

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP IN COMPOSING FOR INDIVIDUALS (WCCI) 2016-18

Section: Retros
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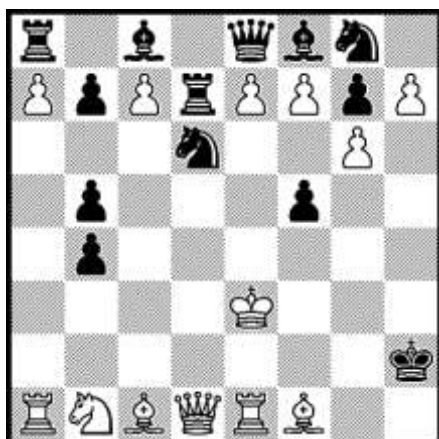
Per Olin

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6th FIDE World Cup in Composing 2018

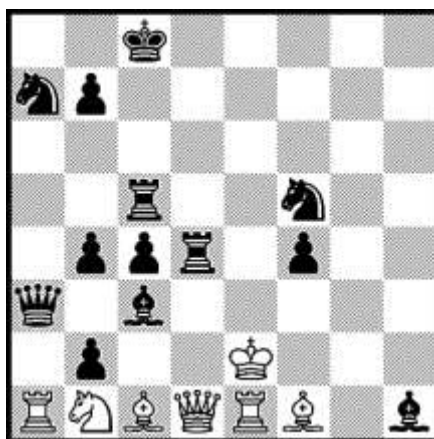
2nd Commendation

A



13 + 13

B



7 + 13

A->B 27.5

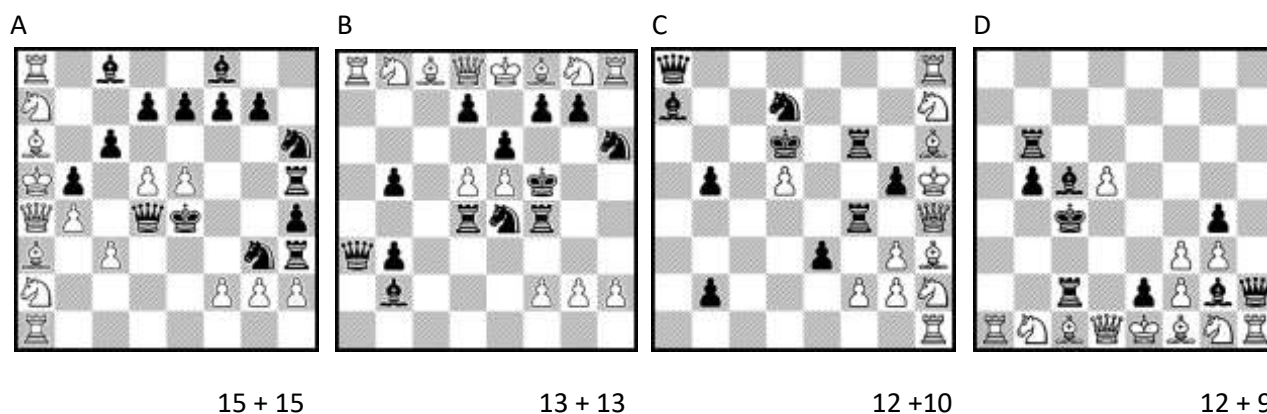
1.Bc4 bxc4 2.Ra6 Sb5 3.Rf6 gxf6 4.Kf2 Bg7 5.Re5 fxe5 6.Qd4 exd4 7.Sc3 dxc3 8.Bb2 cxb2 9.f8B Bc3
10.Bh6 Rd4 11.Bc1 f4 12.h8Q+ Bh3 13.Qh5 Sh6 14.Qd1 Bg2 15.c8B Bh1 16.Bh3 Rc8 17.a8R Rc5 18.Ra1
Qa8 19.e8R Qa3 20.Re1 Sa7 21.Ke2 Kg3 22.Bf1 Kg4 23.g7 Kf5 24.g8S Ke6 25.Sf6 Sf5 26.Se4 Kd7
27.Sd2 Kc8 28.Sb1

Six-fold Pronkin with thematic captures only. - (The first version of the problem was submitted to Springaren Summer competition 2017, closing date end of September 2017. The version was cooked by author and withdrawn from the competition by author in October 2017. The withdrawal was confirmed by the tourney director, but the incorrect entry still figures in the preliminary award published in Springaren December 2018).

Per Olin

5th FIDE World Cup in Composing 2017

2nd Commendation



Proof game in

- a) 22.0 moves from initial game array to A
- b) 15.5 moves from A to B
- c) 15.5 moves from B to C; Black begins
- d) 16.5 moves from C to D

Solution:

a) 1.d4 a5 2.Kd2 a4 3.Kc3 a3 4.Sxa3 Sa6 5.Sb5 Sc5 6.a3 Rxa3 7.Kb4 Rh3 8.Ra8 Se4 9.Sa7 Sg3 10.e4 c6
11.Ba6 b5 12.Se2 Qb6 13.Sc3 Kd8 14.Sa2 Kc7 15.c3 Kd6 16.e5+ Kd5 17.Qa4 Ke4 18.d5 Qd4+ 19.Ka5 h5
20.b4 h4 21.Ba3 Rh5 22.Ra1 Sh6

b) 1.Sxc8 c5 2.Kb6 cxb4+ 3.Kc7 b3 4.Sb4 e6 5.Sc6 Bb4 6.S8e7 Bxc3 7.Rh8 Bb2 8.Sg8 Kf5 9.Bf8 Qc5
10.Qxh4 Se4 11.Kd8 Rd3 12.Ke8 Rd4 13.Qd8 Rh4 14.Bc8 Rf4 15.Ra8 Qa3 16.Sb8

c) 1. - Sg3 2.hxg3 Sg4 3.Rh1 Kxe5 4.Qh4 g5 5.Bh6 Kd6 6.Sf6 e5 7.Kxf7 e4 8.Kg6 e3 9.Sh7 Rf6+
10.Kh5 Rdf4 11.Sxd7 Bd4 12.Se5 b2 13.Sf3 Se5 14.Bh3 Sd7 15.Rh8 Qa8 16.Sh2 Ba7

d) 1.Ra1 Rc4 2.Qd4 b1B 3.Kg4 Bf5+ 4.Kf3 Se5+ 5.Ke2 Rc2+ 6.Ke1 e2 7.Qd1 Kc5 8.Sf3 Kc4 9.Sg1 Sf3+
10.gxf3 Bc5 11.Bf1 Rb6 12.Sf6 Bh3 13.Se4 g4 14.Bc1 Bg2 15.Rh1 Qh8 16.Sc3 Qh2 17.Sb1

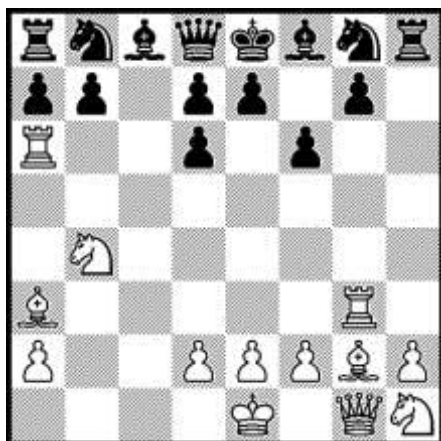
A theme earlier explored by several composers; here for the first time in multiple setting.

Per Olin

Die Schwalbe Heft 287 BAND XXXIII Oktober 2017, p. 298

Bemerkungen und Berichtigungen

(correction of problem published in Die Schwalbe June 2014)



13 + 15

Proof game 16.0 moves Chess960

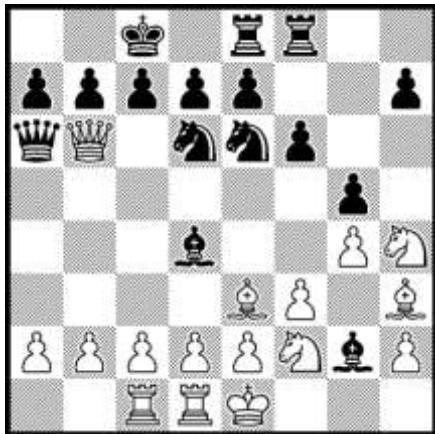
The solution consists of finding the Chess960 initial game array a-h (Chess960IGA) and the play leading to the diagram position.

The pawn structure and the placement Black's bishops show that in the Chess960IGA the bishops are on c- and f-files. A black rook can start on d8 or e8, become captured and replaced by the promoted h-pawn; this is too slow and therefore the black rooks start on a8 or b8 and g8 or h8. The solution centers around the question has on d6 been captured the white c-pawn, a white piece that has been replaced by a promoted piece or the promoted white g-pawn.

Tries: **1) The black h-pawn has promoted and moved to d6 to be captured by the white c-pawn.** If from Chess960IGA RSBQKBRS the play starts by e.g. 1.g4 h5 2.Rg3 hxc4 3.Rh3 g3 4.c4 g2 5.Sc3 g1Q 6.Sd5 Qg3 7.Rb1 Qc3 8.Qb3 Qxb2 9.Qg3 Qf6 10.c5 Qd6 11.cxd6 etc then Black stays within the stipulated 16 moves, but White needs 18 moves. **2) A white rook has been captured on d6 and the white g-pawn was promoted to rook.** Shortest sequence is then from Chess960IGA SRBKQBRS. In the play starting with 1.g4 f6 2.Rg3 Qf7 3.Rd3 Ke8 4.Rd6 cxd6 5.b3 Qxb3 6.g5 Sf7 7.g6 Sc7 8.gxh7 Sa6 9.h8R etc Black stays within the stipulated 16 moves, but White needs 19 moves.

Solution: **The promoted white g-pawn has been captured on d6** From Chess960IGA SRBKQBRS the play is 1.g4 f6 2.g5 Sf7 3.g6 Sh6 4.gxh7 Qg6 5.h8S Ke8 6.Sf7 Rh8 7.Sd6+ cxd6 8.Rg3 Sc7 9.Bg2 Sa6 10.Qg1 Qxc2+ 11.Ke1 Qxb2 12.Sc2 Qb6 13.Ba3 Qd8 14.Rb6 Ra8 15.Sb4 Sb8 16.Ra6 Sg8.

Three pairs of swapping places by black officers.



16 + 16

Proof game in 14.5 moves Chess960 C+ Jakobi

The solution consists of finding the Chess960 initial game array a-h (Chess960IGA) and the play leading to the diagram position.

Chess960IGA To get the white and black rooks to their positions in the diagram the parties must either castle or bring the kings to f2/f7 in order that the rooks in the initial position on the right side of white king and on the left side of black king are able to pass. Castling is here the faster way. The bishops start on e-, f-, g- or h-files. If the black queen makes two moves, then the queen starts somewhere on one of the four squares e8 - h8; from the corresponding squares e1 - h1 the white queen can reach b6 in one or two moves. Minimum of knight moves is used when the knights start on d- and e-files; three for white and two for black. This indicates that the rooks and kings are on a-, b- and c-files, knights on d- and e-files and queen and bishops on f-, g- and h-files. If this is the case, then a bishop must start on the g-file and the queens start on f1/f8 or h1/h8. Count of minimum moves by White with Q on f1 or h1 and counting castling as a king's move: K 3, Q 2, R 1+1 (assuming that wRc1 does not move would mean seven knight moves from a1 and b1), B 1+1, S 2+1, pawns 2, total 14. Minimum number of moves by Black: K 1, Q 2, R 1+1, B 2+1, S 1+1, pawns 2, total 12. This leaves 1+2 moves not accounted for. Black's total is counted with bBd4 starting on h8 and this means a wB starting on h1; this results in the use of one of the unaccounted moves to get the wB to h3. Further, bringing the bBg8 to g2 in two moves before f2-f3 has been done would prevent wBg1 from moving and thus also prevent the g-side castling by White. Once the black bishop is on g2 it in its turn prevents the castling; i.e. White must castle (=move f3 and bishop away from g1) before the bB comes to g2. The bB comes to g2 via h3 using the second of the three unaccounted moves. The third unaccounted move is used to replace the bBh3 with its white colleague, whereby bBh3 ends up on g2 via f1. The sought Chess960IGA is RKRSSQBB.

Play from Chess960IGA RKRSSQBB : 1.Sf3 g5 2.Sh4 Qh6 3.f3 Qa6 4.Qf2 Sd6 5.Qb6 Bd4 6.Be3 f6 7.Sf2 Be6 8.0-0 Bh3 9.Rfd1 Se6 10.Kf1 Rf8 11.Ke1 0-0-0 12.g4 Bf1 13.Bg2 Rde8 14.Bh3 Bg2 15.Rac1

All 16 officers move away from their unknown initial squares.

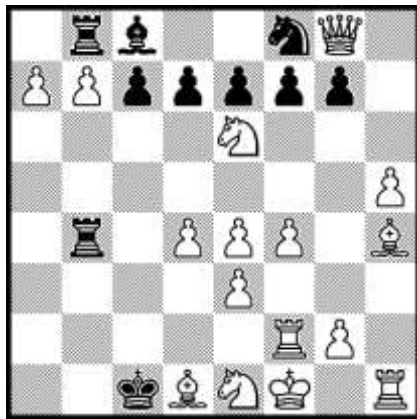
Per Olin

Springaren Winter Tourney 2015 - 2016

1st Prize

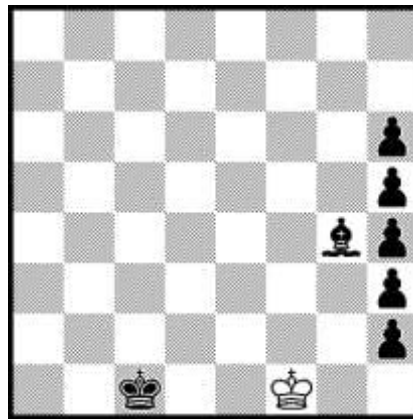
Award in Springaren Nr 143 September 2016

A



16 + 10

B



1 + 7

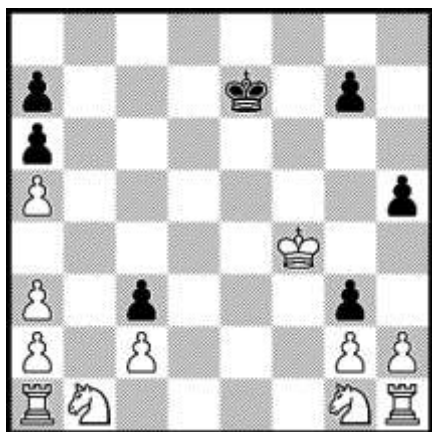
A->B 20.0

Solution: 1.h6 gxh6 2.Qg6 fxg6 3.Bh5 gxh5 4.f5 Sg6 5.f6 exf6 6.Sg5 fxg5 7.e5 gxh4
8.e6 dxe6 9.Rf5 exf5 10.g4 fxg4 11.Rh3 gxh3 12.a8R Bg4 13.Ra3 Rc8 14.bxc8S Se5
15.Sd6 cxd6 16.dxe5 Rf4+ 17.exf4 dxe5 18.Rg3 exf4 19.Sf3 fxg3 20.Sh2 gxh2

The tourney was for 'all kinds of problems with active sacrifices by White and/or Black'. Transferring five pawns to an edge file has been mentioned e.g. in Hashimoto: 64 Proof Games, p.103. Adding a black pawn on h7 would increase the visual contrast, but would be uneconomical.

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Die Schwalbe HEFT 291 BAND XXXIII Juni 2018, p. 495



11 + 7

Retract an Allumwandlung in 4.0 moves

Retraction of promotions to any of the white pieces seen on the first rank in the diagram is too slow. As both parties have six pawns in the diagram position the sought Allumwandlung has been performed by two white and two black pawns. The promoted pieces have, as they are not seen in the diagram position, later been captured. The retractions must according to the stipulation include four different promotions. Therefore, retracting a capture of a promoted piece at first instant, does not mean that the promotion could have been to any piece.

Try: 1.b4xQc3 Qc8xSc3 2.Sd1-c3 (there is no white piece that can be uncaptured on c3 as, with the black pawn retracted to b4, the three missing white pieces have been captured by bxa, cxb and fxg) c7-c8=Q 3.e2xTd1=S Rd8xBd1 4. d2-d1=B d7-d8=R. In the position that has emerged after the retractions, White has made eight captures with his pawns. This is not possible as there have been only seven black pieces available for captures; the position is illegal. From the diagram position there are eight different combinations of four promotions which can be retracted to reach the end position of the try: c8Q/R, d8R, d1Q/R/B/S and exd1S ($2 \times 1 \times 4 \times 1 = 8$). Only the given try has the stipulated four different promotions.

Solution: 1.g6xQh5 Qh8xBh5 2.Bd1-h5 (there is no white piece that can be uncaptured on h5 as, with the pawn retracted to g6, the three missing white pieces have been captured by bxa, fxg and hxg) h7-h8=Q 3.e2xRd1=B Rd8xSd1 4. d2-d1=S d7-d8=R. In the retracted position, White has captured seven times with pawns. The position is legal as there are seven black pieces missing; this also excludes the last retraction by White to be an uncapture by c7xd8R. From the diagram position there are 16 different combinations of four promotions which can be retracted to reach the end position of the solution in eight halfmoves: d8R, h8Q/R, d1Q/R/B/S and exd1Q/B ($1 \times 2 \times 4 \times 2 = 16$). Only the given solution has the stipulated four different promotions.

The stipulation apparently for the first time calls for the retraction of an Allumwandlung. The solution is accompanied by a thematic try.