

# The Belgrade Internet Tourneys 2014 – Announcement

The problems for BIT 2014 should be submitted by e-mail only, to the tourney director **Darko Šaljić**: [dsaljić@eunet.rs](mailto:dsaljić@eunet.rs), not later than **March 25<sup>th</sup> 2014**. Each composer may submit **only one problem per group (single or joint)**. Different versions of the same problem will not be accepted. Promoted and fairy pieces not allowed. The results will be published on the Internet.

## Group A – Mate in two (#2) Judge: Marjan Kovačević

*At least 2 mating moves and 2 black defences are centered around **the same potential weakness** in the white position.*

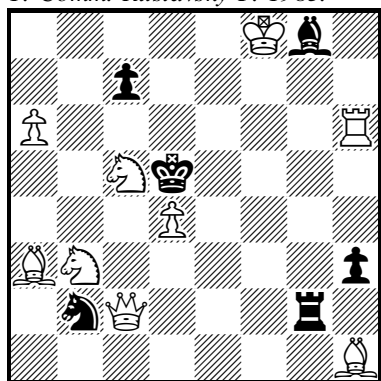
Black thematic move may have effect of a defence, refutation or a dualavoidance.  
White thematic move may appear as actual mate, or avoided dual. The theme may be presented in a single phase (as in the Examples 1 & 2) or spread over more phases.

In the Example 1, one thematic weaknesses is unguard of square c4; the another one is unguard of square e6. Thematic defence 1... ♖:c2 and thematic mate 2. ♖c3# both unguard c4, while thematic defence ♗g6 and the thematic mate 2. ♖f6# both unguard e6. Thematic white moves appear as avoided duals (after the key-move), as well as actual mates (after the self-blocks on c4 and e6).

### Example 1

#### Givi Msiashvili

*1. Comm. Rustavsky T. 1985.*



#2

9+6

Thematic moves underlined:

1. ♖e4! ~ 2. ♖c6# (2. ♖c3? ♖c4! 2. ♖f6? ♖e6!)

1<sup>st</sup> thematic pair:

1... ♖:c2 2. ♖ed2# (2. ♖f2? ♖c4!) Black unguards c4

1... ♖c4 2. ♖c3# (2... ♖c3?) White safely unguards c4

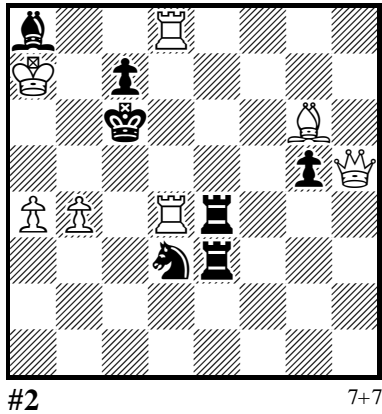
2<sup>nd</sup> thematic pair:

1... ♗g6 2. ♖g5# (2. ♖g3? ♖e6!) Black unguards e6

1... ♖e6 2. ♖f6# (2... ♖e6?) White safely unguards e6

The first thematic example used line-closing in 3 variations + simple unguard (1... ♖:c2). Next example uses 2 simple unguards (of c5) & 2 unpins (of ♖e4):

## Example 2 – Scheme



Thematic moves underlined:

1. ♖f3! ~ 2..♙e8# (2..♜f6? ♞e6! 2.b5? ♚c5!)

1<sup>st</sup> thematic pair:

1... ♜:b4 2.♞c4# (2..♙e8? ♚c5!) Black unguards c5

1... ♘c5 2.b5# (2...♚c5?) White safely unguards c5

2<sup>nd</sup> thematic pair:

1... ♞:f3 2. ♙:e4# (2..♙e8? ♞e8!) Black unpins ♞e4

1... ♘e5 2.♜f6# (2...♞e6?) White safely unpins ♞e4

It is important to take care about the identity of thematic weaknesses. The thematic unpin of ♞e4 is slightly impure: 1... ♞:f3 activates ♞e4 to control e8-c6 diagonal, while 2.♜f6? ♞e6! activates ♞e4 to control f6-c6 orthogonal. Small impurities of this type will be accepted as thematic, but they will decrease the thematic value.

## Group B – Helpmate in two (h#2) Judge: Borislav Gadjanski

Reciprocal change of mates (W2) after the same pairs of first black moves (B1), according to the following scheme:

(1) 1. **a** W1 2.B2 **A**#, (3) 1. **a** W1 2.B2 **B**#,  
 (2) 1. **b** W1 2.B2 **B**#, (4) 1. **b** W1 2.B2 **A**#

Here, **a** & **b** present concrete B1 moves, **A** & **B** present concrete W2 mates, while W1 & B2 could be any W1 & B2 moves. The following combinations of phases are possible:

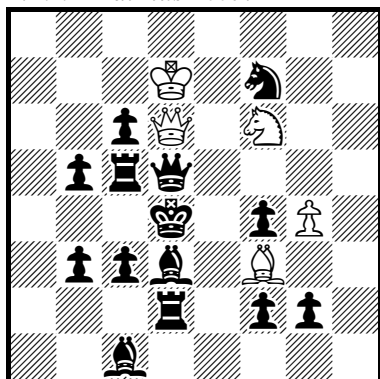
- (1)&(2) tries + (3)&(4) solutions = **Example 1**,
- (1) try + (4) solution in a) & (2) try + (3) solution in b), or  
 (1) try + (3) solution in a) & (2) try + (4) solution in b),
- (1)&(2) solutions in a) + (3)&(4) solutions in b) = **Examples 2 and 3**.
- 

Both thematic tries should be based on the same type of weakness (obstruction, pin, direct guard, check, lack of tempo, etc.)

## Examples:

### 1. Borislav GADJANSKI

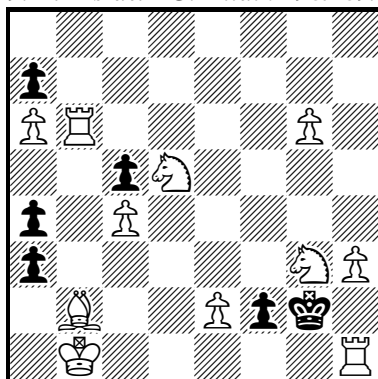
1. hm MatPlus 2007.



h#2                    2111                    5+14

### 2. Yosi RETTER

9. Pl Israel - G.Britain 1987-89.

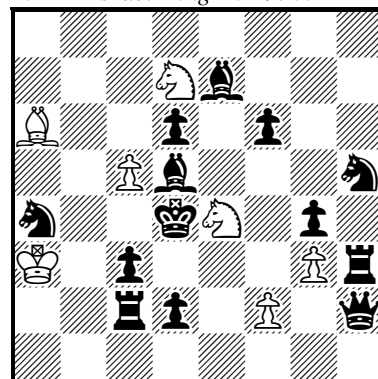


h#2                    2111                    11+6

b) wPf2

### 3. Yeshayahu BLAUSTEIN

1. Pr Israel Ring T. 1970.



h#2                    2111                    7+13

b) wKa3->c7

Example 1:

- (1) 1. ♖e3[a] ♜h5?! 2. ♚~?(♚:h5??) ♚:f4#[A], (3) 1. ♖e3[a] ♜d1! 2. ♚f3! ♚:c5#[B],  
 (2) 1. ♖c4[b] ♜e4?! 2. ♚~?(♚:e4??) ♚:c5#[B], (4) 1. ♖c4[b] ♜e2! 2. ♚h5! ♚:f4#[A]

**Tries: BQ obstructed by WSf6**

Example 2: a) 1. ab2 [a] ♜b3 2. a3 ♜f4# [A], 1. ab6 [b] ♜e5 2. b5 ♜e3# [B]

b) 1. ab2 [a] ♜f6 2. a3 ♜e3# [B], 1. ab6 [b] ♜d4 2. b5 ♜f4# [A]

**Tempo-play**

Example 3: a) 1. ♜:c5 [a] ♜:c3 2. ♜e4 ♜e2# [A], 1. ♜:g3 [b] ♜:d6 2. ♜e4 ♜f5# [B]

Tries: 1. ♜:c5? [a] ♜:d6 2. ♜e4 ♜f5#?? [B], 1. ♜:g3? [b] ♜:c3 2. ♜e4 ♜e2#?? [A]

**Tries: Pinning of WS**

b) 1. ♜:c5 [a] ♜:d6 2. ♜e4 ♜f5# [B], 1. ♜:g3 [b] ♜:c3 2. ♜e4 ♜e2# [A]

The pinning tries in b) are the solutions from a).

Each twin alone is thematic: each twin contains 2 solutions + 2 thematic tries.

## Group C – Series helpmate in three, three solutions (ser-h#3, 3.1.1.1.)

### Judges: participants of the special Composing/Solving/Judging event

*No set theme. The only condition is to take part in the special Composing/Solving/Judging event (Belgrade, 04.04.2014), either directly, or represented by some of the solvers who would not compose for this tourney.*

*The problems by composers who don't participate in the 10<sup>th</sup> BPCF will be selected by Marjan Kovačević.*

All accepted compositions will be on the table for solving, each solver knowing only one of them (by himself, or by a composer who offered his composition).

After the solving competition, each participant will grade the top 10 compositions by other participants, according to the difficulty and the pleasure he got while solving, as well as according to the other qualities.

The compositions will remain anonymous till all the marks are counted.

The scale for the final table will be as usually in the BPCF: 1) 17 points, 2) 13 points, 3) 10 points, 4) 8 points, 5) 7 points, 6) 6 points, 7) 5 points, 8) 4 points, 9) 3 points, 10) 2 points.

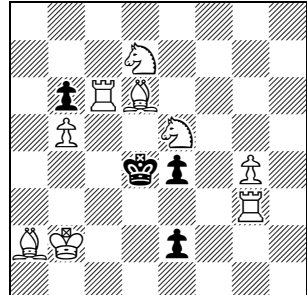
### Examples:

These are all 12 examples of the set condition found in the WinChloe, YACPDB and PDB bases:

### Series Helpmate in three with 3 solutions

**Laurent JOUDON**

*1.Pr.Thèmes -64 1986-87*

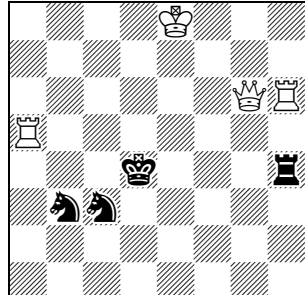


sh#3 3.1.1.1 9+4

1.e1=T 2.Tc1 3.Txc6 Sxc6#  
1.e1=L 2.Lb4 3.Lxd6 Txd6#  
1.e1=S 2.Sf3 3.Sxe5 Lxe5#

**Nils Adrian BAKKE**

*feenschach 1972*

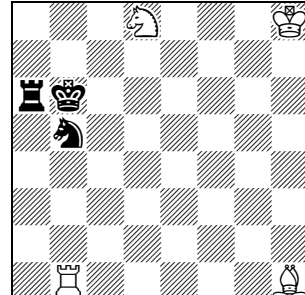


sh#3 3.1.1.1 4+4

1.Sb5 2.Kc5 3.Tc4 Dd6#  
1.Sc5 2.Kd5 3.Td4 De6#  
1.Sd5 2.Ke5 3.Te4 Df6#

**Carl-Erik LIND**

*feenschach 1973*

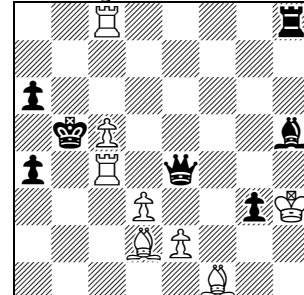


sh#3 3.1.1.1 4+3

1.Ka5 2.Sc3 3.Sa4 Sb7#  
1.Ka7 2.Sc7 3.Sa8 Tb7#  
1.Ta5 2.Ka6 3.Sa7 Lb7#

**Chris FEATHER**

*Moultings 1991*

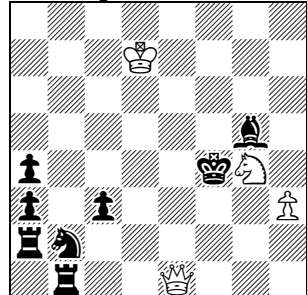


sh#3 3.1.1.1 8+7

1.Dxc4 2.Dxd3 3.Df3 exf3#  
1.Dxe2 2.De4 3.Dxc4 dxc4#  
1.Dxd3 2.Dxe2 3.Dg4+  
Txq4#

**Chris FEATHER**

*Hatchings 1995*

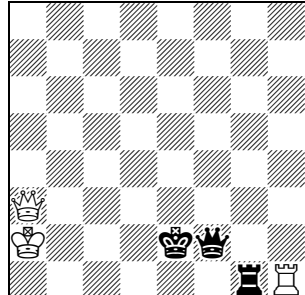


sh#3 3.1.1.1 4+8

1.Sc4 2.Te2 3.Te4 Df2#  
1.Sd1 2.Tf2 3.Tf3 De5#  
1.Sd3 2.Tb5 3.Tf5 De3#

**Tode ILIEVSKI**

*feenschach 1997*

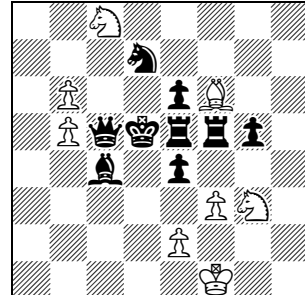


sh#3 3.1.1.1 3+3

1.Tc1 2.De1 3.Kd1 Dd3#  
1.Td1 2.Df1 3.Ke1 De3#  
1.Te1 2.Dg1 3.Kf1 Df3#

**Erkki A. WIRTANEN**

*4.Pr.127TT BCF 1970-71*

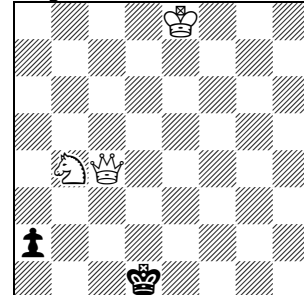


sh#3 3.1.1.1 8+9

1.g4 2.Th5 3.Teg5 fxe4#  
1.exf3 2.Te3 3.Td3 e4#  
1.Dxc8 2.Kd6 3.Td5 Sxe4#

**Ladislav SALAI Sr**

*diagrammes 1983*

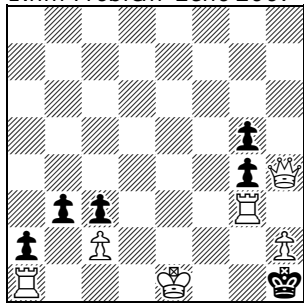


sh#3 3.1.1.1 3+2

1.a1=T 2.Ta2 3.Td2 Df1#  
1.a1=L 2.Lc3 3.Le1 Dc2#  
1.a1=S 2.Sc2 3.Kc1 Dxc2#

**János CSAK**

*1.hm Problem-Echo 2007*



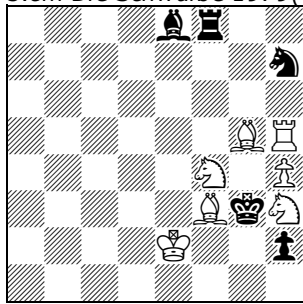
sh#3\* 3.1.1.1 6+6

1...0-0-0#; 1...Kf2#; 1...Ke2#

1.gxh4 2.hxg3 3.gxh2 Kf2#  
1.bxc2 2.c1=S 3.Se2 Kxe2#  
1.b2 2.b1=S 3.Sa3 0-0-0#

**Arno TUNGLER**

*5.cm Die Schwalbe 1979(v)*



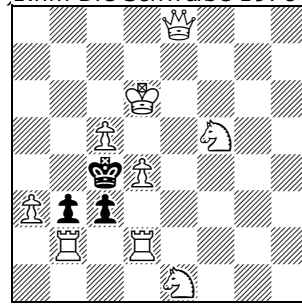
sh#3 3.1.1.1 7+5

1.Sxg5 2.Sxf3 3.Sxh4 Tg5#  
1.Txf4 2.Txh4 3.Tf4 Lxf4#  
1.Lxh5 2.Lg4 3.Lxh3 Sh5#

**Gideon HUSSERL**

**Zvi ROTH**

*1.hm Die Schwalbe 1978*



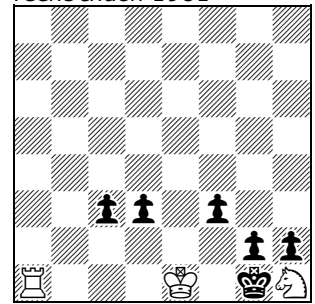
sh#3\* 3.1.1.1 9+3

1...Se3#; 1...De2#; 1...Da4#

1.cxb2 2.b1=S 3.Sc3 Se3#  
1.cxd2 2.dxe1=L 3.Lc3 De2#  
2.c1=T 3.Tc3 Da4#

**Boris GELPERNAS**

*feenschach 1981*



sh#3\* 3.1.1.1 3+6

1...0-0-0#

1.c2 2.c1=L 3.Ld2+ Kxd2#  
1.Kxh1 2.g1=L 3.Lf2+ Kxf2#  
1.gxh1=S 2.Sf2 3.Kh1 Kxf2#

Date: February, 15<sup>th</sup> 2014