In this issue

The first article covers the topic mentioned in the previous issue: Jacobs theme related problems, collected once again by Narayan Shankar Ram.

Awards are appearing all the time and it is always possible to find some interesting problems in them. In the second article they are bundled with some related works, usually showing similar themes.

We have also the first original for annual competition 2021 that will be judged by Paz Einat. Your originals for the tourney are the most welcome.

Stay safe and enjoy Conflictio!

Juraj Lörinc

Jacobs theme – addendum

Although our 3rd TT had to be cancelled, Narayan Shankar Ram has found a few examples not yet published in two previous articles. While the first two are older, the rest is quite recent.

1.Qc6! [2.Qd6+ B×d6 3.d4#
        2…Q×d6 3.Bf4#]
1…Be3 2.Bf4+ B×f4 3.d4#
        2…Q×f4 3.Qd6#
1…Qf2 2.d4+ B×d4 3.Qd6#
        2…Q×d4 3.Bf4#

3x2 Rotating

656 - Jurij Marker
1st Honourable Mention
Neue Zürcher Zeitung 2000-2001
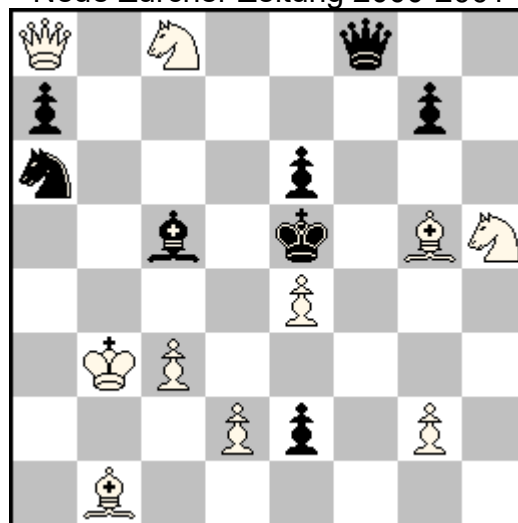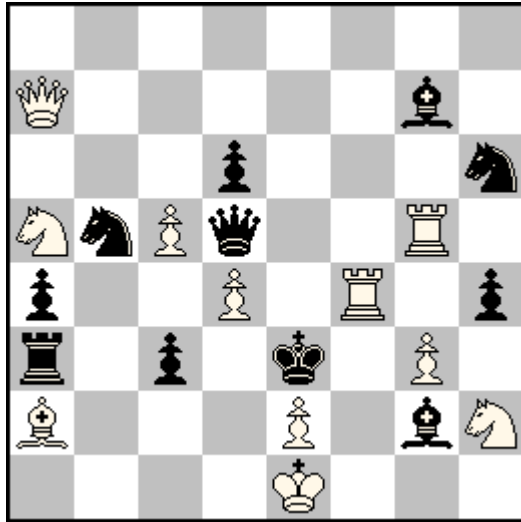

#3   (10+8) C+

657 - Viktor Chepizhnij & Valentin Rudenko
2nd Prize M. Velimirović 64 MT 2016

#3   (11+11) C+

1…Be4 **a** 2.Sf1+ **A** K×d4 3.R×d5#
1…Qe4 **b** 2.Sc4+ **B** K×d4 3.Q×g7#

1.Rgg4! [2.Rf3+ Q×f3/B×f3 3.Sc4/Sf1#]
1…Be4 **a** 2.Sc4+ **B**
    2…K×d4 / Q×c4 3.Sf3 / R×e4#
1…Qe4 **b** 2.Sf1+ **A**
    2…K×d4 / B×f1 3.Sc6 / R×e4#
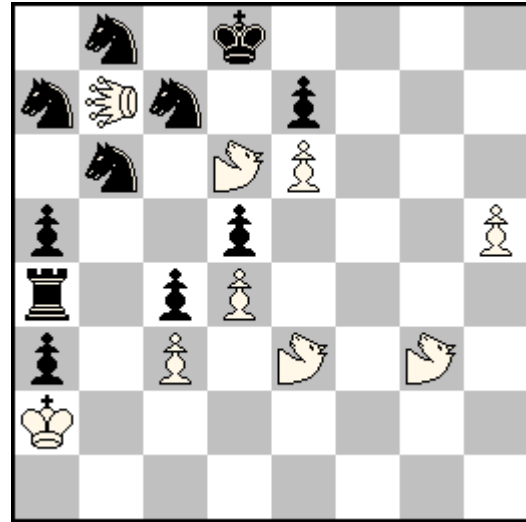1…S×d4 2.Re4+
    2…Q×e4 / B×e4 3.Sc4 / Sf1#

Reciprocal change.

3x2 Rotating with BK pins in both phases and a non-standard move pattern.

Re4+ appears as a threat only after 1…Sxd4. Instead, a similar threat is present on f3.

658 - Narayan Shankar Ram & Jacques Rotenberg
feenschach 2019

#3   (9+11) C+
Diagram Circe
↻ = rose lion, ▦ = fers + dabbaba

1.ROLd2! zz
1…Sc~   2.FDd7+   S6×d7(FDb7)   /
S8×d7(FDb7) 3.FDa8 / FDa6#
1…Sca6   2.FDc8+   Sa×c8(FDb7)   /
Sb×c8(FDb7) 3.FDb5 / FDa8#
1…Sca8   2.FDc6+   Sa×c6(FDb7)   /
Sb×c6(FDb7) 3.FDb5 / FDa6#
1…Sba8   2.FDc6+   Sa×c6(FDb7)   /
Sb×c6(FDb7) 3.FDc8 / FDd7#
1…S6d7   2.FDb5+   Sa×b5(FDb7)   /
Sc×b5(FDb7) 3.FDc8 / FDa8#
1…Sbc8   2.FDa6+   Sb×a6(FDb7)   /
Sc×a6(FDb7) 3.FDd7 / FDa8#
1…Sbc6   2.FDa8+   Sb×a8(FDb7)   /
Sc×a8(FDb7) 3.FDd7 / FDa6#
1…S8d7   2.FDb5+   Sa×b5(FDb7)   /
Sc×b5(FDb7) 3.FDc6 / FDa6#
1…Sba6   2.FDc8+   Sa×c8(FDb7)   /
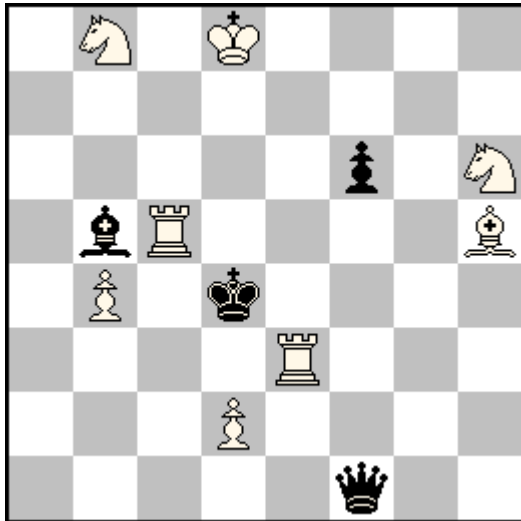Sb×c8(FDb7) 3.FDc6 / FDd7#
1…Sab5   2.FDd7+   S6×d7(FDb7)   /
S8×d7(FDb7) 3.FDc8 / FDc6#
1…Sac8   2.FDa6+   Sb×a6(FDb7)   /
Sc×a6(FDb7) 3.FDc6 / FDb5#
1…Sac6   2.FDa8+   Sb×a8(FDb7)   /
Sc×a8(FDb7) 3.FDc8 / FDb5#

Super Jacobs. All other examples have already been quoted in the two articles.

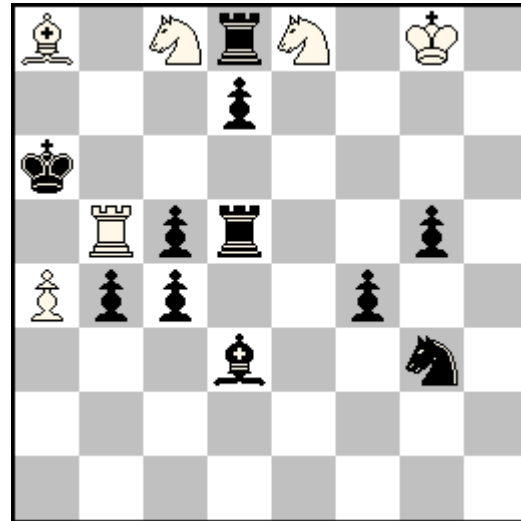**659 - Chris Handloser**
idee & form 2020

#3   (8+4) C+

1.Bf7! [2.Rc4+ B×c4 3.Sc6#
        2…Q×c4 3.Sf5#]
1…Bd7 2.Sf5+ B×f5 3.Sc6#
        2…Q×f5 3.Rc4#
1…Qf3 2.Sc6+ B×c6 3.Rc4#
        2…Q×c6 3.Sf5#

A second example of 3x2 Rotating in Meredith.

660 - Sven Trommler
Julia's Fairies 2021

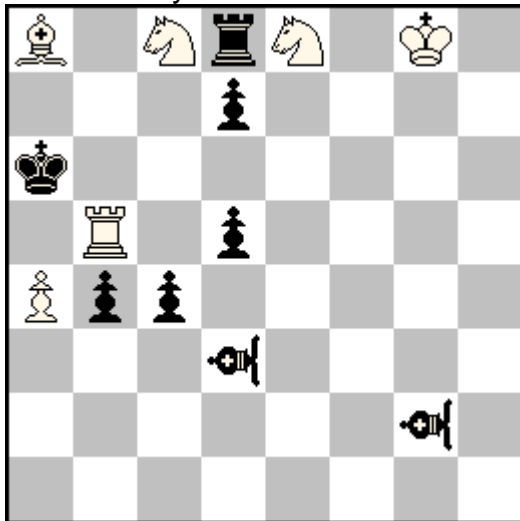

#3   (6+11) C+
Anticirce

1.Kf7? Rf5!

1.Kh7! [2.Bb7+ Sf1 3.Ra5#
        2…Bf1 3.Sc7#]
1…Sf1 2.Rb6+ Ka5 3.Ra6#
1…Be4 2.Ra5+ Sh1 3.Bb7#
        2…Bh1 3.Sc7#

Similar to H.P.Rehm's example in the first article. Here the cycle is incomplete. A second variation is missing.

661 - Sven Trommler
Julia's Fairies 2021 (v)
original version by
Narayan Shankar Ram

#3 (6+8)
Anticirce
◀◎ = transparent bishop

1.Kf7! [2.Bb7+ TBgf1 3.Ra5#
        2…TBdf1 3.Sc7#]
1...TBde4 2.Ra5+ TBeh1 3.Sc7#
        2…TBgh1 3.Bb7#
1...TBge4 2.Sc7+ TBdb1 3.Bb7#
        2…TBeb1 3.Ra5#
1…TBgf1 2.Rb6+ Ka5 3.Ra6#

By making both the BBs transparent, the full Jacobs cycle is got. But not checkable by WinChloe!

With normal (non-transparent) Bishops, the problem is C+ by WinChloe but two sub-variations are lost due to the Bs "eclipsing" behind each other.

662 - Sven Trommler & Daniel Papack
Julia's Fairies 2021
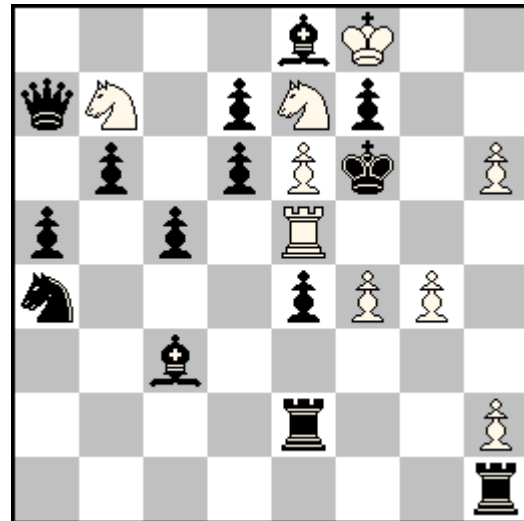
#3 (9+14) C+
Anticirce

1.S×a5(Sg1)? Sb2!

1.S×c5(Sg1)? b5 !

1.S×d6(Sg1)! [2.Kg7+ Re1 3.g5#
        2…Be1 3.Rf5#]
1…Ra2 2.Rf5+ Ra1 3.g5#
        2…Ba1 3.Kg7#
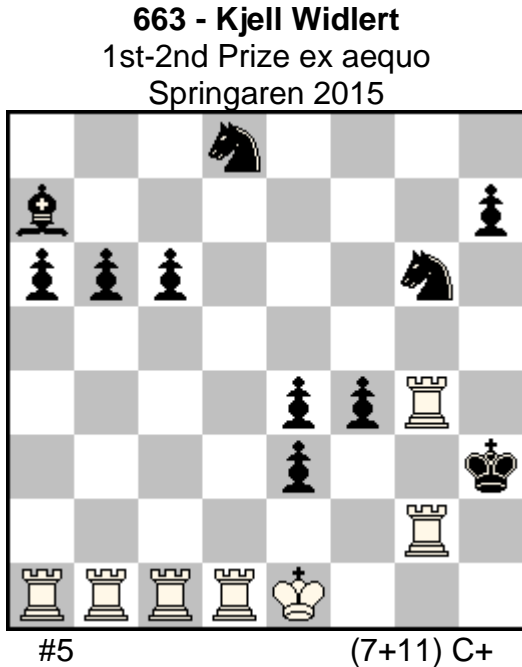1…Bd4 2.g5+ Rf2 3.Kg7#
        2…Bf2 3.Rf5#

Complete 3x2 rotating with two Anticirce specific tries.

Narayan Shankar Ram
Juraj Lörinc

From recent awards

Two problems, **663** and **665** are selected from the moremovers award of Springaren 2015.

663 - Kjell Widlert
1st-2nd Prize ex aequo
Springaren 2015

#5 (7+11) C+

1.0-0-0??

1.Rb5! [2.Rh5+ Sh4 3.Rh×h4#]
1…a×b5 2.Rc5 [3.Rh5+ Sh4 4.Rh×h4#]
　　2…b×c5 3.Rd5 [4.Rh5+, 4.0-0-0]
　　　　3…c×d5 4.0-0-0 [5.Rh1#]
　　　　3…Se5 4.R×e5 [5.Rh5#]

Very non-standard prize-winner not only uses four white promoted rooks, but the rooks are actually the only white units on the board besides the king.

The problem shows the logical structure with the long castling prevented in the diagram position by mass of other three rooks. These are subsequently sacrificed to allow the planned castling attack.

When searching for something similar, **664** appeared out of nowhere with even more rooks as physical obstacles and much greater length.

664 - Theodor Steudel
Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung 1994

#17 (11+9)
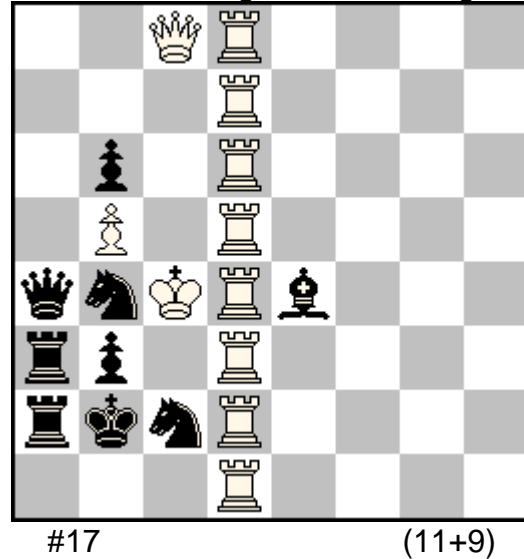
1.Rb1+! K×b1 2.Rd1+ Kb2 3.Rb1+ K×b1 4.Rd1+ Kb2 5.Rb1+ K×b1 6.Rd1+ Kb2 7.Rb1+ K×b1 8.Rd1+ Kb2 9.Rb1+ K×b1 10.Rd1+ Kb2 11.Rb1+ K×b1 12.Rd1+ Kb2 13.Rb1+ K×b1 14.Rd1+ Kb2 15.Qh8+ Sd4 16.Q×d4+ Kc2 17.Qd2#

Here all white moves are checks. White has to get rid of seven rooks d1-d7 by keeping the bK busy and sacrificing them on b1. Then Rd8 moves to d1 and after bK returns to b2, we have the diagram position minus seven rooks d2-d8. White queen can start the final manoeuvre.

Model mates are the most important feature of **665**. It employs the very well-known white material QSS.

665 - Alexander Fica
& Zoltán Labai & Jevgenij Fomichov
### 3rd Prize Springaren 2015
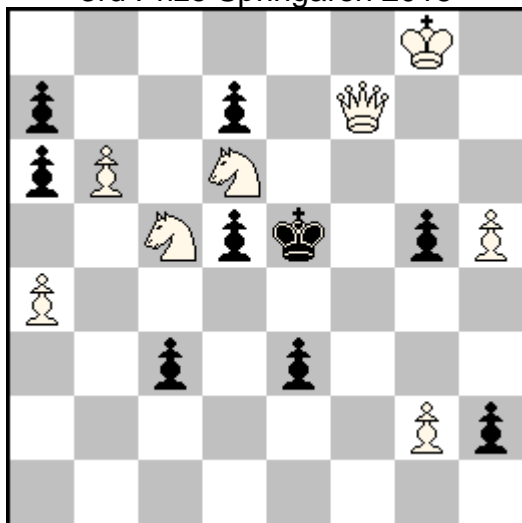
#4 (8+9) C+

1.Qg6! [2.Sde4 [3.Qf6#] d×e4
    3.Q×e4+ Kd6 **4.Sb7# (MM),**
    3…Kf6 4.S×d7#,
    2…Kd4 3.Qf6+, Qg7+ Kc4 4.Q×c3#]
1…Kd4 2.Sb3+ Ke5
    3.Qf5+ K×d6 **4.Qf6# (MM)**
1…g4 2.Sd3+ Kd4
    3.Q×g4+ K×d3 **4.Qd1# (MM)**
1…a×b6 2.Sf7+ Kd4
    3.Qd3+ K×c5 **4.Q×c3# (MM)**

While the model mate in the threat is given by knight, three model mates in the variations are in a way similar – checkmates wQ 2 squares orthogonally from the bK.

As already mentioned, this material is much worked even by Bohemian school classics. **666** is one such problem.

666 - Artur Mandler
1st Prize Parallèle 50 1951
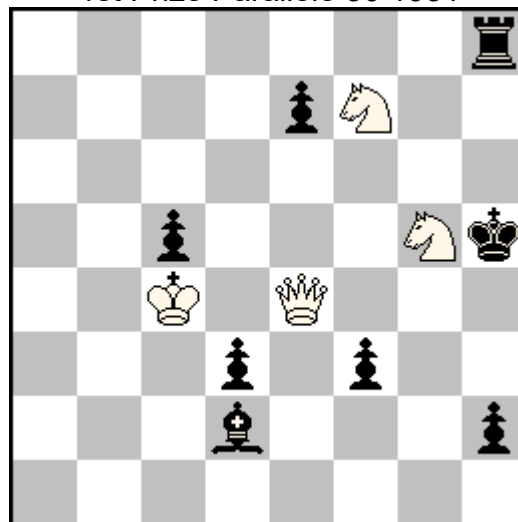
#4 (4+8) C+

1.Se5! [2.Sgxf3 [3.Qh4#, Qg6#]]
1…Kxg5 2.Qg6+ Kf4
    3.Sxd3+ Ke3 **4.Qe6# (MM)**
1…Bxg5 2.Qxf3+ Kh6
    3.Qf7 [4.Sg4#, Qg6#]
    3…Rg8 **4.Sg4# (MM)**
    3…B~ **4.Qg6# (MM)**
1…Rg8 2.Qg4+ Kh6
    3.Qh4+ Kg7 **4.Se6# (MM)**
1…h1=Q 2.Qg4+ Kh6
    3.Sgf7+ Kh7 **4.Qg6# (E)**
1…Bf4 2.Qg6+ Kh4
    3.Sgxf3+ Kh3 **4.Qg4# (E)**

An excellent key gives two flights and carries a short threat with many possible defences. Four model mates of the different nature (compared to **665**) are supplemented by exact echo of the non-model mate.

667 has won the TT for logical minimal moremovers, organized by the chess blog of Jurij Gordian.

667 - Viktor Shcherbina
1st Prize
Minimal logical moremovers TT 2020
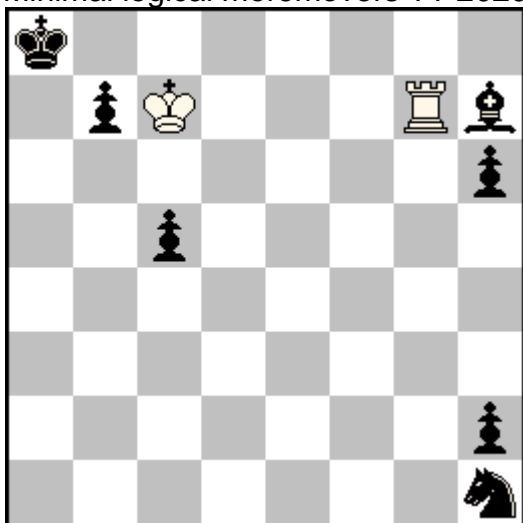
#9   (2+7) C+

Main try:
1.Rg2? [2.Ra2#]
1…Bg8! 2.Kb6 Be6 3.Rd2 Kb8 4.Rd8+ Bc8!

Other tries:
1.Kb6? [2.R×h7], 1…Kb8!
1.Re7? [2.Re3], 1…Ka7!
1.Rd7? [2.Rd1], 1…Ka7!

1.Rg4! [2.Ra4#]
1…c4 2.Rg2! [3.Ra2#]
2…Bb1 3.Kb6 [4.Rg8#]
3…Bh7 4.Re2 [5.Re8#]
4…Bg6 5.Kc7 [6.Ra2#]
5….Bb1 6.Re5 [7.Ra5#]
6…b6 7.K×b6 [8.Re8#]
7…Bg6 8.Kc7 [9.Ra5#]

The preparatory plan is short and it only forces the pawn to move to c4. The consequences are however far-reaching. It not only closes diagonal g8-a2 for immediate effect, but also opens the 5th rank for 6.Re5 and diagonal d3-a6 for the final threat. The main try has only one refutation though, as required.
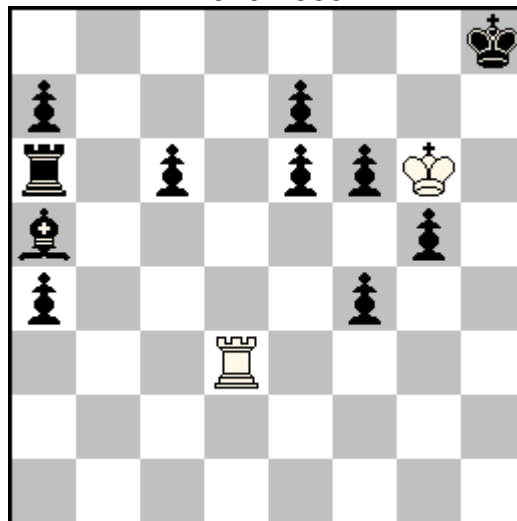
668 is then a well-known classic with the white minimal rook.

668 - Hans Peter Rehm
2nd Prize
British Chess Problem Society
1979-1980

#7   (2+11) C+

1.Rd7? [2.R×e7 Kg8 3.Re8#]
1…Kg8!

1.Kf7! [2.Rh3#]
1…Be1 2.Rd1 [3.R×e1 Kh7 4.Rh1#]
2…Bf2 3.Kg6 [4.Rd8#]
3…Bb6 4.Rd7 [2.R×e7 Kg8 3.Re8#]
4…Kg8 5.Rb7 [6.Rb8+ Bd8 7.R×d8#]
5…Bc7 6.R×c7 Kf8 7.Rc8#

The switch of squares one knight jump from the corner is done by the wK here as well. It provides switch of the expected mating line of the wR and thus forces long bB's defences.

The selfmate tourney of SuperProblem 2018 was very strong and I have chosen multiple diagrams from it.

669 - Mark Erenburg & Andrej Selivanov
1st Prize SuperProblem 2018
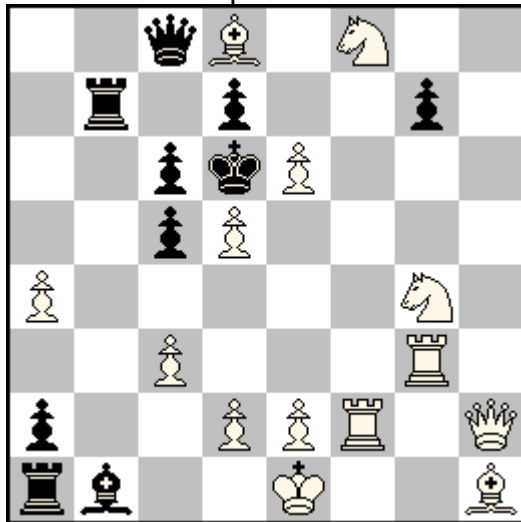
s#3   (14+10) C+

1…Rb4 2.Rd3+ Rf4 3.d×c6+ B×d3#

1.Sh6! [2.Rgg2+ K×d5 3.Rg4+ Be4#]
1…Q×d8 **2.Re3+** Ke7 **3.e×d7+** Be4#
1…c4 **2.Rg5+** Kc5 **3.d6+** Bf5#
1…c×d5 **2.Rg6+** Kc6 **3.e×d7+** B×g6#
1…d×e6 **2.Rd3+** e5 **3.d×c6+** B×d3#
1…Rb4 2.Re3+ Rf4 3.Sf5+ B×f5#
1…Ke5 2.Sg6+ Kd6 3.Sf5+ B×f5#

Among the shortest problems (s#2-3), **669** was chosen as a winner by the judge Valery Kirillov. He praises the fact that it shows four times Zabunov theme (firing piece of a battery becoming the rear piece of other battery – thematic moves are shown in bold) in selfmate for the first time. In addition, there is a change and a transference of continuation from the set play following the flight-giving key.

It is interesting to compare **669** with two earlier selfmates **670** and **671** containing two Zabunov variation with the similar scheme. Dispensing with the virtual half-batteries surely helped.
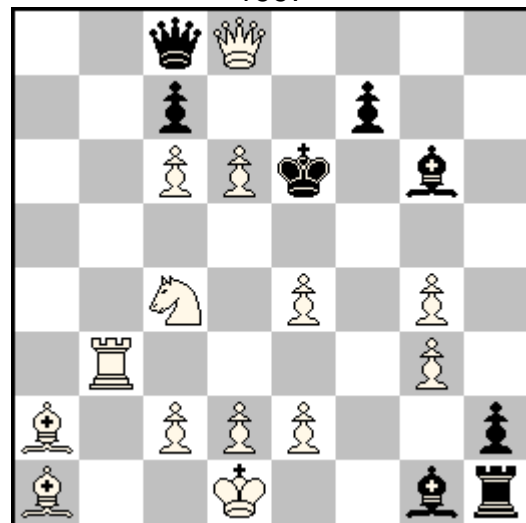
670 - Vladimir Zabunov
1st Prize Shachmatna Misl 1978 (v)
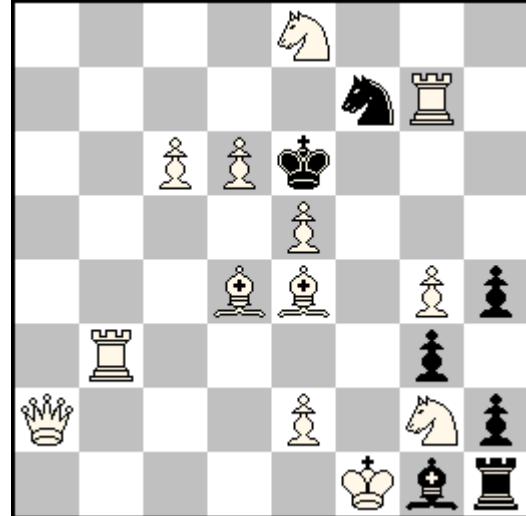
s#3   (13+7) C+

1.Ba1! [2.Rb2+ K×e5 3.Rb4+ Bd4#]
1…S×d6 **2.Rb6+** Sc4 **3.c7+** B×b6#
1…S×e5 **2.Re3+** Sc4 **3.Bf3+** B×e3#

671 - Valerij A. Kirillov & Andrej Selivanov
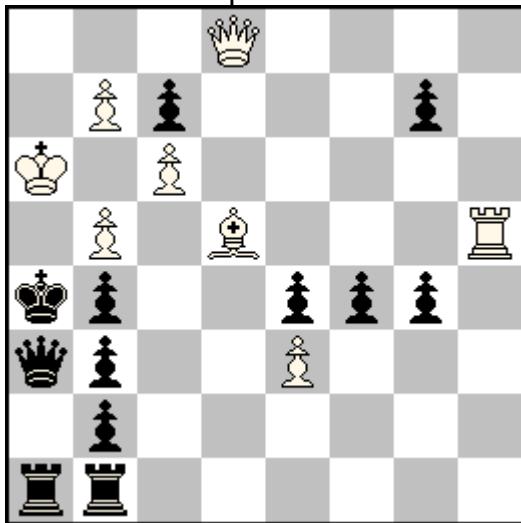### 1st Place Russia East - Russia West 1997

s#3   (14+8) C+

1.Se5! [2.Rb2+ K×e5 3.Rb4+ Bd4#]
1…B×e4 **2.Re3+** Bd5 **3.Sg6+** B×e3#
1…c×d6 **2.Rb6+** d5 **3.c7+** B×b6#
1…Q~ 2.Qd7+ Kf6 3.S×f7+ Bd4#
1…Q×d8! 2.Rd3+ Kf6 3.S×f7+ Bd4#

672, **674** and **676** are selected from the section for longer selfmates.

672 - Ivan Soroka
1st Prize SuperProblem 2018

s#20   (8+12)

1.Qg8! [2.B×b3+ Q×b3 3.Q×b3+ K×b3#] Qa2 2.Qf8 [2.Q×b4+ K×b4#] Qa3 3.Qf7 Qa2 4.Qe7 Qa3 5.Qe6 Qa2 6.Q×e4 Qa3 7.Qe6 Qa2 8.Qe7 Qa3 9.Qf7 Qa2 10.Q×f4 Qa3 11.Qf7 Qa2 12.Qe7 Qa3 13.Qe6 Qa2 14.Q×g4 Qa3 15.Qe6 Qa2 16.Qe7 Qa3 17.Rh4 [18.R×b4+ Q×b4 19.Q×b4+ K×b4#] Qa2 18.R×b4+ Ka3 19.Ra4+ K×a4 20.Qb4+ K×b4#

The alternating access of the wQ and wB to b3 and b4 creates uninterrupted chain of threats that can be parried only by bQ moving between a3 and a2. White uses this device for successive liquidation of three black pawns, allowing the decisive attack of the wR from h4.

After some search I have decided to show **673** as the counterpart, as there the mechanism is far from the same despite the appearance of the pieces on the files a and b.

673 - Camillo Gamnitzer
1st Prize Schach 2006
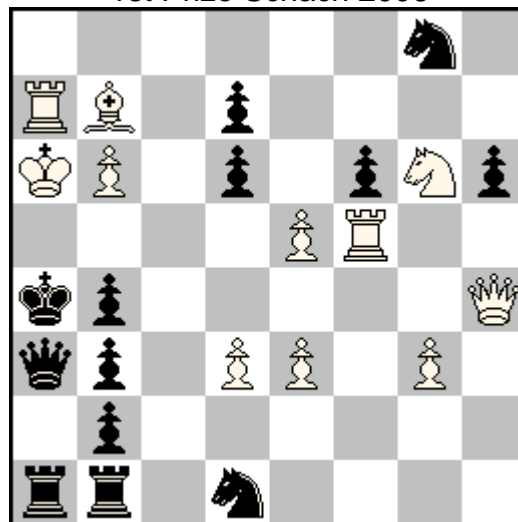
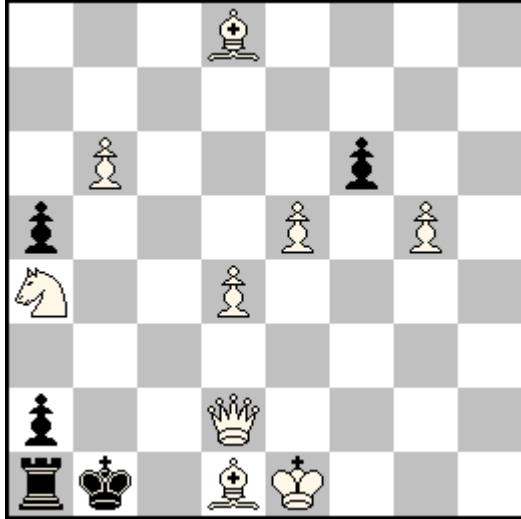
s#12   (11+13)

1.Bc6+? d×c6! 2.Kb7+ Kb5 3.e×d6+ c5 4.R×c5+ K×c5 5.Qh5+ K×d6 6.Qe5+ f×e5!

1.Rf4! [2.R×b4+ Q×b4 3.Q×b4+ K×b4#] Qa2 2.R×f6 [3.Q×b4+] Qa3 3.Rf4 [4.R×b4+] Qa2 4.Rf5 Qa3 5.Bc6+ d×c6 6.Kb7+ Kb5 7.e×d6+ c5 8.R×c5+ K×c5 9.Qh5+ K×d6 10.Qe5+ Kd7 11.Sf8+ Kd8 12.Ra8+ Q×a8#

White actually would like to bring bK out from the cage with the combination shown in the try. It however shows that bPf6 guards e5 and it has to be destroyed. The 4-move preparatory plan is similar to pendulum manoeuvre used in **672**. Then the main plan follows and the bK is forced up to d8 and the bQ checkmates wK from a8.

While **672** manages to repeat the queen manoeuvre for maximum effect, **673** is sparkling with surprise.

674 - Gennadij Kozjura
2nd Prize SuperProblem 2018

s#6   (9+5) C+

675 - György Bakcsi
1st Honourable Mention
Israel Ring Tourney 1982

s#4   (7+10) C+

b) ♗c2, c) ♘c2, d) -♖c2

1.Bh5!

1…f×e5 2.d5 e4 3.Kd1 e3 4.Qb4+ a×b4
5.Be2 b3 6.Sb2 K×b2#
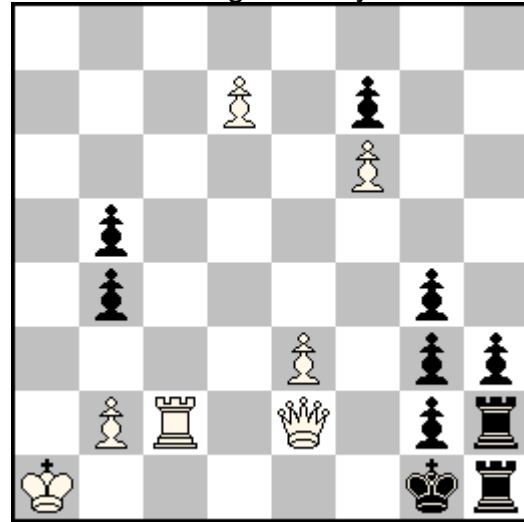
1…f5 2.g6 f4 3.Bh4 f3 4.Qd3+ Kc1 5.Bf2
Rb1 6.Qc2+ K×c2#

1…f×g5 2.Bf3 g4 3.Bg2 g3 4.Qd3+ Kc1
5.Kf1 Rb1 6.Qd2+ K×d2#

The (masked) royal battery on the first
rank, rather free wK and the movable Pf6
with choice of three moves hint the script
of the solution: White lets Pf6 go down,
then depending on the chosen path, the
pawn is blocked on the third rank and the
bK forced to fire the battery. Easy to say,
but obviously White has to play precisely.
As a result we get three-fold chameleon
echo of the non-model checkmate.

By the way, echo of non-model
checkmate in s# is a theme of the first
section of recently announced Pavel
Čepický 70 JT C 31.12.2021.

Obviously, similar royal battery on the
first rank is a well-known device in
selfmates. Thus, for the amusement, I
have selected rather funny **673**.

a) **1.Rc5!** b3 2.Rf5 b4 3.Rf2 g×f2 4.Q×f2+
K×f2#

b) **1.Bf5!** b3 2.B×g4 b4 3.B×h3 R×h3
4.Q×g2+ K×g2#

c) **1.Se1!** b3 2.Sd3 b4 3.Sf2 g×f2 4.Q×f2+
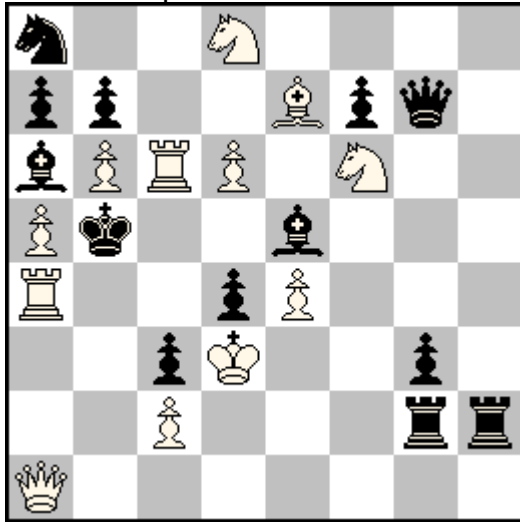K×f2#

d) **1.d8=Q!** b3 2.Qdd2 b4 3.Qf2+ g×f2
4.Q×f2+ K×f2#

Here the key square seems to be f2.
Thus, in two cases (Rc2, Sc2) White
sacrifices its spare piece to Pg3 and then
the queen to the bK.

However, Bc2 has no access to f2 and
the White's approach must be completely
different.

The White's approach with no piece on c2
is more similar to a) and c). Now Qe2
sacrifices to Pg3. But it doesn't work in
other positions due to the fact that piece
on c2 guards the first rank.

676 - Jozef Havran
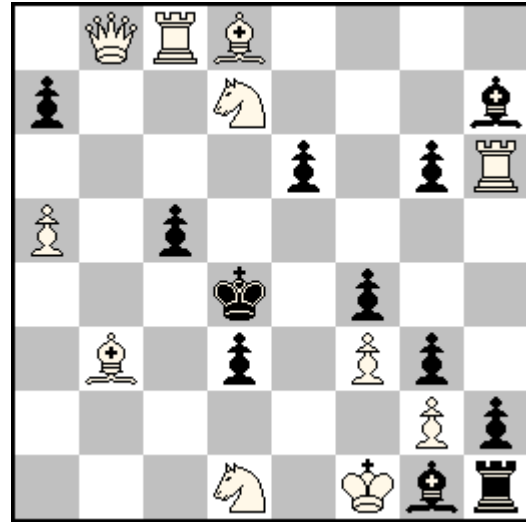### 2nd Honourable Mention
SuperProblem 2018

s#4   (12+13) C+

677 - Udo Degener
1st Honourable Mention
Wola Gulowska 1995

s#4   (11+12) C+

1.Sd7? [2.Rb4+ **A** K×b4+ 3.Rc4+ Kb5 4.Rb4+ K×b4#]
1…B×d6 **a** 2.Rc5+ **B** B×c5 3.Rb4+ B×b4 4.Qa4+ K×a4#
1…R×c2!

1.Sd5! [2.Rc5+ **B** K×c5+ 3.Rc4+ Kb5 4.Rc5+ K×c5#]
1…B×d6 **a** 2.Rb4+ **A** B×b4 3.Rc5+ B×c5 4.Qa4+ K×a4#
1…S×b6 2.R×b6+ a×b6 3.Sc7+ Kc5+ 4.Rc4+ B×c4#
1…a×b6 2.Sc7+ S×c7 3.R×b6+ Kc5+ 4.Rc4+ B×c4#
1…b×c6 2.Rb4+ Kc5+ 3.Rc4+ Kb5 4.Rc5+ K×c5#

676 uses black royal battery for a very different theme : le Grand is here possibly shown for the first time in s#4 in the form of try and solution. I like that **676** is not a mere prolonging of some shorter selfmate, but a full-weight s#4.

677 is another s#4 showing le Grand, but in the Visserman form (also known as inter-variation form).

1.S×c5! [2.Qb4+ Ke5 3.Qe4+ Kd6 4 .Qd4+ B×d4#]
1…g5 2.Ba2 [3.Sb3+ **A** Kd5 4.Rc5+ B×c5#]
    2…d2 **a** 3.S×e6+ **B** Kd3 4.Qd6+ Bd4#
1…e5 2.Bf7 [3.Se6+ **B** Kd5 4.Rc5+ B×c5#]
   2…d2 **a** 3.Sb3+ **A** Kd3 4.Qd6+ Bd4#

Obviously, the mechanism is very different from **676**. In the variation threats Sc5 has to close wB line aiming at d5 to allow bK move there and force checkmate by Rc5+. After 2…d2 the king could escape to d3, but this allows White another approach where he must be prevented from entering d5.

Note also the way how the variations are introduced:

- 1…g5 guards the main threat by opening Bh7 to e4, but also opens Rh5 to d6, thereby preventing 2.Ba2 e5 3.Sb3+ Kd5 4.Rc5+ Ke6!
- 1…e5 blocks e5, making main threat 2.Qb4# checkmate, but ts opens line for the 2.Bf7!

Altogether, the motivation is very non-symmetric, adding interest to seemingly symmetric le Grand.

---

678 was the best placed directmate in the [fairy section of the Israel Ring Tourney](#).

678 - Hubert Gockel
1st Honourable Mention
Israel Ring Tourney 2018

#2 (11+10) C+
AMU
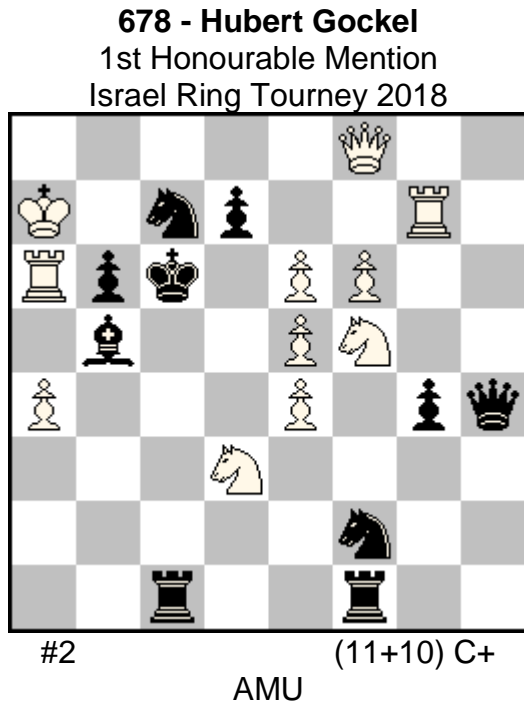
1.e×d7! [2.d8=S#]
1…B×a4 2.R×b6# (2.Sb4+? Kb5!)
1…S×e4 2.Sb4# (2.Sd4+? Kd5!)
1…Q×f6 2.Sd4# (2.Qd6+? Q×d6!)
1…Se6 2.Qd6# (2.R×b6+? Kc7!)

The judge Pierre Tritten says about it: *"Original use of AMU to show a cyclic antidual. In AMU a mating move can be done only by a piece that is attacked exactly once before this move."*

1.Rxb6#?? as Ra6 is observed twice,
1.Sb4#?? as Sd3 is observed twice,
1.Sd4#?? as Sf5 isn`t observed at all,
1.Qd6#?? as Qf8 isn`t observed at all.

Each defence seemingly allows two mates, but in fact one is always prevented by some additional motif, forming cyclic dual avoidance.

For comparison see thematically similar **679**.

679 - Hubert Gockel
5th Prize [SuperProblem 2018](#)

#2 (11+6) C+
AMU
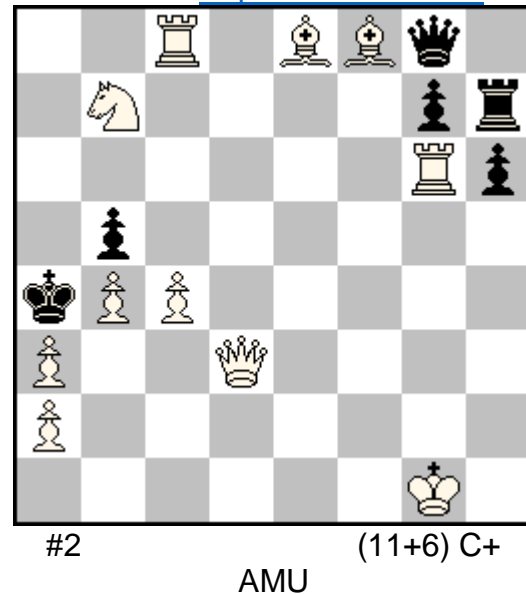
1.Re6? [2.Ra6#], 1…Qh8!
1…Q×e6 2.B×b5#

1.Bc5? [2.B×b5#], 1…Q×c4!

1.Bd6? [2.B×b5#], 1…Q×e8!

1.Be7? [2.B×b5#], 1…Qe6!

1.B×g7! [2.B×b5#]
1…Q×e8 2.Ra6# (2.Ra8+?)
1…Q×c4 2.Ra8# (2.Qb3+?)
1…Qd5 2.Qb3# (2.Sc5+?)
1…Q×g7 2.Sc5# (2.Ra6#??)

Judge Franz Pachl: *"Great four-fold cycle of parries by the black queen that always attacks two white pieces, but only allows one mate. Along with the tries (two of them are refuted by the thematic refutations) this is an impressive demonstration of the fairy condition AMU."*
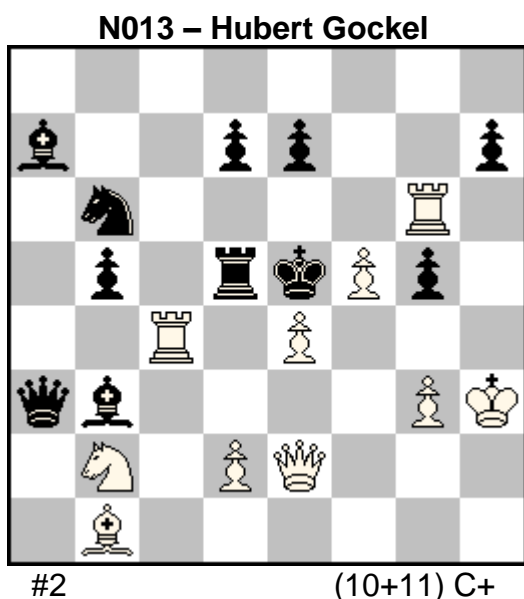
Beautiful!

Juraj Lörinc

Fresh clash 8

The new original **N013** opens the tourney for 2021.

In Breton the capture of a piece causes that another piece of the same type as the captured piece, but owned by the capturing side, has to disappear from the board (capturing side decides in case of more options, no disappearance if there is no such piece).

N013 – Hubert Gockel

#2   (10+11) C+
Breton

Author's comments:

1.Qe3! [2.Q×g5(×f5)#]

Now, imagine bRd5 wasn't there: the threat would be enriched by 2.d4/Sd3/Qc3/Qd4#

But the 4 thematic variations which do make the bRd5 disappear separate to one: = secondary Fleck!

1…B×c4(×d5) 2.d4#
1…S×c4(×d5) 2.Sd3#
1…b×c4(×d5) 2.Qc3#
1…h×g6(×d5) 2.Qd4#

Byplay:

1…g4+ 2.K×g4(×e4)#
1…h6 2.R×h6(×e4)#
1…e6 2.R×e6(×e4)#
1…R×d2(×g5) 2.Qf4#

An now mine: as usual, deep use of the fairy condition.

Juraj Lörinc

Annual tourney Conflictio 2021

All kinds of antagonistic problems will be accepted for Originals column (orthodox and fairy direct, self-, reflex mates and other aims of any length, any fairy elements), the main criteria for publication being antagonistic stipulation and sufficient quality. Possible originals from other articles will be included in the competition as well. The tourney will be **judged by Paz Einat (Israel)**, multiple sections might be created based on the quality and quantity of entries. Please, send the originals to Juraj Lörinc (address below).