1 Silvio Baier 5. FIDE World Cup 2017



PG in C+ (13+10) 30.5 moves

1) Silvio Baier:

 $\begin{array}{l} 1.\text{h4 f5 } 2.\text{h5 f4 } 3.\text{h6 f3 } 4.\text{h:g7 h5 } 5.\text{g4 h4 6.g5 Rh5 } 7.\text{g6 Sh6 } 8.\text{g8} = \text{B Bg7 } 9.\text{Bb3} \\ \text{Bc3 } 10.\text{g7 h3 } 11.\text{g8} = \text{B h2 } 12.\text{Bgc4 d5 } 13.\text{d:c3 d:c4 } 14.\text{Be3 Qd3 } 15.\text{Bb6 Qe3 } 16.\text{f:e3} \\ \text{c:b3 } 17.\text{Kf2 b:a2 } 18.\text{Kg3 f2 } 19.\text{Bh3 f1} = \text{Q } 20.\text{Sd2 Qf7 } 21.\text{Sgf3 Qb3 } 22.\text{c:b3 Bf5} \\ 23.\text{Qc2 Kd7 } 24.\text{Rhb1 h1} = \text{Q } 25.\text{Sh2 Qc6 } 26.\text{Kf4 Qa4} + 27.\text{Ke5 Qa3 } 28.\text{b:a3 Kc6} \\ 29.\text{Rbb2 Bd3} + 30.\text{Ke6 Sd7 } 31.\text{e:d3} \end{array}$

FPG notation is CF(B,B) & IP(CF(q,q),q,b,b).

Judge's comment: The bPa2 originates from d7, having captured the missing 3 white pieces. 19 white moves are visible in the diagram. The remaining 12 white moves were made by the two kingside pawns that promoted and sacrificed on the way of the bPd7 to a2. The third white piece that was captured by the black pawn must have been the wPa2 on its original square. Therefore, the 5 white pawns that appear on the third rank are Impostors; they have left their original files, each capturing one black piece westward. The missing black pieces are the Queen, two Bishops and three kingside pawns. One of these pawns was captured by a white pawn en route to promotion, but the remaining two black pawns must have been captured after promotion by the white Impostor pawns. The thematic content can be described as follows: Two white Ceriani/Frolkin Bishops were captured by the bPd7. Two black Ceriani/Frolkin Queens, together with the original black Queen and two Bishops were captured by the white Impostor pawns. There are already several examples by Osorio & Lois, in which 4 Impostor pawns captured two original and two promoted pieces. The composer of H02 raises the bar by adding a fifth thematic pawn and for good measure he throws in two more Ceriani/Frolkin pieces for the opposite side. It is surprising (at least to me) that it is still possible to demonstrate quite original content by extending well known patterns to a higher level. The economy is impeccable. Also noteworthy is the interaction between the white and black moves and in particular, the path followed by the promoted bQh1. A truly remarkable composition!

2 Silvio Baier after Nicolas Dupont 6. FIDE World Cup 2018 2. Prize



PG in C+ (13+11) 33.0 moves

2) Silvio Baier:

 $\begin{array}{c} 1.f4\ h5\ 2.f5\ h4\ 3.f6\ h3\ 4.f:e7\ h:g2\ 5.h4\ g5\ 6.h5\ g4\ 7.Rh4\ g3\ 8.Sh3\ g1=B\ 9.Bg2\\ Bb6\ 10.Be4\ g2\ 11.h6\ g1=B\ 12.h7\ Bgc5\ 13.d4\ d5\ 14.d:c5\ d4\ 15.Kd2\ d3\ 16.Kc3\ d2\\ 17.Qh1\ d1=Q\ 18.c:b6\ Q1d6\ 19.Sd2\ Qa3+\ 20.b:a3\ f5\ 21.Bb2\ f4\ 22.Rg1\ f3\ 23.Rg2\\ f2\ 24.Qd1\ f1=Q\ 25.Sf2\ Sh6\ 26.Sh1\ Rg8\ 27.h8=Q\ Qf7\ 28.Qd4\ Qb3+\ 29.c:b3\ Kf7\ 30.e8=B+\ Ke6\ 31.Bb5\ c6\ 32.Qa4\ c:b5\ 33.b4\ b:a4 \end{array}$

The second 4+2 Ceriani-Frolkin combination – here with harmonic distribution (QqqBbb); Bristol-Klasinc (Qd1 for Ra1).

Judge's comment: Only very few examples exist of a six-fold rendering of the Ceriani-Frolkin theme in a proof game, this might even be the first presentation of a harmonic 2+4 Ceriani-Frolkin (white promotions: q+b; black promotions: q+q+b+b). Only two non-thematic captures are needed to show this theme, ending in an open, fleet-footed diagram position. The absolute highlight, however, is the switchback of the white queen, with one of the most stunning moves I ever saw in a proof game: 17.Qh1!!.

3 Silvio Baier P0422 StrateGems 7-9/2016 75



PG in C+ (12+12) 31.5 moves

 $\begin{array}{l} 1.\text{h4 e5 } 2.\text{h5 e4 } 3.\text{h6 e3 } 4.\text{h:g7 h5 } 5.\text{g4 h4 } 6.\text{g5 h3 } 7.\text{g6 h2 } 8.\text{Sh3 Sh6 } 9.\text{Rg1 h1} = \text{Q} \\ 10.\text{g8} = \text{B Qc6 } 11.\text{g7 Qc3 } 12.\text{d:c3 e:f2} + 13.\text{Kd2 f5 } 14.\text{e4 f4 } 15.\text{Be2 f3 } 16.\text{Ke3 f1} = \text{S} + 17.\text{Kf4 Sd2 } 18.\text{e5 Sb3 } 19.\text{a:b3 Bb4 } 20.\text{Ra6 Ba5 } 21.\text{b4 f2 } 22.\text{Bb3 f1} = \text{S } 23.\text{g8} = \text{B} \\ \text{Sd2 } 24.\text{Bgc4 d5 } 25.\text{e6 Qd6} + 26.\text{Kg5 } 0\text{-}0 \ 27.\text{e7 d:c4 } 28.\text{e8} = \text{Q c:b3 } 29.\text{Qa4 Rd8 } 30.\text{Qa2 b:a2 } 31.\text{Sf2 Sb3 } 32.\text{c:b3} \\ \end{array}$

Harmonious sixfold Ceriani-Frolkin (Q,q,B,B,s,s).

Judge's comment: A new 6-fold Ceriani-Frolkin combination with excellent homogeneity: 2 white Bishops, 2 black Knights and a bi-colored couple of Queens. It is denoted CF(B,B) & CF(s,s) & CF(Q,q) in the Future Proof Game language and is historically the fifth such CF rendition among nineteen (see the whole collection in Silvio's article published in Die Schwalbe 284, April 2017). Each such content is very interesting, but this one is particularly appealing, and hence deserves the highest distinction, because it shows the best economy ever demonstrated for such a homogeneous 6-fold CF combination (which in turn implies the lack of any flaw in the construction): the number of captures (8) is the least to have been shown – as well as for some other problems of the collection – although it is theoretically possible to decrease this bound to 7 (leading to an extremely difficult open challenge). The number of at-home pieces (10) and finally the number of moves (31.5) make it a unique record, besides the non-homogeneous combination CF(R,B,B,q,b,s), which is the overall record inside the 6-CF family, with 8 captures, 11 at-home pieces and 31.0 moves.

4 Silvio Baier P0418 StrateGems 4-6/2016 74 3. Prize



PG in C+ (15+11) 32.0 moves

 $\begin{array}{l} 1.\mathrm{d}4\ \mathrm{f}5\ 2.\mathrm{d}5\ \mathrm{f}4\ 3.\mathrm{d}6\ \mathrm{f}3\ 4.\mathrm{d}:\mathrm{c}7\ \mathrm{d}5\ 5.\mathrm{B}\mathrm{f}4\ \mathrm{d}4\ 6.\mathrm{K}\mathrm{d}2\ \mathrm{d}3\ 7.\mathrm{K}\mathrm{c}3\ \mathrm{d}2\ 8.\mathrm{Qc}1\ \mathrm{d}1\mathrm{=Q}\\ 9.\mathrm{c}:\mathrm{b}8\mathrm{=B}\ \mathrm{Q}1\mathrm{d}5\ 10.\mathrm{S}\mathrm{d}2\ \mathrm{Qb}3\mathrm{+}\ 11.\mathrm{a}:\mathrm{b}3\ \mathrm{h}5\ 12.\mathrm{Ra}6\ \mathrm{h}4\ 13.\mathrm{Rf}6\ \mathrm{h}3\ 14.\mathrm{Bbd}6\ \mathrm{h}:\mathrm{g}2\\ 15.\mathrm{h}4\ \mathrm{a}5\ 16.\mathrm{h}5\ \mathrm{a}4\ 17.\mathrm{h}6\ \mathrm{a}3\ 18.\mathrm{h}7\ \mathrm{a}2\ 19.\mathrm{h}:\mathrm{g}8\mathrm{=B}\ \mathrm{a}1\mathrm{=Q}\ 20.\mathrm{Bd}5\ \mathrm{Qa}7\ 21.\mathrm{Ba}3\ \mathrm{Qe}3\mathrm{+}\\ 22.\mathrm{f}:\mathrm{e}3\ \mathrm{f}2\ 23.\mathrm{Sf}3\ \mathrm{g}1\mathrm{=S}\ 24.\mathrm{Sh}2\ \mathrm{Sf}3\ 25.\mathrm{Rg}1\ \mathrm{Se}5\ 26.\mathrm{Bh}1\ \mathrm{Sd}7\ 27.\mathrm{Bfg}2\ \mathrm{f}1\mathrm{=S}\ 28.\mathrm{b}4\\ \mathrm{Sg}3\ 29.\mathrm{Sb}3\ \mathrm{Sf}5\ 30.\mathrm{Sa}1\ \mathrm{Sh}6\ 31.\mathrm{Kd}4\ \mathrm{Sg}8\ 32.\mathrm{c}3\ \mathrm{Sb}8\mathrm{+}\\ \end{array}$

Combination of Pronkin (s,s) and Ceriani-Frolkin (q,q) with black homebase. Judge's comment: This excellent problem demonstrates 2 black Ceriani-Frolkin Queens and 2 black Pronkin Knights, hence CF(q,q) & PR(q,q) in the Future Proof Game language. Such a mono-color combination CF(X,X) & PR(Y,Y), or CF(x,x) & PR(y,y), when performed by Black, is very appealing and difficult to construct. Each case where Y is not a Knight (clearly the toughest piece to fill the Pronkin theme) has been solved, and when Y is a Knight only the case CF(S,S) & PR(S,S) was previously known. Silvio's entry is filling an important gap – it only remains for CF(B,B) & PR(S,S) and CF(R,R) & PR(S,S) to be constructed, in order to complete the family. Move economy is perfect as Black is home-sided, but the economy regarding promotions and captures (2 visible promotions and 6 captures) is not perfect. However, it is very unclear how to get rid of those superfluous elements in such a complicated task. Generally speaking, I consider extra material as a flaw if, and only if, I feel it might be possible to show the same (strong) content without using that trick. Note that fully perfect economy (home-sided non-thematic side, no visible promotion and 4 captures – the theoretical minimum) has been reached twice inside the family - combinations CF(R,R) & PR(R,R) and CF(S,S) & PR(B,B) - also by Silvio, the specialist of this setting.

5 Silvio Baier 17351 Die Schwalbe 2/2018 289



 $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{PG~in} & \mathrm{C+} & (12{+}15) \\ 27.0 \ \mathrm{moves} \end{array}$

 $1.b4\ d5\ 2.b5\ Bg4\ 3.b6\ Sd7\ 4.b:a7\ b5\ 5.f4\ Sb6\ 6.f5\ Qd7\ 7.f6\ 0-0-0\ 8.a8=B\ d4$ $9.Bd5\ g5\ 10.Be6\ f:e6\ 11.f7\ Bg7\ 12.f8=S\ Bf6\ 13.Sg6\ h:g6\ 14.a4\ Rh3\ 15.a5\ Ra3$ $16.h4\ Sh6\ 17.h5\ Sf5\ 18.h6\ Bh5\ 19.h7\ g4\ 20.h8=S\ g3\ 21.Sf7\ Rh8\ 22.Sd6+\ e:d6$ $23.a6\ Qh7\ 24.a7\ Sg7\ 25.a8=B\ Kb8\ 26.Bd5\ Ra8\ 27.Bc4\ b:c4$

Probably the first setting of fourfold Ceriani-Frolkin and additional interchange of two pieces of the same type and color. The FPG notation is CF(B,B,S,S) & SI(r,r). White homebase and minimum number of captures. WCCT-10 theme.

6
Silvio Baier
Jorge-Lois-70-JT 2017
1. Honourable Mention



 $\begin{array}{cccc} {\rm PG~in} & {\rm C+} & (11{+}14) \\ {\rm 32.0~moves} \end{array}$

 $1.e4\ a6\ 2.Bb5\ a:b5\ 3.h4\ Ra6\ 4.h5\ Rf6\ 5.h6\ Sc6\ 6.h:g7\ h5\ 7.a4\ h4\ 8.a5\ h3\ 9.a6\ h2\ 10.a7\ Rh3\ 11.a8=S\ Sa7\ 12.Sb6\ c:b6\ 13.e5\ Qc7\ 14.e6\ Kd8\ 15.e:f7\ e5\ 16.g4\ Se7\ 17.g8=B\ Bh6\ 18.f8=S\ e4\ 19.Bc4\ e3\ 20.Bf1\ e2\ 21.Sg6\ e:f1=S\ 22.Se5\ Se3\ 23.Sc6+d:c6\ 24.g5\ Be6\ 25.g6\ Bb3\ 26.g7\ Sg6\ 27.g8=B\ Qg7\ 28.Bc4\ Sd5\ 29.Bf1\ Sc7\ 30.Se2\ Sa8\ 31.Rg1\ h1=R\ 32.Rg2\ R:f1+$

Judge's comment: This problem shows a well-known combination (Ceriani-Frolkin with two white knights and Pronkin with two white bishops). The new features are, that the two Pronkins are connected to only one original bishop = both on the same place, and that both bishops are captured afterwards. The last move must be Rg/h1:f1+.