

## In this issue

The issue starts with the third part of series explaining his MOV and PAD symbolism for new-strategical twomovers. Then I have selected a few problems from the recent awards.

Juraj Lörinc

## Explaining MOV & PAD symbols (part 3)

If the number of variations in each phase is different, then we have added variations and they create **branched changes**. The Z-symbol, normally using the form **Z-kl-mn**, is modified for branched changes as follows. „kl“ part is replaced by parenthesis containing the number of variations in each phase.

MOV systematics covers the branched changes too. Firstly, it is necessary to determine change in the main variations, i.e. those showing changes in the order **R, M, O, V** and then in the added variations that should be separated by slash.

The basic types of branched changes are given in the table 2. As an example we show the determination of the symbol for branched change of defence (usually called mate transference) and variation (Tab. 2.3): the mate from the variation aA in the first phase is transferred to variation bA in the second phase (element **O**) and in comparison with the

other variation cB there is a free change (element **V**). As element **O** precedes element **V** in the order above (**RMOV**), the variation cB is considered added and the symbol of the change will be **O/V**.

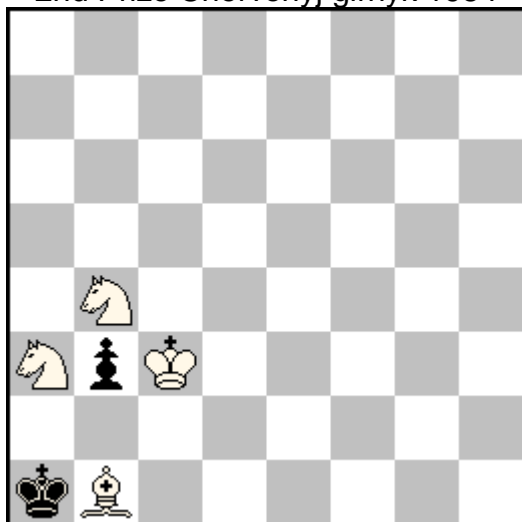
<p>Tab. 2.1</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>a</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>A</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>B</td><td>A</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>M/O</b> <b>Z-(1,2)-22</b></p>			a				A				B	A	<p>Tab. 2.2</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>a</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>A</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>B</td><td>C</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>M/V</b> <b>Z-(1,2)-23</b></p>			a				A				B	C						
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<p>Tab. 2.3</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>c</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>A</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>A</td><td>B</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>O/V</b> <b>Z-(1,2)-32</b></p>			a	b	c			A						A	B	<p>Tab. 2.4</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>c</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>A</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>B</td><td>C</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>V/V</b> <b>Z-(1,2)-33</b></p>			a	b	c			A						B	C
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Tab. 2. Basic types of branched changes

Diagrams **186-193** provide examples of branched changes.

In the miniature mutate **186**, the mate from the set variation is both changed and transferred.

**186 - Viktor Chepizhnyj**  
2nd Prize Chervonyj girnyk 1984



#2

(4+2) C+

1...b2 a 2.Sbc2# A

**1.Ba2!** zz

1...b2 a 2.Sac2# B

1...bxa2 b 2.Sbc2# A

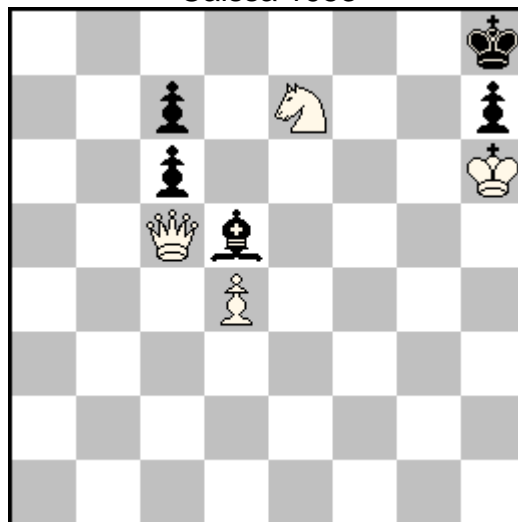
**M/O**

**Z-(1,2)-22**

		a	b
		A	
		B	A

**187** contains change of mate after bishop's move and there is added variation with defence 1...c5 non-existent in the set play, giving free change.

**187 - Cornelis Groeneveld**  
Caissa 1953



#2

(4+5) C+

1...B~ a 2.Qe5# A

**1.Qc3!** zz

1...B~ a 2.d5# B

1...c5 b 2.dxc5# C

**M/V**

**Z-(1,2)-23**

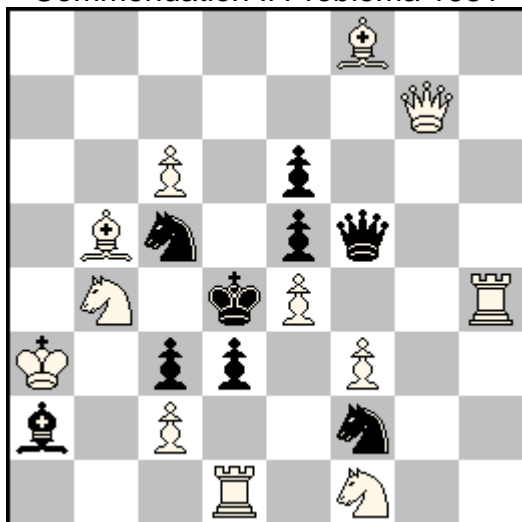
		a	b
		A	
		B	C

The simplest branched changes with one variation in one phase are rather theoretical. In practice the forms with at least 2 variations are more frequent. The first branched change of two mates and two defences (i.e. transference of 2 mates)<sup>1</sup> appeared already in 1931, see **188**.

<sup>1</sup> It is possible, just like in the case of reciprocal change uncovered a few issues earlier, that some

older example exists. I will be happy to receive such example. (translator's note)

**188 - Birger Restad**  
Commendation II Problema 1931



#2 (12+9) C+

1...Scxe4 **a** 2.Qa7# **A**

1...Sfxe4 **b** 2.Qg1# **B**

**1.Sxd3!** [2.Bxc5#]

1...Scxe4 **a** 2.Sxf2# **C**

1...Sfxe4 **b** 2.Sxc5# **D**

1...Scxd3 **c** 2.Qa7# **A**

1...Sfxd3 **d** 2.Qg1# **B**

1...Qxf8,Qxe4 2.Qxe5#

1...Sb3 2.Qd7#

**MM/OO**

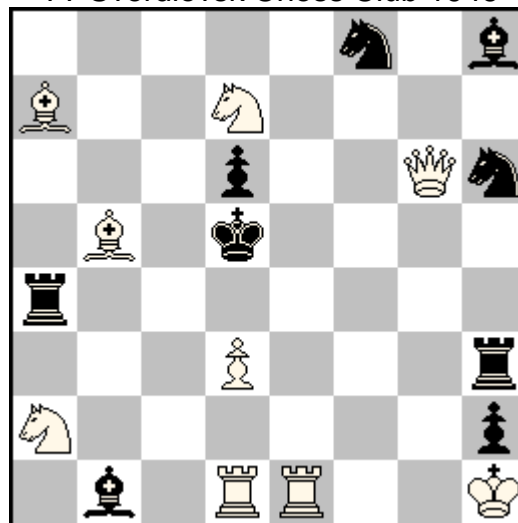
**Z-(2,4)-44**

		a	b	c	d
		A	B		
		C	D	A	B

The pin of both black knights at e4 from the set play is doubled by the similar pin at d3 in solution. The original pair of queen checkmates is changed as well as transferred, so that there as two branched changes **M/O** to form change **MM/OO**.

The same new-strategical theme is contained in **189**.

**189 - Yefim Rukhlis**  
1st-2nd Prize e.a.  
TT Sverdlovsk Chess Club 1946



#2 (9+9) C+

1...Rd4 **a** 2.Sc3# **A**

1...Bd4 **b** 2.Qe4# **B**

**1.d4!** [2.Sb6#]

1...Rxd4 **a** 2.Sb4# **C**

1...Bxd4 **b** 2.Sf6# **D**

1...Bd3 **c** 2.Sc3# **A**

1...Rd3 **d** 2.Qe4# **B**

1...Sxd7 2.Qe6#

**MM/OO**

**Z-(2,4)-44**

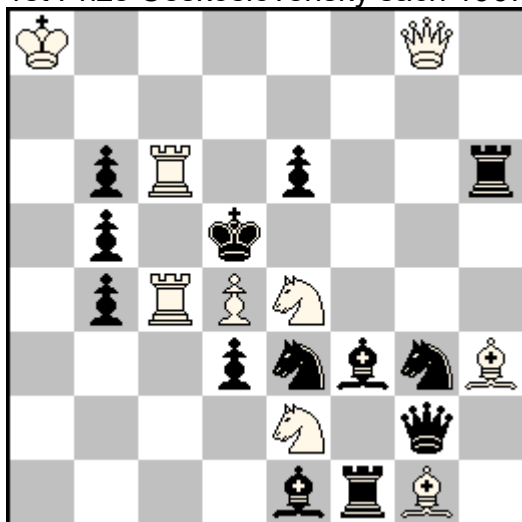
		a	b	c	d
		A	B		
		C	D	A	B

**189** is better known than **188**, even if it was published 15 years later. In spite of the **188** priority, the change **MM/OO** is known as „Rukhlis theme“ since the 40s.

Another example of **MM/OO** is **190**.

### 190 - Juraj Brabec

1st Prize Československý šach 1967



#2

(9+13) C+

1...Bxe4 **a** 2.Qd8# **A (B?)**

1...Sxe4 **b** 2.Sf4# **B (A?)**

**1.Rxe6!** [2.Re5#]

1...Bxe4 **a** 2.Rf6# **C (D?)**

1...Sxe4 **b** 2.Rg6# **D (C?)**

1...bxc4 **c** 2.Qd8# **A (B?)**

1...Sxc4 **d** 2.Sf4# **B (A?)**

1...Kxc4 2.Rc6#

1...Rxe6 2.Qxe6#

**MM/OO**

**Z-(2,4)-44**

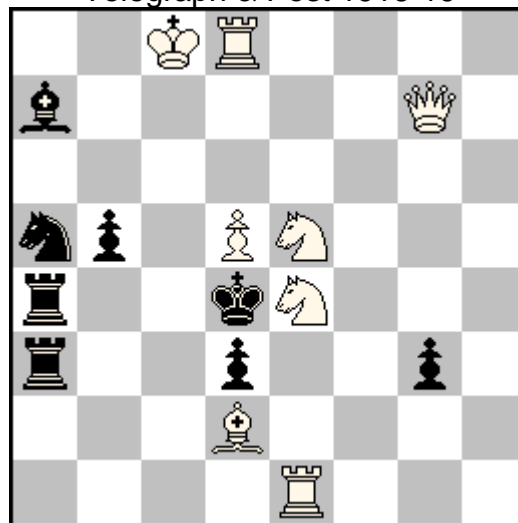
	a	b	c	d
	A	B		
	C	D	A	B

Besides change and transference of two mates, the strategical content is important. In all six variations (in two phases) the black error is self-block, with dual avoidance.

**191** shows change of two mates branched to free change of two variations.

### 191 - Gerhardus H. Goethart

3rd Prize The Hampshire Telegraph & Post 1916-19



#2

(8+8) C+

1...Rc3+ **a** 2.Bxc3# **A**

1...Rc4+ **b** 2.Sc6# **B**

**1.Sc5!** [2.Se6#]

1...Rc3 **a** 2.Be3# **C**

1...Rc4 **b** 2.Sexd3# **D**

1...Bxc5 **c** 2.Qg4# **E**

1...Kxc5 **d** 2.Qxa7# **F**

**MM/VV**

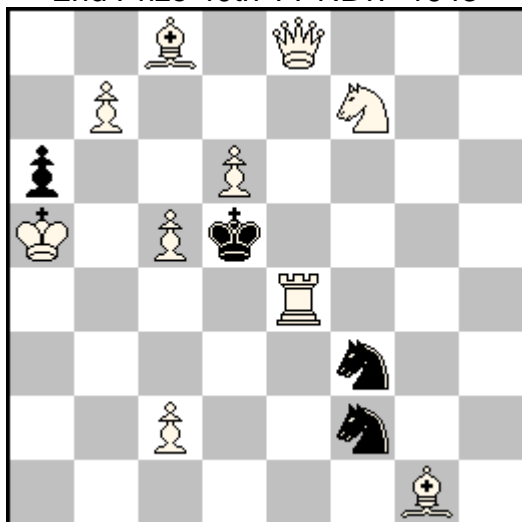
**Z-(2,4)-46**

	a	b	c	d
	A	B		
	C	D	E	F

The checks to wK from the set play are neutralized by anticipatory closing of the c-file. The key prepares the conditions for creation of added variations by giving the c5 flight and also opening Re1 to e5.

Of course, also the changes with repetition (partial or full) can be branched too, let's take **192** as an example.

**192 - Eeltje Visserman**  
2nd Prize 40th TT NBvP 1943



#2

(10+4) C+

1...S2~ **a** 2.c4# **A**  
1...S×e4! **b** 2.Be6# **B**

**1.Qa4!** zz

1...S2~ **a** 2.Be6# **B**  
1...S×e4! **b** 2.c4# **A**  
1...S3~ **c** 2.Re5# **C**  
1...K×c5 **d** 2.Qc4# **D**

(RR)/VV

Z-(2,4)-44

	a	b	c	d
	A	B		
	B	A	C	D

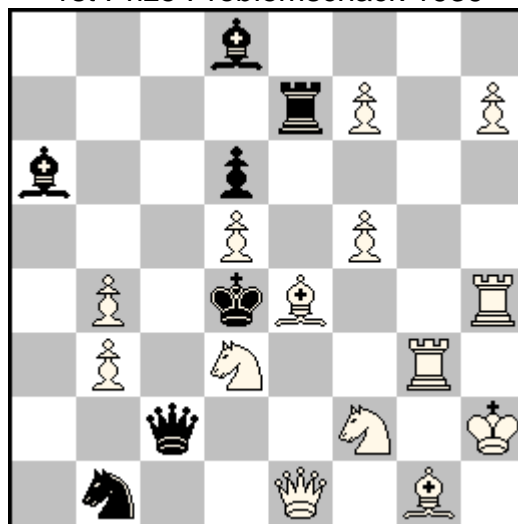
**192** shows the reciprocal change from set to solution, with two new variations added in the solution.<sup>2</sup> The free change is possible as e4 is guarded along the different line (when one compares set play with solutions), e6 is unguarded by wQ and c4+d4 are newly guarded. The reciprocal change is attained in variations

<sup>2</sup> **192** is obviously present also in the big WinChloe database. There it is included with additional try 1.Sd8? Sd4!, with a few more

introduced by random move of Sf2 and by correction with capture of Re4.

**938** demonstrates another important point: the number of the added variations can be any, not necessarily the same as number in the smaller phase.

**193 - Gunnar Andersson**  
1st Prize Problemschack 1939



#2

(14+7) C+

1...Q×f2+ **a** 2.B×f2# **A**  
1...Sd2 **b** 2.Sd1# **B**  
1...Sc3 **c** 2.Qe3# **C**  
1...  
**1.Se5!** [2.Sf3#]  
1...Q×f2+ **a** 2.Bg2# **D**  
1...Sd2 **b** 2.Sg4# **E**  
1...R×e5 **d** 2.Qe3# **C**  
1...Be2 **e** 2.Sd3# **F**  
1...K×e5 **f** 2.h8=Q# **G**  
1...Qe2 **g** 2.Sc6# **H**  
1...Q×e4 **h** 2.Q×e4# **I**

changes, but this would complicate the explanations at this stage of the series. (translator's note)

## MMO/VVVV

### Z-(3,7)-89

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		A	B	C					
		D	E		C	F	G	H	I

**193** shows change of two mates, transference of one mate and addition of 4 completely new variations. The motivation is quite rich, partially thanks to the flight-giving key.

*(to be continued)*

Juraj Brabec

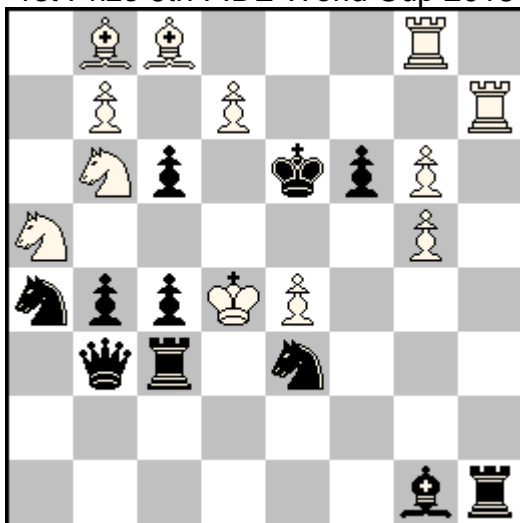
*(translation from SK to EN: Juraj Lőrinc)*

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## Selected from recent awards

### 194 - Andrej Selivanov

1st Prize 6th FIDE World Cup 2018



s#5

(12+11) C+

**1.Ba7!** [2.d8=S+ Kd6 3.Sf7+ Kc7,Ke7  
4.Sh6+ Kd6 5.Sf5+ Sxf5#]  
1...Bh2 2.d8=B+ Kd6 3.Be7+ Kc7  
4.Bxf6+ Kd6 5.Be5+ Bxe5#  
1...R×h7 2.d8=Q+ Rd7+ 3.B×d7+ Kd6  
4.B×c6+ Ke6 5.Bd5+ S×d5#  
1...fxg5 2.d8=R+ Kf6 3.Sd7+ Ke6 4.Se5+  
Kf6 5.Sg4+ S×g4#

Well, the 6th FIDE World Cup is not the most recent tourney closed, not even the last World Cup with some awards published, but it is still fairly recent. But I felt it would be a pity not to mention something good from this tourney of the highest class, namely from its [selfmate section](#). So here we are with **194**.

The key gives flight d6. The threat then can employ the pawn battery firing with knight promotion. The knight has to shield Rh7 from Rh1 before forcing double-check mate on f6.

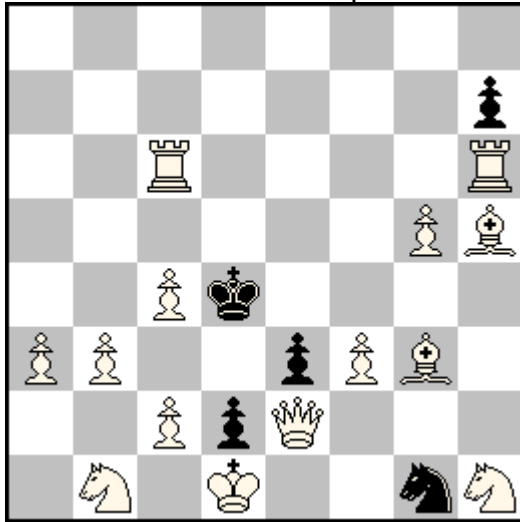
If Bg1 defends by abandoning the black battery line, it shuts off Rh1 and also gains access to e5. Then the bishop promotion with interim check from horizontal battery works.

Black can defend also by capturing Rh7, destroying battery play on the 7th rank. The newly born Qd8 has to guard c7 and e7, while Bc8 becomes the pieces forming and firing vertical Siers battery.

Finally, if bK gains access to f6 by means of 1...fxg5, White can employ Sb6 as Siers battery piece, forcing black battery mate on g4.

AUW could be expected in the Andrej's selfmate with white pawn ready to promote. But the synthesis with varied Siers batteries, with promoted pieces acting twice as firing and twice as rear pieces of Siers batteries is quite fresh.

**195 - Gennadij Kozjura**  
1st Honourable Mention  
6th FIDE World Cup 2018



s#5 (14+5) C+

**1.Bh2!** zz

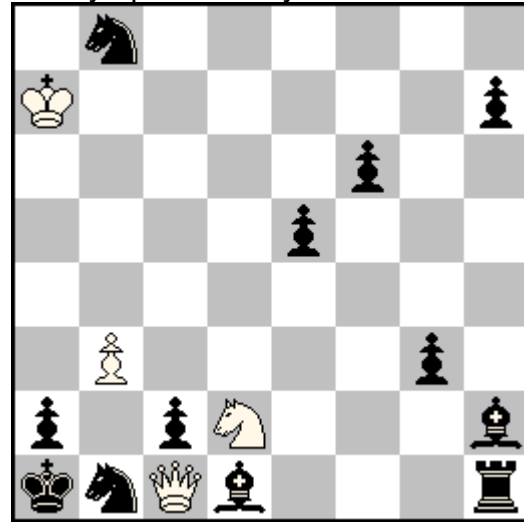
1...Sxe2 2.Rcd6+ Kc5 3.b4+ Kxc4  
4.Bf7+ Kb5 5.Sc3+ Sxc3#

1...Sxf3 2.c3+ Ke4 3.Qxf3+ Kd3 4.Bg6+  
h×g6 5.Qf4 e2#

1...Sh3 2.Qxe3+ Kxe3 3.Rhe6+ Kd4  
4.c3+ Kd3 5.Sf2+ Sxf2#

Bohemian selfmate is alive! **195** shows three different model mates. While Pd2 is static throughout the play, Sg1, Kd4 and Pe3 dynamically change roles and in three mates there is always different pair of them active. The pawn and the knight are captured, when not needed, the king is driven out of the town (as it cannot be captured). Three variations are introduced by three knight moves. It is interesting to study the function of the key and its choice: the first two variations are ready in the diagram position, Sxf2# must be prepared by bishop's withdrawal, The square h2 is the only suitable as the guard on f4 and e5 should be kept and travelling further northwest would be problematic because of move 2.Rcd6+ in the first variation.

**196 - Grigorij Popov**  
1st Prize  
Olympic Tourney Batumi 2018

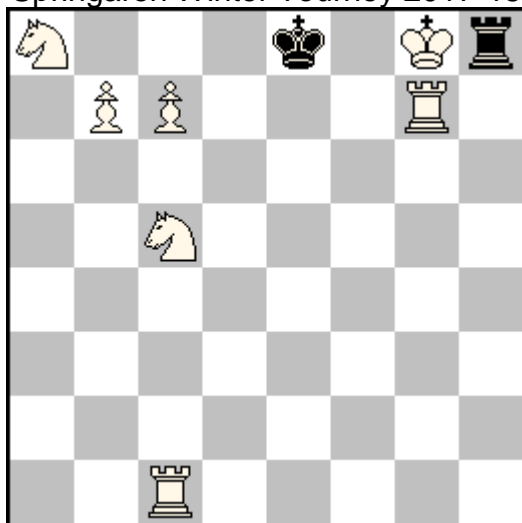


#15 (4+12)

**1.b4!** Sc6+ 2.Kb6 Bg1+ 3.Kc7 Sd4 4.Sc4  
Sb5+ 5.Kd8 Bd4 6.Sd2 Bb6+ 7.Ke7 Sd4  
8.Sc4 Sc6+ 9.Kf8 Bd4 10.Sd2 Bc5+  
11.Kg8 Se7+ 12.Kg7 Sf5+ 13.Kh8 Sd4  
14.Sc4 [15.Qb2#]

The moreover section of Batumi Olympic tourney was won by **196**. It is an excellent example of problem with strong white threats and very active counterplay of black pair B+S. White alternates threats Qb2# and Sb3# by knight jumps between c4 and d2. Black is able to defend by placing his bishop and knight on d4, gaining the necessary time by checks to wK standing in the open field. To checkmate Black White must hide his king in the far corner h8. But the journey there must mostly avoid light square due to battery aimed at wQ on the first rank – any check by Bd1 would destroy White's plans.

**197 - Unto Heinonen**  
 2nd Honourable Mention  
 Springaren Winter Tourney 2017-18



s#7 (7+2) C+

Antircirce

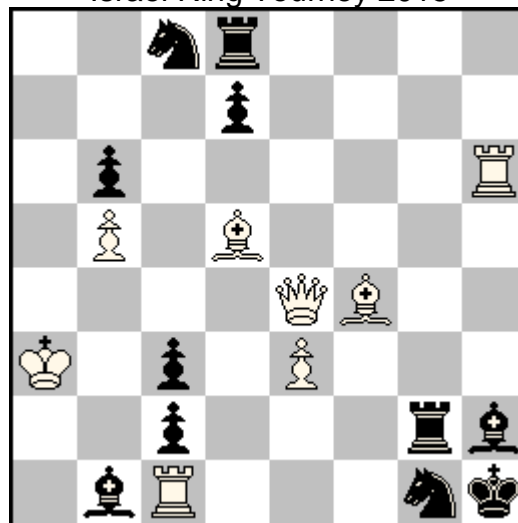
1.b8=R+ Rh1 2.c8=Q+ Rd1 3.Se6 Rd8  
 4.Rh1 Rd1 5.Sb6 Rd8 6.Sd5 Rxc8(Ra8)  
 7.Re1+ Rxb8(Rh8)#

**197** participated in the tourney for all kinds of problems requiring rook edge-to-edge moves (but not corner-to-corner). The play relies heavily on the Antircirce.

Obviously wK is not in check in the initial position due to a8 blocked. Two introductory promotions lure bR to the d-file and after 3.Se6 the first thematical move follows. Black rook is pinned at d1, but it can move to d8 cutting the check line directly. White can play anything as bR cannot capture at c8 still because of blocked a8. So then there is a forced switchback to d1. Sa8 then moves to b6 and d5, cutting the d-file and forcing the capture on c8. Finally Antircirce-battery check blocking e1 forces capture of Rb8, with return of bR to h8 after peculiar round-trip. The checkmating rook is obviously taboo due to blocked e1.

The next three problems were awarded with Commendations in the informal tourney (see [Variantim 77](#)) and surely are noteworthy

**198 – Alexej Gasparjan**  
 Commendation  
 Israel Ring Tourney 2015



#2 (8+11) C+

Circe

1.Kb3? [2.Rxh2(Bf8)#, 2.Qxg2(Ra8)#]  
 1...Ba2+!

1.Kb4? [2.Qxg2(Ra8)#], 1...Rdg8!

1.Ka4? [2.Rxh2(Bf8)#], 1...Rh8!

**1.Qe8!** zz

1...Sa7 2.Bxg2(Ra8)#

1...d6,Sd6,Se7 2.Rxh2(Bf8)#

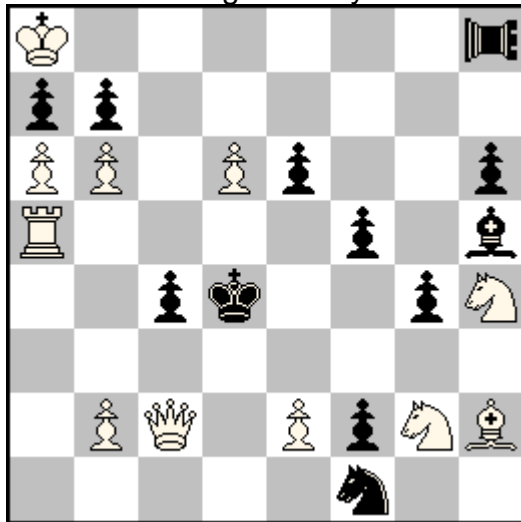
1...Ba2 2.Rxg1(Sb8)#

1...Rxe8(Qd1) 2.Qxg1(Sb8)#

Judge Vlaicu Crisan has written about **198**: *"The surprising key blocks Black's main defender leading to an unexpected zugzwang. All the mates show interesting Circe motivations. Sadly enough, nowadays, this kind of typical solver's problems seldom find their way into any award."*



**199 - Raffi Ruppin**  
 Commendation  
 Israel Ring Tourney 2015



s#2 (11+12) C+

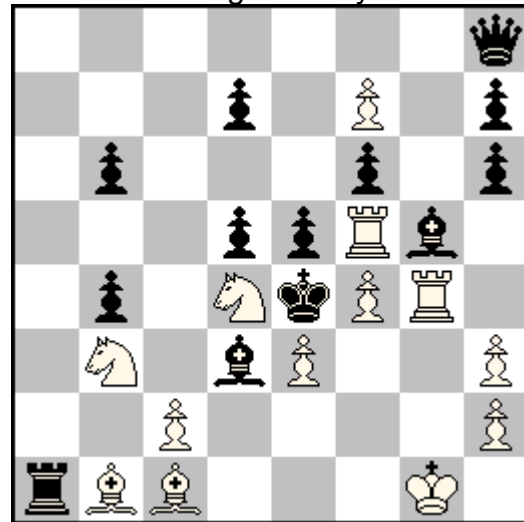
Antircirce

♖ = rook lion

- 1.Rb5!** [2.Be5+ Kxe5(Ke8)#]  
 1...g3 2.Sf3+ Bxf3(Bc8)#  
 1...Sg3 2.e3+ Kxe3(Ke8)#  
 1...f4 2.Qe4+ Kxe4(Ke8)#  
 1...e5 2.Rd5+ Kxd5(Ke8)#  
 1...c3 2.Qd3+ Kxd3(Ke8)#

**199** is a selfmate with clear idea of antibattery mates, where the hurdle does not move to the antibattery line directly, rather it is reborn there after capture. Actually, the rich possibilities for the rebirth of black pieces on the 8th rank might allow deeper play with some complications.

**200 - Eugene Rosner**  
 Commendation  
 Israel Ring Tourney 2015



#2 (13+13)

Alsatian Circe

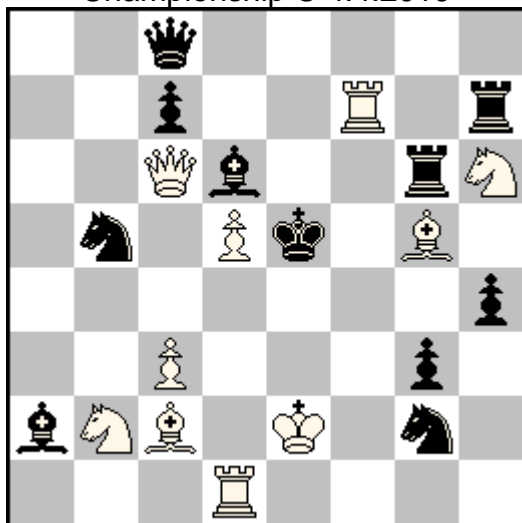
- 1.Kh1!** [2.Sc5#] (2...bxc5(Sg1)?)  
 1...Ra5 2.Rxe5(Pe7)# (2...fxe5(Ra1)?)  
 1...Qf8 2.fxg5# (no rebirth on f8)  
 1...Qc8 2.cxd3# (no rebirth on c8)

Alsatian Circe combines power of unorthodox Circe with orthodox retro considerations. Move causing rebirth into the illegal position is illegal. Obviously, this cannot be tested by computer. In **200** the retro considerations are based on the number of pawn captures – in the diagram position exactly 3 pawn captures by both sides are visible, so no more is allowed. As a consequence, white pieces are taboo twice, while after queen defences White can capture as no black pieces are reborn.

Judge V. Crisan: *"Here, we can admire four specific variations (including the threat) - perhaps a task in Alsatian Circe? Such problems should simply not go unnoticed, hence the distinction, in spite of the [typical] rather messy initial position."*

**201** has won the [formal tourney](#) associated traditionally with the Open Solving Championship of Slovakia.

**201 - Miroslav Svítek**  
1st Prize TT 27th  
Slovak Open Solving  
Championship C 4.4.2019



#2 (10+11) C+

- 1...Bc4+ 2.Sxc4#
- 1...Sf4+ 2.Bxf4#
- 1...Sxc3+ 2.Qxc3#
- 1...Sd4+ 2.cxd4#
- 1...Qg4+ 2.Sxg4#

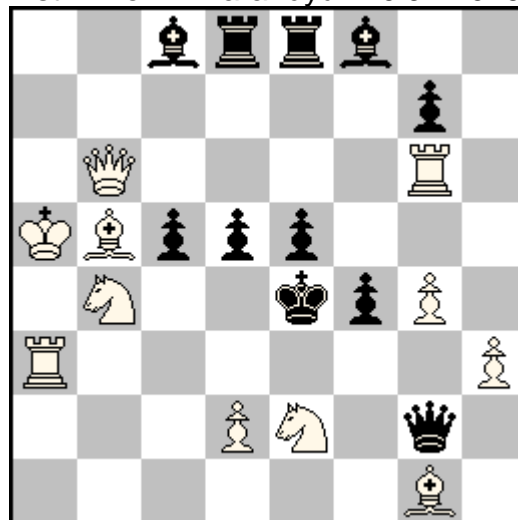
- 1.Kf3!** [2.Sd3#]
- 1...Bxd5+ 2.Qxd5#
- 1...Se1+ 2.Rxe1#
- 1...Rf6+ 2.Bxf6#
- 1...Rxf7+ 2.Sxf7#
- 1...Qf5+ 2.Rxf5#
- 1...Sd4+ 2.cxd4#
- 1...Qg4+ 2.Sxg4#
- 1...Sf4 2.Bxf4#
- 1...Sxc3 2.Qxc3#
- 1...Bc4 2.Sxc4#

The theme of the tourney was: orthodox #2 with the key provoking at least two checks to wK (twins allowed). The judge Karol Mlynka has written about the

winner (my translation): „The most convincing candidate for the win in the present competition. Altogether 10 different checks to White including set play, all of them answered by capture of the directly checking piece in different mates. Such a key could be deemed optimal. In any case it is worth to search for possible anticipations or potential record task.“

The last diagram **202** is a tourney winner as well. The position is immediately provoking the thoughts...

**202 - Alexandr Kuzovkov**  
1st Prize M. Maranduyk 70 JT 2019



#4 (11+11) C+

- 1.Rg5!** Qxg4 (threats) 2.Qg6+ Bf5
- 3.Sg3+ Qxg3 4.Qxf5#
- 3...fxg3 4.Rxg4#
- 1...Rd6 2.Sc3+ Kf3 3.Sa4+ Ke4 4.Sxc5#
- 1...Bd6 2.Bd3+ Kf3 3.Bc4+ Ke4 4.Bxd5#
- 1...Be6 2.d3+ Kf3 3.d4+ Ke4 4.Rxe5#
- 1...Re6 2.Re3+ fxe3 3.Bd3+ Kf3 4.Rf5#

Lloyd's organ pipes are usually used in shorter problems and often with Novotny moves as needed. Author of **202** managed to find a scheme with full use of Grimshaws and with the impressive

underlying mechanism allowing unified checkmates on the squares directly unguarded by interferences. Well, the last variation is different as Black must capture checking Re3, still the checkmate by a direct check from Rf5 is in line with other variations. I also like the airy position.

Finally, a small remark on the recently published [preliminary award](#) of the fairy section of the 7th FIDE World Cup in Composing 2018. 33 problems competed and 11 were awarded. Among the awarded problems there were no antagonistic problems. Actually, there

were 5 helpmates, 5 helpselfmates and 1 helpselfstalemate... I am not blaming the judge Petko Petkov. The problem is, unfortunately in the still continuing trend of production of so many help-problems increasing over time and production of antagonistic problems decreasing. (Even I have sent a fairy helpmate to the tourney, for a change.) I am genuinely sad when I see this... but I still think something can be done... and so I am continuing with Conflictio.

Juraj Lörinc

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**Conflictio** is an e-zine dedicated to chess problems with antagonistic stipulations  
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