

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP IN COMPOSING FOR INDIVIDUALS (WCCI) 2013-2015

Eingesendete Retro-Aufgaben

Alle eingesendeten Retro-Probleme, zusammengestellt mit Genehmigung des Turnierdirektors Dmitri Turewski -- herzlichen Dank dafür!

Die einzelnen Einsendungen aller WCCI-Gruppen finden sich im Internet:
<http://www.wfcc.ch/competitions/composing/wcci-2013-15-entries/>

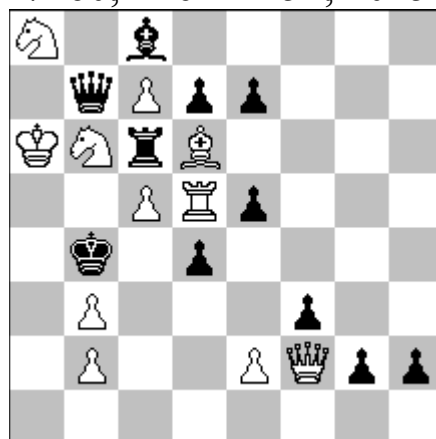
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http://www.thbrand.de/downloads/wcci2013-15_Retros.pdf

#1 Dmitrij Baibikov

7260, Phénix 252, 2015



(11+11)

Last 60 single moves?

Solution.

Sides' balances:

White: 11 (on diagram) + 5 (captured: bPb×c×d, bPc7×d6×e5, bQb8×b7) = 16

Black: 11 (on diagram) + 5 (captured: wPa2×b3, wPd×c and three black officers are captured by wPs f2, g2, h2) = 16

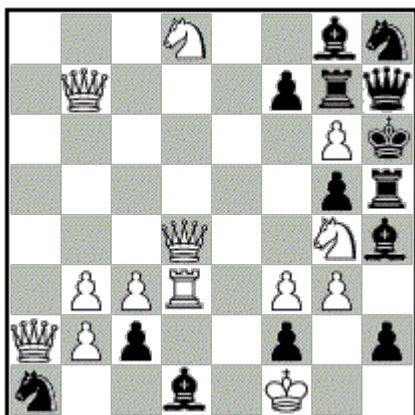
Retro: **1...Qb8×Sb7# 2.Qh4-f2** (I. 2.Qg3-f2? f4-f3 3.Qg8-g3 f5-f4 4.g7-g8Q f7-f5 5.f6×Sg7 Se6-g7 6.f5-f6 Sd8-e6 7.Sa5-b7 Sb7-d8+ 8.Sc4-a5 h3-h2 9.Se3-c4 h4-h3 10.Sg4-e3 h5-h4 11.Sf6-g4 h6-h5 12.Sg8-f6 g3-g2 13.g7-g8S g4-g3 14.g6-g7 g5-g4 15.h5×Sg6 Sf4-g6 16.h4-h5 Sd3-f4 17.f4-f5 Se1-d3 18.f3-f4 Sc2-e1 19.f2-f3 Sa1-c2 20.h3-h4 a2-a1S 21.h2-h3 a3-a2 22.a2×R(S)b3 Ka4(c4)-b4 23.Sc4(a4)-b6+ and illegal check to white King from bRc6; II. 2.Qe3-f2? h3-h2 3.Qf4-e3 h4-h3 4.Qg5-f4 h5-h4 5.Qg8-g5 h6-h5 6.g7-g8Q h7-h6 7.h6×Sg7 Sf5-g7 8.h5-h6 Se3-f5 9.h4-h5 Sc4-e3 10.Sa4-b6 Sb6-c4+ 11.Sc3-a4 f4-f3 12.Se4-c3 f5-f4 13.Sf6-e4 g3-g2 14.Sg8-f6 f6-f5 15.g7-g8S g4-g3 16.g6-g7 g5-g4 17.f5×Sg6 Sf4-g6 18.h3-h4 Sd3-f4 19.h2-h3 Se1-d3 20.f4-f5 Sc2-e1 21.f3-f4 Sa1-c2 22.f2-f3 a2-a1S and roostalemate to White) **2...g3-g2 3.Qh8-h4 g4-g3 4.h7-h8Q g5-g4 5.h6-h7 g6-g5 6.g5×Sh6 Sf5-h6** (6...Sf7-h6? 7.g4-g5 Sd8-f7 8.Sa5-b7 Sb7-d8+ 9.Sc4-a5 h3-h2 10.Se3-c4 h4-h3 11.Sf5-e3 h5-h4 12.Sh6-f5 f4-f3 13.Sg8-h6 h6-h5 14.g7-g8S h7-h6 15.h6×Sg7 Sf5-g7 16.g3-g4 Se3-f5 17.h5-h6 Sc2-e3 18.h4-h5 Sa1-c2 19.h3-h4 a2-a1S 20.h2-h3 a3-a2 21.a2×R(S)b3 Ka4(c4)-b4 22.Sc4(a4)-b6+ and again illegal check to white King from bRc6) **7.g4-g5 Se3-f5 8.g3-g4 Sc4-e3 9.Sa4-b6 Sb6-c4+ 10.Sc3-a4 h3-h2 11.Se4-c3 h4-h3 12.Sf6-e4 h5-h4 13.Sg8-f6 h6-h5 14.g7-g8S h7-h6 15.h6×Sg7 Sf5-g7 16.h5-h6 Se3-f5 17.h4-h5 Sc4-e3**

(17...Sc2-e3? 18.h3-h4 Sa1-c2 19.h2-h3 a2-a1S and again retrostalemate to White)
**18.h3-h4 Sa5-c4 19.Sd8-b7 Sb7-a5+ 20.Sf7-d8 f4-f3 21.Sh6-f7 f5-f4 22.Sg8-h6
f6-f5 23.g7-g8S f7-f6 24.f6×Sg7 Sf5-g7 25.h2-h3 Se3-f5 26.f5-f6 Sc2-e3 27.f4-f5
Sa1-c2 28.f3-f4 a2-a1S 29.f2-f3 a3-a2 30.a2×Rb3 Ka4-b4 (30...Kc4-b4?
31.Ka5-a6 Sd8-b7+ 32.Ka6-a5 Sb7-d8+ 33.Ka5-a6 and perpetual motion)
31.c4-c5 etc.**

New length record for 'Last single moves?' problems.
Problems **A** and **B** are previous record steps.

Also new length record C22/60 (see booklet 'Length records in "Last single moves?" problems' here <http://abrobecker.free.fr/chess/lengths.pdf>).

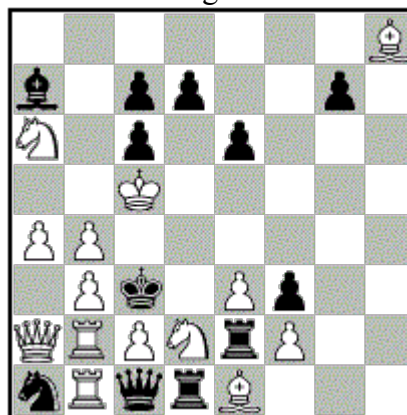
A - P0001711
Hugo August
Die Schwalbe 02/1941



(13+14)

Welches waren die letzten 54 Einzelzüge?

B - P0006113
Pascal Wassong
580v *Europe Echecs* 01/1994
Babette gewidmet

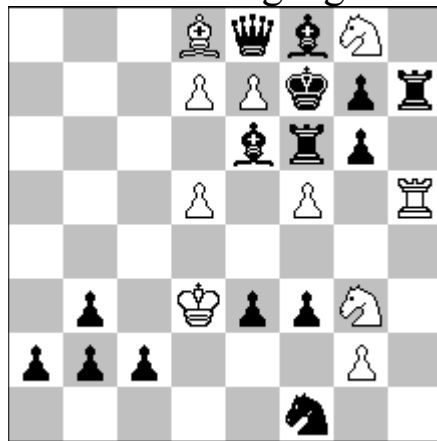


(14+12)

Welches waren die letzten 55 Einzelzüge?

#2 Dmitrij Baibikov

16558, Die Schwalbe, Heft 276, 2015
in memoriam Wolfgang Dittmann



(10+15)

Retract 187 moves and #1
Defensive Retractor

Solution.

Sides' balances:

White: 10 (on diagram) + 6 (captured: bPc×wPb, bPd×c, bPe×f, bPf×e, bPh7×g6, wPa captured on its own file) = 16

Black: 15 (on diagram) + 1 (captured: wPc×Sd) = 16

Retract **1.Ke2-d3 f4-f3+ 2.Kf3-e2** Now bSf1 - is fettered and Black can retract Pawns a2, b2, b3, c2, and by Rook h7 only. White threatens 3.Rh6-h5 and rook opposition on file h in favour of White, **2...Rh6-h7!** (2...Rh8-h7? 3.Rh7-h5 and 1.Sh6#). Now opposition is in favour of Black. White wins opposition with the help of following manoeuver. **3.Rh1-h5! Rh2-h6** As before opposition is in favour of Black, but square h2 is occupied now and White has opportunity for retromove by King. **4.Ke4-f3 Rh6-h2 5.Kf3-e4** White starts to repeat the position! **5...Rh2-h6** The second repetition of position after 3...Rh2-h6. **6.Ke4-f3 Rh6-h2 7.Rh2-h1! Rh4-h6** (7...Rh3-h6? 8.Kf3-e4 and opposition in favour of White) **8.Kf3-e4** Threat 9.Rh3-h2. **8...Rh3-h4** Black again takes up opposition. **9.Rh1-h2!** (and now 9...Rh2-h3 - illegal due to the third repetition of position after 3... Rh2-h6) **9...Rh4-h3 10.Rh3-h1** White has won the opposition. **10...Rh5-h4 11.Rh4-h3 Rh6-h5 12.Rh5-h4 Rh7-h6 13.Rh6-h5 a3-a2** (13...Rh8-h7? 14.Rh7-h6 and 1.Sh6#) Again opposition is in favour of Black and White repeats manoeuver again. **14.Rh1-h6! Rh2-h7 ... 23...Rh7-h6 24.Rh6-h7 a4-a3 ... 35...a5-a4 ... 46...a6-a5 ... 57...a7-a6 ... 68...b4-b3 ... 79...b5-b4 ... 90...b6-b5 ... 101...b7-b6 ... 112...b3-b2** (112...c3×Pb2? and White mates earlier, after retraction 181st move) **... 123...b4-b3 ... 134...b5-b4 ...**

145...b6-b5 ... 156...c3-c2 ... 167...c4-c3 Now, when black Pawn stands on square c4, White changes the plan. **168.Rh2-h6!** (If 168.Rh1-h6? with intention to use the same manoeuvre, White mates only after retraction 203rd move) **168...Rh4-h7!** (168...Rh3-h7? 169.Ke4-f3! and White mates earlier, after retraction of 184th move: 169...Rh7-h3 170.Kd3-e4 c5-c4+ 171.Kd4-d3! c6-c5+ 172.Ke4-d4 Rh4-h7 173.Kf3-e4 Rh3-h4 174.Ke4-f3 Rh4-h3 175.Kf3-e4 Rh3-h4 176.Ke4-f3 Rh5-h3 177.Kf3-e4 Rh4-h5 (177...Rh3-h5? - illegal) 178.Rh3-h2 etc.) **169.Ke4-f3!** (169.Rh3-h2? and White mates later, after retraction of 191st: 169...Rh5-h4 170.Rh4-h3 Rh6-h5 171.Rh5-h4 Rh7-h6 172.Rh6-h5 c5-c4 173.Rh2-h6 Rh4-h7 174.Ke4-f3 Rh3-h4 175.Kd4-e4 c6-c5+ 176.Ke4-d4 Rh4-h3 177.Kf3-e4 Rh3-h4 178.Rh1-h2 etc.) **169...Rh3-h4! 170.Kd3-e4!** White reduces the number of pawns tempos of Black! **170...c5-c4+ 171.Kd4-d3! c6-c5+ 172.Ke4-d4 Rh4-h3 173.Kf3-e4 Rh3-h4** Now it is not 174.Ke4-f3? Because position's repetition is started by White, this position has already been after 172.Ke4-d4. Therefore White comes back for the 16th time to initial manoeuvre for winning of opposition. **174.Rh1-h2! Rh2-h3 175.Ke4-f3 Rh3-h2 176.Kf3-e4 Rh2-h3 177.Ke4-f3 Rh3-h2 178.Rh2-h1 Rh4-h3 179.Kf3-e4 Rh3-h4 180.Rh1-h2 Rh4-h3 181.Rh3-h1 Rh5-h4 182.Rh4-h3 Rh6-h5 183.Rh5-h4 Rh7-h6 184.Rh6-h5 c7×Bb6** It is legal according to any of three types: Høeg, Proca and new (2015) type KLAN. **185.b5-b6 Rh8-h7 186.Kf2-f3!** (186.Rh7-h6? and retrostalemate to Black) **186...e4-e3+ 187.Rh7-h6 and 1.Sh6#.**

Manifold recurring play, including threefold repetition of position manoeuvre, wR/bR-duel and pawns tempos, in Defensive Retractor. Without white uncaptures form.

#3 Dmitrij Baibikov

Rund um die Retroanalyse, 28.XII.2015



(13+13)

#1

Solution.

1.Sfd3#?

Balances

White: 13 (on diagram) + 3 (are captured by pawns: $f \times g$, $g \times f$, $h \times g$) = 16

Black: 13 (on diagram) + 3 (are captured by pawns: $a2 \times b3$, $c4 \times d5$, $d3 \times c4$) = 16
are incorrect since retroknot on squares a5, a7, a8, b2, b3, b4, b6, b7, b8, c3, c4, c5, c6, c7, c8, d4, d5, d8, e7 is released after unpromotion black piece on square a1, it is impossible with these balances.

Correct balances:

White: 13 (on diagram) + 3 (are captured by pawns: $d6 \times c5$, $c5 \times d4$, $h \times g$) = 16

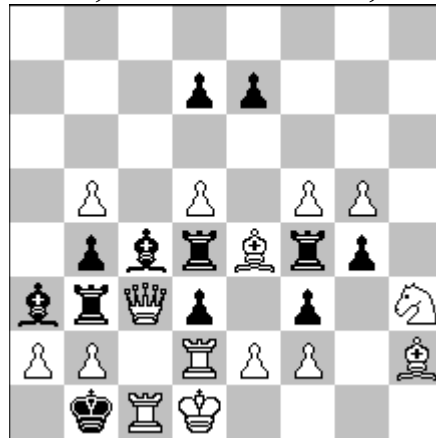
Black: 13 (on diagram) + 3 (are captured by pawns: $a2 \times b3$, $f \times g$, $g2 \times f3$) = 16

Retro: 1.Sg6-f4 g4-g3 2.Sh8-g6 g5-g4 3.h7-h8S g6-g5 4.h6-h7 h7xBg6
5.Bf5-g6 g3-g2 6.Bh3-f5 g4-g3 7.Bg2-h3! g5-g4 8.Bf1-g2 g6-g5 9.g2xSf3
Sg5-f3 10.h5-h6 Se6-g5 11.Rd7-c7 Sc7-e6+ 12.Rd6-d7 f3-f2 13.Rf6-d6
f4-f3 14.Rf8-f6 f5-f4 15.Rg8-f8 f6-f5 16.g7-g8R f7-f6 17.f6xSg7 Sf5-g7
18.h4-h5 Se3-f5 19.f5-f6 Sc2-e3 20.f4-f5 Sa1-c2 21.f3-f4 a2-a1S 22.f2-f3
a3-a2 23.a2xPb3 Ka4-b4 24.Sd3-c1 etc.

1...Rb5#!

Record synthesis: length of exact retroplay (47 single moves) and classical mate in one move with try in standard material.

#4 Dmitrij Baibikov
R0240, StrateGems 72, 2015



(15+12)

Retract 38,5 moves and #1

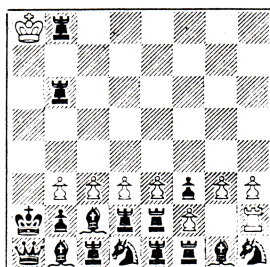
Solution.

Retract 1.Rc2-c1+ Ka1-b1 2.Ke1-d1 Kb1-a1 3.Kf1-e1 Ka1-b1
4.Kg1-f1 Kb1-a1 5.Kh1-g1 Ka1-b1 6.Bg1-h2 Kb1-a1 7.Kh2-h1 Ka1-b1
8.Kg3-h2 Kb1-a1 9.Kh4-g3 Ka1-b1 10.Kh5-h4 Kb1-a1 11.Kg6-h5 Ka1-b1
12.Kf7-g6 Kb1-a1 13.Ke8-f7 Ka1-b1 14.Kd8-e8 Kb1-a1 15.Kc7-d8 Ka1-b1
16.Kb6-c7 Kb1-a1 17.Ka5-b6 Ka1-b1 18.Ka4-a5 Kb1-a1 19.Ka5×Pa4 Ka1-b1
20.Kb6-a5 Kb1-a1 21.Kc7-b6 Ka1-b1 22.Kd8-c7 Kb1-a1 23.Ke8-d8 Ka1-b1
24.Kf7-e8 Kb1-a1 25.Kg6-f7 Ka1-b1 26.Kh5-g6 Kb1-a1 27.Kh4-h5 Ka1-b1
28.Kg3-h4 Kb1-a1 29.Kh2-g3 Ka1-b1 30.Kh1-h2 Kb1-a1 31.Bh2-g1 Ka1-b1
32.Kg1-h1 Kb1-a1 33.Kf1-g1 Ka1-b1 34.Ke1-f1 Kb1-a1 35.Kd1-e1 Ka1-b1
36.Kc1-d1 a5-a4 37.Rd1-d2 a6-a5 38.Rd2-c2 a7-a6 39.Qc2-c3 and 1.Qb1#.

New (after 43 years) length record for dual-free Help Retractor.

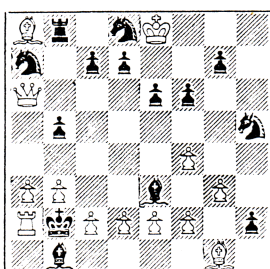
It is interesting, that from eight problems, which Karl Fabel has selected for chapter Records in his "Introduction to Retrograde Analysis" (1973), this problem is the fourth record (№48) which was improved since that time. Three others records (№42, №43 and №45) were improved earlier.

41. Dr. L. Ceriani and
Dr. K. Fabel



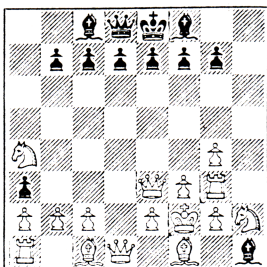
*Am Rande des
Schachbretts* 1947 Version
9+16
Shortest proof game: 183
moves.

43. Dr. K. Fabel



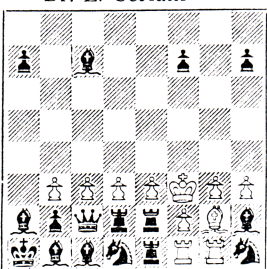
*Am Rande des
Schachbretts* 1947
13+14
Position after White's
42nd move. How did the
game go?

42. H. August and
Dr. K. Fabel



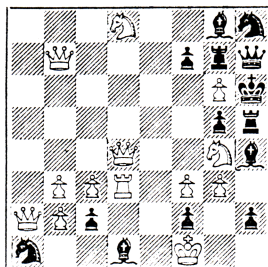
Fairy Chess Review 1949
16+12
Shortest proof game?

44. Dr. K. Fabel and
Dr. L. Ceriani



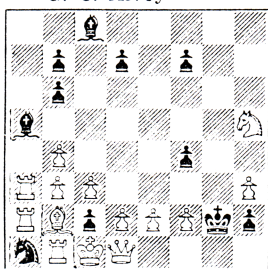
*Am Rande des
Schachbretts* 1947
11+16
111 consecutive moves
without capture or Pawn
move.

45. H. August



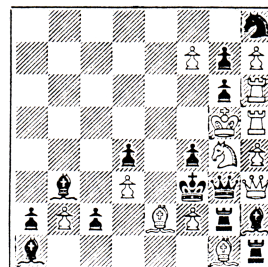
Die Schwalbe 1941
13+14
What were the last 54
single moves?

47. Dr. J. Sunyer and
G. C. Alvey



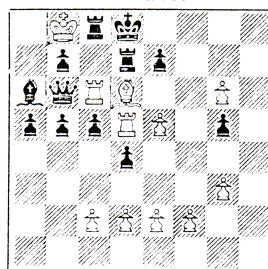
The Chess Amateur 1929
14+11
96 Black King moves.

46. H. August



Die Schwalbe 1942
13+14
What was the position 65
single moves ago?

48. J. Haas and
Dr. K. Fabel



The Problemist 1972
11+12
Black and White each
retract 35 moves, then
White mates in 1.

12. RECORDS

As in all other domains of the chess problem, there exist not only disputed questions for the theorist, but also record performances for the practitioner. We will present a few of these in the hope that some of our readers will attempt to better them. To economise on space, we will not give complete solutions (these are to be found in the author's book *Rund um das Schachbrett*, pages 68-79, except for No. 48, whose solution will be found in *The Problemist*, Sept. 1972 F182). Besides, the reader will be able, with a little effort, to find them himself.

No. 41, a true co-operative effort of the two composers, requires the longest proof game known to this day: 183 double moves! (A double move consists of a single White move and a single Black move; retro records are generally counted in single moves. Nos. 41, 44 and 48 in this section use double moves).

The theme of No. 42 is a little different. In such positions, the proof game must be as short as possible, but the number of "last moves" that can be determined exactly and in sequence by Retroanalysis must be as large as possible. In No. 42 we find the best ratio between length of the shortest proof game (33 single moves) and the number of so-called "last moves" (16). Ratio is $33/16=2.06$.

The theme of No. 43 is again a little different. Given that the position was obtained after White's 42nd move, the 83 single moves can be determined exactly!

The 50-move draw rule is well known. In the position of No. 44, another true co-operative effort with a friend who regrettably died too soon, the minimum number of "last moves" containing neither capture nor pawn move is 111 (double moves).

The RA master Hugo August, also lost too soon, holds the record for a position (No. 45) in which the number of "last moves" that can be exactly determined by RA is the maximum, 54 single moves. The idea of No. 46 is similar. Here the order of the last moves is not fixed, but if one plays back 65 single moves one is compelled to reach a certain position.

The theme of No. 47 is quite different. This problem is also the result of a close collaboration. The idea is as follows: construct a position in which the proof game shows a maximum number of Black King moves. The author remembers having spent over 1000 hours on this theme. He found numerous interesting positions with 3, 4 or 5 White Rooks but did not succeed in beating the record. In the French magazine "Europe Echecs" he has offered a prize of DM 100 for the first position of this kind (orthodox, no conditions) in which the proof game needs at least 97 Black King moves. He is still trying to get the prize himself.

Finally, we give No. 48, in which Black and White each retract 35 moves chosen by White in an exact sequence, after which White mates in one. It may be added that, to find the solution, it is necessary to uncapture a White Pawn on a4 which makes two waiting moves. This is not the only record that can be beaten Retro problem lovers, to work!

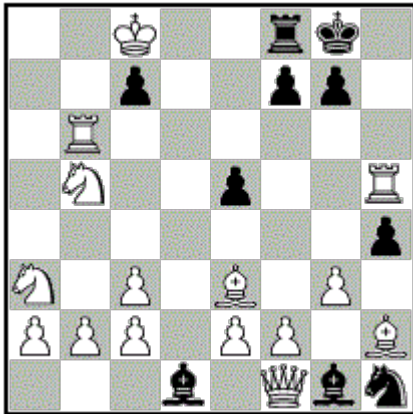
№42A – P1080656

Thierry Le Gleuher

R122 *Problem Paradise* 35

07-09/2005

1.-2. Preis e.a.



(15+10)

Welches waren die letzten 37
Einzelzüge?

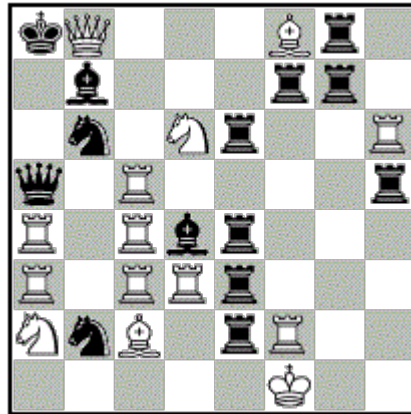
№43A – P0000136

Dmitro W. Pronkin

Andrej N. Frolkin

6631v *Die Schwalbe* 117 06/1989

Preis



(14+14)

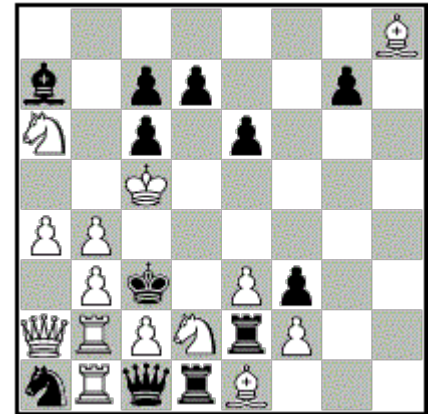
BP in 57,5

№45A – P0006113

Pascal Wassong

580v *Europe Echecs* 01/1994

Babette gewidmet



(14+12)

Welches waren die letzten 55
Einzelzüge?

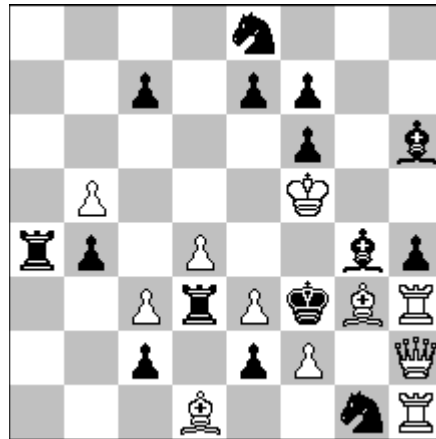
№42A: Ratio $68/37=1,84$

Mirror turn with changing colour of units (wKg1/bKc1) gives
the ratio $67/37=1,81(!)$

#5 Dmitrij Baibikov

Rund um die Retroanalyse, 28.XII.2015

Dedicated to Nikita Plaksin



(11+15)

Last 3 captures?

b) wPf2→f4

Solution.

a) Sides' balances:

White: 11 (on diagram) + 5 (captured by pawns: a5×b4, b3×c2, d3×e2, g7×f6) = 15

Black: 15 (on diagram) = 15

Try 1...Bh5-g4# 2.Bd6×Qg3, since balances are closed and black-squared Bd6 can't reach on white square a8.

Correct: Retro: **1...Bh5×Rg4#** (1...Bh5×Q(S)g4#? and Queen(Knight) can't reach on square a8.) Now the balances are closed and retroknot on squares b4, b5, c2, c3, d1, d3, d4, e2, e3, e7, f2, f3, f5, f6, f7, g1, g3, h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 is released by unpromotion of white Rook on square a8 and then unpromotions of two white pieces on square g8.

Retroscheme: Ra8→g4, Rb8→a4, Pa4→a8R, **Pa5×Rb4** (only Rook can reach on square g8), Bf8-h6, Rh8→b4, π.b2→b5, **Pb3×Rc2** (only Rook can reach on square g8) Rg8→c2, Pg5→g8R, Rg8-h8, Pg6→g8R, Pg7×Sf6 etc.

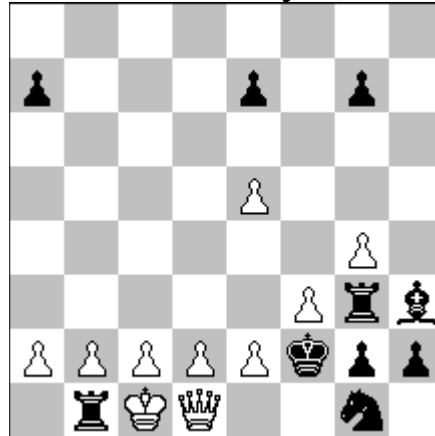
b) As result of position's changing after wPf2→f4 white Rooks' path to squares a8 and g8 is closed, but path to these squares is open now for Knights!

Retro: **1...Bh5×Sg4#**, and further retroscheme: Sa8→g4, Rb8→a4, Pa2→a8S, **Pa5×Sb4**, Bf8-h6, Sg8→b4, Pg5→g8S, Pb2→b5, **Pb3×Sc2**, Sg8→c2, Pg6→g8S, Pg7×Sf6 etc.

Note to problem 679, Shakhmatnaja Kompozitsija 98, 2010, available here <http://selivanov.ru/download/Magazines/SK/2010/Sk98.pdf#page=62&zoom=150> editor Nikita Plaksin has ended by the question: "Is it possible to create triplex twins?" (А возможны ли триплексные близнецы?) Now his wish is fulfilled.

#6 Dmitrij Baibikov

Rund um die Retroanalyse, 28.XII.2015



(10+10)

Release the position

Solution.

Retro: 1...Ra1×Rb1+ 2.Pf4×Pe5 Pd6×Se5 3.Sc4-e5 d7-d6 4.Sa3×Pc4 Pb5×Bc4 5.Bd3-c4 b6-b5 6.Ba6×Pd3 Pc4×Sd3 7.Se1-d3+ etc.

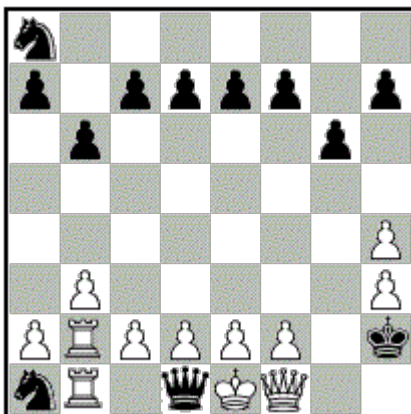
The fourth (and the first after 35 years)
7-link captures chain: wP×bP×wS×bP×wB×bP×wS.

It is interesting, that this problem is most economical and for the first time all capture squares are exactly determinate.

A - P0005091

Luigi Ceriani

The Fairy Chess Review
02/1940



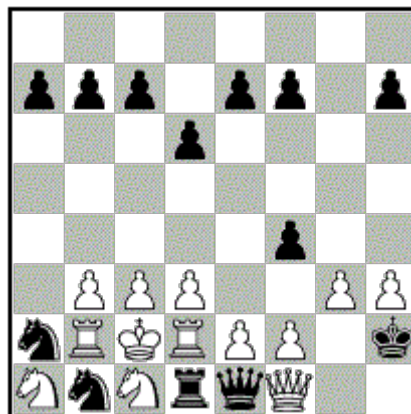
(12+12)

Öffne den Süd-Käfig!

B - P0004213

Luigi Ceriani

Springaren 12/1953
1. Preis



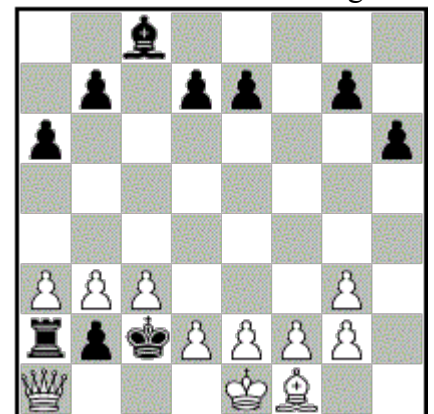
(13+13)

Welches war die Kette der Schlagfälle?

C - P0001106

Michel Caillaud

3327 *Die Schwalbe* 66 12/1980
Dr. L. Ceriani zum Gedenken
2. ehrende Erwähnung



(11+10)

Löse die Stellung auf!

A: wP×bB×wB×bR×wB×bB×wS

B: bP×wB×bB×wP×bB×wB×bR

C: wP×bP×wB×bR×wS×bQ×wS

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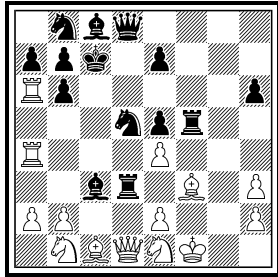
1

Silvio Baier

4th FIDE World Cup

2015

1. Prize



PG in C+ (14+14)
32.5 moves

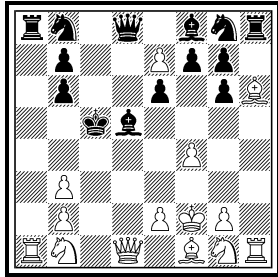
1) Silvio Baier:

1.Sf3 d5 2.Rg1 Bh3 3.gxh3 d4 4.Rg6 d3 5.Ra6 g5 6.c4 g4 7.c5 g3 8.c6 g2 9.Qa4
g1=B 10.Bg2 Bg7 11.Kf1 Bc3 12.Se1 Sf6 13.f4 Be3 14.dxe3 d2 15.e4 d1=B
16.Be3 Bb3 17.Bb6 cxb6 18.c7+ Sc6 19.c8=B Qc7 20.Be6 fxe6 21.Sa3 0-0-0
22.Rd1 e5 23.Rd4 Be6 24.Qd1 Sb8 25.Rda4 Rd3 26.f5 Sd5 27.f6 Qd8 28.f7 Kc7
29.f8=B Bc8 30.Bh6 Rf8+ 31.Bf3 Rf5 32.Bc1 h6 33.Sb1

Judge's comment: „An impressive content with each side displaying a Pronkin Bishop, a Ceriani-Frolkin Bishop, a switchback by Queen and a switchback by Knight. Such Proofgames of the Future have been worked in particular by Silvio Baier who already produced many combinations with different Pronkin and Ceriani-Frolkin nature of pieces (see for example yacpdb/383889). Here, the promotions are of the same nature, there are TWO switchbacks very precisely ingeneered AND the thematical elements are not just put side by side: the play is unified by the motivation of getting out the Queen Rooks with strong echo between white and black play. A clear winner!“

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2
Silvio Baier
16561 Die Schwalbe
12/2015 276
dedicated to Nicolas
Dupont



PG in C+ (14+14)
26.5 moves

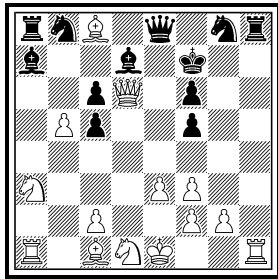
2) Silvio Baier:

1.d4 e6 2.Qd3 Qe7 3.Qg6 hxg6 4.d5 Rh3 5.d6 Rb3 6.dxe7 d5 7.axb3 d4 8.Ra6 d3
9.Rb6 a5 10.h4 a4 11.h5 a3 12.h6 a2 13.h7 a1=R 14.h8=R R1a5 15.R8h4 Rh5
16.Ra4 Rh8 17.Bh6 cxb6 18.f4 d2+ 19.Kf2 d1=Q 20.c4 Qd8 21.c5 Kd7 22.c6+
Kd6 23.c7 Bd7 24.c8=Q Bc6 25.Qd7+ Kc5 26.Qd1 Bd5 27.Ra1

The second (after P1067975 in the PDB) economic (=without unthematic captures) fourfold Pronkin (QRqr). Compared to its predecessor P1214058 there are less captures, less moves and many more pieces on their homesquares.

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3
Silvio Baier
P0387 StrateGems
7-9/2014 67
2. Prize



PG in C+ (14+12)
27.0 moves

3) Silvio Baier:

1.a4 f5 2.a5 Kf7 3.a6 Qe8 4.axb7 a5 5.h4 a4 6.h5 a3 7.h6 a2 8.hxg7 h5 9.Sa3 h4
10.Rb1 a1=Q 11.b4 Qc3 12.Ra1 Qf3 13.exf3 h3 14.Se2 h2 15.Rg1 h1=Q 16.Sc3
Qh6 17.Rh1 Qe3+ 18.dxe3 Sh6 19.g8=S Sa6 20.Sf6 exf6 21.b8=S Bc5 22.Qd6
Ba7 23.Sd1 c5 24.Sc6 Sb8 25.Ba6 dxc6 26.b5 Bd7 27.Bc8 Sg8

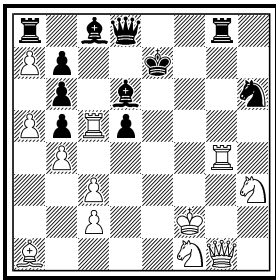
Combination of fourfold Ceriani-Frolkin (SSqq) and fourfold Switchback (RRss).

Judge's comment: „Another challenging element which can be included in future proof games is the switchback. It is awe-inspiring that Silvio has managed to include four switchbacks (which are not motivated by captures!) in a proof game which also contains four Ceriani-Frolkin pieces. As Silvio points out, there is a predecessor by Michel Caillaud (PDB: P1107616), but the thematic pieces of both themes are different, and Silvio shows the switchbacks and the captured promoted pieces in harmonious pairs. Great!“

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4

Silvio Baier
P0414 StrateGems
10-12/2015 72



PG in C+ (12+11)
35.0 moves

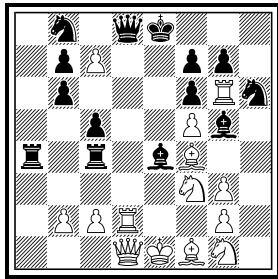
4) Silvio Baier:

1.a4 g5 2.a5 g4 3.Ra4 g3 4.Rg4 h5 5.b4 h4 6.Bb2 h3 7.Ba1 hxc2 8.h4 f5 9.h5 f4
10.h6 f3 11.h7 Sh6 12.Rh5 Rg8 13.Sh3 g1=B 14.Bg2 fxg2 15.f4 Bb6 16.h8=Q
g1=B 17.Qe5 g2 18.Qb5 Bgc5 19.f5 g1=B 20.f6 Bgd4 21.e3 e5 22.exd4 e4 23.dxc5
e3 24.cxb6 e2 25.Kf2 e1=R 26.Rc5 Re3 27.Qg1 Rc3 28.dxc3 Sc6 29.Sd2 d5 30.Sf1
Bd6 31.f7+ Ke7 32.f8=S a6 33.Sd7 Sa7 34.bxa7 axb5 35.Sb6 cxb6

One of the very rare sixfold Ceriani-Frolkin combinations (Qsrbbb) – the first
4+2 combination and the first including AUW.

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5
Silvio Baier
phénix 2013
Nicolas-Dupont-50-JT
3. Prize



PG in C+ (14+14)
31.5 moves

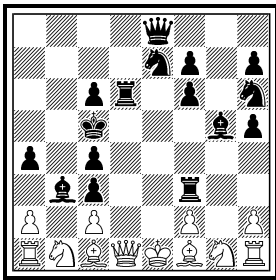
5) Silvio Baier:

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 Qc7 3.Qf6 exf6 4.d4 Bd6 5.d5 Bf4 6.d6 Bg5 7.dxc7 d5 8.e5 Bf5
9.e6 d4 10.e7 Kd7 11.e8=R d3 12.Re6 d2+ 13.Ke2 d1=R 14.Rb6 Rd3 15.Ke1
Rg3 16.hxg3 axb6 17.Rh6 Ra4 18.Rh6 Rb4 19.a4 h5 20.a5 h4 21.a6 h3 22.a7
Rhh4 23.a8=Q Rhc4 24.f4 Be4 25.f5 h2 26.Bf4 h1=Q 27.Sd2 Qh8 28.Rd1 Sh6
29.Qa1 Qd8 30.Sdf3+ Ke8 31.Rd2 Ra4 32.Qd1

Extended FPG combination with two Pronkins (Qq), two Ceriani-Frolkins (Rr)
and two Switchbacks (Kk) without technical captures.

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6
Silvio Baier
P0397 StrateGems
1-3/2015 68



PG in C+ (12+16)
27.5 moves

6) Silvio Baier:

1.d4 d5 2.Bh6 gxh6 3.g4 h5 4.g5 Bh6 5.g6 Bg5 6.g7 Sh6 7.g8=S Kd7 8.Sf6+
exf6 9.b4 Re8 10.b5 Re3 11.b6 Rf3 12.e4 c5 13.Bc4 dxc4 14.e5 c3 15.e6+ Kd6
16.e7 Be6 17.e8=B Bb3 18.Bb5 Sc6 19.Bf1 c4 20.d5 Kc5 21.d6 Se7 22.d7 Qe8
23.d8=S a5 24.Sc6 bxc6 25.b7 Rd8 26.b8=B a4 27.Bf4 Rd6 28.Bc1

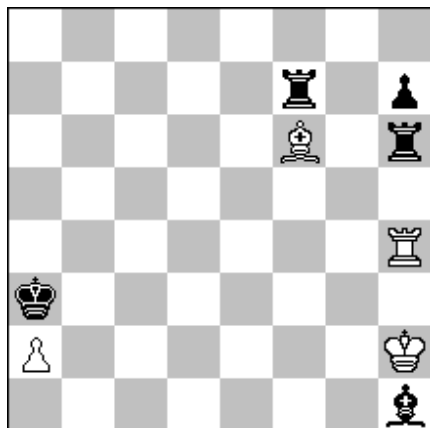
Single-color combination of twofold Pronkin (BB) and twofold Ceriani-Frolkin (SS) including white homebase and only thematic captures.

#1.

Vlaicu Crisan

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15745. Die Schwalbe 263 / Oct. 2013



#1 Pacific Retractor

(4 + 5)

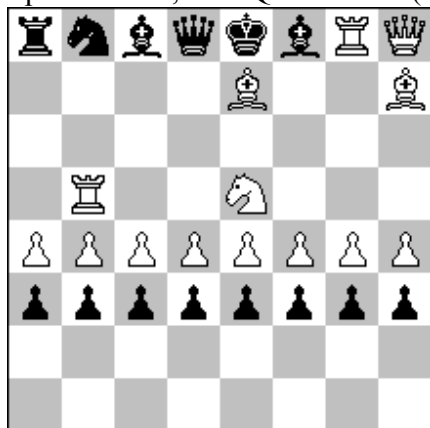
- 1.Rb4-h4 Rg6-h6+
- 2.Kg3-h2 Rh6-g6+
- 3.Kf3-g3 h2-h1=B+
- 4.Be7-f6 Rg7-f7+
- 5.Kg2-f3 Rf7-g7+
- 6.Kg1-g2 h3-h2+
- 7.Kg2-g1 h4-h3+
- 8.Kf3-g2 Rg7-f7+
- 9.Kg4-f3 Rf7-g7+
- 10.Kf5-g4 Rg7-f7+
- 11.Ke6-f5 Rh5-h6+
- 12.Kd5-e6 Rh6-h5+
- 13.Kc6-d5 Rh5-h6+
- 14.Kb5-c6 Rh6-h5+
- 15.Bf6-e7 &
- 1.Ra4#

#2.

Vlaicu Crisan

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Special Prize, TT8 Quartz 2012 (v) Quartz 39 / Feb. 2014



SPG 24.0 Memory Circe StafettenSchach

(14 + 14)

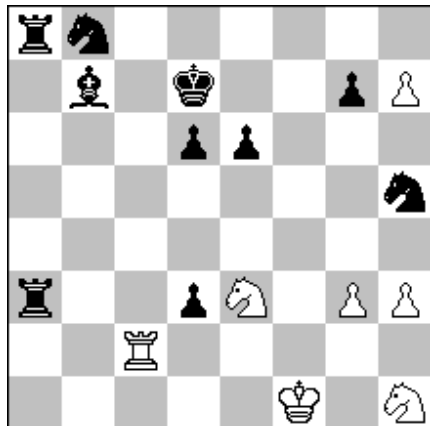
1.h4 g5 2.Rh3 gxh4 3.Rg3 h3 4.Rxg8(+Ph4) h5 5.g4 hxg4 6.e4 g3 7.Qh5 d5 8.Qxh8(+Pg4) d4
9.c4 dxc3 e.p. 10.f4 e5 11.Sf3 exf4 (+Pc4) 12.Se5 f3 13.d4 f5 14.Bg5 fxe4(+Pf4) 15.Be7 e3
16.Bd3 c5 17.Bh7 cxd4(+Pe4) 18.a4 d3 19.Ra3 b5 20.Rb3 bxa4(+Pd4) 21.Rb5 a3 22.b4 a5
23.Sd2 a4 24.Sb3 axb3(+Pa4)

#3.

Vlaicu Crisan

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2nd HM Julia's Fairies 2014 – 01.05.2014



-6 & #1 Proca Retractor Circe Assassin
(7 + 10)

- 1.g6xRh7(Ra8, -wBa8) Ba6-b7+
- 2.f5xg5(pg7) ep. g7-g5
- 3.Kf2-f1 e7-e6+
- 4.Sf1xpe3(pe7, -wSe7) e4-e3+
- 5.Kg2xSf2(Sb8, -bSb8) Sf6-h5+
- 6.Qb1xSb8(-wQb8) &
1.Rc8+ Sxh1(Sb1, -bQb1)#

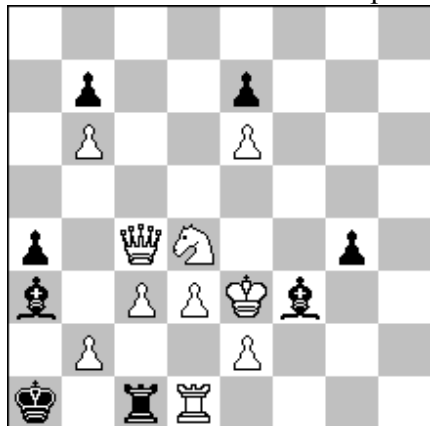
Judge: An unbelievable wild west story! The solution makes such massive use of fairy elements that we were unable to cook this problem although it was, without doubt, the most suspicious entry. We are still convinced that the problem is not sound, but we failed to find a cook. We did, however, analyse a huge amount of possibilities. These show that the author was extremely efficient in the implementation of fairy effects. One surprise follows the next one, it's sheer lunacy! The fairy chess and retro creativity invested pays back in a deserved high distinction, although it is difficult to describe the (strategic) content.

#4.

Vlaicu Crisan

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2nd HM 3rd FIDE World Cup in Composing 2013



-9 & s#1 Proca Retractor Circe Assassin
(10 + 8)

1.d5xe5 e.p. (+bPe7) e7-e5
2.Kd2xPe3 (+bPe7, -wBe7) f4xe4e.p. (+wPe2)+
3.e2-e4 Re4xe2(+wPe2, -bRe2)+
4.Kc2-d2 Rb1-c1+
5.Kb3-c2 a5-a4+
6.c5xb5 e.p.(+bPb7) b7-b5
7.Kc2xPb3(+bPb7, -bBb7) a4xb4 e.p.(+wPb2)+
8.b2-b4 Rb4xb2(+wPb2, -bRb2)
9.Sb5-d4 &
1.Rxb1(+bRa8) Rxb5 (+wSb1, -wRb1)#

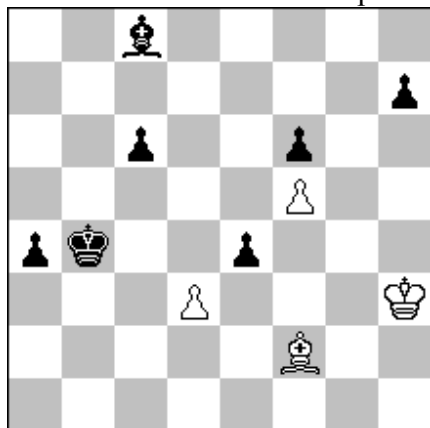
Judge: The play is entwined around four en-passant captures, two by each side, which is probably new in Circe Assassin Procas. Usually en-passant captures are quite brutal, since they permit only one retracting move, but there are also two black en-passant captures, so I do not consider this to be a major defect. Rather the motivation for the exact black retracting move after the white pawn double step is not that easy to achieve. The play is quite symmetric with respect to the mirror line (between c and d file), but it is nicely interrupted by adding bishops of different colour to guard the flights an c1 and d2, respectively. Many fairy-specific effects (e.g. active suicide on B3 and B8) are shown and the play is nicely distributed over all pieces.

#5.

Vlaicu Crisan

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1st HM 4th FIDE World Cup in Composing 2015



-8 & s#1 Proca Retractor Circe Assassin
(4 + 7)

- 1.Kg2xPh3(ph7, -wPh7) h4-h3+
- 2.g6xBh7(Bc8, -bBc8) Bg8-h7+
- 3.g5-g6 f7-f6+
- 4.Kf3-g2 e5-e4+
- 5.Ke2xf3(pf7, -bPf7) f4-f3+
- 6.Kd1xBe2(Bc8, -bBc8) Bf1-e2+
- 7.Bb6xf2(pf7, -wQf7) Bh7-g8+
- 8.Qa2xBf7(Bc8, -bSc8) &
1.Qb2+ Bb3#

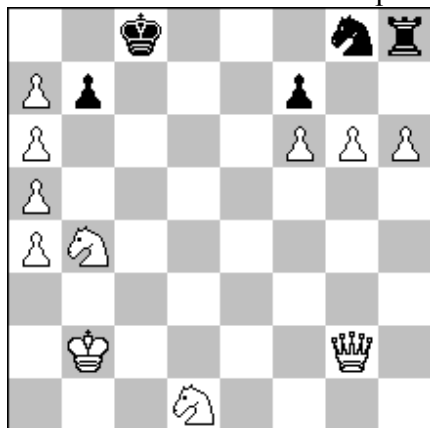
The difficult Matreshka theme on three different squares: h7 (bP, wP and bB), f7 (bP, bP and wQ) and c8 (bB, bB, bB and bS).

#6.

Vlaicu Crisan

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15553. Die Schwalbe 260 / Apr. 2013



-7 & s#1 Proca Retractor Circe Assassin
(11 + 5)

1.g5xf5(pf7) ep. f7-f5

2.Sd3xRb4(Rh8, -bBh8) Rd4-b4+++

3.Ka2xpb2(pb7) Rd8-d4+

4.Kb1xSa2(Sg8, -wSg8) **0-0-0**++

5.g7-g8=S b3-b2

6.Sb2xRd1(Ra8, -bQa8) **d2-d1=R**++

7.Rf3xf7(pf7, -wRf7) &

1.Re3+ Qe4#

Theme Valladao: prise en passant, long castling and two promotions. Black is in an unexpected zugzwang after white's 5th move retraction. Two passive annihilations (bBh8, bQa8) and two suicides (wRf3, wSg8). Specific mate by active selfpin of bQ.

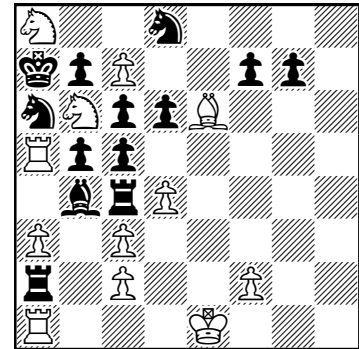
WCCI 2013-2015
Section H: retros

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Catalonia (Spain)

Joaquim Crusats; *Problemas*, 2015.
October 2015, issue No.12, p.269.
N2n4/kpP2pp1/nNppB3/Rpp5/1brP4/P1P5/r1P2P2/R3K3
Proca -7 & #1

Joaquim Crusats
Problemas, 2015



(12+13) Proca -7 & #1

Main plan: -1.Sd7-b6 threatening -2.Sb6-a8 & 1.c8=S#; but there is an obstacle: -1...b6-b5! White needs a foreplan to illegalize Black's defense:

Solution: -1.Kd2-e1 Rb2-a2 -2.Rd1-a1 R~-b2 -3.Kc1-d2 R~(+); note that White's two first retractions do not transpose because the bR cannot be allowed to reach the c1 square; -4.0-0-0 R~-5.d2-d4; note also that this move must be retracted after the uncastling because otherwise the bRc4 could prevent the uncastling (both bRs are used to assure that there are no transpositions of moves in the solution); -5...~ and now the main plan works: -6.Sd7-b6 ~ (-6...b6-b5? is now illegal because then the dark-squared bishops could not have crossed via a1 owing to the uncastling; with an empty b6 square, though, the bBb4 can retract to b8, then, the bPb5 retracts to b6 to recapture the ds-wB implying that the bBb8 was promoted on g1, and then the original ds-bB can be recaptured on c3 when the original ds-wB is back to his homebase; finally, the original ds-bB can go to f8 and the cage is released with e7xXd6; -7.Sb6-a8 & 1.c8=S#.

Unthematic try: White can try to force a bSd8 retraction, after blocking the SW-bR with the wK, so that the wR can reach b8 and mate with 1.Sc8#. However, this plan is one move too slow.

Logical Proca retractor with hidden classical-style retro content in which an uncastling maneuver is performed starting with both the king and rook in their home positions.

WCCI 2013-2015

Section H: retros

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Joaquim Crusats; *Die Schwalbe*, 2014.

Die Schwalbe, Band XXXI April 2014, 15921, p.448.

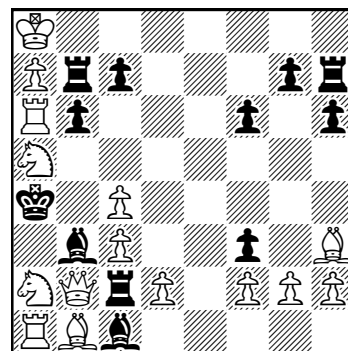
Corrected version: 15921v, October 2014.

K7/Prp3pr/Rp3p1p/N7/k1P5/1bP2p1B/NQrP1PPP/RBb5

Release the position

Joaquim Crusats

Die Schwalbe, 2014



(14+12) Release the position

Solution: -1.Bc8-h3 Rh8-h7 -2.Be6-c8 Rh7-h8+ -3.Bg8-c6 Rh8-h7 -4.Bd5-g8 Rh7-h8+ (first thematic double screening maneuver by the ls-wB) -5.Bf7xPd5 d7-d5 (screening) -6.Be8-f7 (screening) Rh8-h7 -7.e7-e8=B Rh7-h8+, ..., -10.e4-e5 e5xBf4 -11.Bg5-f4 e6-e5 -12.Bd8-g5 Rh8-h7 -13.Be7-d8 Rh7-h8+ -14.Bf8-e7 Rh8-h7 -15.Ba3-f8 Rh7-h8+ (second thematic double screening maneuver by the ds-wB to perform an additional screening on a3) and the cage is open: -16.Sb4-a2 Ba2-b3 etc.

Bicolor echoed double screening bishop maneuver.

WCCI 2013-2015

Section H: retros

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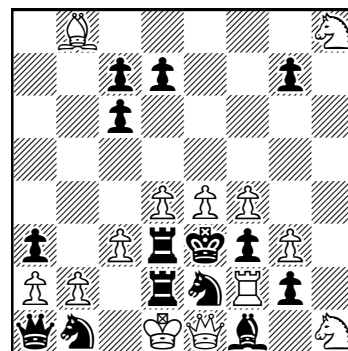
Joaquim Crusats; *The Problemist*, 2013.

Vol 64, No. 6, November 2013, R465, p.250.

1B5N/2pp2p1/2p5/8/3PPP2/p1PrkpP1/PP1rnRp1/qn1KQb1N

Release the position

Joaquim Crusats
The Problemist, 2013



(13+14) Release the position

Try: -1...Rc2xRd2+ -2.h7-h8=S? a4-a3 -3.h6-h7 a5-a4 -4.h5-h6 a6-a5 -5.h4-h5 and Black is retro-stalemated.

Solution: -1...Rc2xSd2+! -2.Sf7-h8 a4-a3 -3.Sg5-f7 a5-a4 -4.Sh3-g5 a6-a5 -5.Sg1-h3 Sc1-e2 -6.Se2-g1+ Sa3-b1 -7.Ba7-b8 Sc4-a3 -8.Sb3-d2 Sd2-c4+ etc; now White unpromotes the wS on h8 and h3xXg2 opens the cage.

anti-Pronkin wSh8.

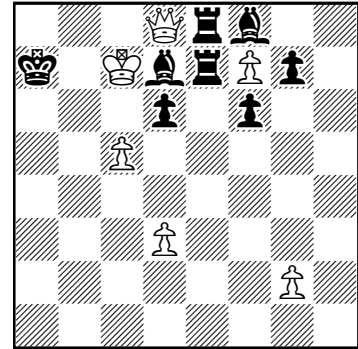
WCCI 2013-2015
Section H: retros

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joaquimchessproblem@gmail.com

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Catalonia (Spain)

Joaquim Crusats; 4th FIDE world cup, 2015; 2nd HM.
3Qrb2/k1KbrPp1/3p1p2/2P5/8/3P4/6P1/8
Add white pawns in dark squares and black pawns in light squares,
then #1

Joaquim Crusats
4th FIDE world cup, 2015



(6+8)

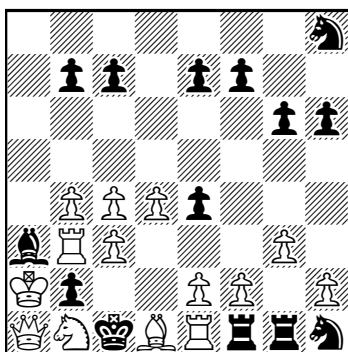
Add white pawns in dark squares
and black pawns in light squares,
then #1

Solution: The stipulation prevents using a bPb6 or a wPb7; moreover, Black cannot be proved to be on the move so as to mate White. Thus this stipulation is only compatible with an *en passant* mate, but how? Add: wPs a3, d2, g3 and bPs a6, b5, c2, c6, e6 to reach 3Qrb2/k1KbrPp1/p1pppp2/1pP5/8/P2P2P1/2pP2P1/8. Now 1.cxb6 e.p.#! -1...b7-b5 -2.b4xSc5 Sa4-c5 -3.Qc8-d8 Sb6-a4 -4.Qd8-c8 Sc8-d6 -5.a2-a3 (the only tempo move available: -5...b3-b4? leaves the wRa1 outside the cage created by the wBf1 and wPc2 and wPe2; -5.h3xXg3? leaves the wRh1 outside the cage created by the wBf1) -5...Ka8-a7 -6.Kb6-c7 Sa7-c8+ -7.Qc7-d8+ and the position unfolds.

-1...b6-b5? A tempo is wasted and this leads to pure retro-opposition or retrostalemate: -2.Qc8-d8 Rd8-e8 -3.a2-a3 Re8-e7 -4.c4-c5 Be7-f8 (-4...exBf6? but the bRh8 is trapped inside the NW-cage) -5.c3-c4 R~f8 retro-stalemate (-6.b7xXc8=Q? illegal).

Pure retro-opposition as a motivation for an e.p. mate. Although retro-opposition had been shown in 1939 in relation to an e.p. capture, see below, the e.p. capture was not a mating move. No further anticipation seems to exist.

Harold H. Cross
The Fairy Chess Review, 1939



(14+14)

h#1

Solution: 1.Ba3*b4 Qa1*b2 Can Black to play capture en passant? Retract 1.d2d4! d5xNe4 2.Ng5e4 Rg2g1 3.Nf3g5 Rg1-f1 4.Rf1e1 d6d5 5.Ne1f3 h7h6 6.Bc2d1 Kd1c1 7.B~c2+ 1.d2-d3? doesn't work because of RetroOpposition. So Black can capture en passant!

Solution as presented in YACPDB

WCCI 2013-2015

Section H: retros

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Joaquim Crusats; *Problemas*, 2015.

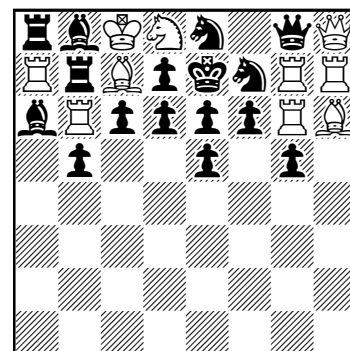
April 2015, issue No.10, p.233.

rbKNn1qQ/RrBpknRR/bRppppRB/1p2p1p1/8/8/8/8

TM 4

Joaquim Crusats

Problemas, 2015



(10+16)

TM 4

Stipulation: White to play, find four traceable moves. A traceable move is a legal forward chess move which can be uniquely determined by conventional retroanalysis from the position arising immediately after it has been played (with Black to move).

Solution: The position is legal. The four traceable moves are: **1.Sd8xSf7** (-1.Bd8-c7? but illegal retrocheck); **1.Bc7xBb8** (-1.c7xBb8=B? or -1.c7xBd8=S? lead to two illegal clusters in the NW corner); **1.Ra7xRb7** (-1.Ra7-b7 bxXc6+? illegal because then the light-squared-bB is caged out); **1.Qh8xQg8** (-1.Qh8-g8? or -1-Rh8xQh7? but Black is retro-stalemated; -1.Rh8-h7 Kf8-e7 -2.Qh7xQg8+, or hxQg8=Q+, -2...Ke7-f8? but White is retro-stalemated; -2...e7-e6 -3.Se6-d8? but illegal retrocheck); There are no other traceable moves (cooks): **1.Rg7xSf7+?** -1.Rf8xSf7+! and the position also unfolds.

Using a new form of twinning all four "officer x analogous officer" cases are shown (without check) for the first time as unique retro-moves.

WCCI 2013-2015

Section H: retros

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Joaquim Crusats; *StrateGems*, 2015.

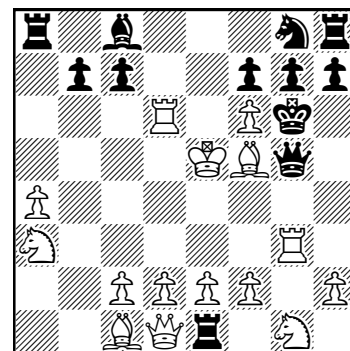
StrateGems, Vol. 18, January-March 2015, SG69, P0394, p.37.

r1b3nr/1pp2ppp/3R1Pk1/4KBq1/P7/N5R1/2PPPP1P/2BQR1N1

SPG 19.5

Joaquim Crusats

StrateGems, 2015



(15+12) C+ SPG 19.5

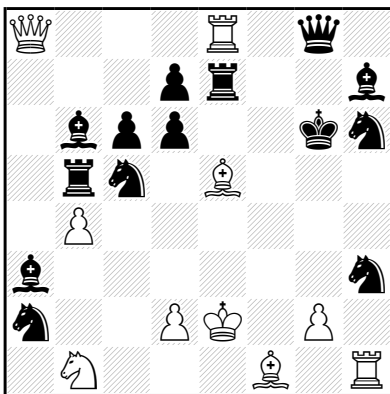
Solution: 1.g4 a5 2.Bh3 a4 3.Kf1 a3 4.Kg2 axb2 5.a4 e5 6.Sa3 b1=R 7.Kf3 Rb3+ 8.Ke4 Rg3 9.Sf3 Rg1 10.Rb1 Re1 11.Rg1 Ke7 12.Rg3 Kf6 13.Sg1 Kg6 14.Kxe5 Qh4 15.g5 Be7 16.Rb6+ Sc6+ 17.Rxc6+ d6+ 18.Rxd6+ Bf6+ 19.gxf6+ Qg5+ 20.Bf5+.

Nine consecutive checks, a record. This problem shows the theme of the 2014 Champagne Tourney (57th WCCC, Berne; August 23-30, 2014). At the time of the announcement the record was 8 consecutive checks (K. Prentos, A. Frolikin, Orbit 2010); the record was not beaten in the tournament.

WCCI 2013-2015, section H (retro)
Nicolas Dupont
dupont@math.univ-lille1.fr

Number 1

Nicolas Dupont
16562 Die Schwalbe 2015 276



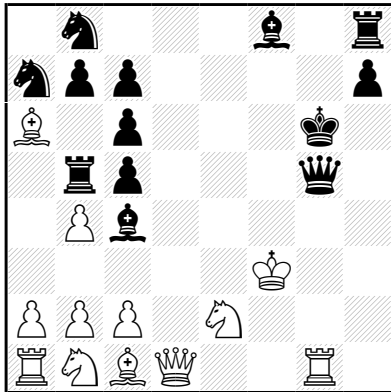
PG 34.0 C? (10+14)

1.f4 a5 2.f5 a4 3.f6 Ra5 4.fxe7 f5 5.h4 Kf7 6.e8=R f4 7.Re6 f3 8.Rc6 bxc6 9.h5 Ba6 10.h6 Bd3 11.hxg7 h5 12.e4 Nh6 13.e5 Bh7 14.g8=B+ Kg6 15.Bb3 axb3 16.a4 Rb5 17.a5 h4 18.a6 h3 19.a7 h2 20.a8=Q hxg1=N 21.Qa7 Nh3 22.Qg1 bxc2 23.Ra8 Ba3 24.b4 Na6 25.Bb2 c1=N 26.e6 Na2 27.e7 f2+ 28.Ke2 fxg1=B 29.e8=N Bb6 30.Nd6 Re8+ 31.Be5 Re7 32.Qa4 Qg8 33.Re8 Nc5 (C+) 34.Qa8 cxd6

The Ceriani-Frolkin AUW, especially when mono-colored, is maybe the most emblematic theme in the whole Proof Game genre. This entry reinforces it with the addition of 2 anti-Pronkin pieces - the Queen and the Rook. The notation, in the "Future Proof Game" language, reads AP(Q,R) & CF(B,S).

Number 2

Nicolas Dupont
15807 Die Schwalbe 2013 263
Dedicated to Silvio Baier
Fourth Prize



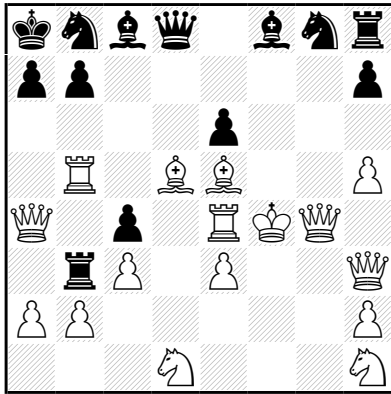
PG 27.5 C+ (12+13)

1.f4 g5 2.f5 g4 3.f6 g3 4.fxe7 gxh2 5.g4 f5 6.g5 f4 7.g6 f3 8.g7 Kf7 9.e8=R Qg5 10.Re6 Ne7 11.Rb6
axb6 12.e4 Ra5 13.Ba6 f2+ 14.Ke2 f1=R 15.g8=R Rf3 16.Rg6 Rc3 17.dxc3 Nec6 18.Kf3 Na7 19.Rc6 dxc6
20.Ne2 Kg6 21.Rg1 h1=R 22.e5 Rh4 23.e6 Rb4 24.e7 Be6 25.e8=R Bc4 26.Re5 Rab5 27.Rc5 bxc5
28.cxb4

This proof game is showing, for the very first time, 5 Ceriani-Frolkin Rooks (3 White and 2 Black). The same content with Queens or Bishops was already known, it thus only remains the Knight case to be constructed. The notation, in the "Future Proof Game" language, reads CF(R,R,R) & CF(r,r).

Number 3

Nicolas Dupont
Fide World Cup 2015
Second Prize



PG 27.5 C? (16+13)

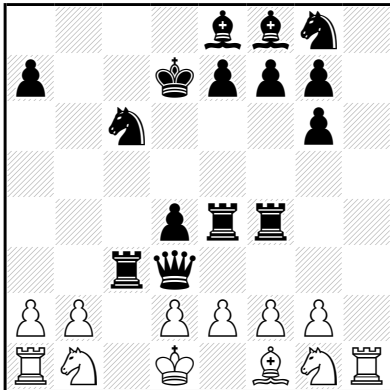
1. d4 c5 2. d5 Nc6 3. dxc6 d5 4. c7 Bg4 5. c8=Q Bh5 6. Qh3 e6 7. f4 Qe7 8. f5 O-O-O 9. f6 Kb8 10. fxe7 f5
11. g4 f4 12. gxh5 f3 13. Bf4+ Ka8 14. e3 f2+ 15. Ke2 d4 16. Kf3 d3 17. Ne2 d2 18. Rg1 Rd3 19. Rg5 Rb3
20. Bg2 f1=B 21. Ng3 Bb5 22. Nh1 Bd7 23. e8=Q+ Bc8 24. Qa4 c4 25. Rb5 g5 26. Be5 g4+ 27. Kf4 g3
28. Qdg4 d1=Q 29. Nc3 Qd8 30. Bd5 g2 31. Rd1 g1=N 32. Rd4 Nf3 33. Re4 Nd4 34. Nd1 (C+) Nc6 35. c3
Nb8

Among the 3-fold “economic” (the number of thematic units is equal to the number of captures) mono-colored Pronkin combinations with different piece-types, only the (Queen, Bishop, Knight) case was missing – which is fulfilled by this entry. This is a solution to Open Problem 14 in my recent feenschach article.

Number 4

Nicolas Dupont

16362 Die Schwalbe 2015 273



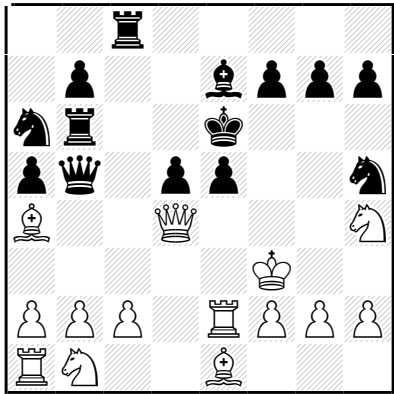
PG 22.0 C? (12+15)

1.c4 d5 2.Qc2 d4 3.Qg6 hxc6 4.c5 Rh3 5.c6 Rc3 6.cxb7 c5 7.h4 Nc6 8.b8=Q d3 9.Qb3 Rxc1+ 10.Qd1 Rc4 11.Qc2 dxc2 12.h5 Qd3 13.h6 Bd7 14.h7 O-O-O 15.h8=Q Be8 16.Qh2 Rdd4 17.Qb8+ Kd7 18.Qb3 c1=R+ 19.Qd1 R1c3 20.Qa4 Rf4 21.Kd1 Rce4 22.Qd4+ (C+) cxd4

This entry shows 2 white promoted Queens performing the Pronkin and the Pawn Circuit theme (they move to the respective original square of the Pawns from which they are issued), and are finally captured in a crossed way – making the full procedure almost invisible. The notation, in the "Future Proof Game" language, reads (CC&PR&PC)(Q,Q).

Number 5

Nicolas Dupont
528 Julia's Fairies 2014
First Prize



PG 16.0 C? (14+14)

Disparate

1.d4 Nf6 2.d5 Nh5 3.Qd4 a5 4.Nf3 Ra6 5.d6 Rb6 6.dxc7 Na6 7.Bd2 d5 8.Nh4 Bg4 9.c8=Q Bxe2 10.Kxe2 e5 11.Kf3 Qd7 12.Bb5 Ke7 13.Ba4 Ke6 14.Re1 Be7 15.Re2 Qb5 16.Be1 (C+) Rxc8

The Disparate fairy condition means that each move must be followed by a move from a piece of different nature. This entry shows a Schnoebelen Queen (the promoted Queen is captured without having moved – a trick which is impossible to construct in an orthodox manner).

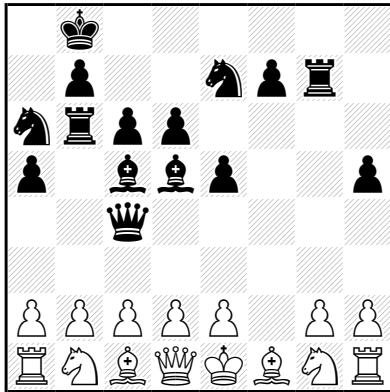
Number 6

Nicolas Dupont

480 Julia's Fairies 2014

Dedicated to Jacques Dupin

Second Prize



PG 21.5 C+ (15+15)

Back Home

1.f2-f4 e7-e5 2.f4-f5 Qd8-g5 3.f5-f6 c7-c6 4.Sg1-h3 Qg5-h4 + 5.Sh3-f2 Qh4-c4 6.Sf2-e4 Ke8-d8 7.Se4-d6 Kd8-c7 8.Sd6-f5 Bf8-c5 9.Sf5-e7 d7-d6 10.Se7-g6 h7-h5 11.Sg6-f8 Rh8-h6 12.Sf8-h7 Rh6-g6 13.Sh7-f8 Bc8-e6 14.Sf8-d7 Be6-d5 15.Sd7-b6 a7-a5 16.Sb6-c8 Ra8-a6 17.Sc8-a7 Ra6-b6 18.f6xg7 Sb8-a6 19.Sa7-b5 + Kc7-b8 20.Sb5-d4 Rg6xg7 21.Sd4-f3 Sg8-e7 22.Sf3-g1

The Back Home fairy condition means that the side on move must play some unit on its initial square, when such a (legal) move is available. It implies that it is not easy for an officer (especially a Knight) to develop. Such a white Knight is used, via a 18-moves circuit, as the only tool to allow the full black side development.

Section: Retros

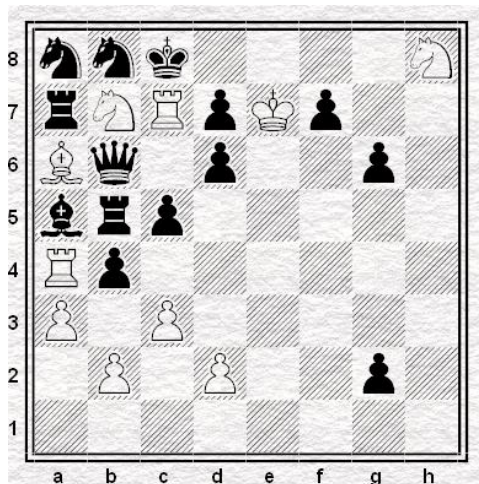
Entries from Andrey Frolkin (Kiev, Ukraine)

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1.

FIDE World Cup for Chess Composition 2013

2nd Prize



10+14 Add a piece on e8 and release the position.

Minimum number of single moves after the last bK move?

One obvious capture for White is Rc6xc7+. Two black pieces are missing: a pawn and the light-squared bishop. The latter cannot be either uncaptured on c7 or added on e8; hence the piece to be added is white.

In case of Rc6xPc7+, White's balance: 10 (pieces on the board) + 4 (axb, bxc, e7xd6, hxg) + 1 (Bc1) + 1 (Xe8) = 16.

In case of Rc6xYc7+ (Y≠P), White's balance: 10 + 4 (axb, b3xa2/c2>a1/c1=Y, e7xd6, hxg) + 1 (Bc1) + 1 (Xe8) = 16. (If an alternative balance is suggested: 10 + 4 (axb, bxc, c7xd6, hxg) + 1 (Bc1) + 1 (Xe8) = 16, then e7>e1=Y, but in that case Black is out of balance: 14 + 1 (Rc6xc7+) + 2 (exd, fxe>e8) = 17.)

In either case, the white f-pawn had to capture fxe>e8; also, e2>e8 and h2>h8. Both balances are closed. The piece to be added is a wS.

Retract: 1.Rc6xSc7+ Se6-c7 2.Sc7-e8+ Sf4-e6 3.h7-h8=S! Sd3-f4 4.h6-h7 Sc1-d3 5.h5-h6 Sd3-c1 6.Kf8-e7 Sc1-d3 7.a2-a3 c2-c1=S 8.Ra3-a4 b3xSc2 9.Sd4-c2 a4xSb3! 10.Se6-d4 g3-g2 11.Sg7-d5 g4-g3 12.Se8-g7 g5-g4 13.e7-e8=S! h6xPg5 14.e6-e7 h7-h6 15.f5xBe6 B~-e6 ... 19.Se8-g7 B~ 20.e7-e8=S! B~ 21.e6-e7 e7xQd6 22.Q~-d6 Kd8-c8 23.Sd6-b7+, etc. Thus, **at least 43 single moves must have been played after the last bK move.**

The knight which is added on e8 is an **anti-Pronkin** piece – an original piece occupying a square where **two** white pawns previously promoted to pieces of the same type (**theme doubling**). All in all, **4 promotions to knights** and **three promoted (CF) pieces** captured in retroplay.

Try: 9...a4xQb3? 10.Se6-d4 g3-g2 11.Sd8-e6 g4-g3 12.Qe6-b3 g5-g4 13.Qe8-e6 h6xPg5 14.e7-e8=Q h7-h6 15.e6-e7 and retrostalemate for Black (15...g7-g6? and e7xd6 can no longer be legally retracted).

WCCI 2013-2015

Section: Retros

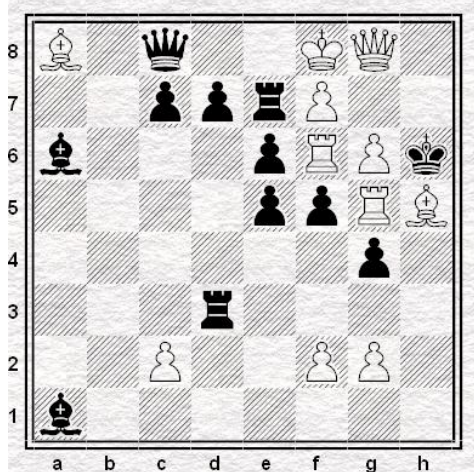
Entries from **Andrey Frolkin (Kiev, Ukraine)**

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2.

Thomas Brand's Retro Blog 2015 (December 4)

http://www.thbrand.de/downloads/Kislyak_Theme_Frolkin.pdf



11+12 Release the position

The cage in the upper right corner of the board can only be released following the emergence of a shield on h7; then $Qg8>h8$, $Kf8>g8$, shield on f8.

$g7-g8=Q?$ or $h7xg8=Q$ results in 5 captures by white pawns, while only 4 black pieces are missing.

Cage release scenario 1: $bS>g7$, $Se8xBg7$, $Bh8-g7+$, $h7-h8=B$, $Qh8-g8$, etc; 4 captures by the white pawns f7 and g6; but there is no bS in the diagram position; 12 (black pieces on the board) + 4 (dxexf, exfxg) + 1 (bS) = 17. **Cage release scenario 2:** $wS>g7$, $Se8xRg7$, $Rh7-g7$, $Qh8-g8$, etc.

Black balance: $12 + 2$ (exf, hxg) + 1 (bRh7) = 15.

White balance: $11 + 3$ (fxe, gxf, hxg) + 1 (wS) = 15.

Moreover, none of the pieces outside the cage, including the wS that must be uncaptured, can perform the shielding on f8; to that end, a bB/S or a wQ/R is needed.

In view of this, the general balance of the position is:

$15 + 15 + 1$ ($d6xe7>e8$ or wPd was captured on its file) + 1 (piece for the shielding on f8) = 32.

If the f8-shield is a black piece, $Kg8xB/Sf8$ is required. The black a- or b-pawn must have captured the wS; then one more capture is required to account for the sides' a- and b-pawns, increasing the general balance to 33.

To account for the a- and b-pawns as well as for the uncapture of the white knight and the white shield on f8, Black had to cross-capture on the a- and b-files.

Retract: $1...Qb7-c8+$ (retraction to a file which happens to be one of the two on which **Kislyak theme** is presented) $2.a7-a8=B$ $Bc4-a6$ $3.a6-a7$ $Qb1-b7$ $4.a5-a6$ $b2-b1=Q$ $5.a4-a5$ $b3-b2$ $6.a3-a4$ $a4xSb3!$ These 11 single moves were unique ones. $7.Sd4-b3$ $Bc3-a1$ $8.Sb5-d4$ $Rd1-d3$ $9.Sd6-b5$ $Ra1-d1$ $10.Se8-d6$ $a2-a1=R$ $11.Sg7-e8$ $B~$ $12.Se8xRg7$ $Rh7-g7$ $13.Qh8-g8$ $B~$ $14.Kg8-f8$ $B~$ $15.Sd6-e8$ $B~$... $20.b7-b8=S$... $24.b2-b4$ $b3xRa2!$ ($b3xQa2?$) $25.Ra1-a2$... $30.Rf8-a8$ ($b8$) $Re8-e7$ $31.a2-a3!$ $Ra8-e8$ The "mobile part" of the upper cage has been released, but the "immovable part" – on the squares e5, e6, f5, f6, f7, g4, g5, g6, h5 – is yet to be released. $32.Re8-f8$ $Ra5-a8$ $33.e7-e8=R!$ ~ $34.d6xSe7$ ($d6xQe7$ is also possible) $Sc6-e7+$ $35.~e7-e6$.

AUW on the a- and b-files: $a1=R$, $a8=B$, $b1=Q$, $b8=S$; there is also a non-thematic promotion: $e8=R$. **For the first time ever, two promoted pieces are uncaptured** in the process of Kislyak theme implementation. The problem presents a considerable improvement compared to **P1000208** in the PDB.

Kislyak theme:

Unpromotion by both sides on adjacent files, followed (in retro-play) by uncapture performed by one of the pawns, resulting in both pawns finding themselves on the same file, with the white pawn being placed on the board "below" its black counterpart.

Kornilov, Frolkin, P1000208, 9.5 FIDE Album points

One promoted piece (wS) is uncaptured.

The second thematic event ($b4xBa3$ or $b3xBa2$) resulting in $b8=R$ and $a1=R$ occurs when the cage has already been released. No AUW.

Section: Retros

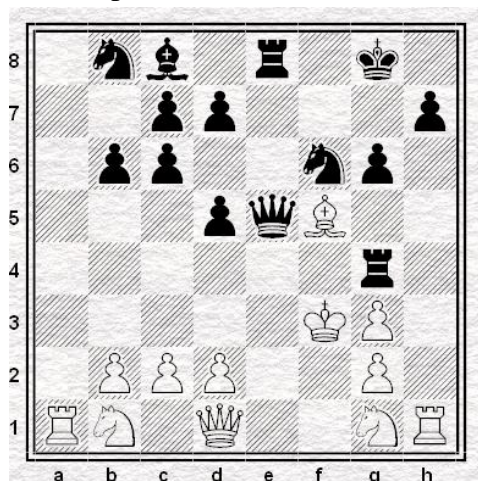
Entries from Andrey Frolkin (Kiev, Ukraine)

afretro@yandex.ru

3.

StrateGems 72, October-December 2015

R0242, p. 205



12+14 SPG in 24.5 moves C+

1sb1r1k1/2pp3p/1pp2sp1/3pqB2/6r1/5KP1/1PPP2P1/RS1Q2SR

49 single moves. 12 + 14

The resolution begins at Sat Jun 13 13:09:49 2015

Solution 1 (position 14)

1. Pf2-f4	Pg7-g6	2. Pf4-f5	Bf8-h6	3. Pf5-f6	Bh6-g7
4. Pf6xg7	Pf7-f5	5. Pe2-e4	Sg8-f6	6. Pg7-g8=B	Pf5-f4
7. Bg8-d5	Pe7-e6	8. Pe4-e5	Pe6xd5	9. Pe5-e6	O-O
10. Pe6-e7	Pf4-f3	11. Pe7-e8=R	Pf3-f2	12. Ke1-e2	Qd8-e7
13. Ke2-f3	Qe7-e5	14. Re8-e6	Rf8-e8	15. Re6-b6	Pa7xb6
16. Bf1-d3	Ra8-a4	17. Bd3-f5	Ra4-g4	18. Pa2-a4	Pf2-f1=S
19. Pa4-a5	Sf1-g3	20. Pa5-a6	Sg3-e2	21. Pa6-a7	Se2xc1
22. Pa7-a8=Q	Sc1-e2	23. Qa8-a4	Se2-g3	24. Qa4-c6	Pb7xc6
25. Ph2xg3					

The resolution ends at Sat Jun 13 13:10:59 2015

Resolution time : 1 mn 9.63 s.

The **unique feature** of this SPG is that it presents a **CF AUW (3+1) without a single PxP capture**. Typically, a CF PG starts with a pawn advancing and capturing an opponent's pawn on the 7th or 2nd rank. This trick has been the basis for all remarkable CF PGs. But it does make things a lot easier for the composer. Ruling out a PxP move requires subtle motivation. Besides, following a PxP capture three pawns can promote (2+1). To promote three pawns without a PxP move, at least two captures are needed, but one should expect that e.g. in most cases of one-sided CF SPGs it will be three.

Section: Retros

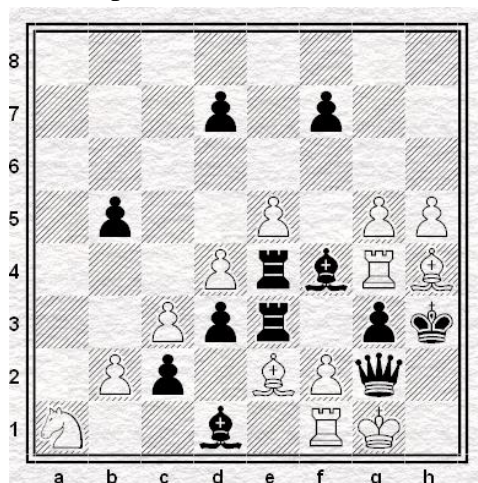
Entries from Andrey Frolkin (Kiev, Ukraine)

afretro@yandex.ru

4.

StrateGems 72, October-December 2015

R0241, p. 205



13+12 Add a wS on the 1st rank;
last inevitable check in retroplay?

If the bPg3 did not make a capture, all missing black pieces must have been captured by white pawns (d2xc3, c3xd4, hxg, gxh); white balance: 13 + 1 (the knight to be added) + 1 (e4xd3) + 1 (wPa was captured on its file – and then a7>a1) = 16. But after retracting 1...Qf3-g2# 2.Re1-f1 b6-b5 3.Kf1-g1 Kh2-h3 the cage cannot be released **in this case** on account of lack of black tempos, since the only way to release the cage is to uncastle.

Therefore, white balance: 13 + 1 (the knight to be added) + 1 (e4xd3) + 1 (hxg) = 16.

Black balance: 12 + 2 (d2xc3, c3xd4) + 1 (either axb>b8 – in this case a7>a1 for Black – or the black a-pawn was captured on its file and a2>a8) + 1 (bPg was captured on its file) = 16.

To release the cage, White has to uncapture two black pawns – thus providing Black with the necessary tempos; but, as we will see later, it is also necessary to reserve a tempo for White.

The white knight can only be added on b1.

Retract: 1...Qf3-g2# 2.Re1-f1 b6-b5 3.Kf1-g1 Kh2-h3 4-9.Sb1>g6 K~ 10.Sf8xPg6! K~ 11-13.Sf8>a8 K~ 14.a7-a8=S K~ 15-18.a7>a3! (a7>a2?) K~ 19-21.Sa1>a4 K~ 22.Sc5xPa4! K~-h2 23.Sb3-c5 Kh2~- 24.Sd2-b3 Kh3-h2 25.Kg1-f1 g7-g6 26.Sf1-d2 a5-a4 27.Sh2-f1 a6-a5 28.Rf1-e1 a7-a6 29.0-0 Qg2-f3 30.a2-a3! (30.Bf1-e2? Be2-d1+ 31.a2-a3 Rf3-e3 – retrostalemate for White; 30.Bf3-e2? Be2-d1+ 31.a2-a3 – retrostalemate for Black) 30...Rf3-e3 31.Bf1-e2 Be3-f4+! (last check to the wK, an inevitable one) and the cage is released.

Tries: uncapture of bPa on a3 – retrostalemate for White; adding wS on c1 – retroopposition; adding wS on e1: retract 1...Qf3-g2+ 2.Sg2-e1 b6-b5 3.Re1-f1 – retrostalemate for Black.

The problem is most likely a record for longest retroplay in a problem featuring a retrocage that is released by means of uncastling.

Section: Retros

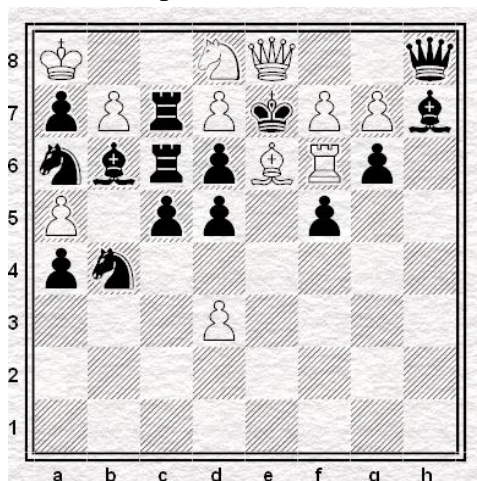
Entries from Andrey Frolkin (Kiev, Ukraine)

afretro@yandex.ru

5.

feenschach Heft 213, May-June 2015

No. 11185, p. 137



11+15 Release the position

Black balance: $15 + 1$ ($c6xd7$, but not $e6xd7$, as we will see after establishing the white balance) = 16.

White balance: $11 + 2$ ($b5xa4$, exd) + 3 ($f7xg6$, $g6xf5$, $hxg>g1$ – or the wPh was captured on its file and the bPh promoted on $h1$) = 16.

Retract $1.Qg8-e8\#$ – and then a “main plan” attempt: $1\dots Sb8-a6?$ $2.d2-d3 Rc8-c7$ – retrostalemate for White (obstacle). To overcome the obstacle, tempos are needed.

Retract: $1\dots S\sim b4$ $2.Kb8-a8 Sb4-a6+$ – and then, while the white king oscillates, $Sc2>h1$, $h2-h1=S$, $Ph2>h5!$ (but not higher!), $Sb4>h4$, $S\sim xPh4$, ..., $19.Ka8-b8 Sa6-b4$ $20.d2-d3 Sb8-a6$ $21.h3-h4 Rc8-c7$ $22.h2-h3 Bc7-b6$ $23.b6-b7 h6-h5!$ $24.b5-b6$ and the position is released.

If the black pawn is retracted to $h5$ and the white pawn is uncaptured on $h4$, White has to lose a tempo (e.g. $d2-d3$) to avoid retroopposition between the wK and the bS ; then $18.Ka8-b8 Sa6-b4$ $19.h4-h5 Sb8-a6$ $20.h3-h4 Rc8-c7$ $21.h2-h3 Bc7-b6$ $22.b6-b7$ – retrostalemate for Black – or $21\dots Rc7-c6$ – retrostalemate for White.

Section: Retros

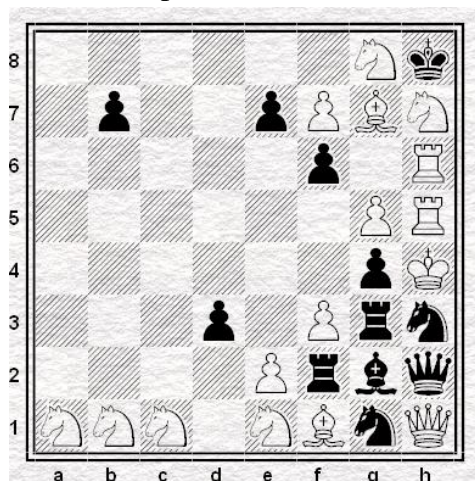
Entries from Andrey Frolkin (Kiev, Ukraine)

afretro@yandex.ru

6.

Die Schwalbe Heft 276, December 2015

No. 16557, p. 329



16+12 Minimum number of single moves after the last bS move?

Black balance: $12 + 4 (bxa>a8=S, dxc>c8=S, g6xf7, h4xg5) = 16$.

Other promotions: $a2>a8=S, c2>c8=S, h7>h1$.

After retracting $1.Bf8-g7+ d4-d3$ $2.Rg6-h6 d5-d4$, an attempt to release the retrocage immediately fails on account of retrostalemate: $3.Rh6-h5? d6-d5$ $4.Kh5-h4$ – retrostalemate for Black.

Solution: retract $3.Bh6-f8!$ $d6-d5$ $4.Sf8-h7 Kh7-h8$ $5.Sd7-f8+ Kh8-h7$ $6-10.Sa1>a8 Kh8>h7$ $11.a7-a8=S Kh8-h7$ $12-15.a7>a3 Kh8>h8$ $16-19.Sb1>a8 Kh8>h8$ $20.a7-a8=S Kh7-h8$ $21-23.a7>a4 Kh7>h8$ $24.b3xPa4 Kh7-h8$ $25-29.Sc1>c8 Kh7>h8$ $30.c7-c8=S Kh7-h8$ $31-34.c7>c2 Kh7>h7$ $35-39.Se1>c8 Kh7>h8$ $40.c7-c8=S Kh7-h8$ $41-44.c7>c3 Kh7>h7$ $45.d2xPc3 Kh8-h7$ $46.Sf8-d7 a5-a4$ $47.Sh7-f8 a6-a5$ $48.Bf8-h6 a7-a6$ $49.Rg7-g6 c4-c3$ $50.Rh6-h5 c5-c4$ $51.Kh5-h4 c6-c5$ $52.Kg6-h5 c7-c6$ $53.Kf5-g6 Sf4-h3$ and the cage is released.

The black pawns can also be uncaptured on a3 and c4, but that dual is clearly unessential for such types of problems.

Most likely, this problem sets the following records for release-the-position retros:

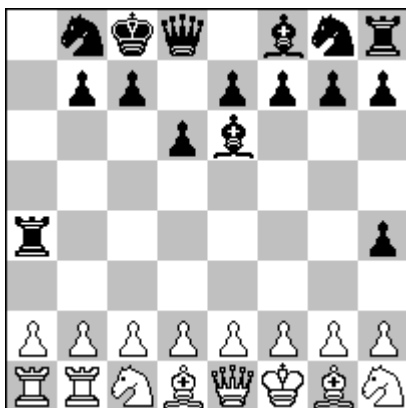
1. maximum number of pendulum moves by a king (42);
2. maximum number of pieces that have to unpromote in order to provide the other side with the required number of tempos (4 unpromoting pieces).

1.

Henryk GRUDZIŃSKI (Poland)

827 QUARTZ February 2014 [No 39,page 686]

For WCCI 2013-2015



White Kf1 Qe1 Ra1 Rb1 Bd1 Bg1 Sc1
Sh1 Pa2 Pb2 Pc2 Pd2 Pe2 Pf2 Pg2 Ph2

Black Kc8 Qd8 Ra4 Rh8 Be6 Bf8 Sb8
Sg8 Pb7 Pc7 Pe7 Pf7 Pg7 Ph7 Ph4

Proof Game in 16,5 Circe Parrain (16+16)

**1.h4 d5 2.Rh3 Qd6 3.Ra3 Qh2 4.Rxa7 Bf5(pd4) 5.Ra5 Qxg1
6.Rb5(Sh1) Qxf1+ 7.Kxf1(Bg1) Kd8(Qe1)+ 8.Qxe1 Kc8(Qd1) 9.a4!
Qxc1 10.Rc5(Bd1) Qxb1 11.Rxb1(Sc1) Be6(Qa2) 12.Rxd5 g5(pd3)
13.Rd6 gxh4 14.Rxd4 (ph2) Qd5(pg7) 15.Rxd3 Qd8(pd6) 16Ra3 Rxa4
17.Ra1(pa2)**

Switchback Qd8

Cyclic interchange between white officers.

Address:

[post]: Henryk GRUDZIŃSKI

Noskowskiego 4/200

58–508 JELENIA GÓRA

POLSKA

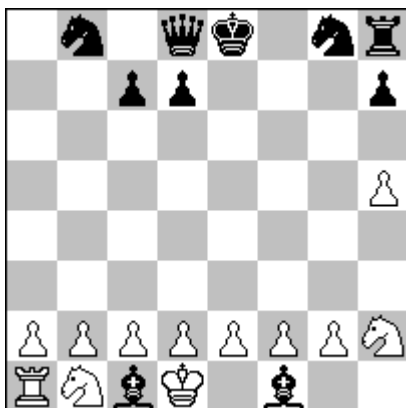
[e-mail]: hgrudzinski@op.pl

2.

Henryk GRUDZIŃSKI (Poland)

11020 feenschach IX-X 2014 [Heft 209, page 633]

For WCCI 2013-2015



White Kd1 Ra1 Sb1 Sh2 Pa2
Pb2 Pc2 Pd2 Pe2 Pf2 Pg2 Ph5

Black Ke8 Qd8 Rh8 Bc1 Bf1
Sb8 Sg8 Pc7 Pd7 Ph7

Proof Game in 13,5

Take&Make

(12+10)

1.e4 a5 2.Ba6 bxa6-f1=S 3.h4 Ba6 4.h5 Bd3 5.cxd3-e2 a4 6.Qb3 Se3
7.dxe3-c2 axb3-h3 8.Bh6 gxh6-c1=B 9.Sxh3-Sh2 Bfh6 10.Rf1 Bhe3
11.fxe3-d2 Ra5 12.Rxf7-Rf6 exf6-f1=B 13.Kd1 Rf5 14.exf5-f2

Black Bishops of promotion.

**Interchange of four Pawns ;c2=>e2,d2=>c2,f2=>d2, e2=>f2 -Record
s Ceriani-Frolkin**

Address:

[post]: Henryk GRUDZIŃSKI

Noskowskiego 4/200

58-508 JELENIA GÓRA

POLSKA

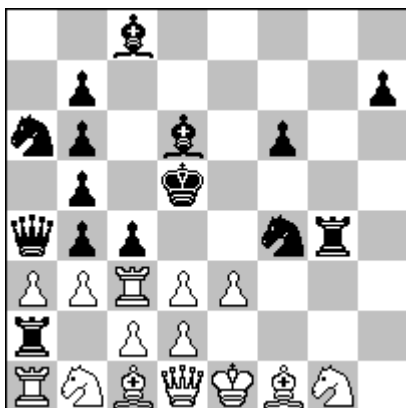
[e-mail]: hgrudzinski@op.pl

3.

Henryk GRUDZIŃSKI (Poland)

848 QUARTZ April 2015 [No. 41, p.713]

For WCCI 2013-2015



White Ke1 Qd1 Ra1 Rc3 Bc1
Bf1 Sg1 Sb1 Pa3 Pb3 Pd3 Pe3
Pc2 Pd2

Black Kd5 Qa4 Ra2 Rg4 Bc8
Bd6 Sa6 Sf4 Pb7 Ph7 Pb6 Pf6
Pb5 Pb4 Pc4

Proof Game in 17,5 Circe Parrain (14+15)

1.h4 g5 2.hxg5 Sf6(pf3) 3.gxf6 a5(Sf4) 4.b4 axb4 5.Rh3(pb6) fxg2
6.Rc3(pb2) Rxa2 7.bxc7(pb3) gxf1=S(pb6) 8.cxd8=S(Bg2) Sa6(Qc6)
9.Sxf7 Qa4(pd5) 10.fxe7 Kxf7(pf6) 11.e8=B+ Ke6 12.Bxd5+
Kxd5(pc4) 13.Bxd7 Bd6(pb5) 14.Bh3 Se3 15.fxe3 Rd8(Sa3) 16.bxa3
Rg8(Sd3)+ 17.exd3 Rg4 18.Bf1

B Pronkin

S&s Ceriani-Frolkin

Address:

[post]: Henryk GRUDZIŃSKI

Noskowskiego 4/200

58–508 JELENIA GÓRA

POLSKA

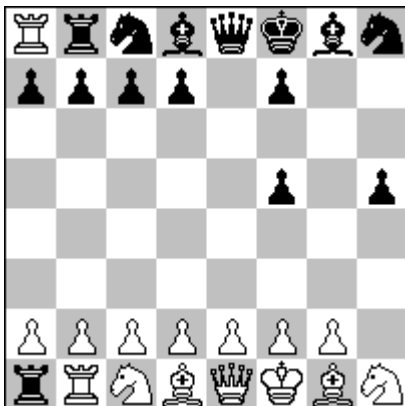
[e-mail]: hgrudzinski@op.pl

4.

Henryk GRUDZIŃSKI (Poland)

10879 feenschach,I-II 2014 [Heft 205,, p.426]

For WCCI 2013-2015



White Kf1 Qe1 Ra8 Rb1 Bd1
Bg1 Sc1 Sh1 Pa2 Pb2 Pc2 Pd2
Pe2 Pf2 Pg2

Black Kf8 Qe8 Ra1 Rb8 Bd8
Bg8 Sc8 Sh8 Pa7 Pb7 Pc7 Pd7
Pf7 Pf5 Ph5

Proof Game in 20,5 Circe Parrain (15+15)

1.h4 g5 2.hxg5 h5(pg3) 3.Rh2 gxh2 4.g6(Rh3) Rh7 5.gxh7 h1=R(Rh6)
6.Rg3 Rxg1 7.Rh3(Sh1) Rxf1+ 8.Kxf1(Bg1) Rg6(Re1)+ 9.Qxe1
Rf6(Rd1) 10.hxg8=R Rg6(Sh8) 11.Rxf8+ Kxf8(Bg8) 12.Rg3(Re8)+
Qxe8 13.Rf3(Rd8) Rxc1 14.Rg3(Bd1) Rxb1 15.Rxb1(Sc1) Rf6(Ra1)
16.Rxc8 Rg6(Bd8) 17.Rxb8 Rxb8(Sc8) 18.Rf3(Ra8) Rg3 19.Rf6 exf6
20.Sxg3 f5 21.Sh1

Address:

[post]: Henryk GRUDZIŃSKI

Noskowskiego 4/200

58–508 JELENIA GÓRA

POLSKA

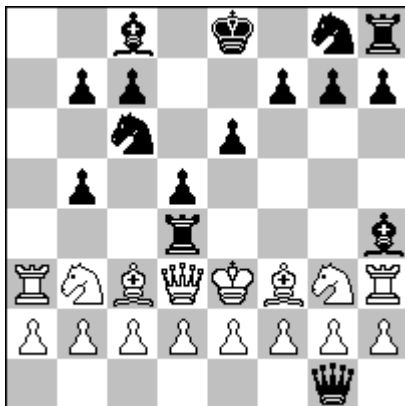
[e-mail]: hgrudzinski@op.pl

5.

Henryk GRUDZIŃSKI (Poland)

R198 Problem Paradise X-XII 2014 [Issue 68, p.28]

For WCCI 2013-2015



White Ke3 Qd3 Ra3 Rh3 Bc3
Bf3 Sb3 Sg3 Pa2 Pb2 Pc2 Pd2
Pe2 Pf2 Pg2 Ph2

Black Ke8 Qg1 Rd4 Rh8 Bc8
Bh4 Sc6 Sg8 Pb7 Pc7 Pf7 Pg7
Ph7 Pe6 Pb5 Pd5

Proof Game in 12,5 Circe Parrain

(16+16)

**1.d4 e6 2.Kd2 Qg5+ 3.Kd3 Qxc1 4.h4(Bc3) Qxb1 5.Rh3(Sb3) Be7
6.Ke3 Qxa1 7.Qd3(Ra3) Qxf1 8.Ra5(Bf3) Qxg1 9.Rxa7(Sg3) Sc6(pb5)
10.Rxa8 Bxh4(Rd5) 11.Ra6(ph2) Rxd4 12.Ra4(pd2) d5 13.Ra3**

Address:

[post]: Henryk GRUDZIŃSKI

Noskowskiego 4/200

58–508 JELENIA GÓRA

POLSKA

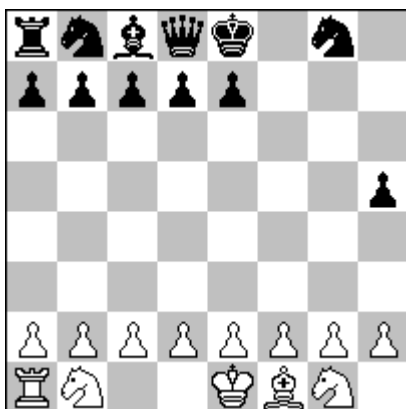
[e-mail]: hgrudzinski@op.pl

6.

Henryk GRUDZIŃSKI (Poland)

7165 PHENIX Avril 2015 [No 249, p. 9895]

For WCCI 2013-2015



White Ke1 Ra1 Bf1 Sb1 Sg1
Pa2 Pb2 Pc2 Pd2 Pe2 Pf2 Pg2
Ph2

Black Ke8 Qd8 Ra8 Sb8 Bc8
Sg8 Pa7 Pb7 Pc7 Pd7 Pe7 Ph5

Proof Game in 8,5 Take&Make

(13+12)

1.d4 h5 2.Bh6 gxh6-c1=S 3.e3 Se2 4.Qd3 Sg3 5.hxg3-e2 Bg7
6.Rxh5-Rh4 Be5 7.dxe5-h2 Rxh4-Rd4 8.Qg6 fxc6-h5 9.exd4-d2

sCeriani-Frolkin

Interchange of three pawns; d2->h2, h2->e2, e2->d2.

Address:

[post]: Henryk GRUDZIŃSKI

Noskowskiego 4/200

58-508 JELENIA GÓRA

POLSKA

[e-mail]: hgrudzinski@op.pl

WCCI 2013-2015

RETRO

MICHAEL GRUSHKO

BOX 363 KIRYAT-BIALIK 27019 ISRAEL

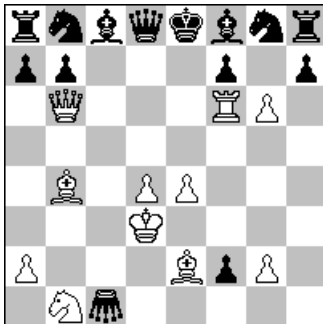
bargrushko@bezeqint.net

N1

Julia's Fairies original problems,

No.965.2 Michael Grushko

28.12.2015



bargrushko@bezeqint.net

DIA 16.0

Grasshopper g7

1. h2-h4 g7-g5 2.h4*g5 d5 3. Rh1-h6 d5-d4
4. Rh6-f6 d4-d3 5.g5-g6 d3*c2 6. d2-d4 e7-e5 7.
Bc1-d2 c2-c1GR + Qd1-b3
e5-e4 9. Qb3-b6 e4-e3 10. Bd2-b4 e3*f2+ 11.Ke1-d2
c7-c5
12. e2-e4 c5-c4 13. Sg1-e2 c4-c3+ 14. Kd2-d3 c3*b2
15. Se2*c1 b2*a1GR 16. Bf1-e2 Ga1*c1

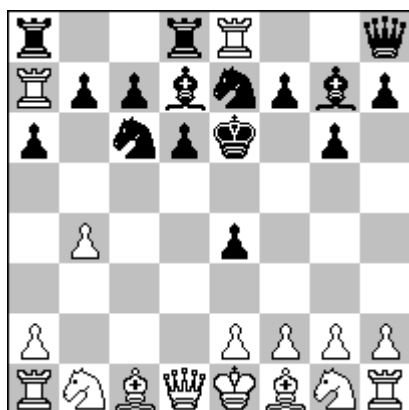
Dia

N2

Julia's Fairies original problems,

No.980 Michael Grushko

original – 26.12.2015



SPG 12

(16+16) C-

Anti-Take&Make

1. d4 g6 2.d5 Bg7 3.d6 Bxb2 (+Pb4) 4.dxe7 (+Pe5) e4

5. exd8=R (+Qf6)+ Ke7 6.c4 Ke6 7.c5 Se7 8.c6 Rxd8 (+Re8)

**9. cxd7 (+Pd6) Qh8 10.dxc8=R (+Bd7) Bg7 11.Rxb8 (+Sc6) Rxb8
(+Ra8)**

12. Rxa7 (+Pa6) Ra8 dia

MICHAEL GRUSHKO

BOX 363 KIRYAT-BIALIK 27019 ISRAEL

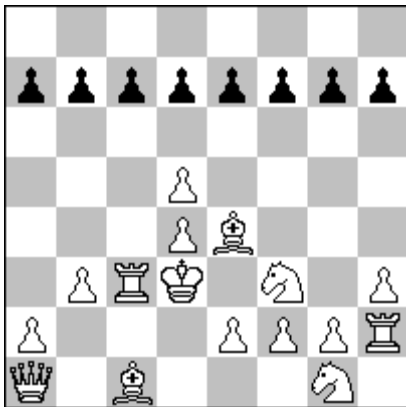
bargrushko@bezeqint.net

N 3

Michael Grushko

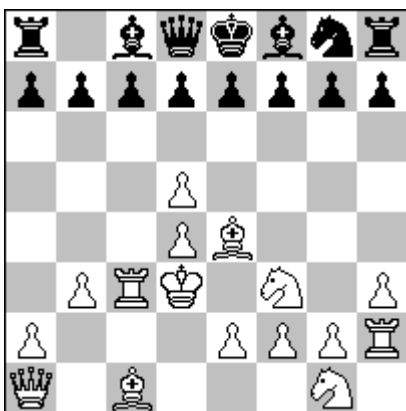
Die Schwalbe 276 /12-2015

.16563



Add 7 B pieces to reach
a SPG 8.5 Parrain Circe

SOLUTION



1. d2-d4 Sb8-c6 2. Sb1-d2 Sc6:d4
3. b2-b3 (+Pd5) Sd4:b3 4. Sd2-f3 (+Pd4)
- Sb3:a1 5. Bc1-b3 (+Rc3) Sa1:c2 +
6. Ke1-d2 (+Pb3) Sc2:e3
7. Kd2-d3 (+Be3) Se3:f1
8. Qd1-a1 (+Be1) Sf1:h2 9. Rh1:h2 (+Ph3)

MICHAEL GRUSHKO

BOX 363 KIRYAT-BIALIK 27019 ISRAEL

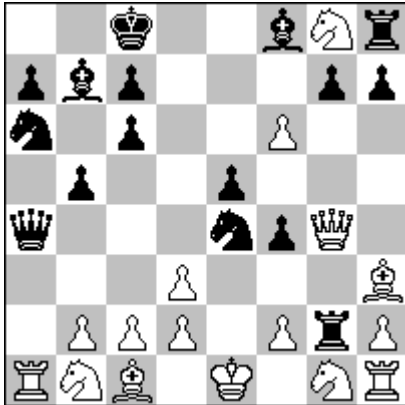
bargrushko@bezeqint.net

N 4

,Julia's Fairies original problems

No.813 Michael Grushko

original – 29.05.2015



PG 12

CirceTake&Make (Anti Take & Make)

Solution

1. a2-a4 e7-e5 2. a4-a5 Qd8-h4 3. a5-a6 Qh4-a4 4. a6:b7 (b7-b5)
Sb8-a6 5. b7-b8S Bc8-b7 6. Sb8-c6 d7:c6 (Sc6-e7) 7. Se7:g8 (Sg8-f6)
0-0-0 8. g2-g4 Rd8-d3 9. e2:d3 (Rd3-d4) Rd4:g4 (g4-g5) 10. Bf1-
h3 Sf6-e4 11. Qd1:g4 (Rg4-g2)+ f7-f5 12. g5:f6 (f5-f4)+ dia

Valladao

MICHAEL GRUSHKO

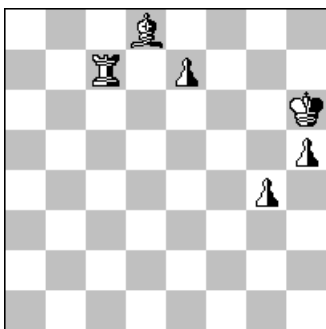
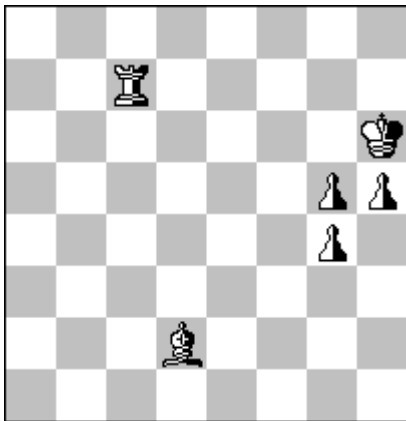
BOX 363 KIRYAT-BIALIK 27019 ISRAEL

bargrushko@bezeqint.net

N 5

Die Schwalbe 262 /08-2013

15676



Take&MakeChess

CouscousCirce

(0+ 0 + 6)

MAT.

LAST MOVE?

-1....nPe7*nBd8-g5 [+nBd2]#

FEIRY MAT!

MICHAEL GRUSHKO

BOX 363 KIRYAT-BIALIK 27019 ISRAEL

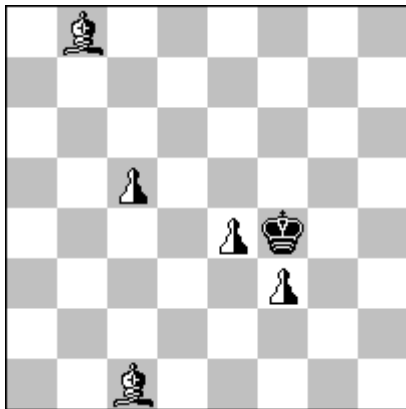
bargrushko@bezeqint.net

N 6

Die Schwalbe 266 /14-2014

.15928

MICHAEL GRUSHKO



Take&MakeChess

CouscousCirce

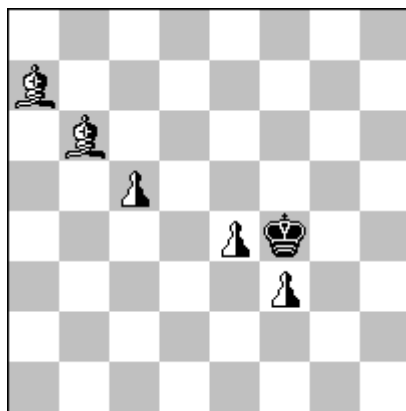
(0+ 1 + 5)

MAT.

LAST MOVE?

-1....nBb6*a7-b8 [+nBc1]#

FEIRY MAT!



MICHAEL GRUSHKO

BOX 363 KIRYAT-BIALIK 27019 ISRAEL

bargrushko@bezeqint.net

Section: Retros

Entries from Mikhail Kozulya (Baranikovka, Lugansk province, Ukraine)

mimikons@ukr.net

1.

Die Schwalbe Heft 272, April 2015

No. 16299, p. 92

Solution: Die Schwalbe Heft 275, October 2015, p. 292

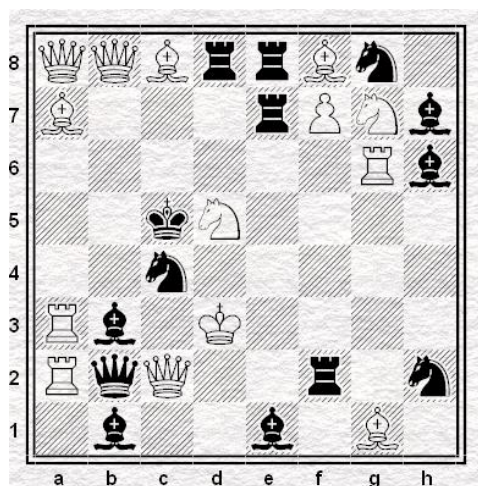
A	A	E	b	b	E	d	
E				b	C	D	e
						B	e
		f	D				
		d					
B	e		F				
B	a	A			b		d
	e			e		E	

14+14 Uppercase letters stand for white pieces;

lowercase letters, for black pieces.

Last move?

Solution:



14+14

Retract: 1.**Rb6-g6+!** Re4-e7+! (1...Rf5-f2+? 2.Se3-d5+ Sd6-c4+ 3.Q~-c2+ ??) 2.Se7-d5+ Sd6-c4+ 3.Qd1-c2+ Rc2-f2+ 4.Ke3-d3+ Rf4-e4++

Try: 1.Sb6-d5+? Sd6-c4+ 2.Qd1-c2+ Rc2-f2+ 3.Ke3-d3+ ??

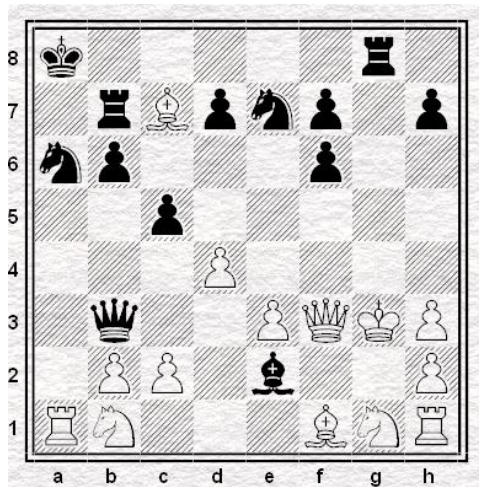
2.

StrateGems 70, Vol. 18, April-June 2015

No. P0399, p. 92

Solution: *StrateGems* 72, Vol. 18,

October-December 2015, p. 206



14+13 SPG in 20.0 moves C+

Solution:

1. Pf2-f4	Pg7-g5	2. Pf4-f5	Pg5-g4	3. Pf5-f6	Pe7xf6
4. Pa2-a4	Bf8-c5	5. Pa4-a5	Bc5-b6	6. Pa5xb6	Pc7-c5
7. Pb6xa7	Qd8-b6	8. Pd2-d4	Qb6-b3	9. Bc1-f4	Pb7-b6
10. Pe2-e3	Bc8-a6	11. Qd1-f3	Ba6-e2	12. Ke1-f2	Sb8-a6
13. Kf2-g3	O-O-O	14. Pa7-a8=S	Sg8-e7	15. Sa8-c7	Kc8-b8
16. Sc7-d5	Kb8-a8	17. Bf4-c7	Rd8-b8	18. Sd5-f4	Rb8-b7
19. Sf4-h3	Pg4xh3	20. Pg2xh3	Rh8-g8+		

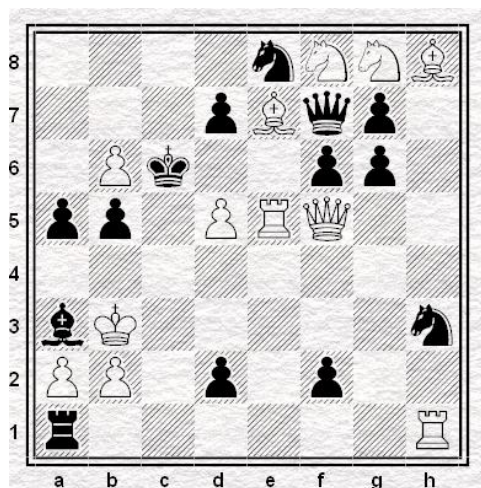
3.

feenschach Heft 213, Mai-June 2015
No. 11187, p. 137

				c	C	C	D
			f	D	a	f	
	F	e			f	f	
f	f		F	B	A		
d	E						c
F	F		f		f		
b							B

12+14 Last move?

Solution:



12+14

In fact, three last single moves are unique:
retract 1.e4:Ld5+ Le6:Ld5+ 2.Lc4-d5+

Try: A/a = K/k.

In the diagram position of the rebus, the sides' balances are not closed; this is a new feature for retro rebuses.

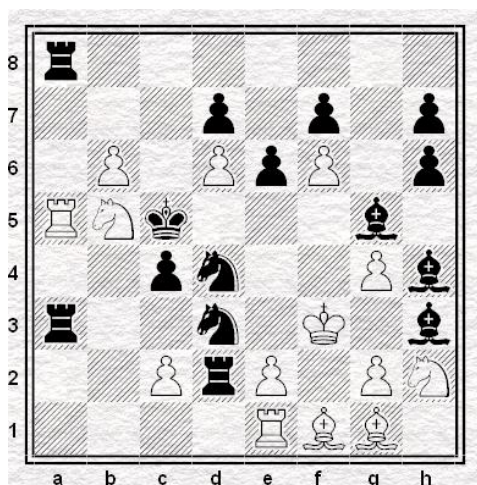
4.

feenschach Heft 213, Mai-June 2015

No. 11186, p. 137

C							
			L		L		L
	K		K	L	K		L
D	H	A				E	
		L	G			K	E
C			G		B		E
		K	C	K		K	H
				D	F	F	

29+0 Last move?



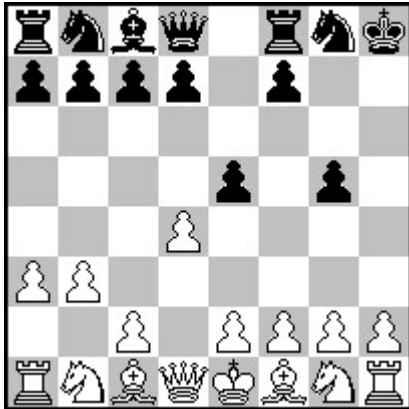
14+15

Retract: 1...**Sb3-d4+**! 2.Ke3-f3+ Sf4-d3+

H) Retro problems.

H1. Bosko Miloskeski

The Macedonian Problemist
2015



SPG 7,0

16+14

C+

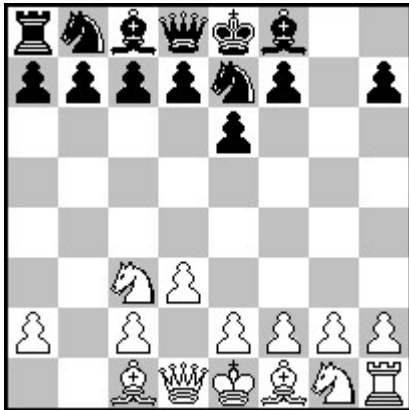
Euclide

1.Pd2-d4 Ph7-h6 2. Bc1xh6 Pg7-g5
3.Bh6xf8 Pe7-e5 4. Bf8-a3 Sg8-e7
5.Pb2-b3 0-0 6.Ba3-c1 Kg8-h8 7.Pa2-a3
Se7-g8

Switchback
Rundlauf
Castling, black

H2. Bosko Miloseski

The Macedonian Problemist
2015



SPG 7,0

14+14

C+

Euclide

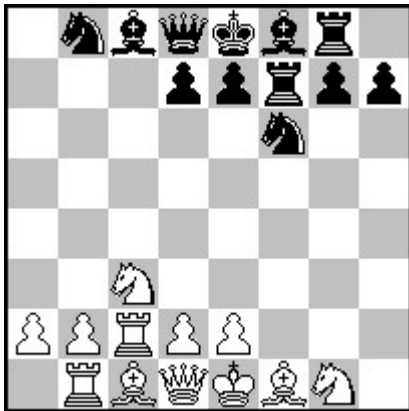
1.Pd2-d3 Pe7-e6 2. Bc1-h6 Bf8-a3 3.
Bh6xg7 Ba3xb2 4.Bg7xh8 Bb2xa1
5.Bh8-b2 Sg8-e7 6. Bb2-c1 Ba1-g7
7.Sb1-c3 Bg7-f8

Switchback Bc1 and Bc8

H3. Bosko Miloseski

The Macedonian Problemist

2015



SPG 10

12+12

C+

Euclide

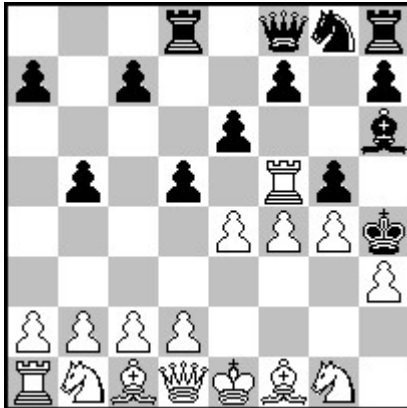
1.Pc2-c4 Pf7-f5 2.Pc4-c5 Pf5-f4 3.Pc5-c6
Pf4-f3 4.Pc6xb7 Pf3xg2 5.Pb7xa8=R
Pg2xh1=R 6.Ra8xa7 Rh1xh2
7.Ra7xc7 Rh2xf2 8.Rc7-c2 Rf2-f7
9.Sb1-c3 Sg8-f6 10.Ra1-b1 Rh8-g8

Promotion

Phoenix

H4. Bosko Miloseski

Vratnica-64 2015



SPG 12,5

16+14

C+

Euclide

1.Pe2-e4 Sb8-a6 2.Bf1xa6 Pb7-b5
3.Ba6xc8 Pd7-d5 4.Bc8-h3 Pe7-e6 5.Pg2-
g4 Ke8-e7 6.Bh3-f1 Ke7-f6 7.Ph2-h3 Kf6-
g5 8.Rh1-h2 Kg5-h4 9.Rh2-g2 Pg7-g5
10.Rg2-g3 Bf8-h6 1.Rg3-f3 Qd8-f8 12.Rf3-
f5 Ra8-d8 13.Pf2-f4

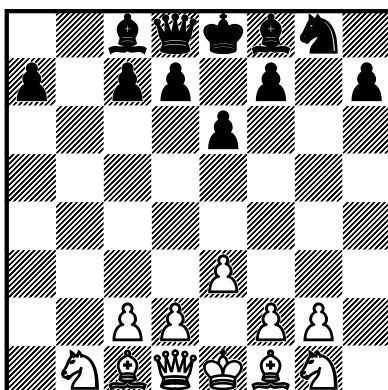
Switchback Bf1

Rundlauf Bf1-a6-c8-h3-f1

Umnov Kg5-h4, pg7-g5, Bf8-h6, Dd8-f8, Ra8-d8

Bristol [Rf3-f5, pf2-f4]

Daniel Novomesky
P0356 Strategems SG63 Juli-September 2013



PG 10 2 solutions C+ (11+11)

Position:

2bqkbs1/p1pp1p1p/4p3/8/8/4P3/2PP1PP1/1SBQKBS1

20 single moves

Solutions:

1.h4 g5 2.h*g5 Sa6 3.Rh6 Rb8 4.R*a6 b*a6 5.g6 R*b2 6.g7 R*a2 7.g*h8=Q R*a1 8.Q*a1 e6 (ZZ)
9.Q*a6 B*a6 10.e3 (ZZ) Bc8

1.e3 e6 2.Qg4 Qf6 3.Q*g7 Q*b2 4.Q*h8 Q*a2 5.Qb2 Q*a1 6.Q*b7 Qe5 7.Q*b8 Q*h2 8.Q*a8 Q*h1
9.Qf3 Qh4 10.Qd1 Qd8

In the first solution:

Ceriani/Frolkin (7.g*h8=Q 9.B*a6) not captured by black Pawn, **twice tempo** (8. ... e6; 10.e3), **switchback** (9. ...B*a6 10. ...Bc8)

In the second solution:

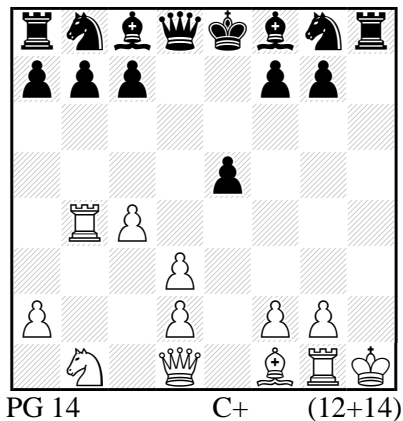
Twice Round-trip (white Queen, black Queen) with return of the first position

Qd1-g4-g7-h8-b2-b7-b8-a8-f3-d1

Qd8-f6-b2-a2-a1-e5-h2-h1-h4-d8

Computer tested C+ (Popeye 4.61, Euclide 0.99, Natch 2.4)

Daniel Novomesky
No.929 Julia's Fairies - October 13th 2015



Position:

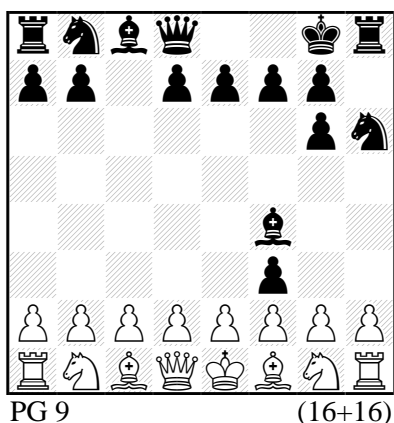
rsbqkbsr/ppp2pp1/8/4p3/1RP5/3P4/P2P1PP1/1S1Q1BRK
28 single moves

Solution:

1.c4 d5 2.Sc3 d4 3.Rb1 d3 4.exd3 h5 5.Qxh5 e5 6.**Qd1** Rxh2 7.Be2 **Rh8** 8.Sh3 Ba3 9.O-O Bxb2 10.Kh1 Bxc1
11.Rg1 Ba3 12.**Bf1 Bf8** 13.Rb4 Bxh3 14.**Sb1 Bc8+**

Sixfold switchback QBSrbb, twice capture-free switchback (Bf1, Sb1), promotion-free
Computer tested C+ (Euclide 1.01, NatchVista 2.4)

Daniel Novomesky
7066 Phenix 245 Decembre 2014



Circe VerticalMirror

Position:

rsbq2kr/pp1pppp1/6ps/8/5b2/5p2/PPPPPPPP/RSBQKBSR
18 single moves

Solution:

1.Sf3 e6 2.Se5 Bd6 3.S*d7[+bPe7] Sh6 4.Sb6 0-0 5.S*a8[+bRh8] f5 6.S*c7[+bPf7] f4 7.S*e6[+bPd7] f3
8.S*f8[+bRa8] Bf4 9.Sg6 h*g6[+wSg1]

**Interchange black Rook-Rook (Ra8-Rh8),
interchange black Pawn-Pawn (Pd7-Pe7),
switchback white Springer (Sg1-f3-e5-d7-b6-a8-c7-e6-f8-g6-g1).**

PG 7 (first 14 single moves) full computer tested C+ Popeye Windows-32Bit v4.67

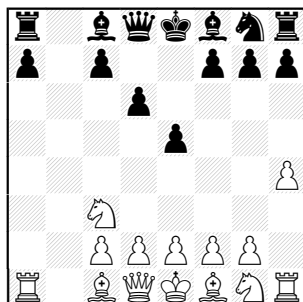
Partially computer tested:

a->b from 1st to 18th single moves - Solution unique

Circe Vertical Mirror: same as *Circe*, except that the rebirth square is on the vertical mirror from the normal place.

Circe: Captured units (not Ks) reappear on their game-array squares, of the same colour in the case of pieces, on the file of capture in the case of pawns, and on the promotion square of the file of capture in the case of fairy pieces. If the rebirth square is occupied the capture is normal.

Daniel Novomesky
No.583 Julia's Fairies 2014



PG 6,5 C+ (2+11)
AntiCirce VerticalMirror

Position:

r1bqkbsr/p1p2ppp/3p4/4p3/7P/2S5/2PPPPP1/R1BQKBSR
13 single moves

Solution:

1.h4 e5 2.Rh3 Ba3 3.Rb3 d6 4.Sc3 Be6 5.Rb1 Bxb2 (Bb2→c8) 6.Rxb7 (Rb7→a1) Bxa2 (Ba2→f8) 7.Rxb8 (Rb8→h1)

**Interchange black Bishop-Bishop,
interchange white Rook-Rook.**

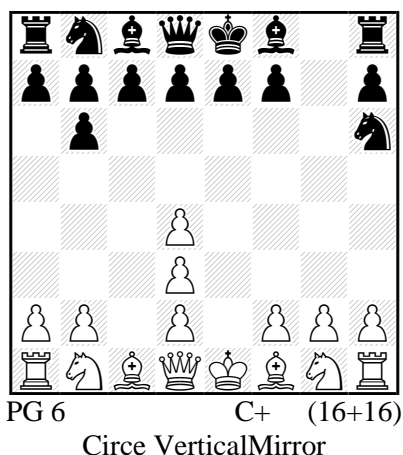
Computer tested C+ Popeye Windows-64Bit v4.67 (18 GB)

Anti-Circe Vertical Mirror: same as *Anti-Circe*, except that the rebirth square is on the vertical mirror from the normal place.

Anti-Circe Calvet (the default type): After a capture the capturing piece (Ks included) must immediately be removed to its game array square (necessarily vacant, else the capture is illegal). Captures on the rebirth square are allowed. Game array squares are determined as in *Circe*.

Circe: Captured units (not Ks) reappear on their game-array squares, of the same colour in the case of pieces, on the file of capture in the case of pawns, and on the promotion square of the file of capture in the case of fairy pieces. If the rebirth square is occupied the capture is normal.

Daniel Novomesky
11019 Feenschach 209 Sept.-Oct. 2014



Position:

rsbqkb1r/pppppp1p/1p5s/8/3P4/3P4/PP1P1PPP/RSBQKBSR
12 single moves

Solution:

1.d4 b6 2.Bh6 Ba6 3.B*g7[+bPb7] B*e2[+wPd2] 4.B*f8[+bBc8] B*f1[+wBc1] 5.Bh6 Bd3 6.c*d3[+bBf8]
S*h6[+wBf1]

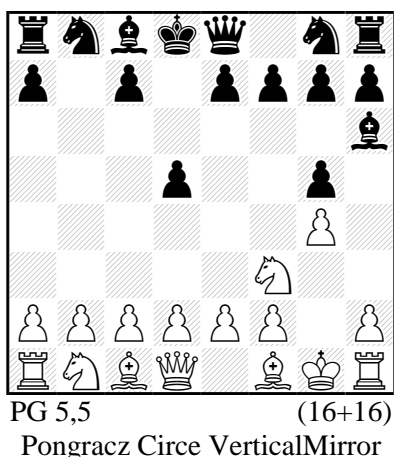
**Interchange white Bishop-Bishop,
interchange black Bishop-Bishop.**

Computer tested C+ Popeye Windows-64Bit v4.67

Circe Vertical Mirror: same as *Circe*, except that the rebirth square is on the vertical mirror from the normal place.

Circe: Captured units (not Ks) reappear on their game-array squares, of the same colour in the case of pieces, on the file of capture in the case of pawns, and on the promotion square of the file of capture in the case of fairy pieces. If the rebirth square is occupied the capture is normal.

Daniel Novomesky
No.783 Julia's Fairies 2015



Position:

rsbkq1sr/p1p1pppp/7b/3p2p1/6P1/5S2/PPPPPP1P/RSBQ1BKR
11 single moves

Solution:

1.g4 g5 2.Bg2 Bh6 3.Bxb7 (+Pg7) d5 4.Sf3 Qd6 5.0-0 Qxh2 (+Pa2, +Ph2, +Qe8, +Kd8)
6.Bxa8 (+Rh8, +Ra8, +Bc1, +Bf1, +Ra1, +Rh1)

**Interchange white Pawn h2-a2,
interchange black King-Queen,
interchange black Rook h8-a8,
interchange white Bishop c1-f1,
interchange white Rook a1-h1.**

(First 9 single moves can be tested with condition Circe Vertical Mirror in Popeye)

Pongracz Circe: Like Circe, but a captured unit is reborn on its Circe rebirth square, even if this square is occupied, and the occupant reborn on its own rebirth square (it does not vanish), and so on in a chain of Circe rebirths, until a free Circe rebirth square is finally reached.

Circe Vertical Mirror: same as *Circe*, except that the rebirth square is on the vertical mirror from the normal place.

Circe: Captured units (not Ks) reappear on their game-array squares, of the same colour in the case of pieces, on the file of capture in the case of pawns, and on the promotion square of the file of capture in the case of fairy pieces. If the rebirth square is occupied the capture is normal.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP IN COMPOSING FOR INDIVIDUALS (WCCI) 2013-2015

Section: Retro problems

Participant: Per Olin, e-mail: olinchess@gmail.com

Per Olin

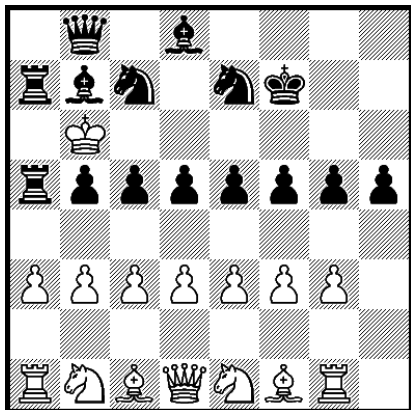
Personal preference by author: 1 / 6

olinchess@gmail.com

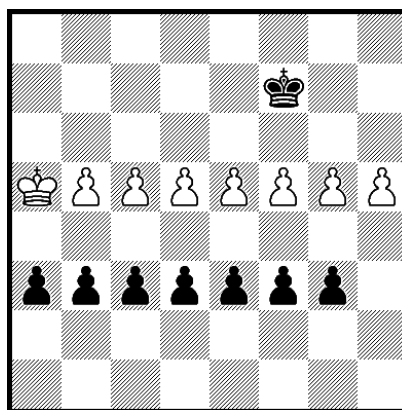
1st Prize Springaren Winter Tourney 2014-15

Award: Springaren Nr 136 June 2015 p. 99

A



B



A->B 22.0

Solution:

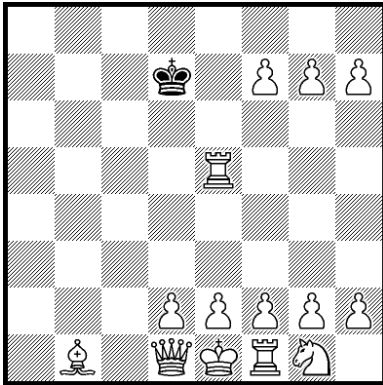
1.a4 b4 2.Ra3 bxa3 3.b4 c4 4.Qb3 cxb3 5.c4 d4 6.Nc3 dxc3 7.d4 e4 8.Bd3 exd3
9.e4 f4 10.Be3 fxe3 11.f4 g4 12.Nf3 gxf3 13.g4 h4 14.Rg3 Rh5 15.gxh5 Nf5 16.exf5
Bg5 17.fxg5 Nb5 18.axb5 Qe5 19.dxe5 Bd5 20.cxd5 Rc7 21.Ka5 Rc5 22.bxc5 hxg3.

Comment: Seven exchanges of places by white and black pawns.

olinchess@gmail.com

MatPlus Forum July 7th, 2013

Dedicated to Alain Brobecker



Proof game in 21.5 moves Chess960

Solution:

Black is missing 15 pieces and all white 15 pawn moves are captures. The black pawns on the a- and b-files have captured towards the center in order to be captured by white pawns; promoting the black pawns is too slow. The black captures eliminating the two missing white pieces are axb and bxc, done by one or by two black pawns. A black pawn on the b-file, original or coming from the a-file, is captured by White through axb3. A black pawn on the c-file, original or coming from the a- or b-file, is captured by White on c3 or c4.

Captured whites pieces are the bishop on dark squares and a knight. If the first white capture by a pawn had taken place in the 3rd move, then a black piece must move to b3, c3 or d3 in the 2nd move. This would be possible only by a diagonal piece starting on g8 or h8; however, the white piece constellation in SE corner shows that this is not the case. Thus, the first pawn move by White takes place earliest in the 4th move; the first three white moves are knight moves.

A knight originating from h1 can be captured in the third move by Black on the c-file by bxc3/5. The white bishop on dark squares is then captured on the b-file by axb. Starting from Chess960 initial position a-h BBRQKRNN, and having wBa1 captured on b4 or b6, White loses a crucial tempo after 1.Ng3 b5 2.Ne4 b4 3.Nc3 bxc3 4.bxc3 d5 5.Bb2. On b4 the bishop can be captured after two moves without losing any tempo, if the bishop starts on c1.

Counting the minimum of white moves there are 15 pawn moves, three by the knight from h1, two by the rook on e5 and two by the bishop on dark squares when starting on c1; total 22 equals the move amount by White in the stipulation. The Chess960 initial position is a-h RBBQKRNN and play 1. Ng3 b5 2.Ne4 b4 3.Nc3 bxc3 4.bxc3 a5 5.Ba3 Ba7 6.Bb4 Bd4 7.cxd4 e5 8.dxe5 Nf6 9.exf6 axb4 10.fxg7 b3 11.axb3 c5 12.Ra5 c4 13.bxc4 d5 14.cxd5 Be6 15.dxe6 Qd3 16.Re5 Ra4 17.cxd3 Re4 18.dxe4 f5 19.exf5 Ng6 20.fxg6 Rf7 21.exf7+ Kd7 22.gxh7.

Comment: Three Volet pawns have apparently not been seen in a proof game starting from the initial game array rnbqkbnr/pppppppp/8/8/8/8/PPPPPPPP/RNBQKBNR.

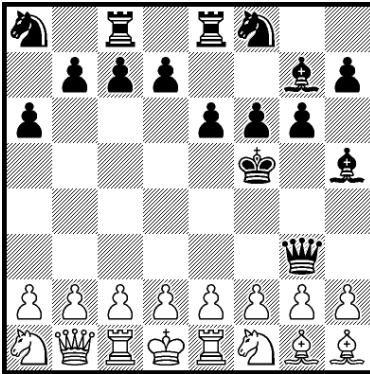
Per Olin

olinchess@gmail.com

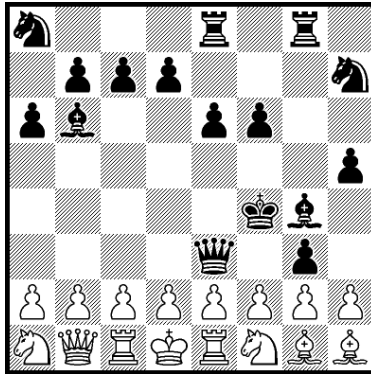
feenschach 204 Band XXXIII Nov- Dec 2013 p. 370

Dedicated to Mario Richter

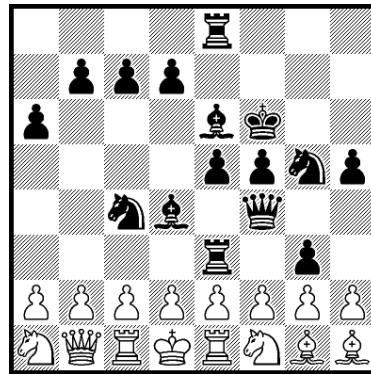
A



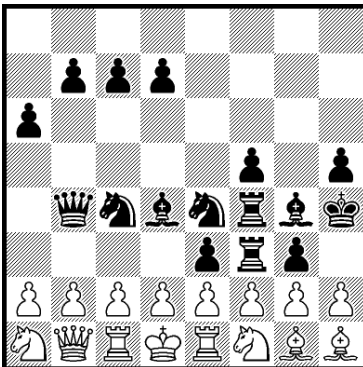
B



C



D



Proof game in 13.0 moves Chess960

- a) from a Chess960 initial position to A
- b) from A to B
- c) from B to C
- d) from C to D

Solutions:

a) Chess960 initial position a-h NQRKRNB and 1.Nb3 a6 2.Qa1 Qa7 3.Rb1 Qe3 4.Kc1 Qg3 5.Ne3 e6 6.Rf1 Ke7 7.Rd1 Kf6 8.Nf1 Kf5 9.Re1 f6 10.Kd1 Bf7 11.Rc1 Bh5 12.Qb1 g6 13.Na1 Bg7

b) 1.Nb3 Bh6 2.Qa1 Be3 3.Rb1 Bb6 4.Kc1 Qe3 5.Ng3+ Kf4 6.Rf1 g5 7.Rd1 g4 8.Nf1 g3 9.Re1 Bg4 10.Kd1 h5 11.Rc1 Nh7 12.Qb1 Rg8 13.Na1 Rce8

c) 1.Nb3 Rg5 2.Qa1 Re5 3.Rb1 Kg5 4.Kc1 Qf4 5.Ne3 Bd4 6.Rf1 Nb6 7.Rd1 Nc4 8.Nf1 Re3 9.Re1 e5 10.Kd1 Be6 11.Rc1 f5 12.Qb1 Kf6 13.Na1 Ng5

d) 1.Nb3 Bd5 2.Qa1 Bf3 3.Rb1 Bg4 4.Kc1 Rf3 5.Ne3 e4 6.Rf1 Qd6 7.Rd1 Qb4 8.Nf1 e3 9.Re1 Re4 10.Kd1 Ref4 11.Rc1 Ne4 12.Qb1 Kg5 13.Na1 Kh4

Comment: The rook on e1 fourfold performs three moves and returns to e1, which necessitates moving five additional white pieces.

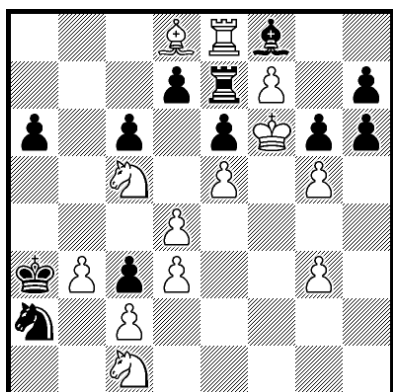
Per Olin

olinchess@gmail.com

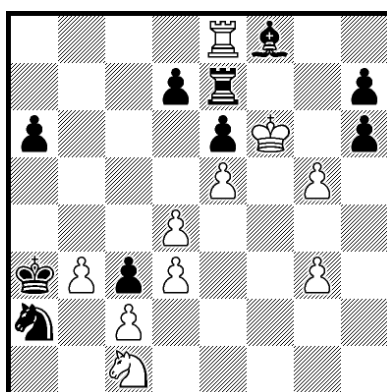
1st Prize Springaren Summer Tourney 2013

Award: Springaren Nr 132, June 2014, p.104

A



B



A->B 10.0

Solution:

Analyzing the captures: The white pawn on f7 is captured without promoting and the black pawn on g6 is captured by either white knight as capture by the white rook on g6 is too slow. The black pawn c6 is captured on c6 or after it has advanced. Further are captured one of the white knights and the white bishop.

Try 1) In the try 1.Nb7/a4? c5 2.Nxc5 Nb4 the black knight captures the bishop on d8 and the pawn on f7 and returns to a2. This gives for Black one pawn move and eight knight moves, total nine moves; this is one too few. Getting a tenth move for Black by moving the pawn to c4 fails, as the white knight checks when capturing on c4.

Try 2) If the play starts with 1.Nb7? Nb4 2.Na5 Na2 3.Nxc6 Nb4 4.Ba5 Nxc6, then the problem is the white bishop, which has moved away from d8. Black can capture the bishop on his return from f7 to a2 on b4 (or d8 if the bishop returns), but White then needs eleven moves: two moves with the bishop, three with the knight starting on c5, six for the knight on c1 to capture on g6 and return. If here White in his 4th move does not move the bishop on d8, then the bishop is captured on d8 without moving. White would then need one additional move to get up to ten moves, but White can not lose a move with the knight on c1.

When replacing the knight on c1 by the knight originating from c5, White manages to lose a move. The play from A to B is 1.Ne2 Nc1 2.Nf4 Ne2 3.Nxg6 Nf4 4.Nh8 Ng6 5.Nb7 Nxh8 6.Na5 Nxf7 7.Nxc6 Nxd8 8.Nb4 Nc6 9.Na2 Nb4 10.Nc1 Na2.

Comment: Horses in a merry-go-round.

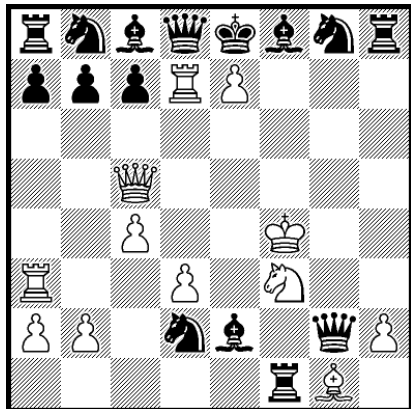
Per Olin

olinchess@gmail.com

René J. Millour 70 JT 2014 - 15 - 71st Theme Tourney of feenschach

2nd Honourable Mention

Award: feenschach Heft 211 Band XXXIV January-February 2015 p. 6



Proof game in 23.0 moves 12 + 15

Solution:

1. d3 e5 2. Be3 e4 3. Bd4 e3 4.c4 exf2 5.Kd2 h5 6. e4 h4 7. Qh5 h3 8.Qc5 f5 9.e5 f4
 10.e6 f3 11.Ke3 h3xg2 12.Nd2 gxf1B 13.Rc1 Be2 14.Rc3 f1Q 15.Ra3 f2 16.Nf3 g5
 17.Rg1 g4 18. Kf4 gxf3 19.Rg7 Qg2 20.Rxd7 f1N 21.Bg1 f2 22.Nf3 Nd2 23.e7 f1R

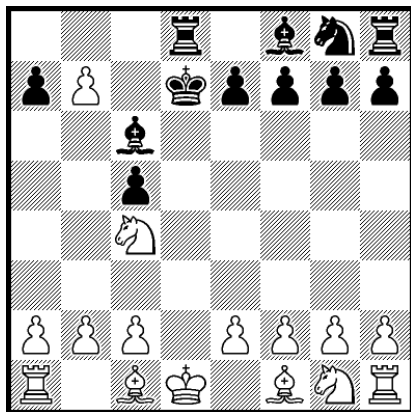
Comment: Black Allumwandlung on f1 in minimum number of moves.

Per Olin

olinchess@gmail.com

Messigny Solving Contest 2013 / Phénix 230 July-August 2013

3rd Commendation Phénix Retros 2012 - 13



Proof game in 8.0 moves b) - wpe2 (remove white pawn e2)

Solution:

a) 1.d4 c5 2.d5 Nc6 3.dxc6 Rb8 4.Qxd7+ Bxd7 5.cxb7 Bc6 6.Na3 Qd1+ 7.Kxd1 Kd7 8.Nc4 Rd8

b) 1.e4 d5 2.exd5 Nc6 3.dxc6 Qxd2+ 4.Nxd2 Bd7 5.cxb7 c5 6.Nc4 Bc6 7.Qd7+ Kxd7 8.Kd1 Rd8

Comment: The queens capture on d2 and d7 in order to enable the opposite queen to make a corresponding sacrifice along the d-line; separate routes for the white knight to c4; different move order for knight b8 and pawn c7; different pawns on b7.

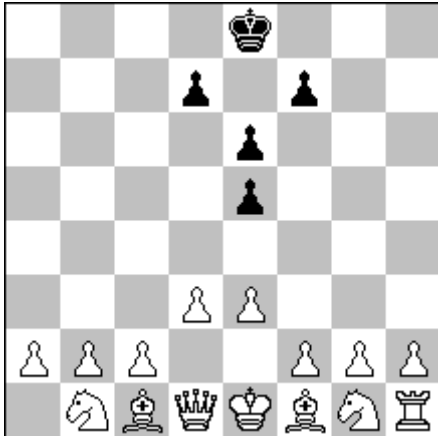
1.

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15484 Die Schwalbe 259 02/2013



Illegal Cluster (15 + 5)

Remove 1 piece to IC, 2 solutions

1. -Bf1 Position still remains illegal, wBf1 could not be captured on a dark square.
2. -Rh1 Position still remains illegal, only one white Rook could be captured by white pawns.

2.

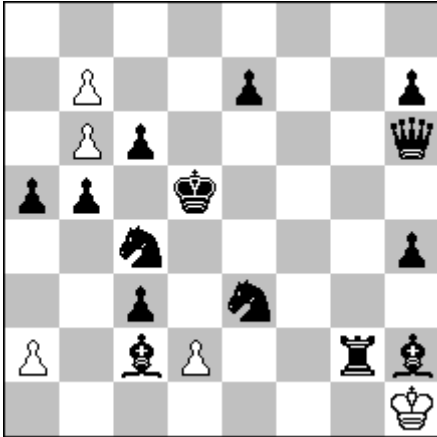
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StrateGems SG63 July-September 2013 C0490

Dedicated to Valery Liskovets



pser-h#4

(5 + 14)

Legal parry, 2 solutions

1.Kc5 dxc3 2.S3d5 3.Qd2 (Bd6?) b8S 4.Bd6 Sd7#

1.Kd6 d4 2.Bd3 (Rg6?) b8R 3.Rg6 4.Re6 Rd8#

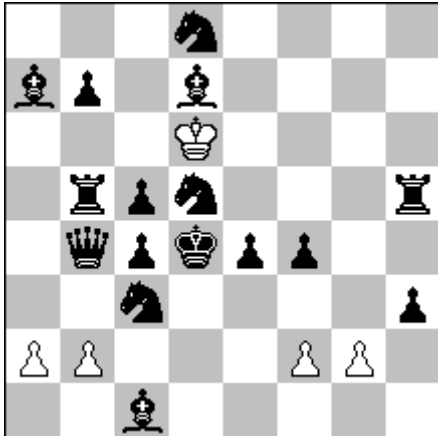
3.

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TT Mariánka C 29.8.2014 - 4th Prize



H#3 (5 + 16)

WhiteSuperTransmutingKing

White King has been already changed to white officer:

a) wRd6 (the last move 0.Rh5+ Kh6-d6=R)

1.Sc3-d1 f2-f3 2.Sd1-f2 Rd6-e6 3.Sf2-d3 Re6*e4 #

b) wBd6 (the last move 0.Ba7+ Kb8-d6=B)

1.h3-h2 g2-g3 2.Rh5-h3 g3*f4 3.Rh3-d3 Bd6-e5 #

c) wSd6 (the last move 0.Sd8+ Kf7-d6=S)

1.Bd7-g4 Sd6*b7 2.Bg4-e2 Sb7*d8 3.Be2-d3 Sd8-c6 #

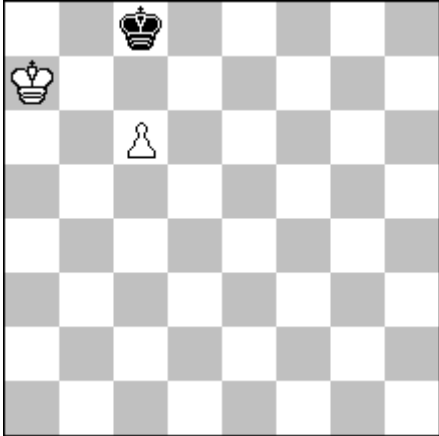
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StrteGems 69, Jan-Mar 2015, R0226



IC (2 + 1)

add 1 piece to Illegal Cluster

a) 2 solutions

+wQa8, +bQa8

b) -Pc6

+wRa8

+c) Ka7 <--> Kc8

+bRa8

+d) Ka7 --> a8

+wBh1

+e) Ka8 --> b5,

+bBa6

+f) +Pc6 2 solutions

+bSa7, +wSa7

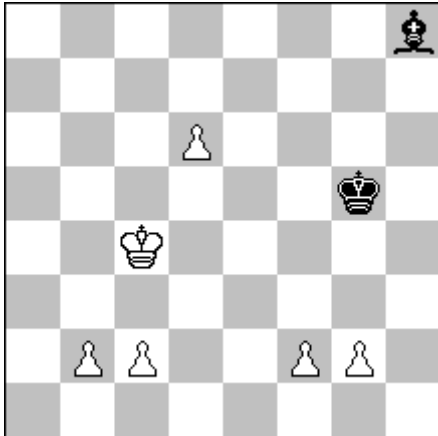
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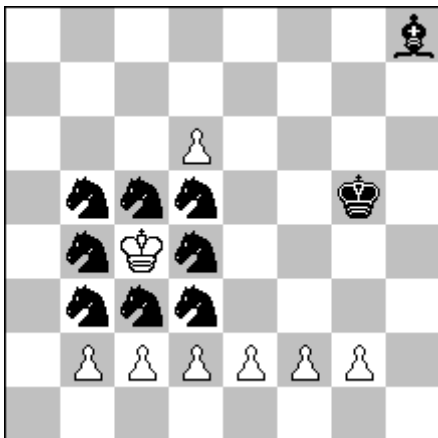
Die Schwalbe 271, Feb. 2015 Nr.16 239



IC (6 + 2)

Ad 8 bSS and 2 wPP to illegal cluster

Solution:



IC (8+10)

The most important position arises after the removal of bBh8. It is also an explanation of why the position is illegal.

All white pieces (except Bc1 and Bf1) were captured because of promotion of black pawns to 6 Knights. The cage around the white King can be opened only one way:

1... Sa6-c5 (or S~c5) 2.c5*Xd6 Sb4-a1 (or S~a1) 3.b4*Bc5! Sd3-f4 (or S~d3) 4.Kd3-c4

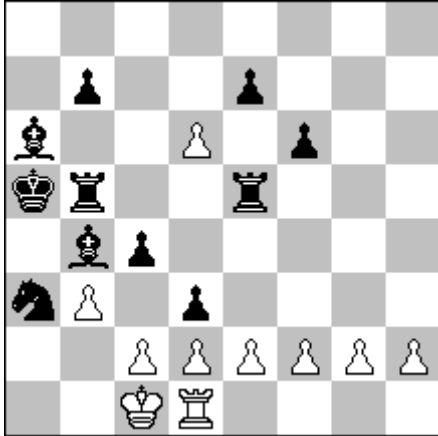
6.

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4th World Cup C 15.01.2015, 2.comm.



-3 & 1# (10 + 11)

Defensive Retractor, Proca

1.c5xd6 e.p. d7-d5 2.0-0-0 (z.z.)

2. ... e4xSd3 3.Sb2-d3 & 1.Sb2xc4#

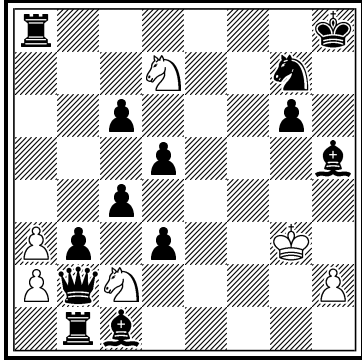
2. ... e4xQd3 3.Qc3-d3 & 1.Ra1xa3#

Valladão task

1

Cornel Pacurar
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Phénix 2012-2013
2nd Commendation



-6 & #1 (6+13)

Proca Retractor
Circe Assassin

Solution:

-1.Kf4-g3 Rd2×h2(+wPh2,-bRh2)+ -2.Kf3-f4 Sg4×h2(+wPh2,-bSh2)+ -3.Ke4-f3
d6-d5+ -4.Kd5-e4 c7-c6+ -5.Kd4-d5 Sc3×a2(+wPa2,-bSa2) -6.Qd5×Ra8(+bRa8,-
wQa8) & 1.Qd5-g8#

Comments:

“Effects Circé assassin dans un proca-rétractor avec quatre décaptures sacrificielles. -K×g8(+wQd1) est impossible à cause de Q×Sg4(+sSg8,-sKg8 !) le Roi noir serait en auto-échec en g8. -R×g8(+wQd1) est impossible à cause de Q×Rd2(+sRh8,-sKh8 !) (auto-échec). C’est pour ça qu’il faut décapturer la Tour noire sur case noire avant d’aller remettre en jeu la Dame blanche. On note que le passage du Roi blanc vers d4 n’obligeait en théorie que de passer en e3 ou f4 (remettant en jeu une des deux pièces thématiques). Quatre suicides actifs (trois noirs et un blanc). Le mat est donné par une pièce blanche qui menace le Roi noir, sur un case auto-contrôlée par deux suicides passifs de pièces noires. C’est le premier problème de ce genre dans lequel la pièce matante est auto-protégée par deux pièces adverses qui se sont suicidées dans le rétro-jeu.”

(Andrei Frolkin, Judge)

6603 in *Phénix* 227, April 2013.

2

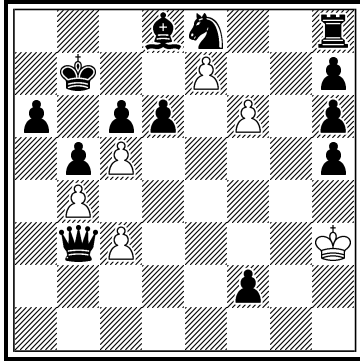
Cornel Pacurar

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3rd FIDE World Cup

2013

3rd Prize



-9 & #1 (6+13)

Proca Retractor

Circe Assassin

Try:

-1.Qf5×h7(+bPh7, -wQh7) & 1.Qf5-c8#? 1...K×c8(+wQd1)!

Solution:

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

Comments:

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

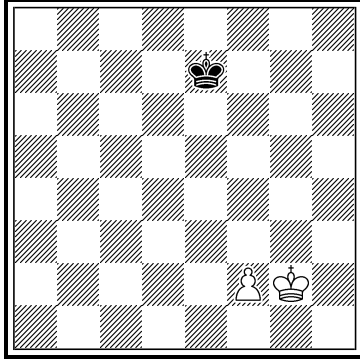
(Silvio Baier, Judge)

3

Cornel Pacurar

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7015 Phénix 2014



-3b & #1 (2+1)

Circe Assassin

b) ♔e7→a8

Solutions:

a) -1.Qf7×Pf2(+wPf2,-bQf2) -2.Qf5×Pf7(+wPf2,-wPf2) -3.Qd7×Pf5(+wPf2,-bBf2)
& 1.f7-f8=Q#

b) -1.Rf7×Pf2(+wPf2,-bRf2) -2.Rf5×Pf2(+wPf2,-bRf2) -3.Rb7×Pf7(+wPf2,-wBf2)
& 1.f7-f8=R#

Comments:

“a) La case f8 est protégée par Kg2×Bf2(+bBf8,-bKf8) qui assassine le Roi noir, la raison pour laquelle on fait apparaître un Fou noir sur f2 dans la solution (ce motif empêche le dual Rf3×Pf2 au lieu de Rf5×Pf2 dans b) : Kg2×Rf3(+bRa8,-bKa8) assassine le Roi noir et placer une Tour noire sur f3 est donc illégal).

b) Rb8 ne pare pas car il y a échec double!! Rf8×Rf5(+bRa8,-bKa8) assassine le Roi noir, la raison pour laquelle on fait apparaître une Tour noire sur f5 dans la solution.

Un tanagra tout en finesse donc.”

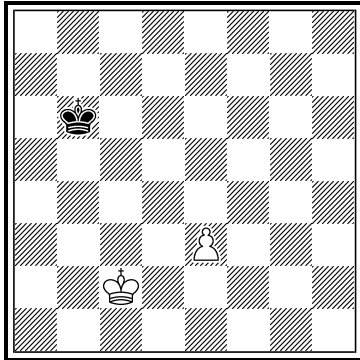
(Laurent Riguët, Editor)

4

Cornel Pacurar

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16369 Die Schwalbe 2015



-3w & !=1 (2+1)

b) ♔b6→f4

Solutions:

a) -1.Kd3×Sc2 -2.Ke4×Rd3 -3.Kd5×Pe4 & 1.Kd5-c4 !=

b) -1.d2×Be3 -2.Kd1×Rc2 -3.Ke2×Qd1 & 1.Ke2-d3 !=

Comments:

“Zweimal drei eindeutige Serienzugentschläge sind eine feine Sache, zumal ein Allentschlag eingeschlossen ist. Man könnte überlegen, ob das noch vollständiger wäre, wenn statt des wiederholten Turmentschlags ein Nichtentschlag erfolgte, aber die sechs Entschläge sind wohl wertvoller als ein solches formales Thema.”

(Hans Gruber, Solver)

“Der Dreh, mit dem hier ein Super-Allentschlag fast aus dem Nichts hervorgezaubert wurde, bestand vor allem im Maßschneidern einer dementsprechend selten anzutreffenden Forderung.”

(Manfred Rittirsch, Solver)

5

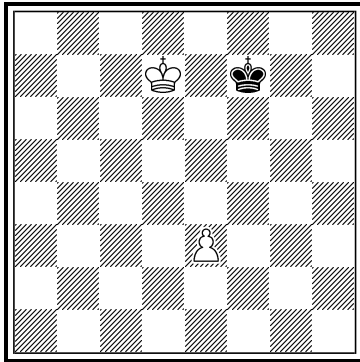
Cornel Pacurar

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4th FIDE World Cup

2015

3rd Honourable Mention



-4w & !=1 (2+1)

2 Solutions

Solutions:

I) -1.Kd6×Sd7 -2.Kd5×Sd6 -3.Kd4×Sd5 -4.d2×Se3 & 1.d2-d3 !=

II) -1.Kd6×Bd7 -2.Ke5×Rd6 -3.Ke4×Be5 -4.Kd5×Re4 & 1.Kd5-c5 !=

Comments:

“A lovely Wenigsteiner with two ‘every move is uncapture’ sequences.”

(Michel Caillaud, Judge)

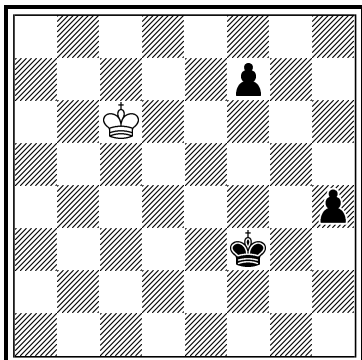
6

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728 Julia's Fairies 2015

dedicated to Kjell Widlert



-2b & h=1 (1+3)

b) ♠ h4→f5

c) ♠ h4→e6

d) ♠ f7→d3

Solutions:

a) -1.Kg3×Bf3 -2.Kh3×Bg3 & 1.f7-f5 Bg3-f4=

b) -1.Kg2×Sf3 -2.Kh1×Sg2 & 1.f7-f6 Sg2-f4=

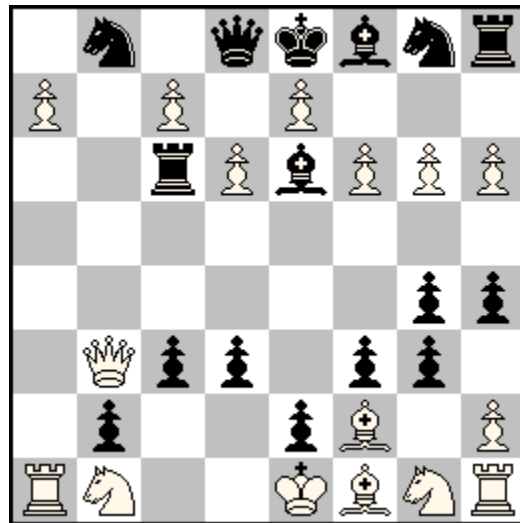
c) -1.Kg4×Rf3 -2.Kf5×Rg4 & 1.Kf5-e5 Rf3×f7=

d) -1.g5×Qh4 -2.h6×Qg5 & 1.h6-h5 Qg5-d2=

Comments:

Full set of double-uncapture of figures (BB-SS-RR-QQ) in Wenigsteiner form.
(Author)

No. 1
 Kostas Prentos
 RIFACE, Saint-Germain au Mont d'Or, 2015
 1st Place



PG 17.5 (16+16) C?
 Anti Take & Make

[1s1dklst/P1P1P3/2tP1PPP/8/6pp/1Dpp1pp1/1p2pL1P/TS2KLST]

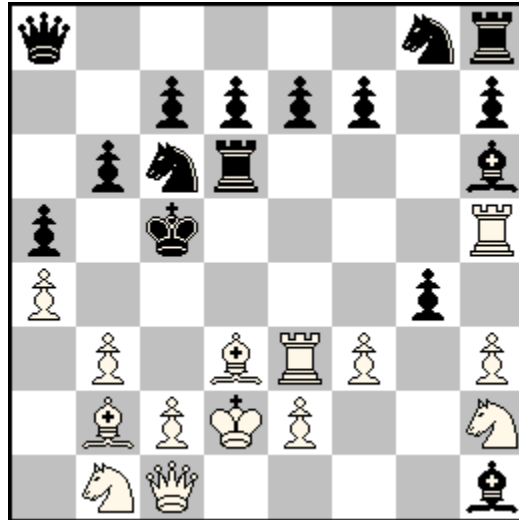
1.a4 b5 2.axb5(+bPb4) a5 3.bxa6 e.p.(+bPa4) Txa6(+wPa7) 4.c4 bxc3 e.p.(+wPc5) 5.b4 axb3 e.p.(+wPb5) 6.Dxb3(+bPb2) d5 7.cxd6 e.p.(+bPd4) c5 8.bxc6 e.p.(+bPc4) Txc6(+wPc7) 9.e4 dxe3 e.p.(+wPe5) 10.d4 cxd3 e.p.(+wPd5) 11.Lxe3(+bPe2) f5 12.exf6 e.p.(+bPf4) e5 13.dxe6 e.p.(+bPe4) Lxe6(+wPe7) 14.g4 fxg3 e.p.(+wPg5) 15.f4 exf3 e.p.(+wPf5) 16.Lf2 h5 17.gxh6 e.p.(+bPh4) g5 18.fxg6 e.p.(+bPg4).

13 en passant captures. A record for a proof game with any type of fairy condition.

Anti Take & Make: When a capture takes place (*take*), the **captured** unit (Kings excluded) must be reborn by playing a non capturing move (*make*), from the square on which it was captured. If the captured unit is unable to move, the capture is illegal.

Kostas Prentos, 6924 Carmelito Loop NE, Albuquerque, NM 87113, USA
 (e-mail: prentos@gmail.com)

No.2
 Kostas Prentos
 Champagne TT, Bern WCCC, 2014
 1st Prize



PG 18.5 (14+16) C+

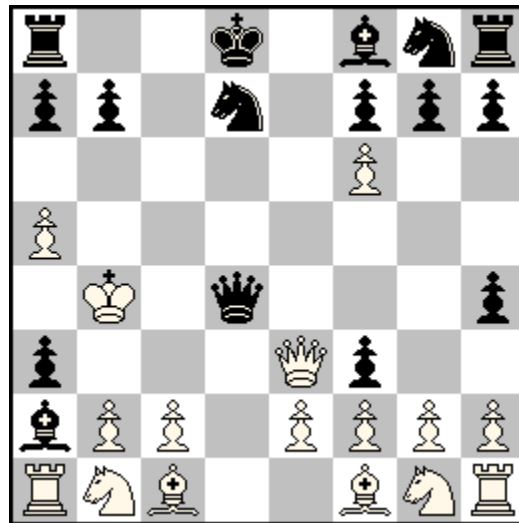
[d5st/2pppp1p/1pst3l/p1k4T/P5p1/1P1LTP1P/1LPKP2S/1SD4l]

1.a4 a5 2.Ta3 Ta6 3.Tc3 Td6 4.b3 b6 5.Lb2 Lb7 6.Dc1 Lxg2 7.Sf3 Sc6 8.Tg1 Lh1 9.Tg5 Da8
 10.Th5 g5 11.Lh3 Lh6 12.Lf5 Kf8 13.h3 Kg7 14.Sh2 Kf6 15.f3 Ke5 16.d4+ Kxd4 17.Kd2 g4+
 18.Te3+ Kc5+ 19.Ld3+.

Four consecutive discovered checks.

*Kostas Prentos, 6924 Carmelito Loop NE, Albuquerque, NM 87113, USA
 (e-mail: prentos@gmail.com)*

No.3
 Kostas Prentos
 Champagne TT, Bern WCCC, 2014
 3rd Honorable Mention



PG 9.0 (16+16) C?

Circe Parrain

[t2k1lst/pp1s1ppp/5P2/P7/1K1d3p/p3Dp2/lPP1PPPP/TSL2LST]

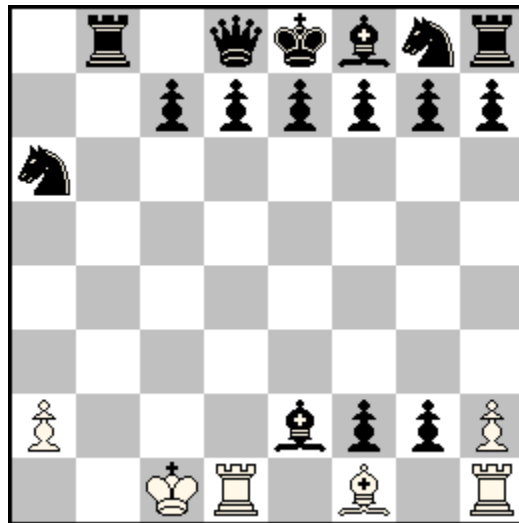
1.d4 c5 2.dxc5 Db6(+bPa3) 3.Kd2 d5 4.cxd6 e.p. Le6(+bPf3) 5.Kc3 Sd7 6.dxe7 De3(+bPh4)+
 7.Kb4 Lxa2 8.Dd4(+wPa5) Kxe7 9.Dxe3(+wPf6)++ Kd8(+bDd4)++.

A double check is answered by double check – possible only in fairy chess.

Circe Parrain: After a capture, the captured piece is reborn only after another piece of its own side has moved. The line between capturing square and rebirth square is parallel with and of same direction and length as the move of the moving piece. Pawns can be reborn on 1st and 8th rank. From their own base rank, they may move one-step; if reborn on the promotion rank, the Pawn at once promotes, the promotion piece being determined by the Pawn side.

*Kostas Prentos, 6924 Carmelito Loop NE, Albuquerque, NM 87113, USA
 (e-mail: prentos@gmail.com)*

No.4
 Kostas Prentos
 RIFACE, Messigny, 2013
 3rd Honorable Mention



PG 15.5 (6+16) C+

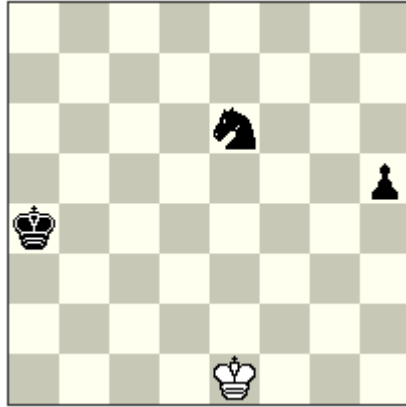
[1t1dklst/2pppppp/s7/8/8/8/P3lppP/2KT1L1T]

1.c4 Sa6 2.Da4 Tb8 3.Dc6 bxc6 4.Sc3 Lb7 5.Sd5 cxd5 6.e4 dxe4 7.Sf3 exf3 8.b4 fxg2 9.b5 Lf3
 10.b6 axb6 11.c5 bxc5 12.d4 cxd4 13.Le3 dxe3 14.Td1 exf2+ 15.Kd2 Le2 16.Kc1.

Two black Volet pawns. Fake castling for White.

*Kostas Prentos, 6924 Carmelito Loop NE, Albuquerque, NM 87113, USA
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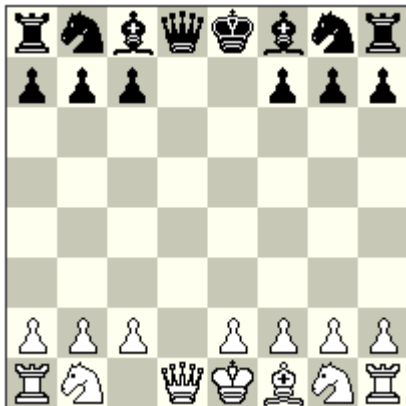
1) P. Răican
Phenix 238/2014
2nd Place – W. of the Year 2014



(1+3) -15 & #1 Proca
Retractor Anticirce

R: **1.Ke1xPf2!** f3-f2+ 2.Ke1xRf1 Rf2-f1+ 3.Kd2xSd1 Rf1-f2+ 4.Ke1-d2 Rf2-f1+
5.Ke3xBf4 Bb8-f4+ 6.Kd2-e3 Rf1-f2+ 7. Ke1-d2 Rf2-f1+ 8.Kg4xPf5 Sg7-e6 9.Kf4-g4 Ba7-
b8+ 10.Ke3-f4 Bb8-a7+ 11.Kd2-e3 Rf1-f2+ 12. Ke1-d2 Rf2-f1+ 13.Ke6xRd7! Se8-g7+
14.Kd6-e6 Rc7-d7+ 15.Kc5-d6 & forward 1.Kb4#

2) P. Răican
 Special HM, JT-Caillaud50
 Phenix 245/2014



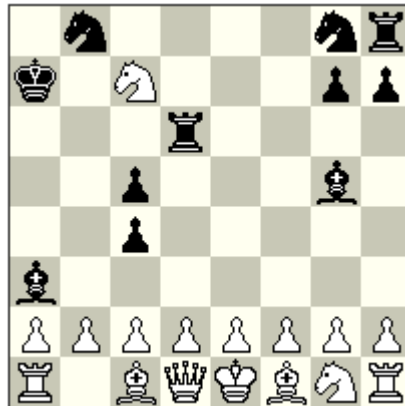
(14+14) PG X moves
 See text

a) Dynamo[1.5] b) SouthernChess[3] c) AndernachChess[4] d) Antircirce[4] e) ReversalEinsteinChess[4] f) Take&makeChess[4] g) ParrainCirce[5] h) DuellistChess[5.5 exact] i) Madrasi[6] j) Sentinelles+SouthernChess[4]

Solutions:

- a) 1.Bg5 (Pd2R) (Pd7R) 2.Bg5R(Pe7R)
- b) 1.d2*d7 + Qd8*d7 2.Bc1-g5 e7-d8 3.Bg5*d8 Qd7*d8.
- c) 1.d2-d4 e7-e5 2.Bc1-g5 Qd8*g5=wQ 3.Qg5*e5=bQ Qe5*d4=wQ 4.Qd4*d7=bQ Qd7-d8
- d) 1.d2-d4 Sb8-c6 2.Bc1-g5 Sc6*d4[bSd4->b8] 3.Bg5*e7[wBe7->c1] Qd8-g5 4.Qd1*d7[wQd7->d1] Qg5*c1[bQc1->d8]
- e) 1.d2-d4=S e7-e6=S 2.Sd4*e6=P d7*e6 3.Bc1-f4=R e6-e5=S 4.Rf4*f7=B + Se5*f7=P
- f) 1.d2-d4 e7-e5 2.d4*e5-e4 d7-d5 3.e4*d5-d4 Qd8*d4-d5 4.Bc1-g5 Qd5*g5-d8
- g) 1.d2-d4 e7-e5 2.d4*e5 Qd8-g5 3.Bc1*g5 d7-d5 [+bQg3] 4.e5*d6 ep. Qg3*d6 5.Bg5-d8 Qd6*d8
- h) 1.d2-d4 d7-d6 2.d4-d5 Sg8-f6 3.Bc1-g5 Sf6*d5 4.Bg5*e7 Sd5*e7 5.Qd1*d6 Se7-g8 6.Qd6-d1
- i) 1.d4 d6 2.d5 e5 3.de6 e.p. Fxe6 4.Fg5 Dxc5 5.Dxd6 Fc8 6.Dd1 Dd8.
- j) 1.c2-b3 d7xd2+ 2.Fxd2 f7xb3 3.Fd2-c2(+Pd2) bxc2 4.Pd2xc2 Pe7-f7.

3) P. Răican
 Com – JT-Millour70
 feenschach 211/2015



(16+11) PG 19
 Isardam Cage Circe

1.a4 d5 2.Ra3 Bh3 3.Rb3 Sd7 4.Sxh3(Bb8) c5 5.Sg5 Ff4 **6.Rxb7(Pg1=S)!** (Sg1 is caged at g1 because f3 and h3 are forbidden) **6...Se5** 7.**Rxg1!** (first S Schnoebelen; 7.Se4? Qd6 8.Rxg1 and the bS will be caged at h5) 7...Qd6 **8.Se4 o-o-o** 9.**Rxe7(Ph1=S)!** (Sh1 is caged at h1 because g3 is forbidden) 9...Kb8 **10.Sxd6!** (10.Rxh1? and the bS will be caged at h5) **10...Bxe7(Ra8)!** (bK is not in check from Ra8) **11.Rxh1** (second S Schnoebelen) **11...Be7-g5** **12.Rxa7(Pg1=Q)!** Rxd6(Sh3) **13.Sxg1** (Q Schnoebelen) **Kxa7(Rf5)!** (Rf5 is caged at f5 because f6 is forbidden) **14.Rxf7(Pa1=R)+!** **Rxa4(Pa3)!** (specific cancellation of check) **15.Rxf4(Bb4)!** (B is specific caged at b4) **Rxa3(Pa2)** **16.Rc4 dxc4(Ra1)** **17.Sxa3** (b1 is forbidden for captured bR) **17...Sc6** **18.Sb5** (without check) **Ba3** **19.Sc7 Sb8.**

Schnoebelen SSQ, Ceriani-Frolkin R, circuits Ra1, Sg1, Sb8, all in 19 moves.

4) P. Răican
 3rd Prize – TT 9-Quartz
 Quartz 42/2015



(11+11) parryser-dia 30
 Take&Make Chess

1.Sf3 2.Se5 3.Sxd7-d6+ Kd7 4.Sc4 5.Sb6+ cxb6-d5 6.c4 7.Qc2 8.Qf5+ Kd6
 9.Qf6+ gxf6-c3 10.d4 11.Bf4+ e5 12.Sd2 13.Se4+ dxe4-d2 14.Bxd2-d1 15.Bb3 16.o-o-o
 17.Rd2 18.dxe5-e4+ cxd2-d1=S! 19.e5+ Kc6 20.e6 21.e7 22.e8=Q+! Kb6 23.Qe3+ Sxe3-e8
 24.e3 25.Be2 26.Rd1 27.Rd6+ Sc6 28.Rxc6-b4+ Ka6 29.c5+ b5 30.cxb6-b5+ e.p.

Ceriani-Frolkin Q, Valadao theme.

5) P. Răican
StrateGems 71/2015



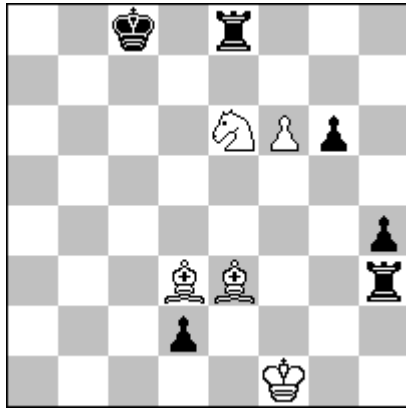
Losing Chess

1.Sf3 f5 2.Se5 d6 3.Sc4 d5 4.Sca3 f4 5.Sc3 d4 6.Se4 e5 7.Sb1 Ba3 8.bxa3 Qe7 9.a4 Qf8
10.a5 Bg4 11.a6 Bxe2 12.axb7 Bxd1 13.bxa8=Q Bxc2 14.Qxb8 Bxb1 15.Qxb1 Se7 16.Qb3 Sc6
17.Qd1 Sb8.

Phoenix-Pronkin Q, impostor Sb8, impostor Sb1 captured.

6) P. Răican

1 Com, 3rd FIDE Cup 2013



(5+6) - 24 & s#1

Proca Retractor
Circe Assassin

1.Bd4-e3! Rh2-h3+ 2.Be2-d3 Rh3-h2+ 3.Sf8-e6 Rd8-e8+ 4.Fd3-e2 Th2-h3+ 5.Fe3-d4 Te8-d8+ (a) (5...Rd7-c8? double-retro-check) 6.Fe4-d3 Td8-e8+ 7.Fg2-e4 Th3-h2+ 8.Fd5-g2 Te8-d8+ (b) 9.Fe4-d5 Td8-e8+ 10.Fd3-e4 Te8-d8+ 11.Fh6-e3 Th2-h3+ 12.Fe4-d3 (draw pendulum) Td8-e8+ 13.Fd3-e4 Te8-d8+ 14.Fe4-d3 Td8-e8+ 15.Fd3-e4 **0-0-0!** 16.Fe2-d3 Th3-h2+ 17.Ff3-e2 Th2-h3+ 18.Fg2-f3 Th3-h2+ 19.Ff3xTg2(Ta8, -TNa8)! Th2-h3+ 20.Fg4-f3 Te2-g2+ 21.Fe6xTg4(Ta8, -TNa8)! Tg2-e2 22.Fe4xTa8(Ta8, -Fa8)! Tg5-g4+! 23.Fd5xTa8(Ta8, -TNa8)! Tg3-g5+ **24.Fg8xTe6(Ta8, -DNa8)! Tc6-e6++** 25.Ce6-f8 & 1.Cc7+ Txc7(Cg1)# (2.Fxg2(Ta8, -Da8))? self-check

(a) 5...0-0-0 5.Fe2-d3 Th3-h2+ 7.+Fh1 Tg3-h3+ 8.Ff3-h1 Tg4-g3 9.+Fe4 Tg5-g4+ 10.Fd5-e4 Tg4-g5+ 11.Fc4-d5 Tg5-g4+ 12.Fd5-f3 Tg3-g5+ 13.Rf2xTf1(Ta8) Tc1-f1+ 14.Ce6-f8 & 1.Fc6+ Rf7#
(b) 8...0-0-0 9.Ff3-d5 Th2-h3 10.Fe2-f3 Th3-h2+ 11.+Fh1

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The Problemist, 2013 (v.)

#1



Shortest retraction to (12+13)

castling or en passant?

B.a2P to b3

A. a particularly nice try type: 1.Rg5? Kb6 2.Rd5 Kc7 3.Rd8 Sb6 4.Rd4(+R) Kc8 5.Bd4 (-)0-0-0, but this is half a move longer than...

1...e3! 2.Bf5(+R!)(+Q? 2...Qd8+?) Rd8 3.Rh8 d7(-R) 4.Rb8 d6 5.Bc8 dee.p.(6.d7) 4.5 moves. W's fP captures an original B officer and BfP marches to promotion to replace.

1.Rh8? e3 2.Rb8(+R) Rd8 3.~ d7 4.Bf5 d6 5.Bc8 dee.p. is a half move too long as well.

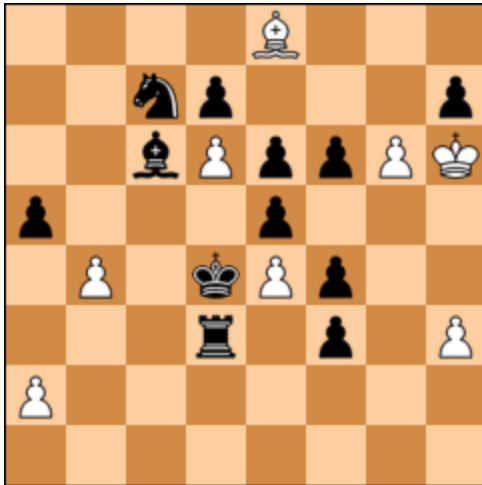
B.

1...Rf4 2.Qa1 Rf1 3.Qa3 Kf2 4.Ra1 Kg1 5.Ra2 (-)0-0 4.5 moves. BdP captures on c2 and promotes, offering itself or replacing a unit offered on b3 for wP cap. Even if the WfP is captured, the BfP cannot march to promotion to serve this same purpose because castling would not have been permitted. Instead, the BfP is captured on file, WfP marches and promotes, providing the 2nd piece for B pawn caps.

Valladao theme. Equal-length solutions. Paired W+B fP marches. The RA shows that no additional uncaptures can occur in the solutions.

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The Problemist 2013 #2



SH#4 Alsatian Circe (8+12)

A. Diagram B. e8B to a3
(to Cedric Lytton)

A. 1.Bxe4 [+wPe2] 2.Bxg6 [+wPg2] 3.Kd4-e4 4.Ke4-f5 Bxg6 [+bBc8] #
(5.hg [+wBf1]???)

B. 1.Rb3 2.Rxb4 [+wPb2] 3.Kd4-c5 4.Kxd6 [+wPd2] Bxb4 [+bRh8] #
(5.ab [+wBc1]???)

Model mates, matching annihilations and K-walks, illegal inward pawn captures

DIAGRAM: 7-caps, 8 units.

AFTER B CAPTURES 2nd WP: wB is promoted wP, one original bishop unavailable for capture, caps and units balanced 7-7.

AFTER MATING MOVE: 5.PxB is illegal. WB is original and now the former promoted pawn is available for bP capture, but one original WR now is unavailable instead, the net available units being unchanged. The resulting capture produces 8-7!

There is also a try in B. that could catch the unwary solver: it is of the kind,
1.Rd2!? 2.ab 4.Kxd6, Bxb4(Pb7)??? And this p-rebirth results in an illegal bB.



#2 Alsatian Circe (14+11)

WcP has made two caps to reach a-file, Wd,e pawns have made one cap each to the right, the gP, one to the left, balancing missing B men. BhP captures wQ and WhP marches and promotes giving itself up on b-file accounting for two bP caps.

1.Se3/Be3+? Rxe3(Sg1)/(Bc1)! 2.Se2/Bxe3(**Rh8**)+,Rxe2(Sb1)/ illegal!
 1.Se6+? 1...dxe6(Sb1) 2.Rxb4(Pb7)# 1...fxe6(Sb1)!

1.axb6,fxg4? (2.Rxb4(Pb7)#) 1...Rb3,Sc2!
 1.Sd3? (2.Be3#) 1...Rxd3(Sb1) 2.Rc4# 1...Sc2!

1.Sh4! (2.Sf5#) 2...gxf5(Sb1)(a)??? is illegal,

(i)as this will result in an orthodox position where there is one too many bP caps for inventory.

(ii) assume f5P now is original BeP: then WgP now makes one capture to the left, the hP, two to the left. The BhP marches and promotes and can give itself up to a wP cap but the WdP can only march and cannot be captured by a bP, nor can it promote to be given up as it is blocked by the d7P.

1...d6,d5(b) (error by unblocking) 2.Rxb4(**Pb7**)# This mating move can be made now as B has provided an alternate escape for the c8B and consequently, the bR for inventory purposes.

1...Rxa4!?(**Rh1?**)(c)(defense by inventory provision) 2.Be3# (Kxe3(**Bc1**)??) circe-mate. The wR is not reborn creating one additional piece of inventory allowing (a) to stop the threat line.

1...bxc5!?(**Sg1**)(d)(defense by undoubling pawns) 2.Se2# move of reborn knight. B now has only one capture in the position, and (a) is now allowed to stop the threat line.

Significant Circe effects in bold. All lines of play are Alsatian Circe thematic. Important inventory conditions for both White and Black pawn captures.

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The Problemist 2014

#4



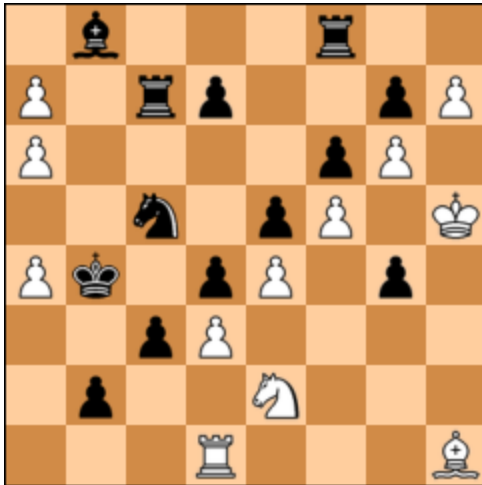
Last 14 single moves? (10+16)

1.Ka3! ba4(+R) 2.Rg3 b6 3.Rg1 bc7(+R) 4.Rb3 a5 5.bRg3 a6 6.3Rg2 a7 7.g3 Sg4.

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StrateGems 2015

#5



Shortest retraction to castling? (12+13)

A.Diagram B.c7R to g2

Black's pawns on the left side of the board make 3 captures, BhP makes one capture on g-file, while White's pawns make 3 captures on the left side of the board balancing missing men, so no other uncaptures can occur in the following solutions:

A.1.Kg5 f7 2.Kf4 e6(e7??) 3.Ke3 d5 4.Kd2 c4 5.Kc1 b3(ba3(+S,B)??)* 6.-(0-0-0)
(1.Kc4? d2 2.Kd5 e3??)

*bad timing: the WaP cannot retract to a2

B.1.Kc4 d2 2.Kd5 e3 3.Ke6 f4 4.Kf7 g5 5.Kg8 h6 6.-(0-0)
(1.Kg5? f7 2.Kf4 e6??)

-Matching K-marches, kings and pawns occupy the same squares

-exact and dual-free sequences

-paradoxically, the two closer-distance attempts, Black -(0-0-0) and White -(0-0) take one move longer (4K,1R,1B,uncastling). e.g. 3.Kb7 a5 4.Kc8 a6 5.Ba7 6.Rd8 7.-(0-0-0)

-twinning device opens a Black line, closes a White line-separating the solutions and tries

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StrateGems-2015

#6



Shortest retraction to pawn capture? v
B.h2S to e8 (14+15)

A. Try 1.Sf5? Sg4 2.Rh4...In a variety of ways, White continues to return a R to b1, while Black shields his king by un-capturing a white bishop e.g. 2...Sf6 3.Sh1, *Kd1*(+B) 4.Rb4, *Sc4* 5.Rb1, Qh8 6.cb2(+B), but a half-move shorter is...

1.h5! Rd8 2.Re8, Qh7 3.Rh8, Qg8 4.Rh6, Rf6 5.Rg6, **gh6(+Q/B)**

The solution's maze-like maneuvers preclude Black from un-capturing an available white piece, due to retro-blockage. WSh4 prevents the alternate retraction h4 and 5.Rh5.

B. Try 1.Sd6? h5 2.Rd8...6.gh6(+Q/B), but a half-move shorter is...

1.*Sd1*! Sf5 2.*Kb2*, Rh4 3.*Ka3*, Rb4 4.a5, Rb1 5.*Ka4*, **cb2(+B)**

A faster sequence than the one found in the previous phase's try is necessary, precluding a move by the f2S. New moves for the black king and knight emerge. Again, no other un-capture of an available White piece is possible (e.g. 5.*Ka4*(+B)? due to bishop incarceration). WK prevents the alternate 5.*Kb4*.

-Reciprocal try and solution: choice of W/B un-captures, the tries, each failing by one half-move

-Dual-free, quiet and same-5-move length sequences leading up to the thematic captures

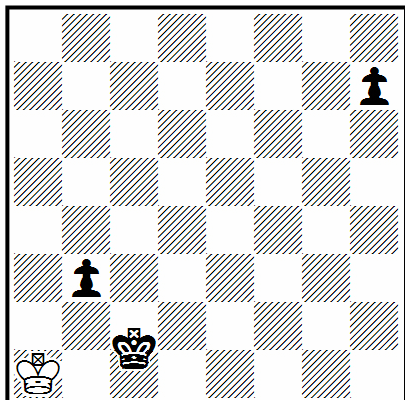
-Rook exit, rook entrance, no alternate un-captures possible in solutions

-In wP un-capture: changed *king and knight moves* from try to actual play, "wrong" wRh1!

1.

Adrian STORISTEANU

p.104 *feenschach* 212, March-April 2015



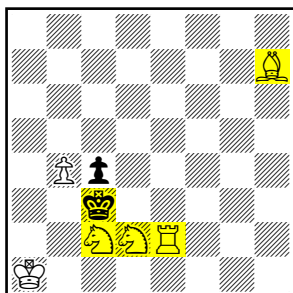
adjust ♔ for $-5b \ \& \ =1 \ (1+3)$

Try: *set the bK on c2?*

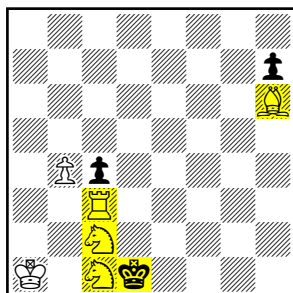
– 1.Kd2×Sc2 2.Ke2×Sd2 3.Kd3×Re2 4.Kc3×Bd3 5.c4×b3e.p.?? & 1.Bd3×h7=
but 5. c4×b3e.p. is illegal, a preceding b2-b4 is impossible due to the bK check.

Solution: *set the bK on c1!*

– 1.Kc2×Sc1 2.Kc3×Sc2 3.Kd2×Rc3 4.Kd1×Bd2 5.c4×b3e.p. & 1.Bd2-h6=.



[♔ c2?]



[♔ c1!]

All-uncapture (x5) retro play, (inexact) **chameleon echoes** in try and solution. En-passant uncaptures.

The try is the unique move sequence that ‘solves’ the setting with bKc2. The wK doesn’t participate in the solution’s model stalemate, but prevents cooks: e.g., without wKa1 – 1.Kb2-c1 2.Kc3×Sb2 3.Kc2×Bc3 4.Kc1×Bc2 & 1.Bc2×h7= (this, by the way, being the no-wK setting’s unique four-move solution).

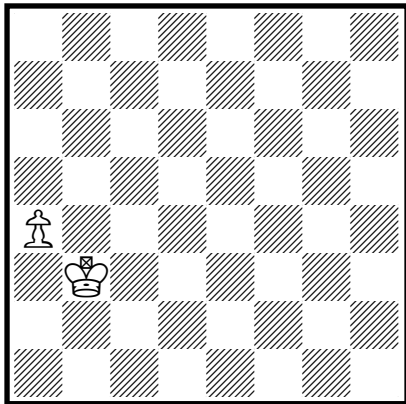
adjust the bK for $-5b \ \& \ =1$ (series help retractor: retract a series of five black moves for a stalemate in one)

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2.

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p.679 *feenschach* 210, Nov.-Dec. 2014



-2w & !=1 (2+0)

a) diagram

→ b) ♖ a4→b2

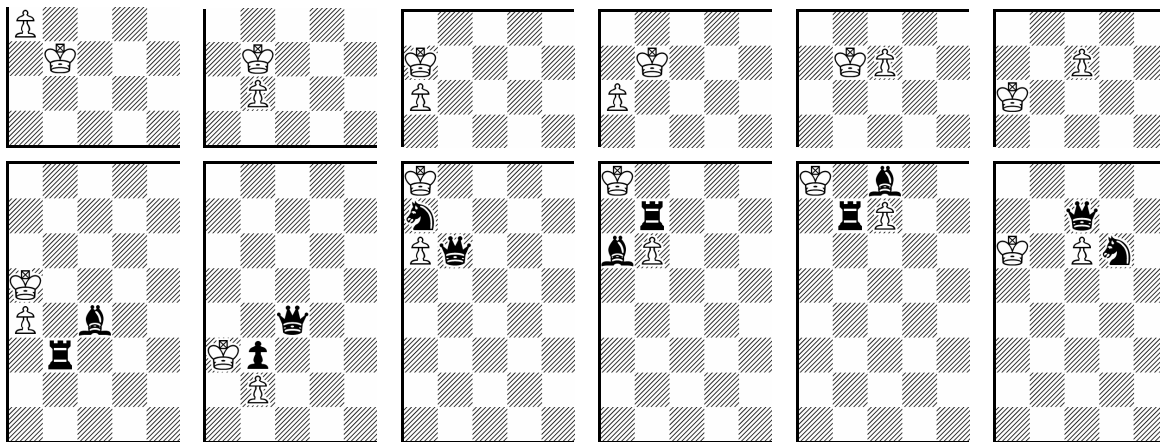
→ c) all b2⇒a6

→ d) ♔ a7→b7

→ e) ♖ a6→c7

→ f) ♔ b7→a6

a) – 1.Kc4xRb3 2.Kb4xBc4 & 1.Kb4-a5 != (♔); b) – 1.Kc4xPb3 2.Kb4xQc4 & 1.Kb4-a3 != (♚);
 c) – 1.Kb6xSa7 2.Kb7xQb6 & 1.Kb7-a8 != (♞); d) – 1.Ka8xRb7 2.b5xBa6 & 1.b5-b6 != (♜);
 e) – 1.Kc8xRb7 2.Kb8xBc8 & 1.Kb8-a8 != (♞); f) – 1.d6xQc7 2.c5xSd6 & 1.c5-c6 != (♚).



Task of wP's blocking by 6 different pieces – the wK, and the resurrected bQ,R,B,S,P (allentschlag).

-2w & !=1 (series help retractor: white retracts two consecutive moves for a self-stalemate in one); no bK; the twins are continuous

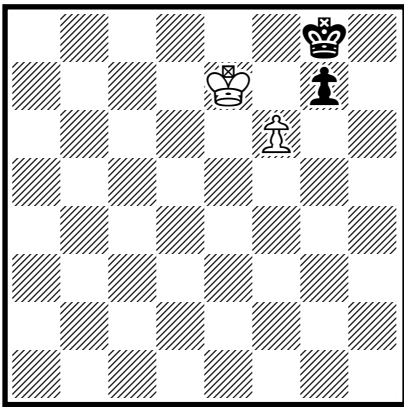
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3.

Adrian STORISTEANU

ChessCafe.com Cup 2014

3rd Prize



either side retracts (2+2)
3 moves for a stalemate-in-one

a) -3w & =1

- 1.Ke6-e7 2.Kf5-e6 3.Kg6-f5 & 1.f6xg7=.

(The lack of uncaptures makes white's retro play look very much like regular forward play, however the setting does not work as an ordinary series-stalemate in 4 – e.g., cook 1.fxg7 2.Kf6 3.Kg6=.)

b) -3b & =1

- 1.Kh7xRg8 2.Kg6xSh7 3.Kh6xBg6 & 1.Rg8xg7=.

Three different white pieces are uncaptured consecutively. Whereas the wK and bP do not participate in the final stalemate picture, both play a role: the former prevents cooks (e.g., without wK: - 1.Kf7-g8 2.Kg8xRf7 3.Kh8-g8 & 1.Rf7xg7=), the latter shuts off the newly resurrected wRg8 during the retro phase.

Each camp's backward play for a common forward goal leads to contrasting retro-play strategies in setting up a stalemate-in-one position: white avoids uncaptures, black maximizes them. (For consistency, bPg7 is doomed in both cases.)

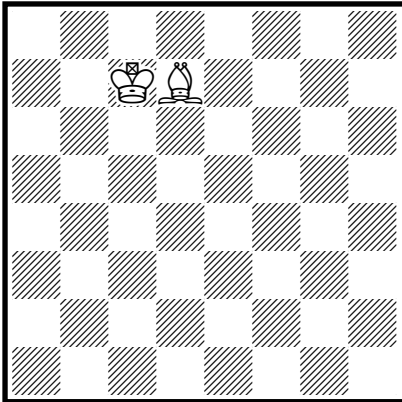
-3w & =1, -3b & =1 (series help retractors: white/black retracts a series of three moves for a stalemate-in-one)
ChessCafe.com Puzzlers Cup 2014 – closing date: 31-Oct.-2014; award published in *The Puzzling Side of Chess* column, ChessCafe.com 28-Nov.-2014 (online, currently archived behind a pay-wall); the problem was reprinted in p.121 *ChessProblems.ca Bulletin 4* (online), Dec. 2014

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4.

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p.679 *feenschach* 210, Nov.-Dec. 2014



-3w & !=1 (2+0)

b) ♔c7→f7

c) ♗d7→a7

d) all c7⇒b1

a) – 1.Ba4xSd7 2.Bc6xQa4 3.Ba8xRc6 & 1.Kc7-b7 !=

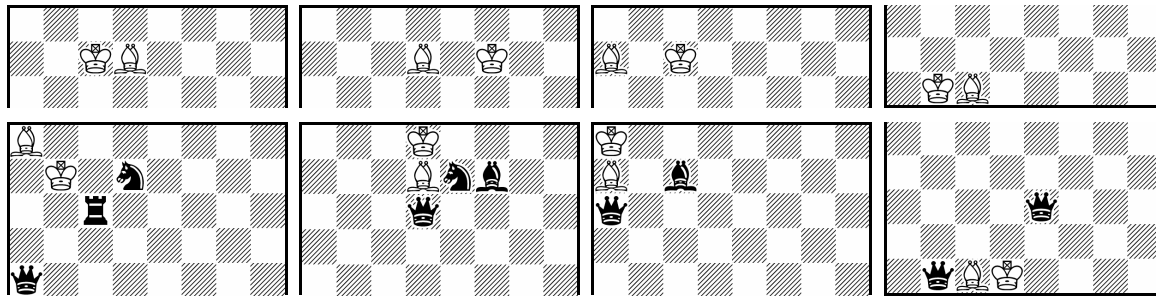
b) – 1.Ke7xBf7 2.Kd6xSe7 3.Kc7xQd6 & 1.Kc7-d8 !=

The reinstatement of black's officers (Q,R,B,S), as a result of wB's tour of duty in *a*) and wK's in *b*).

c) – 1.Kb7xBc7 2.Ka6-b7! *switchback* 3.Kb7xQa6 & 1.Kb7-a8 !=

d) – 1.Be3-c1! *switchback* 2.Bc1xQe3 3.Kc2xQb1 & 1.Kc2-d1 !=

Retro switchbacks of the white pieces.



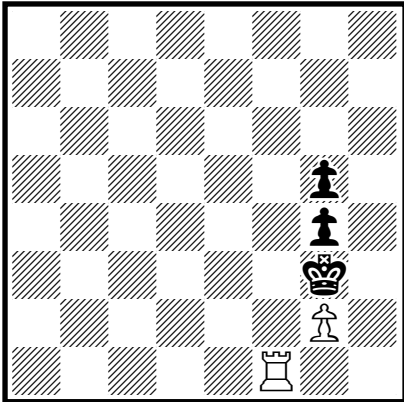
Two pairs of thematically-linked solutions (ROTF – retractor-of-the-future pattern).

-3w & !=1 (series help retractor: white retracts three consecutive moves for a self-stalemate in one); no bK
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5.

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13391. *Springaren* 136, June 2015



add ♔ for $-3w$ & $=1$ (2+3)

Try: *add wKg1?*

$-1.0-0$ 2.Rh4-h1?? 3.Rh1xBh4 & 1.0-0=.

K and R retractions after an uncastling are impossible, as they would invalidate the castling just retracted.

Solution: *add wKe1!*

$-1.Rh1-f1$ 2.Rh4-h1 3.Rh1xBh4 & 1.0-0=.

Simple does it.

A wR **return trip** which extends through the entire solution (both the retro and forward play).

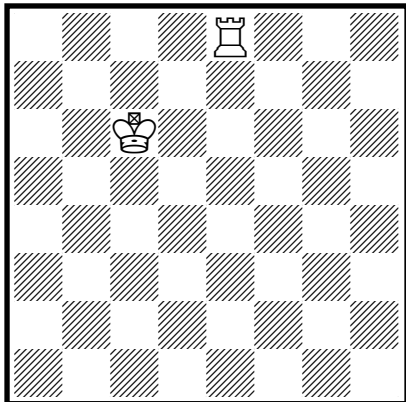
add wK for $-3w$ & $=1$ (series help retractor: white retracts a series of three moves for a stalemate-in-one position)

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6.

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13392. Springaren 136, June 2015



-3w & !=1 (2+0)
2 solutions

How do we pin the wR for the stalemate?

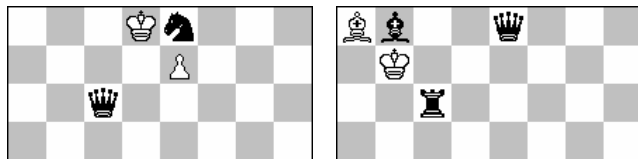
There are lots of ways to do it both in four retractions (e.g., - 1.Kd5xRc6 2.Re2xQe8 3.Ra2xSe2 4.Rb2xBa2 & 1.Rb2-b3 !=), and in three in slightly altered positions: e.g., with the wK on d7 (- 1.Rb8xRe8 2.Rb5xQb8 3.Rc5xBb5 & 1.Rc5-c6 !=), or with the wR on e3 (- 1.Re5xBe3 2.Rc5xBe5 3.Kb6xQc6 & 1.Kb6-a7 !=). But not in three in this position. Therefore...

We don't.

- 1.Rd8xSe8 2.e7xB! d8=R 3.Kd7xQc6 & 1.Kd7xd8 !=
[♖ → uncapture → ♙ blocked]

* Even though this piece plays no role in the stalemate – it is actually recaptured in the end! –, white can only uncapture a B.

- 1.Kb7xRc6 2.Rb8xQe8 3.a7xBb8=R & 1.a7-a8=B !=
[♖ → uncapture → wP → promotion → ♚ incarcerated]



Immobilization of wR's p/reincarnations. Resurrection of the black officers (Q,R,B,S).

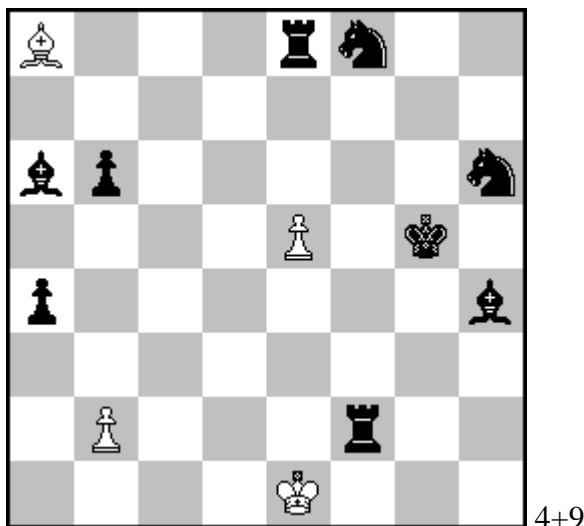
If one is particularly strict about such matters, the bK can be set on, for example, a4 or a1 (2+1).

-3w & !=1 (series help retractor: white retracts three consecutive moves for a self-stalemate in one); no bK
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Entries for WCCI and FIDE-Album 2013-15

Klaus Wenda

-12 & #1 Proca AntiCirce



[abbreviation of pieces in German K,D,T,L,S,B]

Mainplan:

1.Kd7:Le6(Ke1)? Lg8-e6+ 2.Ke6-d7 & 1.Kf5+ Kh5!

In the foreplan W is winning a tempo to move Lf3-a8 guarding h5.

Solution:

1.Ke1:Bd2(Ke1)! d3-d2+ 2.Ke2:Td1(Ke1) Te7-e8+ [Antizielelement, while e8 has become empty; the intended mate 12.Kf5# would be illegal] 3.Ke1-e2 Td2-d1+ 4.Kd7:Le6(Ke1)! Lg8-e6+ 5.Lf3-a8 Te6-e7+! [5...Te8-e7+? 6.Ke6-d7 & 1.Kf5#]. The wL has now arrived f3 but W must decoy the black T back to e8 using a draw-pendulum: **6.Kd6-d7 Te7-e6+ 7.Bc4:Sb5(b2)! S~-b5+ 8.Kd7-d6 Te6-e7+ 9.Kd6-d7 Te7-e6+ 10.Kd7-d6 Te6-e7+ 11.Kd6-d7 Te8-e6+ [forced] 12.Ke6-d6 & 1.Kf5#**

...7.Bc6:Sb7(b2)? Sd8-b7+!... [12.Ke6-d6?? would be illegal, the double check by L/T cannot be abolished.]

...4.Kd7:De6? Dg8-e6+ 5.Lf3-a8 Te6-e7+ 6.Kd6-d7? Dh8-g8+!

Dittmann MT 2014-15, 3.Comm.

Award Schwalbe 273/2015, Judge T.Brand

Entry H 1 for WCCI and FIDE-Album 2013-15 Retro Section

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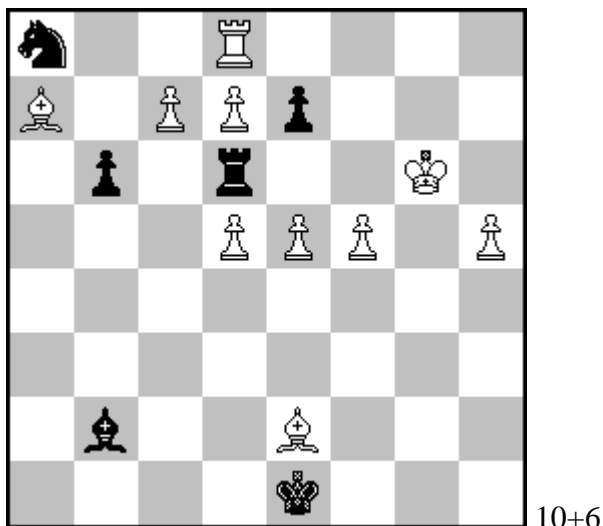
kreuzschach@a1.net

Entries for WCCI and FIDE-Album 2013-15

Klaus Wenda

-6 & r#1 Hoeg AntiCirce Calvet

Günther Weeth zum 80.Geburtstag gewidmet



10+6

[abbreviation of pieces in German K,D,T,L,S,B]

Mainplan:

1.Kh6-g6 f7:Te6(e7)+ 2.e4-e5? & 1.Tf6 L:f6(Lf8)#??

But there are 2 flights g5/h7. White's goal is to block those flights and to win 4 new pieces (S,T,L,S) by black uncaptures. Black Forward Defense must be avoided. Thus W must prevent the uncapture of a wD on the 6.rank

[1...f7:Df6(e7)? & 1.b5 D:T(Dd1)# [FD while f2 is guarded].

As well...f7:Se6(e7)? is weak. Shifting back the uncaptured S from the 6th rank either obstructs the mate or allows a new FD due to the stipulation reflexmate [...b5 Sd3/Sf3/Sg2#].

Solution:

1.Kh6-g6! f7:Te6(e7)+ 2.Te8-e6 e7:Sf6(f7)+ 3.Sh7-f6 f7:Te6(e7)+ 4.Te7-e6!

[now the square g7 is free for the wB] **g7:Lf6(f7)+! 5.Lg5-f6 f7:Sg6(g7)+ 6.e4-e5 & 1.Sh8 L:h8 (Lf8)#**

[The initially intended move...5.Lg5-f6 f7:Tg6(g7)+? 6.e4-e5 & 1.Tf6 L:f6(Lf8)# would be illegal; there are 14 w units on the board and only D+S are left for uncapture.]

Die Schwalbe 275/2015 Nr.16498

Entry H 2 for WCCI 2013-15 and FIDE-Album 2013-15 Retro Section

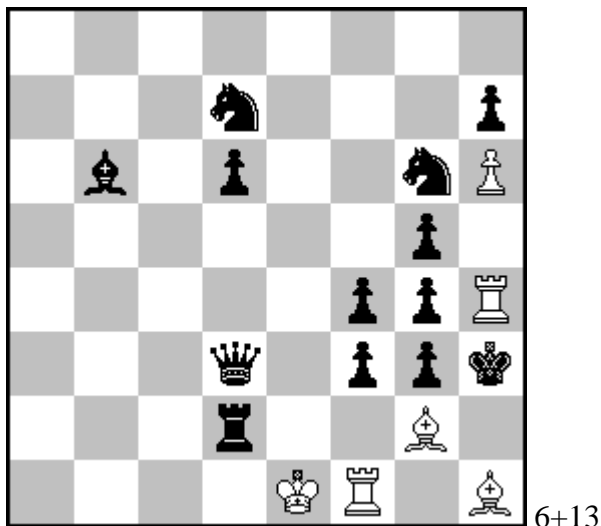
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Entries for WCCI and FIDE-Album 2013-15

Klaus Wenda

-8 & #1 Proca AntiCirce Cheylan without FD

bernd ellinghoven zum 60. Geburtstag gewidmet



[2 w Bishops on w squares, abbreviation of pieces in German K,D,T,L,S,B]

Thematical Try I: 1.Kg1:Df2(Ke1)? Ld8-b6+ 2.h5-h6? De1-f2! [avoiding w retro-stalemate] 2...g7:Kh6(h7)? illegal, while b Pawns would have captured 11 times] 3.Kh2-g1 De8-e1+ 4.Kg1-h2+ De1-e8 5.Kh2-g1 De8-e1+ 6.Kg1-h2+ De1-e8 7.Kh2-g1 ?? White was not allowed to start the pendulum considering the necessary consequence that the same position would occur 3 times. White's aim is now to uncapture another b unit which should enter the square e1 instead of black Queen.

Thematical Try II: 1.Ke1:Td1(Ke1)! Sh8-g6+ 2.Kg1:Df2(Ke1)? Ld8-b6+ 3.h5-h6 De1-f2 [avoiding w retro-stalemate] 4.Kh2-g1 De8-e1+ 5.Kg1-h2+ De1-e8 6.Kh2-g1 De8-e1+ 7.Kg1-h2+! Te1-d1! [forced] 8.Kh2-g1 & 1.T:e1(Ta1)# [When Black answers...3.h5-h6 Te1-d1 it is the Rook which moves instead of the Queen and after ...7.Kg1-h2+ De1-f2! follows 8.Kh2-g1 & 1.T:e1(Ta1)# as before.] But Black by moving back 1...Sh8-g6+ has got control over the square f7 connected with a new defense:...3.h5-h6 De2-f2!! interrupting the line of Td2. Now the check by black Pawn g3 can be abolished and the position can be released by the forced moves ...4.Kf2-g1! Sf7-h8+!! etc.

Solution: 1.Ke1:Td1(Ke1)! Sh8-g6+ 2.Kg1:Lf2(Ke1)! Sf8-d7+ 3.h5-h6 Te1-d1 4.Kh2-g1 Te8-e1+ 5.Kg1-h2+ Te1-e8 6.Kh2-g1 Te8-e1+ 7.Kg1-h2+ Le1-f2 [forced] 8.Kh2-g1 & 1.T:e1(Ta1)#

Entries for WCCI and FIDE-Album 2013-15

In comparison with Try II black cannot interrupt the line of Td2 and is unable to abolish a selfcheck...4.Kf2-g1? The try to parry ...3.h5-h6 e2-e1L? fails (illegality of the pawn-structure).

Theme: Draw-pendulum. White uncaptures the black piece which is carrying out the pendulum (Td1) as well as the piece replacing Td2 which moves to avoid the 3rd appearance of the same position (Lf2). The strategic goal of the draw-pendulum is the temporary occupation of e1/e8 in order to allow an approach of the 2 Kings without selfcheck and to prevent white retro-stalemate in preparation of a KK-mate in the forward play.

feenschach issue 202/2013, p.246

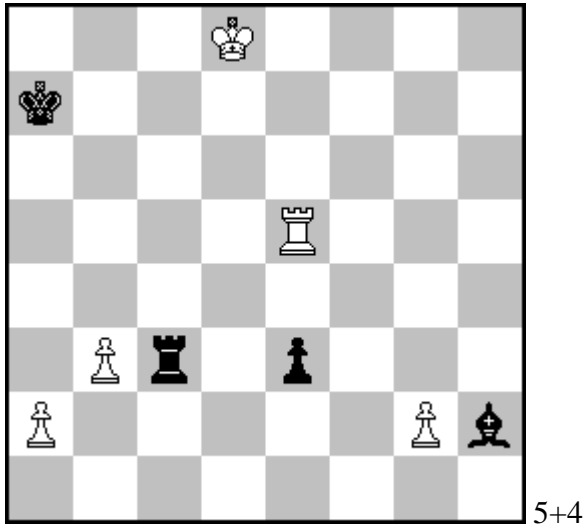
Entry H 3 for WCCI and FIDE-Album 2013-15 Retro Section

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Entries for WCCI and FIDE-Album 2013-15

Klaus Wenda

-14 & s#1 Proca AntiCirce



[abbreviation of pieces in German K,D,T,L,S,B]

Solution:

**1.Kc7-d8! Td3-c3+ 2.Kd6-c7 Tc3-d3+ 3.Tg5-e5 Lg1-h2+
4.f2:Lg3(g2) Lh4-g3+ 5.Kc7-d6 Td3-c3+ 6.Kd8-c7 Tc3-d3+
7.Te5-g5 [Return] Lg3-h4+ 8.Kc8-d8 Td3-c3+
[now a draw-pendulum follows]:
9.g5:f6ep(f2) f7-f5 10.Kd8-c8 Tc3-d3+ 11.Kc8-d8 Td3-c3+
12.Kd8-c8 Tc3-d3+ 13.Kc8-d8 Ka8-a7+ [forced]
14.b6:Da7(a2) & 1.b7+ D:b7(Dd8)#**

Try: 1.Kc8-d8? Td3-c3+ 2.f,h5:g6ep(g2) g7-g5 3.Kd8-c8 Tc3-d3+
4.Kc8-d8 Td3-c3+ 5.Kd8-c8 Tc3-d3+ 6.Kc8-d8 Ka8-a7+
[forced] 7.b6:Da7(a2) & 1.b7+ D:b7(Dd8)+ 2.K:d8(Ke1)!!

Theme: Uncapture of a black L in the fore-plan to guard the K-flight e1.
Logical problem.

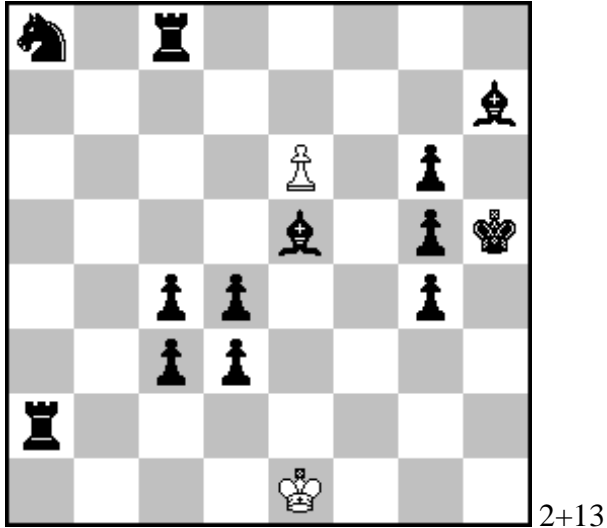
Quartz issue 38/2013 no. 819
(no award has appeared up to now)

Entry H 4 for WCCI and FIDE-Album 2013-15 Retro Section

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Klaus Wenda

-8 & #1 Proca AntiCirce



Mainplan:

1.Kf8:Qe8(Ke1)? Rd8-c8+ 2.Kg7-f8 & 1.Kh6+ Kh4!

Solution:

**1.Kg3:Bh4(Ke1)! Rf8-c8+ 2.Kf2-g3 Bh8-e5+ 3.Kf3-f2 Rf7-f8+
4.Ke2-f3 Re7-f7+5.Kd2-e2 Rd7-e7+ 6.Ke1-d2 Rf2-a2+ 7.Kf8:Qe8(Ke1)
Rd8-d7+ 8.Kg7-f8 & 1.Kh6#**

Logical problem

Julia's Fairies, Sept. 2015, no. 619.1

Entry H 5 for WCCI and FIDE-Album 2013-15 Retro Section

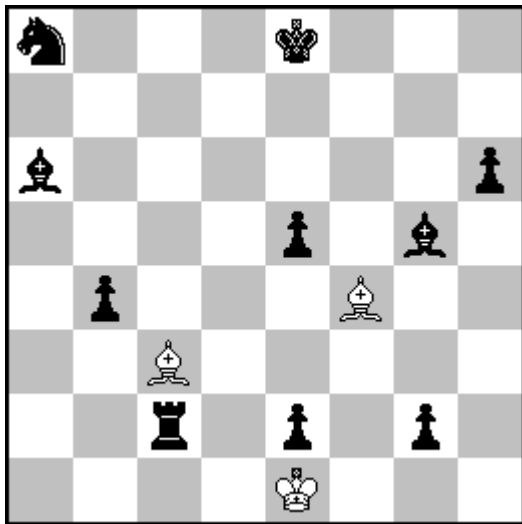
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-7 & #1 Proca AntiCirce Cheylan



3+10

[2 white bishops on black squares]

1.Kc7xPb6(Ke1)? Ka7xQ/R/B/Sb8+! 2.?

Solution:

1.Kd1xPd2(Ke1)! e3-e2+ 2.Ke1-d1 d3-d2+ 3.Kf1xPf2(Ke1) g3-g2+ 4.Ke1-f1 f3-f2+ 5.Kc7xPb6(Ke1)!

The reply 5...Ka7xSb8(Ke8)+ 6.Kc8-c7 & 1.Sc6# leads to a short variation that was prepared by... 3.Kf1xPf2(Ke1) g3-g2+

The uncaptures5...Ka7xQb8+/Bb8+(Ke8)? are illegal since one cannot release the position. Thus only one single b move is remaining:

5...Ka7xRb8(Ke8)+ 6.Bd2-c3! Ra2,Rb2-c2+/Bc4-a6+ 7.Re8-b8 & 1.Kb8#/Kb7#

6.Bb2-c3? Re2-c2+! 7.Re8-b8 & 1.Kb8+ Re1!

The aim of 6.Bd2-c3/Bb2-c3 (controlling the square c1) is to make the move Re8-b8 legal: ...7.Re8-b8 Kb8-a7+ 8.Kd8-c7+ e7-e5+ 9.Bc1-d2,b2+!

Strate Gems issue 64/2013, no. R0210, 2nd Hon. Men.

(Award issue 66/2014, Judge T. Brand)

Entry H 6 for WCCI and FIDE-Album 2013-15 Retro Section

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