

# Israel Ring Tourney Award: Twomovers 2002-3

Judge: Yosi Retter (Jerusalem)

I received 46 Twomovers for adjudication. I made an attempt to avoid studying the problems at the time they were published in *Variantim* or *Shahmat*. In spite of that, a small number of problems were known to me, and I hope this previous acquaintance has not affected my judgment. I found the general level somewhat disappointing. Being a twomover composer myself, I am perfectly aware of the difficulty of innovation in this field nowadays. Unfortunately, two prize candidates have been found (by Udo Degener to whom I thank) to be anticipated: Vm 1022 (Efrén Petite) is fully anticipated by Arkady Jaroslavzev (1986, see A) not to speak of a mirror position by Petite himself (*The Problemist*, Sep. 2001); Vm 1023 (Givi Mosyashvili) is anticipated to a large extent by Jan Hannelius (1958, see B). As a result of that, only Honourable Mentions and Commendations are left in the award.

(A) A.I. Jaroslavzev  
\*64\* 1986



#2 vv

1.Bd7?/Bf5? Bb4/Bd2!  
1.Bxg4! (2.Be6#) Bb4/Bd2  
2.Bd7/Bf5#

(B) J. Hannelius  
Helsingin Sanomat 1958



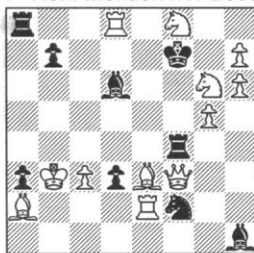
#2\*

1...Fxd4 2.Sc7# 1.Qd3!  
Q/Ra/Rh/B/Sc/Sfxd4  
2.Sc3/c4/Sf4/Se3/c6/Rg4#

**1<sup>st</sup> Hon. Mention, Vm 954, Uri Avner.** The general cyclic mechanism of this problem has been used many times in the past, dating back to half a century ago. Nonetheless, the conversion of all 3 thematic mates to King moves is a unique feature, very difficult to achieve. No more than a handful of previous attempts to cope with this particular idea exist, the present one being the most successful. 1.Bd4? (2.Sh8#) 1...Rxd8(a) 2.Ka4(A)# 1...Be5(b) 2.Kb4(B)#, 1...Se4(c)!; 1.Ba7? (2.Sh8#) 1...Be5(b) 2.Kxa3(C)# 1...Se4(c) 2.Ka4(A)#, 1...Rxd8(a)!; 1.Bc5! (2.Sh8#) 1...Rxd8(a) 2.Kxa3(C)# 1...Se4(c) 2.Kb4(B)# 1...Be5(b) 2.Sxe5(D)# (1...dxe2 2.Kc2#).

Uri Avner

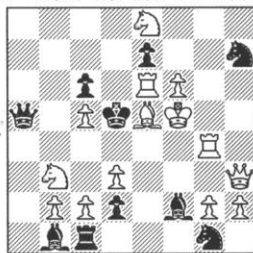
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#2 vv

Evgeny Bourd

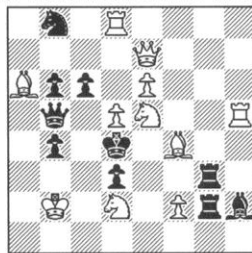
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#2 (tries)

E. Navon & Y. Aloni

3<sup>rd</sup> Hon. Mention IRT 2003



#2\*

Arieh Grinblat & Yoel Aloni

4<sup>th</sup> Hon. Mention IRT 2003



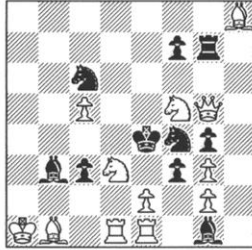
#2 vv

**Aharon Hirschenson**  
5<sup>th</sup> Hon. Mention IRT 2003



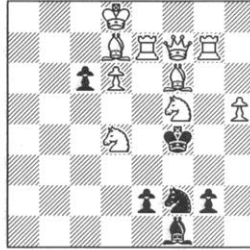
#2\* v

**Aharon Hirschenson**  
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#2\*

**Eugene Fomichev**  
Comm. IRT 2003



#2 vv

**Alexandr Pankratiev**  
Comm. IRT 2003



#2\*

**2<sup>nd</sup> Hon. Mention, Vm 1078, Evgeny Bourd.** Equally well known is the idea of this problem – tries by a white piece which destroy prepared mates. Every refutation reappears as a variation in the solution with its predetermined mate. Six nice tries, with no sign of symmetry. *1.Bf4?/Bg3?/Bd4?/Bc3?/Bd6?/Bc7?/Bd4!/Sf3!/Bg3!/Re1!/exf6!/Qc3!; 1.Bb8! (2.Re5#) Bd4/Sf3/Bg3/Re1/exf6/Qc3 2.Rxd4/Qxf3/Rd4/c4/Rd6/Sc7#.*

**3<sup>rd</sup> Hon. Mention, Shahmat 441, Emanuel Navon & Yoel Aloni.** Inspired by a theme-tourney in *The Problemist*, the Schiffmann in combination with Levman defences is shown here. A good key and two nice changes. *1...Qxd5/Rg5 2.Qxb4/Sef3#; 1.Qf6! (2.Sd7#) Qxd5/Rg5 2.Sxd3 (Schiffmann) / Be3# (Levman); (1...Rg6(e3)/Kc5 2.Be3/Sb3#).*

**4<sup>th</sup> Hon. Mention, Vm 1016, Arie Grinblat & Yoel Aloni.** Grimshaw interferences on e4 as well, where the refutation of each try is one of these interferences. A pleasing idea. *1.Re4? (2.Qc4#) Re3 2.Bf6#, 1...Be3!; 1.Be4? (2.Qc4#) Be3 2.Qd3#, 1...Re3!; (1.Sb7?/Rb4?/Rg3+? Re3!/c1S!/Rxc3!); 1.Rb7! (2.Qc4#) Re3/Be3 2.Rxc7/Qd3# (1...Bxd5+/Sxa3(d2) 2.Sxd5 Bd2#).*

**5<sup>th</sup> Hon. Mention, Vm 958, Aharon Hirschenson.** Reciprocal changes introduced by a white Knight, which opens one white line and closes another (here the lines are opened after the black defences) is not new; but here the key is good (giving two flights and taking one, although the set flight is unprovided), and there is another mate change in the supplementary try (*1.Sxe6?*). *1...Bd1/g4 2.g7/Qxe6#; 1.Sxe6? (2.Qf3#) Bd1 2.Sxg5#, 1...Kd5!; 1.Sd3! (2.Qf3#) Bd1/g4 2.Qxe6/g7#.*

**Commendations:**

**Shahmat 373, Aharon Hirschenson.** While somewhat resembling the previous problem, the present one is much heavier and no extra try exists. *1...Sd5/Rxg5 2.exf3/Sf2#; 1.Se7! (2.Qxf4#) Sd5/Rxg5 2.Sf2/exf3# (1...Sxe7/Be3/Sf~ 2.Qe5/Sf2/Sf2#).*

**Vm 956, Eugene Fomichev (RUS).** A Zagoruyko and Pseudo-le-Grand. There is a complete symmetry between the two phases (even regarding the tries!), which is of course a significant weakness. *1.Re3? (2.Be5#) Sg4/Se4 2.Bg5/Ref3#, 1...Sd3!; 1.Rg3? (2.Bg5#) Sg4/Se4 2.Rgf3/Be5#, 1...Sh3!; 1.Sg3! (2.Bh4#) Sg4/Se4 2.Rxg4/Rxe4#.*

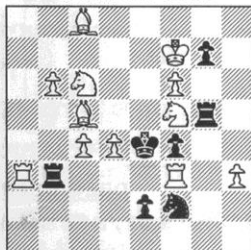
**Vm 1019, Alexandr Pankratiev (RUS).** Two changes and a transferred mate. The excellent key made me include this problem in the award. *1...Bxd4/fxg2/Bxe6 2.Qxd4/Rf5/Sg6#; 1.Sc5! (2.Sd3#) Bxd4/fxg2/Kxd4 2.Sg6/Rd5/Bxb2# 1...dxc5/Sxc5 2.Qf6/Qxd6#.*

**Vm 1020, Aharon Hirschenson.** A Dombrovskis (in one try) and a Salazar. *1.Se5(A)? (2.Sd6(Z)#) Rxf5(b) 2.Bb7(B)#, 1...Rxb6(c)!; 1.Bb7(B)! (2.Sce7#) Kxf3/Rxf5(b)/Rxb6(c) 2.Se5(A)/Se5(A)/Sd6(Z)#.*

**Vm 1081 and 1082, Aharon Hirschenson.**

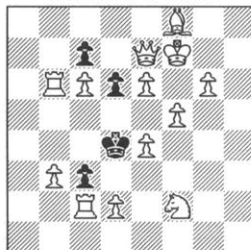
The same idea – reciprocal change of mates – features in both problems. But the thematic mates in the two phases come from different squares, and so this can be called "pseudo reciprocal change." The first problem shows two additional changes after the King flights. *1081: 1.Qg5? cxd2/d5 2.Bg7/Qf6# 1...Ke5/Kc5 2.Bg7/Qe3#, 1...cxb6!; 1.Bh6! cxd2/d5 2.Qf6/Bg7# 1...Ke5/Kc5 2.Qf6/Be3# (1...cxb6 2.Qxd6#). 1082: 1.Rg3? (2.Rxg5#) B~/Bxh4!/Bxf6! 2.Qxd7/Rf2/Rf3#, 1...c1Q(B)!; 1.Rg2! (2.Rxg5#) B~/Bxh4!/Bxf6! 2.Qxd7/Rf3/Rf2# (1.Se4? Bf4!).*

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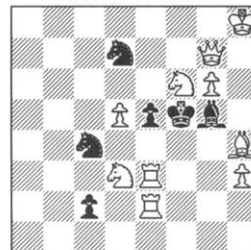
#2 v

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#2 v

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#2 v