Team Composing Match Finland vs The Netherlands 2018

Preliminary award

Rules, an official English version

To celebrate the 100 years of Finland's independence, a composing match is announced. All composers resident in Finland or in the Netherlands can participate.

1. – Sections

A. H#2, i.e. helpmates in two moves

Theme: pair of solutions, with one of the pair having the form 1.a A 2.b B# and the other 1.b B 2.a C# (a and b refer to Black's moves, A and B to White's moves).

Example:

Harri Hurme, original

h#2 2.1.1.1 (4+4) C+

- I) 1.Bc7 (a) Bg5 (A) 2.f4 (b) Sxf4 (B) #
- II) 1.f4 (b) Sxf4 (B) 2.Bc7 (a) Bb4 (C) #

B. Universal = any sort of problems (orthodox, heterodox, fairy, retro)

Theme: Royal Dynasty with free stipulation.

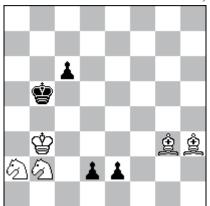
Rules of Royal Dynasty:

- 1) Each side may have more Kings on the chessboard;
- 2) Promotion to a King is allowed;
- 3) If more than one King of one side is present at the same time no King of that side possesses the royal nature. It means that there is no check or mate. Capturing of King(s) but the last one is allowed. The way of moving is unchanged for all Kings.
- 4) When one side after capturing remains with only one King his royal nature is returned no matter if he results from promotion or not. Castling is a move of royal nature and is allowed with only one King present (if a Rook hasn't moved at all and if a King hasn't moved after he remains the only King of his side).

Example:

Pierre Tritten

commendation Potica TT Dresden, 2007



H#2 b) Kb5 -> e4 5+4

- a) 1.e1K Bf1 2.Kd1 Bxb5 #
- b) 1.d1K Sc3 2.Ke1 Sxe4 #

For more examples, see the Dresden Congress bulletin, pp. 131 – 136.

Twins and multiple solutions are allowed in both sections. In B, fairy pieces are allowed, but no other fairy conditions except the required Royal Dynasty. In both sections, entries must be computer-tested.

2. – Entries

Six entries to each section for each country. One composer may send two entries at most to each section (joint compositions count proportionally).

3. – Closing date

30.9.2018 to Tournament Director.

4. – Tournament Director/Judges

Tournament Director: Luc Palmans (Belgium)

Judges:

A: Michal Dragoun (Czech Republic)

B: Marko Klasinc and Janez Nastran (Slovenia)

We hope to publish the judgement by the end of 2018.

5. – Ranking

All problems in each section are ranked. To these problems the following points are distributed: 12 points for the winning problem and next 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 respectively. The judges may give ex aequo placings. In that case each problem with the same ex aequo placing receives the combined total of points from the respective placings divided with the number of these problems.

The country's total score is the combined score of points from sections A and B. The total of all points is relevant for the victory.

6. – Prizes

The best three problems in each section receive prizes EUR 75/50/25, provided by the Finnish Chess Federation.

December 2017

Results

A. Helpmates

1st place, no. 8 Gerard Smits		12 points
2nd place, no. 5 Henk Weenink & Gerard Smits	NL	11 points
3rd place, no. 7 Hans Uitenbroek	NL	10 points
4th place, no. 11 Hannu Harkola & Henny Tanner	F	9 points
5th place, no. 2 Gerard Smits & Johan de Boer	NL	8 points
6th place, no. 12 Henk Weenink	NL	7 points
7th place, no. 1 Janne Syväniemi & Henry Tanner	F	6 points
8th place, no. 6 Janne Syväniemi & Henry Tanner	F	5 points
9th place, no. 10 Unto Heinonen	F	4 points
10th place, no. 9 Unto Heinonen	F	3 points
11th place, no. 3 Johan de Boer	NL	2 points
12th place, no. 4 Harri Hurme	F	1 point

Score Helpmates section: the Netherlands 50 – Finland 28

B. Royal Dynasty

1st place, no. 9 Gerard Smits	NL	12 points
2nd place, no. 6 Dirk Borst	NL	11 points
3rd place, no. 7 Terho Marlo	F	10 points
4th place, no. 1 Henry Tanner	F	9 points
5th place, no. 3 Gerard Smits	NL	8 points
6th place, no. 8 Peter van den Heuvel & Dirk Borst	NL	7 points
7th place, no. 10 Henry Tanner & Neal Turner	F	6 points
8th place, no. 2 Hans Uitenbroek & Dirk Borst	NL	5 points
9th place, no. 12 Peter van den Heuvel	NL	4 points
10th place, no. 5 Terho Marlo & Jorma Paavilainen	F	3 points
11th place, no. 4 Jorma Paavilainen	F	2 points
12th place, no. 11 Henry Tanner & Neal Turner	F	1 point

Score Royal Dynasty section: the Netherlands 47 – Finland 31

Final score the Netherlands 97 – Finland 59

Award Helpmates section

When I accepted task of judge of this match, I had doubts about the proposed theme. In my opinion it offered only a few possibilities for enrichment by strategic elements and it had only limited ways, how (and why) to fulfil the theme. When I received the entries, I was surprised by the imagination of authors, but still I think that the proposed theme has quite narrow limits. Several groups of problems used the same or similar motivation to give reasons for not repeated white moves:

- a piece standing on one of possible white mating lines or squares (Nos. 1, 6, 10, 12 with some differences)
- lack of a move × capture of a piece which guards mate (No. 2)
- premature check by white piece × interference of a line of white piece (Nos. 4, 5, 9, 11), this combination was also present in the announcement
- guard of a king's square (No. 7)
- in the case of creation and play of white battery unblock of king's square × interference of a line for move creating battery (Nos. 3, 8).

In general, I preferred problems with more phases and adding some more nuances in the play. My ranking is as follows:

1st place, no. 8 Gerard Smits

Four (out of 12 submitted) problems realized the proposed theme in two pairs of solutions. In thematic tourney I have to take it into consideration, of course. Entry No. 8 convinced me by its analogy – two pairs of solutions are perfectly matched and enriched by Grimshaw on b3. I noticed, that in solutions ending with 2.- Ba2# and 2.- Sdf2# the front piece of a battery has no guarding function and I consider it as a small flaw, but still capture of black piece as a harmful effect and full analogy make it the best problem for me.

2nd place, no. 5 Henk Weenink & Gerard Smits

Again two pairs of solutions. This time no objections against economy of white force can be made. The difference of battery play is once premature check, once closing of a line, made by 1.- cxb4. For the final ranking was important for me repetition of cxb4.

3rd place, no. 7 Hans Uitenbroek

Only entry with four solutions in a twinless setting. But use of a single black king with his tempo moves makes things much easier, although similar settings were used more for move-cycles.

4th place, no. 11 Hannu Harkola & Henny Tanner

The difference of one thematic move is here caused again by unwanted check and line-closing respectively. I like economical realization as well as unpins of both white pieces.

5th place, no. 2 Gerard Smits & Johan de Boer

Connecting motive of both solutions here are black tempo moves. Without them both help-mates in 1,5 works, one even with interchange of moves. Very economical problem.

6th place, no. 12 Henk Weenink

Last problem where the theme is realized twice. But both pairs with two lines for white bishop closed by black rook or white pawn are very similar and fourfold repetition of whole move is for me significant drawback as well.

7th place, no. 1 Janne Syväniemi & Henry Tanner

Problems No. 1 and 6 have common capture of a checking white knight. 1 is more economical and has one more free square for white knight, which has to disappear in 1.Qd2+ solution.

8th place, no. 6 Janne Syväniemi & Henry Tanner

Here the sacrifice of the white knight make accessible square for the white queen.

9th place, no. 10 Unto Heinonen

Another realization with pieces standing on two possible playing lines of a white queen.

10th place, no. 9 Unto Heinonen

The motivation for the changed white move is the same as in No. 11 - 1.- Qe4 instead of 1.- Qg6 is a unwanted check and after 1.- Sd6 is queen's move to g6 not possible. But No. 11 has much better overall economy as well as homogenous unpins.

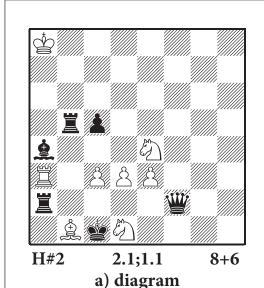
11th place, no. 3 Johan de Boer

The content is similar to half of No. 8. Similarly as in No. 4, one white officer is not actively used in a mate – wRf3 in No. 4 only interferes Qh1, Sb1 here has no other good move. I slightly preferred No. 3 because of unblock motivation of 2.- Sxe4? and one piece less.

12th place, no. 4 Harri Hurme

Again motif combination premature check × line-closing, but other similar problems have better economy.

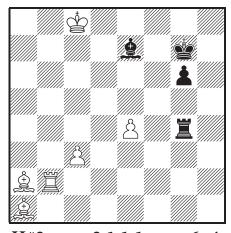
Michal Dragoun Praha, 26. 10. 2018



№ 8 – 1st place Gerard Smits

Section 1, the Netherlands 1

- a)
- I) 1.\$b3 \$c2 2.\mathbb{Z}xc2 \mathbb{Z}a1#
- II) 1.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c2 \(\mathbb{Z}\)a1 2.\(\mathbb{L}\)b3 \(\mathbb{L}\)a2#
- b)
- I) 1.罩b3 勾b2 2.營xb2 罩f1#
- II) 1.\delta b2 \delta f1 2.\delta b3 \delta df2#



b) \(\mathbb{\textsq} a3 -> f8

H#2

2.1;1.1

6+4

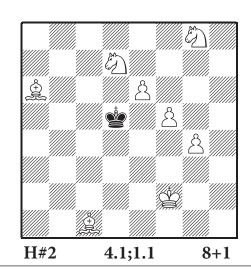
- a) diagram
- b) e4 -> h4

№ 5 – 2nd place

Henk Weenink & Gerard Smits

Section 1, the Netherlands 2

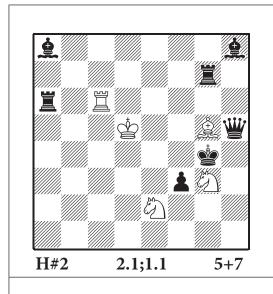
- a)
- I) 1. 空h8 罩b7 2. 桌b4 cxb4#
- b)
- II) 1.\(\beta\)b4 cxb4 2.\(\dot\)f6 \(\beta\)f2#



№ 7 – 3rd place Hans Uitenbroek

Section 1, the Netherlands 4

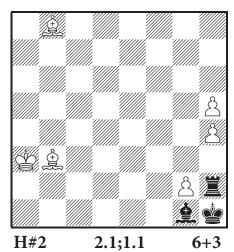
- I)
- II)
- III)
- 1. 中c6 身b7+ 2. 中d6 身f4#
- IV)



№ 11 – 4th place Hannu Harkola & Henry Tanner Section 1, Finland 2

I) 1.557 5g6 2.5h3 \$f6#

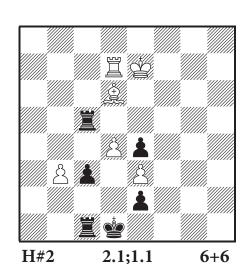
II) 1.\dashbar h3 \dashbar f6 2.\dashbar b7 \dashbar c4#



№ 2 – 5th place Gerard Smits & Johan de Boer Section 1, the Netherlands 5

I) 1.\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}\text{1} g4 (gxh3?) 2. \mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}\text{2}d5#

II) 1.\mathbb{Z}xh4 \mathbb{L}d5 (g4?) 2.\mathbb{Z}h3+ gxh3#

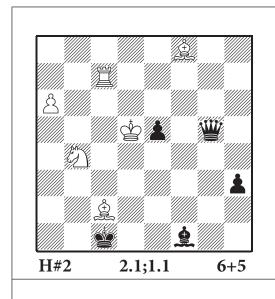


a) diagram
b) **∳d1 -> d3**

№ 12 – 6th place Henk Weenink

Section 1, the Netherlands 3

- a)
- I) 1.c2 \(\dag{\pm}g3\) 2.\(\mathbb{Z}e5+\) dxe5#
- II) 1.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e5+ dxe5 2.c2 \(\mathbb{L}\)b4#
- b)
- I) 1.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c2 \(\mathbb{L}\)f4 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e5+ dxe5#
- II) 1.\mathbb{E}e5+ dxe5 2.\mathbb{E}c2 \cdot\mathbb{E}c5#

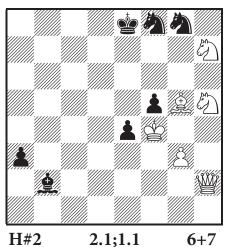


№ 1 – 7th place Janne Syväniemi & Henry Tanner

Section 1, Finland 1

I) 1.\$d3 \$h6 2.₩d2 Øxd3#

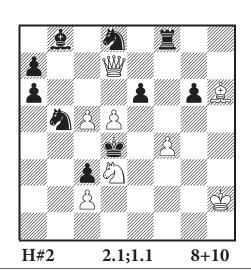
II) 1.d2+ ②d3+ 2.ዿxd3 ዿa3#



№ 6 – 8th place Janne Syväniemi & Henry Tanner Section 1, Finland 3

I) 1.⊈g7 ₩a2 2.ᡚd7 ᡚxg7#

II) 1.②d7 ②g7+ 2.ዿxg7 營h5#

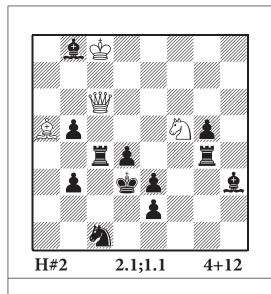


№ 10 – 9th place Unto Heinonen

Section 1, Finland 6

I) 1.exd5 ∰g4 2.⁄2c7 f5#

II) 1.�c7 f5 2.exd5 ∰a4#



№ 9 – 10th place Unto Heinonen

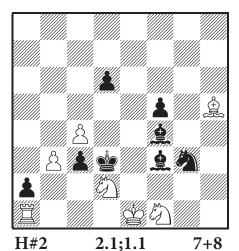
Section 1, Finland 4

I)

1.\a24 \a2geq g6 2.\a2f4 \a2de d6#

II)

1.奠f4 勾d6 2.罩a4 e4#



№ 3 – 11th place Johan de Boer

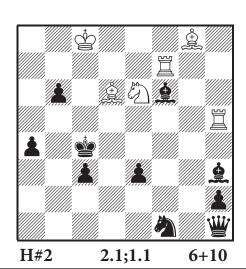
Section 1, the Netherlands 6

I)

1. \$\documents 65 \@e4 2. \documents xe4 0-0-0#

II)

1. ge4 0-0-0 2. ge5 切b1#



№ 4 – 12th place Harri Hurme

Section 1, Finland 5

1)

1.\$\d4 \Big 13 2.\$\d2 \Q2 \Q2 f4#

II)

1. 臭g2 勾f4 2. 臭d4 罩c7#

Award Royal Dynasty section

We have received 12 anonymous problems of different kinds - five helpselfmates, two direct mates, two selfmates, two proof games and one helpcastling problem. This variety of used types proves that Royal Dynasty could be widely applicable.

Quality of problems is above our expectations; especially the highest placed problems show brilliant technical and thematic skills of composers.

1st place, no. 9 Gerard Smits

All halfmoves are highly thematic. Use of double grasshoppers (DG) was an excellent idea. We feel that a brilliant construction and content of this remarkable achievement justify some deeper explanation. Everything in the mechanism of play is cyclic. There are three wKs, three black pieces (Bc3, Bc4, DGd5) each attacking one of the kings and guarding squares adjacent to the next one, three bPs which promote, a DGe1 preventing bPs to promote without capturing, and three white pieces (Sc7, Sd6, Pe7) checking bK and at the same time releasing control over black mating pieces. In B1 one wK is captured, and at the same time a control to the square next to the second wK is released. It determines which of remaining wKs moves in W2. In B2 DGe1 moves to the empty square just left by wK. In W3 White checks bK with a piece which at the same time stops controlling the black mating piece which finally mates in B3. A whole bunch of dual avoidances are presented.

2nd place, no. 6 Dirk Borst

Using Royal Dynasty for a proof game is in itself a good idea. But this problem shows an amazing creativity. A diagram position looks "normal", without doubled kings. Very difficult challenge is to come to it from the initial position. White castles in a course of play on his short side. After that a white pawn promotes to a (second) king, and the original king moves back to e1. After the promoted king is captured the original king again gets back a royal nature and his right to castle which he makes on a longer side. Therefore white makes both castlings in one line of play. Incredible achievement! As the icing on the cake Black also promotes to a king allowing his original king to approach to the white promoted king and to capture it.

3rd place, no. 7 Terho Marlo

Chameleon-echo final positions in a perfect and absolutely economic construction. One white king is captured and another one is mated, with their roles exchanged in both variations. Black mates directly by promoting to the second king and not indirectly as in the first placed problem.

4th place, no. 1 Henry Tanner

Again chameleon-echo mating positions in a clear and economic position. Roles of white kings are the same as in previous problem. In mating move Black promotes to a king to defend a check to his original king, as in the first placed problem. Nice dual avoidances.

5th place, no. 3 Gerard Smits

Good use of lions with a white Lion-Grimshaw on e5. Similar reason for promotions to black kings in mating moves as in the 1st and 4th place but this time with battery openings. A bit less economic position, wSa5 is used only in one twin.

6th place, no. 8 Peter van den Heuvel & Dirk Borst

Original stipulation. White can immediately castle (set play) but black has only two available starting moves which both destroy a possibility for white castling. Similarly as in the 2nd place white promotes to a second king to allow the original one to return to e1 and after the promoted one is captured it gets back his right to castle. Rundlauf of white king in both solutions.

7th place, no. 10 Henry Tanner & Neal Turner

White and black Excelsiors (to wK and bQ) in a super minimal position, finishing in a classic mating position.

8th place, no. 2 Hans Uitenbroek & Dirk Borst

Each of three white kings is mated in one variation (including threat). A weak key move (promotion to a strong wQ) has also a positive side effect preventing final defence by promoting to a king. White Ba6 and Qg8 have a role only in one of two variations.

9th place, no. 12 Peter van den Heuvel

Another proof game with the same motif - promoting to a king to allow castling with previously moved king - in a weaker realization. A black king moves to clear a line for a white queen which is less challenging motive as in the 2nd placed problem.

10th place, no. 5 Terho Marlo & Jorma Paavilainen

A key move which in Zugzwang position disables a black move from the position on diagram is weak in any direct problem. Nice quiet moves of a white bishop in W2 but symmetry is a bit disturbing.

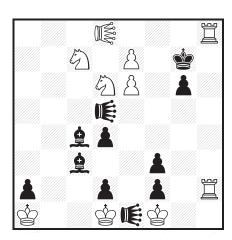
11th place, no. 4 Jorma Paavilainen

Too less of a content, incomplete concept. Second white moves are repeated in pairs of variations. After B2 positions don't have any Royal Dynasty effects.

12th place, no. 11 Henry Tanner & Neal Turner

A good technical implementation, but too less content for two solutions. Weak role of bKc1. After it is captured a "normal chess" play follows.

Marko Klasinc Janez Nastran 17. 10. 2018

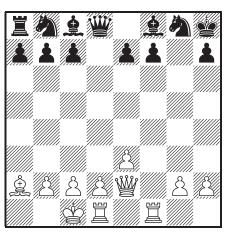


hs#2,5 0.3;1.1;1.1 10+11 Royal Dynasty **!** ■ Double Grasshopper

№ 9 – 1st place Gerard Smits

Section 2, the Netherlands 2

II) 1... 遠xa1 2. 遠c1 (遠g1?) **溪**ed1 3. ②de8+ (e8②?, ②ce8?) dxc1☆#

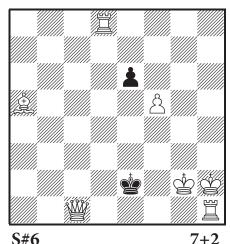


PG 14,0 11+13 Royal Dynasty

№ 6 – 2nd place Dirk Borst

Section 2, the Netherlands 3

1.e3 d5 2.彙c4 d4 3.②e2 d3 4.0-0 dxe2 5.f4 e1堂 6.艷e2 堂d1 7.f5 堂xc1 8.f6 堂xb1 9.fxg7 堂xa2 10.gxh8堂 奠h6 11.堂f2 堂f8 12.堂e1 堂g7 13.奠xa2+ 堂xh8 14.0-0-0 奠f8



S#6 Royal Dynasty

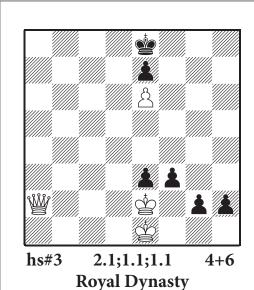
№ 7 – 3rd place Terho Marlo

Section 2, Finland 3

1.奠c7!

1...e5 2.党hg1 e4 3.奠h2 e3 4.營c2+ 党e1 5.鼍e8 e2 6.党2f1+ exf1党# 1...exf5 2.鼍f1 f4 3.党gh1 f3 4.營d2+ 党xf1 5.鼍f8 f2

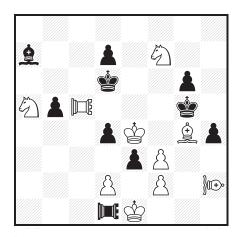
6.\dot{\phi}2g1+ fxg1\dot{\phi}#



№ 1 – 4th place Henry Tanner

Section 2, Finland 4

II) 1.空2f1 h1營 (g1營?) 2.營xg2 f2 3.營g8+ (營a8+?) fxe1全#



№ 3 – 5th place Gerard Smits

Section 2, the Netherlands 1

a) 1.⊈d5 ⊈f4 2.\$>xd6 exd2 3.\$\square5+ dxe1\square#

hs#3

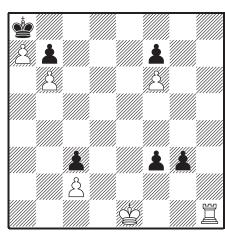
Royal Dynasty

⇒ = Bishop-Lion

□ m = Rook-Lion

a) diagram

b) md1 -> f1



Helpcastling in 5 6+6 2.1;1.1; 1.1; 1.1; 1.1 Set Play Royal Dynasty

№ 8 – 6th place

Peter van den Heuvel & Dirk Borst

Section 2, the Netherlands 5

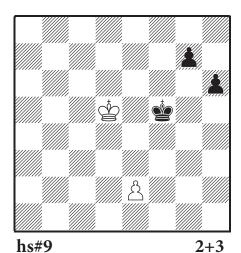
Set play 1...0-0

I)

1.g2 堂f2 2.g1彙+ 堂f1 3.彙h2 堂e1 4.彙b8 axb8堂+ 5.堂xb8 0-0

II)

1.f2+ 党e2 2.f1党+ 党d1 3.党b8 a8党 4.党e1 党xe1+ 5.党xa8 0-0

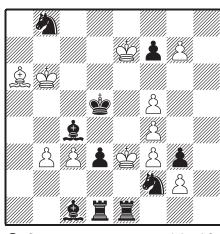


9 Royal Dynasty

№ 10 – 7th place

Henry Tanner & Neal Turner

Section 2, Finland 6



S#3 11+10 Royal Dynasty

№ 2 – 8th place

Hans Uitenbroek & Dirk Borst

Section 2, the Netherlands 4

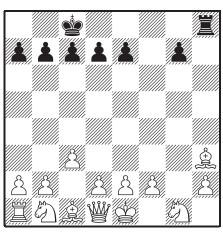
1.g8\!!

 $> 2. \div e6 + fxe6 3. \div c5 + \div xc5 #$

1...\begin{aligned} \pm xc3 2.\begin{aligned} \pm d8 + \beta d7 3.\pm c6 + \pm xc6 \end{aligned} \]

1...\$xe3 2.\$b7+ \$\overline{\phi}\$c6 3.\$\overline{\phi}\$d6+ \$\overline{\phi}\$xd6#

- * 1.\$\dot{\phi}e6+? fxe6 2.\$\dot{\phi}c5+ \$\dot{\phi}xc5+ 3.g8\$\dot{\phi}!
- * 1.g8\?? f6!
- * 1.g8\(\mathfrak{1}{2}\)? \(\mathfrak{2}{2}\)xe3!



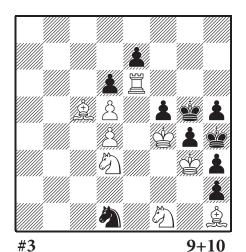
PG 12,5 14+8 Royal Dynasty

№ 12 – 9th place Peter van den Heuvel

Section 2, the Netherlands 6

1.c3 f5 2.營c2 f4 3.營xh7 f3 4.營xg8 fxg2 5.營xf8+gxh1空 6.彙h3 空f7 7.營xd8 空g2 8.營xc8 空g3 9.營xb8 空h4 10.營xh8 空e8 11.營xh4 0-0-0 12.營a4 罩h8 13.營d1.

* Try: 1.c3 f5 2.營c2 f4 3.營xh7 f3 4.營xh8 fxg2 5.營xg8 gxh1全 6.營xf8 查f7 7.營xd8 查g2 8.營xc8 查g3 9.營xb8 查h3 10.營g8 查e8 11.營b3/盒xh3 0-0-0?? 12.盒xh3/營b3 罩h8 13.營d1. The capture of the promoted bKh3 by the wB does not work, because Black cannot castle in time. Therefore the wQ must capture the promoted bK: 11.Qxh4!

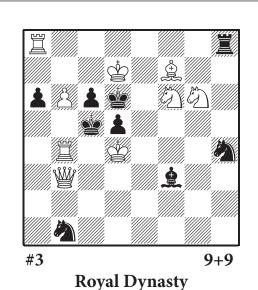


Royal Dynasty

№ 5 – 10th place Terho Marlo & Jorma Paavilainen

Section 2, Finland 2

- - 1...包f2(包b2) 2.单d2 (> 3.单xg5#)
 - 2... \$\dag{\psi}xf4+ 3. \$\dag{\psi}xh4#
 - 2...\$f6 3.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xf6#
 - 2... **†**g6 3. **□**xg6#
 - 1...②e3 2.ዿe1 (thr. 3.⊈xh4#)
 - 2... \$\dag{\psi}xg3+ 3. \$\dag{\psi}xg5#
 - 2...\$f6 3.\mathbb{Z}xf6#
 - 2... **∲**g6 3. **≅**xg6#
 - 2... \$\dot{\phi}\$h6 3.\dot{\pi}\$xh6#
 - 1...\(\hat{2}\) c3 2.\(\\\ \\ \) (\(\)
 - 2... \$\dag{\psi}xf4+ 3. \$\dag{\psi}xh4#\$
 - 2... \$\dag{\psi}xg3+ 3. \$\dag{\psi}xg5#\$
 - 2... **空~6** 3. **罩**x **空**#



№ 4 – 11th place Jorma Paavilainen

Section 2, Finland 1

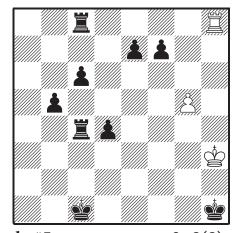
1.Ta4!

 $> 2. \div xc5 + \div xc5 3. \%b4 \#$

1...a5 2.\$\div\$xc5+ \$\div\$xc5 3.\$\text{28xa5}#

1...\bulletdd de 2.\dot{\psi}xd6+ \dot{\psi}xd6 3.\bulletxd8#

1...\$g4 2.\$\dot{\psi}xd6+ \dot{\psi}xd6 3.\$\dot{\psi}g3#



hs#5

3+9(8)

a) diagram b) - **\(\begin{array}{c} \ext{c8} \ext{} \ext{} \]**

Royal Dynasty

№ 11 – 12th place

Henry Tanner & Neal Turner

Section 2, Finland 5

a)

1. 国h6 中d2 2. 国xc6 国c1 3. 国c2 国g1 4. 国xd2 国c2 5. 国h2+ 国xh2#

b)

1.罩a8 d3 2.罩a1 d2 3.罩xc1+ d1營 4.罩c2 營g1 5.罩h2+ 營xh2#