

FIDE OLYMPIC TOURNEY – 2012

(dedicated to the World Chess Olympiad 2012 in Istanbul (Turkey))

Section Twomovers

PARTICIPANTS:

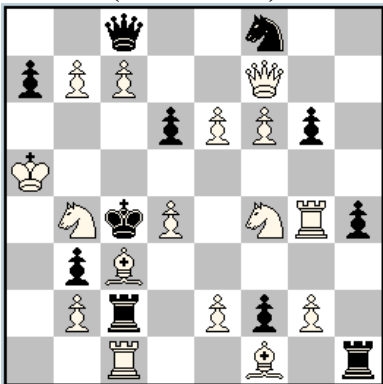
№1. Zoran Gavrilovski (Macedonia); №2. Evgeny Shapovalov (Russia);
№3. Peter Gvozdzjak (Slovakia); №4. Bob Burger (USA); №5. Vladimir Kozhakin (Russia); №6. Valery Kopyl (Ukraine); №7. Dijan Kostadinov (Bulgaria); №8. Vasil Krizhanovskiy (Ukraine); №9. Victor Aberman (USA);
№10. Manuel Fernandez Diaz (Spain); №11. Stanislav Vokal (Slovakia);
№12. Janos Mikitovics (Hungary); №13. Valery Shanshin (Russia);
№14. Grigory Atajants (Russia); №15. Alexandr Tyunin (Russia);
№16. Marco Guida (Italy); №17. Vidadi Zamanov (Azerbaijan);
№18. Suleyman Abdulaev (Azerbaijan); №19. Jacques Cramate (Guatemala);
№20. Anatoly Slesarenko (Russia); №21. Arto Heinonen (Finland);
№22. Emmanuel Manolas (Greece); №23. Alenik Lomaveli (Ukraine);
№24. Ivan Bakaev (Russia); №25. Vasyi Markovtsey (Ukraine);
№26. Karlol Mlinka (Slovakia); №27. Eugene Rosner (USA); №28. Jury Alexeev (Russia);
№29. Petro Novitsky (Ukraine); №30. Givi Mosiashvili (Georgia);
№31. Gabor Tar (Hungary); №32. Eduard Zarubin (Russia);
№33. Zivko Janevski (Macedonia); №34. Philippe Robert (France);
№35. Mikola Chernyavsky (Ukraine); №36. Dragan Stojnic (Serbia);
№37. Miroslav Svitek (Czech Republic); №38. Alexander Pankratiev (Russia);
№39. Marjan Kovacevic (Serbia); №40. Pavel Murashev (Russia);
№41. Dieter Mueller (Germany); №42. Emil Klemanic (Slovakia);
№43. Dmitry Korovjansky (Russia); №44. Zoltan Labai (Hungary);
№45. Olexij Lysjanyi (Ukraine); №46. Vladimir Sychov (Belarus); №47. Luke Neyendorff (USA);
№48. Alexey Gasparyan (Armenia); №49. Darko Neseck (Croatia);
№50. Harun Taner (Turkey).

I received 50 twomovers in an anonymous form for my judgment.

No. 18 was excluded – cook 1.Be3#. Some problems which could have been awarded had strong anticipations: No. 6 – S.Sovik, “Praca”, 1999, 1-2 prizes; No.15 – V. Timonin, “Chess in the USSR”, 7-1970, No. 60; No. 23 – N. Leonov, “64-ShO”, 20-1987, No. 77; No. 28 – I.Kisis, “Tinerimja Moldovej”, 1981, 1 prize; No. 29 – E.Leun, M. Marandyuk, “Molodoj Leninet”, 1976, 1 prize; No. 43 – R. L’Hermet, “Osterreichische Lesehalle”, 1892.

Form of problem No. 16 form, in my opinion, is not adequate for the complexity of an idea – if we discard white correction then it is possible not only to expand a diapason of change, but also to remove about one the third of pieces. The competition was certainly successful. Along with modern ideas the classical themes were well presented. Modern rendering of evergreen paradox of Schiffmann, whose 110th anniversary we especially we will celebrate next year. Varied battery game is also fully. The following distribution of awards is suggested.

Dragan Stojnic (Serbia)
FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012
1st Prize (Gold Medal)



#2 (16+11)

1.Sfd3(A)? ~ 2.d5(B)#, 1...R:e2(a) 2.Bd2# (2.Be1#?),
 1...Q:e6(b) 2.c8Q# (2.d5#?), 1...d5 2.Se5#, 1...Q:c7+ 2.Q:c7#, 1...S:e6!
1.d5(B)! ~ 2.Sd3(A)#, 1...R:e2(a) 2.Be5# (2.Sd3#?), 1...Q:e6(b) 2.S:e6#
(2.c8Q#?), 1...Q:c7+2.Q:c7#, 1...S:e6 2.S:e6#, 1...Kc5 2.Sd3#.

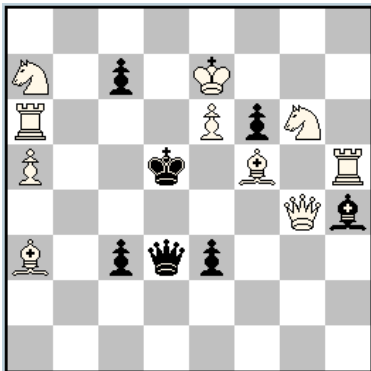
In the keys in try and solution two pieces of the white halfbattery in turn indirectly destroy one of two white pawn batteries, with intention to to switch off other battery in threat. Because of this reciprocal exchange black defensive motives are also exchanged (direct control and Schiffmann selfpin). Both variations contain also antidual motives. This is only the second example of such a difficult idea in a twomover expanded to contain a change of mates (see A1 APPENDIX). It is obvious that this idea was difficult for the author, on the verge of impossible. No wonder that the choice of the mechanisms to realize the idea in question is extremely limited, and it is quite possible that it is already exhausted. Nevertheless, we can only admire the technical skill of the author who has not broken any fundamental art principles of chess composition.

Marjan Kovacevic

(Serbia)

FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012

2nd Prize (Silver Medal)



#2

(10+7)

1.Qa4? ~ 2.Be4(A)#, 1...Qc4(a) 2.Qd7#, 1...Qd4(b) 2.Qc6#,
1...Q:f5 2.R:f5#, 1...Bg5!
1.Sb5? ~ 2.S:c7#, 1...Qc4(a) 2.Be4(A)#, 1...Qd4(b) 2.Q:d4#,
1...Q:b5/Qe4 2.Qe4#, 1...Bg3!
1.Rc6! ~ 2.Rc5#, 1...Qc4(a) 2.Q:c4# 1...Qd4(b) 2.Be4(A)#,
1...Qb5/Qe4 2.Qe4#.

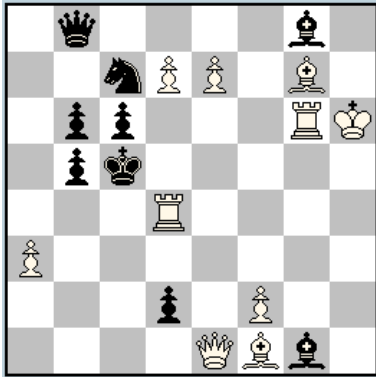
Excellent example of new strategic school. Zagoruyko with two threat paradoxes. In some sources it is classified as a dispersing form of Dombrovskis or a reversion form of Sheday. Very good use of both white and black figures. Especially I would like to underline a role of a black bishop, which not only controls strong battery white (1.B:d3 +? f5 +!), but also actively refutes thematic tries. All this confirms high degree of mechanism integrity with surprisingly transparent form. Doubtless, an artistic triumph of the author.

Anatoly Slesarenko

(Russia)

FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012

3rd Prize (Bronze Medal)



#2

(10+9)

1.Qe3(C)? ~ 2.Rdd6 (A),R:d2 (B)#, 1...Sd5 2.Rc4#, 1...Se6 2.Qc3#,
1...d1S 2.R:d1#, 1...B:f2! 1.Rdd6 (A)? ~ 2.Qe3(C), Bd4(D)#,
1...Sd5 2.R:c6#, 1...Se6 2.Qe5#, 1...d1Q 2.Qb4#, 1...Be6!
1.R:d2(B)! ~ 2.Qe3(C)#, 1...Sd5 2.Bd4(D)#,1...Se6 2.Qc1#,
1...B:f2 2.Q:f2#.

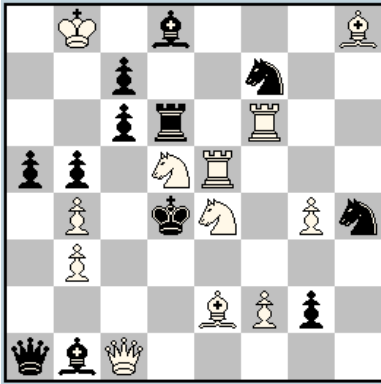
Zagoruyko with a splitting of double threat into keys. As in previous problem purity of change is irreproachable, but for an ideal form I would like to see the differentiation of threats in the first phase. The presence of second threat (Bd4#) in second try allowed not only to add Dombrovskis, but also to have different black promotions and additional variations. Both variations with promotions of, apparently, purely technical pawn obviously only restricting mobility of white rook, give the problem additional charm, so the capture of this pawn in solution looks more unexpected than rough. But nevertheless it is the negative effect, preventing higher placing.

Givi Mosiashvili

(Georgia)

FIDE Olympic Tournament 2012

1st Honourable Mention



#2

(12+12)

1.Rf6(A)? & 1.Rff5(B)? ~ 2.Qc5(C), Qe3(D) #, 1...S:e5(a)!;

1.Se7? ~ 2.Qc5(C)#, 1...S:e5(a) 2.Qe3(D)#, 1...Rd5 2.S:c6#, 1...K:e5!

1.Sf4? ~ 2.Qc5(C)#, 1...S:e5(a) 2.Qe3(D)# , 1...K:e5 2.Re6(A)# (2.Rf5?),
1...Bc2 2.Qa1#,1...Rd5!

1.Sec3? ~ 2.Qe3(D)#, 1...K:e5 2.Qf4#, 1...Be4 2.R:e4#, 1...Q:c3 2.Q:c3#,
1...Sf5!

1.Sg5! ~ 2.Qe3(D)#, 1...S:e5(a) 2.Qc5#(C), 1..K:e5 2.Rf5(B)# (2.Re6?),
1...Be4 2.Q:a1#, 1...Sf5 2.Sf3#, 1...Qc3 2.Q:c3#.

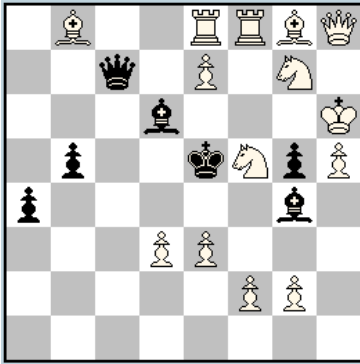
In diagram position there are no answers to a capture of rook e5 by black king or knight, but white has enough means at his disposal to eliminaty these moves or to prepare mates. The solution is shown as given by author and it is obvious that the main contents Barnes theme with threat paradox, le Grand, antiduals is concentrated in the first, third and fifth phases. Other two phases, also containing some logic and adding changes, nevertheless break integrity of idea.

Zoran Gavrilovski

(Macedonia)

FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012

2nd Honourable Mention



#2

(14+7)

1...B:e7 2.R:e7(A)/B:c7(B)#, 1...Q:e7 2.R:e7(A)/B:d6(C)# ;
1.Ba2? ~ 2.Se6#, 1...B:e7 2.R:e7(A)/B:c7(B)#, 1...Q:e7
2.R:e7(A)/B:d6(C)#, 1...Qc4! ;
1.K:g5? ~ 2.f4#, 1...B:e7+ 2.R:e7(A)# (2.B:c7#?), 1...Q:e7+ 2.R:e7(A)#
(2.B:d6#?), 1...Qc4 2.B:d6#, 1...Bf3!
1.Rd8? ~ 2.Se8#, 1...B:e7 2.Rd5#, 1...Q:e7! 1.Rc8? ~ 2.Se8#,
1...Q:e7 2.Rc5#, 1...B:e7!; 1.Sd4? ~ 2.Sgf5#, 1...Be6!
1.e4! ~ 2. 2.Se6#, 1...B:e7 2.B:c7(B)# (2.R:e7#?), 1...Q:e7 2.B:d6(C)#
(2.R:e7#?), 1...Kf4 2.Se6#.

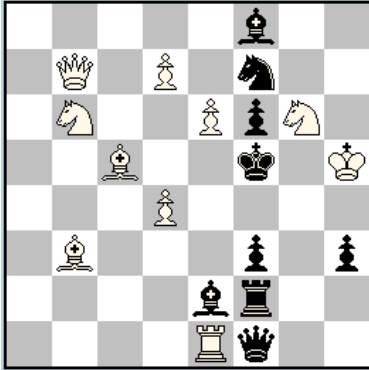
Another twomover with modern representation of Schiffman. Threefold change of mates after two thematic black defenses with antiduals differentiation of setplay mates in style of Makihovi.. Doubtless good luck –unblocking moves of white rook with unexpected use of line opening. I reasonably treat captures of black pieces on mating moves, but I cannot approve pawns a4 and b5 for the sake of underlining of thematic setplay; parasitic tries of knight f5 are also unpleasant. At the same time additional black rook h2 for wider use of the battery would be good.

Zivko Janevski

(Macedonia)

FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012

3rd Honourable Mention



#2

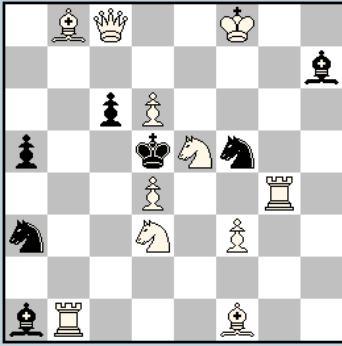
(10+9)

1.Sc4? ~ 2.Se3#, 1...K:e6 2.Sd6# (2.Se3+? Bc4!), 1...B:c4 2.Qe4#, 1...Bh6!

1.Sd5! ~ 2.Se3#, 1...K:e6 2.Se7# (2.Se3+? Bc4!), 1...Bc4 2.Sh4#, 1...Ke4 2.Bc2#, 1...Bh6 2.Sde7#.

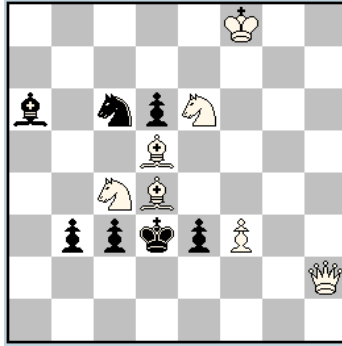
According to the author – the first rendering of a combination of a "cumulative" key with flight giving and Schiffman effect in two thematic phases and two changes. A search of the strong anticipation was not successful, but led me to a conclusion that this twomover combined almost all the best that was found in this popular mechanism of "royal Schiffman" for all its 85-year history. Attempt of the author to emphasize a solution paradox by black correction 1 ... Se5! was not quite successful.

Valery Shanshin (Russia)
 FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012
 4th Honourable Mention



#2 (11+7)

Vasil Krizhanovskiy (Ukraine)
 FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012
 5th Honourable Mention



#2 (7+7)

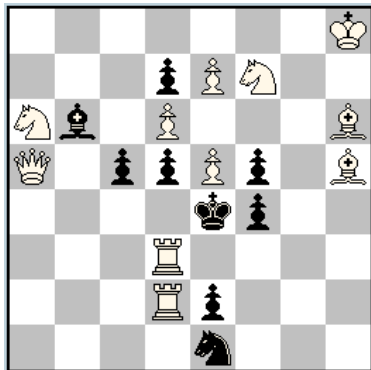
Valery Shanshin (Russia)

1.d7? ~ 2.Q:c6(A)#, 1...Ke6(a) 2.d8Q#,1...S:d4 2.d8Q#,1...Sd6!
 1.S:c6? ~ 2.Sf4(B)#,1...Kc4(b) 2.Se7#,1...S:d4 2.Se7#,1...B:d4(c)
1.Sd7! ~ 2.Sb6#,1...Kc4(b) 2.Q:c6(A)#,1...Ke6(a) 2.Sf4(B)#, 1...B:d4(c)
 2.Sf4(B)#, 1...Sc4 2.Sf6#. The French-Soviet theme, Hannelius's in defense form, Dombrovskis's paradox. Besides in each phase there is a so-called single-phase change of defenses with the same mating move, but different mating positions, as in one case the direct battery mates, and in other case-indirectbattery. Probably such addition in this task is casual, but I remember that in 1995 the newspaper "Ukrainske slovo", with a chess column by well-known Ukrainian poet Anatoly Moysiyyenko, organized and held the international thematic competition with theme of single-phase change of defenses in a multiphase twomover (see A2 APPENDIX). There is also a drawback - in the first try rook b1 and bishop f1 do not participate.

Vasil Krizhanovskiy (Ukraine)

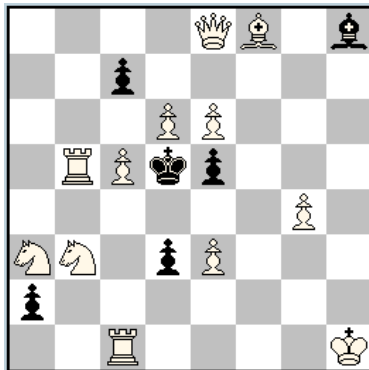
1...B:c4(a) 2.Be4(A)#, 1... S:d4(b) 2.Sf4(B)#, 1...c2(c) 2.Sb2#, 1...e2(d) 2.Qh7#; 1.Sc~? ~ 2.Be4(A)#, 1...e2(d)! 1.S:e3?! 2.Be4(A)#, 1...S:d4(b)!; 1.B4~? 2.Sf4(B)#, 1... Se5!; 1.Bb6?! ~ 2.Sf4(B)#, 1...e2(d) 2.Qh7 #, 1...c2(c)!; 1.B:e3?! ~ 2.Sf4(B)# 1...c2(c) 2.Qd2#, 1...B:c4(a)!
1.Qg1! ~ 2.Qd1#,1...Kc2 2.Be4(A)#, 1...Ke2 2.Sf4(B)#,1...c2(c) 2.Q:e3#, 1... e2(d) 2.Qg6#. Irreproachable rendering of 9 WCCT theme (computer didn't show anything superfluous!) with white correction and white combinations with the fine key, and all four thematic refutations are used in the mechanism of change Brabets type. I could only envy the team which do not need such problems.

Pavel Murashev (Russia)
 FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012
 6th Honourable Mention



#2 (11+9)

Zoltan Labai (Hungary)
 FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012
 7th Honourable Mention



#2 (12+6)

Pavel Murashev (Russia)

1...c4 2.Q:d5#; 1...S~(S:d3?) 2.Lf3#; 1...f3 2.Re3#;
 1.Sb4? ~ 2.R:e2(B)#, 1...c:b4/c4 2.Q:d5(C)#, 1...S:d3(b)!
 1.Qa1? ~ 2.Sg5(A)#, 1...S:d3(b) 2.R:e2#, 1...d4(a)! 1.e8Q? ~ 2.Sg5(A)#,
 1...d4(a) 2.Qa8#, 1...Ld8 2.S:c5#, 1...S:d3(b)!
 1.Qb5? ~ 2.R:e2(B)#, 1...S:d3(b) 2.Q:d3#, 1...c4 2.Q:d5(C)#, 1...d4(a)!
1.Q:c5! ~ 2.Q:d5(C)#, 1...d4 (a) 2.Sg5# (A), 1...S:d3 (b) 2.R:e2# (B),
 1...B:c5 2.S:c5#.

Also 9 WCCT theme with synthesis of classical renderings of Dombrovskis and Hannelius, change of two mates and pseudo-le Grand. Some tries are obviously artificial.

Zoltan Labai (Hungary)

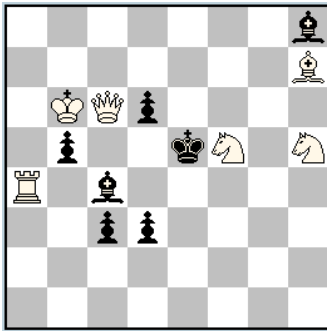
1.Sd2? ~ 2.c6(A)#, 1...c6(a)! 1.Rb4? ~ 2.e4(B)#, 1...e4(b)!
 1.Qg6? ~ 2.c6(A)#, 1...c6(a) 2.e4(B)#, 1...Kc6 2.Qe4#, 1...Bf6!
1.Re1! ~ 2.e4(B)#, 1...e4(b) 2.c6(A)#, 1...Ke4 2.Qc6#.

Hannelius theme stretched to 4 phases and pseudo-le Grand. All thematic moves – threats, mates, defenses and refutations – are concentrated on two squares where two white and two black pieces play. Very valuable find in the theme of nodal squares. Certainly, from the point of view of purity of change it would be necessary to exchange two last phases, but the judge was not able to do it.

Vladimir Sychov

(Belarus)

FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012

1st Commendation

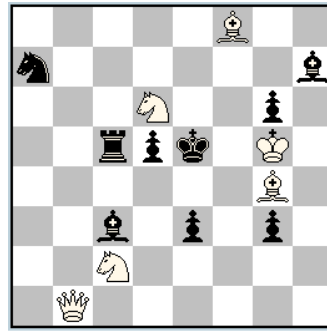
#2

(6+7)

Mykola Chernyavsky

(Ukraine)

FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012

2nd Commendation

#2

(6+9)

Vladimir Sychov (Belarus)

1...Bd5(a) 2.Q:d6#, 1...d5(b) 2.Qe8#;

1.Sd4? ~ 2.Qe4#, 1...d5(b) 2.Sf3#, 1...Bd5(a)!

1.Se3? ~ 2.Qe4#, 1...Bd5(a) 2.Q:d5#, 1...Ke6 2.Qe8#, 1...d5(b)!

1.Sfg7! ~ 2.Qe4#, 1...Bd5(a) 2.Q:c3#, 1...d5(b) 2.Qf6#, (1...Kd4 2.Qe4#).

Triple change of two mates in four phases with reciprocal exchange of defenses and refutations in two of them. For prize distinction only one variation with 2.Q:d6# in the first try would have been required.

Mykola Chernyavsky (Ukraine)

1.Qb6? ~ 2.Bg7#, 1...Rc7/c6 2.Qe3#, 1...d4 2.Qc5#, 1...Sc6!;

1.Qh1? ~ 2.Sf7#, 1...Bg8 2.Qh8#, 1...g2 2.Qh2#, 1...Rc7!

1.Sd4! ~ 2.Sf3#, 1...K:d4 2.Bg7# 1...B:d4 2.Sf7#.

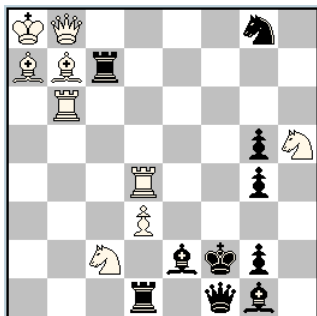
The problem from the early period of new strategic school – appearance of try threat mates in variations of solution. As a rule, authors avoid showing tries with rough refutations to avoid negative reaction from judges. In this problem, I think, it is better to add before solution the following phase 1.Se1? ~ 2.Sf3#, 1...d4 2.Qe4#, 1...B:e1! This try proves that the purpose of an key is not blocking of a pawn d4, but logical sacrifice victim of knight on the attraction field.

Peter Gvozdjak

(Slovakia)

FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012

3rd Commendation



#2

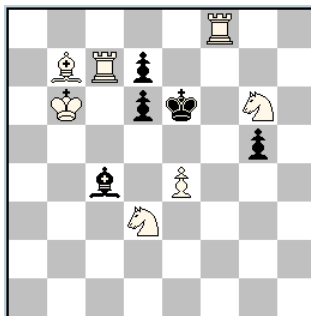
(9+10)

Emil Klemanic

(Slovakia)

FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012

4th Commendation



#2

(7+5)

Peter Gvozdjak (Slovakia)

1.Rc6(A)? ~ 2.Rf4(B)#, 1...Bf3(a) 2.Re4(C)#, 1...Kf3(b) 2.Rf6(D)#,
1...B:d3!

1.Re4(C)! ~ 2.Rf6(D)#, 1...Bf3(a) 2.Rc6(A)#, 1...Kf3(b) 2.Rf4(B)#,
(1...R:c2/c5/c6 2.Qg3#).

Lender's combination with flight giving key and two parallel diagonal batteries. Geometrically attractive, but with less contents than in known problem with similar play of "perpendicular" white batteries (see A3 APPENDIX). Besides, immured white queen is unable to play in try because file c is closed. And when it became clear that rook c7 may be replaced by pawn, the picture looks even worse.

Emil Klemanic (Slovakia)

1.Rc6(A)? ~ 2.Sc5(B)#, 1...dc 2.Bc8(C)#, 1...B:d3! ;

1.Bc6? ~ 2.B:d7#, 1...dc 2.Re7(D)#, 1...d5!; 1.Bc8(C)? ~ 2.B:d7#,
1...d5 2.Rc6(A)#, 1...Bb5!;

1.R:d7! ~ 2.Re7(D)#, 1...d5 2.Sc5(B)#, 1...K:d7 2.Bc8(C)#.

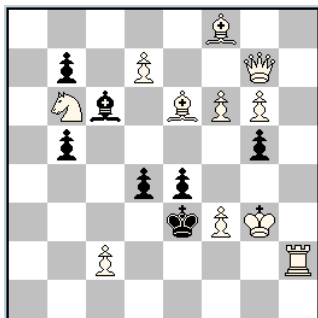
The judge likes "Pseudo-Salazar" theme, which is shown here with change of defences and mates in Meredith form. Functions of two more white moves also change.

Vladimir Kozhakin

(Russia)

FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012

5th Commendation



#2

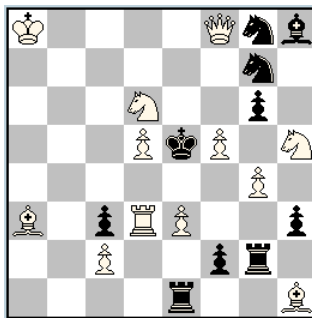
(11+7)

Vasyl Markovtsiy

(Ukraine)

FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012

6th Commendation



#2

(12+10)

Vladimir Kozhakin (Russia)

1...g4(a) 2.Qh6#, 1...d3(b) 2.Bc5#.

1.Bc4? ~ 2.Re2#, 1...bc 2.Sc4#, 1...d3 2.Bc5#, 1...ef(c)! ;

1.Bd5(A)? ef(c) 2.Qe7(B)#, 1...Bd5 2.S:d5#, 1...Bd7(d)!

1.Qe7(B)! g4(a) 2.Bh6#, 1...d3(b) 2.Qc5#, 1...ef(c) 2.Bd5(A)#,
1... Bd7(d) 2.Sd5#, 1...b4 2.Sc4#.

The Salazar theme is easily added to the known mechanism of exchange of mating fields of bishop and queen.

Vasyl Markovtsiy (Ukraine)

1...Rg~ 2.Sc4(A),Sf7(B)#. 1...R:g4(a)!

1.Rd4? ~ 2.Sc4(A),Sf7(B)#, 1...R:e3! 1.Sf4? ~ 2.S:g6#,

1...R:g4(a) 2.Sc4(A)#, 1...Se7!

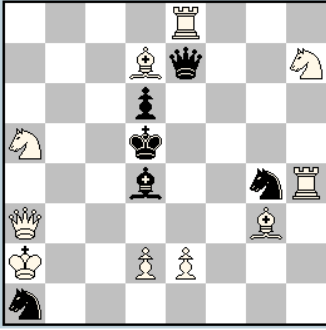
1.Qc8! ~ 2.Q:c3#, 1...R:g4(a) 2.Sf7(B)#, 1...S:f5 2.Qe6#.

According to the author this is the first realization of synthesis of a Makihovi with Dombrovskis paradox with black correction. I would not object, but it is desirable to see the try confirming setplay, and preservation of black correction in the solution.

Victor Aberman

(USA)

FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012

7th Commendation

#2

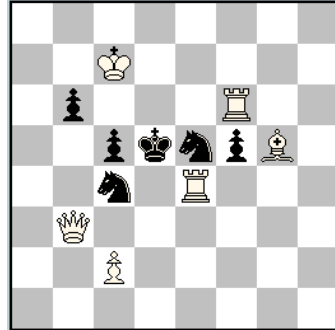
(10+6)

Luke Neyndorff

(USA)

FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012

Special Commendation



#2

(6+6)

Victor Aberman (USA)

1...Ke4 2.Qf3#, 1...Se5 2.e4#, 1...Q:d7 2.e4#;

1.Qa4! ~ 2.Qc6#, 1...Ke4 2.Sf6#, 1...Se5 2.Q:d4#, 1...Q:d7 2.Qc4#,

1...Kc5 2.Qb5#, 1...B~ 2.Qc4#.

The variation with pin of three black pieces is interesting and according to the author is was never rendered with a flight giving key. For me it isn't so important. This is simply good problem of popular style. Certainly, the knight h7 is unpleasant, but play of a white queen which gives all mates controlling of both c5 and d5 squares is interesting.

Luke Neyndorff (USA)

1.R:f5? b5 2.Rf:e5#, 1...Ke6 2.Re:e5#, 1...K:e4!

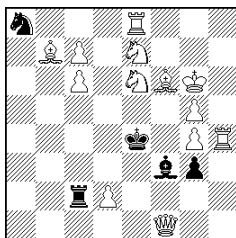
1.Re6! ~ 2.R6:e5#, 1...fe 2.Rd6#, 1...K:e4 2.Qd3#, 1...K:e6/S~ 2.Q:c4#.

Pieces imitate the form of the starting gun symbolizing the beginning of Olympic Games. It is remarkable, that first medals of the London Olympic Games were given for shhoting.

Appendix

A1. M. Kovačević

NZZ 2011



#2

12+5

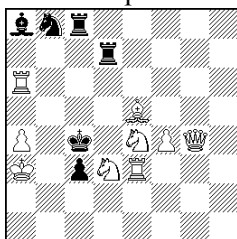
A1. 1.Sf4? ~ 2.Sed5#; 1... R:c6 2.Qc4#;
1... B:g4 2.Sf5# 1... S:c7!

1.Sd5! ~ 2.Sef4#; 1... R:c6 2.Sc3#;
1... B:g4 2.Qf5# 1... K:d5 2.Qd3#.

A2. М.Марандюк

“Українське слово” 1995

1-3 приз



#2

9+6

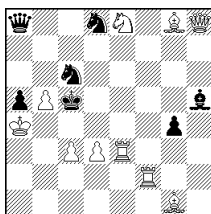
A2. *1...Kd5 2.Qe6#, 1...Rb7 2.Qe6#;
1.Qe2? [2.Qa2#], 1...Kd5 2.Sb4#, 1...Rb7 2.Sb4#,
1...c2!

1.Qd1? [2.Qb3#], 1...Kd5 2.Sb2#, 1...c2 2.Sb2#,
1...Rb7!

1.Qg2! [2.Qa2#], 1...Kd5 2.Sd2#, 1...c2 2.Sd2#,
1...Rb7 2.Sd6#.

A3. В.Шаньшин

“The Problemist” 2009



A3. 1.Re7? ~ 2.Rf5#, 1...Kb6 2.Rf6#, 1...B:e8!

1.Rf6? ~ 2.Re5#, 1...Kb6 2.Re7#, 1...Sd4!

1.Re6? ~ 2.Rf5#, 1...Kb6 2.Rf7#, 1...Kd5 2.Re5#, 1...Se5!

1.Rf7! ~ 2.Re5#, 1...Kb6 2.Re6#, 1...Kd5 2.Rf5#, 1...Sd4 2.Q:d4#.

Judge: **Anatoly Vasilenko (Ukraine)**