## Award Champagne Tourney Fujairah 2022

## Judge Michel Caillaud

Great thanks to the director Eric Pichouron who received the entries and submitted them to me in anonymous form, in a first step without solutions and comments.

The announcement is reproduced at the end of the document.
The tourney was in memory of the great finnish composer Unto Heinonen (25-12-1946, 17-09-2022). AUW is featured in many of his problems.

## Section A

21 entries; 19 participants from 14 countries
4 entries were cooked (A2,A6,A14,A20).
List of participants :
Kevin Begley (U.S.A.) - A4
Arnold Beine (Germany) - A19
Allan Bell (Ireland) - A2
Dirk Borst (Netherlands) - A11
Andrew Buchanan (Singapore) - A7,A9*
Anirudh Daga (India) (14 years old!!) - A9*,A21
Ivan Denkovski (Macedonia) - A8
Christoph Fieberg (Germany) - A10
Joachim Hambros (Austria) - A5
Eric Huber (Romania) - A15,A16
Jorge Lois (Argentina) - A18*
Velmurugan Nallusamy (India) - A1
Per Olin (Finland) - A20
Kostas Prentos (U.S.A.) - A12,A13
Roberto Osorio (Argentina) - A18*
Paul Raican (Romania) - A6
Viktor Sizonenko (Ukraine) - A14
Pierre Tritten (France) - A3
Igor Vereshchagin (Russia) - A17
I was surprised and delighted by the high number of entries (less delighted by the extra work needed to test the C? ones...). I found the level so good that I included all the non cooked problems in the award (except A7 cancelled by the composer and A15, A16 with the same conditions than A19) and there is no Commendation.
I share most of the views expressed by Andrey Frolkin in his November chronicle in The Problemist. The problems with different contents and conditions are hardly comparable.
The "game" is anyway to rank them and the subjectivity of the judge allows to do it...
The recent intensive use of "helpful" (as Andrey names them) fairy conditions produced on me a kind of saturation, so that my wonder before such works is now lessened...
$1^{\circ}$ Prize : A17-Igor VERESHCHAGIN
dedicated to Rustam UBAIDULLAEV

rsbQk1sr/pp1p1pp1/8/8/8/8/1P2PP1P/ RsBQKBSr

SPG 10,5
$(11+13) \mathrm{C}+$
1.d4 h5 2.d5 h4 3.d6 h3 $4 . d \times$ é $7 \mathrm{~h} \times \mathrm{g} 2$
5.é $\times$ Ff8 $=\mathrm{F} \mathrm{g} \times \mathrm{Th} 1=\mathrm{T} 6 . \mathrm{Fb} 4$ !! ç5 $7 . c ̧ 4$ ç $\times$ b4 $8 . c ̧ 5$ b3 9.ç6 b $\times$ a2 10.ç7 $\mathrm{a} \times \mathrm{Cb} 1=\mathrm{C} 11$.ç $\times \mathrm{Dd} 8=\mathrm{D}+$

A strike of brillancy was sufficient to place this problem before other problems with (presumably) more technical work.
A question is what a judge should do faced with problems such as the famous PG4.0 by Tibor Orban : to commend them or to push them forward?
As the composers of $6^{\text {th }}$ Prize, the composer aimed for the shortest number of moves to show an AUW in an orthodox proofgame, thus saving a half-move from the pioneer example by Matti Myllyniemi.
The critics will frown before the formal defects : promoted pieces on the board and King in check. The composer could easily avoid some of them by playing 11.ç $\times \mathrm{b} 8=\mathrm{D}$ but that would be nonsense : just look at the diagram!
Forgetting the stipulation, one could set a logical puzzle from the diagram : what is missing? A white Bishop on f 8 of course! Bold and memorable.
1.d4 é5 2.Ff4 é $\times$ f4 3.d5 f3 $4 . \mathrm{d} 6 \mathrm{f} \times \mathrm{g} 25 . \mathrm{d} \times$ ç7 d5
6.é4 d4 7.é5 d3 8.é6 d×ç2 9.é7 ç1=F 10.é $\times$ f8 $=$ C Ré7 11.ç $\times \mathrm{d} 8=\mathrm{T} \mathrm{g} \times \mathrm{f} 1=\mathrm{D}+$


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { rsbR1Ssr/pp2kppp/8/8/8/8/PP3P1P/ } \\
& \text { RSbQKqSR } \\
& \text { SPG 11,0 }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Annex A17+A9 -Matti MYLLYNIEMI $3^{\circ}$ Prize, Die Schwalbe 1965 (correction Die Schwalbe 1983)

$2^{\circ}$ Prize : A5-Joachim HAMBROS

rsbqk1r1/ppp1p3/3Q3s/3PS3/2B5/ 1pb1P3/PPP1K3/RSB4R SPG 20,5 $(13+13) \mathrm{C}+$
1.f4 h5 2.f5 h4 3.f6 h3 4.f $\times \mathrm{g} 7 \mathrm{~h} \times \mathrm{g} 25 . \mathrm{h} 4 \mathrm{f} 5$ 6.h5 f4 7.h6 f3 8.h7 Ch6 9.g8=F Fg7 10.Fb3 Tg8 11.h8 = D Fç3 12.Dd4 d5 13.Dç4 d×ç4 14.é4 ç $\times$ b3 15.Fç4 f2 + 16.Ré2 f1 = C 17.Cf3 Cé3 18.d×é3 g1 = T 19.Dd6 Td1 20.Cé5 Td5 21.é×d5

The composer aimed for the shortest CerianiFrolkin AUW. The record belongs to a quite recent problem by Silvio Baier, but this result is anyway a remarkable proofgame with a short Ceriani-Frolkin AUW featuring only 2 Pawn captures apparent on the diagram.
1.h4 é5 2.h5 é4 3.h6 é3 $4 . \mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{g} 7 \mathrm{~h} 55 . \mathrm{g} \times \mathrm{f} 8=\mathrm{F}$ h4 6.Fç5 Th5 7.Fb6 a $\times$ b6 8.Th3 Ta4 9.Tg3 Tb4 10.a4 h3 11.a5 h2 12.a6 h1 =C $13 . a 7 \mathrm{C} \times \mathrm{f} 214 . \mathrm{a} 8=\mathrm{D}$ $\mathrm{Cd} 3+15$.é $\times \mathrm{d} 3$ é2 16.Rf2 é1 $=\mathrm{T}$ 17.Da4 Téé4 18.Dç6 Téç4 19. $\mathrm{d} \times$ ç $4 \mathrm{~d} \times$ ç6

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1sbqk1s1/1pp2p2/1pp5/7r/1rP5/6R1/
1PPP1KP1/RSBQ1BS1
    SPG 19,0
    (13+12) C+
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$3^{\circ}$ Prize : A12-Kostas PRENTOS

rs1q1br1/pPp2k1P/8/5b2/6S1/2P5/ pP1P2KP/RSB1SR2

SPG 11,5
$(13+10)$
Masand

## Annex A12.1 - Éric PICHOURON $1^{\circ}$ Prize, Tournoi de Noël, France-Echecs 2004-05


rsbqkbs1/pPp3p1/8/5p1p/3P4/8/ PPP1PPPP/RSBQKBSR SPG 8,0
$(17+12) C+$
Masand
1.ç3 Cf6 2.Db3 Tg8 3.D $\times f 7+\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{f} 74 . \mathrm{e} 8=\mathrm{F}+$ D $\times$ é $85 . \mathrm{d} 8=\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{D} \times \mathrm{d} 86$.Th8 Ff5 $7 . \mathrm{g} 8=\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{T} \times \mathrm{g} 8$ 8. $\mathrm{Cg} 4 \mathrm{~g} \times \mathrm{f} 1=\mathrm{T}+9 . \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{f} 1 \mathrm{Cf} 310 . \mathrm{Rg} 2 \mathrm{f} 1=\mathrm{F}+$ $11 . \mathrm{T} \times \mathrm{f} 1$ é $1=\mathrm{C}+12 . \mathrm{C} \times$ é 1

The tricks to produce Schnoebelen promotions with the Masand condition are known (I could solve the problem rather easily, spotting the characteristic wPb7 also present in the pionner example by Eric Pichouron), but the composer uses them intensively to produce an impressive number of 6 of them (AUW +2 ) in a reduced number of moves!
A breathtaking result.
With the same introductive play, the composer also produced the shortest AUW Schnobelen by one side (see Special Prize). Well, arguably the shortest (see $4^{\text {th }}$ Prize).

> Annex A12.2 - Michel CAILLAUD, Éric PICHOURON, Éric HUBER dédié à Pascal SLECHTEN $1^{\circ}$ HM Problemesis 2005

rsb1kbsr/ppp1pppp/8/8/p4B2/6RS/ 1P2K2P/3S1RQ1 SPG 10,5

Masand
1.a4 d5 2.Ta3 d4 3.Tg3 d3 4.Cç3 d×ç2 5.d4 $\mathrm{D} \times \mathrm{d} 46$.Ff4 ç $\times \mathrm{d} 1=\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{PNa} 4, \mathrm{DBd} 4, \mathrm{PNé} 2)+$ $7 . \mathrm{C} \times \mathrm{d} 1$ é $\times \mathrm{f} 1=\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{PNf} 2, \mathrm{CNg} 1)+8 . \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{f} 1 \mathrm{Ch} 3$ 9.Ré2 $\mathrm{f} 1=\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{PNg} 2)+10 . \mathrm{T} \times \mathrm{f} 1 \mathrm{~g} 1=\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{CBh} 3)+$ 11. $\mathrm{D} \times \mathrm{g} 1$
$4^{\circ}$ Prize : A3 -- Pierre TRITTEN


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K1bqkr2/p2pp3/s6s/8/4P3/S7/
PPP2PPP/8
    SPG 8,5
        Anticircé couscous + Breton
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## $5^{\circ}$ Prize : A10 -- Christoph FIEBERG



3R1bQ1/p1ksp1p1/B1rS4/q4b2/1b6/ 2B2SrB/3S1K2/1sRqrQR1

SPG 33,0 (12+14) C+
1.é4 h5 2 .Fa6 $\mathrm{b} \times \mathrm{a} 6(\mathrm{f} 1=\mathrm{F} ; \times \mathrm{Ff} 8$ )
3.D $\times$ h $5(\mathrm{Dh} 7 ; \times \mathrm{d} 2$ ) Ca6
4.Fh6 g $\times$ h6 (ç1 $=$ C; $\times$ Ff1) $5 . \mathrm{Ca} 3$ Ch6
6.T×ç1(Tb8; $\times \mathrm{Cg} 1) \mathrm{Tf} 8$
7.Tb6 ç $\times$ b6(a1 = D; $\times$ Ta8) 8.Dg6
$\mathrm{f} \times \mathrm{g} 6(\mathrm{~d} 1=\mathrm{T} ; \times \mathrm{Da} 1) 9 . \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{d} 1(\mathrm{Ra} 8 ; \times \mathrm{Th} 1)$
I was pleased with the imaginative association of fairy conditions. Such moves as $4^{\text {th }}$ and $8^{\text {th }}$ black moves make my joy. Vlaicu Crisan and Eric Huber don't agree to see Schnoebelen theme there; anyway promoted pieces are disappearing without moving. A witty AUW (pseudo?)Schnoebelen.
1.a4 ç5 2.a5 ç4 3.a6 ç3 $4 . \mathrm{a} \times \mathrm{b} 7 \mathrm{ç} \times \mathrm{b} 25 . c ̧ 4 \mathrm{~h} 56 . \mathrm{ç} 5$ h4 7.ç6 h3 8.ç7 h×g2 9.h4 Th6 10.h5 Tç6 11.h6 f5 $12 . \mathrm{h} 7 \mathrm{f} 413 . \mathrm{h} 8=\mathrm{C}$ f3 14.Cf7 f×é2 15.f4 d5 16.f5 d4 17.f6 Ff5 18.ç8=F Cd7 19.b8=T Da5 20.Cd6 + Rd8 21.Fa6+ Rç7 22.Td8 Tb8 23.f7 Tb3 24.f $\times \mathrm{g} 8=\mathrm{D}$ Tg3 25.Cf3 g1=F 26.Fh3 Fé3 27.Tg1 F $\times$ d2 + 28.Rf2 Fb4 29.Fd2 d3 30.Fç3 d2 31.Df1 d1 =D 32.Cbd2 é1 $=$ T 33.Tç1 b1 $=\mathrm{C}$

The reference work for white+black AUW in a proofgame is the masterpiece by Thierry Le Gleuher where black AUW is CerianiFrolkin. Anyway, this is a very strong technical achievement. Quite impressive is that the AUWs are separated in time : first the white one, then the black one.

## Annex A10 - Thierry LE GLEUHER $1^{\circ}$ Prize Probleemblad 2001



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\begin{aligned}
& \text { SBb2qQr/1ppps1k1/1rQ1B2b/8/1R6/ } \\
& \text { 1PK2S2/1P5R/1SR3B1 } \\
& \text { SPG 34,5 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$6^{\circ}$ Prize : A9 - Andrew BUCHANAN, Anirudh DAGA

rsSqkbQR/p1pppp2/7s/8/8/8/P2PPPP1/ RSBbKBr1

SPG 11,0
$(13+13) C+$
1.a4 h5 2.a5 h4 3.Ta4 h3 4.Tb4 h×g2 5.h4 f5 6.h5 f4 7.h6 f3 8.h7 f×é2 9.f4 g5 10.f5 Fh6 11.f6 Rf8 12.f7 Rg7 13.f8=T g4 14.Tf2 g3 15.Cf3 $\mathrm{g} 1=\mathrm{D}$ 16.Tfh2 Dé3 17.Fh3 Db3 18.ç $\times \mathrm{b} 3 \mathrm{~g} 2$ 19.Dç2 g1 = F 20.Dç6 Fb6 21.d4 é5 22.Fé3 é4 23.Rd2 é1 = C 24.Rç3 Cd3 25.Tç1 Cç5 26.Fg1 é3 $27 . \mathrm{d} \times$ ç5 é $228 . c ̧ \times \mathrm{b} 6$ é1 $=$ T $29 . \mathrm{b} \times \mathrm{a} 7$ Té 8 $30 . a \times b 8=\mathrm{F}$ Ta6 31.Fé6 Tb6 32.a6 Cé7 33.a7 Tég8 34.a8=C Df8 $35 . \mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{g} 8=\mathrm{D}+$
1.h4 b5 2.h5 b4 3.h6 b3 $4 . \mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{g} 7 \mathrm{~b} \times$ ç2 5.b4 h5 6.b5 h4 7.b6 h3 8.b7 h2 9.b $\times$ ç $8=\mathrm{Ch} \times \mathrm{g} 1=\mathrm{T}$ $10 . \mathrm{T} \times \mathrm{h} 8 \mathrm{Ch} 611 . \mathrm{g} 8=\mathrm{D} \mathrm{ç} \times \mathrm{d} 1=\mathrm{F}$

The composers aimed for the shortest proofgame with AUW, that can be done with $10 \ldots . . c ̧ \times \mathrm{d} 1=\mathrm{F} 11 . \mathrm{g} \times \mathrm{f} 8=\mathrm{D}+$, with a checking last move. A setting with single box material on the board and no King in check, "well behaved" compared to the "wild" $1^{\text {st }}$ Prize.

Special Prize : A13-Kostas PRENTOS

rs1q1Bb1/pPpS4/6k1/8/8/2P5/ pP1PPPpP/RSB1KBSR
a) SPG 9,0
$(16+9) \mathrm{C}+$
Masand
1.ç3 Cf6 2.Db3 Tg8 3.D×f7+
$\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{f} 74 . \mathrm{é} 8=\mathrm{F}+\mathrm{D} \times$ é $85 . \mathrm{d} 8=\mathrm{C}+$
$\mathrm{D} \times \mathrm{d} 8$ 6.Th8 Fé6 7.g8=D+
$\mathrm{T} \times \mathrm{g} 8$ 8.Cd7 $\operatorname{Rg} 6$ 9.h $\times \mathrm{g} 8=\mathrm{T}+$ F $\times \mathrm{g} 8$
White AUW Schnoebelen!

r4Bb1/pPps4/s5k1/6q1/4Kb2/ S1P5/pP5P/3RsR2
b) SPG 8.0 from position a) $9+11) \mathrm{C}+$
Masand

1. Ca3 $\mathrm{g} \times \mathrm{f} 1=\mathrm{T}+2 . \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{f} 1 \mathrm{Cf} 3$
$3 . \operatorname{Rg} 2 \mathrm{f} 1=\mathrm{F}+4 . \mathrm{T} \times \mathrm{f} 1$ é1 $=\mathrm{C}+$ 5.C×é1 Dg5 + 6.Rf3 d1=D+
7.Ré4 Ff4 8.T×d1 Ca6

Black AUW Schnoebelen!


4rbb1/P7/Ss4k1/6q1/5b2/1K5/ 3r3P/4sr2
c) SPG 6.5 from position b)
$(5+10) \mathrm{C}+$
Masand
$1 . \mathrm{b} 8=\mathrm{D}$ a1 $=\mathrm{F} 2 . \mathrm{Db} 6+\mathrm{C} \times \mathrm{b} 6$
$3 . c ̧ 8=\mathrm{T}$ b1 $=\mathrm{C} 4$.Té8 Cd2+
5. $\mathrm{T} \times \mathrm{d} 2 \mathrm{~T} \times$ é $8+6 . \mathrm{Rd} 4 \mathrm{~F} \times c ̧ 3+$ $7 . \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{ç} 3$
Bicolored AUW Prentos!

A record of 3 AUW.
$\mathrm{a}=>\mathrm{b}$ proofgame is another "helpful" mean to produce technical achievements.
If I am appreciative of the composer's skilfulness, my heart goes rather to "integral" problems as $3^{\text {rd }}$ Prize or $5^{\text {th }}$ Prize...

## $1^{\circ}$ HM : A18 - Jorge J. LOIS,

 Roberto OSORIO

4s3/1pps4/1q1k2r1/p4b2/8/P3b1p1/ rPPP3p/RSBQKBSR
SPG 26,5
$(12+13) C+$
1.h4 a5 2.h5 Ta6 3.h6 Tg6 4.h×g7 h5 5.f4 h4 6.f5 h3 7.f6 h2 8.f×é7 f5 9.a3 Cf6 10.g8=F Fh6 11.Fa2 d5 12.é4 Dd6 13.é5 Rd7 14.é8=C Db6 15.Cd6 Fé3 16.Cç4 d×ç4 17.é6+ Rd6 18.é7 f4 19.é8=D Ff5 20.D $\times$ h8 Cé8 21.Dç3 Cd7 22.Db3 ç×b3 23.Cç3 b×a2 24.Tb1 a1=T $25 . \mathrm{g} 3 \mathrm{Ta} 2$ 26.Ta1 f×g3 27.Cb1

The 3 Ceriani-Frolkin pieces are captured by the same piece (Champagne 2021!). An excellent proofgame; however the $4^{\text {th }}$ promotion, a Phenix Rook, being an obtrusive Rook detracts a little.

## $2^{\circ}$ HM : A4 - Kevin BEGLEY


rnbqkbnr/3pp1p1/BP2P2P/1Q3PB1/8/ 3N1P2/RPPN3P/2K4R
SPG 12,5
$(16+11)$
Circé antipode

## $3^{\circ} \mathrm{HM}$ : A8 - Ivan DENKOVSKI



1sbqk2Q/3r1p2/1pB1p3/1pr3B1/1p6/ b2RKS1s/PPPSPP1P/7R
SPG 22,5
$(14+13) C+$
1.é4 h5 2. $\mathrm{D} \times \mathrm{h} 5(\mathrm{~d} 1=\mathrm{F})$ a6 $3 . \mathrm{F} \times \mathrm{a} 6($ é 2$) \mathrm{b} 5$
$4 . \mathrm{D} \times \mathrm{b} 5(\mathrm{f} 1=\mathrm{C}) \mathrm{C} \times \mathrm{d} 2(\mathrm{~h} 6) 5 . \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{d} 2$ é1 $=\mathrm{T} 6 . \mathrm{Cf} 3$
$\mathrm{F} \times \mathrm{f} 3(\mathrm{Cb} 7) 7 . \mathrm{g} \times \mathrm{f} 3 \mathrm{ç} 58 . \mathrm{C} \times \mathrm{ç} 5(\mathrm{~g} 1=\mathrm{D}) \mathrm{T} \times$ ç1 (Fg5) 9.Cd3 D $\times \mathrm{f} 2(\mathrm{~b} 6)+10 . \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{ç} 1 \mathrm{Dd} 2+11 . \mathrm{C} \times \mathrm{d} 2 \mathrm{f} 5$
$12 . e ́ \times f 5(\mathrm{~b} 1=\mathrm{F}) \mathrm{F} \times \mathrm{a} 2$ (é6) $13 . \mathrm{T} \times \mathrm{a} 2$
A neat demonstration of Circé Antipode. I wondered why the composer extended the game to an AUW +1 (by comparison the extension in $3^{\text {rd }}$ Prize is done more fluently).
Of course technically more demanding. I understood only when reading author's comment (not a very good thing...) : the goal is to show an AUW Prentos and the first promoted Bishop is not a Prentos.
1.d4 é6 2.d5 Fa3 3.d6 Cé7 4.d $\times$ é7 Tf8 $5 . e ́ \times f 8=\mathrm{F}$ a5 6.Fb4 a $\times \mathrm{b} 47 . \mathrm{g} 4 \mathrm{Ta} 58 . \mathrm{g} 5 \mathrm{Tç} 59 . \mathrm{g} 6 \mathrm{~b} 5$
$10 . \mathrm{g} \times \mathrm{h} 7 \mathrm{~g} 5$ 11.Dd6 g4 12.Db6 d5 13.Fg5 d4 14.Rd2 d3 15.Ré3 d2 16.Fg2 d1=T 17.Fç6 + Td7 18.Cf3 g3 19.Td1 g2 20.Td3 g1=C 21.Cbd2 Ch3 22.Th1 ç $\times$ b6 23.h $8=\mathrm{D} \ddagger$

A good classical proofgamme with bicolored AUW. The 2 original black pieces that will be "Phenixed" are actively sacrificed to the white Pawn which promotes to a Ceriani-Frolkin Bishop. This links 3 elements, and a mating Phenix Queen completes the AUW.
$4^{\circ} \mathrm{HM}$ : A11 - Dirk BORST


4sk1b/ppq5/b3pp2/3rp2r/8/8/ PPP1PPPP/RSBQKBSR SPG 20,5
$(15+12)$
Andernach

## Annex A11 - Dirk BORST Prize feenschach 1997-98



2r5/pp2bp2/2s1p1s1/4kq2/2r3b1/8/ PPPPPPPP/RSBQKBSR SPG 21,0 $(16+12)$
1.d4 Cç6 2.Dd3 Cé5 3.Dg6 h $\times$ g6(B) $4 . d \times$ é $5(\mathrm{~N})$ Th5 5.Fh6 $\mathrm{g} \times \mathrm{h} 6$ (B) $6 . \mathrm{g} 7 \mathrm{Cf} 67 . \mathrm{g} 8=\mathrm{C} \mathrm{Fg} 78 . \mathrm{h} 7$ Rf8 9.h8=T Cé8 10.Th6 Fh8 11.Td6 é6 12.Cé7 ç $\times \mathrm{d} 6$ (B) 13.Cç6 d $\times$ ç6(B) 14.ç7 Fd7 15.ç8 $=\mathrm{D}$ Fb5 16.d7 Dç7 17.d8 =F Fa6 18.Fg5 f6 19.Dd7 Td8 20.Dd1 Td5 21.Fç1

Promotions with the Andernach condition are explored since long. The 2 Pronkin pieces may be a nuance, but in comparison with the masterpiece by Dirk, the white homebase is not complete and there is the technical capture of a black Knight (with doubled black Pawns).
1.d4 ç5 2.d5 ç4 3.d6 ç3 4.Dd5 Da5 5.Dç6 $\mathrm{d} \times$ ç $6(\mathrm{~B}) 6 . c ̧ 7 \mathrm{Fg} 47 . c ̧ 8=\mathrm{C}$ é6 8.Cé7 Df5 9.Cg6 h×g6(B) $10 . \mathrm{d} 7+$ Ré7
$11 . \mathrm{d} 8=\mathrm{F}+\mathrm{Rd} 6$ 12.Fdg5 Cé7
13.Fh6 $\mathbf{g} \times \mathrm{h} 6$ (B) $14 . \mathrm{g} 7$ Cg6 15.g8=D Fé7
16.Dd8+ Ré5 17.Dd1 Tç8
18.h7 Tç4 19.h8=T Cç6 20.Td8 Tç8 21.Td2 ç $\times \mathrm{d} 2$ (B)

## $5^{\circ} \mathrm{HM}$ : A1 - Velmurugan NALLUSAMY


r7/k1p1s1pp/b1pp4/p1s5/3r4/2Pq3S/ 2P2PP1/RSBQKBb1
SPG 21,5
$(11+14) \mathrm{C}+$
1.a4 Ca6 2.a5 Cç5 $3 . \mathrm{a6}$ f5 $4 . \mathrm{a} \times \mathrm{b} 7$ a5 5.b8 $=$ C Fa6 6.Cç6 d×ç6 7.b4 Dd3 8.b5 0-0-0 9.b6 Rb8 10.b7 Ra7 11.b8=T Td5 12.Td8 f4 13.Td6 é $\times \mathrm{d} 6$ 14.é4 Fé7 15.é5 Ff6 16.é6 Fç3 17.é7 Td4 18.é8=D Cé7 19.Dg6 Ta8 20.Dg3 $\mathrm{f} \times \mathrm{g} 3$ 21.Ch3 $\mathrm{g} \times \mathrm{h} 2$ 22.Tg1 $\mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{g} 1=\mathrm{F} 23 . \mathrm{d} \times$ ç 3

A good proofgame with several nice points, somewhat unconnected.
1.d4 d6 2.Fg5 Fh3 3.F×é7 F×g2(+h3) 4. $\mathrm{F} \times \mathrm{d} 6(+$ é 7$) \mathrm{F} \times \mathrm{f} 1(+\mathrm{g} 2) 5$. é $^{\times d} 8=\mathrm{Cg} \times \mathrm{h} 1=\mathrm{T}$ 6.C $\times \mathrm{f} 7 \mathrm{~T} \times \mathrm{h} 27 . \mathrm{C} \times \mathrm{h} 8(+\mathrm{f} 7)+\mathrm{Rd} 88 . \mathrm{f} \times \mathrm{g} 8=\mathrm{F}$ $\mathrm{Tg} 2(+\mathrm{h} 2) 9 . \mathrm{F} \times \mathrm{h} 7 \mathrm{~h} \times \mathrm{g} 1=\mathrm{D}$

Thinking of it, the Sentinels condition can rather naturally produce multiple promotions ideas. Surprisingly, the composer is the first one to show an illustration of this (there exist examples with only 1 or 2 promotions). Well done!

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rs1k1b1S/ppp3pB/3B4/8/3P4/7p/
PPP1PPr1/RS1QKbq1
    SPG 9,0 (13+12) C+
        Sentinels
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Special HM : A19-Arnold BEINE


B1bskRSQ/2p1p1bp/8/8/8/8/P1PPP3/ 2BsKrSq
SPG 7,0 (11+10) C+
Make \& Take + An-nan
1.g2-g6×h8 =D g7-c3×d1 $=$ C $2 . \mathrm{h} 2-\mathrm{g} 4 \times \mathrm{g} 8=\mathrm{C}+$ Fg7 3.f2-d $4 \times \mathrm{g} 7 \mathrm{a} 7-\mathrm{f} 2 \times \mathrm{f} 1=\mathrm{T} 4 . \mathrm{b} 2-\mathrm{b} 6 \times \mathrm{a} 8=\mathrm{F}$ $\mathrm{b} 7-\mathrm{b} 3 \times \mathrm{a} 1=\mathrm{F} 5 . \mathrm{g} 7-\mathrm{g} 6 \times \mathrm{f} 7+\mathrm{Fg} 76 . \mathrm{f} 8=\mathrm{T}$ d7d5 $\times$ h1 $=$ D $7 . C-b 7 \times$ d8 C-c6×d8

A double AUW, white and black, in only 6,0 moves (the $7^{\text {th }}$ move is added to produce a single box diagram)! The "helpful" combination of conditions has already been used many times by the composer...

## Section B

9 entries; 10 participants from 7 countries.
List of participants :
Bojan Basic (Serbia) - B1
Andrew Buchanan (Singapore) - B4*
Vlaicu Crisan (Romania) - B2,B7*
Anirudh Daga (India) (14 years old!) - B4*
Alexandr Feoktistov (Russia) - B8*,B9*
Eric Huber (Romania) - B7*
Velmurugan Nalusamy (India) - B3
Andreas Thoma (Germany) - B6*
Igor Vereshchagin (Russia) - B8*, B9*
Klaus Wenda (Austria) - B5,B6*

## $1^{\circ}$ Prize : B2 - Vlaicu CRISAN



8/k7/P1K1s3/8/8/8/3p4/6SR
-2 \& $s \neq 1$ Proca-Retractor $(4+3)$
$-1 . \mathrm{b} 7 \times \mathrm{Cç} 8=\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{Th} 1,-\mathrm{FNh} 1) \mathrm{h} 2-\mathrm{h} 1=\mathrm{F}+-2 . \mathrm{Rd} 7-\mathrm{ç} 6$
$\& 1 . \mathrm{b} 8=\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{g} 1=\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{Cb} 8,-\mathrm{Db} 8) \ddagger$
Short, economical, witty!
As a solver, I was mystified (even knowing the theme!); the move Kd7-ç6 looks unprobable as the King is unlikely to be mated on this square (but é8 is controled by black King with $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{a} 6(\mathrm{Ke} 8)!$ ).

## $2^{\circ}$ Prize : B5-Klaus WENDA



3Q1B1R/3Ppsp1/8/8/6sb/qr4pk/6p1/4K2r
-5 \& $\ddagger 1$ Proca-Retractor
Anticircé
$3^{\circ}$ Prize : B4 - Andrew BUCHANAN, Anirudh DAGA An Unto Widmend (AUW)


4K2R/6k1/8/8/8/8/8/1s1R4
-1 \& HDP 1.0 Help-Retractor (3+2) C+
$-1 . \mathrm{Rç} 1 \times \mathrm{Pb} 2$ (Ré1)! $\mathrm{Tb} 8-\mathrm{b} 3+(\mathrm{b} \times$ ç1 $=\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{Dd} 8), \mathrm{T}($ Th8),F(Ff8),C(Cb8)??) -2.Dç8-d8 Cd8-f7+ -3.f7$\mathrm{f} 8=\mathrm{Fb} 3-\mathrm{b} 2+-4 . \mathrm{h} 7-\mathrm{h} 8=\mathrm{T}$ Th2-h1 $+-5 . \mathrm{ç}-\mathrm{ç} 8=\mathrm{D}$ $\& 1 . c ̧ \times b 8=\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{Cg} 1) \ddagger$
$-1 . R a 1 \times \operatorname{Pb} 2(R e ́ 1) ? ~-4 . . . D c ̧ 1-a 3+!$
$-4 . \mathrm{T} \sim-\mathrm{h} 8$ ? h2-h1=T+!
Good classical Anticircé Proca play with white AUW and virtual black AUW by uncaptured Pawn b2.
Comparatively to $1^{\text {st }}$ Prize, some pieces in the diagram are chosen to meet the theme (otherwise Queen d8 could be a Rook...).

HDP $=$ Help Dead Position.
Invented by Per Olin, in 2015. Similar to any help play : the players co-operate for White to deliver the final (living) move and realize the aim.
$-1 . \mathrm{h} 7-\mathrm{h} 8=\mathrm{T}$ ç $2 \times \mathrm{Fb} 1=\mathrm{C} \& 1 . \mathrm{ç} \times \mathrm{d} 1=\mathrm{F} \mathrm{h} 8=\mathrm{D}+$ Dead Position as after 2. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Dh} 8$ forced, same colour bishops can never lead to mate.

C+ Computer proof by Deadpos 1.0, a new analysis tool for dead positions, help play, and help retractors, built by Miguel Ambronas.
(Deadpos was unknown to me; in spite of anonymity, I had some guess about the identity of the composer...).

A very original and economical rendering with only the thematical moves involved.
$1^{\circ} \mathrm{HM}$ : B1 - Bojan BASIC


8/1P1pB2R/5B1q/5S1P/8/PKR3QP/ 3P1R1S/ksq1bS1r
(Proca retractor) Retract 10 moves $\& \neq 1$ by a quintuple check to different pieces (15+7) Extinction

The only missing white piece is the lightcolored Bishop.
-1.Cg7-f5 ç2-ç1 = D $-2 . \operatorname{Th} 8 \times \mathrm{Th} 7+\mathrm{g} 2 \times$ Fh1 $=\mathrm{T}$
$-3 . \operatorname{Tg} 8 \times \mathrm{Rh} 8+\mathrm{a} 2-\mathrm{a} 1=\mathrm{R}-4 . \mathrm{Tf} 8 \times \mathrm{Cg} 8+\mathrm{b} 2-$
$\mathrm{b} 1=\mathrm{C}-5 . \mathrm{Tc} 8 \times \mathrm{Ff} 8+$ é2-é1 $=\mathrm{F}-6 . \mathrm{Fd} 8-e ́ 7+$ é3-é2
-7.Tç6-ç8 é4-é3 -8.Fb6-d8 é5-é4 -9.Té6-ç6 Fd6-f8
-10.Té7-é6 + \& 1.Cf5 + + + + + $\ddagger$
At each step, Black is left with only one retromove.
For example :
-Tg1-h1? is an illegal retrocheck to Queen g3 (in Extinction Chess, every "single" unit is subject to check)
-é2-é1=F?? leaves no black Bishop on the board.

A super-AUW with an original and attractive stipulation. The bold idea could have made a candidate for top place, but the form (as would say our Swiss friends) is a case where the tastes of the composer and the judge didn't meet : -the key should be $-1 . \mathrm{Th} 7 \times$ Dh $6+$ (for the taste of the judge) with a diagram without promoted black piece and a striking sequence of 5 thematical uncaptures by the same piece (the switchback between first retraction and forward move pointed by the composer doesn't compensate this). -the final sequence is too long and sophisticated (for the taste of the judge); ideally, the play should stop shortly after the thematical sequence (something like $-5 . \mathrm{Tf} 7 \times$ Ff8 + $-6 . \mathrm{X} \times \mathrm{Ff} 5+\& 1 . \mathrm{C} \times \mathrm{f} 5+++++\ddagger)$.
-1.Rç1-ç2 Fb1-a2+ (1st occurrence) -2.Rd2-ç1 Tf1-f2+ -3.Rç1-d2 Tf2-f1+ (2nd occurrence) -4.Rd2-ç1 Tf1-f2+ -5.Rç1-d2 f2-f1 = T+ (forced) $-6 . R b 2-c ̧ 1 \mathrm{a} 2-\mathrm{a} 1=\mathrm{D}+-7 . \mathrm{Rç} 2-\mathrm{b} 2 \mathrm{~b} 2-\mathrm{b} 1=\mathrm{F}+$ $-8 . R d 3-c ̧ 2$ ç5-ç4+ -9.Ré2-d3 f4-f3+ -10.Ré1-é2 $\mathrm{f} 3-\mathrm{f} 2+-11 . \mathrm{Rf} 2 \times \mathrm{Pg} 3$ (Ré1) h2-h1 $=\mathrm{C}+-12 . \operatorname{Rg} 1-\mathrm{f} 2$ h3-h2+ -13.Th7-f7 \& 1.Tg6 $\ddagger$
A "good quality" Anticircé Proca. The elements are well known and I prefered realizations where the theme is performed in a short number of moves.
$3^{\circ} \mathrm{HM}$ : B9-Igor VERESHCHAGIN, Alexandr FEOKTISTOV


B1b3R1/1p1p1r2/p3ps2/2bk1p1p/ K2s1r2/7q/5p2/8
-1 \& hキ2,5 2.1.1...
$(3+15)$
2 solutions

## Com : B3 - Velmurugan NALLUSAMY



2k5/4P3/8/4p3/4P3/3P2PP/2P2KP1/7s
-1 \& $\operatorname{sh} \ddagger 9$
(8+3)

Bishop a8 is obviously promoted.
The missing black piece is Queen Rook, captured by $\mathrm{b} 6 \times \mathrm{a} 7$, replaced by a promoted Rook on f 4 or f 7 . This is the only capture by White, so that cook tries as $-1 . \mathrm{h} 7 \times \mathrm{g} 8=\mathrm{T}$ ? are illegal.

I-1.a7-a8=F \&
$1 . . . a 8=D 2 . R e ́ 4 \mathrm{D} \times \mathrm{a6} 3 . R f 3 \mathrm{Dd} 3 \ddagger$
$1 . . . \mathrm{a} 8=\mathrm{C} 2 . \mathrm{Rd} 6 \mathrm{Cb} 63 . \mathrm{Ré} 7 \mathrm{C} \times$ ç $8 \ddagger$
II -1.g7-g8=T \&
$1 . . . \mathrm{g} 8=\mathrm{D} 2 . \mathrm{Rç6} \mathrm{D} \times$ ç $8+3 . \mathrm{Rb} 6 \mathrm{D} \times \mathrm{b} 7 \ddagger$
$1 . . . \mathrm{g} 8=\mathrm{C} 2$. Ré 5 Ch6 3.b6 C×f7 $\ddagger$
The different retractions leading to different forward plays look to me rather original.
(I prefered this to the submission with 1 retraction and 3 forward plays).
$-1 . \mathrm{h} 2-\mathrm{h} 1=\mathrm{C}+$ \&
1.h1 $=\mathrm{F} 2 . \mathrm{F} \times \mathrm{g} 23 . \mathrm{F} \times$ é4 4.Fb7 5 .é4 6.é $\times \mathrm{d} 3$
$7 . \mathrm{d} \times$ ç2 8.ç1 $=$ T 9.Tç7 é $8=\mathrm{D} \ddagger$
Simple analysis to prove that the retraction is unique, and simple forward play.
Some welcomed rest for the solving judge...

## Champagne Tourney Fujairah 2022

The Tourney is opened worldwide.
It is divided in 2 sections (with separate awards) :
A. ProofGames
B. Any other kind of Retro problems

Theme (Unto Heinonen in memoriam) :

> AUW
> (promotion to every kind of officer)

Example for Section A :

## Unto HEINONEN

Nicolas DUPONT gewidmet
Problemkiste 2009

1.d4 Sa6 2.d5 Sç5 3.Dd4 Sé4 4.Db6 a×b6 5.h4 Ta5 6.h5 Tç5
7.h6 b5 8.h $\times \mathrm{g} 7$ h5 9.a4 h4 10.a5 h3 11.a6 h2 12.a7 Th3
13.Ta6 Sh6 14.Tç6 d×ç6 15.g4 Lf5 16.g5 Dd7 17.g6 Sg5 18.g8=S Lé4
19.g7 f5 20.Sf6+ é $\times$ f6 21.g8 =L Dh7 22.d6 Lé7 23.Lç4 b×ç4
24.d7+ Kf7 25.d8=D Sg8 26.Dd1 Ld8 27.a8=T Ké7 28.Ta1

Example for Section B :
Unto HEINONEN
Problemkiste 2001

-1 white move \& sh $\ddagger 4$ Help Retractor (4+5)

Retract -1.h7-h8=T+ \&
1.d1=L 2.Lh5 3.Lf7 4.f $\times \mathrm{g} 1=\mathrm{Sh} 8=\mathrm{D} \ddagger$

Fairy conditions (but not fairy pieces) allowed in both sections.
Maximum 2 entries per composer per section (collaboration counts for 1 full entry).
Maximum 1 non computer tested entry per composer in section A
Entries to the director Eric Pichouron, by Wednesday 16th November 20:00 PM e-mail : chess.champagne2022@gmail.com who will transmit problems to the judge Michel Caillaud in anonymous form.

Prizes in each section :
subscription to Phénix 2023 for the first place, Winchloé light for the second place

Thanks to Laurent Riguet and Christian Poisson for providing the Prizes.

Phénix, created by Denis Blondel, now edited by Laurent, is the french problem magazine, with retro section run by Thierry Le Gleuher, and regularly published retro articles.
http://www.phenix-echecs.fr/

Winchloé light, developped by Christian, is a problem database, updated every month (now 864262 problems and studies).

The most complete database for Proofgames (now 8781 of them).
http://winchloe.free.fr/

