## AWARD OF THE <br> "MARIO G. GARCIA 65" <br> JUBILEE TOURNEY

Section : Selfmates (Mates Inversos)


Judge: Frank Richter (Alemania)


Director: Mario G. García
( Argentina)

This tournament was announced by the "Union of problematicists Argentina Chess (UAPA). Participant: Anatoly Stepochkin (Rusia), Eugene Fomichev (Rusia), Karol Mlynka (Slovaquia), Steven B. Dowd (USA), Jozef Holubec (Slovaquia), Mirko Degenkolbe (Alemania), Torsten Linß (Alemania), SvenHendrik Lossin (Alemania), Gennady Koziura (Ukrania), Alberto Armeni (Italia), Sven Trommler (Alemania), Dieter Mueller (Alemania), Sergey Borodavkin (Ucrania), Oleg Shalygin ( Ucrania), Andrey Selivanov (Rusia), Harald Grubert (Alemania), Jorge Lois (Argentina), Jorge Kapros (Argentina), Daniel Novomesky (Slovaquia), Ivan Soroka (Ucrania),

There were problems 25 : 20 composers of 7 countries.
After the deadline (31-07-2013), the director sent at judge all studies without the names of the authors.
I thank all participants of this tournament. Special thanks to Frank Richter for his collaboration to act as judge, who has performed this assignment with remarkable dedication.

## Award

25 compositions participated in this section. I had to exclude Nr. 12 (s\#7, Kf5Kb3): 1.Ne5 cooks and in author's solution after 1.- Ka4 leads 2.f5 Kb3 3.Se5 to a selfmate in 6. I found many problems of good standard, worth to be published in a journal, but there were no really outstanding selfmates and so it was not easy to find a really satisfactory rank order.

At least I included the following problems into the award:

$\mathbf{N}^{0}$ 10- Torsten Linß
1.Qf4+ Kh6 2.Rg5+ Kh6 3.Rf5+ Kg6 4.Qg3+ Kh6 5.Qe3+ Kg6 6.Qb6 Kh6 7.Sa6 Kg6 8.Sc5 Kh6 9.Sb7 Kg6 10.Sd8 Kh6 11.Qe3+ Kg6 12.Qg3+ Kh6 13.Qf4+ Kg6 14.Rg5+ Kh6 15.Rg8+ Kh5 16.Qg4+ Kh6 17.Sf7+ S×f7\#

Clear logical miniature: 1.Sf7+?? is impossible due to knight's wrong position. The target field is nearby, but to reach it requires several steps: At first pinning the black knight and giving the black king a pendulum possibility on the pin line. This foreplan takes the first six moves. Then follow four exact steps by the wS and the merry-go-round can go back to the initial position with the desired conclusion. Impressive!
$\mathbf{N}^{\mathbf{0}} 14$. - Sven Trommler
1.Qd8! (2.Sb5+ Kxb5 3.Rb8+ Ka6 4.Rb6+ Ka7 5.Rc6+ Bxf2\#)
1.- Se6 2.Sb3+ Kb7 3.Sc5+ Sxc5 4.Qc8+ Kb6 5.Bxc5+ Bxc5\#
1.- Se8 2.Sc6+ Kb5 3.Sd4+ Qxd4 4.Qd7+ Kb6 5.Bxd4+ Bxd4\#

White batteries fire in threat and two variants with interesting play on the diagonale f2-a7. In threat white creates here another battery, in play two black pieces are forced to close the line and white bishop moves bristol-like for the selfmate. A lot of material is needed including a promoted bishop, but interesting and rich content.
$\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} 4$ - Eugene Fomichev

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1.Qa2! - 2.Rb4! - 3.Qxd2+ Bxd2\#
1.- Bxd5 2.Sd7+! (2.Se-+?) Kd3 3.Qb3+ Bxb3\#
1.- Rxb5 2.Sc4+! (2.Se-+?) Kd3 3.Qb1+ Rxb1\#
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Specific white thematic play after the black defences: The battery front piece has to select the target field carefully to unpin black's Rb5 resp. Bd5 in advance. Good idea, good key with quiet threat, and nice direct mates with a switchback. On the other side some points of criticism: The try play (1.Rb4? Rxb5!) lacks the second thematic part (1.XX? Bxd5!) and black moves are motivated clearly orthodox - no „masked self-pins" take place here as written in author's comment, because of black king never appears on a pin line in the threat.

$\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} 15$ - Sven Trommler
1.Sf4? Sg7!
1.Sg7! (2.Sxe6+ Sxe6 3.Qxc3+ Bxc3\#)
1.- Rh6 2.Be1! (3.Bxc3+ Bxc3\#) Sa8 3.Qc5+ bxc5\#
1.- Sxg7 2.Bd6! (3.Bc5+ bxc5\#) Sa8(Se8) 3.Qxc3+ Bxc3\#

This s\#3 shows something similar to a Pseudo-LeGrand on fields c3 and c5. Interesting idea with quiet white $2^{\text {nd }}$ moves and extended motif inversion - black opens the c-file to defend, and white is using exactly this opening, although by queen moves to other target fields. Why no prize? I don't like the imbalance of the black defenses ( $1 x$ capturing the wS, $1 x$ covering e6), the use of Qxc3+ already in threat and the additional black possibility 2 .- Sce8 in one variant.
$\mathbf{N}^{\mathbf{o}}$ 20- Jorge Lois \& JorgeKapros

1. f4! Rc5
2. Rc6+ Kd5 3. Rh4 g6 4. Rh5 gxh5 5. f5! (the reason of 1.f4) h4
3. Rc4+ Kxc4 7. d4! exd3 e.p.\#

White has too much force, but it is not easy to get rid of the Kg4. Fine play using the e.p-motif leads to the sacrifice on h5, then the primary try d2-d4 works successfully. Nice idea, but black's possibilities are very limited.
S.Borodavkin -S. Selivanov
( Ucrania - Rusia)

D. Novomesky
(Slovaquia)


N ${ }^{\mathrm{o}} 18$ - S. Borodavkin -Shalygin Selivanov
1.Rh4? Sxa3!
1.Rg4! (2.Qe5+ Sd4/Rd4 3.Sxa4+ Q,Bxa4\#)
1.- Sxa3 2.Bg7+ Rf6 3.Qxf3+ Bxf3\#
1.- Qxb6 2.Rxf3+ Qe3 3.Qxd2+ Rxd2\#
1.- Qb4 2.Qd4+ Qxd4 3.Bxd2+ Qxd2\#
1.- Rxd5! 2.Sxd5+ Bxd5 3.Rxf3+ Bxf3\#
(1.- Rd~2.Qd4+ Sxd4 3.Sxa4+; 1.- Qb4 2.Qd4+ Sxd4,Rxd4 3.Sxa4+)

In main variants black pieces are forced to close the white lines $\mathbf{f 8}$-f3 and h6-d2 with an interesting change of function between Rf8 and Bh6. In two further variants play ends on f3 and d2 too. This looks originally. Not so nice is the extensive byplay, where every line ends with 3.Sxa4+ as in the threat.
$\mathbf{N}^{\mathbf{o}} 21$ - Daniel Novomesky
1.Qd1+ Ka2 2.Bb1+ Ka1 3.Bc2+ Ka2 4.Kc1 Ka1 5.Bg7+ Ka2 6.Rd4 Ka1 7.Rd2+ Ka2 8.Bb2 axb2\#
1.Rb1+ Ka2 2.Rd1 Kb2 3.Qb4+ Ka2 4.Kc1 Ka1 5.Qd4+ Ka2 6.Bd2 Kb3 7.Bc2+ Ka2 8.Qb2+ axb2\#
This amazing miniature with two sufficient different solutions deserves a honoured mention.

$\mathbf{N}^{\mathbf{o}}$ 24- Ivan Soroka \& Gennadij Kozyura
1.Sb4! zz
1.- gxf4 2.dxf3 Kc1 3.Rc2 Kb1 4.Rg2! Kc1 5.Kf2! Kd2 6.Rd1 Qd1 7.Qe3 fxe3\#
1.- g4 2.Qe4 Kc1 3.Kg2! Kd2 4.Qc2 Ke3 5.Qf2 Ke4 6.Re1 Qe1 7.Qf3 gxf3\#
1.- Kc1 2.Kf2! Kd2 3.Kf3! Kc3 4.Sa4 Kd4 5.Sc2 Kd3 6.Rd1 Qd1 7. Qe2 Qe2\#

Difficult play with an active white king and original mating positions. I would have ranked this higher without the underused white pieces on b6 and e6.

N ${ }^{\circ} 6$ - Steven B. Dowd

1. Bc3! e2+ 2. Ke1 e3 3. Qh1+ Kg3 4. Be5+ Kh4 5. Sf4+ Kg3 6. Sg2+ Kf3 7. Se3+ Kxe3 8. Bg6 g3 9. Qg2 g4 10. Qf2+ gxf2\#

There were several „Fata Morganas" among the entries, with the help of computer and Gustav it is quite easy to compose such problems today (I know, what I'm writing about ...). In Nr. 6 I like the diagram position without white pawns and the interesting play with some battery buildings to sacrifice the white knight.

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N ' 9-Torsten-Linß
1.Qd5!
1.- c1=B 2.Rf3+ Be3 3.Qc6 Kb3 4.Sd2+ Ka3 5.Sb1+ Kb3 6.Rh2 Kb4
7.Rb2+ Ka5 8.Rf5+ Bc5 9.Qb7 Ka4 10.Ra2+ Ba3 11.Qe4+ Kb3
12.Rb2+ B\timesb2#
1.- c1=S 2.Qc5+ Kb3 3.Rb4+ Ka3 4.Rbe4+ Kb3 5.Re3+ Sd3 6.Rb4+ Ka3
7.Rb1+ Ka4 8.Re4+ Sb4 9.Se3 Ka3 10.Re5 Ka4 11.Qb5+ Ka3
12.Sc2+ S×c2#,
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Another miniature of the $21^{\text {st }}$ century - really astounding, that white forces both black underpromoted figures to mate the white king in exactly the same number of moves.

Congratulations to the celebratee and all winners in this section, and many thanks all participants and especially Mario García for the uncomplicated collaboration.

Trinwillershagen, 2013-11-22
Frank-Richter
Judge

