In this issue

The first longer article returns to the last 2023 issue of PAT A MAT. It included multiple awards of annual tourneys and was thicker than usual thanks to the overflow of interesting content. The second short article is just quick remark related to recent Variantim award. The last article by Anatolij Vasilenko is related to the Gerhard Maleika's contribution from the previous issue, with four originals included.

In the originals column we have three further originals, including two with the strange fairy condition SAT.
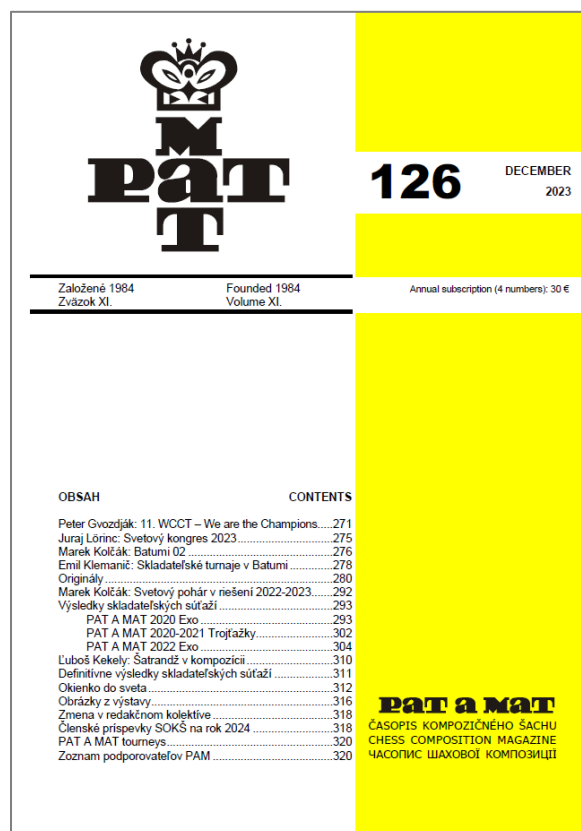
Stay safe and enjoy Conflictio!

Juraj Lörinc

Published still during 2023: PAT A MAT 126

Issue No 126 of Slovak magazine appeared in December 2023. 52 pages included among other:
- 5th (and final) part of P. Gvozdják's series about 11th WCCT,
- information from Batumi congress (WFCC business, solving and composing tourneys info),
- originals,
- awards of annual PaM tourneys:
  - 2020 fairies
  - 2020-2021 #3
  - 2022 fairies
- selections
- Slovak successful compositions.

PDF selection from the issue can be downloaded on the dedicated page. Diagrams **1213-1227** are reproduced from the issue.

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PAT A MAT
ČASOPIS KOMPOZIČNÉHO ŠACHU
CHESS COMPOSITION MAGAZINE
ЧАСОПИС ШАХОВОЇ КОМПОЗИЦІЇ

1213 is one of my rare orthodox threemovers. It was created for the 5-day tourney at Batumi congress, asking for miniature #3 with sacrifice key.

1213 - Juraj Lörinc & Emil Klemanič
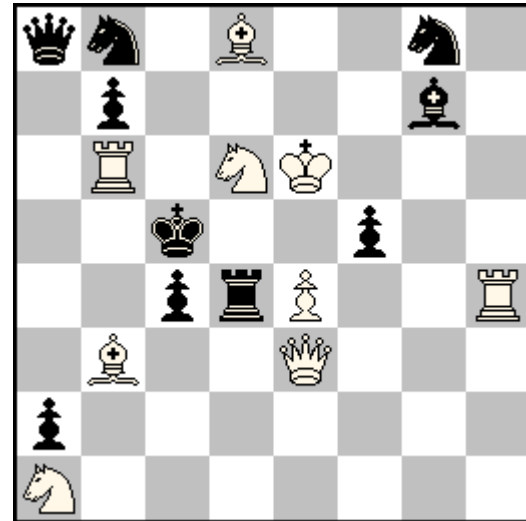Commendation Batumi 2023
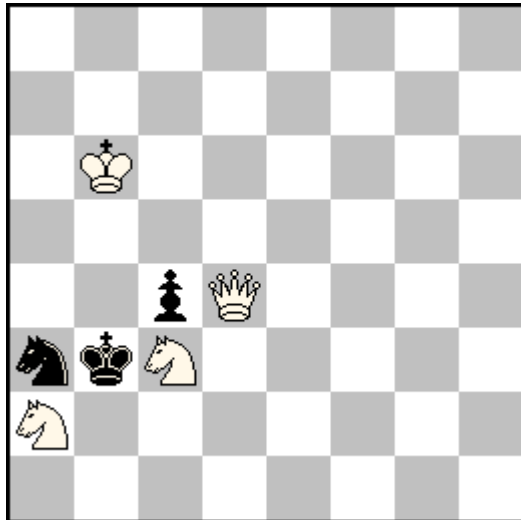
#3   (4+3) C+

1.Sa4! [2.Qb2+, Qc3+]
1…Sa3~ 2.Qb2+ K×a4 3.Qb4#
1…Sc2! 2.Qb2+ K×a4 3.Sc3#
1…c3 2.Q×c3+ K×a2 3.Qb2#
        2…K×a4 3.Qb4#
1…K×a4 2.Qb2 [3.Sc3#, Qb4#]
1…Kc2 2.Qf2+ Kb1 3.Qb2#
        2…Kb3 3.Sc5# (MM)
        2…Kd3 3.Sc5# (MM)
        2…Kd1 3.Sb2#
                3.S4c3#

Only in the award it was clarified that the sacrifice had to be active, i.e. while here active sacrifice of Sc3 to a4 counted, passive one of Sa2 did not. The key takes flight b2 and gives two a2 and a4. Two threats are separated by various black moves and the main variation 1…Kc2 2.Qf2+ even leads to two model mates.

Composing great miniatures is simply difficult.

Diagrams **1214-1217** are selected from the originals section.
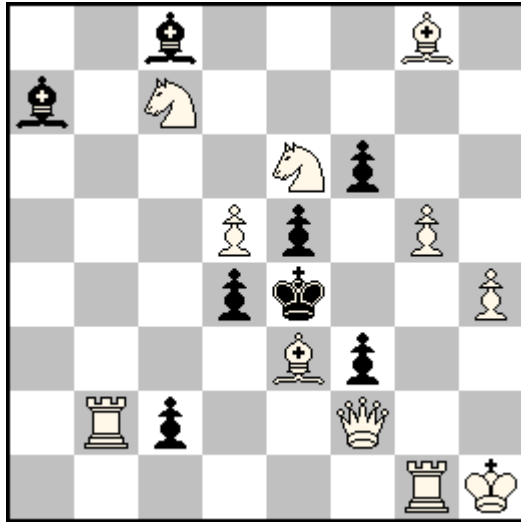
1214 - Jozef Havran
PAT A MAT 2023

#2   (9+10) C+

1…c×b3 2.S×b3# **B**
1…f×e4 2.S×e4# **D**

1.Ba4? [2.Qa3# **A**], 1…Sa6!
1…c3 2.Sb3# **B**
1…Sc6 2.Rb5#
1…Q×a4 2.S×b7#

1.B×c4? [2.Sb3# **B**], 1…Qa4!
1…Qa3 2.Q×a3# **A**

1.e5? [2.Q×d4# **C**], 1…B×e5!
1…f4 2.Se4# **D**
1…Sc6 2.Rb5#

1.e×f5! [2.Se4# **D**]
1…Sf6 2.Q×d4# **C**
1…c×b3 2.S×b3# **B**

Interesting concept of 2x2 keys by 2 pieces, with 4 different threats, resulting in 2x pseudo le Grand without any prepared thematical variation. Moreover, transference of mats **B** and **D** compared to set play.

1215 - Peter Gvozdják
dedicated to Peter Hoffmann
PAT A MAT 2023

#3   (11+8) C+

1…Kd3 2.Q×c2+ K×e3 3.Re1#

1.Bc1! [2.Rg3 [3.Q×f3# **A**]
    2…Kd3 **a** 3.Q×c2# **B**
    2…Kf5 **b** 3.Bh7# **C**]
1…B×e6 2.Rb4 [3.Q×c2# **B**]
    2…Kd3 **a** 3.Q×f3# **A**
    2…Kf5 **b** 3.Bh7# **C**
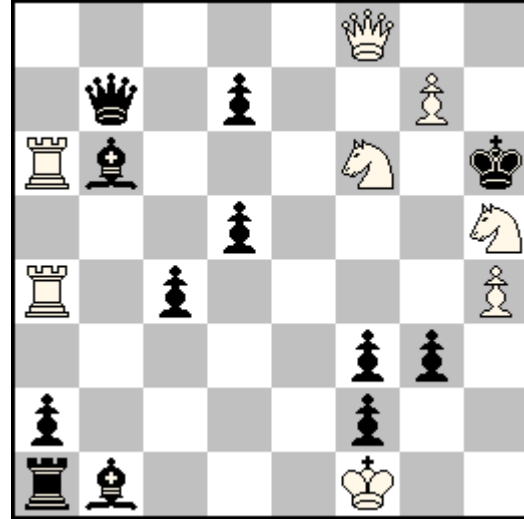1…Ba6 2.g×f6 [3.Bh7# **C**]
    2…Kd3 **a** 3.Q×c2# **B**
    2…Kf5 **b** 3.Q×f3# **A**
1…d3 2.Bh7+ f5 3.Rg4#

Peter claims the following combination of themes for the first time:in the variations of threemover:
- Shedey cycle **BAC-CBA** between variations
- a 2x le Grand between threat and variations **AB-BA**, **AC-CA**.

1216 - Udo Degener
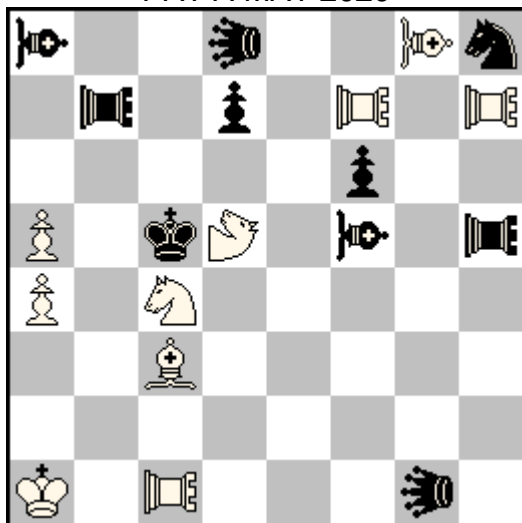PAT A MAT 2023

s#4   (8+12) C+

1.Qf7? [2.Sg4+ Kh7 3.g8=B+ Kh8 4.Qh7+ B×h7#]
1…d6!

1.R6a5? [2.g8=S+ Kg6 3.Qe8+ Kf5 4.Qe4+ B×e4#]
1…B×a5!

1.R4a5! [2.g8=S+ Kg6 3.Qe8+ Kf5 4.Qe4+ B×e4#]
1…B×a5 2.Qh8+ Kg6 3.Qh7+ Kf7 4.g8=R+ B×h7#
1…Kg6 2.g8=Q+ Kf5 3.Qg4+ Ke5 4.Qe4+ B×e4#
1…d4 2.g8=B+ Kg6 3.Qf7+ Kh6 4.Qh7+ B×h7#

1216 shows the choice of the key (of two tries, 1.R6a5? is refuted quite crudely) and especially AUW with promotion appearing 3x in W2 and 1x in W4. The position has a light feeling for its content.

1217 - Juraj Brabec
PAT A MAT 2023

#2   (10+11) C+

♕♜ = leo, ♖♜ = pao

1.PAd4? [2.LEee3#]
1…LEd2 **a** 2.LEge3# **A**
1…LEe3 **k** 2.LE×e3# **K**
1…PA×d4 **x** 2.c×d4# **X**
1…PAa3!

1.PAd6? [2.LEe7# **Q**]
1…LEd2 **a** 2.LE×c7# **B**
1…LEe7 **l** 2.LE×e7# **L**
1…c×d6 **y** 2.PAc8# **Y**
1…LEe3 2.LE×c7#
1…LEe5!

1.PAd5! [2.LEee5#]
1…LEd2 **a** 2.LEge5# **C**
1…LEe5 **m** 2.LEe×e5# **M**
1…c×d5 **z** 2.PAc8# **Y**
1…d6 2.**q** LEe7# **Q**
1…LEe3 2.LEe5#

Chinese pieces pao and leo allowed complex change of play in three phases. The attack idea of White is to provide hurdle on the d-file, threatening checkmate on the e-file by LEe2.

There are three thematic defences in each phase:

- 1…LEd2 **a** defends by pinning LEe2 in all phases, but at the same time unpins LEg3, that can give mates **ABC** utilizing the key piece as hurdle for change **Z-31-13**.
- There are defences **klm** on the threat square by LEg5, disabling mating moves by LEe2, but enabling capturing mating moves **KLM** by LEe1, resulting in change of variation in 3 phases **Z-31-33**.
- Finally, there are defences **xyz** capturing the hurdle (key piece) that allow Black parrying the threat check by hurdle departure. These are met by mates **XYY**, respectively, yielding less usual pattern **Z-31-32**.

Altogether the change pattern can be summarized as **Z-33-78**. As usual, besides formal pattern or its decomposition to 3 elements as above, it is important to underline the motivation, also included in description above. You can find multiple Chinese effects in the strategy, one can also count the direct unpinning of LEg3 as partially Chinese specific, due to the fact that potential capture LEg5×g3 does not check White.

Anyway, this is very typical fairy twomover by Juraj Brabec, who can get a lot of content from such three-phase ideas.

1218-**1221** are chosen from three awards in the issue.

As regards fairies 2020, multiple awarded problems were already shown in Conflictio, so I have selected my own **1218** with starring lions and supporting locusts.

1218 - Juraj Lörinc
1st Honourable mention
PAT A MAT 2020

#3   (10+10) C+

= locust, = nightrider lion
= bishop lion, = rook lion

1…Kc6 2.Be1#

1.NLb1? [2.Se3+ Kd6 3.S×f5#]
1…BLc8 **a** 2.Sa3+ **A** Kd6 3.Sb5#
1…RL×f7 **b** 2.Sd2+ **B** Kd6 3.Se4#
1…BLe4!

1.Kb1! [2.Se3+ Kd6 3.S×f5#]
1…BLc8 **a** 2.Sd2+ **B** Kd6 3.Se4#
1…RL×f7 **b** 2.Sa3+ **A** Kd6 3.Sb5#

Reciprocal change is based on change of lion lines between try and solution. Both try and key are to the same square with positive effect of immunizing RLb1 from LOg1. They have different negative motivation:
- the try opens lines RLh5-b5 and BLa8-e4,
- the solution activates lines BLf5-b1 and RLb7-b1.

Defences then as errors manage to deactivate lines activated by the first moves, in reciprocal manner.
(Note that the diagram flight is provided for by short mate.)

1219 - Leonid Makaronez
& Rauf Aliovsadzade
5th Prize PAT A MAT 2020-2021
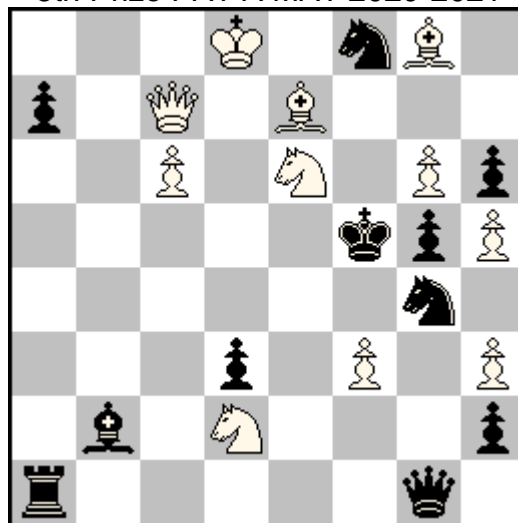
#3   (11+11) C+

1.Sc4! [2.h×g4+ Q×g4 3.Se3#]
1…Bd4 2.Se3+ S×e3 3.S×d4#
    2…B×e3 3.Sg7#
    2…Q×e3 3.h×g4#
1…Re1 2.Qa5+ Se5 3.Sd6#
    2…Be5 3.Sd6#
    2…Re5 3.Sd6#
    2…Qc5 3.h×g4#
1…Se3 2.S×f8 [3.Be6#] Be5 3.Q×e5#
1…S×e6+ 2.B×e6+ K×e6 3.Qd7#
1…Qd4+ 2.S×d4+ B×d4 3.h×g4#

The judge Štefan Sovík notes branching of play to set of subvariations in the Visserman style, although there are no changed mates between variations 1...Bd4 and 1...Re1. Rich play including 8 different mates, but I feel that prize for this is too high distinction.

I recall that Adverse Breton in **1220** means that capturing side should choose (if possible) the additional unit of the same (=opposite) colour and type as captured unit, to be removed from the board as a part of capturing move.

1220 - Hubert Gockel
1st Honourable Mention PAT A MAT
2022
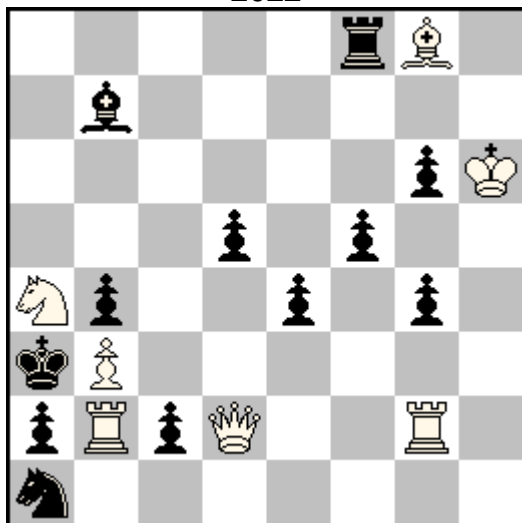
#2   (7+12) C+
Adverse Breton

1.R×g4(×f5)? [2.Q×b4(×e4)#]
1…d4 **a** 2.R×a2(×c2)# **A**
1…c1=Q **b** 2.R×a2(×d5)# **B**
1…Rf4!

1.R×g4(×c2)? [2.Q×b4(×e4)#]
1…f4 **c** 2.R×a2(×d5)# **B**
1…d4 **a** 2.R×a2(×f5)# **C**
1…f×g4(×b2) **d** 2.Qb2# **D**
1…Sc2!

1.R×g4(×d5)! [2.Q×b4(×e4)#]
1…c1=Q **b** 2.R×a2(×f5)# **C**
1…f4 **c** 2.R×a2(×c2)# **A**
1…f×g4(×b2) **d** 2.Qc1# **E**

If White wants to give checkmate Ra2#, three black pawns must be removed:
- Pc2 to allow Qd2 guarding of a2,
- Pd5 to allow Bg8 guarding of b3,
- Pf5 to prevent capture of Rg4 after the key, potentially removing Ra2 too.

One of pawns is removed by key, one by black defences and remaining one by mate, yielding classic carousel change

with very Adverse Breton motivation and a bit more.

1221 is a beautiful reconstruction of the mechanism of Y. Cheylan (2nd HM 1st TT PAT A MAT 1994, ale G88 in FIDE Album 1992-1994), independently found also by myself.

1221 - Hubert Gockel
after Y. Chelan / J. Lörinc
2nd Commendation PAT A MAT 2022
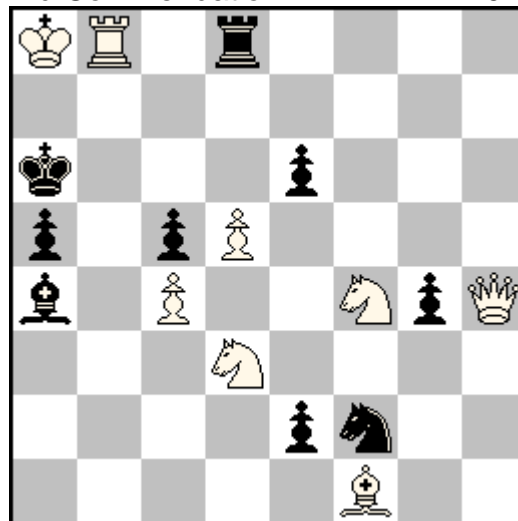
#2   (8+9) C+
Patrol chess

1.S×e6? **A** [2.S×c5#]
1…e1=Q **a** 2.Sd×c5# **B**
1…g3 **b** 2.Kb7# **C**
1…Rf8!

1.S×c5! B [2.Sfd3#]
1…e1=Q **a** 2.Kb7# **C**
1…g3 **b** 2.S×e6# **A**
1…Rf8 2.Qe7#
1…Sd3 2.Qf2#

Kiss cycle with richer Patrol motivation than two older compositions. Note that three defences defend by guarding Sf2 and there is specific by-play involving Qh4.

Compositions **1222**-**1225** were reproduced in the selections („Okienko do sveta").

1222 - Srečko Radović
1st Prize 11th FIDE World Cup 2023
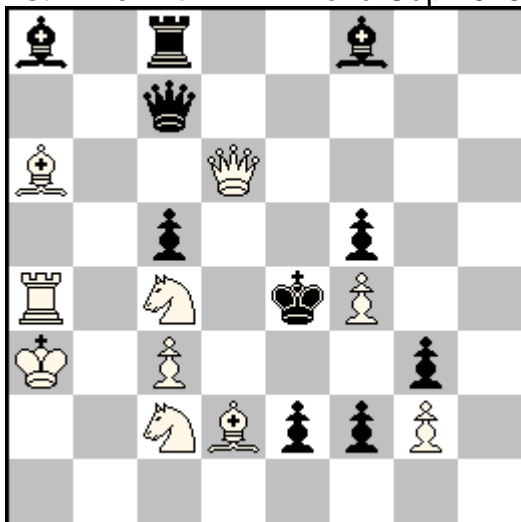
#3   (10+10) C+

1.S2e3! [2.Qd5+ K×f4 3.Q×f5#
               2… B×d5 3.Sd6#]
1…Qf7 2.Qd8 [3.Sd6#]
               2…K×f4 3.Qh4#
               2…Q×c4 3.R×c4#
1…Qh7 2.Qb8 [3.Sd6#] Kd3 3.Qb1#
1…Qd7 2.Q×d7 [3.Sd6,Q×f5#]

The choice of the 1st Prize of the 11th FIDE World Cup 2023 was a bit controversial, judging by comments in the magazines or on the MatPlus site. Still, I am firmly in the camp of **1222**'s fans. For me there is an excellent utilization of the board for quiet duel of two queens, with standout moves 2.Qd8! and 2.Qb8!, further spices by dual avoidance (1…Qf7 2.Qb8?, 1…Qh7 2.Qd8?). You can read the comments of the judge Jean-Marc Loustau in the final award. (And also OTB players were impressed.)

1223 - Ralf Krätschmer
& Uwe Karbowiak
Honourable Mention
Problem-Forum 2013
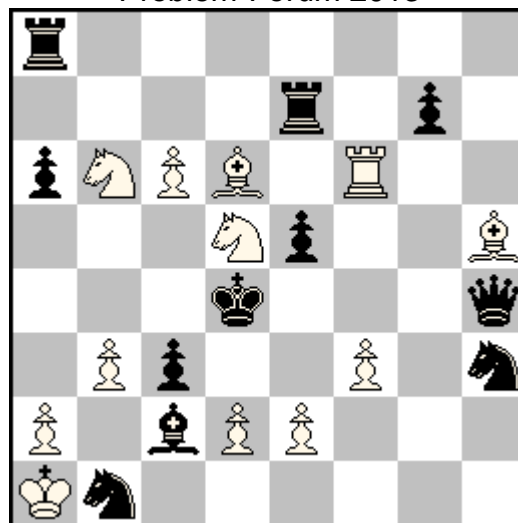
#11   (12+11) C+

There is much more in **1223** than one would expect at the first sight. When tested for instance as #5 (obviously with no solution), a wealth of play appears, with many different mates and sometimes just a single refutation. Moves like 1.Sb4? c×d2!, 1.Bg6? B×g6! 1.b4? e4! show that white material is strong, but black force is very skilfully utilized to control the flow of the solution.

1.Bg6! [2.e3#] B×g6 2.b4 [3.Bc5#] e4 3.Bc5+ Ke5 4.d4+ e×d3 e.p. 5.Bd6+ Kd4 6.e3+ R×e3 7.Bc5+ Ke5 8.Sd7+ K×d5 9.Rd6+ Kc4 10.Sb6+ Kb5 11.a4#

The sacrifice key is played with crucial foresight. White could start with 1.b4? and play the rest of the solution until 9…Kb5 10.a4+ B×a4! That is why bB is decoyed in order to capitalize on that 10 moves later. Four white sacrifices in the 1st, 4th, 6th and 8th moves lead to unexpected model mate by Pa2.

1224 - Marcel Tribowski
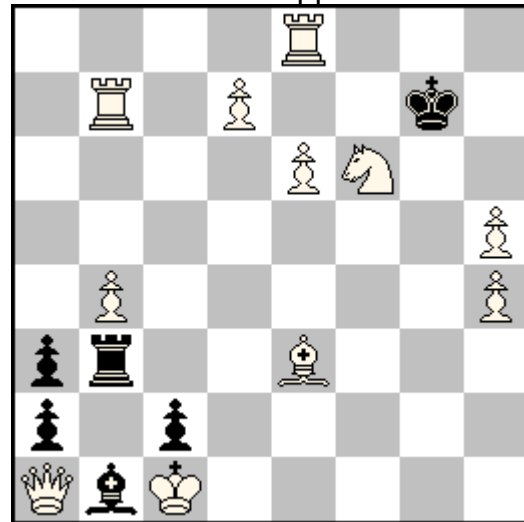### 4th Honourable Mention
The Problemist 2009
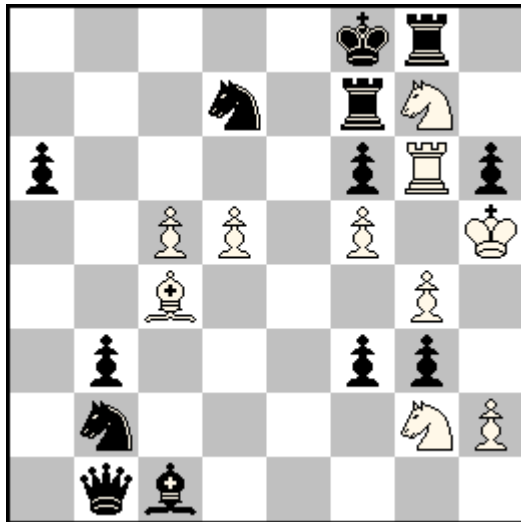
r#14 (10+13)

1225 - Geoffrey Foster
after Hartmut Laue
The Problemist Supplement 2015

=3 (11+6) C+

1.Se3! [2.K×h6 Rh8#] Rh8 2.Sf1 [3.R×h6 R×h6#] Rg8 3.Sd2 Rh8 4.S×b3 Rg8 5.Sd2 Rh8 6.S×f3 Rg8 7.Sg5 Rh8 8.Sh3 Rg8 9.Sf4 Rh8 10.Sd3 Rg8 11.h4 [12.Se6+ Ke7 13.R×f6 S×f6#] Sb8 12.Sf4 Rh8 13.Sfe6+ Ke7 14.R×h6 R×h6#
    12…B×f4 13.g5 [14.K×h6 Rh8#] Rh8 14.Ba2 Qd1#
  11…Se5 12.R×h6 [13.Rh8 R×h8#] Sc6 13.Se6+ Ke7 14.Rh7 R×h7#
  11…Ke7 12.d6+ Kd8 13.Se6+ Kc8 14.R×f6 S×f6#

1224 was published as **G5** in FIDE Album 2007-2009. There is rich try play described there, with standout try 1.h4? [2.Se6+ K~ 3.R×f6 S×f6#] Q×f5+! This move is indeed key advancement in the solution, following the duel of Sg2 and Rh8. The mechanism is based on the alternating opening and closing of Bc1 to h6, controlling movement of Rh8-g8-… so that Black is not expected to checkmate on White's wish. Besides closing b1-f5 by 10.Sd3, White also tries to force Sd7 to move away, thus avoiding checkmate d6# after Sfe6+ Ke7.
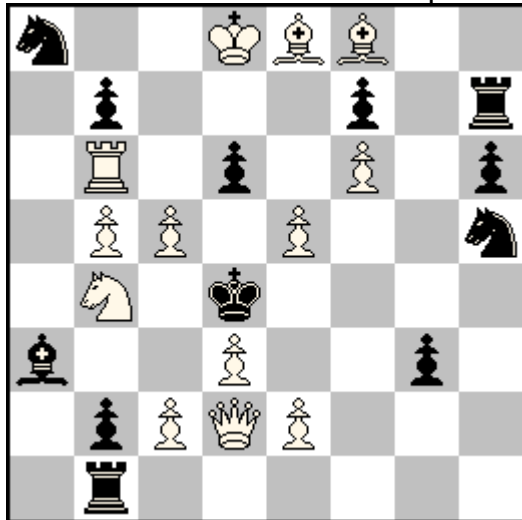
1.Ra7! zz
1…Rb2 2.d8=R+ K×f6 3.Rd5=
1…Rc3 2.d8=B+ Rc7 3.B×c7=
1…Rd3 2.d8=S+ Rd7 3.e×d7=
1…R×e3 2.d8=Q+ Kh6 3.Qd2=
1…R×b4 2.d8=S+ Rb7 3.S×b7=

As Rb3 is a single mobile black piece, it is enough to capture or pin it somehow and to stalemate Black. However, the matters are not so easy as Qa1 cannot afford to leave the corner and multiple other white pieces have their guarding duties around bK. Fortunately, White can improve its resources by promoting Pd7, even with check to bK. The black rook is pinned twice (after 1…Rb2 and 1…R×e3, utilizing promotions to rook and to queen, respectively) and captured three times (and a knight and bishop promotions work this time.

By the way, the position is not much different from former s#3 by Hartmut Laue that has basically the same mechanism with identical tempo mate by Black, thus **1225** saves some material.

The last two diagrams **1226** and 1227 were included in the column on Slovak successes.

1226 - Peter Gvozdják
4th Prize 11th FIDE World Cup 2023

#3   (13+12) C+

1…d5 2.Bd6 [3.c3#, e3#]
1…K×c5 2.R×d6 [3.Qc3#]
    2…Sb6 3.Rd5#
    2…B×b4 3.Qe3#

1.Bd7! [2.R×d6+
    2…K×c5 **a** 3.Qc3# **A**
    2…K×e5 **b** 3.Qe3# **B**]
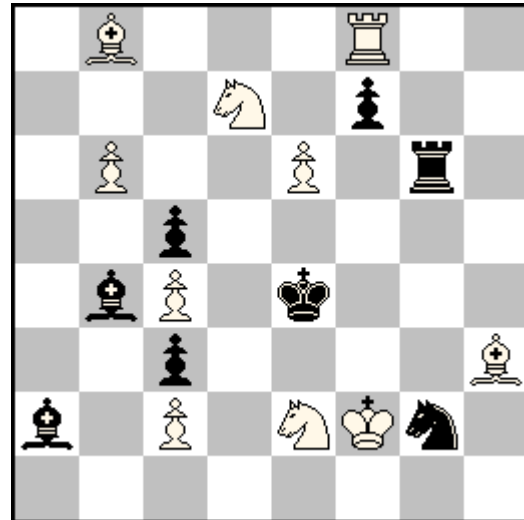1…S×f6 2.c3+
    2…K×c5 **a** 3.Qe3# **B**
    2…K×e5 **b** 3.B×d6# **C**
1…S×b6 2.e3+
    2…K×c5 **a** 3.B×d6# **C**
    2…K×e5 **b** 3.Qc3# **A**
1…K×e5 2.Qe3+ K×f6 3.R×d6#
1…d5 2.c3+ K×e5 3.Qe3#

Rice cycle of Visserman type that was requested in the recent WCCT.

1227 - Ladislav Salai jr.
5th Prize A. Kuzovkov 70 JT 2023

#3   (10+8) C+

1.Rd8! [2.Sg3+ **A**
    2…R×g3 3.Sf6# **B**
    2…Kd4 3.Se5#]
1…B×c4 2.S×c3+ **C**
    2…B×c3 3.S×c5# **D**
    2…Kd4 3.Be5#
1…Sf4 2.Sf6+ **B** R×f6 3.Sg3# **A**
1…Se3 2.S×c5+ **D** B×c5 3.S×c3# **C**
1…R×e6 2.Re8 [3.Sf6#]

Two pairs of analogous variations in the mechanism of two black pieces guarding always two thematical squares (Rg6 guards g3 and f6, Bb4 guards c3 and c5).

In the threat and after 1…B×c4 they are decoyed from the indirect battery mates defence, there are mates from e5 too.

Knight defences close future lines of potential checks to wK and the indirect battery can fire first, decoying the thematical pieces in other direction

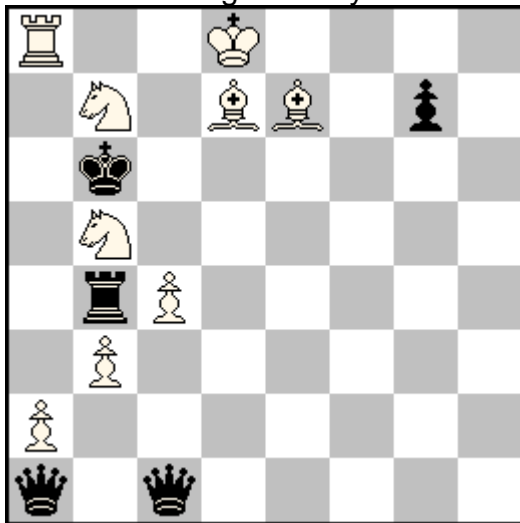Obviously, the white moves are inverted **AB**-**BA** **CD**-**DC** between variations.

Juraj Lörinc

Jacobs in fairy #4

The recently published award of the Israel Ring Tourney 2022 included the following fairy #4 **1228**.

**1228 - Daniel Papack
& Sven Trommler**
1st Honourable Mention
Israel Ring Tourney 2022

#4   (9+5) C+
Anticirce

1.a4! [2.a5+ Qcb2 3.Bc5+ Qac1 4.Ra6#
    2…Qab2 3.Ra6+ Qca1 4.Bc5#]
1…Qcb2 2.Bc5+ Qbc1 3.a5+ Qab2 4.Ra6#
    2…Qac1 3.Ra6+ Qba1 4.a5#
1…Qab2 2.Ra6+ Qca1 3.Bc5+ Qbc1 4.a5#
    2…Qba1 3.a5+ Qcb2 4.Bc5#

As you can see, there are 6 lines of play showing all 6 possible permutations of White checks a5+, Bc5+ and Ra6+. They can be parried by pair of black queens occupying Circe squares corresponding to checking pieces. White always pushes on with the check and prevails as soon as Black's resources are depleted.

1228 reminded me of my older

prizewinner **1229** with similar mechanism and wealth of fairy elements (in the other words – **1228** is much more elegant).

1229 - Juraj Lörinc
1st Prize 1st TT Quartz 1996-1997
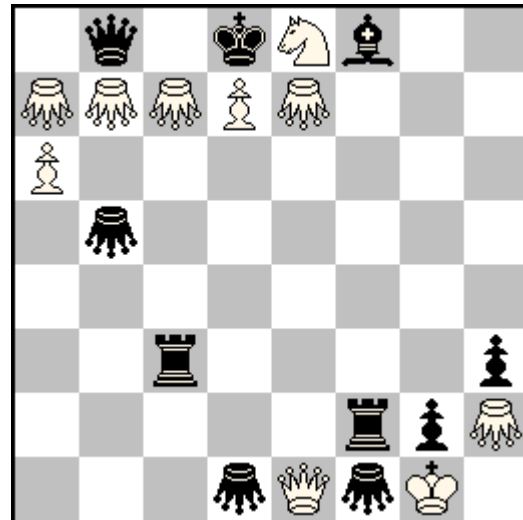
#4   (10+10) C+
White Patrol chess
Black No Captures
⟐⟐ = grasshopper

1.Sg7! [2.Se6+ Re2 3.Gh4+ Rg3 4.Ga5#
    2…Re3 3.Ga5+ Rd2 4.Gh4#]
1…Re2 2.Gh4+ Rf2 3.Se6+ Re3 4.Ga5#
    2…Rg3 3.Ga5+ Rd2 4.Se6#
1…Re3 2.Ga5+ Rfd2 3.Gh4+ Rg3 4.Se6#
    2…Rc3 3.Se6+ Rfe2 4.Gh4#

The mechanism is based on three wQ lines from e1 to a5, e6 and h4, alternatively interfered by pair of Black rooks, with the same idea as in **1228**. However, it was conceived in times when computer testing of such complicated fairy combination was not possible and so the construction is surely far from optimal.

This brings me to the following questions:
- How much the construction of **1229** can be improved in the same geometry?
- Which other fairy ideas for the six complete permutations of White

moves in #4 could be found?

For both, any contribution from readers will be welcome – and perhaps I will also return to it soon.

Juraj Lörinc

Anatolij Vasilenko: Double threats - expanding possibilities!

At MatPlus forum I was unexpectedly interested by Hauke Reddmann's post about various ways of the same threats creation in the twomovers phases.

Hauke used the following problem **1230** as an example in two phases, in which two threats are created by Nowotny interference in the try and doublecheck threats in the solution.

1230 - Gerhard Maleika
Gaudium 2024
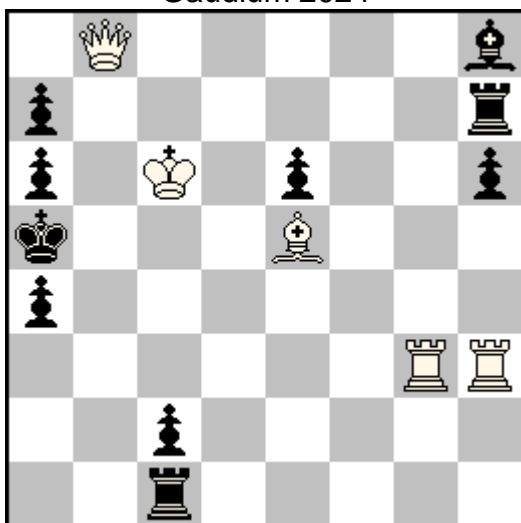
#2   (5+10) C+

1.Rg7? [2.Bc3#
      2.Bc7#]
1…R×g7 2.Bc3#
1…B×g7 2.Bc7#
1…a3 2.R×a3#
1…Rb1!

1.Rh5! [2.Bc3#
      2.Bc7#]
1…Rb7 2.Bc3#
1…Rc7+ 2.B×c7#
1…a3 2.R×a3#
1…B×e5 2.R×e5#

Hauke noted the theoretical possibility of creating the same threats also in the third phase using pinning. However, he expressed doubt that such a synthesis could be shown in an orthodox form and illustrated his proposal with a fairy twomover **1231**. The choice of the thematic fairy piece was dictated by the need to shift the checkmating squares away from the pinned black rook in such a way that there would be at least one square between them to allow for the possibility of interference.

1231 - Hauke Reddmann
MatPlus.Net 2024
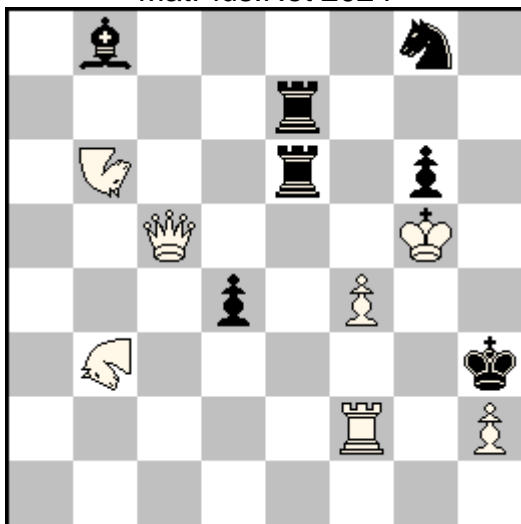
#2   (7+7) C+

☖ = camel
☖ = nightrider

1.Qa3? [2.CAe4#, CAe2#]
1…Re5+ 2.f×e5#
1…B×f4+ 2.N×f4#
1…d3!

1.Qc8? [2.CAe4#, CAe2#]
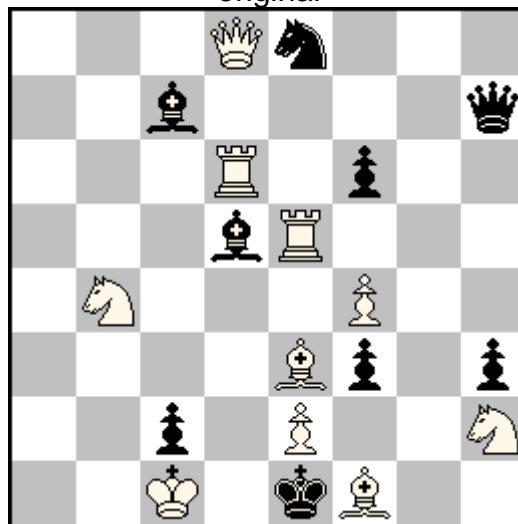1…B×f4+ 2.N×f4#
1…Rd7!

1.Qe5! [2.CAe4#, CAe2#]
1…R×e5+ 2.f×e5#

Three different effects: double check, pin, interception.

After considering several mechanisms involving the play of the same checkmating piece and verifying the correctness of Hauke's analysis, I decided to try implementing his idea in an orthodox threemover **1232**.

1232 - Anatolij Vasilenko
original

#3   (10+9) C+

1.Bc5?, Ba7? [2.e4 [3.S×c2#
          3.Sd3#]]
1…Qe4! 2.e×f3 Qe3+!

1.Bg1! [**2.e4!** [3.S×c2#, Sd3#]]
1…B×d6 **2.Qa5!** [3.S×c2#, Sd3#]
        2…B×b4 3.Q×b4#
1…Qe4 **2.e×f3!** [3.S×c2#, Sd3#]
        2…Qe3+ 3.R×e3#
        2…f×e5 3.Qh4#
1…Be4,Bc4 2.Rd1+ c×d1=Q+ 3.Q×d1#

Three different effects: interception, double check, pin.

Additional play:
1…Ba5 2.Q×a5 [3.S~#]
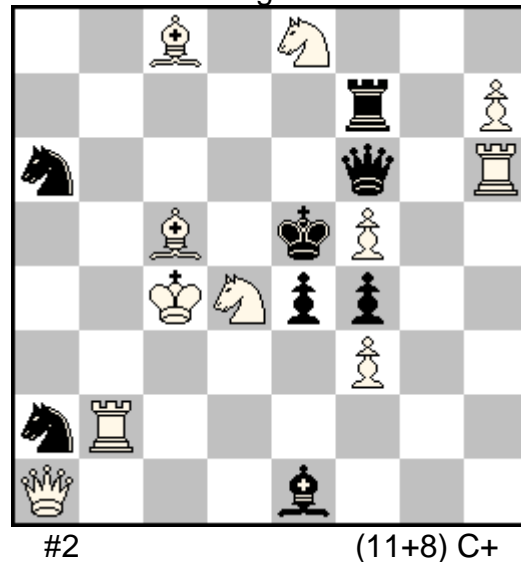1…Bb6 2.Q×b6 [3.Bf2#,Qf2#]
        2…Qh4 3.S×c2#, Sd3#
1…f×e5 2.Qh4+ Q×h4 3.S×c2#, Sd3#
        2…f2 3.B×f2#, Q×f2#

As you can see, thanks to the pawn move threat along the white battery line, it was possible to achieve both the interference and the pinning of the black queen on the same square, which significantly simplified the execution of the theme. It is very unfortunate that the forced replacement of the black queen with a bishop prevented the realization of the en passant in the threat (2...fxe3 e.p. 3.Rxe3#). However, a pleasant addition was the play of the half-battery with the correction of the white bishop's moves, as well as the two defences on the threat square e4.

Delighted by the ease with which the idea was implemented in the threemover, I decided to return to the twomover. But first I familiarized myself with Gerhard Maleika's article "Double threats" (Confliction 50), kindly sent to me by Juraj Lörinc. This entire article was exclusively devoted to the synthesis of the Nowotny and double check, which required the presence of two thematic black pieces and one checkmating white piece. Therefore, I initially tried the reverse – one black piece, as in problem **1231**, and two white pieces. I managed to embody this innovation in the twomover **1233**.

1233 - Anatolij Vasilenko
original

#2   (11+8) C+

1.Be6? [2.Sc6#, Bd6#]
1…e×f3 2.Q×e1#
1…Q×e6+ 2.R×e6#
1…Rc7!

1.h8=Q? [2.Sc6#, Bd6#]
1…e×f3 2.Q×e1#
1…Rc7 2.Q×f6#
1…Rg7!

1.Re2? [2.Sc6#, R×e4#]
1…Qe6+ 2.R×e6#
1…Sc3!

1.Rb5! [2.Sc6#
          2.Bd6#]
1…e×f3 2.Q×e1#
1…Qe6+ 2.R×e6#

Three different effects: interception, pin, double check.

The choice of the solution phase here is beyond doubt, but the difficulty in showing this mechanism primarily lays in my desire to involve the white queen in all phases. An additional phase accidentally emerged with yet another activation of the white rook on b2, which enabled masking the solution a bit.

While working on the threemover, I noticed another possibility for creation of threats, namely, capturing the thematic black piece. However, while capturing a piece of type on the second move in a threemover might be acceptable (even if aesthetically unpleasing), in a twomover the only viable option is to capture a black pawn, which is what I did in problem **1234**.

1234 - Anatolij Vasilenko
original

#2   (8+9) C+
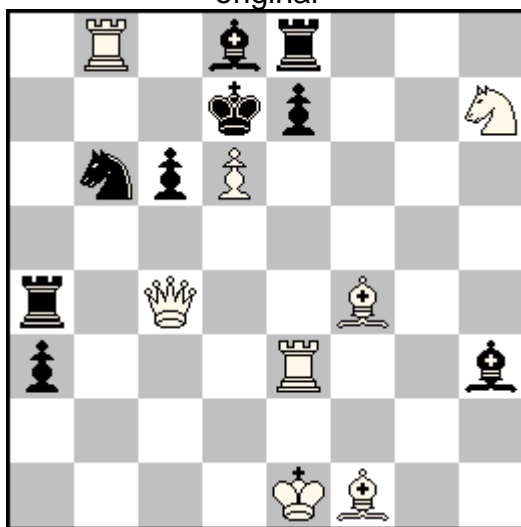
1.Qf7? [2.Sf6#, B×h3#]
1…c5 2.Bb5#
1…R×f4!

1.d×e7! [2.Sf6#, B×h3#]
1…Rf8 2.e×f8=S#
1…c5 2.Qb5#
1…Be6 2.Q×e6#
1…R×e7 2.Sf6#
1…B×e7 2.B×h3#

1234 is the closest in spirit to the problems discussed in Maleika's article – a similar change of one checkmate, except instead of the usual Nowotny, Finnish Nowotny is used, and instead of a battery, a pinning mechanism is employed. However, it should be noted

that the possibility of adding a phase involving the creation of two batteries, as done in problem **1233**, is quite feasible. Nonetheless, I did not pursue this possibility, shifting my focus to another interesting idea, namely, the alternation of different methods in two phases. This idea was most successfully represented, with rich additional play, in **1235**.

1235 - Anatolij Vasilenko
original

#2   (10+12) C+
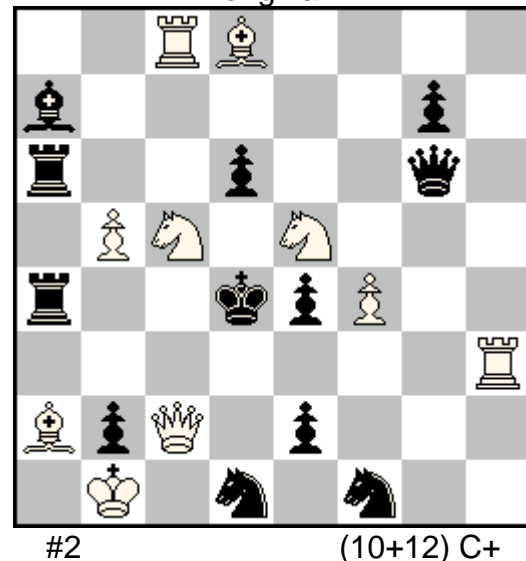
1.Bf6? [2.Se6#, Sc6#]
1…d×e5 2.B×e5#
1…Q×f6 2.Q×e4#
1…R×a2,Rc4 2.Qc4#
1…Sc3+ 2.Q×c3#
1…Sd2+,Sg3 2.Q×d2#
1…Qg3!

1.Bb6! [2.Se6#, Sc6#]
1…d×c5 2.Q×c5#
1…R×b6 2.Q×a4#
1…R×a2,Rc4 2.Qc4#
1…Sc3+ 2.Q×c3#
1…Sd2+ 2.Q×d2#

In defences 1...dxe5 and 1...dxc5 Black implements the anti-form of White's thematic play, destroying the thematic

battery and opening a line for his own piece directed to the thematic square.

I did not find any anticipations for the idea of such change, although I admit that they might exist. I believe that other methods of implementing double threats can also be alternated in a similar manner.

What's next? Experience shows that usually after the appearance of simple change, the search for opportunities for cyclic change follows. I suspect that here one might encounter insurmountable technical difficulties. However, the publication of the article in a country with rich "cyclic" traditions in the twomover genre significantly adds to my optimism. Unlimited possibilities are also present in fairy chess, where there are many other various ways of immobilizing black pieces.

In conclusion, I would like to thank Gerhard and Hauke for their interesting ideas, without which these problems and the article would not have appeared. I also express gratitude to the editor of the e-zine for the opportunity to publish the article and for assistance in communication with colleagues.

Anatolij Vasilenko
English translation: Juraj Lörinc

Fresh clash 25

First pair of originals utilizes combination of fairy elements that is usually a Neal Turner's domain, that's why the dedication. I recall that in SAT, a side is checked if its king can move according to usual rules.

N055 - Narayan Shankar Ram
dedicated to Neal Turner
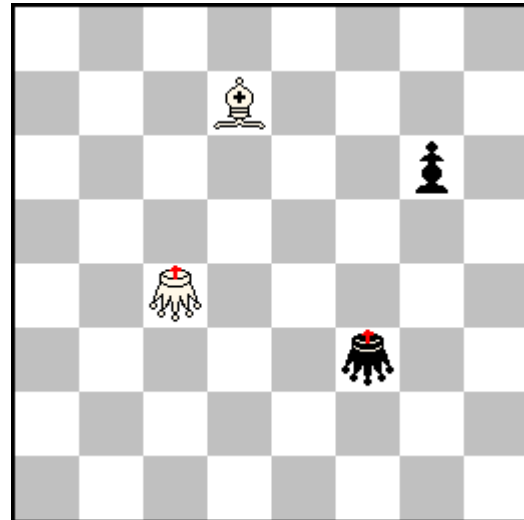
s#2   (2+2) C+
SAT
♜♛ = royal grasshopper
2 solutions

1…g5 2.Be8 g4#

1.Bc8? zz
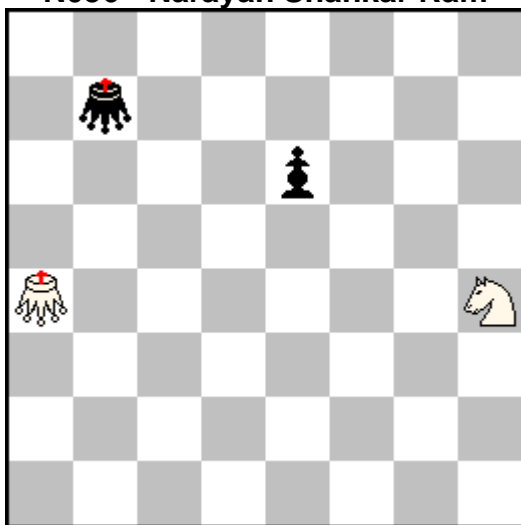1…g5!

1.Bh3? zz
1…g5!

1.Bf5??

1.Ba4! zz
1…g5 2.Be8 g4#

1.Be8! zz
1…g5 2.Bg6 g4#

Author notes:
- *Complete Block*
- *Waiter*
- *Mutate*
- *2 changed mates*
- *Anti-reversal*
- *WB moves to 3 board edges*

N056 - Narayan Shankar Ram

s#2   (2+2) C+

SAT

🦗🦗 = royal grasshopper

b) ♘h4→f6
c) ♘h4→c5
d) ♘h4→c3, 2 solutions

a) **1.Sg6!** e5 2.Sh4 e4#
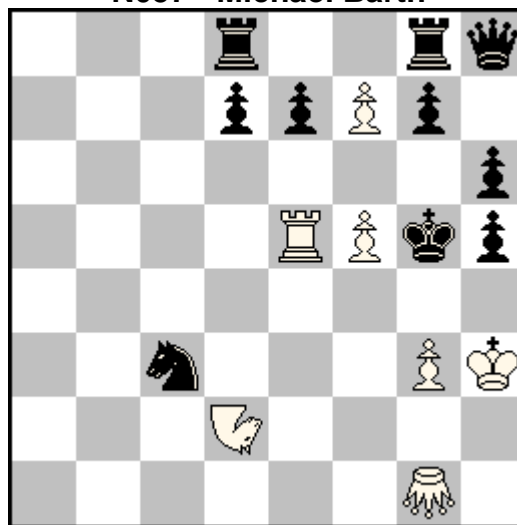b) **1.Sh7!** e5 2.Sg5 e4#
c) **1.Sd3!** e5 2.Se1 e4#
d) **1.Se2!** e5 2.Sg1 e4#
1.Sb1! e5 2.Sd2 e4#

Author: *5 different replies to 1…e5.*

Original **N057** combines PWC (the captured unit is reborn on the square where the capturing unit was before the capture, pawns on their own officer's basic row cannot move, capture or give check) with fairy pieces.

N057 - Michael Barth

#2   (7+10) C+

PWC

♘ = nightrider, 🦗 = grasshopper

1.f8=G? [2.g4# **A**]
1…Rg×f8(Gg8) **a** 2.f6# **B**
1…Rd×f8(Gd8) **b** 2.Nf3# **C**
1…Se2 2.Ne4#
1…Se4!

1.f8=N! [2.f6# **B**]
1…Rg×f8(Ng8) **a** 2.Nf3# **C**
1…Rd×f8(Nd8) **b** 2.g4# **A**
1…Qh7 2.N×h7(Qf8)#
1…d6 2.Ne6#

Shedej cycle is motivated by guarding of three squares around bK:
- guarding f4 allows g4#,
- guarding g6 allows f6#,
- guarding f6 allows Nf3#.

Both 1st moves are promotions to two fairy pieces and thematical defences transport promoted fairy pieces allowing them guarding new squares. This mechanism is well known, but its new renderings can always provide some new impressions.

Juraj Lörinc

Annual tourney Conflictio 2024

All kinds of antagonistic problems will be accepted for originals column (Fresh clash – 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 Torsten Linß** (Germany), multiple sections might be created based on the quality and quantity of entries. Please, send the originals to Juraj Lörinc (address below), 24.12.2024 at the latest to ensure publication in 2024.