

Arnold Beine 60 JT = 216th TT of Die Schwalbe

On the occasion of the 60th birthday of its fairy-editor Arnold Beine *Die Schwalbe* announces a TT.

Theme: Required are problems with one of the following stipulations: #/=, h#/h=, s#/s=, r#/r=, hs#/hs= in 2 - n moves with Annan chess and neutral pieces. At least one neutral piece stands on or moves to a square between a white (or neutral) and a black (or neutral) piece, where it causes an Annan chess-effect for both sides; both effects play a certain role within the solution. Fairy pieces are permitted, but no other fairy-conditions. All entries must be tested by Popeye (version 4.63 or higher).

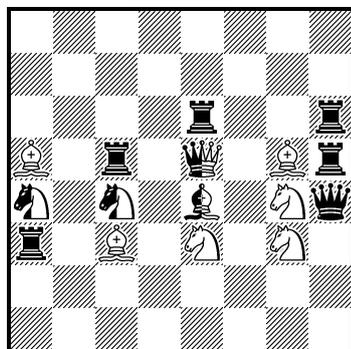
Definition of Annan chess: If two pieces of the same colour are standing close to each other in N-S-direction, the front piece moves only like the rear piece as long as the contact is existing. The front piece is that piece that is closer to the own promotion line. White/Black Pawns on the 1st/8th rank cannot move, but can give their kind of moving to a front piece. Officers moving with the power of a Pawn to the promotion line do not promote; if they make a double-step with the power of a Pawn, they cannot be captured en-passant; but officers with the power of a Pawn can capture a Pawn en-passant.

Definition of neutral pieces: A neutral piece has a white and a black part. These are all the time active and are unseparately connected. Each side can move his own part in the kind of the unit and can capture an opposite part. Neutral Pawns promote to neutral pieces. (In some definitions it is written that neutral pieces may be regarded as of either colour by the side whose turn it is to play. This is **not** correct! It would mean that in the Scheme the wBa5 could move as B – regarding nSa4 as black – or as S – regarding nSa4 as white. In fact the wBa5 can move only as S.)

Judge: Franz Pachl. For prizewinners there is a prize fund up to 300 Euro.

Entries until 31.12.2014 to the tourney director Arnold Beine, Grund 15, 65366 Geisenheim; arnold.beine@web.de

Scheme



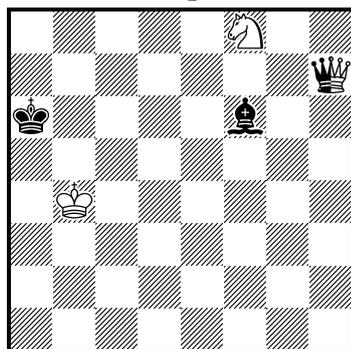
(6+6+4)

Annan chess

Some explanations to the theme by the director:

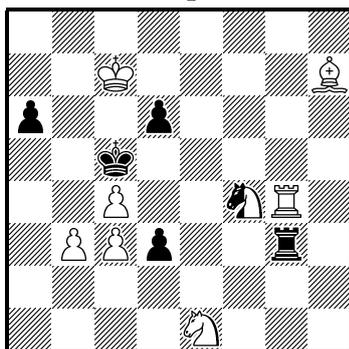
In the a-file of the **Scheme** the nS is **rear** piece for the wB and at the same time for the bR, i.e. the wB moves like a S and the bR also only like a S. The nS changes both pieces in their kind of moving. By changing wB and bR (see c-file) the nS becomes **front** piece of both, i.e. White moves the nS like a B, whereas Black moves the nS like a R. The nS becomes a “multiple personality“ with different kinds of moving depending on which side it moves. In the e-file there are four pieces involved. White to play has the power that is shown in the g-file, whereas Black to play has the power that is shown in the h-file. Rather confusing when the nQ moves like a B for White and like a R for Black, whereas at the same time the nB moves like a S for White and like a Q for Black – of course only as long the contact exists.

Example 1



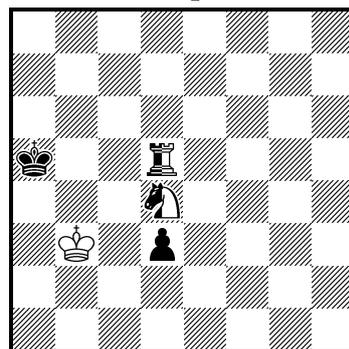
h#2 0.1;1.1 (2+2+1)
Annanchess

Example 2



#2 (7+5+1)
Annanchess

Example 3



h#2 1.2;1.1 (1+2+2)
Annanchess

In **Example 1** the required Annanchess-effects are used one after the other. After the key 1.– nQf7 the nQ is rear piece of the wS and the bB. Black uses this by moving 2.Bb6 and White by 2.– Sb8#. A nR instead of the nQ is not sufficient, because then Black has still 3.nRb7!. — In **Example 2** with a direct mate stipulation the neutral piece is also used as rear piece. After 1.Bf5! (~ 2.Bd4#) 1.– Rf3 we have the thematic situation: The white Annanchess-effect (threat 2.Bd4#) is followed by the black Annanchess-effect as parry against the threat (2.– R:d4!). But after 1.– Rf3 this Rook does not guard d3 any longer, so 2.S:d3# is possible; sideplay: 1.– nS~ 2.b4#.

The mutual Annanchess-effects are not only possible, when both sides make a specific move one after the other. It is also possible to show these effects at the same time. **Example 3** will make it clear and it will show a neutral piece that is front piece. This makes things more complicated, but also more interesting. The diagram position is already thematic, because the nS is rear piece with mutual Annanchess-effect. The nS makes the nR for White to a S so that the bK is not in check (white effect), at the same time he gives his power to the bP (black effect), what is used in the key: 1.d3-b4 Kb2 2.Ka4 nSb3#. In the mating position the nS is front piece of the wK and gives mate (white effect), at the same time also front piece of the bP, so Black cannot move away the nS (black effect). The second solution 1.– nSb5 2.b4-a6 Ka4# shows some other Annanchess-effects, but they are not thematic for the tourney. That the nR in the diagram position gives his power for Black to the nS – so the wK is not in check – is not thematic, because in this case the nS is regarded to stand between two black pieces.