## SERIES-MOVER LENGTH RECORDS

Table of Records as of March $15^{\text {th }}, 2014$
Further reading:

1. "398 Zuglängen Rekorde Im Serienzüger in Bezug auf die Steineanzahl" - Miloš Tomašević, Belgrade, 2003
2. "New Series-Mover Length Records" - Cornel Pacurar, Mat Plus Review 12, Winter 2009
3. "More New Series-Mover Length Records" - Cornel Pacurar, StrateGems 53, JanuaryMarch 2011
4. "Series-Mover Length Records Challenge Results" - Radovan Tomašević \& Cornel Pacurar, StrateGems 57, January-March 2012
5. "75 (mehr oder weniger) neue ZuglängenRekorde im Serienzüger in Bezug auf die Steineanzahl" - Cornel Pacurar \& Arno Tüngler, feenschach 194, July-August 2012
6. "15 nagelneue Zuglängen-Rekorde im Serienzüger in Bezug auf die Steineanzahl" Cornel Pacurar \& Arno Tüngler, feenschach 200, June 2013

Online table of records:
http://LengthRecords.ChessProblems.ca/

| Ser | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | Ser |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \# | - | 8 | 16* | 22* | 28 | 37 | 43* | 57 | 65* | 72 | 82 | 97* | 102* | 104* | 109 | 120 | 125* | 126 |  | 127 |  | 128 |  | \# |
| $=$ | - | 7 | 14* | 20 | 30 | 38 | 50 | 57 | 65 | 74* | 82 | 91 | 97 | 104* | 116 | 126 |  |  |  | 129 | 138 | 139 |  | = |
| ! $=$ | - | 8 | 15 | 23* | 33 | 45 | 57 | 64 | 68 | 71 | 78 | 91 | 96 | 101 | 105 | 113 | 114 | 119 |  |  |  |  |  | ! $=$ |
| + | - | 6 | 13 | 19 | 25 | 34 | 45 | 55* | 61* | 71* | 79* | 84 | 91 |  | 98 | 105 | 108 | 110 |  |  |  |  |  | + |
| x | - | 10 | $17^{*}$ | 18 | 23 | 24 | 32 | 34 | 36 |  | 38 | 42 |  | 50 | 51 | 53* | 57* |  | 60 | 61* |  |  |  | x |
| Z | 7 | 15 | 22 | 34 | 49 | 58* | 66* | 75 | 78 | 88* | 94* | 99* | 107 | 113 | 115 | 119 | 121 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 128 | 129 |  | Z |
| RK | 2 | 15* | 21* | 32* | 38* | 50* | 63* | 71* | 73* | 82* | 87* | 93* | 96* | 111* | 112* | 113* | 117* | 118* |  | 121* |  |  |  | RK |
| PW | - | 12 | 16 | 23 | 30 | 40 | 53* | 60 | 77 | 82 | 92 | 95 | 110 |  | 112 | 117 |  | 119 | 123* | 127* | 129 |  |  | PW |
| F | - | - | 11 | 20* | $28^{*}$ | 35 | 44 | 53 | 64* | 72 | 80* | 88 | 94* | 102* | 107* | 111 | 116 |  | 121 |  | 126 |  |  | F |
| !F | - | - | 12* | 23 | 34 | 49* | 61 | 64* | 76* | 82* | 93 | 98 | 105 | 110 | 111 | 116 | 119* | 123* | 124 |  |  |  |  | !F |
| s\# | - | - | - | 23 | 31* | 35 | 42* | 46* | 55 | 61* | 63* | 74 | 78* | 82 | 86 | 106* | 122 | 127 | 131* |  |  |  |  | s\# |
| s= | - | - | 15 | 23* | 31 | 49* | 51* | 53* | 60* | 62* | 63* | 76* | 87 | 102* | 104* | 105* | 108* | 114* | 116* |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{s}=$ |
| s+ | - | 4 | 19 | 23 | 29 | 38 | 51 | 59 | 71* | 73* | 83 | 88 | 101 | 105* | 110* | 120* | 125* | 126 |  | 127 |  |  |  | s+ |
| sx | - | 8 | 15 | 23 | 34* | 45 | 60 | 72* |  | 78 | 89 | 94 | 96 | 109 | 112* | 116 | 121 | 125* |  |  | 126* |  |  | sx |
| sZ | 5 | 12 | 18 | 28 | 39 | 45 | 62 | 72* | 73* | 80 | 89 | 97* | 105 | 110 | 122 | 126 | 128* |  | 131 | 133* | 136 | 140 | 144 | sZ |
| sF | - | - | 6 | 17* | 25 | 38 | 46* | 58* | 74* | 82* | 94 | 99 | 104 | 108 | 113 | 114 | 118* | 124* |  |  | 125 |  |  | sF |
| h\# | - | 9* | 17 | 24 | 36* | 45 | 54 | 57* | 62 | 77* | 83* | 89* | 94 | 99 | 112 |  | 117 | 125 | 126* |  |  |  |  | h\# |
| $\mathrm{h}=$ | - | 10 | 21 | 28* | 33 | 41 | 49* | 55 | 62 | 75 | 79 | 90 | 95 | 99* | 103 | 113 | 114 | 118 | 134 | 153 |  |  |  | $\mathrm{h}=$ |
| h+ | - | 8 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 22 | 23 |  | 24 |  | 25 | 27 | 28 | 32 | 34 | 38 | 39* | 42 | 43* | 45 | 46* |  |  | h+ |
| hx | - | 7 | 11 | 18 | $28^{*}$ | 37 | 50* | 54* | 59 | 70 | 78* | 84 | 92* | 93* | 98 | 107* | 114* | 116 |  |  |  |  |  | hx |
| hZ | 2 | 4 | 12 | 20 | 28* | 36 | 46 | 60* | 76* | 82* | 84* | 90 | 91 | 103* | 108* | 113* | 118* | 124* |  | 126* | 127 |  |  | hZ |
| hF | - | - | 12 | 23* | 30 | 40 | 55 | 64 | 74 | 76 | 91 | 94* | 104 | 110 | 118 | 125 | 126* |  |  |  | 127* |  |  | hF |
| Ser | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | Ser |


[^0]:    Pawn and knight in attack
    [Pen and ink drawing with watercolour, (c) Elke Rehder, http://www.elke-rehder.de. Reproduced with permission.]

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Definition: The same as Circe, except that the rebirth square is on the vertical mirror from the normal place.
    ${ }^{2}$ See the tournament site with introduction, news and results at http://ifaybish.com/tournament7
    ${ }^{3}$ German: Serienzug-Steingewinn - in Popeye this has the short form ser-\%
    ${ }^{4}$ Geoff Foster suggested adding the wPg3 in order to avoid short solutions in 16 moves with promotion of the wP.

