

I was delighted recently to receive another new book by German chess composer Werner Keym. It is written in English and entitled *Anything but Average*, with the subtitle 'Chess Classics and Off-beat Problems'.

The book starts with some classic games and combinations, but soon moves into the world of chess composition, covering endgame studies, directmates, helpmates, selfmates, and retroanalysis. Werner has made a careful selection from many sources and I was happy to meet again many old friends, but also delighted to encounter some new ones.

In the world of chess composition, separate from the struggle that is the game, many remarkable things can happen and you will find a lot of them in this book. Among the most remarkable are those that can occur in problems involving retroanalysis. Herr Keym is an acknowledged expert in this field, so it is natural that the book's sections on this are substantial, and include some very welcome guidance on how to solve retro problems.

If you know little about chess composition, but wish to know more, this book is a wonderful introduction to a fascinating world. If you are a seasoned problemist, then it just has to be on your shelves. Keym's fine work can be ordered online at: tinyurl.com/yx9ethgj

As our entertainment this issue, I am happy to present two of the new friends that this book introduced me to. Firstly, a three-mover by one of the leading German problemists of the 20th Century.

Ado Kraemer 1st Prize, Römmig Memorial, 1954



White to play and mate in 3

When solving chess problems it is often useful to look at the 'set play', which is what

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would happen if it were Black to move. Here 1... $g2 2 \exists xf2 + gh1 3 \& any#; 2... g3/gxh3 3 \exists b3# is clear enough, but after 1...f1<math>@$! there is no mate in a further two moves as 2 & a4? is refuted by 2...wxb1 3 & c6 + @e4+!. So, how to provide for this good defence?

1 d3?, blocking the line from b1 to e4 is one try, but this spoils the 3 Ξ b3 mate required after 1...2g2.

1 邕c1?, another attempt to stop 3...豐e4+, fails to 1...f1息!! as 2 息c2/息b3/息a4 is stalemate.

So, by elimination, we are left with moving the white king. 1 ef7? is refuted by 1...f1W+2 $\fbox{If2} \textcircled{W}c4+!$, 1 Vd8? is refuted by 1...f1W 2 $\fbox{If2} \textcircled{W}d3+!$ and 1 Ve7? is answered by 1...f1W 2 $\fbox{If2} \textcircled{W}e1+!$.

The only answer is **1 *f8!!**, walking into a check, but it's also zugzwang.



The full solution is:

1...f1響+2罩f2 (threat:3 愈f3#) 2...響xd1 3 罩xd1# or 2...響e2 3 愈xe2#;

1...f1罩+ 2 罩f2 (threat: 3 身f3#) 2...罩xd1 3 罩xd1#;

1...f1② 2 邕f2 and 3 遑f3#;

1... 增g2 2. 邕xf2+ 曾h1 3 息 any#, or 2... 曾g3/曾xh3 3 邕b3#.

Now, for you to solve, is a selfmate by one of the best contemporary composers in the genre, Andrei Selivanov of Russia. In a selfmate White is to play and force a reluctant Black to mate him. In this case the mate has to happen on or before Black's fifth move.

Andrei Selivanov 1st/2nd Prize, Uralski Problemist, 2000



White to play, selfmate in 5

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