

In this issue

Two mid-length articles in this issue. James Quah allows us glimpse into his approach to upgrading known orthodox idea by adding relatively modest fairy means. Somewhat overdue selection of a few problems from PAT A MAT 115 (March 2021) follows. The next PAT A MAT issue (June 2021) is already published, but due to its very special content (especially preliminary award of Lačný MT) I have decided to dedicate more time to preparation of the selection, with detailed comments to some extraordinary works.

Besides a few originals in the first article, we have two more in the standard Fresh clash section.

Stay safe and enjoy Conflictio!

Juraj Lörinc

Geneses of two quadruple Grimshaws

by James Quah

The black rook, bishop, and pawn are capable of creating an interference complex when each plays to the same square on the sixth rank. When a unit interferes with both others, the mating move exploits at least one line closure but generally not the other. It is important to classify the mechanisms that explain why each interference leads to the corresponding mate, but another mate does not work.

Ideally, we would like the triple interference to be a triple Grimshaw. This means that every defender's closed line of guard is relevant to at least one mate. Quality of strategy in the interferences is

also important but, as we shall see, the finished product may not be a triple Grimshaw. Instead, it might be an ordinary Grimshaw with a third unit providing an additional interference but not being interfered with.

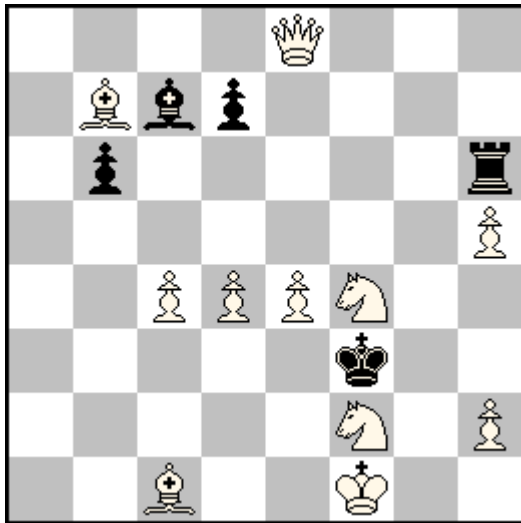
Orthodox chess reaches its limit when certain combinations of interferences cannot constitute a triple Grimshaw, and this is where a fairy rider joins in the fun. With some adjustment to the construction, we retain the desired features and obtain a quadruple Grimshaw. Here are two such developments.

721 is an interesting setting in which each interference needs an accompanying unguard for the mate.

up the line h7-f6-g4-e3 to threaten 2.Qe3 (and usefully pins g5). There are four thematic variations: 1...Rf6 2.QNxg5 (double check via f3 and e6), 1...Bf6 2.Qxc5, 1...f6 2.QNe6, and 1...QNf6 2.QNxg3. A costly non-thematic variation is 1...QNf5 2.exf5, explaining the presence of Rh5 and Bc6, and admiring the pawn g5 pinned at an unusual distance.

We now feature mating moves in which white plays a more active role. Two black units prevent a mate, one is shut off by an interference, and white shuts off the other with the firing unit of a battery. The spectacular **723** shows two shut-offs.

723 - Gabriel Authier
Chess 1950



#2 (11+5) C+

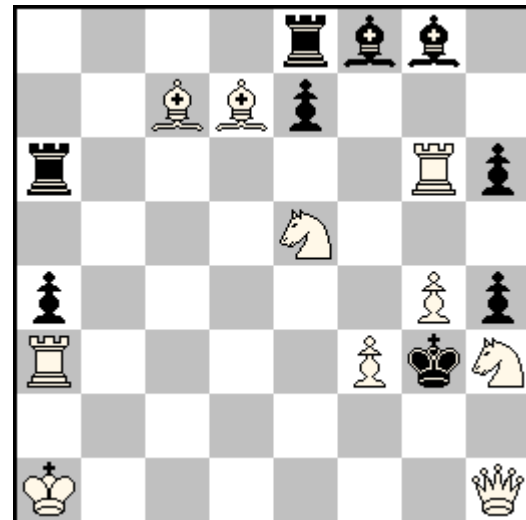
1.Qf8! [2.Qa3#]
1...Rd6 2.Se6# (2...Bf4?, Rf6?)
1...Bd6 2.e5# (2...Rc6?, d5?)
1...d6 2.Sg6# (2...Bf4?, Rf6?)
1...Bxf4 2.Qxf4#

1.Qf8! (2.Qa3) provokes 1...Rd6 2.Se6 and 1...d6 2.Sg6. The bishop is interfered with, so that it cannot defend with 2...Bf4, and the knight shuts off the defending

rook depending on where it stands. To complete the triple Grimshaw, the bishop must interfere with both the rook and pawn, which it does with 1...Bd6 2.e5 (d5?/Rc6?).

We can also admire **724** (1.g5! (2.Qg1)) with its memorable variation 1...Be6 2.Sc6 in which the bishop interferes with the pawn and the knight shuts off the rook. The other interferences complete the triple Grimshaw with dual avoidance strategy. After 1...Re6 we have 2.f4. And after 1...e6 we have 2.gxh5, but not 2.f4? Bxa3! Note also 1...Be6 2.gxh5? Bg4!

724 - Matti Myllyniemi
Schach-Echo 1970



#2 (10+9) C+

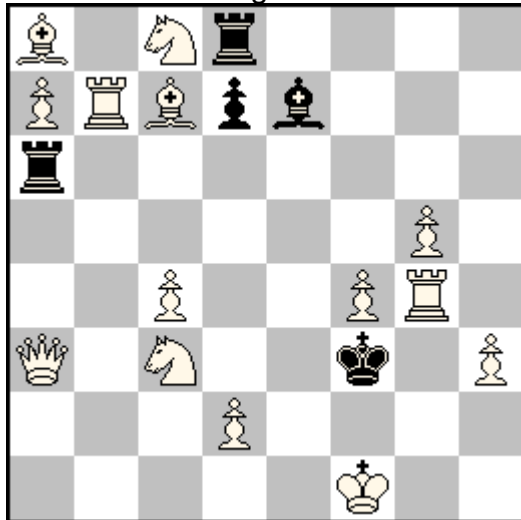
1.g5! [2.Qg1#]
1...Re6 2.f4#
1...Be6 2.Sc6# (2.gxh6? Bg4!)
1...e6 2.gxh6#

Now, the construction in **724** can be adapted to show a rook-knight battery. Observe that in 1...Re6 2.f4, the knight on e5 closes the line e6-e3. Could white mate by 2.S(d3)e5 instead? Remove Bf8 and shift Ra6 to b6, and let's also have 1...e6 S(d3)b4. This would be a

horizontal version of the battery in C. We would like to retain the battery mate after 1...Be6, but the knight is no longer available.

In **725**, both batteries are combined in the same problem.

725 - James Quah
original



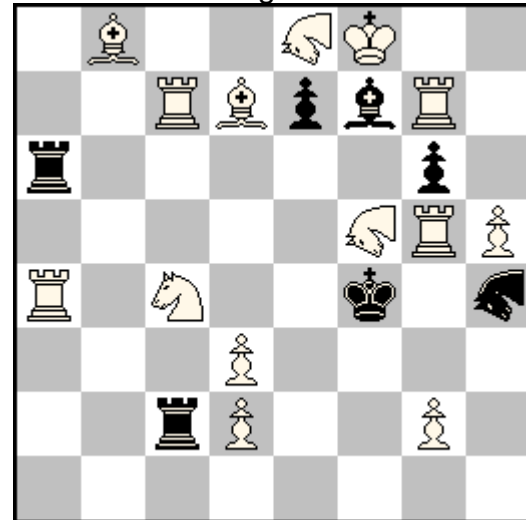
#2 (14+5) C+

1.f5! [2.Rg3#]
1...Rd6 2.Sd5#
1...d6 2.Sa4#
1...Bd6 2.Rb6#

After 1.f5! (2.Rg3), there are two shut-off mates 1...Rd6/d6 2.Sd5/Sa4. The other mate 1...Bd6 2.Rb6 comes from Rb7 shutting off Ra6. But this is not a triple Grimshaw as no other defender interferes with the rook.

The missing interference with the rook that completes the quadruple Grimshaw must come from a fairy rider. In **726** (1.ZRc3! (2.Rg4)) the zebra-rider makes steps of distance (2,3) in a straight line.

726 - James Quah
original



#2 (14+7) C+

  = zebra-rider

1.ZNc3! [2.Rg4#]
1...Re6 2.Se5#
1...e6 2.Sa5#
1...Be6 2.Rc6#
1...ZNe6 2.Rxf7#

1...g×h5 2.Rf5#
1...B×c4 2.Rc×c4#, 2.Ra×c4#

The added variation is 1...ZRe6 2.Rxf7. Only this interference leads to this mate since the zebra-rider also unguards f7. It also attacks Bb8, so that 1...Be6 is a double interference that needs to be complemented by 2.Rc6 shutting off Ra6. Finally, it prevents the dual 1...ZRe6 2.Sa5? ZRb4! The other interferences and corresponding mates are similar to those in **725**: 1...Re6/e6 2.Se5/Sa5.

In conclusion, **722** and **726** are the quadruple Grimshaws that arise naturally by adding a fairy rider when the rook-bishop-pawn trio are unable to show a particular strategic construction as a triple Grimshaw. I hope the stories of how they were conceived are instructive and interesting. ■

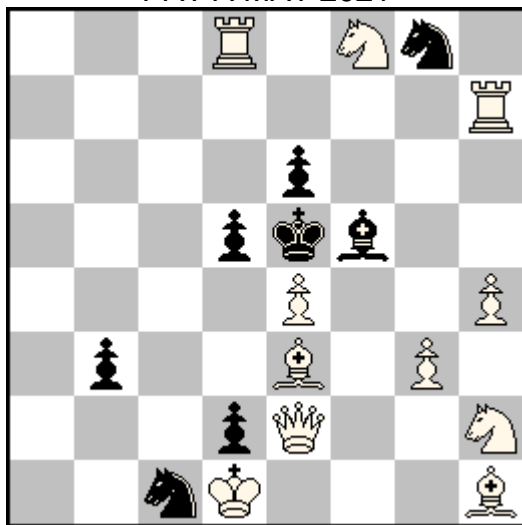
**Published not so recently:
PAT A MAT 115**

Issue No 115 of Slovak magazine appeared already in March. The content includes among other:

- preliminary award of PaM 2020 helpmates tourney,
- an article by Awani Kumar celebrating the 132nd birth anniversary of Richard Réti,
- originals,
- regular Selections.

PDF selection from the issue can be downloaded on the [dedicated page](#). 7 problems from the issue are reproduced here. **727-729** are originals in this issue.

**727 - Anatolij Slesarenko
& Pavel Murashov
PAT A MAT 2021**



#2

(11+8) C+

- 1.Bc5? [2.Sd7# **C**]
 1...Kf6 **a** 2.e5#
 1...Sf6 **b** 2.Sf3#
 1...Bxe4!

- 1.Qf2? [2.Bd4# **A**]
 1...Kf6 **a** 2.Sg4# **B**
 1...Se2!

- 1.Qh5? [2.Sg4# **B**]
 1...Kf6 **a** 2.Sd7# **C**
 1...Sf6 **b** 2.Sg6#
 1...Sh6!

- 1.Qa6!** [2.Sd7# **C**]
 1...Kf6 **a** 2.Bd4# **A**
 1...Sf6 **b** 2.Qd6#
 1...Bxe4 2.Qxe6#
 1...Bg4+ 2.Sxg4#
 1...dxe4 2.Bd4#

New-strategical content of **727** is the best shown by the table:

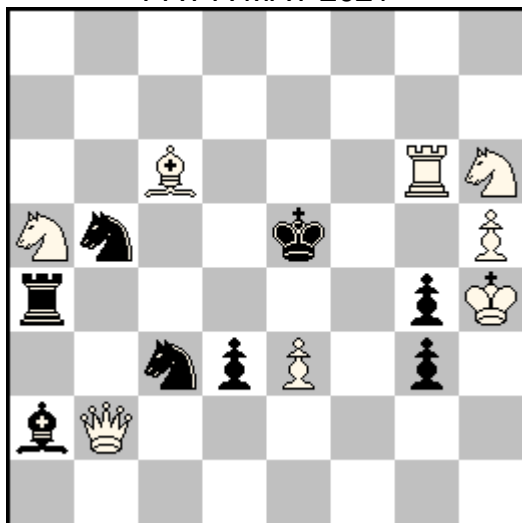
		a	b
1.Bc5?	C	D	E
1.Qf2?	A	B	
1.Qh5?	B	C	F
1.Qa6!	C	A	G

If we consider phases 1.Bc5?, 1.Qh5? and 1.Qa6!, we find there a change of two mates in three phases, **Z-32-26**, also known as Zagorujko.

If we consider the last three phases, we find there a cycle of threat and mate after the same defence, known under names Ukrainian cycle or cyclic Le Grand.

This is an extremely difficult blend of themes and no wonder it required rather complicated motivation to make it work, including pins, self-blocks and white interference mates.

**728 - Ladislav Salai jr.
& Emil Klemanič & Michal Dragoun**
PAT A MAT 2021



#3 (8+8) C+

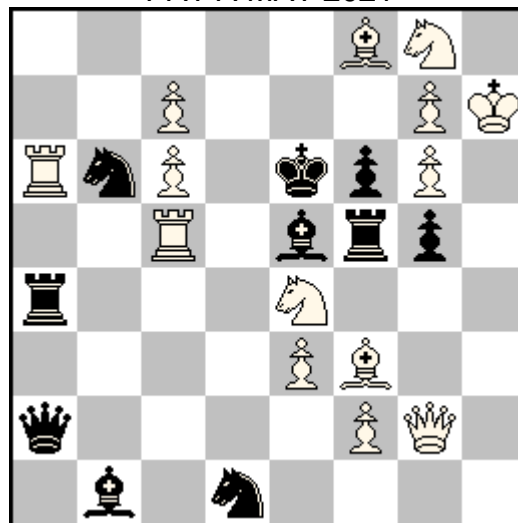
- 1.Qg2!** [2.Q×g3+ Rf4 3.Q×f4#]
 1...Se2 2.Sc4+ B×c4 3.Qe4#
 2...R×c4 3.Qd5#
 1...Se4 2.S×g4+ Kf5 3.Qf3#
 1...Sd5 2.Sf7+ Kf5 3.Bd7#
 1...Rf4 2.e×f4+ Kd4 3.Qg1#
 2...K×f4 3.Q×g3#

The key unpins Sc3 making three thematic defences. The defence 1...Se2 allows Nowotny, with two queen mates on e4 and d5. But there are two corrections played by Black to exactly those two squares. They close white lines of Bc5 and Qg2 as the defence motif, but also lines of Rf4 and Ba2 as an error. The interferences of Black lines are equally exploited in the following two white moves in both variations (Ra4 is interfered with respect to g4 and f4, Ba2 with respect to f7 and e6).

729 utilizes Breton adverse in which in a case of capture, one other unit of the same type as the captured unit (if present on the board) is removed at the same time. If needed, the choice of the

removed unit is made by the capturing side.

729 - Hubert Gockel
PAT A MAT 2021



#2 (14+10) C+
Breton adverse

- 1.Bg4? [2.S×g5(×f6)#]
 1...R×e4(×g8) **a** 2.g8=Q# **A**
 1...B×e4(×g8) **b** 2.g8=B# **B**
 1...S×f2(×c6) **c** 2.c8=Q# **C**
 1...Q×f2(×c6) **d** 2.c8=B# **D**
 1...Bf4 2.B×f5(×a4)#
 1...S×e3(×c6)!

- 1.Qg4!** [2.S×g5(×f6)#]
 1...R×e4(×g8) **a** 2.g8=B# **B**
 1...B×e4(×g8) **b** 2.g8=Q# **A**
 1...S×f2(×c6) **c** 2.c8=B# **D**
 1...Q×f2(×c6) **d** 2.c8=Q# **C**
 1...Bf4 2.Q×f5(×a4)#
 1...S×e3(×c6) 2.c8=B#

Both try and key pin Rf5, thereby creating the Breton adverse threat with removal of two pawns. Black has two thematic ways of defence.

The first defence way captures Se4, but at the same time removes Sg8, thereby allows mates by promotions to Q or B. No

dual here: the black piece capturing on e4 attacks white Q or B, depending on the previous moves and thus prevents one of two promotion mates.

The second defence way captures Pf2 and thus it can also remove Pc6, unguarding d7. But the removal of Pc6 also pins Sb6 and thus allows promotion mates on c8. And again a Breton adverse dual avoidance is in action: Sf2 attacks piece on g4, Qf2 then piece that did not make the first move.

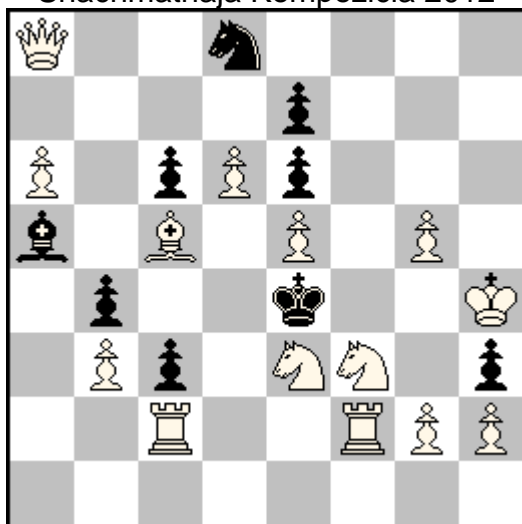
This fairly specific motivation leads to doubled reciprocal change of promotion mates **Z-24-44** and **(RR)(RR)** with dual avoidance in all variations.

Next four problems appeared in Selections.

730 - Alexandr Sygurov

Special Prize

Shachmatnaja Kompozicia 2012



#4

(14+9) C+

1.Rce2! zz

1...Bb6 2.Sc2+ Kd5 3.Bxb6 [4.Sxb4#],
2...Kf5 3.Kh5 [4.Se1#, Sg1#,
Sd2#, Sfd4#, Sh4#]

1...Bc7 2.Sd1+ Kd5 3.Bxb4 [4.Sxc3#],

2...Kf5 3.Kh5

1...exd6 2.Sg4+ Kd5 3.Bxd6 [4.Sf6#]

2...Kf5 3.Kh5

1...hxg2 2.Sxg2+ Kd5 3.Bd4 [4.Sf4#]

1...c2 2.Rxc2 [3.Rc4+ Kd3 4.Se1,Rd2#]

1...Sb7 2.Qe8 [3.Qxc6+,Qg6+]

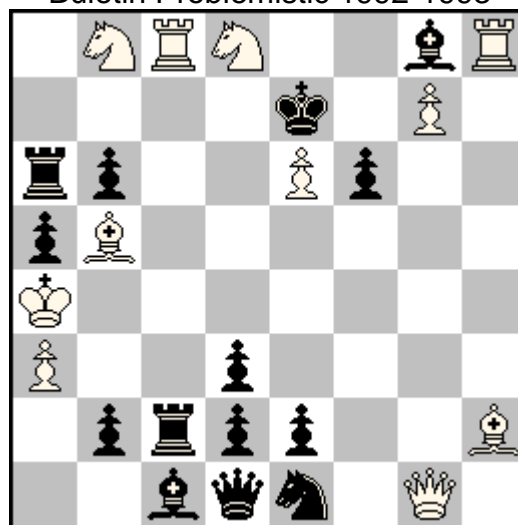
(1...Kf4 2.Sd1, Sc2, Sd5+, Sd2+, Sc4, Sf5, Sf1, Sg4)

730 is a fourmover with a very unexpected zugzwang. The absence of the threat after the key is very well hidden, especially as it adds a strong direct knight battery. The battery duly fires in four variations and in the 3rd moves white bishop makes a star.

731 - Udo Degener

3rd Prize

Buletin Problemistic 1992-1993



s#2

(11+14) C+

1.Qe3? [2.Sdc6+ **A** Rxc6#]

1...Bxe6 **a** 2.Rc7+ **B** Rxc7#

1...f5!

1.Qd4? [2.Rc7+ **B** Rxc7#]

1...Bxe6 **a** 2.Sbc6+ **C** Rxc6#

1...Ra7!

1.Qg6! [2.Sbc6+ **C** Rxc6#]

1...Bxe6 **a** 2.Sdc6+ **A** Rxc6#

Short selfmate **731** shows nowadays well known Ukrainian cycle (also known as cyclic Le Grand) with well arranged motivation. Why the white checking tries do not work?

- 1.Sdc6+? **A** K×e6!
- 1.Rc7+? **B** K×d8!
- 1.Sbc6+? **C** Ke8!

Additionally, quick checks do not work even after Bg8 capture on e6. I.e. after 1...B×e6 the following reasons prevent the set plays:

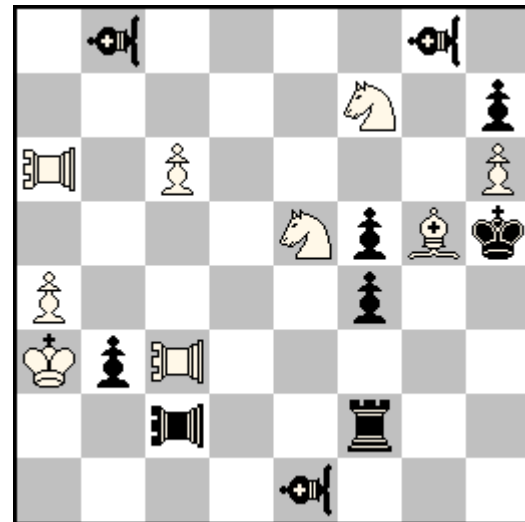
- 2.Sdc6+? **A** Kf7!
- 2.Rc7+? **B** Bd7!
- 2.Sbc6+? **C** Kd7!

And now all three first moves by wQ take care of two elements. One of them from the first list, one from the second list. Thus we have guards of five key squares and a pin of Be6.

Excellent selfmate twomover, isn't it? It is however important to note that it uses exactly the same mechanism as [orthodox twomover of J. Antonov & S. Burmistrov, 1st Prize Odessa 1985](#). It is not a question of originality in my view, as transfer of the mechanism into different genre is usually considered as ensuring the originality (case in point: common transformation of multiphase twomovers to threemovers with variations instead of phases). Rather, it is a question of value of such transformation. Does it make sense? What new does it bring? Here I see possible added value of unified keys – while in JA&SB twomover keys are unbalanced, here the play is completely induced by solo of wQ.

Two fairy moremovers **732** and **733** utilize Chinese pieces for unusual fight between both sides.

732 - Dieter Werner
The Problemist 2020



#6 (9+10) C+
♙ = vao, ♚♜ = pao

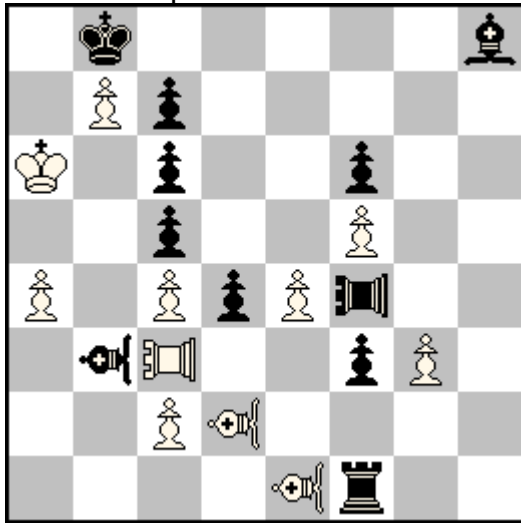
- 1.PAc5? [2.PA×f5#]
- 1...PAc3#!

- 1.PAa5? [2.PA×f5#]
- 1...VA×a5! 2.PAc5 PAc3+ 3.Kb4 PAF3!

- 1.PAa7!** [2.PA×h7#]
- 1...VAc7 2.PAa5 [3.PA×f5#] VA×a5
- 3.PAc5 [4.PA×f5#] PAc3+ 4.Kb4
- [5.PA×f5#] PAF3 5.PA×c7 [6.PA×h7#]

Logical **732** enriches Berlin theme by an additional play. The conversion of the checkmate from the first try to the harmless check by means of the first preparatory plan (idea of the Berlin theme) is enhanced by active defensive play of the checking piece after the thematic check (1.PAa5? VA×a5! 2.PAc5 PAc3+ 3.Kb4 PAF3!). The second preparatory plan removes this obstacle too by decoy of bVA to square where it can be later captured with checkmating threat.

733 - Gerald Ettl
mpk-Blätter 2012



#10 (11+11) C+
♖♗ = vao, ♖♗ = pao

- 1.PAe3!** [2.VA×f4#]
 1...PAg4 2.PAd3 [3.VAf4#]
 2...PAf4 3.VAc3 [4.PA×b3#]
 3...VAa2 4.VAb2 [5.PAb3#]
 4...VAb3 5.VAec3 [6.PA×b3#]
 5...VAa2 6.VAd2 [7.PAb3#]
 6...VAb3 7.PAe3 [8.VA×f4#]
 7...PAh4 8.PAe1 [9.VAf4#]
 8...PAf4 9.VAbc1 [10.VA×f4#]
 9...PAh4 10.VAf4#

White uses actively threats on b-file and on the diagonal f4-b8. This leads to gradual improvement of his position, especially transfer of vao pair from diagonal e1-a5 to diagonal c1-f4, leading to the indefensible threat on f4. Note that there is no capture in the whole main variation (except threats).

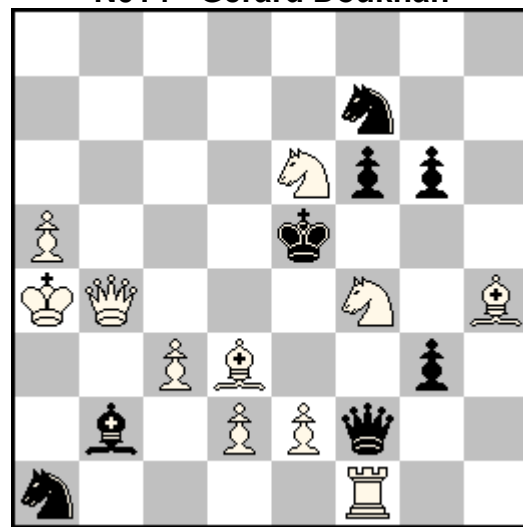
Juraj Lörinc

Fresh clash 9

Two new originals for the 2021 competition are **N014** and **N015** – but do not forget that there are also three originals contained in the article by James Quah (**722**, **725** and **726**).

N014 is orthodox twomover with rich play on multiple stages.

N014 - Gérard Doukhan



#2 (11+8) C+

- 1...Sg5 2.Qb8#
 1.Sc7? [2.S×g6#]
 1...Q×f4 **b** 2.Q×f4#
 1...Sh8!
 1.Qc4? [2.Qd5#]
 1...Qc5 2.Q×c5#
 1...Qf3, Qg2 2.Qd4#
 1...Kd6 2.Qc7#
 1...Q×f4!
 1.Qe7? **A** [2.B×f6#]
 1...Qd4+ **a** 2.S×d4# **B**
 1...Q×f4+ **b** 2.S×f4# - changed
 1...Sg5 2.Qc7# - changed, transferred
 1...g5!

1.Sd4! B [2.Sc6#]

1...Qf3 2.Sxf3# - changed

1...Qg2! 2.Qe7# **A** - changed

1...Qxd4!! **a** 2.Qxd4# - changed
(2.Qe7? Anti-reversal)

1...Qxf4 **b** 2.Qc5# - changed, transferred

1...Sd8 2.Qb8#

- Anti-Reversal for 1...Qd4 after the try
1.Qe7? & 1.Sd4!

- Exchange of 1st and 2nd white moves

- Black correction (2nd grade) after 1.Qb4-
ç4: Qf2-c5 Qf2-g2!

- Black correction (2nd grade) after 1.Qb4-
e7: Qf2-d4 Qf2xf4!

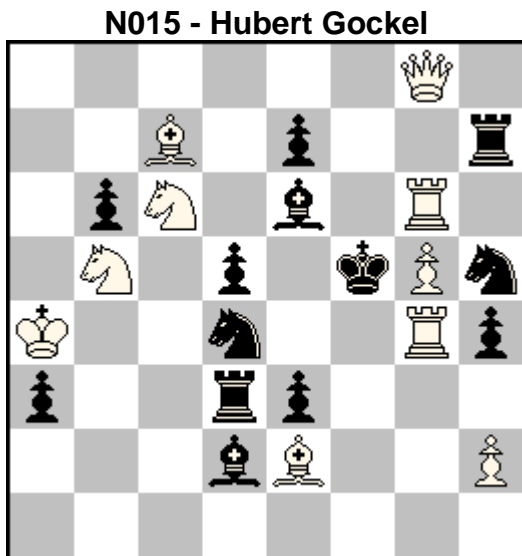
- Black correction (2nd grade) after the key :
Qf2xf4! Qf2xd4!

- Primary-secondary exchange (black
corrections)

- Black correction (3rd grade) after the key :
Qf2-f3 Qf2-g2! Qf2xd4!!

Hybrid twomover **N015** uses two fairy
conditions. Breton adverse is explained
in commentary to **729**. In AMU a mating
move must be played by a unit that is
attacked by exactly one opposite unit
before the mating move.

(comments by author)



#2

(10+13) C+

a) AMU

b) Breton adverse

a) Cook tries:

1.Sbxd4+? Rxd4+! 2.Scxd4+? (illegal, wSc6
is unobserved!)

1.Scxd4+? Rxd4+! 2.Sbxd4+? (illegal, wSb5
is unobserved!)

1.h3? [2.Bxd3#]

1...Sf4, Sg3 2.Rf4#

1...Sf6! (2.Rf4#? illegal, Rg4 is observed
twice!)

1.Rxh4! [2.Bxd3#] ("Antizielelement", loss of
observation by Kf5)

1...Rc3 **a** 2.Sbxd4# **A** (wSc6 is observed
twice and must not mate 2.Scxd4?)

1...Rb3 **b** 2.Scxd4# **B** (wSb5 is observed
twice and must not mate 2.Sbxd4?)

1...Sf6, Sf4, Sg3 2.Rxf4# (observation now
comes from Rh7!)

1...Sxe2 2.Qxe6#

b) Cook tries:

1.Sbxd4(xh5)+? Rxd4(xc6)+! 2.? (both wS
are gone!)

1.Scxd4(xh5)+? Rxd4(xb5)+! 2.? (both wS
are gone!)

1.Rxh4(xb6)? [2.Bxd3(xh7)#]

1...Ba5! 2.Bxd3(xh7)+ Bxc7(xd3)!

Other bP removals fail more evidently, e.g.:

1.Rxh4(xa3)? [2.Bxd3(xh7)#] Ra3+!

1.Rxh4(xe7)? [2.Bxd3(xh7)#] Rxc7(xe2)!

1.h3! [2.Bxd3(xh7)#]

1...Rc3 **a** 2.Scxd4(xh5)# **B** (2.Sbxd4(xh5)?
Rxc6(xd4)!)

1...Rb3 **b** 2.Sbxd4(xh5)# **A** (2.Scxd4(xh5)?
Rxb5(xd4)!)

1...Sxe2(xc7) 2.Qxe6(xd2)#

Reciprocal changes, specific refutations,
tries and keys are mutually exchanged.
(comments by author)

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).

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