## In this issue

Two shorter articles - brief look into December issue of PAT A MAT (118) and an addendum to the article Thematische Duale from the previous issue with 6 more originals. More material is available (March issue of PAT A MAT, I also judged some interesting competitions recently, ...) and will be included in future issue. Also two originals of good quality in the Fresh clash.

Since the previous issue one grave event started and evolved into something really dangerous perhaps even globally, eclipsing at least locally the COVID-19 pandemic that worried us for about two years: it is nothing else than Russian invasion of Ukraine. My heart and hearts of many my relatives, friends and colleagues are with the Ukrainian people... and perhaps next time there will be even a contribution sent directly from the attacked territory.

Stay safe and enjoy Conflictio!
Juraj Lörinc

## Published not so recently: PAT A MAT 118

Issue No 118 of Slovak magazine appeared at the end of 2021. The content includes among other:

- information about the WCCC Rhodes 2021
- preliminary award of L'udovít Lačný MT,
- selection of Slovak successful works,
- originals,
- regular Selections.

PDF selection from the issue can be downloaded on the dedicated page. 9 problems from the issue are reproduced here.


Some time ago, somebody unknown to me has set a fairy study on the $8 \times 1$ board ( $K=k i n g$, $J=d a b b a b a, V=r o o k)$ in the local correspondence maths competition for children (no publication date). After our young fairy piece Leo had solved it, I checked the solution with WinChloe (as moremover) and indeed it was correct. Quite unbelievable!

878-883 are originals in this issue.

1.S×d6? [2.Qd5\# A
2.Qa7\# B
2.Qh8\# C]
1...Se4 a 2.S×f5\#
1...Qe4! b
1.S×d2? [2.Qd5\# A
2.Qa7\# B
2.Qh8\# C]
1...Qe4 b 2.S×b3\#
1...Se4! a
1.S×c3! [2.Qh8\# C]
1...Se4 a 2.Qd5\# A
1...Qe4 b 2.Qa7\# B
1...Bc8 2.Sb5\#
1...Q×b2 2.Qd5\#

The variations of the solution 1...Se4 a 2.Qd5\# A and 1...Qe4 b 2.Qa7\# B have a strong relationship to both tries where mates $A B$ are among threats and thus there are present both Dombrovskis and Hannelius themes. It is important that the key guards d5 and gives a flight c3.

879 - Gerhard Maleika
PAT A MAT 2021

1.Qf6! [2.Re4\#, Qe5\#]
1...S×f2 AB 2.B×g3\#
1...R×f6 BC 2.Sh5\#
1...d×e3 CD 2.d×e3\#
1...R×c5 DA 2.S×e6\#

Cycle of defence motifs against double threats:
A - direct guarding
B - unpinning by capture
C - threat piece capture
D - opening of the guard line
The theme of 879 became quite fashionable recently: a cycle of defence motifs against multiple threats. While in the standard Mlynka theme there are multiple phases with single threats, here we have one phase with multiple threats. This form avoids usual shortcoming of the Mlynka theme works, repetition of the same mates after the same defences.

1.Qh4! [2.R×e6+ B×e6 3.Qf4\# A
2...K×e6 3.Q×f6\# B]
1...Be4 2.Qf4+ A e5 3.Q×f6\#
1...e5 2.Q×f6+ B Be6 3.Q×e5\#
1...Re2 2.Bc5+ K×c5 3.Q×b4\# C
2...Ke5 3.Qd4\# D
1...Rf2 2.Q×b4+ C c5 3.Rd7\#
1...d4 2.Q×d4+ D Sd5 3.Qc5\#
1...Sg8 2.S×f5+ exf5 3.Qf4\# A
1...Sg6 2.S×f5+exf5 3.Q×f6\# B

Two systems of three variations where the mates from the first variation become the second moves. All variations are further united by the similar play of the white queen. The forked variations utilize sacrifices of Re1/Bg1, majority of defences utilize somehow gate closing for white units.

Besides, the distribution of white pieces on the whole board is simply beautiful.

881 - Jozef Havran

1.Qb7? [2.Sc2+ A Kc4+ 3.Qd5+ R×d5\#]
1...e1=S a 2.Sf3+ B Sxf3 3.Qe4+K×e4\# 1...c2!
1.Qb5! [2.Sf3+ B Ke4+ 3.Qd5+ R×d5\#]

1 ...e1=S a $2 . S c 2+$ A S×c2 3.Qc4+K×c4\#
1...c2 2.B×f6+ S×f6 3.Qb4+ B×b4\#
1... $\sim \times g 5$ 2.Sc2+ Ke4+ 3.Qd5+ R×d5\#

Le Grand theme in a selfmate-typical mechanism. The threat in both phases uses access of $w Q$ to $d 5$ to force mate by bR, while bK is checked by the knight that would allow him sidestep from the d-file.

Knight promotion guards both c 2 and f 3 , thus prevents the threat. However White now can sacrifice the other knight, allowing activation of the royal battery by sidestep of bK to the other side.

With limited material there is perhaps a possibility for further development.

1.Qe1! zz
1...R×c3 2.Rc1+ Rc2 3.Rd2+ Kc3 4.R×d4+ K×d4 5.Qe4+ Kc3 6.Qd3+ K×d3\#
1...c6 2.Rcd2+K×c3 3.Qe4 c×d5 4.Q×d5 d3 5.Rc2+ d×c2 6.Qd3+ K×d3\#
$1 . . . d \times c 3$ 2.R×c3+ Kd4 3.Qd1+ K×c3 4.Rf1 [5.Qd2+ K×d2\#] Rd4 5.Qe1+ Rd2 $6 . Q \times d 2+K \times d 2 \#$
$1 . . . b \times c 3$ 2.Qc1 [3.Rcd2+ Ke3 4.R×d4+ K×d4 5.Qd1+ Ke3 6.Qd2+ c×d2\#]

It is quite clear that White would like to clean the long diagonal for mate. But the order of moves and the final blows are far from obvious and it is quite an achievement that it works with four fulllength variations.

883 utilizes less usual fairy condition. In a usual Einstein chess after a capture, the capturing unit is transformed according to the sequence Pawn > Knight > Bishop > Rook > Queen > Queen. After a noncapturing move the moving unit is transformed according to the reverse sequence Queen > Rook > Bishop >

Knight > Pawn > Pawn. There is no normal promotion on the 8th rank and some further details defined. Alsatian is adding (possibly to any fairy condition) an additional condition that the moves leading to the position illegal in the orthodox chess are illegal.

883 - Eugene Rosner PAT A MAT 2021

b) $a 6 \rightarrow a 7$

## Alsatian Einstein

a) 1.Rxa6=Q? illegal 8P2Q
1.Sxa6=B! zz
1...e3 2.Bd3=S\#
(2.Bxb4=R? illegal 8P3R)
1...f2 2.Be2=S\#
(2.Bxf2=R? illegal 8P3R)
b) $1 . \mathrm{Sa} 6=\mathrm{P}$ ? illegal 9 P
1.Ka6=B! zz
1...e3 2.Bxb4=R\#
(2.Bd3=S? illegal 8P3S)

## 1...f2 2.Bxf2=R\#

(2.Be2=S? illegal 8P3S)

Alsatian dual avoidance and changed play (with many different illegal combinations of units on the board).

The following three diagrams 884-886 can be found in Selections.

1.Be3? [2.S×d3\#, 2.Se4\#]
1...d×e3+!
1.Bh2! [2.Bd6+ K×d5 3.Bb8+ Kc5 4.B×a7+ Sb65.B×b6\#]
1...Bb6 2.Bd6+ K×d5 3.Bh2+
3...Kc5 4.Bg1 [5.S×b3+ Q×b3 6.B×d4\#]
4...f6 5.Be3 [6.S×d3\#,Se4\#]
5...Re×e3 6.S×d3+ R×d3 7.Se4\#
5...Rfxe3 6.Se4+ R×e4 7.S×d3\#

The try shows the need to somehow neutralize the diagonal b2-g7. This is executed by means of threatened check from b3, decoying bQ from guarding d4 and forcing bi-valve move 4...f6. Before that the guard on d4 by Rd7 is created by annihilation of Pd5. Altogether there is a wealth of motives employed for the whole play.

885 - Oleg Efrosinin
StrateGems 2019

1.Bb1! [2.Rc2+Ke4 3.Sc3+ Kd4 4.S×b5+ Ke4 5.Sd6+ R×d6\#]
1...Bb8 2.Rb3+ Kc4 3.Sb2+ Kd4 4.Sa4+ Kc4 5.S×b6+R×b6\#
1...e×d2 2.Rd3+Ke4 3.Sf2+K×f4 4.Sh1+ Ke4 5.Sg3+ R×g3\#

White wants to force mates from the rook battery, but it is not immediately clear how these could be orchestrated. The critical move by Bd3 allows threat with interference of both Ba1 and Bb1 by white pieces. this content is repeated analogously in the first variation, Ba1 and Qa2 being interfered with. And also, the third variation has two white interferences, of Bb1 and Rf1. The unity of three lines of play is extraordinary, Rc3 making the 2nd white moves and Sd1 the rest, putting into action three different Siers batteries.

886 - Michael Barth
3rd Prize
F. Richter - S. Trommler 50 JT 2016


1. $\mathrm{d} \times \mathrm{c} 5$ !
[2.Sd4+ Kc3 3.Bd2+ K×d4 4.Nf3\#]
1...Se6 2.Bd2+ Kb1 3.Bg5+ Kc2 4.Gg6\#
1...d4 2.Nd2+ Kc1 3.Nf3+ Kc2 4.Gge4\#

Two variations share the same strategy.
The defence unguards the mate, allowing white to execute the three-move maneuver with improvement of the position of the line mover ( $\mathrm{Bh} 6 / \mathrm{Nh} 4$ ) on its line of guarding, utilizing known battery-antibattery combination with Grimshaw on d2. The improvement lies in the provision of the hurdle for Gg2, for its mating move.

Juraj Lörinc

## Addendum to Thematische Duale (Conflictio 37)

Since the appearance of the previous Conflictio issue, I have constructed 6 more stalemate twomovers, which fill a
few gaps in the article "Thematische Duale".

The theme of 861 and $\mathbf{8 6 2}$ is represented in 887 with a black queen, in 888 with a black rook and in 889 with 2 halfpinned knights.

887 - Gerhard Maleika original

1.Rf7! zz
1...Qg72.Rf×g7=A
2. $\mathrm{Rg} \times \mathrm{g} 7=\mathrm{B}$
$2 . \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{g} 7=\mathrm{C}$
1...Qf8 2.Rfxf8= A
2. $\mathrm{Rg} \times \mathrm{f} 8=\mathrm{B}$
1...Qf6 2.R×f6= A
2. $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{f6}=\mathrm{C}$
1...Qh8 2.R×h8=B
2. $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{h} 8=\mathrm{C}$
1...Qh7 2.R×h7=A
1...Qg6 2.R×g6=B
1...Q×e6 2.Q×e6= C

1.Qg1! zz
$1 . . \operatorname{Re} 1+2 . K \times e 1=\mathbf{A}$

$$
2 . S \times e 1=B
$$

$$
2 . Q \times e 1=C
$$

$1 \ldots \mathrm{Rd} 2+2 . K \times \mathrm{d} 2=A$ 2. $5 \times \mathrm{d} 2=B$
1...Rf1 $2 . K \times f 1=A$ 2. $Q \times f 1=C$
$1 \ldots \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{d} 42 . \mathrm{S} \times \mathrm{d} 4=\mathrm{B}$ $2 . Q \times d 4=C$
1...Rd3 2.K×d3=A
1...R×g1 2.S×g1= B
$1 \ldots R \times c 12 . Q \times c 1=C$

889 - Gerhard Maleika original

1.Bg3! zz
1...Se1 2.B×e1= A
2. $R \times \mathrm{e} 1=\mathrm{B}$
2. $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{e} 1=\mathrm{C}$
1...Sd6 $2 . B \times d 6=A$
$2 . R \times d 6=B$
$1 \ldots . \mathrm{Sf} 42 . \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{f} 4=\mathrm{A}$
2. $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{ff}=\mathrm{C}$
1...Se3 2.R×e3= B
2. $Q \times e 3=C$
1...Sh4 2.B×h4=A
1...Sd8 2.Re8= B
1...Sc5 2.Q×c5=C

The theme of $863-871$ is represented in 890 with a halfpinned knight and a halfpinned pawn.

1.Bc8! zz
1...Se3 2.Q×e3=A
$2 . R \times e 3=B$
1...Sf6 2.Q×f6= A
$2 . R \times f 6=C$
1...Sf2 2.Q×f2= A
$2 . B \times f 2=\mathrm{D}$
1...S×h6 2.Rh8= B
2.Rh7= C
1...Se5 2.R×e5=B
$2 . B \times e 5=D$
1...f4 2.R×f4=C
$2 . B \times f 4=D$

The theme of 872 to 875 is again represented in 891 and 892.

891 - Gerhard Maleika
original

1.Sd6! [2.B×h1=]
1...Bf3 2. $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{f} 3=\mathrm{A}$
2. $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{f} 3=\mathrm{B}$
2. $\mathrm{R} 2 \times f 3=\mathrm{C}$
2. $\mathrm{R} 6 \times \mathrm{f} 3=\mathrm{D}$
2. $\mathrm{e} \times \mathrm{f} 3=\mathrm{E}$
1...Bd5 2. Qf5= A
2. $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{d} 5=\mathrm{B}$
2. $\mathrm{R} 2 \mathrm{ff}=\mathrm{C}$
2. $\mathrm{R} 655=\mathrm{D}$
$1 . . . \mathrm{Bg} 22 . \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{g} 2=\mathrm{A}$
2. $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{g} 2=\mathrm{B}$
2. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{g} 2=\mathrm{C}$
1...Be4 2.Q×e4=A
2.B×e4=B
$1 . . . B \times c 62 . Q c 8=A$


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1.Qe7! [2.Q\timese4=]
1...Sd6+2.Q×d6= A
    2.R\timesd6=B
    2.Sc\timesd6=C
    2.Sf`d6= D
    2. }\textrm{B}\times\textrm{d}6=\textrm{E
1..e3 2.Q\timese3= A
    2.Re2= B
    2.Scxe3=C
    2.Sfxe3= D
1...S*a5 2.Qa3= A
    2.Ra2=B
    2.S\timesa5=C
1...Sd8 2.Q×d8= A
    2.R\timesd8=B
1...Sc5 2.Q×c5= A
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Gerhard Maleika

## Fresh clash 13

2 originals in this issue were submitted by three GMs and the comments are fully theirs.

The fairy condition Breton utilized in N028 is nowadays quite frequent. In Breton, in a case of capture, one opposite 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.

1.d8=R! [2.exf3(×d8)\#]
(Rd8's fate $\times$ born to die)
1...Se1 2.Rd4\#
1...Sd4! 2.Sd6\#
(2.R×d4(×b5)+? K×d4(×R~)!, 2.R×d4(×d1)+? Ke3!)
1...Rf2 2.Sb×c3(×e2)\#
1...Re3, Rd3 2.Rf4\#
1...Rf4! 2.Re5\#
(2.R×f4(×d8)+? Kd5!,
2.Sb×c3(×e2)+? Kf3!)
1...R×f1(×b3)! 2.Re8\#
(2.Sb×c3(×e2)+? R×c3(×S~)!)
1...R×f5(×a3)! 2.Sb×c3(×g4)\#
(2.Sb×c3(×e2)+? Kf3!)
1...R×f5(×f5)! 2.Bg2\#
(2.Sb×c3(×e2)+? Kf3!)

Basically there there are two themes:

- showing the difference between unguard (1...Se1, R3~ (unguarding d4, f4) with mates on the unguarded squares 2.Rd4\#, Rf4\#) and unguard with occupation of the unguarded squares ( $1 \ldots . \mathrm{Sd} 4$ ! and $1 \ldots . \mathrm{Rf} 4$ !), exploited as selfblocks (2.Sd6\#, Re5\#)
- dual avoidance after moves of bRf3: After the key just remove it from the board and you'll have three mates: Sb×c3(×e2], Rf4 and Bg2, but any real move just allows one of the listed three mates or three times a totally new mate!



## 1.Kg6! [2.Gh7+ Kd4 3.Gd7\# <br> 2...Kf3 3.Gf5\#]

1...RHd3 2.Ge2+Kd4 3.VAe4\#
2...Kf3 3.PAe4\#
1...g3 2.Gg4+ Kd4 3.PA×h4\#
2...Kf3 3.Be2\#
1...c4 2.Gc6+ Kd4 3.Bb6\#
2...Kf3 3.VA×b7\#

Zagorujko $4 x 2$ based on the play of grasshopper-battery. In the threat two mates over Chinese pieces, which give antibattery mates on the vacated square in the second variation. Mates in last two variations are cross-linked - one of them is given by Shinese piece over grasshopper as a hurdle and second one uses guard of distant flight by grasshopper. Homogenous motivation of defences creating distant flight, which is guarded in the mate.

## Annual tourney Conflictio 2022

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 Narayan Shankar Ram (India), 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 Editor: Juraj Lörinc, juraj.lorinc+conflictio@gmail.com

