



# MAT PLUS

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No. 33-34

Spring–Summer 2009

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## EDITORIAL

This should have been done a long time ago, and the crisis which is shaking the world is a clear warning that it is high time to take action. It is very nice to have the magazine printed on quality paper, and it does not even affect the printing costs much, but the difference in weight compared to ordinary offset paper burdens the budget of the magazine with enormously increased mailing expenses, so much so that a whole issue can be printed for the amount which can be saved during one year. Therefore I have decided to switch back to ordinary paper. This is just the first step.

*Mat Plus* and especially *Mat Plus Review* may have been forced by economic reasons to change their outward appearances, but the main goal remains the same: high quality contents. My opinion (and I am sure it is not subjective!) is that the Spring/Summer 2009 issue of *Mat Plus Review* is one of the best individual issues of a chess composition magazine ever produced. So good indeed that I am now sure that this is the way to go, that this is the kind of review the chess problem world is missing. *Mat Plus Review* does not have a long tradition, and probably never will, but it is an advantage that it is not burdened by the past, and is free to alter itself and evolve, hopefully for the better. There is no need for another magazine with some 60% or even 80% of pages “wasted” on originals and solutions which you open, perhaps solve something or read for half an hour and then put aside never to open again. I no longer enjoy producing something like that. Therefore, I now announce that from next year *Mat Plus Review* will appear twice a year on 120-140 pages. *Mat Plus* will probably be published only on the Internet in electronic form (although I have a better idea for originals, but I will say more in due course...!). All awards will be printed in *Mat Plus Review*. But first we must survive 2009...

Milan Velimirović

# LIGA PROBLEMISTA 2009

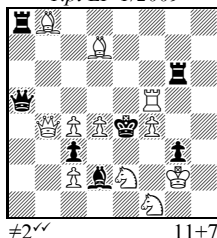
## 1st Round: Twomovers

I cannot say I'm too proud on my choice of the theme for this round. Those who knew how to read between the lines could have concluded that a changed mate by a rear battery piece (white queen) was expected and beside it one or two changes including the variation with opening of the white halfbattery. I was curious if it was possible to achieve two changes with a rear piece (which would be some task!), but this tourney didn't give an affirmative answer. I apologize to composers for proposing a stipulation with such limited possibilities, and I am grateful to those who remained faithful to Liga problemista and took part despite the non-inspiring theme. Ironically, the only one who benefited from it was the tourney judge (myself!) since making the order of entries was as simple as applying a trivial arithmetical formula to the contents of each problem. Only 14 entries have been received, three of which (1419, 1420 and 1421) were not quite thematic and had to be left out of the ranking. Nevertheless I recommend a point for participation to authors. Only two problems feature changed mate with a rear halfbattery piece and they occupy the top two places. I have not commented the places 3 through 11 – the solutions show everything.

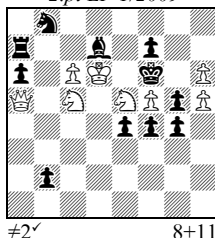
**1st Place: 1352 – Frank Richter, Germany.** The most ambitious approach with one changed mate by a rear battery piece, one changed mate from the halfbattery and a beautiful additional change after 1...Bxf4. As well there is a non-thematic try 1.Qc5 with two new changed mates which gives the Zagoruiko 3x2 after 1...Rg5,Qc7. The only flaw is a cruel refutation of the try. 1.Qc5? ~ 2.Re5#, 1...Rg5 2.Bc6#, 1...Qc7 2.Qd5#, 1...Bxf4 2.Rxf4#, 1...Re6 2.Sexg3#, 1...Qxc5!; 1.d5? ~ 2.Re5#, 1...Rg5 2.Qe7#, 1...Qc7 2.c5#, 1...Bxf4 2.Rxf4#, 1...Qxd5 2.cxd5#, 1...Re6!; 1.c5! ~ 2.Re5#, 1...Rg5 2.Qb7#, 1...Qc7 2.d5#, 1...Bxf4 2.Sxc3#, 1...Qxc5,Re6 2.dxc5,Sexg3#.

**2nd Place: 1391 – Michel Caillaud, France.** A routine construction showing the expected minimum with usage of the indirect halfbattery. 1.Sed3? ~ 2.Sxe4#, 1...Bxf5 2.Qc3#, 1...Kxf5 2.Sxd7#, 1...Bxc6!; 1.Sb7! ~ 2.Sxg4#, 1...Bxf5 2.Qd8#, 1...Kxf5 2.Sxd7#.

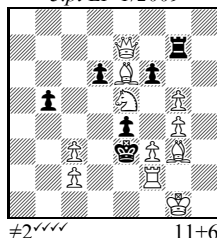
**Frank Richter**  
1.pl LP 1/2009



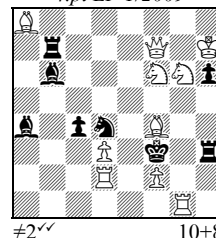
**Michel Caillaud**  
2.pl LP 1/2009



**Emanuel Navon**  
3.pl LP 1/2009



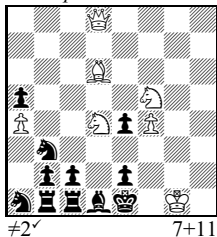
**Emanuel Navon**  
4.pl LP 1/2009



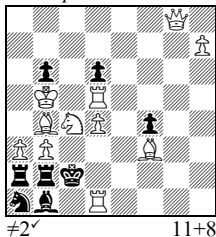
**3rd Place: 1415 – Emanuel Navon, Israel.** 1.Qxd6? ~ 2.Qc5#, 1...Rd7!; 1.Qxf6? ~ 2.Qf4/Bf4#, 1...dxe5!; 1.Sd3? ~ 2.Bf4#, 1...fxg5!; 1.Bc4? ~ 2.Re2#, 1...exf3(a) 2.Sf7#(A), 1...dxe5(b) 2.Qc5#, 1...bxc4 2.Sxc4#, 1...fxe5!; 1.Sg6! ~ 2.Bf4#(A), 1...exf3(a) 2.Bf7#(B), 1...Rxc6 2.Qa7#, 1...fxg5 2.Qxg5#.

**4th place: 1416 – Emanuel Navon, Israel.** 1.Sd7? ~ 2.Sde5/Sge5/Qd5#, 1...Se2!; 1.Sg4? ~ 2.S6e5/S4e5#, 1...Sc6(a) 2.Bc7#(A); 1...Bc7 2.Qd5#, 1...Rh5 2.Rg3#, 1...cxd3!; 1.Be3! ~ 2.Se5#, 1...Sc6(a) 2.Sd7#(B), 1...Bc7 2.Qd5#, 1...Rh5 2.Rg3#.

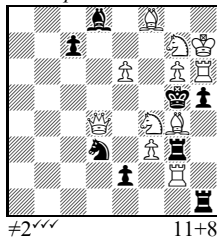
**Aaron Hirschenson**  
5.pl LP 1/2009



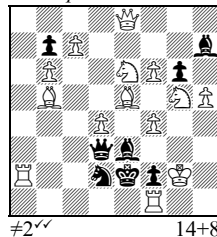
**Aaron Hirschenson**  
6.pl LP 1/2009



**Emanuel Navon**  
7.pl LP 1/2009



**Boško Milošeski**  
8.pl LP 1/2009



**5th Place: 1269 – Aaron Hirschenson, Israel.** 1...e3 2.Sf3#; 1.Sd~? (~), 1...Kd2 2.Bb4#, 1...Sb~ 2.Qxa5#, 1...Sd2 2.Qh4#, 1...e3!; 1.B~? Kd2!; 1.Be5! (~), 1...Kd2 2.Sf3#, 1...Sb~ 2.Qxa5#, 1...Sd2 2.Qh4#, 1...e3 2.Sf3#.

**6th Place: 1276 – Aaron Hirschenson, Israel.** 1.Sxd6? (~), 1...Kxb3 2.Rc5#, 1...Rxb3 2.Qg2#, 1...Sxb3 2.Qg6#, 1...Rxa3!; 1.Rxd6! (~), 1...Kxb3 2.Se3#, 1...Rxb3 2.Qg2#, 1...Sxb3 2.Qg6#, 1...Rxa3 2.Sxa3#.

**7th Place: 1417 – Emanuel Navon, Israel.** 1.e7? ~ 2.exd8Q#, 1...e1Q!; 1.Sxe2?/Sxd3 ~ 2.Qxd8#, 1...Bf6!; 1.Bh3? ~ 2.Rxh5#, 1...Sxf4 2.Qxd8#, 1...Rhxh3 2.Sxh3#, 1...Se5!; 1.Sfxh5! ~ 2.Qxd8#, 1...Rxf3 2.Bxf3#, 1...Bf6 2.Qxf6#, 1...Rxh5 2.Rxh5#, 1...Be7 2.Bxe7#.

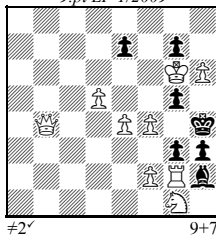
**8th Place: 1389 – Boško Milošeski, Macedonia.** 1.Bd6? (~), 1...Qc4 2.Bxc4#, 1...Qxb5 2.Qxb5#, 1...Bxd4 2.Sxd4#, 1...Bxf4 2.Sxf4#, 1...gxf5 2.Qh5#, 1...Bg8!; 1.Se~? (~)Bg8!; 1.Sc5! ~ 2.Bxd3#, 1...Qc4 2.Bxc4#, 1...gxh5 2.Qxh5#, 1...Qxb5 2.Qxb5#, 1...Bxd4 2.Bxd4#, 1...Bxf4 2.Bxf4#.

**9th Place: 1390 – Georgi Hadži-Vaskov, Macedonia.** 1...gxf2 2.Sf3#, 1...g4 2.Qxe7#, 1.Qxe7? ~ 2.Qxg5#, 1...gxh6!; 1.fxg5? ~ 2.e5#, 1...gxf2 2.Sf3#, 1...e5!; 1.e5! ~ 2.fxg5#, 1...gxf2 2.Sf3#, 1...gxf4 2.Qxf4#, 1...g4 2.Qxe7#.

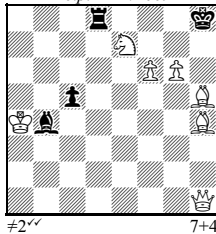
**10th Place: 1389 – Boško Milošeski, Macedonia.** 1...Ra8+ 2.Qxa8#; 1.Qe4? ~ 2.g7#, 1...Ra8+ 2.Qxa8#, 1...Rg8!; 1.Bg5? ~ 2.Bg4/Bf3/Be2/Bd1#, 1...Rd4 2.Bg4#, 1...Rd3 2.Bf3#, 1...Rd2 2.Be2#, 1...Rd1 2.Bxd1#, 1...Ra8+ 2.Qxa8#, 1...Be1!; 1.Be2/Bd1? ~ 2.Bg3/Bf2/Be1/Bg5#, 1...Bd2 2.Bg5#, 1...Rd5 2.Bg5#, 1...Rd3 2.Bg3#, 1...Rd1 2.Be1#, 1...Ra8+ 2.Qxa8#, 1...Rd4!; 1.Bg4! ~ 2.Bg3/Bf2/Be1/Bg5#, 1...Bd2 2.Bg5#, 1...Rd5 2.Bg5#, 1...Rd3 2.Bg3#, 1...Rd2 2.Bf2#, 1...Rd1 2.Be1#, 1...Ra8+ 2.Qxa8#.

**11th Place: 1393 – Ricardo de Mattos Vieira, Brazil.** 1.e5? ~ 2.Bxc3#, 1...cxd4!; 1.exf5? ~ 2.Bxc3#, 1...Bxf5!; 1.Bxc3! ~ 2.e5/xf5#, 1...d2 2.Qf1#, 1...fxe4 2.Qf7#.

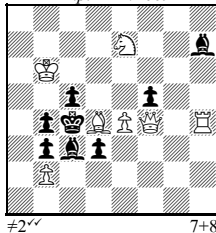
**Georgi Hadži-Vaskov**  
9.pl LP 1/2009



**Boško Milošeski**  
10.pl LP 1/2009



**Ricardo de Mattos Vieira**  
11.pl LP 1/2009



A point for participation goes to Nikola Živanović and Milun M. Mitrović (both from Serbia).

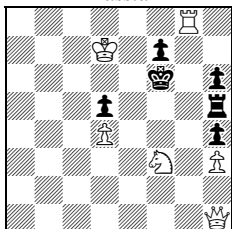
Belgrade, March 2009  
Milan Velimirović

# ORIGINAL PROBLEMS

**Judges 2009:**

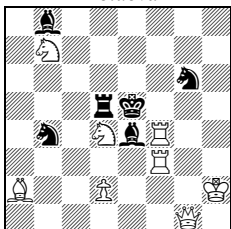
#2: **Dragan Stojnić**, Serbia; #3: **Stefan Sovik**, Slovakia; #n: **Evgeny Bourd**, Israel;  
 EG: **Mirko Miljanić**, Serbia; S#: ??; H#2: **Borislav Gadanski**, Serbia; H#n: **Guy Sobrecases**,  
 France; Fairy: **Michal Dragoun**, Czech Republic; Retro&Math: **Thierry le Gleuher**, France.

**1193.**  
**Alexandr Nikitin**  
*Russia*



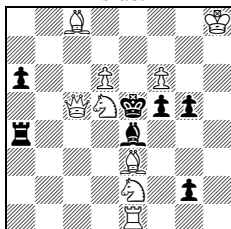
#2<sup>✓✓✓</sup> 6+6

**1194.**  
**Mihail Croitor**  
*Moldova*



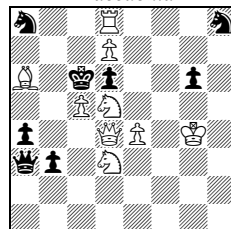
#2 8+6

**1195.**  
**Paz Einat**  
*Israel*



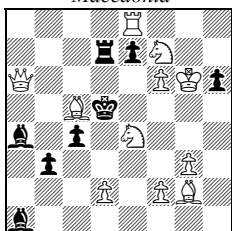
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**1196.**  
**Živko Janevski**  
*Macedonia*



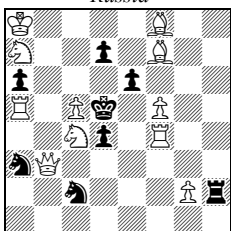
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**1197.**  
**Živko Janevski**  
*Macedonia*



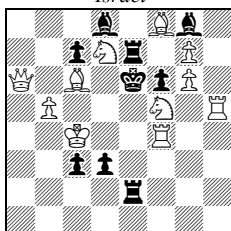
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**1198.**  
**Valery Shanshin**  
*Russia*



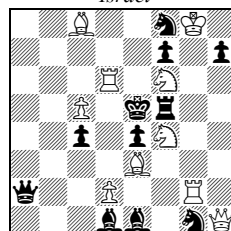
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**1199.**  
**Aaron Hirschenson**  
**Paz Einat**  
*Israel*



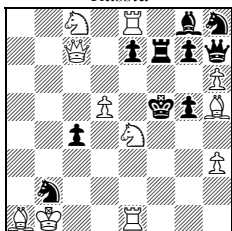
#2<sup>✓✓</sup> 11+9

**1200.**  
**Aaron Hirschenson**  
**Emanuel Navon**  
*Israel*



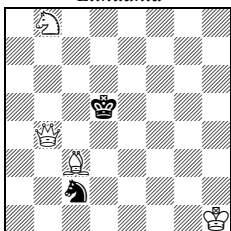
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**1201.**  
**Pavel Murashev**  
*Russia*



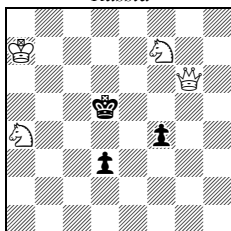
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**1202.**  
**Ramutis Juozenas**  
*Lithuania*



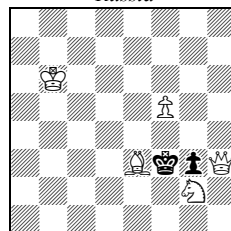
#3 4+2

**1203.**  
**Vladimir Kozhakin**  
*Russia*



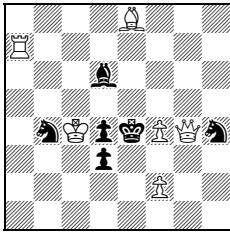
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**1204.**  
**Vladimir Kozhakin**  
*Russia*



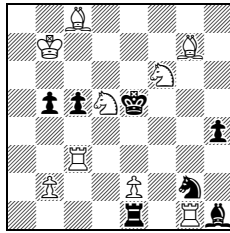
#3 5+2

**1205.**  
**Ramutis Juozenas**  
*Lithuania*



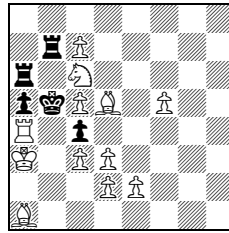
#3✓✓ 6+6

**1206.**  
**Mirko Marković**  
*Serbia*



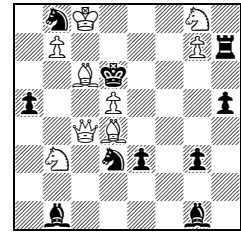
#3 9+7

**1207.**  
**Sergei I. Tkachenko**  
*Ukraine*



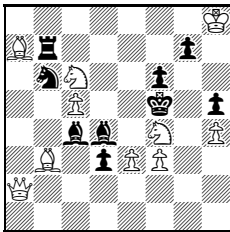
#3 12+5

**1208.**  
**Petrašin Petrašinović**  
*Serbia*



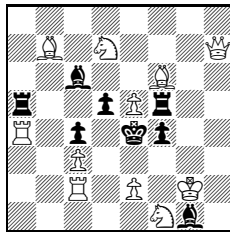
#3✓ 9+10

**1209.**  
**Abdelaziz Onkoud**  
*Morocco*



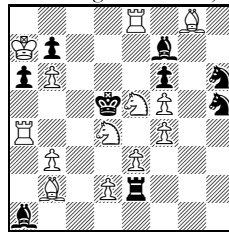
#3 10+9

**1210.**  
**Abdelaziz Onkoud**  
*Morocco*



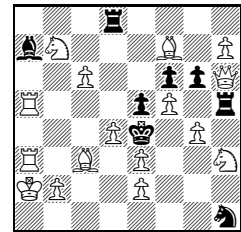
#3 11+8

**1211.**  
**Peter Gvozdják**  
*Slovakia*  
*(dedicated to*  
*Miodrag Mladenović)*



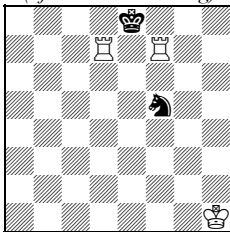
#3\*✓ 13+9

**1212.**  
**Zlatko Mihajloski**  
*Macedonia*



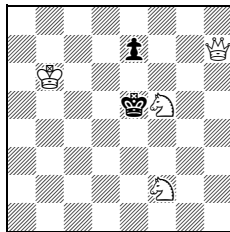
#3✓✓✓ 16+8

**1213.**  
**Richard Becker**  
*USA*  
*(after Otto Wurzburg)*



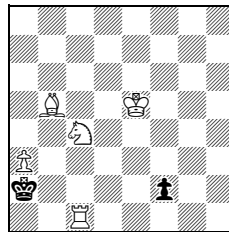
#4 3+2

**1214.**  
**Petrašin Petrašinović**  
*Serbia*



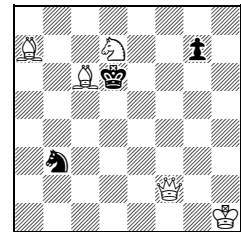
#4 4+2

**1215.**  
**Vladimir Kozhakin**  
*Russia*



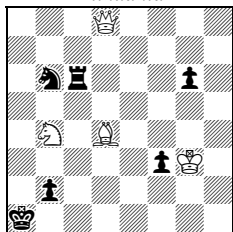
#4 b) ♖f2→c5 5+2

**1216.**  
**Ramutis Juozenas**  
*Lithuania*



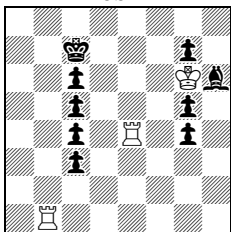
#4✓ 5+3

**1217.**  
**Ramutis Juozenas**  
*Lithuania*



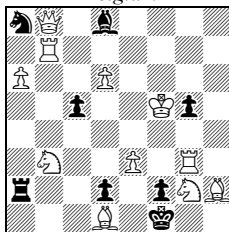
≠4\*✓                      4+6

**1218.**  
**Richard Becker**  
*USA*



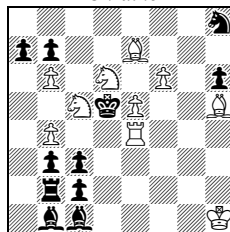
≠4                                      3+9

**1219.**  
**Regniers Gilles**  
*Belgium*



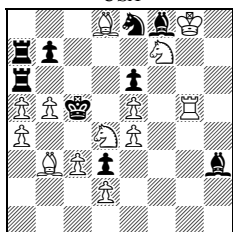
≠4                                      11+8

**1220.**  
**Sergei I. Tkachenko**  
*Ukraine*



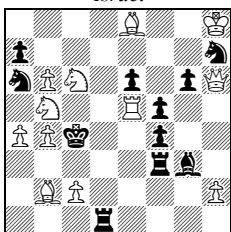
≠4                                      10+11

**1221.**  
**Mikhail Satanovsky**  
*USA*



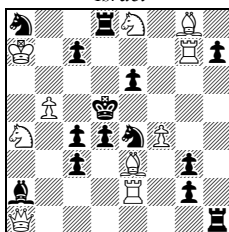
≠4                                      13+9

**1222.**  
**Arieh Grinblat**  
*Israel*



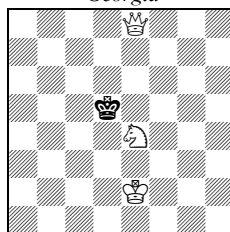
≠4                                      12+11

**1223.**  
**Arieh Grinblat**  
*Israel*



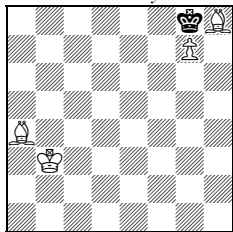
≠4                                      10+14

**1224.**  
**Ferd Kakabadze**  
*Georgia*



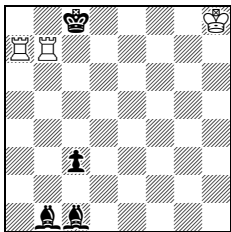
≠5                                      3+1

**1225.**  
**Siegfried Hornecker**  
*Germany*



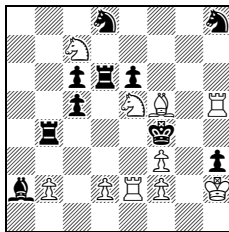
≠5                                      4+1

**1226.**  
**Valery Reznikin**  
*Russia*



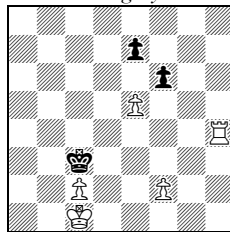
≠5                                      3+4

**1227.**  
**Mikhail Satanovsky**  
*USA*



≠5                                      10+10

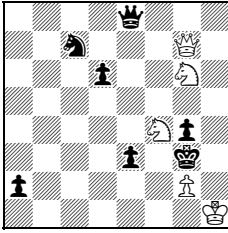
**1228.**  
**Gábor Tar**  
*Hungary*



≠6                                      5+3

**1229.**  
Mihai Neghina  
Romania

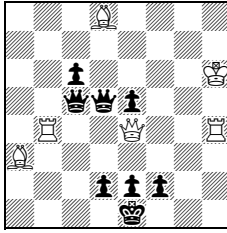
Motto: "Queen dance"



#6 5+7

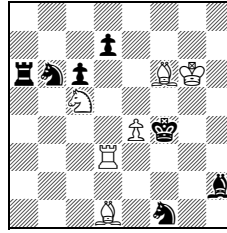
**1230.**  
Mihai Neghina  
Romania

Motto: "Harem"



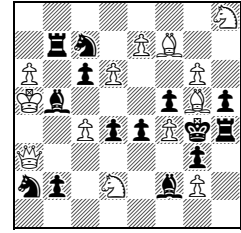
#7 6+8

**1231.**  
Valery Kirillov  
Grigory Popov  
Russia



#8 6+7

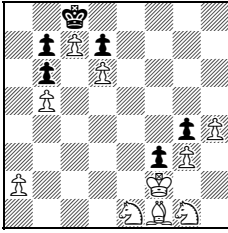
**1232.**  
Joaquim Crusats  
Steven B. Dowd  
Spain/ USA



#9 13+14

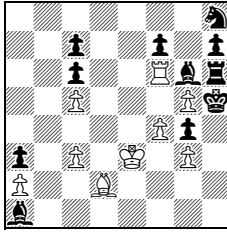
**1233.**  
Mihai Neghina  
Romania

Motto: "{Stale}mate"



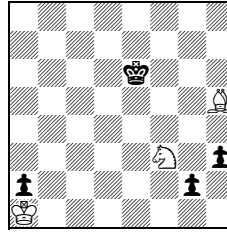
#11 10+6

**1234.**  
Oto Mihalčo  
Slovakia



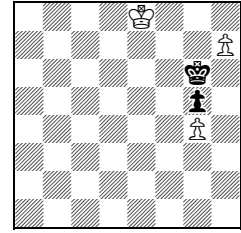
#11 b) ♖c7→b7 9+11

**1235. (C?)**  
Boško Milošeski  
Macedonia  
(after Bernard Walter)



#35 3+4

**1236.**  
Siegfried Hornecker  
Germany  
Motto: "Pions"



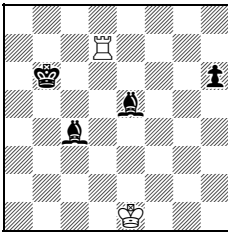
a) diagram, #10 3+2

b) ♖c8→c7, #5

c) ♜g7, win

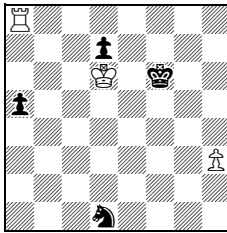
d) ♜g4→c4, #5

**1237.**  
Jean-Marc Loustau  
France



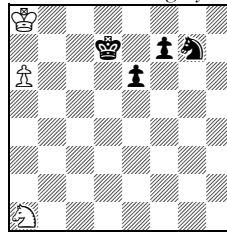
= 2+4

**1238.**  
Vladimir Bartosh  
Belarus



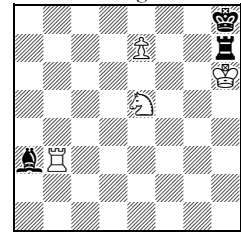
+ (BTM) 3+4

**1239.**  
George Grätzer  
János Mikitovics  
Canada / Hungary



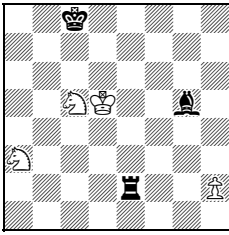
+ 3+4

**1240.**  
Iuri Akobia  
Vazha Neidze  
Georgia



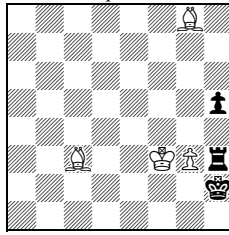
+ 4+3

1241.  
Vladimir Bartosh  
Belarus



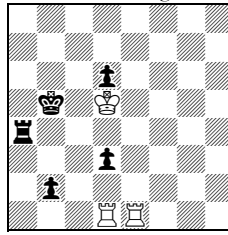
= 4+3

1242.  
Luis Miguel Martin  
Spain



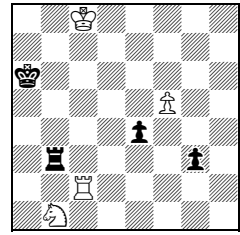
+ 4+3

1243.  
Richard Becker  
Iuri Akobia  
USA / Georgia



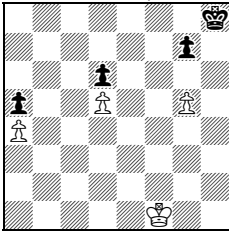
+ 3+5

1244.  
Vladimir Bartosh  
Belarus



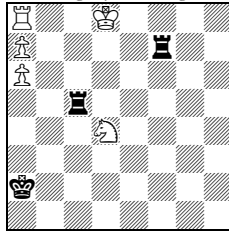
+ 4+4

1245.  
Siegfried Hornecker  
Germany



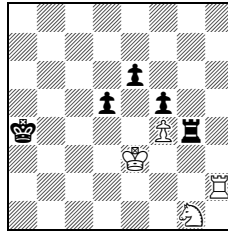
+ 4+4

1246.  
János Mikitovics  
Iuri Akobia  
Hungary / Georgia



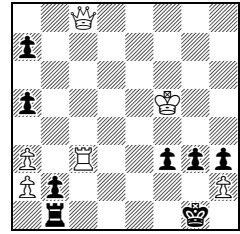
= 5+3

1247.  
Mihail Croitor  
Moldova



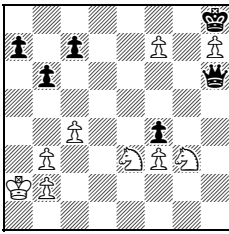
+ 4+5

1248.  
Richard Becker  
USA



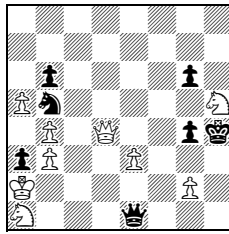
+ 6+8

1249.  
Zlatko Mihajloski  
Macedonia



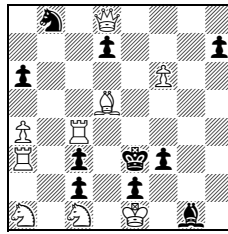
+ 9+6

1250.  
Zlatko Mihajloski  
Macedonia



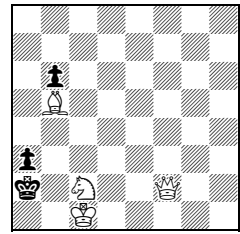
+ 9+7

1251.  
Aleksandr Azhusin  
Russia



s≠5 9+10

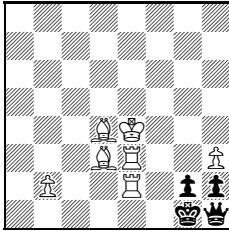
1252.  
Oleg Paradsinskij  
Ukraine



s≠8 4+3

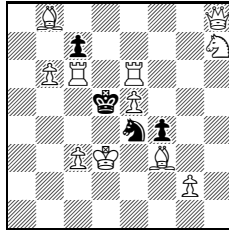


**1253.**  
Stephan Dietrich  
Germany



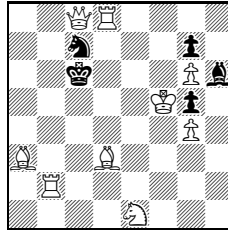
s#11 7+4

**1254.**  
Milomir Babić  
Rade Blagojević  
Serbia  
corr. No.911 (MP 29)



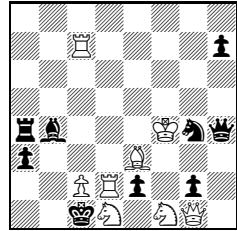
s#11 11+4

**1255. (C?)**  
Paul Raican  
Ion Murarasu  
Romania



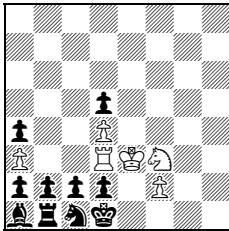
s#22 (C?) 9+5

**1256.**  
Almiro Zarur  
Brazil



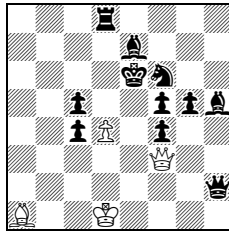
h#2 2111 8+9

**1257.**  
Almiro Zarur  
Brazil



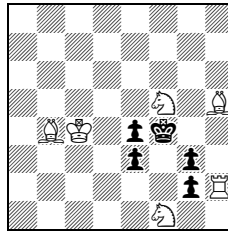
h#2\* 2111 6+10

**1258.**  
Menachem Witztum  
Israel



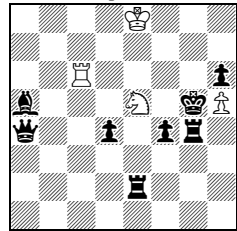
h#2 b) - ♖f5 4+11

**1259.**  
Toma Garai  
USA



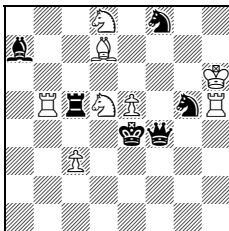
h#2 2111 6+5

**1260.**  
Luis Miguel Martin  
Spain



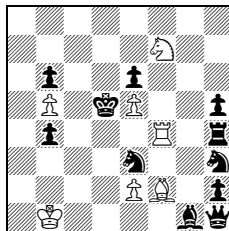
h#2 b) ♗h6→h5 4+8

**1261.**  
Abdelaziz Onkoud  
Morocco



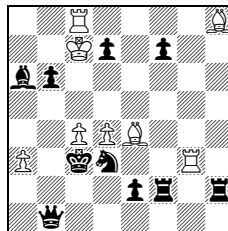
h#2 2111 8+6

**1262.**  
Emanuel Navon  
Menachem Witztum  
Israel



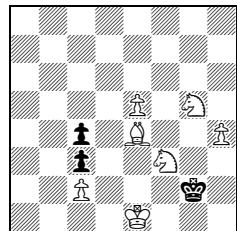
h#2 2111 7+11

**1263.**  
Aleksandr Semenenko  
Valery Semenenko  
Ukraine



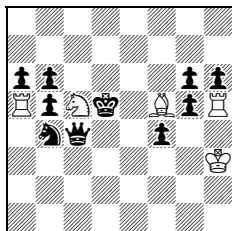
h#2 b) ♖c7→g7 8+10

**1264.**  
Chris. J. Feather  
Great Britain



h#2.5 211... 7+3  
b) ♗g5→d1

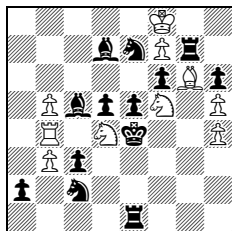
1265.  
Mečislovas Rimkus  
*Lithuania*



h#2.5                      5+10

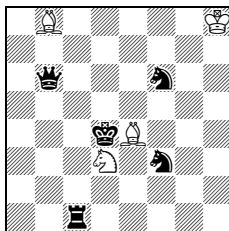
b) ♖d5→e5

1266.  
Abdelaziz Onkoud  
*Morocco*



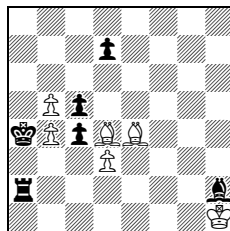
h#2.5                      211...                      10+13

1267.  
Dmitry Alexandrov  
*Russia*



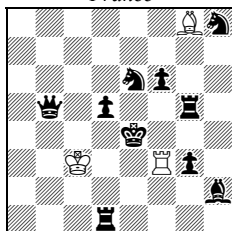
h#3                              211...                              4+5

1268.  
Boris Shorokhov  
*Russia*



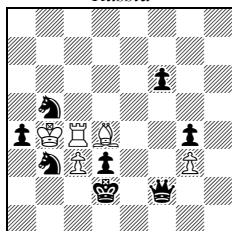
h#3                              211...                              6+6

1269.  
Pierre Tritten  
*France*



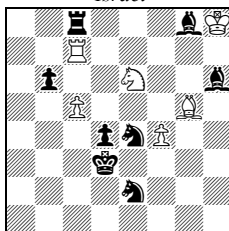
h#3                              211...                              3+10

1270.  
Valery Barsukov  
*Russia*



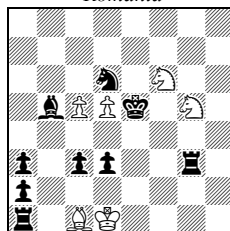
h#3                              411...                              5+8

1271.  
Paz Einat  
Shaul Shamir  
*Israel*



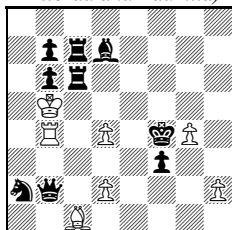
h#3                              b) – ♖b6                              6+8

1272.  
Virgil Nestorescu  
*Romania*



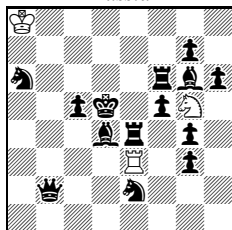
h#3                              b) ♘g5→g7                              6+9  
c) ♗d6→h2

1273.  
Nikola Petković  
*Serbia*  
*(dedicated to*  
*Milorad and Radmila)*



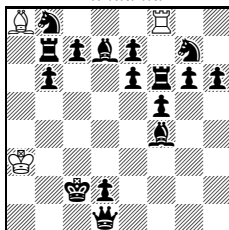
h#3                              b) ♗h2→d3                              7+9

1274.  
Valery Barsukov  
*Russia*



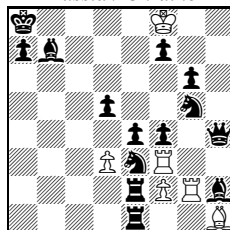
h#3                              411...                              3+14

1275.  
Mečislovas Rimkus  
*Lithuania*



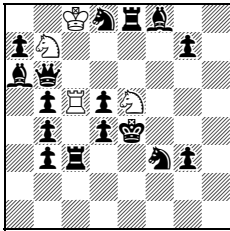
h#3                              b) ♗a8→g8                              3+16

1276.  
Vadim Vinokurov  
Aleksandr Semenenko  
*Russia / Ukraine*



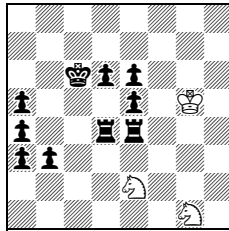
h#3                              211...                              6+14

1277.  
Zlatko Mihajloski  
Macedonia



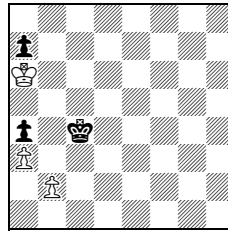
h#3 b) ♖ d5 4+16

1278.  
Christer Jonsson  
Sweden



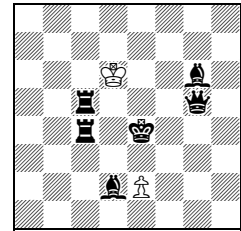
h#3.5 211... 3+10

1279.  
Zlatko Mihajloski  
Macedonia



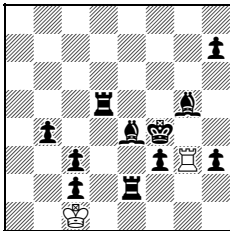
h#4 b) – ♖ a3 3+3

1280.  
Daniel Novomesky  
Slovakia



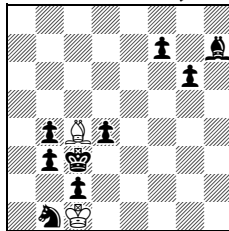
h#5 211... 2+6

1281.  
Zlatko Mihajloski  
Macedonia



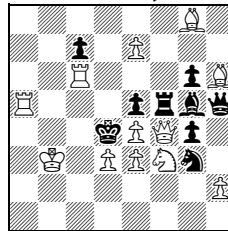
h#5 2+11

1282.  
Steven Dowd  
Mirko Degenkolbe  
USA / Germany



h#6 b) ♜ f7→d3 2+9

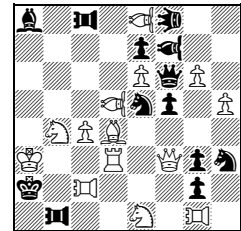
1283.  
Hubert Gockel  
Germany



≠2 12+9

Lortap

1284.  
Dragan Stojnić  
Anatolij Vasylenko  
Serbia / Ukraine

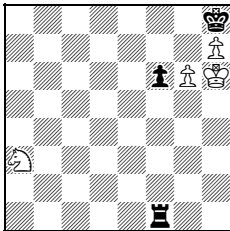


≠2\*✓✓ 14+13

AntiCirce Cheylan

- ♙ = Pao
- ♘ = Vao
- ♚ = Leo

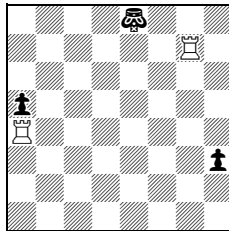
1285.  
Dmitri Turevski  
Russia



≠9 4+3

Double Maximummer

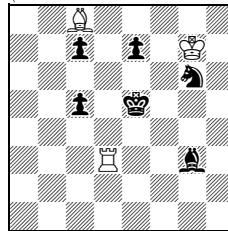
1286.  
Guy Sobrecases  
France



h#2 2111 2+3

Lortap  
♚ = Royal Joker

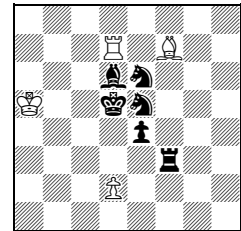
1287.  
Abdelaziz Onkoud  
Morocco  
(dedicated to Eric Huber)



h#2 2111 3+6

Provocateurs

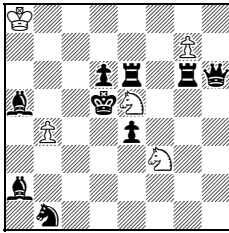
1288.  
Abdelaziz Onkoud  
Morocco



h#2 2111 4+6

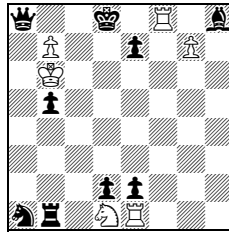
Provocateurs

**1289.**  
**Ramaswami Ganapathi**  
*India*



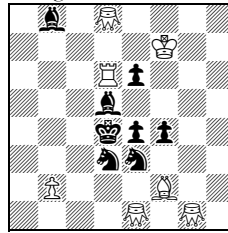
h#2      2111      5+9  
 Circe  
 b) ♠g7→h7

**1290.**  
**Pierre Tritten**  
**Guy Sobrecases**  
*France*



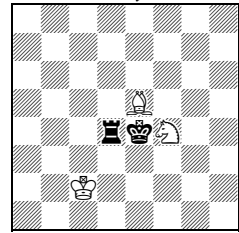
h#2✓✓      6+9  
 AntiCirce Calvet

**1291.**  
**Gaspar J. Perrone**  
**Eric Huber**  
*Argentina / Romania*



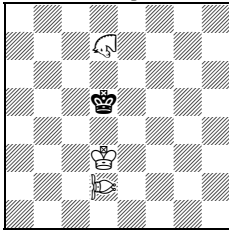
h#2      b) + ♠f3      7+8  
 ♠=Grasshopper

**1292.**  
**Vito Rallo**  
*Italy*



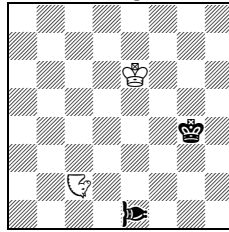
h#2.5      3+2  
 ChameleonCirce  
 b) ♞c2→c5

**1293.**  
**Václav Kotěšovec**  
*Czech Republic*



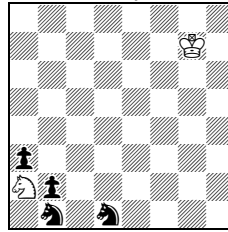
h#18.5      211...      3+1  
 Köko  
 Double maximummer  
 ♞ = Zebra  
 ♠ = Flamingo

**1294.**  
**Václav Kotěšovec**  
*Czech Republic*



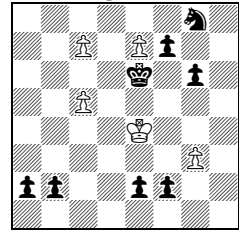
h#21\*      211...      2+2  
 Köko  
 Double maximummer  
 ♠ = Flamingo

**1295.**  
**Peter Harris**  
*South Africa*



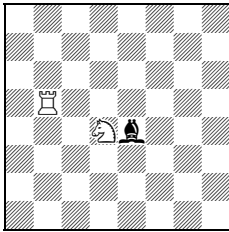
h#4      2+4  
 VogtländerChess  
 Sentinelles PionAdverse  
 b) ♞g7→h7

**1296. (C?)**  
**Gaspar J. Perrone**  
*Argentina*



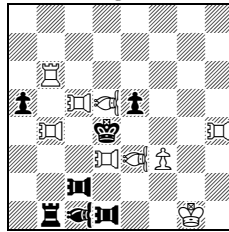
h#6      5+8  
 Rex Multiplex

**1297.**  
**Geoff Foster**  
*Australia*



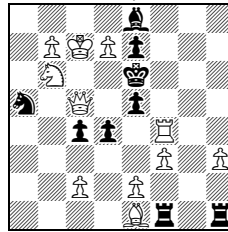
hs#2      2+1  
 Transmuting Kings  
 Republican Chess type 2

**1298.**  
**Petko Petkov**  
*Bulgaria*



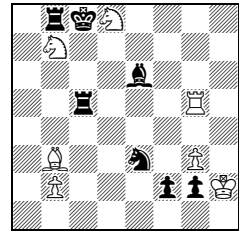
hs#3      211...      9+7  
 ♠ = Pao  
 ♠ = Vao

**1299.**  
**Mario Parrinello**  
*Italy*



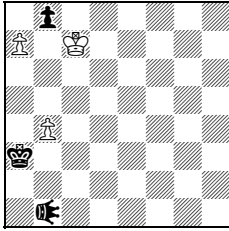
hs#3      211...      11+9  
 AntiCirce

**1300.**  
**Vlaicu Crisan**  
*Romania*



hs#3.5      7+7  
 Provocateurs  
 b) ♞h2→a1

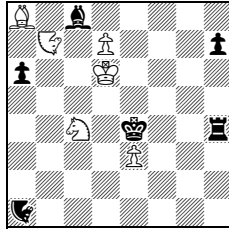
**1301.**  
Peter Harris  
South Africa



hs#4 3+3

Maximummer  
AntiCirce  
Circe  
♟ = Locust  
b) ♟b1→c7

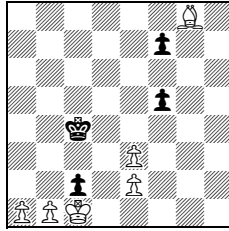
**1302.**  
Petko Petkov  
Bulgaria



hs#4.5 211... 6+6

♞ = Nightrider

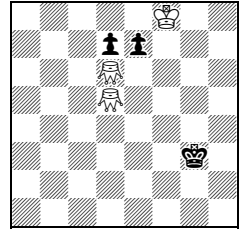
**1303.**  
Paul Răican  
Romania



hs#6 PWC 6+4

b) ♜f5→e4

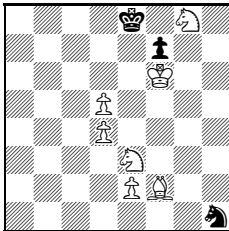
**1304.**  
Jaroslav Štůň  
Slovakia



hs#7 3+3

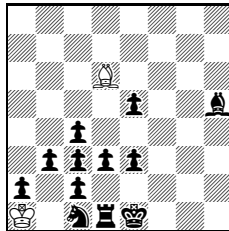
1.2.11...+1.111...  
ParrainCirce  
Köko  
♟ = Grasshopper

**1305. (C?)**  
Geoff Foster  
Australia



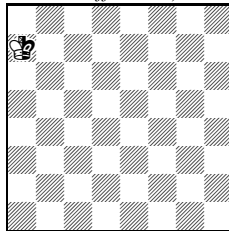
hs#7 7+3

**1306.**  
Klaus Wenda  
Austria



hs#7 2+12

**1307.**  
Ian Shanahan  
Australia  
(dedicated to  
Geoff Foster)

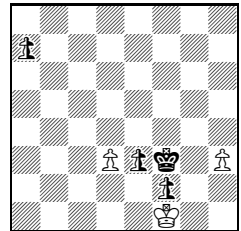


reci-h=5 0+0+1N

Sentinelles PionAdverse

b) ♟a7→c7  
c) ♟a7→a3  
d) ♟a7→a2

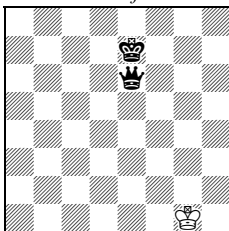
**1308.**  
Chris J. Feather  
Great Britain



sh#16\* 3+1+3N

Circe

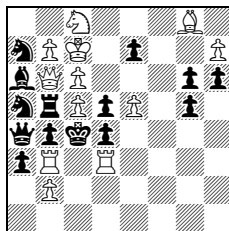
**1309.**  
Peter Harris  
South Africa



ser-hs#4 211... 1+2

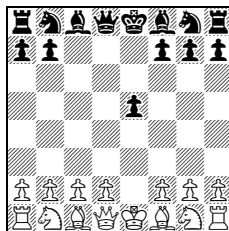
Ultrapatrol  
Sentinelles PionAdverse

**1310. (C?)**  
Dragan Stojnić  
Serbia



#2\*∞ 12+14

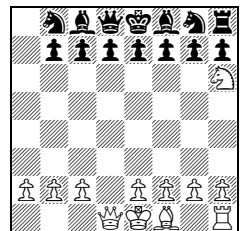
**1311.**  
Guy Sobrecases  
France



SPG 4.0 15+14

Two variations  
Hypervolage

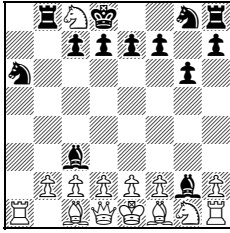
**1312. (C?)**  
Henryk Grudzinski  
Poland



SPG 7.0 12+14

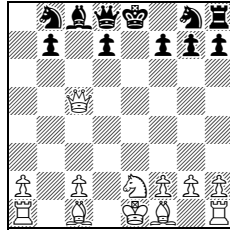
Take&Make Chess

1313.  
Bernd Gräfrath  
Germany



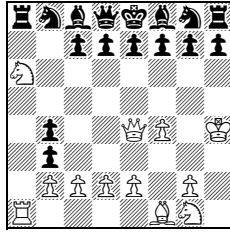
SPG 9.0 14+13  
Patrol Chess

1314. (C?)  
Henryk Grudzinski  
Poland



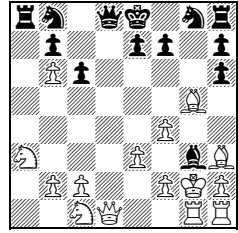
SPG 10.5 12+11  
Patrol Chess

1315.  
Roberto Osorio  
Jorge Lois  
Argentina



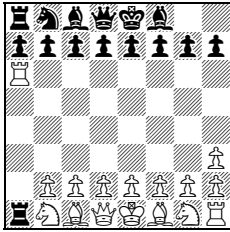
SPG 16 12+16

1316.  
Michel Caillaud  
France



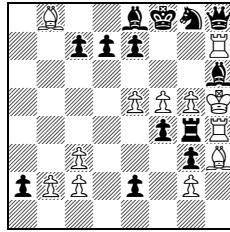
SPG 22.5 15+13

1317. (C?)  
Kevin Begley  
USA



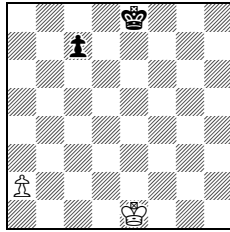
PG 7.5 16+15  
2 solutions  
Circe Contre-Parraïn

1318. (C?)  
Andrey Frolkin  
Ukraine



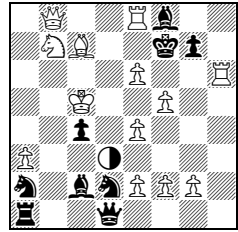
12+13  
15 last single moves?

1319. (C?)  
Cedric Lytton  
Great Britain



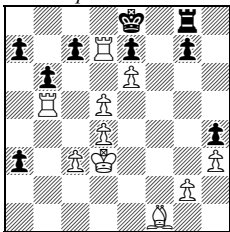
Anchor Ring 2+2  
Madrasi rex inclusive  
a) h=5  
b) Legality apart, how many starting positions for same stipulation?

1320. (C?)  
René J. Millour  
France



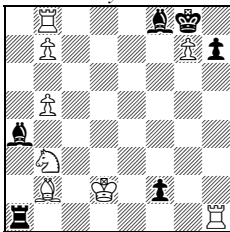
Black and White retract 2 help moves each, then White mates in 1  
4 solutions  
● = Imitator

1321. (C?)  
Joaquim Crusats  
Steven B. Dowd  
Spain / USA



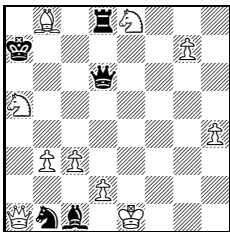
-2 & ≠2 10+9  
Proca retractor

1322. (C?)  
Günther Weeth  
Klaus Wenda  
Germany / Austria



-6 & ≠1 8+6  
Defensive retractor type Proca, without forward defense Anticirce

1323. (C?)  
Klaus Wenda  
Austria



-10 & s≠1 10+5  
Defensive retractor type Proca Anticirce

Note for solvers:

Look for a zugzwang position after the third move in 1323. In the fourth move, Black then has a good defense and a bad defense. Use a draw pendulum to force Black (in the ninth move) to play the bad defense.

## DEFINITIONS OF FAIRY CONDITIONS AND PIECES

**Anchor Ring:** The vertical cylinder has the a and h-files joined; the horizontal cylinder has the 1st and 8th ranks joined; the combination of both is called the anchor ring or torus.

**AntiCirce:** When a capture is made, the capturing unit (including King) must come back to its rebirth square: if this square is occupied, the capture is forbidden. A Pawn capturing on its promotion rank promotes before it is reborn. In AntiCirce type Cheylan, captures on the rebirth square are forbidden. In type Calvet, they are allowed.

**ChameleonCirce:** When a capture is made, the captured unit (Queen, Rook, Bishop or Knight) is transformed (Knight->Bishop, Bishop->Rook, Rook->Queen, Queen->Knight) and is then replaced on its rebirth square if it is empty, otherwise, the captured unit vanishes.

**Circe:** When a capture is made, the captured unit (except a King) is replaced on its rebirth square if it is empty; otherwise, the captured unit vanishes.

**Flamingo:** (1,6) Leaper

**Grasshopper:** Moves along queen-lines, but must hop over another piece of either colour and land on the next square beyond.

**Hypervolage:** a Hypervolage piece changes its colour every time it makes a move that changes the colour of the squares.

**Joker:** moves like the last piece that has moved. (If a pawn promoted at last move, the joker moves like a pawn).

**Kôko:** A move is possible only if the piece moved arrives on a square next to another unit

**Locust:** The move is along queen-lines, but can only move by capturing an enemy unit, and this it does by hopping over the unit to the next square beyond, capturing as it goes.

**Lortap:** is Anti-PatrolChess. A unit may capture or give check only if it is unguarded by friendly units.

**Madrasi:** A piece of the side to move is paralysed if it is threatened by an opposite unit of the same kind. This rule applies to King in Madrasi Rex Inclusiv but not in Madrasi.

**Maximumber:** The colour to whom the condition is applied is obliged to make the longest possible move, where the length is measured from the center of the starting square to the arriving square. The Castle's length is the sum of the two movements (therefore O-O is 4 and O-O-O is 5). When the length is the same, the choice is free. The condition can also be applied to White or to both colors (Double Maximumber).

**Nightrider:** A line-piece which moves performing one or more knight-leaps in a straight line in a single move. Nightrider from a1 can reach (or capture) b3, c5 and d7 or c2, e3 and g4 (but cannot pass occupied square!)

**Pao:** moves like a Rook but captures an enemy unit by hopping along rook-lines over another unit of either colour. Check is therefore given over another unit.

**ParrainCirce :** A piece captured on square X will be reborn on a square Y such that the geometric relation between X and Y is the same as that between the starting and finishing squares of the next move after the capture. If Y is occupied, or would be outside the board, the captured piece disappears

**PatrolChess:** Captures can be made and checks given only if the capturing or checking piece is guarded (or "patrolled") by a friendly unit. Non-capturing moves are played as normal.

**Provocateurs:** A piece can capture only if it is observed by a piece of the opposite side.

**PWC:** (Platzwechselfirce or Interchange Circe): When a capture is made, the captured unit (except a King) is replaced on the square the capturing unit just leaves. A Pawn reborn on its 1st rank cannot move.

**Republican Chess type II:** There are no Kings : if the side which has played can put the opposite King on a square where it would be legally mate, then the opposite side is mate. In Republican Chess type II: after the opposite King is put on such a square, the opposite side can then put itself the other King on a square where it is mated, provided that this move parries the existing check.

**Rex Multiplex:** A side is mate if all its Kings are mate. A check which is not a mate is legal only if the other side can move without remaining in check. A Pawn can promote to King.

**Sentinelles PionAdverse:** When a piece (not a Pawn) moves, a Pawn of the opposite colour of its side appears on the vacated square if it is not on the first or the last rank, and if there are less than 8 Pawns of that colour on the board.

**Take&Make Chess:** When a piece captures, it must make immediately a new move, according to the captured piece's movement. Legality is checked only at the end of both moves. Pawns move differently depending on the color (white upwards, black downwards). Promotion is done when a pawn ends its move on the eighth rank. If it's not possible to make the second part of the move, then the move is illegal. Capture of the king is orthodox (i.e. there's no need to make the second part of the move).

**Transmuting Kings:** when a King is in check, he moves only like the checking unit.

**UltraPatrol:** Only guarded units can move.

**Vao:** moves like a Bishop but captures an enemy unit by hopping along bishop-lines over another unit of either colour. Check is therefore given over another unit.

**VogtûanderChess:** A side is in check only if it threatens to capture the opposite King. (And it is mated if it can't avoid threatening to capture the opposite King.)

**Zebra:** (2,3) leaper. Zebra e5 can move to c2, b3, b7, c8, g8, h7, h3 or g2.

**Retractor.** In a Retractor problem, there are two phases: the retro phase (or retroplay) and the forward phase. In the retro phase, the two sides alternatively take back (retract) their moves. White begins. In the forward phase, there is a stipulation to satisfy.

A **Proca Retractor** is a defensive retractor: Black opposes White's aim. The side that retracts decides about the type of possibly "uncaptured" piece.

The stipulation of the **forward play** is usually direct mate or selfmate. White must avoid Retromate during the retroplay: if the stipulation is direct mate and if Black has the possibility to mate White in the course of the retroplay, he will do so.

## Solutions – Mat Plus No.31

### Twomovers

#### 1034. Jacques Rotenberg

1.Qh7! ~ 2.Se6#, 1... Kf8+ 2.Se6#, 1... K×d7+ 2.Sxe8#, 1... Kf7+ 2.Se6#, 1... Be4 2.dxe8=Q#, 1... Rh8/Rg8/Rf8 2.Sf5#.

Key giving 3 flights, exposure of the white King to checks, withdrawal key. This version was made in 2007 on the forum of Mat Plus. The original position is 1034a. (A)

Nice remake! Two white pawns added, one variation added. (MC)

A nice find in terms of key but the play is very interesting. (PE)

Who would think such a little problem could give me a splitting headache in solving it? (HR)

#### 1035. Marjan Kovačević

\*1... Se3 2.f4#, 1... Sxh4 2.Qf4#, 1... Sc6 2.Qd6#, 1... Se6 2.Rf5#, 1.Rfxa6! ~ 2.Bf6#, 1... Se3 2.Bg3#, 1... Sxh4 2.f4#, 1... Sc6 2.Rxb5#, 1... Se6 2.Qd6#.

Ideal Rukhlis with dual-avoidance. (A)

A wonderful key introduces an amazing ideal Rukhlis. The dual avoidance in both set and solution on the two defense pair makes a memorable achievement. (PE)

I detected a lot of mate transfers, but no cycle yet. I wait for the authors description. (HR)

#### 1036. Pavel Murashev

1.Rxd7? ~ 2.Qd5,Re3#(A,B), 1...Sf6,Rxd7 2.Bf4, Sxd7#(D,E), 1...Sc3!; 1.g4? 2.Sf3#(C), 1...d5 2.Qxd5#(A), 1...Sd2!; 1.Re8? ~ 2.Sxd7#(D), 1...Sf6 2.Bf4#(E), 1...d5!; 1.Qc6! ~ 2.Bf4#(E), 1...d5,dxc6,d6 2.Qxd5,Re3,Sf3#(A,B,C), 1...Re6 2.Sxd7#(D).

3/4 Pickanini, Rudenko theme, Pseudo le-Grand (cyclic). (A)

The points is the reappearance of try threats. However, 1...d6 2.Sf3# is ready in the set and the problem seems lacking somewhat in unity. (PE)

And another call for the migraine tablets, as I didn't see the mate Re3 for a long time, and desperately tried my luck with Rxd7, Bxd7, Re8 etc. Letter problem but rather spectacular. BTW, is there any reason Kb2→g3 doesn't save a pawn?(HR)

#### 1037. John Rice

\*1...Bxc5,Se2 2.Qxc5,Sxe3#; 1.Qd6? ~ 2.Se5#, 1...Bh3!; 1.Qe4! ~ 2.Qd3#(Se5?) Rcd1,Rcd1 2.Qxc2, Sxe3#, 1...Bf1!; 1.Qxe3!! ~ 2.Re3#(Se5?,Qd3?), 1... Bxc5,Se2,Bb2/b4,Rxe3+ 2.Se5/,Qd3,R(x)b4,Sxe3#

An antertaining study of white correction combining nice mate changes. (PE)

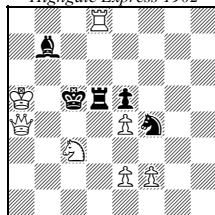
This was rather easy to see as 1.Qd6? Bh3! and 1.Qe4? Bf1! lead nowhere. (HR)

#### 1038. Branislav Đurašević

1.Ra4,Rb4,Rc4,Rd4? Qe6!; 1.Re4! ~ 2.Qd7#, 1... Rd8, 0-0-0 2.Sc7,Se7#.

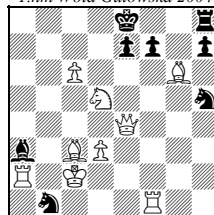
#### 1034a. N. I. Maksimov

5.pr Hampstead and Highgate Express 1902



#### 1038a. Dejan I. Glišić

1.hm Wola Gulowska 2004



Five-fold change of mate after black queen's castle. A drawback is the same refutation, but to have them is difficult. (A)

Five changes after a castling defense following four tries and solution of the wR on consecutive squares. I especially like the pin-mates. (PE)

Wacky, wacky, wacky! Although the right rook move 1.Re4! is needed due to the interference anyway (so 1.Rb4,c4,d4? Qe6!), the problem sure would earn a "5" if originality would be the only aspect. Stupid question: Ra1→c1, -Pa7, Bd6 instead of Pd6 gives a fourth try 1.Ra1? 0-0-0? 2.Ra8#. Does anything speak against my version? (HR)

Author also writes...

Compare to 1038a: (Set play: 1...0-0 2.Bxh7#); 1.Qf5? (2.Qc8#) 0-0/Kd8 2.Bxh7/Qd7# 1...e6!; 1.Qg4? (2.Qc8#) 0-0/Kd8 2.Bxf7/Qd7# 1...e6!; 1.Qe5? (2.Qb8#) 0-0 2.Qh8# 1...Bd6!; 1.Qe6? 0-0!; 1.Qb4! (2.Qb8#) 0-0/Bxb4 2.Sxe7/Ra8#. Four-fold change after king's castle. Unfortunately same refutation for 1.Qf5? i 1.Qg4?.

#### 1039. Yakov Rossomakho

\*1...Bxf7(a) 2.Qe3#(A), 1...Sxf7(b) 2.Qd4#(B); 1.Kxg2? ~ 2.Bf3#, 1...Qc3!; 1.Se2! ~ 2.Qxg2#, 1... Bxf7(a) 2.Qd4#(B), 1...Sxf7 b 2.Qe3#(A), 1...Qc3,Kd5 2.Sxc3,Qd4#.

Reciprocal changes, key grants two flights. (A)

Reciprocal changes with a key granting two flights are always nice especially when the mechanism has convincing unity. I couldn't identify any direct anticipation. (PE)

I can't see the try – Se6 and Sd5 both are parried by Re6 and Qc3/Kxd5. (HR)



**1040. Živko Janevski**

\*1... e6,Rxe5 2.Bc5,Qxe5#; 1.Qh5? ~ 2.Rxd5#, 1... e6, Rxe5 2.Bc5xQxe5#, 1... Sf4!; 1.Bf7? ~ 2.Rxd5#, 1... Rxe5!; 1.Sf4? ~ 2.Rxd5#, 1... e6!; 1.Sb4! ~ 2.Rxd5#, 1... Kc5,Kxe5 2.Qc4,Sf3#, 1... e6/Rxe5 2.Sc6/Sb3#, 1... Sf4 2.Qxe3#.

Again a generous key, this time followed by nice pin-mates after the bK moves and good mate changes. (PE)

And a third brain overheater, as I couldn't see the pin mates. 1.Sf4? e6! and everything else is parried by the Qg1. (HR)

**1041. Paz Einat**

1.gxf5? ~ 2.S4d3#(A), 1...Sd~(a) 2.f6#, 1...Sxe4(b) 2.Sg4#, 1...Sxf5!; 1.Qe3? ~ 2.S2d3#(B), 1...Sd~(a) 2.exf5#, 1...Sxe4(b) 2.Qxe4#, 1...Sc4!; 1.Qb6! ~ 2.Qxd6#, 1...Sd~(a) 2.S4d3(A), 1...Sxe4(b) 2.S2d3#(B), (1...Rxb6,Rf6,Bd4 2.Re4,S4d3,Qxd4#).

WCCT8 theme. Zagoruiiko, Dombrovskis elements, Black correction. (A)

1.Qe3? Sc4! (of course not e4 – I have a problem with pins today ☺, 1.Qc7/d7? Can't work either, so 1.Qb6! Interesting play after the corrections of Sd6. (HR)

**1042. Abdelaziz Onkoud**

1... Sf6 2.Sxg5#; 1.Bb2? ~ 2.Bd5/Rd4#, 1... Rc3!; 1.Bg7? ~ 2.Bd5/Rd4#, 1... Sf6!; 1.Be5? ~ 2.Rd4#, 1... Qd5 2.Bxd5#, 1... Qxd6 2.Sxd6#, 1... Qxe5 2.Rxe5#, 1... Bg1 2.Sxg3#, 1... Qxc4!; 1.Be3! ~ 2.Bd5#, 1... Sc3 2.Rd4#, 1... Sg1+ 2.Bxg1#, 1... Sf4+ 2.Bxf4#, 1... Sf6 2.Sxf6#, 1... Bb3 2.Bxd3#.

Sushkov, Correction blanche, Dentiste, Echecs croisés, Batterie blanche, Mat par clouage, Déclouage indirect, Barnes, Pseudo-Le Grand, Exposition du Roi blanc à l'échec. (A)

The Barnes theme after uninning correction try & solution. Nice play in the two main phases. (PE)

Bit of overload – I've seen unpins done much more elegantly. (HR)

**Threemovers****1043. Mihail Croitor**

1.Qg3! (~), 1... b5 2.Se2+ Kc4/Ke4 3.Qc3#/Sd6#, 1... Kc4 2.Qd3+ Kb4 3.Qb3#, 1...Ke4 2.Sd6+ Kd4 3.Sb3#.

Pawn at b6 add two variation, but mats are not models. Without this pawn we have a czech threemover. (A)

**1044. Vladimir Kozhakin**

1.Kd7? Ke4!, 1.Kc6? Ke6!, 1.Rc6? Ke4!; 1.Rc3! (~), 1... f4 2.Rc5+ Ke6 3.Bg8#, 1... Ke4 2.Kc6(~) Ke5 3.Re3#, 1... Ke6 2.Bg8+ Ke5 3.Re3#, 1... Kd5 2.Bxf5(~) Ke5 3.Rc5#.

**1045. Valeriy Rezinik**

1.Qb7! ~ 2.Bg3+ Kh1/Kg1 3.Qb1#; 1... Sb4 2.Qxc7+ Kh1/Kg1 3.Rc1#; 1... fxc6 2.g3+ Kh3 3.Qc8#, 2... Kh1/Kg1 3.Qb1#; 1... Kh1/Kg1 2.Qb1+ Kh2 3.Bg3#.

**1046. Dragoslav Marjanović**

1.Rg1! (~ 2.e8=Q+), 1... Kxd6 2.e8=R ~ 3.Qc6#, 1... Kxf6 2.e8=B ~ 3.Rg6#, 1... Kd7 2.Qc8+ Kxc8,Kxd6 3.e8=Q,Sc4#, 1... Kf7 2.Qc4+ Kxf6,Ke8 3.e8=S,Bxa4#; (1.e8=S? (~) Kf7!, 1.e8=B? Kxd6!).

All four promotions (AUW). (A)

**1047. Valentin Rudenko, Viktor Chepizhny**

1.h7! ~ 2.h8=Q Rxe5 3.Qxe5#, 1... Rxe5 2.Qxb3 ~, Ree4,Rde4 3.Sg2,Q7,Qe3#, 1... Rxd6 2.Qxc5 ~,Rdd4, Red4 3.Qe3,Qf8,Qc1#.

A peculiar black halfpin: the rook which vacated the halfpin line is interfered by move of another rook along the pin line. (MV)

**Moremovers****1048. Petrašin Petrašinović**

1.Qh2? e3!, 1.Ra2? d2!, 1.Ke1? Kc3!; 1.e6? ~ 2.Qg7+ Ke3 3.Rf2 d2 4.Qc3#, 1... e3!; 1.Ba2? (~) e3 2.Qxd5+ Kc3 3.Qxd3+ Kb4 4.Qb3#, 1... Kxe5 2.Qg5+ Ke6 3.Bxd5+ Kd7 4.Qd8#, 2... Kd4 3.Qf6+ Ke3 4.Qf2#, 1... Kc3!; 1.Kg1! Kxe5 2.Qg5+ Ke6 3.Bxd5+ Kd7 4.Qd8#, 2... Kd4 3.Qf6+ Ke3 4.Qf2#, 1... e3 2.Qxd5+ Kc3 3.Ra2 ~ 4.Qe4#, 1... Kc3 2.Ra2 ~ 3.Qb2+ Kb4 4.Bxd5# 2... d2 3.Qxd2+ Kxb3 4.Sa5#

**1049. Petrašin Petrašinović**

1.Ra5! ~ 2.Kc6+ ~ 3.Bb2#, 1... Be2+ 2.Kc6+ Bb5+ 3.Rxb5+ Kd4 4.Bb2#, 1... e2 2.Kc6+ Kd4 3.Qg1+ Kc3 4.Qe3#, 1... Be8+ 2.Kc4+ b5+ 3.Kc5 ~,fxe4 4.Bb2,Qg5#, 1... Sa7+ 2.Kxb6+ Sb5 3.Rxb5+ Kd4 4.Bb2#

**1050. Leonid Lyubashevsky, Leonid Makaronez**

1.Rg4! ~ 2.Qe4+ Bxe4 3.dxe4+ Kc4 4.Sa5#; 1... Sf6 2.Qxe5+ Kxe5 3.f4+ Kd5 4.Rg5#; 1... e4 2.dxe4+ Bxe4 3.Qxe4+ Kc4 4.Sa5#, 2... Ke5 3.f4+ Kf6 4.e5#; 1... Sc6 2.dxc7 e4 3.f4 ~ 4.Sb6#; 1... f5 2.Rxd4+ Kxd4 3.Qe3+ Kd5 4.Qc5#.

**1051. Vladimir Kozhakin**

1.Qd1! ~ 2.Ke2 ~ 3.Qd3#, 1... Ke3 2.Qd5 e4! 3.Qd1 f4 4.Sg1 ~ 5.Qd2#.

**1052. Valeriy Rezinik**

1.Kd2! Kf2/Kf1 2.Rf8+ Kg1 3.Sd4 Kh1/Kh2 4.Rh8+ Kg1 5.Se2+ Kf1/Kf2 6.Rf8#

Solved in bathroom ☺. Nice first move, swing of pendulum... number of moves can be extended. (MC)

**1053. Valeriy Rezinik**

1.Kg7! ~ 2.Kf6 ~ 3.Ra1/Ra8, 1... Kg5 2.Ra1 Kf4 3.Re1 Kg5 4.Rf1 Kh5/Kh4 5.Kf6 ~ 6.Rh1#

Some rings from 1051, but not so impressive. Main idea – do not loose control from e3 field. (MC)

### 1054. Anatoly Stypochkin

1.Rd1? a1=Q!; 1.0-0-0! a1=Q+ 2.Kc2 Qa2+ 3.Kc3 Qa1+ 4.Kb4 Qxd1 5.Rxd1 h1=Q 6.f4+! gxf3(ep) 7.Rd5#.

Theme Valladao. Phenix BQ. (A)

## Endgames

### 1055. Iuri Akobia

1.Rh7!!/i Kf2/ii 2.Rf7+ Kg3 3.Sf5+/iii Kf2/f3 4.Sd6+/iv Ke3 5.Sc4+ Kd4 6.Sd2 e1=Q(R) 7.Sf3+ +-, Or 6...e1=S+! 7.Kd1 Sg2 8.Rd7+ win;

i/ Thematic tries 1.Rh8!? Bg5 2.Rh7 Bd8 3.Rh8 Bg5 positional draw; Thematic try 1.Rh5!? Kf2 2.Rf5+ Kg3 3.Nf3 Kg4 4.Rf8 Ba5 draws;

ii/ 1...Bg5 2.Rh8! Kf2 (2...Bf6 3.Nf3+ Kf2 4.Rf8 Bg7 5.Rf7 win) 3.Rf8+ Kg3 4.Nf3 Bf4 5.Ne1 win;

iii/ 3.Nf3! Ba5=;

iv/ 4.Nd4+!? Ke3 5.Nf3 Ba5=;

Very difficult for solving without EGTB. (MC)

### 1056. János Mikitovics

1.Kc8!/i Qc5+/ii 2.Kb8!/iii Qe5+/iv 3.Ka7/v Qa5+/vi 4.Kb8/vii Sc5/viii 5.Sb4+!/ix Sxe4/x 6.Rxe4/xi Qb6+/xii 7.Kc8! Kb2/xiii 8.Rf4!! Qd6/xiv 9.Rf7/xv Qc5+/xvi 10.Kb8!!/xvii Qxb4+ 11.Rb7 draws.

i/ 1.Bxb7? Qd3+ 2.Sd4 Qxd4+ 3.Ke8 (3.Kc7 Qc4+ -+) 3...Qa4+ 4.Kf8 Qf4+ (4...Qb4+? 5.Re7=) 5.Ke8 Qb8+ 6.Kd7 Qxb7+ +--; 1.Kd7? Sc5+ (1...Qd6+? 2.Kc8=) 2.Kc6 Qa6+ 3.Kxc5 Qxe2-+; 1.Kc7? Qe7+ (1...Qa5+? /Qc5+? 2.Kb8=) 2.Kb8 Qe8+ -+; 1.Ke8? Qa8+! 2.Kf7 (2.Ke7 Qd8+ 3.Kf7 Sd6+ -+) 2...Sd6+! 3.Ke6 Sxe4-+

ii/ 1...Sd6+ 2.Kd7 Qa7+ 3.Kxd6 Qa6+ 4.Ke5 Qb5+ 5.Kf4 Qxe2 6.Sd4+=

iii/ 2.Kd7? Qb5+ -+ (2...Kc1? 3.Re1+ Kd2 4.Bxb7=); 2.Kxb7? Qb5+ -+

iv/ 2...Sd6 3.Sa3+? Ka1-+ (3...Kc1? 4.Rc2=)

v/ 3.Ka8? Qe8+ 4.Ka7 Sc5 5.Sa3+ Ka1 (5...Kc1? 6.Rc2+=) 6.Re1+ Kb2 (6...Ka2? 7.Bd5+ +-) 7.Sc4+ Kc3-+ (7...Kb3? 8.Be2+ +-)

vi/ 3...Sa5? 4.Sb4+! Kc1 5.Rc2+ (5.Sd3+? Kd1 6.Re1+ Kd2 7.Sxe5 Kxe1=) 5...Kb1 (5...Kd1 6.Bf3+ Ke1 7.Sd3+ Kf1 8.Rc1+ Qe1 9.Rxe1#) 6.Rc4+ Ka1 7.Rc1+ Kb2 8.Sd3+ +-] 4.Kb8 [4.Kxb7? Qb5+ -+

vii/ 4.Kxb7? Qb5+ -+

viii/ 4...Qe5+ 5.Ka7=

ix/ 5.Sa3+? Ka1 6.Re1+ Ka2 7.Bd5+ Sb3-+ (7...Kxa3? 8.Ra1+=); 5.Se3+? Sxe4 6.Rb2+ Ka1-+

x/ 5...Kc1 6.Re2+ (6.Sa2+? Kd1-+) 6...Kd1 (6...Kb1? 7.Rxc5+ -+) 7.Bf3+ Ke1 8.Re2+ (8.Sd5? Qb5+ 9.Kc7 Qd7+ 10.Kb6 Qb7+ 11.Kxc5 Qe8+! 12.Sc7 Qf5+! -+ (12...Qxc7? 13.Bc6=) ) 8...Kf1 (8...Kd1?

9.Ra2+ +-) 9.Sd5 (9.Sc2? Qb5+ 10.Ka7 Qa4+ 11.Kb6 Sd7+ 12.Kc7 Qf4+ -+) 9...Qb5+ (9...Sd7+ 10.Kb7 Qb5+ 11.Kc7=) 10.Kc7 Qb7+ (10...Qd7+ 11.Kb6= (11.Kb8? Qb7#) ) 11.Kd6= (11.Kd8? Qd7#)

xi/ 6.Re1+? Kb2-+

xii/ 6...Qf5 7.Re1+= eg. 7...Kb2 8.Sa6 Qb5+ 9.Ka7=; 6...Kc1 7.Kb7= (7.Rc4+? Kd2!! 8.Rd4+ Kc3-+ (8...Ke3? 9.Sc2+ Kf2 10.Rd7! Qb5+ 11.Kc8 Qc6+ (11...Qa6+ 12.Kb8!= a) 12.Rb7? Qe6+!-+; b) 12.Kd8? Qf6+! 13.Kc8 Qh8+! 14.Kb7 (14.Kc7 Qc3+ -+) 14...Qb2+ -+; ) 12.Rc7 Qe8+ 13.Kb7 Qb5+ 14.Kc8!=)

xiii/ 7...Kc1 8.Rf4 Kd2 9.Kd7 Qb7+ 10.Ke6=

xiv/ 8...Kb3 9.Kd7 Qb7+ 10.Ke6= (10.Kd6? Qb8+ -+); 8...Kc3? 9.Sd5+ +-

xv/ 9.Re4? Kb3 10.Kb7 Qg6! 11.Rd4 Qg7+ -+

xvi/ 9...Kb3 10.Rb7=

xvii/ 10.Rc7? Qf8+ (10...Qxb4?? 11.Rb7=) 11.Kd7 Qxb4-+

### 1057. Siegfried Hornecker

1.Kb8 /i Bd3 2.e4! with:

A) 2...Bxe4 3.f6 Be5 4.f7 Sd7+ 5.Kc8 Se5+ 6.Kb8 Bd3 7.f8=S!+;

B) 2...Kc5 3.f6 Sd7+ 4.Kc8!/ii Sxf6 5.e5 Sd5 (no check) 6.e6 Kc6! 7.Kd8! Kd6 8.e7 Sxe7 9.Sb5+ Bxb5 stalemate.

i) 1.f6!? Sd7+ 2.Kc8 Sxf6 3.e4 Sxe4 -+

ii) 4.Kc7!? Sxf6 5.Sd5 (Check!) -+;

The line A was found by Janos Mikitovics after publication, B is original intention. (A)

### 1058. János Mikitovics

1.g8=Q! a2!/i 2.Qxa2/ii Sd3+ 3.Kd1 Rxa2 4.e8=Q Rg2/iii 5.Qc6!!/iv f2 6.Ke2 Kgl/v 7.Qb6! Sf4+/vi 8.Kf3! Sh3 9.Ke2!/vii Rxh2/viii 10.Qa7! Sf4+ 11.Kf3 Sd3 12.Ke2!/ix Sc1+/x 13.Kd2! Kh1 14.Qb7+! Rg2 15.Qh7+ Kgl 16.Qa7! Sa2/xi 17.Qd4!! Sb4 18.Ke2 Sd5 19.Kf3 Sc3 20.Qb6! Sd1 21.Ke2 Sc3+ 22.Kf3 Rh2 23.Qg6+! Kh1 24.Qa6! Kgl 25.Qg6+ draws.

i/ 1...Rxe7+? 2.Kf1! +-

ii/ 2.Kf2? a1=Q 3.e8=Q Ra3! 4.Qe1+ Qxe1+ 5.Kxe1 Se4-+

iii/ 4...Sf2+ 5.Kc1!=

iv/ 5.Qa8? f2 6.Ke2 Kgl 7.Qa7 Sc1+ 8.Kf3 Rxh2-+; 5.Qe4? Sf2+ -+

v/ 6...Sf4+ 7.Kf1!+; 6...Sc1+? 7.Kf1! (7.Qxc1+? f1=Q + 8.Kxf1 Rgl+ -+) 7...Sd3 8.Qxg2#

vi/ 7...Sc1+ 8.Kf3 Rxh2 9.Qg6+ Kh1 10.Qa6 Sd3! 11.Qa1+! (11.Qxd3? Rh3+ -+) 11...Se1+! 12.Ke2=

vii/ 9.Qd4? Rg8 10.Ke2 Re8+ -+

viii/ 9...Sg5 10.Qa7 Rxh2 11.Qb6! Se6 12.Qa7! Sc7 13.Kf3! (13.Qb6? Sd5! 14.Qg6+ Rg2-+) 13...Rh3+ 14.Ke2 Rh2 15.Kf3=

ix/ 12.Qg7+? Kf1! (12...Kh1? 13.Qa1+ Se1+ 14.Ke2=) 13.Qg3 Se1+!!-+

x/ 12...Sf4+ 13.Kf3! Sd3 (13...Sd5?? 14.Qg7+ +-) 14.Ke2= waste time

xi/ 16...Sb3+ 17.Ke2 Rh2 18.Qg7+! (18.Kd1? Sa5! 19.Ke2 Sc6!! 20.Qg7+ Rg2!-+ (20...Kh1? 21.Kf1+-) ) 18...Rg2 19.Qa7=

### 1059. Gerhard Josten, János Mikótvics

1.Kc6!/i Kb2/ii 2.Rd1 Se4/iii 3.Re1/iv Sf2/v 4.Sg3 Bd4/vi 5.Kd5 Bb6 6.Sf1/vii Kc3 7.Sxe3/viii Kd2 8.Sg2 Sd3/ix 9.Ra1 Sb4+ 10.Kc4 Sc2 11.Sf4 Sxa1 12.Sxh3 Be3 13.Kd5=.

i/ 1.Ke7? h2 2.Rd1+ Kb2-+

ii/ 1...h2; 1...h2 2.Rd1+=

iii/ 2...Kc2 3.Rh1 Be5 4.Kd5=

iv/ 3.Kd5? Sf2-+

v/ 3...h2 4.Kd5 Sf2 5.Sg3=

vi/ 4...Bh6 5.Sf1 Kc2 6.Sxe3+=

vii/ 6.Kc6? Ba7 7.Sf1 Kc2 8.Sxe3+ Kd2-+

viii/ 7.Ra1!? Bd4 8.Sg3 Kd3 9.Ra4 Bc3-+

ix/ 8...hxg2 9.Rg1=

### 1060. Gerhard Josten

1.Sg2 f3/i 2.Se3+ Kd2/ii 3.Sxc4+ Kxc3 /iii 4.Sd6 Kd4/iv 5.Sf7! Kd3/v 6.Sg5 Kd4 7. Sh3! Ke5/vi 8.Ke3 Kf5 9.Sf2+- circulation of Knight.

i/ 1...e3+ 2.Kf3 e2 3.Kf2 h4 4.h3 Kd2 5.Se1 f3 6.Sxf3+ Kd1 7.Se1 Kd2 8.Sg2+-

ii/ 2...Kc1 3.Sxc4+-

iii/ 3...Kd3 4.Se5+ Kxc3 5.Ke3+-

iv/ 4...Kd3 5.Sf5+-

v/ 5...h4 6.Sg5 Kd3 7.Se6 Kd2 8.Sd4 Kd3 9.Sf5+-]

vi/ 7...h4 8.Sg5 Ke5 9.Ke3 Kf5 10.Sxe4+-; 7...Kd3 8.Sf4+ Kd2 9.h4+-

### 1061. Dragoslav Marjanović

1.Re7! h1=Q 2.Rc3! Ka7 3.Kc7 Ka6 4.Kc6 Ka5 5.Ra3+! Kb4 6.Se2+ Kc4 7.Se3+ Kd4 8.Sf5+ etc. =

### 1062. Luis Miguel Martin

Rook's phase 1. Rg6+/i Kxh5 2. Rg5+ Kxh4 3. Rg4+ Kh3 4. Rg3+ Kh4 5. Rh3+! Kxh3

A sacrifice that black must accept

Queen's phase 6. Qe6+ Kh2 7. Qh6+/ii Kg1 8. Qg6+ Kf1 9. Qb1+ Qe1 10. Qd3+/iii e2 ( 10... Kgl 11. Qg6+) 11. Qe3 c4 12. Qd4 (Finally black is in zugzwang!) 12... Qc3+ (12... c3 13. Qh4(8); 12... Kgl 13. Qg4(7)+) 13. Qxc3 e1=Q/iv 14. Qxc4+ 1-0

i) 1. Qxc3? {black takes initiative} 1... f1=Q+ 2. Ke4 ( 2. Kxe3 Qh3+ = ) 2... Qh1+ 3. Ke5 ( 3. Kd3 Qf1+ 4. Kc2 Qe2+ 5. Kb3 Qb5+ = ) 3... Kxg7 =

ii) 7. Qd6+ {also win, by only delays victory} 7... Kh1 8. Qh6+ Kgl 9. Qg6+

iii) 10. Qc2? Qa1! 11. Qc4(d3)+ Kgl =

iv) 13... e1=S+ delays white victory but 14. Kg3(4)! win (other is draw)

### 1063. Darko Hlebec

1.Bb7+! Kxb7 2.exd8=S+! /i 2...Rxd8 3.fxe8=Q Rxe8 4.Qxb3 g1=R! /ii 5.Qf3+!! /iii 5...Sxf3 6.a8=B+! /iv 6...Kc8 /v 7.b7+ Kd7=

i- 2.exd8=Q? Rxd3+! 3.Kxg3 g1=Q+ 4.Kh3 Qxg4+ +-

ii- 4...g1=Q 5.a8=Q+ ( 5.Qf3+ Kc8 6.axb8=Q+ Kxb8 7.Qa8+ Kxa8 8.b7+=) 5...Kc8 6.Qxa6+ Sxa6 7.b7+ Kd7 8.Qe6+=

iii- 5.a8=Q+? Kxa8 6.Qf3+ c6! +-; 5.axb8=Q+ Kxb8 6.bxc7+ Kc8! +-

iv- 6.a8=Q+? Kc8!! 7.Qxb8+ Kxb8 8.bxc7+ Ka7 9.c8=Q Rh1+ +-

v- 6...Kxa8 7.b7+ Ka7=

AUW (A)

## Selfmates

### 1064. Živko Janevski

1.Rc2? ~ 2.Rxd3+ exd3 3.Rc5+ dxc5#, 1... dxc2 2.Sb4+ Kc4 3.Bf7+ d5#, 1... Bxf5 2.Rb5+ Ke6 3.Re5+ dxe5#, 1... Rc1!; 1.Rc7? ~ 2.Rxd3+ exd3 3.Rc5+ dxc5#, 1... Bxf5 2.Rb5+ Ke6 3.Re5+ dxe5#, 1... Bxc7 2.Sb4+ Kc4 3.Bf7+ d5#, 1... Rc1!; 1.Rc4? ~ 2.Sb4+ Kxc4 3.Bf7+ d5#, 1... Kxc4 2.Rc3+ Kd5 3.Rc5+ dxc5#, 1... Bxf5!; 1.Ra3? ~ 2.Rc5+ dxc5#, 1... Bxf5 2.Bf7+ Be6 3.Rc5+ dxc5#, 1... Rc1!; 1.Rc1! ~ 2.Rxd3+ exd3 3.Rc5+ dxc5#, 1... Rxc1 2.Sb4+ Kc4 3.Bf7+ d5#, 1... Bxf5 2.Rb5+ Ke6 3.Re5+ dxe5#.

### 1065. Živko Janevski

1.Ra3? gxf6!, 1.Qg5? f4!; 1.Rb3! ~ 2.Rxd5+ Ke4 3.Qxf5+ gxf5#, 1... gxf6 2.Bxc5+ Kxc5 3.Rxd5+ Bxd5#, 1... g5 2.Ree3+ gxf6 3.Be5+ fxe5#, 1... Be4 2.Rxf5+ gxf6 3.Rxd5+ Bxd5#.

### 1066. Dragan Stojnić

1.Sg8! ~ 2.Se7 ~ 3.Sg6+ Rxd6#, 1... Sxc5 2.Sd3+ Sxd3 3.Rf5+ Rxf5#, 1... Sxc3 2.Se2+ Sxe2 3.Be5+ Rxe5#, 1... Sxf3 2.Rb4+ Sd4 3.Qxg4+ Rxd6#.

During WCCT entry preparation period, in the Slovak team, we had not for a long time any selfmate with three different thematical lines. It seemed so difficult... yet the WCCT award as well as the problems appearing now around the globe show it is indeed relatively easy to achieve. (JL)

### 1067. Leonid Makaronec

1.Sc4+! Kd5+ 2.Se5+ Kxe5 3.c4 ~ 4.Qe6+ Kxe6#, 3... Sd6 4.Bxd4+ Kxd4 5.Qe4+ Sxe4#; 1.Bb1? ~ 2.Qf5+ Kxd6 3.Qd7+ Ke5 4.Qe6+ Kxe6#, 1... Kd5 2.Qf7+ Kc6 3.Qb7+ Kxd6 4.Qd7+ Ke5 5.Qe6+ Kxe6#, 1... Sb6 2.Sc4+/Sf7+ Kd5+ 3.Se5 ~ 4.Qc6+ Kxe5 5.Qe6+ Kxe6#, 1... Se7!.

The content (quiet try with dual, checking key, only one variation in the solution) gives the unfinished impression. (JL)

**1068. Oleg Paradsinskij**

a) 1.Bd3 Ka1 2.Bc4 Kb1 3.Ra2 Kc1 4.Bd3 Kd1 5.Rc2 Ke1 6.Be2 Kf2 7.Sg2 hxg2#; b) 1.Be6 Kb1 2.Ra2 Kc1 3.Bf5 Kd1 4.Rc2 Kd1 5.Bg4 Kf1 6.Rc1+ Kf2 7.Sg2 hxg2#.

Quite straightforward. (JL)

**1069. Stephan Dietrich**

1.Qc8! Ke2 2.Qc2+ Kf1 3.Sh2+ Ke1 4.Bc3+ Rd2 5.Bf1! Kf2 6.Bd4+ Ke1 7.Qc1+ Rd1 8.Ka1 Rxc1#.

**1070. Žarko Pešikan Milomir Babić**

1.Ra4! (Ra5?) Sc2 2.Ra1+ Sxa1 3.Ra5 Sc2 4.Ra1+ Sxa1 5.Qa7 Sc2 6.Qa1+ Sxa1 7.Sg2 (Sf5?) Sc2 8.Se3+ Sxe3#.

Triple switchback of the BS. Three successive sacrifices of white pieces with model mate and anti-dual white play. (A)

**1071. Žarko Pešikan**

1.Bc3! g4 2.Kd5 Kf4 3.Kd4 Kg5 4.b8=Q Kf6 5.Ke3+ Kg5 6.Bf6+ Kxf6 7.Qd8+ Ke5 8.Qc5+ bxc5 9.Qd4+ cxd4#.

Kings exchange the places (Platzwechsel). (A)

**1072. Siegfried Hornecker**

a) 1.c5 2.c6 3.c7 4.c8=S Rh1#; b) 1.Ka8 Kxh2! 2.g1=R! c5 3.Rg8 c6 4. Rb8 Ra5#.

Merely a basic scheme, so feel free to develop an AUW from it... Bad thing is that two moves of s# and h# are identical. (A)

**Helpmates****1073. Franz Ebner**

1.e1=S Rf2 2.Sd3 Re2#, 1.e1=R Sf3 2.Re3 Sc5#.

As a composer I am interested in formal aspects like order and place of piece movements and in aesthetic or ideal positions. I also like positions with reduced material (miniatures).

The theme of both solutions here is black underpromotion + self-block, ending with ideal mate (not only model mate). But there is an additional aspect to be noticed: The type of the black and white pieces moving is alternating and their order is reversed in the second solution: rook-knight-rook-knight vs. knight-rook-knight-rook (A)

Yep! Simply, but cute! (MC)

**1074. Ofer Comay**

a) 1.Kf5 Rxd7 2.Se7+ Rd5#, b) 1.Ke6 Bxc6 2.d5+ Bd7#.

Echecs croisés, Guidelli, Somov B2, Echec double, Batterie noire, Batterie blanche, Auto-clouage direct, Déclouage indirect. (A)

**1075. Vladimir Kozhakin**

a) 1.Sd5 Rf3+ 2.Ke6 Bf5#, b) 1.Rc5 Rd4+ 2.Kb5 Ba4#.

**1076. Nikola Predrag**

a) 1.Qc4 Rfe5 2.Kd4 Rd5# aB, b) 1.Sd3 Be5 2.Ke3 Bf4# bC, c) 1.Qc3 Rc6 2.Kxe4+ Rxc3# cD, d) 1.Qb4 Bd5 2.Kxc5 Bxb3# dA.

4 thematic pieces in a cycle (aB-bC-cD-dA) of front/REAR piece roles in cration of direct batteries along 4 open lines. All 4 pieces take part in all mates. Meredith (A)

**1077. Francesco Simoni**

1.Re7 (Rb4?) Rd5 2.Sg6 Sd6#, 1.Bf3 (Bb3?) Bd4 2.Sg5 Se3#.

The white matrix seems familiar, but the examples I found have a different play (in my problem the line pieces deflect to guard the same square). The problem offers also the theme of a TTy of Sinfonie Scacchistiche, see the solution for details.

The key piece produces immediately an effect, but it's utilized in mate with a different effect. This is the theme proposed by prof. Oscar Bonivento for the 10th TTy of Sinfonie Scacchistiche (1981-1982).

B1 causes unpin to permit W1 and interference to permit the mate. Unpin with a second choice (B1), guard on the same square (W1), block-line opening (B2), white Umnov.

Rook and Bishop check the Pe5, removing such duty from the Knight, which after will checkmate in the squares left by the same white pieces. Selfblock by black Knight with line-opening to white thematic pieces. Exchange of function between white Rook and Bishop. (AG)

**1078. Viktor Chepizhny**

1.Bg3 Bd5 2.Kf4 Qc4#, ..Rxc5 Rd6 2.Kf5 Qd7#.

**1079. Mark Erenburg**

a) 1.Ke6 Be2 2.Sxd6 Bb5#, b) 1.Ke5 Ke2 2.Sxf6 Kd3#.

Changement de pièce clouante, Durbar, Batterie royale, Batterie blanche, Mat par clouage, Auto-clouage direct, Déclouage indirect. (A)

**1080. Georg Pongrac**

a) 1.Sb5 Bb8 2.Rxc4 Sxc4#, b) 1.Sf6 Rd8 2.Bxf5 Sxf5#.

**1081. Vladimir Kozhakin, Andrey Dikusarov**

1.Bb3 Kb4 2.Rd3 Re8+ 3.Kd4 Re4#, 1.Rd6 Rd8 2.Re6 Rd4 3.Qf5 Sd7#.

**1082. Mikhail Gershinsky**

1.Rb4+ Ke3 2.Kd5 Rb5+ 3.Kc4 Rc5#, 1.Kb5 Rb8 2.Ka5 Ra8 3.Rb5 Bc5#, 1.Ra6 Bb6 2.Kb5 Bc5+ 3.Ka5 Bb4#, 1.Rb5 Bd4 2.Sc4 Bxe5 3.Sb6 Rxc7#.



1.Sg4? (2 Sf2/Bg2#) But 1...Llx4[Lle1]! (2 Sf2+ Kg2! or 2 TLg3+ Sxg3[Sb8]!)

1 Be3+? But 1...Sg3! (2 hxg3[Pg2]+ Kg3!) and 1 Kg2+? But 1...Llx4[Lle1]! (A)

The defenses on the same square, followed by mates on the same square, make this problem very homogeneous and probably more satisfying aesthetically than most 3x3 Lacny. This is the author's first AntiCirce problem! (EH)

Naturally, one of many problems inspired by WCCT (or maybe even one of many that did not get through to the entry quota). Three key rebirth squares with virtual rebirth clashes are c1, d1 and e1, three changed variations lead to Lacny cycle. Is it a stepping stone on a path to the 4th place in G section? (JL)

**1093. Ilja Ketris**

1.Kd7? ~ 2.Kxc8(wKe1)# (A) 1...Llx6(bLle1)! (a) 1.Sd4? ~ 2.Sxb5(wSb1)# (B) 1...Llx6(bLlb1)! (b) 1.Bd6? ~ 2.Bxa3(wBc1)# (C) 1...RLxc7(bRLc1)! (c) 1.RLd8! ~ 2.Rd1# , 1...Llx6(wLle1) (a) 2.Kd7# (A), 1...Llx6(bLlb1) (b) 2.Sd4# (B), 1...RLxc7(bRLc1) (c) 2.Bd6# (C).

8th WCCT and Vladimirov themes. (A)

The position of pawns b5-b6 is illegal in AntiCirce, but here the presence of fairy pieces spares us the trouble of checking legality. The dummy wRs on the 8th rank are certainly regrettable because the core idea of the problem is very interesting and the variations are well unified: the defenses opens a black diagonal (h3-d7, a7-d4, b8-d6) and force White to move on the crossing of the diagonal with the d-file. (EH)

As I see the solution, perhaps capital letters A, B, C would be better placed immediately after the tries as they are thematic for Vladimirov theme with three elements. The variations are analogous: tries fail due to clash of rebirth, defences unguard d5, but at the same time open by annihilation new lines to d-file, thus in dual avoidance manner specify the antibattery answer. If only the construction could be lighter. (JL)

**1094. Anatoly Styepochkin**

1...Qa6#, 1.Rf4 ! Qa6+ 2.Kb4 Qh6 3.Rf6 Qh2 4.Ka3 Qb8 5.Rf4 Qh8 6.Rb4 Qa1#.

Classical Chameleon-echo mates (EH)

Simple echo. (JL)

**1095. Eligiusz Zimmer**

1...Be7 2.Ke8 Sd6#, 1.Ke8! Sd6+ 2.Kd8 Be7#, 1.Kg8! Sf6+ 2.Kh8 Bg7#.

White intervention of moves (Sd6/Be7). (A)

A simple and unpretentious item (EH)

Elementary, even there is no specific need to use Mirror Circe instead of normal Circe. (JL)

**1096. Jacques Rotenberg, Guy Sobrecases**

a) 1...e3+ 2.Ke4 Re5+ 3.K×e5(»Re5) Re6# & 1...Rb4+ 2.Ke3 Re4+ 3.K×e4(»Re4) Re5#; b) 1...Rf6 2.Ke4 Rf4+ 3.K×f4(»Rf4) Rf5# & 1...Rf5 2.Ke4 f3+ 3.K×f5

(»Rf5) Rf6#; c) 1...Ra7 2.Kc5 b4+ 3.K×b6(»Rb6) Rb7# & 1...Raa6 2.Kc5 Rb5+ 3.K×b5(»Rb5) Rb6#; d) 1...c3+ 2.Kc4 Rc5+ 3.K×c5(»Rc5) Rc6# & 1...Rb4+ 2.Kc3 Rc4+ 3.K×c4(»Rc4) Rc5#; e) 1...Rb7 2.Kc6 b5+ 3.K×b7(»Rb7) Rb8# & 1...Rb8 2.Kc6 Rb6+ 3.K×b6(»Rb6) Rb7#.

10 Chameleon echo mates. In the 2 solutions of each twin, wRs exchange functions. A very intensive problem. (EH)

Well, true echo exercise. Somehow I have more analytic feeling here than synthetic one. (JL)

**1097. Siegfried Hornecker**

1.Bg7! h8=R! 2.Bf6 Kg6 3.0-0!! Kh7#

Explanation:

The FIDE laws of chess of 1993 require castling to be done by a king and a rook on the same rank which have not yet moved. No fields between rook and king must be attacked, neither the king. In the situation before the castling, the field f8 can be considered attacked. However, the square that must be crossed must be attacked and when black crosses the square it isn't attacked anymore since the king is removed from e8. Furthermore, neither king nor rook have already moved (a promoted rook is not considered to have moved, as is the case with a reborn one, see for example Jean-Luc Seret 1972 or Tim Krabbé and Max Pam 1972 who discovered it independently from Seret).

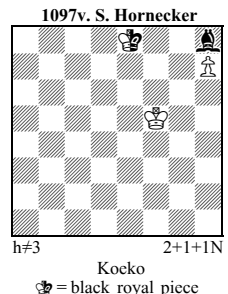
Objections that castling moves an enemy rook are also invalid. While rule 4.3 states that a move must be made with an own piece, it doesn't state an exclusivity. For example, 4.3c states: *Except as provided in Article 4.2, if the player having the move deliberately touches on the chessboard one piece of each colour, he must capture the opponent's piece with his piece or, if this is illegal, move or capture the first piece touched which can be moved or captured. If it is unclear, whether the player's own piece or his opponent's was touched first, the player's own piece shall be considered to have been touched before his opponent's.*

Sadly, today FIDE laws require in 3.8b that a rook of the same color is used. This was introduced between 1993 and 1996, which is why the use of the laws of 1993 was necessary, in my opinion spoiling the whole idea – once one got it, that is.

(the problem is "sort of" C+; Popeye doesn't give any solution, therefore this is the only possible one.)

Another version (see 1097v)?

(if necessary: ...and can only be moved by black – but that'd spoil the idea again). (A)



I was trying to get into the position using the neutral pawn on h7, used a solving program and was surprised to find the “cook” 1.Bg7 h8nR 2.Bf6 Ke6 3.nRf8 Kd7#. But then I found there are too many moves by white in the “cook”, heh. (JL)

FIDE laws were changed later, so with today’s rules one only can castle with own pieces. (SH)

**1098. Vito Rallo**

1...c4 2.Sc7 cxb5 3.Sa6 bxa6 4.Kxa6[+bSa5] Sb4 [+wPb8=wQ]#; 1...Sc1 2.Sxc3 Sa2[+wPa4] 3.Sxa4 Sb4[+wPb6]+ 4.Sxb6 Sc6[+wPc8=wQ]#.

Echo-Chameleon with white pawn promote to queen in different squares. (A)

The echo is unfortunately not perfect (model mate in 1st solution but not in the 2nd). (EH)

1...Sc1 solution is more Parrain intensive, yet it is the 1...c4 solution that is finished by the model mate. Visible imbalance of phases. (JL)

**1099. Michael Grushko**

1.c1 Bd3=S 2.Rb2=B Sxc1=B 3.Bc3=S[+bPd2] Bxd2=R 4.Sa2=P [+bPb1] Rd4=B[+bKa1]#; 1.Re1=B Bxc2=R 2.Bc3=S[+bPa4] Rxc3=Q 3.a3[+bSc2] Qxc2 4.a2[+bSc1] Qxc1[+bKa1]#.

Two different mates in the same corner, but the mates are the same as in the h#6 by the same author (which is the one I prefer). (EH)

Two model mates, but besides there is just chasing various pieces around. (JL)

**1100. Michael Grushko**

1.Re1=B Be2=S 2.c1 Sxc1=B 3.Bf2=S[+bPd2] Bxd2=R 4.Sh3=P[+bPf3] Rd4=B 5.f2 Bxf2=R 6.h2 [+bPf1] Rxfl=Q[+bKh1]#; 1.Re5=B Bd1=S 2.Bb2=S Sxb2=B 3.c1[+bSb1] Bxc1=R 4.Sa3=P [+bPb3] Rc5=B 5.b2 Bxa3=R 6.b1[+bPa2] Rc3=B[+bKa1]#.

Mate in two corners; the solutions look amazingly similar, from the third move on. The combination Einstein+Parrain produces very tough nuts. (EH)

**1101. Geoff Foster**

Try: 1...Ba7 2.Rc5 Ra2 3.Rb5[+bKa8]# Kb8 [+wKb6]#?? Black has no legal last move.

1...Rd2 2.Bf3 Rd1 3.Re2[+bKh1]+ Kh2[+wKf2]#

1...Bf2 2.Rc5 Rg1 3.Rh5[+bKh1]+ Kh2[+wKh4]#.

In Republican Chess the mate resulting from inserting the opposite king has to be “legal” (apart from a missing king). The try fails because the mate by Black is illegal! The first solution is an echo of the try, but the mate by Black is legal, because Black could have played g2-g1=B. The second solution was found by Popeye! (A)

The contrast between the try and 1...Rd2 solution is motivated by specific retro requirement of Republican chess. While it is fine and sometimes useful for showing funny effects, one should keep in mind it makes computer testing of Republican chess unreliable. So is it good or bad? (JL)

**1102. Geoff Foster**

Tries: 1.... Rd4 2.Bd5 Rd2 3.Bb3[+bKd1]+? Ke1[+wKc1]# or 1.... Rg4 2.Rh1 Sg1 3.Rh4[+bKh1]+? Rg2[+wKh3]# but both white mates are illegal (impossible double checks). The solutions correct that mistake:

1.... Rd4 2.Bc6 Rd2 3.Ba4[+bKd1]+ Ke1[+wKc1]#

1.... Sg1 2.Rb4 Re2 3.Rh4[+bKh1]+ Rg2[+wKh3]#

The tries and solutions are the four ‘solutions’ given by Popeye (the software doesn’t realize which mates are illegal). (N.Ed.)

There is deep connection between tries and actual solutions with apparently the same mates. Well done in a quartet position! (JL)

**1103. Peter Harris**

a) 1.Kc6[+wPd6] Kb8[+bPa7] 2.Kb6[+wPc6] d3 3.c7+ Kxb7[+wPb2][bKb7→e8]#; b) 1.b8=Q+ Kxb8[+wQd1] [bKb8→e8][+bPa7] 2.Kc6[+wPd6] Ke7 3.Qxd3 [+bPd7] [wQd3→d1]+ Kxd6 [+wPd2] [bKd6→e8] [+bPe7]#.

Chameleon echo mates. All conditions are used in the last move and in mate. The twin is especially subtle. In a), 1.b8=Q +? Doesn’t work, because 2...Ke7?? would be illegal (the bPd4 doesn’t make a wP rebirth at e2 illegal). In b), 1.Kc6[+wPd6] Kb8[+bPa7] 2.Kb6[+wPc6] d2 3.c7+ Kxc7 [+wPc2][bKb7→e8] refutes. (Eric Huber)

If there is any fan of such puzzles besides the author, could he contact me, please? (JL)

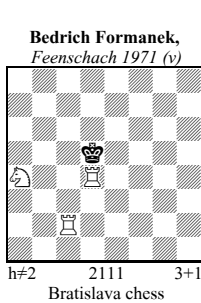
**1104. Peter Harris**

1.Qxc8[+bPa1=bB][wQc8→d1][+wPc2]+ Kc8 2.Ke8 [+wPf7] Bxg7[+wPb8=wQ][bBg7→f8] 3.Qe1+ Kd7#; 1.Qxc8 [+bPe2][wQc8→d1][+wPc2]+ exd1=S [+wQg6][bSd1→g8] 2.Qe6[+wPg6] Sf6 3.Qc8 [+wPe6]+ Kxc8[+wQe1][bKc8→e8]#.

**1105. Geoff Foster**

(a) 1.Rc6 2.Sf6 3.Ree6 4.hKd6 (neutral phase); (b) 1.Sd6 2.Ree6 3.nhKe5 (white phase) 4.hKf6 (neutral phase).

The mate is Sam Loyd’s famous impossible mate. (A)



1.Kc4 Sc5 2.Kc3 Rc4#  
1.Kc5 Rb2 2.Kc4 Rb4#.

Elusive mate by two rooks and one knight, constructed long time ago (by Loyd?) and notoriously known to be unattainable in the orthodox chess. Similar echo was shown already in 1971 using fairy condition Bratislava chess (there is no check notion, i.e. a king might stand in a check except mate, it cannot be captured, a king can stand next to the other, if it is guarded by own piece). (JL)

**1106. Chris. J. Feather**

1... Sc2#; 1.KAxb4 2.KAe4 3.Ke3 4.Kf4 5.KAg4  
6.KAd4 7.Ke3 8.KAe1 9.Ke4 10.KAe5 11.Kd5  
12.Ke6 13.Kf6 14.KAg7 15.Ke6 16.Kd5 17.Kd4  
18.KAc3 19.Kc4 20.KAa1 21.KAd4 b3#.

Roundtrip by BK (moves 3-17). (A)

Seriesmovers with set play are my cup of tea, if only there were more of them published regularly. (JL)

**Retro/Math****1107. Bernd Gräfrath**

1.b4 e6 2.b5 Qf6 3.b6 Qxa1 4.Sc3 Qxc1 5.bxa7 Qxc2  
6.axb8=Q Qxc3 7.Sf3 Rxb8.

Schnoebelen promotion into Queen (orthodox not possible). Even without any Circe rebirth, the fairy condition is extensively used, e.g. by determining the promotion and by determining the sequence. (HG)

**1108. Itamar Faybish**

1.f4 b5 2.f5 b4 3.f6 b3 4.fxg7 Sf6 5.g8=S bxa2 6.Sxe7  
axb1=R 7.Sd5 Rxc1 8.Sc3 Rxa1 9.Sb1 Rg8 10.c3 Rg3  
11.Qc2 Rf3 12.gxf3 Rxb1.

**1109. Itamar Faybish**

1.d4 e5 2.d5 Bc5 3.d6 Se7 4.dxe7 b5 5.exd8=R+ Ke7  
6.Bd2 Kd6 7.Bb4 Kc6 8.Qd5+ Kb6 9.Qxa8 Rxd8  
10.Qc6+ dxc6 11.Sc3 Bd7 12.Rd1 Be8 13.Rd7 Bf8  
14.Bd6 cxd6.

Cross captures of black pawns, white Schnoebelen promotion. All well hidden. (HG)

Author: "I think it may not be very easy to solve."

**1110. Jorge Lois, Roberto Osorio**

1.d4 Sf6 2.Qd2 Rg8 3.Qh6 gxf6 4.Bd2 Rg6 5.Ba5 Sg8  
6.Sc3 Ra6 7.Rd1 b6 8.Rd3 Bb7 9.Rh3 Qc8 10.g3 Bxb1  
11.d5 Sc6 12.dxc6 Qb7 13.cxb7 Rc8 14.b8=Q Ba8  
15.Qb7 Ke8-d8 16.Qh1 Bb7 17.Bg2 Ra8 18.Bc6 Bc8  
19.Qd5.

"Lois' theme" between the queen side bR and bB / double Bristol on the long diagonal (a8/h1) / active annihilation of the wR on h1 to make this square available for the Phenix wQ. The Lois' theme is a "come-and-go" Platzwechsel (in this case, after 14... Ba8 the bR and the bB are on interchanged squares simultaneously, and after 18... Bc8 they recover their initial array positions. This theme started to be developed in the Jorge Lois 60th Jubilee Tourney. The award is available at:

<http://www.xs4all.nl/~sanguis/JL60.pdf>. (A)

**1111. Kostas Prentos**

1.a4 h5 2.a5 h4 3.a6 h3 4.axb7 Rh4 5.Ra6 Rd4 6.Rh6  
a5 7.g4 a4 8.Bg2 a3 9.Bc6 a2 10.Sf3 Ra3 11.Ba4 Rc3  
12.dxc3 f6 13.Qd3 Kf7 14.Kd2 Ke6 15.Ke3 Kd5  
16.Qe4+ Kc4 17.Kf4 Qe8 18.Kf5 d5+ 19.Qe6 Sd7  
20.Qf7 Sb6+ 21.Kg6 Sa8 22.Kh7 g6 23.Kxg8 Bg7+  
24.Qf8 Qf7+.

This PG shows a total of 9 pins (and unpins), 5 for wQf8, 2 for bRd4 and 2 for bPd5. (HG)

**Solutions – Mat Plus No.32****Twomovers****1112. Valery Kopyl**

1.Qe4? f5!; 1.Qc4? Bd3!; 1.Bg3? Bb6!; 1.Qc6! ~  
2.Rd3#, 1... Bxe4 2.0-0-0#, 1... Rc2 2.Rc3#.

Theme Belgrade-2008. (A)

Nice mate with 0-0-0. after 1.Qg6? f6g6!; 1.Qe4? f5!; I was hoping to find also the tries with 1... fxe6/f6 defeats ☺. (MC)

Too bad that Qh7 can't be made into a threat and Qg6 or Qd3 isn't convincing either. I still give a 4 for persistent wackyness ☺. (HR)

The black interference mate is neat, but there is not much else. (GF)

Pretty problem with nice making an ambush key good tries and castling gem. (VS)

**1113. Živko Janevski**

1.Rc5? ~ 2.dxe6,d6#, 1... exd5 2.Rxd5#, 1... e3!;  
1.Rd3? ~ 2.Bd4#, 1... e3 2.Rxe3#, 1... c5!; 1.Rd2? ~  
2.Bd4#, 1... e3 2.Rdxe3#, 1... c5!; 1.Rce3? ~ 2.Rxe4#,

1... Kd4 2.Rxe4#, 1... exd5!; 1.Rf2? ~ 2.Qg7#, 1...  
e3/exd5 2.Qf4/Qxd5#, 1... Kd4!; 1.Rc4! ~ 2.Rcxe4#,  
1... e3/exd5/Kxd5 2.Qxe6/Bd4/Rc5#.

Note: solved in WCSC 2008 (MV)

1...e3 forces White to act. Good harmony of try and solution. (HR)

Many tries and difficult to solve. Over 5 phases there are 4 mates for 1...e3 and 3 mates for 1...exd5, and both of these defences also serve as refutations. (GF)

Good self-interferences. I remember this problem from Jürjala congress. It was not easy to choose between the key and the try 1.Rf2? Other tries were less significant. (VS)

**1114. Islam Kazimov**

1.Sc4? ~ 2.Qxd4#, 1...Qh8 2.Sxd2#, 1...dxe3 2.Qe5#,  
1...Bb2 2.Sd6#, 1...Bc5!; 1.Sa4? ~ 2.Qxd4#, 1...Bb2  
2.Sc5#, 1...Bc5 2.Sxc5#, 1...dxe3 2.Qe5#, 1...Qh8!;  
1.Sxd3! ~ 2.Qxd4#, 1...Qh8 2.Sf2#, 1...Bb2/c5 2.Sc5#,  
1...dxe3 2.Rxe3#.



Not very original, the theme, but it's shown very clearly. (HR)

A good key and nicely done. The mates by the knight are familiar but the changed mate after 1...dxe3 is very good. (GF)

You must let White Queen go, therefore the key piece is wB2. Not difficult, but interesting and nice arranged problem. (VS)

### 1115. Vasyly Dyachuk

1... S4~(a) 2. Qxd3#(A), 1... S6~(b) 2. Sc5#(B), 1... R~, Re5(c) 2. Qxf4#(C); 1.Rxd5! (~), 1... S4~(a) 2. Qxf5#, 1... S4xd5! 2. Qxd3#(A), 1... S6~(b) 2. Rxd4#, 1... S6xd5! 2. Sc5#(B), 1... R~ 2. Sxf6#, 1... Re5!(c) 2. Rxe5#, 1... Rxd5! 2. Qxf4#(C), 1... Kxd5 2.a8=Q#.

The Rukhlis theme with three variations and 3x black correction. (A)

Beautiful problem with three sets of black correction moves. The correction move is always on the same square. Flight giving key. (MM)

The idling rooks are like a neon sign pointing to the solution (the more because a Pa7 is needed to – sordidly Qf3 isn't mate). Maybe the matrix could be reorganized but that might ruin the crystal-clear setting. (HR)

A really splendid Rukhlis with a flight-giving key, 3 transferred/changed mates and the extra correction defence 1...Re5. It's a pity that the mate after 1...Kxd5 could not have been 2.Qf3. (GF)

Good key, not easy to spot. The play has three lines with WCCT 8 pattern. (VS)

### 1116. Aaron Hirschenson

1.Kh2/Kh4? ~ 2.Sg3#(A), 1...Bxf5(a) 2.Qe2#(B), 1... Sxb3,Sf3+,Rxd2 2.Bxd5,Qxf3,Sxd2#, 1...cxb3!; 1.Kg4! ~ 2.Qe2#(B), 1...Bxf5+(a) 2.Qxf5#, 1...S~ 2.Bxd5#, 1...Se6 2. Sg3#(A).

Threat correction, Change of function. (A)

Zero points for me thinking Kh2 is the solution – the more because I already tried 1.Bh7? cxb3! with same threat Qe2 and same defense. *Quandoque dormitat bonus Haukus* ☺. (HR)

Threat correction with a good self-pinning key. The unpinning variation is excellent. (GF)

Less intensive WCCT 8 thema specimen. Good key with FML effect after corrected bS defence. (VS)

### 1117. Valery Kopyl, Vasyly Dyatchuk

1... dxe5 2.Qd8#; 1.Qg4! ~ 2.Qe6#, 1... c5 2.Sd7#! – double valve + 1... d5 2.Sc6#! Goethard theme. 1... c6 2.Sxd6# – black line overlap, 1... Sc6 2.Qd7#, 1... Sc8 2.Qxc8# – attraction, 1... Bxf7 2.gxf7#, 1... dxe5 2.Rd8# – mate exchange.

Classic unpins and exact byplay by the knight. (HR)

2 Goethard unpins plus 2 other black interference mates on c6. There are 7 variations in all and a changed mate after 1...dxe5. A fine traditional problem. (GF)

Huge white batteries. Interesting line effects. Weak d7 square betrays the key. (VS)

### 1118. Aaron Hirschenson

1.Rf3? ~ 2.gxf4#, 1...S~ 2.Bf6#, 1...Sxd5 2.Sf7#, 1...Se6!; 1.Sd6! ~ 2.Bf6/Sf7#, 1...S~ 2.Qxe2#, 1...Sxd5 2.Rxd5#.

Rudenko theme. (A)

Curses, foiled again. (1.Rf3? Se6!) Here I overlooked the mate on e2. (HR)

Changed mates after random and correction moves of the black knight, with the virtual mates serving as a double threat in the actual play. A complex idea. (GF)

### 1119. John Rice

1.e5? ~ 2.Sxd5#, 1...Sc3,Qxe6 2.Qf2,Qg5#, 1...d4!; 1.exd5? ~ 2.Qh2#(Sxd5?), 1...Bxd5+,Qxe6 2.Sxd5, Qg5#, 1...Qxf7!; 1.exf5! ~ 2.Qg4#(Sxd5?,Qh2?), 1... gxf5,Qxf5,Qg5,Se3(f2+) 2.Sxd5,Qh2,Qxg5, Q(x)f2#.

Mixed bag of effects around Sxd5#. Tricky. (HR)

Perhaps the first example of tertiary threat correction by a white pawn? The try 1.e5? sets up a masked pin of the black bishop, so threatening 2.Sxd5 (the primary threat), but 1...d4! refutes. The next try 1.exd5? also sets up a masked pin but blocks d5 (negative effect), so that 2.Sd5 is not the threat. However, this try opens a white line to e3 (positive effect) so that 2.Qh2 is the threat. The primary threat returns after 1...Bxd5+ 2.Sxd5, but 1...Qxf7! refutes. The key 1.exf5! has the same positive effects as the tries, but it grants a flight (negative effect), so that neither 2.Sxd5 nor 2.Qh2 is the threat. However, it removes a black guard of g4 (positive effect) so that 2.Qg4 is the threat. The former threats then return (with dual avoidance!) after self-blocks on the flight. A difficult task made to look relatively easy! For another attempt at this theme by the same composer see C10560 in *The Problemist*, July 2008. (GF)

### 1120. Dragoslav Marjanović

1.g8=Q! (~), 1... Kc4,Ke4,Kc6,Ke6 2.Rxf3,Sb4,Qa8, Ba2#, 1... Sxf2,Sxe5,Sf6,Sh6,c6 2.Rxc7,Se7,Rxf6, Qd7,Rf4#.

King's Star and five additional mates. (A)

The star flight is rather uninteresting, but the differentiated mates after the knight moves are quite amazing. (HR)

Star flights with plenty of interesting play, but the key is very poor and the pieces in the bottom right corner are unpleasant. (GF)

### 1121. Christopher Reeves

a) \*1... Rxe3+,Rxd2 2.Qxe3,Sg2#, 1...S~ 2.Sdc2#; 1.Kxc4! Rxe3+,Rxd2+ 2.d3,Sxf1#; b) 1.Qxd3! Rxe3+,Rxd2+ 2.dxe3,Bxd2#; c) 1.Kc3! Rxe3,Rxd2 2.Qxe3,Qxd2#; d) 1.Qe4! ~ Rxe3+,Rxd2 2.Qxe3,Sg2#; e) 1.Kxc4! etc.

Perpetuum Mobile. (A)

An unbelievable perpetuum mobile! Four different mates after Rxd2 and two after Rxe3. (HR)

Very amusing return to the initial position. An original idea! (GF)

## Threemovers

### 1122. Petrašin Petrašinović

1.Rg4? d6!; 1.Re4?(~), 1... Kd5 2.Bxd7 Kd6 3.Rd4#, 1... Kd6 2.Rd4+ Kc6 3.Bxd7#, 1... d6 2.Be8 Kd5/d5 3.Bb7,Re6#, 1... d5!; 1.Bg4? Kd6!; 1.Bh3!(~) d5 2.Rh6#, 1... Kd6 2.Rd4+ Kc6 3.Bxd7#, 1... Kd5 2.Bxd7 Kd6 3.Rd4#, 1... d6 2.Rh5 d5 3.Rh6#.

### 1123. Valery Rezinin

1.Sd4! f1=Q(~) 2.Sxd5 Qf6 3.Bxf6#, 1... Bg4 2.Sec6+ Kf4 3.Qd6#, 1... Bb3 2.Sec6+ Kf4 3.Se2#, 1... Sb4 2.Sg6+ Sxg6/hxg6 3.Qc7#, 1... Kf4 2.Sxd5+ Kg3 3.Qh3#, 1... Kf6 2.Sef5+ Kg6,Ke5 3.Qe8,Qd6#.

### 1124. Igor Agapov, Aleksandr Bakharev

1.b3! ~ 2.Rd4+ Sxd4 3.Sxc3#, 1... fxe5 2.Sac7+ Kc5 3.Rc4# AB, 1... d1=S 2.Rc4 ~ 3.Sb4# BC (2... Sd4 3.Rxd4#), 1... Be3 2.Sb4+ Kc5 3.Bd6# CD (2... Ke4 3.Bc6#), 1... Rc1 2.Bd6 fxe5 3.Sac7# DA (2... Sd4 3.Rxd4#).

### 1125. Živko Janevski

1.Ra4! ~ 2.d3 ~ 3.dxe4/dxc4#, 2... c3,cxd3,e3,exd3 3.dxe4,c4,dxc4,e4#; 1... f6 2.d4 ~ 3.dxc5#, 2... Rxe7+,cxd4,cxd3(ep),exd3(ep) 3.Sxe7,Rxd4,c4,e4#; 1... c3 2.dxc3+ Bd4 3.c4#; 1... e3 2.dxe3+ Bd4 3.e4#.

### 1126. Arieh Grinblat

1.fxg3! ~ 2.Sf2 ~ 3.Sg4,Sxe4# (2... axb1=Q/Rd4/Re5 3.Sg4#); 1... Bc5 2.gxf4 ~ 3.Rg6#(A), 2... Be8 3.Rxe6#(B), 2... Rxe5 3.fxe5#; 1... Rxe5 2.Rg6+ Kf5 3.g4#; 1... e3 2.cxd7 ~ 3.Rxe6#(B), 2... Rxe5/Bxe5 3.Rg6#(A); 1... fxg3 2.Se3 ~ 3.Sg4#.

### 1127. Živko Janevski

1.c4! ~ 2.f4+ Bxf4 3.Rd5#, 1... gxf5! (2.Kd7 ~,f4 3.Sd3,Rd5# A,B), 1... Se6 2.Sd3+(A) Kxf5 3.Rd5#, 1... gxf3 2.Rd5+(B) Kf4 3.Be3#, 1... Sxf5 2.Re4+ Kd6 3.Be5#.

## Moremovers

### 1128. Petrašin Petrašinović

(\*1... e3 2.Sd7+ Ke4 3.Qe5+ Kf3 4.Qf5#); 1.Qg7! c2(~) 2.Sg4+ Kc5 3.Qe7+ Kd4,Kc6 4.Qb4,Se5#; 1... Kc5 2.Qf8+ Kd4 3.Sg4 ~ 4.Qb4#, 2... Kc6 3.Qb8 ~ 4.Qb6#; 1... Ke5 2.Se8+ Kf4 3.Qg3+ Kf5 4.Bh3#, 2... Kf5 3.Bh3+ Kf4 4.Qg3#; 1... Ke3 2.Sxd5+ Kd2 3.Qxc3+ Kd1 4.Se3#, 2... Kf2 3.Qg2+ Ke1 4.Qe2#.

I really like these multiple collection of mates problems, my only complaint is with the key. (SD)

### 1129. Sergey Tkachenko, Anatoly Karamanitz, Andrey Frolkin

1.Qc5! ~ 2.Qc3+ d4 3.Qc5+ Rd5 4.Qe7#; 1... e3 2.Qe7+ Kd4 3.Qxe3+ Kc4 4.Qc5#; 1... exf3 2.Qe3+ Se4 3.gxf3 ~,d4 4.f4,Qxe4#; 1... b4 2.Sxa5 exf3 3.Sc4+ Ke4 4.Qe3#; 1... Rxa6 2.Sxd8 Sd6 3.Qc3+ d4 4.Qc5#, 2... Rf6 3.Qc3+ d4 Kd6 4.Sb7#.

### 1130. Arieh Grinblat, Evgeni Bourd

1.Qg4! ~ 2.Qg8+ Re6 3.Sd6,Qxe6#(A,B), 1... Rg5 2.Qe6+(B) Rxe6 3.Sd2+ Kd4 4.Bb2#, 1... Bg5 2.Sd6+ (A) Rxd6 3.Sxe5+ Kd4 4.Bb2#, (1... Rf5 2.Qg8+ Rf7 3.Qxf7+ etc., 1... Rg6 2.Qxg6 etc., 1... Bc8 2.Qxc8 3.Sd6+).

### 1131. Arieh Grinblat

1.Rg8! ~ 2.Rxg6 fxxg6 3.f7 ~ 4.f8=Q#, 1... c2 2.Rf5+ (A) Bxf5 3.Sh3+(B) gxh3 4.Bxg3#, 1... f2 2.Sh3+(B) gxh3 3.Rf5+(A) Bxf5 4.Bxg3#.

### 1132. Leonid Makaronez

\*1... Ke4 2.Qf4+Kd5 3.Sb4#; 1.Qf5! ~ 2.Sf4#; 1... Bg3 2.Qe6+ Ke4 3.Sg5+ Kf4 4.Rf3+ Kxg5 5.Qf5#, 4... Sxf3 5.Sh3#; 1... Be3 2.Sb4+ Kd4 3.Rc4+ Sxc4 4.Qd5+ Kc3 5.Qxc4#.

### 1133. Ralf Krättschmer

1. b4?+ axb3 e.p.+! Berlin-theme; 1. Rxb1? ~ 2. bxc3 (3. Bb4#), 2. ... c5 3. Bd8#, 1. ... e1=Q! e1=R!; 1. Bd8! (2. Bxc7#), 1. ... Be5 2. Bxc7+ Bxc7 3. Sc4+ Sxc4 4. b4+ axb3 e.p.+ 5. Kxb1+ Sa3+ 6. Rxa3#

### 1134. Guy Sobrecases

1.Be4+?; 1.Kd4? ~ 2.?? zz (2.K~?/2.R~?/2.Re2!?) 2.c5 3.b5 d5 4.Bf1 c4 5.b4 c3 6.Re2 Kc4 7.Re4?; 1.Bd3!?! tempo; 1.Kd4? 2.Be4!, 1... c5!; 1.Ba6!! Kd4 2.Be4 d5 3.Bf1! c5 4.b5 c4 5.b4 c3 6.Re2 Kc4 7.Re4#; 1.c5? 2.Bb7+ Kd4 3.Re4?, (1.Kc3? [2.Bc4?]) but 1.c5! 2.b5 [2.Be4?] 2.c4 3.b4? [2.Be4?] stalemate).

Indian showing a switchback of the thematical unit with a “touch and go” on e4; tempo; edge to edge to edge; Meredith. (A)

A very beautiful long-range Indian with oscillation/switchback of the WBf1. (SD)

Very nice tempo problem with switchback and Indian. I like this. (GR)

### 1135. Viktor Volchek Valery Rezinin

1.Sb7! Kd5 2.Sd8+ Kc4 3.Sc6 Kc5 5.Sf5+ Kd4(Kd4) 5.Sf5+ Kc4 6.Se3+ Kd4 7.Sd5+ Ke4,Kc4 8.Sxe7,Sb6# A wonderful set of S/B batteries. (SD)

### 1136. Ioannis Kalkavouras

1.Sc5+? Kb6!; 1.Rg5! (2.Rxa5) fxxg5 2.Ka8! (3.Sb8) Bg2 3.f3 Bxf3 4.e4 Bxe4 5.d5 Bxd5 6.Ba7! (7.Sc5) Bxc6+ 7.Kb8 Bxa4 8.Bxa4 ~ 9.Bb5# (model mate).

Quite nice how the Bg1 gets activated, but my hero is the Bb3. Given the eating habits of the Bh3, I don't know if I should say that this one reminds me of a Pachman or a Pac Man.... (SD)

The key was the first move I considered, but it took 9 moves to figure out why. Beautiful. (GR)

### 1137. Valery Kirillov, Grigory Popov

Plan: 1.Rd1 ~ 2.Rxd4#, 1.Rf3? a5! 2.Kg1 Rg5+ 3.Kf1 h5!; 1.a5 Rg5 2.Rf3 Rh5 3.Kg1 Rg5+ 4.Kf1 Rh5 5.Ke1 Rg5 6.Rf1 Rh5 7.Kd1 Rg5 8.Kc1 Rh5 9.Kb2 Rg5 10.Rd1 d3 11.Rxd3 Kf3 12.Rd4#.

### 1138. Boško Milošeski

1.Bg4+ Kd6 2.Bxh3 g1=Q+ 3.Sxg1 Kd5 4.Kxa2 Ke4 5.Kb3 Ke3 6.Bf5 Kd4 7.Bc2 Kc5 8.Sf3 Kd5 9.Sg5 Ke5 10.Kc4 Kf6 11.Sh7+ Kf7 12.Kd5 Kg7 13.Ke6 Kh6 14.Kf6 Kh5 15.Sg5 Kg4 16.Se4 Kf3 17.Sd2+ Kf4 18.Sc4 Kg4 19.Kg6 Kf4 20.Kh5 Kg3 21.Kg5 Kf3 22.Kf5 Kf2 23.Bd1 Ke1 24.Bf3 Kf1 25.Kf4 Kf2 26.Se5 Ke1 27.Ke3 Kf1 28.Sg6 Ke1 29.Sf4 Kf1 30.Be2+ Kg1 31.Kf3 Kh2 32.Kf2 Kh1 33.Kg3 Kg1 34.Sh3+ Kh1 35.Bf3#.

Task; Miniature.

After 4<sup>th</sup> move arises the position: Bernard Walter, "Die Schwalbe", 1990, VI, Kh2, Ba3, Sb1 (3) – Kd4 (1), #31. (A)

## Endgames

### 1139. Iuri Akobia

1.Ke3!/i a2 /ii 2.Sd2 Be6 /iii 3.Kd4! /iv e3! 4.Kxe3 and with:

A) 4...Bf5 5.Rc5 Bd7 6.Rc7! /v Kb2 (also 6...Ba4 7.Rb7+~) 7.Rb7+ Kc3 8.Sb3 Bc6 9.Rb6 Ba4 10.Sa1+~;

B) 4...Bf7 5.Kd4! /vi [Bg6 6.Sb3+ /vii Kb1 7.Rg2 Bf7 8.Sa1! /viii Kxa1 9.Kc3 Kb1 10.Rg1#

i) Thematic try 1.Kxe4!? a2 2.Sd2 Bf5+! 3.Kxf5 stalemate; 1.Kf4!? Ba6 2.Sd2 Bc3 3.Rc7 Kb2=;

ii) 1...Ba6 2.Sd2 Bd3 3.Rc3 a2 (3...Kb2 4.Rb3+ Ka2 5.Kd4+~) 4.Rb3 Bc4 5.Rb4+~;

iii) 2...Bf5 3.Sc4 Kb1 (3...Be6 4.Rc1#) 4.Sa3+ Ka1 5.Kd2 e3+ 6.Kc1+~;

iv) 3.Kxe4!/? see the line – 1.Kxe4;

v) 6.Kd3!/? Kb2 7.Rc2+ Ka3 8.Sc4+ Kb4! 9.Rb2+ Kc5 10.Sd2 a1=Q 11.Sb3+ +~;

vi) Thematic try 5.Ke2!/? Bg6 6.Kd1 Bxc2+ 7.Kxc2 stalemate;

vii) 6.Rc6!/? Kb2 7.Sc4+ Kc2=;

viii) Thematic try 8.Rg1+!/? Kb2 9.Sa1 Be6! 10.Rg2+ Kxa1 11.Kc3 Bf5 (11...Kb1!/? 12.Rg1#) 12.Rg1+ Bb1 13.Rh1 stalemate.

Analytical endgame useful for players in chess. (VB)

### 1140. János Mikitovics

1.Re1+!/i Kxf2/ii 2.Rf1+!/iii Kxg3/iv 3.axb7! Rb8 4.Rxf8 Rxf8 5.Kb4 Kf4/v 6.Kc5 Ke5/vi 7.h8=Q+ /Bh8+ 7...Rxh8 8.b8=Q+ Rxb8 stalemate.

i) 1.Rd6?/g6/h6? 1...bxa6+~; 1.axb7? dxe6+~

ii) 1...Kg2 2.axb7=

iii) 2.axb7? Kxe1+~; 2.Re7? bxa6 3.Sh5 d4 4.Rxd7 Rcd8+~

iv) 2...Ke3? 3.axb7+~

v) 5...d4 6.Kc4 d3 7.Kxd3 Kf4 8.Kd4=

vi) 6...d4 7.Kxd4 Kf5 (7...d6 8.Kd5=) 8.Kd5 Kf6 9.Kd6 Rh8 10.Kxd7= (10.Kc7? d5 11.b8=Q Rxb8 12.Kxb8 Kg7+~); 6...Ke4 7.Kd6 Kf5 8.Kxd5=.

All right! (VB)

### 1141. Luis Miguel Martin

1. Sd4+ ( 1. Sf4+? Ke1 2. Kf3 Rf1+ 3. Ke3 Rg1 {=} ) 1... Kf2 2. Rd2+ Kf1 ( 2...Kg3 3. Se2+ ) 3. Kf3 Ke1 4. Rd3 {Threat Se2+ and Rd1#} 4... Rf1+ 5. Ke3 Rf6 {g7

pawn prevents best defenses like Rf8 and Rf7, which draws} ( 5... Rh1 6. Sf3+ Kf1 7. Rd2 ) 6. Sf3+ Kf1 7. Rd1+ Kg2 8. Rg1+ Kh3 9. Kf2 Rg6 10. Rh1+ ( 10.Rxg6~? {Stalemate;} ) ( 10. Sg5+ {This move also wins but only delayed victory} 10... Kh4 11. Sf3+ Kh3 12. Rh1+ ) 10... Kg4 11. Se5+ 1-0.

I hope that this study provides novel aspects in this type of chess endgame so that it can be considered original. In my opinion the first moves (1 to 4) are novel, also the final maneuver (moves 10 to 11) and also the role played by g7 pawn, which facilitates the victory of white. Without this pawn, black can play 5... Rf8 (Rf7) and 9... Rg8 (Rg7) with draw. (A)

An instant classic! I'd suggest this for endgame books. (SH)

Interesting but forced play; correct. (VB)

### 1142. Siegfried Hornecker

1.h7! with two thematic variations:

A) 1...Sh6!/? 2.Kxh6 d2 3.Bf6!/i d1=Q 4.h8=Q+ Kf7 5.Qg7+ Ke6 6.Qe7+ Kf5 7.Qe5+ Kg4 8.Qxh5+ & 9.Qxd1 wins queen and game

B) 1...d2 2.Bf6 Se5+! 3.Bxe5 d1=Q 4.h8=Q+ Kd7 5.Qg7+ Ke6 6.Qf6+ Kd7 7.Qf7+ Kd8 8.Qc7+ Ke8 9.Qc8+! Qd8 10.Qe6+ Qe7 11.Qg8+ Ke7/ii 12.Qd5+ Kc8/ii 13.Qc6+ Kd8 14.Bf6 wins queen and game

i- 3.Be5? leads nowhere. Sadly in the other variation there's no dual avoidance

ii- 11...Qf8 12.Qd5! and black is lost, e.g. 12...Qe7 13.Bf6 etc. or 11...Ke7 12.Qd5+ Ke8 13.Bf6.

"...and it's juvenile" is an anagram of the name of the person this is dedicated to. (SH)

Entering good, Q+B against Q well known; dual 13.Bd6 Qa7 14.Qc6+ Qd7 15.Qa8+ Qd8 16.Qd5 Qb6 17.Qe6+ Kd8 18.Be7+ Kc7 19.Bd8+. (VB)

### 1143. Mihail Croitor

1.Rf4+ Kg7 2.Rxf3 c2 3.Rf1 d4 4.Rg1+! Kh7 5.Kf6! h2 6.Ra1 d3 7.e6 d2 8.Ra7+ Kh6 9.Ra8 +~.

The try 2.Rf7+ is fine, but the rest of the play is standard rook against pawns (although 6.Ra1 is surprising). (SH)

The accurate play of white R! Good. (VB)

**1144. Dragoslav Marjanović**

1.Rg4+! Kh5 2.Rh4+! Kg6 3.Rh6+ Kxh6 4.Sf5+ Kg6  
5.Se7+ /i Kf6 8.Sd5+ Kf5 7.g4+ Kg6 8.Se7+ =

i- 5... Kh5 6.g4+ Kh4 7.Sf5#.

It is forced. (VB)

**1145. Jean-Marc Loustau, Iuri Akobia**

1.e6+/i Kc8/ii 2.Bg4! (Preparation of the second battery. There is a threat of a move e7+!/iii Ra6+ 3.Kb5!/iv Rxe6 4.Kb4 Rxd3 5.Bf5 Rf3 6.Bg4 Bd5 7.Kc5 Rd3 8.Bf5 Rd1 9.Bg4 Bb3 10.Kb4 Rd3/v 11.Bf5 Rf3 12.Bg4 and so on – the positional draw by repetition of a position.

i- 1.Bxd1? Bxd1 2.Kd6 Bb3 3.Kc6 Kc8 4.d4 Ra6+ 5.Kc5 Kd7 6.Kb4 Be6 7.Kb5 Rc6 8.Bd2 Bc4+ 9.Kb4 Ke6-+;

1.Kb6? Rda1! 2.Bg4 Ra6+ 3.Kc5 Kb7 4.Bf3+ Kc7 5.d4 R1a5+ 6.Kb4 Be6-+;

ii- In the line 1...Ka7 Black cannot destroy connection between the white Bishop and pawns. Also, they should have under the control e8. Thus, black have no opportunity to create a mate network: 2.Bxd1 Bxd1 3.Bd6 Ba4+ (3...Ra6+ 4.Kd5 Bb3+ 5.Ke5 Kb7 6.e7 Ra8 7.d4 Kc6 8.Bc5 Kd7 9.g4 Ra1 10.Kf6 Rf1+ 11.Ke5 Rf2 12.Ba3 Bd1 13.d5 Bxg4 14.d6=) 4.Kc7 Ka6 (4...Ka8 5.d4 Ra7+ 6.Kb6 Rb7+ 7.Kc5 Rb5+ 8.Kc4 Rxb2 9.d5 Bb3+ 10.Kc3 Rb1 11.e7 Ba4 12.Bf4 Kb7 13.d6=) 5.d4 Kb5 6.Bc5 Ra8 7.e7 Kc4 (7...Rg8 8.b4 Kc4 9.Kd6 Rxg3 10.Kc7=) 8.b4 Kd5 (8...Rg8 9.Kd6 Rxg3 10.Kc7=) 9.Kb6 Rb8+ 10.Kc7 Rg8 11.Kb6=;

iii- Thematic try 2.e7!? Ra6+ 3.Kb5! Re6 4.Bg4 Kd7 5.Kb4 Rxd3 6.Bf5 Rf3 7.Bg4 Bd5 8.Kc5 Rd3 9.Bf5 Rd1 positional draw, but black must play -9...Rb3! 10.e8=Q+ Kxe8 11.Bxe6 Bxe6-+ 2.Bxd1!? Bxd1 3.e7 Ba4+ 4.Kd6 Ra6+ 5.Kc5 Kd7 6.d4 (6.b4 Rc6+ 7.Kd5 Kxe7-+; 6.Bg5 Ra5+ -+) 6...Kxe7 7.Be5 Rc6+ 8.Kb4 Bd1-+; 2.Kb6!? Rda1 3.Bb7+ Kd8 4.d4 Bxe6-+; 2.d4!? Ba4+ 3.Kd6 (3.Kb6 Rb5+ -+) 3...Rxd4+ -+;

iv- Thematic try 3.Kc5!? Re1! (3...Rxe6!? and play leads to main line – 4.Kb4 Rxd3 5.Bf5 Rf3 6.Bg4 etc with the positional draw) 4.e7+ Kb7 5.Bf3+ Ka7 6.Be4 Bf7 7.Kd4 Re6 8.Bd2 R1xe4+ 9.dxe4 Rxe7 10.Bc3 Kb6 and White has no chance for draw;

v- In case of 10...Kd8 then White can keep the pawns without problems and it does not give chance black on a win – 11.Kxb3 Rb6+ 12.Kc2 Rd5 13.Be2 Rc5+ (13...Rc6+ 14.Kb3 Ke7 15.Ka3=; 13...Ke7 14.Kc3 Rc6+ 15.Bc4=) 14.Kb1 Rc3 15.Bd2 Ra3 16.Bc4=.

A very nice positional draw! Both thumbs up! Definitely the best I saw so far in MatPlus (better than even my own)! (SH)

Whith duals. (VB)

**1146. Darko Hlebec**

1.Rg3+ /i 1... Kh4 2.Rxb1 /ii Sxe4 3.Rh3+ /iii 3... Kxh3 4.Qxe4 Qxe4 5.Sxg5+ Kg2 6.Sxe4 a2 7.Rh1 Kxh1 8.Kf2 a1=Q 9.Sg3#

i- 1.Qxb1? Sxe4 2.Sxg5+ Kxg2 3.Sxe4 Qh5+ (3... h1=Q 4.Qxh1+ Kxh1 5.Sg3+ Kg2 6.Sxf5 a2=) 4.Kd3 Qd5+ 5.Kc3 Qe5+=; 1.Rxh2+ Kxh2 2.Qd6+ Bf4-+

ii- 2.Qxb1 Sxe4-+! 2... Sxe4 [2... Sxd3 3.Shxg5 Sf2 4.Rg2 (4.Sf3+ Kh5 5.Rg5+ Qxg5 6.Sfxg5 h1=Q 7.Sg3+ -+) 4... Sxe4 5.Sf3+ Kh5 6.Rxh2+ Kg6 7.Sh4+ +-; 2... a2 3.Shxg5 axb1=Q 4.Qxb1 h1=Q 5.Qxh1+ Sxh1 6.Sf3+ Kh5 7.Rg5+ +-

iii- 3.Qxe4+? Qxe4 4.Rh3+ Kg4-+.

Nothing interesting. (VB)

Well, the solving this the chess club was very entertaining! (MV)

**Selfmates****1147. Rade Blagojević**

1.Qd2! ~ 2.Sc6+ Sd4 3.Rxf3+ Bxf3#, 1... Bxf2 2.Sxf3+ Bd4 3.Qxg5+ Shxg5#, 1... b1=S 2.Qf4+ gxf4 3.Sxf3+ Sxc3#.

Nice threat and variations. I like wK flight giving key and nice threat with unpinning of bSe6. (MM)

Difficult play with unpins and pins. (FR)

**1148. Rade Blagojević**

1.Rh5! ~ 2.Sg5+ Ke5 3.Qb2+ Sd4 4.Sc6+ Rxc6#, 1... Rxb8 2.Qb1+ Rxb1 3.Re5+ Sxe5 4.Sd6+ cxd6#.

**1149. Ivan Soroka**

1.b4? (~) Q~ 2.Rb5 ~ 3.Qe8+ Kc7 4.Ra7+ Qb7+ 5.Ka5 Qxa7#, 1... Qxh1!; 1.Ka7! (~), 1... Q~ 2.Qe6+ Kc7 3.Rc5+ Qc6 4.Se5(-) Qxc5+ 5.Qb6+ Qxb6#, 1... Kb5 2.Rb8+ Kc6 3.Be4 Qxe4 4.Qe8+ Kc7 5.Rb7+ Qxb7#.

**1150. Leonid Lyubashevsky, Leonid Makaronez**

1.Bc7+! Kg2 2.Sf4+ Kg3 3.Sfg6+ Kg2(Rd6) 4.Rg5+ Kh3 5.Qxf3+ Qxf3#, 1... Rd6 2.Sg6 Qg2 3.Sxd4 Qh3 4.Qf4+ Kg2 5.Qxf3+ Qxf3#.

The play after 1... Rd6 is much better than the forced variant. (FR)

**1151. Oleg Paradsinskij**

1.Rf5 Kg7 2. Kg5 h6+ 3.Kh4 Kh7 4.Rff8 Kg7 5.Rh8 Kf6 6.Rhg8 Kf5 7.Rg6 Kf4 8.Rg5 hxg5#.

**1152. Stephan Dietrich**

1.Bg7! Kd6 2.Qc7+ Ke6 3.Qb6+ Rd6 4.Qb3+ Rd5 5.Sd4+ Kd6 6.Qb8+ Kc5 7.Rc7+ Kd6 8.Sf7+ Rxf7+ 9.Be5+ Rxe5#.

Return of bishop from key move in last. (A)

**1153. Andery Dikusarov**

1.0-0-0 Kxa5 2.Bxb5 a6 3.Bc4 Ka4 4.Bb4 a5 5.Bc3 Ka3 6.Bb3! a4 7.Bc2 Ka2 8.Qb4 a3 9.Bd2 Ka1 10.Qb2+ axb2#.

**1154. Milomir Babić, Žarko Pešikan**

1.Bb6! d5 2.Rg8! d4 3.Qf5 d3 4.Kg7 Kg2 5.Kh6+ Kh1 6.Kg5 Kg2 7.Kh4+ Kh1 8.Qf6 gxf6 9.Kg3 f5 10.Kf2 f4 11.Kf1 f3 12.Bf2 b6 13.Rg2 fxe2#.

Switchbacks of Bf2 and Rg2. (Authors)

**1155. Jacob Mintz**

1.h8=Q 2.g8=R 3-4.Qh7-h8 5.Rg7 6.Re8 Kxe8 7.h8=Q  
Sf8 8.c8=S 9.Sb6 10.Ra7 11.c7 12.c8=B 13.Kc6  
14.Sd5 15-16.Kb7-a8 17-18.Ba6-b5 19.Qh4 20.Bd7  
Sxd7 21.Sb6 Sxb6#.

Correction of No.913 (Ed.)

One of the rare examples of a white AUW in a s# with 8 pieces only and quiet moves. (FR)

**Helpmates****1156. Kivanc Cefle**

a) 1.Sd6 Bd4 2.Bg8 Rxe7#, b) 1.Sd6 Bd4 2.Bg8 Rxe7#.

Apparently identical solutions although the motivations of the moves are completely different (even the white piece giving checkmate is different). (A)

Nice idea with same solution in both phases but with completely different mating positions. However there are several unused black pieces in first phase. (MM)

**1157. Luis Miguel Martin**

1.Rh5 Sc2 2.Rf5 Bd6#, 1.Rf8 Bg1 2.Rf5 Sd3#.

Se1 and Bc5 exchange roles, including control over the d4 square. Direct unpins, Self-blocks, Indirect self-unpins, Reciprocal self-unpins, model mates. (A)

Although it looks like both solutions are similar there is a difference among them. Move wBg1 is more like tempo move because bRh1 could block f5 but than there is no tempo move for white. It's bad that there is no tempo try other way around. (MM)

**1158. Christer Jonsson**

1.Qxd5 Rxb2 2.Qc4 Se1#, 1.Qxg2 Bg8 2.Qe2 Sb4#.

Nice harmonious play. It's pity that wR captures bPh2 in one solution. (MM)

**1159. Vadim Vinokurov, Aleksandr Semenenko**

a) 1.Rc7 Bc2 2.Rc3 Re4#, b) 1.Bd3 Rb7 2.Bc4 Bd7#.

**1160. Aaron Hirschenson**

1.Sc5 Sa4 2.d3 Sxc3#, 1.d3 Rf3 2.Sf4 Re3#.

Two solutions with a checkmate from the square that is guarded by three different black pieces in initial position. It's pity that solutions are not similar. (MM)

**1161. Abdelaziz Onkoud**

1.Sd7 (Sf7?) Bxd8 2.Bxg5 Bxg5#, 1.Sc6 (Sf3?) Qa5 2.Sxg5 Qxg5#.

(Masked) Demi-clouage noir; Mat par clouage; Black batteries neutralisation. (A)

**1162. Menachem Witztum**

a) 1.Se5 (A) Rg4 2.Qd3 Bc5# (B); b) 1.c5 (B) Rg3 2.g5 Sf5# (C); c) 1.Se3 Rc5 2.f5 (C) Be5# (A).

**1163. Christer Jonsson**

1.Rxg2+ Kxg2 2.Sb4 Bc7 3.Sa6 b6#, 1.Rxb2 Kxb2 2.Sf4 Rg6 3.Qb8 Ra6#.

**1164. Vadim Vinokurov**

a) 1.gxf5 Sh7 2.Kxg3 Sf6 3.Kf4 Sxh5#, b) 1.hxg5 Sf6 2.Kxf3 Sh7 3.Ke4 Sxg5#.

**1165. Dmitry Alexandrov**

a) 1.Bf3 g4 2.Ke4 Bg3 3.Qd5 Sf2#, b) 1.Qb5 Ba3 2.Kc4 Sc5 3.Bd5 d3#.

**1166. Viktor Syzonenko**

1...Rb2-b6 2.Rg1 Rb1 3.Rg8 Rh1#, 1.Qe3 Rb2 2.Rg1 dxe3 3.Rg8 Rh2#, 1.Qe4 Rb3 2.Rg1 dxe4 3.Rg8 Rh3#, 1.Qe5 Rb4 2.Rg1 dxe5 3.Rg8 Rh4#, 1.Qe6 Rb5 2.Rg1 dxe6 3.Rg8 Rh5#, 1.Qe7 Rb6 2.Rg1 dxe7 3.Rg8 Rh6#.

Five times, the thematic sacrifice of a black piece will neutralize an opportunity of return white Rock and creates an opportunity of opening of an ambush for white Pawn. Thematic sacrifice – in a basis of the specified play and center of a problem.

The block: random in illusory play and accuracy in the solution, fresh "Fleck". (A)

This is a nice task. (SD)

**1167. Abdelaziz Onkoud**

a) 1...a3 2.Qxf3 Rxf4 3.Qd1 Rxf5 4.Qb3 Rxc5#, b) 1...a4 2.Qxh4 Bh5 3.Qe1 Bxg6 4.Qc3 Bf7#.

Le seul pion valable pour le jumeau est le pion noir f4! sinon la position serait illégal (A)

Zilahi, Model mates.

**1168. Andrey Dikusarov**

a) 1.Se4 Kg4 2.Bc3 Kxf3 3.Sa2 Kxe2 4.Kc4 Ke3#, b) 1.Qc4 Bh3 2.Bb4 Bxe6 3.Qc3 Bc8 4.Kc4 Ba6#.

**1169. Chris. J. Feather**

a) 1.Sb6 Bc1 2.c2 Be3+ 3.Kc3 Bd4+ 4.Kb4 Kb2 5.a4 Bc3#, b) 1.d1=B Ba2 2.c1=B Bxc4+ 3.Kc2 Bd3+ 4.Kb3 Bb1 5.Bc2 Ba2#.

The idea was the WB going around in different directions; and I think that the twinning is amusing. It is a pity that the BK goes the same way in each part. I made another problem in which he goes two different ways, but the WB play is not the same, and it is without this twinning, so that in the end it turned out to be a completely distinct helpmate! You'll probably see it in a future 'Broodings'. (A)

**1170. Fadil Abdurahmanović**

1.Se3 Bxc2 2.Ra1! Bb1 3.Bb3 Bc2 4.Re1 Bb1 5.Bd1 Bd3#.

WB pendulum and bB switchback after gate opening.

(improvement of No.928, MP 29/2008). (A)

Amazing play by white bishop and black rook. (MM)

**1171. Christopher J. A. Jones**

1.Rh1 Kb7 2.Bf1 Kxc6 3.Bd4 Kd5 4.Bxf2 Ke4 5.Bg3 Kf3 6.Bh2 Be3#, 1.Kxf2 Bg3+ 2.Ke3 Bh4 3.Kd4 Be7 4.Kc5 Bxd6+ 5.Kb6 Bb8 6.Bc7 Ba7#.

**1172. Gennady Zgersky**

1.Ke4 Bd1 2.d2 Bg4 3.Kd3 Bxh3 4.Rh1+ Kxg2 5.Rc1 Kf3 6.Rc3 Bf5#.

Good problem! If Shift Left 2 → (2+8) pieces! (GT)

**1173. Daniel Novomesky**

1...Ba3 2.Qb3+ Bb4 3.Sc4 Kc7 4.Rb6 Bc5 5.Rb4 Kc6 6.Kc1 Kd5 7.Kb2 Ke4 8.Kc3 Bd4#.

**Fairies****1174. Semion Shifrin**

Set: 1...Lxa2 2.VAh6 (+Bb3)#, 1...Lxd4 2.VAf4 (+Sc3)#, 1...Lxd7 2.VAf6 (+c8=N)#, 1...VAxb5 2.VAh4 (+RLc4) #

1.Nf6 ! [2.RLb3# (not 2.RLe5+? Lle4 ! neither 2.Lld1+? – Lld3!)], 1...Lxa2 2.Kh4(+Bb3)# (2.RLb3+? Llg8!), 1...Lxd4 2.Kf2(+Sc3)# (2.RLb3+? Llh8!), 1...Lxd7 2.Kf4(+c8=N)#, 1...VAxb5 2.Kh2(+RLc4)#

Other variations: 1...Lxc5 2.Ne4(+Pb3)# (2.RLb3+? Llc8!), 1...Lle4 2.Lld1# (2.RLb3+? Lle1!), 1...VAf3 2.Llh6# (2. Llec6+? Llc8!), 1...Lxc7+ 2.RLe5 (+BLf7)#, 1...Lxf5 2.RLxf5#.

Four changed mates (EH)

**1175. Siegfried Hornecker**

1.a5 b5 2.Ka3! b4+ 3.Kb3 zz Kb7! 4.a6+ Ka7 zz 5.Ka2! b3+ 6.Kb2 zz Kb8! 7.a7+ Ka8 zz 8.Ka1! b2+ 9.Kb1 zz and white wins

If the board size is changed, the manoeuvre can last longer, as long as there is an end! If there's a board of 2x infinite where after the infinite number of rows is an end, the study can last infinitely long. (A)

White pawn has advantage in the diagram, hasn't he? (JL)

**1176. Michel Caillaud**

1.Sb8!, 1...b1=Q 2.Qc4+ Qd1#, 1...b1=R 2.Bc4+ Rf1#, 1...b1=B 2.Se1 Ke2#, 1...b1=S 2.Sa3 Sd2#.

Nothing very new, I'm afraid. However, the captureless play appears to have a certain 'charm' to me and seems rather unfrequent in that sort of achievements. (A)

What may be new is the combination of all this: black AUW and 2 pairs of matched solutions. The first pair is concluded by the forced black occupation of a white rebirth square. The second pair is based on black zugzwang and is subtler. Notice that 1...b1=S 2.Se1? Ke2+ 3.Ke4 doesn't work. (EH)

Delicious black AUW with motivation far from trivial. There are two pairs of similar variations - Q an R promotions are met by checks forcing occupation of white rebirth squares, while B and S promotions are followed by zugzwangs introduced by wS moves. (JL)

**1177. Vadim Vinokurov**

a) 1.Sxe7 (wRa1) Rxe7 (bSb8) 2.Sc6 Rb7#, b) 1.Sxe6 (wRh1) Rxe6 (bSg8) 2.Sf6 Re5#.

Both white Rooks and black Knights go to their rebirth square. Zilahi and model mates. (A)

Limited Circe content. (JL)

**1178. Gábor Tar**

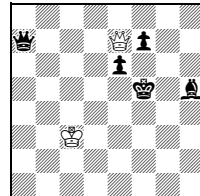
a) 1.Kf3 Sf4 2.Kg3 Se3 3.Kh4 Sxf5#, b) 1.d3 Se3 2.Sxe3[+wSg1] Sf3 3.gxf3[+wSb1] Sc3#.

No analogy besides model mates. (JL)

A nice example of hybrid twins. The solution of a) can't work in b) because of selfcheck at last move. And the solution in b) is too Circe specific to work in orthodox chess. Some composers may remember the

1st Becherovka toumey (Netyanya 1999) which requested "Helpmate with chameleon echo, A orthodox, B (C, D...) any kind of fairy chess". There were several Circe twins in that toumey, for instance **1178a**. a) 1.Ke5 Qxa7 2.f5 Qd4#, b) 1.f6 Qxe6 (+pe7)+ 2.Kxe6(+wQd1) Qd5#. (EH)

**1178a. Miroslav Henrych**  
cm 1.TT Becherovka 1999



h72 a) Orthodox 2+5  
b) Circe

**1179. Vadim Vinokurov**

a) 1.Sg6+ fxg6 2.Ke6 d8=Q! =; b) 1.Rh7 d8=R! 2.Rd7 Rxd7 =; c) 1.Sf7 d8=B! 2.Sg5 Bxg5 =.

Mirror stalemate in the center in a). Three ideal stalemates and three different promotions of wPd7 on the same field. (EH)

Three model stalemates with three different promotions, moreover black piece is always captured on different square. Not bad for five pieces only. (JL)

**1180. György Bakcsi, László Zoltán**

1.Ra1 b7 2.Rgb1 b8=Q 3.Qc1 Qb5 4.e1=B Be7 5.Bd1 Qe2 =.

Another amusing problem by the Hungarian duo. Everyone can feel the coming black Bristol on the 1st rank. The final stalemate is specific. (EH)

Eight black pieces are mobile in the diagram position and immobilized by means of potential Circe rebirths. Promotions justify use of Mirror Circe. (JL)

**1181. Geoff Foster**

1.... Ra2 2.Rd8 Se2 3.Rd1[+bKa1]+ Rb2[+wKc1]#  
1.... Se2 2.Rh8 Sg1 3.Rh4[+bKh2]+ Kh1[+wKh3]#  
1.... Sf1 2.Bd4 Sh2 3.Re1[+bKg1]+ Kh1[+wKf1]#.

Two exact echo mates + a slightly different one. (A)

**1182. Geoff Foster**

1.Rh2 Rg3 2.Rh1 Bg2 3.Rh6[+bKh3]+ Bxf3[+wKh5]#  
1.f4 Rg5 2.f5 Bg4 3.Rh8[+bKh5]+ Bxf5[+wKh7]#

Echo mates with a noticeable double white tempo in the 1.Rh2 solution. (EH)

**1183. Guy Sobrecases**

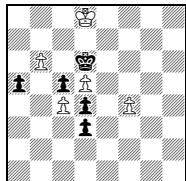
a) 1...c1=Q 2.Kg6 a1=S 3.e7 Qc2 4.e8=B Sb3#, b) 1...a1=Q 2.e7 c1=S 3.e8=R Qa2 4.Ka8 Sb3/Sd3/Se2#.

The reciprocally changed black promotions generate echo mates (regrettably dual mates in twin b) realized with different white promotions. An economical demonstration of Ultra Lortap condition. (EH)

**1184. Arno Tüngler**

a) 1...a6 2.Kc7 Kb8+ 3.Kc6 a5 4.Kb5 Kb7 5.Kxa5 Kxb6==; b) 1.bxa7 Kxa7 2.Kd7 Kb8 3.Ke6 Kc7 4.Kf7 Kd6 5.Kg6 Ke7 6.Kh7 Kd8 7.Kg8 Ke8 8.Kh8 Kf8==; c) 1...a5 2.Kc7 Ka7 3.Kd8[+wBc7] Kxb6[+sBa7] 4.c8=S+ Kc5[+sBb6] 5.Sxb6 Kd4[+sBc5] 6.Sc4[+wBb6] axb6 7.Sxb6[+wBc4] Ke5[+sBd4] 8.Sd5[+wBb6] Kd6[+sBe5] 9.Sf4[+wBd5] e4 10.Sd3[+wBf4] exd3==.

Final position is on the diagram.



After two ‘easier’ twins comes the difficult c). Its final position cunningly hides the complicated play by the promoted wS, which is captured at the last move. (EH)

**1185. Cosme Brull Mayol**

a) 1.rPRb7 2.Qxa8 3.rPRc4[+wcPd5] 4.Qxd5 5.rPRh7[+wcPg8=wcR]6.Qf5 cRg7=cQ#; b) 1.rPRg3 2.Qxb8 3.rPRf2[+wcPa7]4.Qb4 5.rPRxa7 6.Qc5 [ +wcPb8=wcR]cRb7=cQ#; c) 1.rPRf2 2.Qxe8 3.rPRg1[+wcPf7] 4.Qxf7 5.rPRh2[+wcPg8=wcR] 6.Qf4 cRg2=cQ#; d) 1.Qxa8 2.rPRd2[+wcPc6] 3.Qxc6 4.rPRc4[+wcPb8=wcR] 5.rPRa2 6.Qc4 cRb2=cQ#.

Four exact echoes. (A)

**Retro/Math**

**1186. Henryk Grudzinski**

1.d4 h5! 2.Bh6 Rxb6-c1 3.a4 Rxb1-a3 4.e3 Rxa1-a3 5.Bd3 Rxd3-h7 6.Qg4 hxg4-d1=R+ 7.Ke2 Rxl1-h3 8.gxh3-h6

The try 1.d4 h6? 2.Bg5 hxg5-c1=R 3.a4 Rxb1-a3 4.e3 Rxa1-a3 5.Bd3 Rxd3-f1+ 6.Kd2 (Tempo) Rxd1-f1 7.Ke2 Rxl1-h3 8.gxh3-h6 Rh7 is one ply too long.

Ceriani-Frolkin (A)

Cook: 1. d4 h5 2. Bh6 Rh6-c1 3. e3 Rb1-d2 4. Bd3 Rd3-h7 5. Qg4 hg4-d1=R 6. Ke2 Ra1-b1 7. a4 Rg1-h3 8. gh3-h6. (JdeH)

**1187. Klaus Wenda**

Probespiel: R 1.Pg3xPf4 [Pf2]? Rd4-d8+ 2.Kd5-c5 Re4-d4++ 3.Kd4-d5 Re3-e4++ 4.Ke4-d4 Rf3-e3++ 5.Ke3-e4 Rf2-f3++ 6.Kf3-e3 Rg2-f2++ 7.Ke2-f3 Bf2-g1+ 8.Ke1-e2 Bg1-f2++ 9.Qb7-a7 & 1.axb4 [Pb2]+ Bb6?#, but 1... Kc4!

Solution: R 1.Pe5xPd6 e.p. [Pd2] Pd7-d5 2.Pg3xPf4 [Pf2] Pc4xPd3 e.p. [Pd7]+ 3.d2-d4 Rd4-d8+ and now square c4 is blocked! Continuation as in the Probespiel: 4.Kd5-c5 Re4-d4++ 5.Kd4-d5 Re3-e4++ 6.Ke4-d4 Rf3-e3++ 7.Ke3-e4 Rf2-f3++ 8.Kf3-e3 Rg2-f2++ 9.Ke2-f3 Bf2-g1+ 10.Ke1-e2 Bg1-f2++ 11.Qb7-a7 & 1.axb4 [Pb2]+ Bb6#.

Not 11.Qb8-a7? & 1.axb4 [Pb2]+ Bb6+ 2.Qd8!  
Not 11.Qb6-a7? & 1.axb4 [Pb2]+ Bxb6 [Bf8]+ 2.exf8=S [Sg1]!

Not 2.Pg5xPf6 [Pf2]? ... 9.Kf2-f3 Rg3,4-g2+!

Foreplan with white and black en passant capture. (A)

Solver Günther Weeth (D-Stuttgart) comments:

*Bereits das Erkennen des ungewöhnlich langen Basisplans mit der witzigen sT-Treppe erfordert tiefes Eintauchen in den strukturellen Komplex. Dabei stellt sich die spannende Frage: Wie stopft man das Loch auf c4? Der dazu benötigte Vorplan (gemischtfarbiger doppelter e.p.-Entschlag auf der d-Linie), der den Effekt einer Verbahnung des thematischen sT mit anschließender Aufhebung derselben bewirkt, ist nicht so leicht zu sehen. Im allerletzten Retrozug überrascht uns der Wiener Meister mit anticircensischen Leckerbissen bei der Auswahl zum Aufbau der Anticircceatterie: Einmal muss Weiß so ziehen, dass er nicht hinterher ein thematisches Repulsfeld zwangsweise blockt, das andere Mal muss er eine anticircensische Schlagumwandlung mit Repuls und Verstellung der Matlinie der sD vermeiden: typisch Wenda!*

Solver Wolfgang Dittmann (D-Berlin) comments:

*Das Großartige an dieser Aufgabe ist nicht der 9-zügige Hauptplan, der eine gut bekannte (und eher zu lange) Treppenwanderung des wK hin zu seinem Mattfeld zeigt, sondern der äußerst raffinierte 2- bzw. 3-zügige Vorplan, in welchem Schwarz nach einem weißen e.p.-Entschlag zur Rücknahme eines e.p.-Schlages gezwungen wird; dadurch wird vorübergehend sogar der sTd8 ausgesperrt, den Weiß doch für die K-Wanderung benötigt. Ein glänzende Überraschung, in logischer Form präsentiert. Die elegante Zugauswahl im letzten Retrozug von Weiß ist eine hübsche Zugabe.*

**1188. Dmitrij Baibikov**

R 1.- Pg3-g2 (not 1.Pf2xQ.Be3?) 2.Pf2xBe3 (not 2.Pf2xQe3?) Pf4xBg3 (not 2.- Pf4xRg3?) 3.Bh2-g3 and further 3.- Pf5-f4 4.Bg1-h2+ Bf4-e3 (retroscreen) 5.Bh2-g1 Bc7-f4 6.Bf4-h2 Be5-c7 7.Pg3xQh4 Qd8-h4 8.Be3-f4 Ph4-h3 9.Ph3xBg4 Bf3-g4 10.Bf4-e3 Bc6-f3 (retroscreen) 11.Bg5-f4 Qc7-d8 (retroscreen) 12.Bf4-g5 Bf6-e5 13.Bd6-f4 (retroscreen) Be7-f6 14.Ph2-h3! (tempo) Bf8-e7 15.Be5-d6 Pe7-e6+ 16.Bf6-e5 Qd8-c7 17.Bg5-f6 Bf3-c6 18.Kd5-c5 etc.

Retroscreens by four uncaptured pieces. The order of uncaptures is opposite to the order of moves on thematic squares c6, c7, d6, e7. Pieces go away from these squares before Kd5-c5 in order of uncaptures.

**1189. Dragan Lj. Petrović**

R 1.Rf4xSe4 [Sb1]+

In this problem we have the co-operation between bK and wS. The core of the problem is to enable the arrival of the Sg1 to b1 due to the necessary

uncaptures of the wS on c4 and later on e4. The unique square on the path h2 f1 d2 b1, where the wS could be uncaptured, is h2. But how to do that? Here we have a circe tool – neighbours switch places, i.e. the key is Kg1xSh2 [Sg1]. However, in the position Sh3, Kh2 we need a black tempo. The straightforward try 5.-Sc7xPa6 [Pa7] 6.Kg1 Se6 7.Kh2 Sg5 8.Kg1 shows that Black must win a tempo. Here we have the classical tool – the triangle a1, a2, b1. Therefore:

5.Kd1-e1 Sc7xPa6 [Pa7] 8.Ka1-b1 9.Ka2-a1! 10.Kb1-a2 15.Kg1-f1 Sg5 16.Kh2-g1 Sh3-g5 17.Pa7-a6 Sg1-h3 18.Kg1xSh2 [Sg1]!! (the bK as a switchman switched the wS to the another track) Sf1-h2 19.Kh2-g1 Sd2-f1+ 20.Kg1-h2 Sb1-d2 21.Sd2xSc4 [Sb1] Sg5-e4 (the wSS switched the roles) 22.Se4-d2+ (The bS came closer to the g file. We have the opposition between bK and wS again. Obviously we have to repeat the previous manoeuvres.) 25.Kd1-e1 Sc7xPa6 [Pa7] 28.Ka1-b1 29.Ka2-a1! 30.Kb1-a2 35.Kg1-f1 Sg5 36.Kh2-g1 Sh3-g5 37.Pa7-a6 Sg1-h3 38.Kg1xSh2 [Sg1]!! Sf1-h2 39.Kh2-g1 Sd2-f1+ 40.Kg1-h2 Sb1-d2 41.Sg5xSe4 [Sb1] Sd2-e4 42.Se4xPg5 [Pg2]+ etc.

[king wins tempo + return of the king + neighbours switch places]x 2 + wSS switch roles. (A)

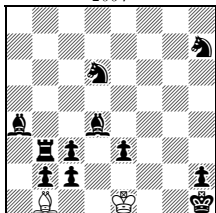
**1190. Günther Weeth**

R 1.Kf2xSg2 [Ke1] Rf7-f6+ 2.Ke1-f2 Kb8-a7+ 3.Ke1xBf2 [Ke1] Rf8-f7+ 4.Ke1xRf1 [Ke1] Bh8-d4+ 5.Ke1xPd2 [Ke1] Rd8-d3+ 6.Ke1xQd1 [Ke1] (only the queen is left available for the required block of square d1) & v: 1.a7+ Kxa7 [Ke8]#.

Task: All-uncapture, only wK moves in the retroplay. (Rg4 prevents a number of cooks.). (A)

The author submits a problem for comparison (1090a):

**1090a. Klaus Wenda**  
1.cm Problem Paradise  
2004



-10 & #1 2+11  
Defensive retractor type  
Proca, without forward  
defense; Anticirc

Solution: R 1.Ke2xQd2 [Ke1] Qc1-d2+ 2.Kf2-e2 Sf7-d6+ 3.Ke1-f2 Sd8-f7+ 4.Ke1xPd2 [Ke1] d3-d2+ 5.Ke1xBd2 [Ke1] Sf8-h7+ 6.Ke1xRd1 [Ke1] Bh8-d4+ 7.Kf1xSe2 [Ke1] Bel-d2+ 8.Kg2-f1 Be8-a4+ 9.Kg1-g2 Rb8-b2++ 10.Ba2-b1 & v: 1.Bd5#.

(not 7.Kf1xPf2 [Ke1] ... 1.Bd5+ f1=X!; not 7.Kf1-e1? ... 9.Kg1-g2 h3-h2+!).

An artistically and conceptually plan to block both kings' rebirth squares in a highly original, strategically elaborated presentation. (HG)

**1191. Itamar Faybish**

1.d4 e5 2.dxe5 d5 3.exd6 e.p. Qg5 4.dxc7 Qxc1 5.cxb8=B Qg5 6.Bf4 Qd8 7.Bc1.

Switchback of bQ; Pronkin (wB). (A)

**1192. Itamar Faybish**

1.d4 c5 2.Bf4 c4 3.Bc7 d6 4.Qd2 Be6 5.Qb4 c3 6.Sd2 Bc4 7.0-0 e6 8.Re1 cxd2+ 9.Kd1 dxe1=S 10.Sh3 Sf3 11.exf3 Be7 12.Bd3 Bh4 13.Bg6 hxg6 14.Re1 Rh5 15.Re2 Rd5 16.Ke1 Qg5 17.Kf1 Ke7 18.Kg1 Kf6 19.Re1 Se7 20.Rf1.

Wrong castling. (A)

**Commentators:**

A = Author(s), AG = Antonio Garofalo, EH = Eric Huber, FR = Frank Richter, GF = Geoff Foster, GR = Gilles Regniers, GT = Gábor Tar, HF = Harry Fougiaxis, HG = Hans Gruber, HR = Hauke Reddmann, JdEh = Joost de Heer, JL = Juraj Lörinc, MC = Mihail Croitor, MM = Miodrag Mladenović, MV = Milan Velimirović, PE = Paz Einat, SD = Steven Dowd, SH = Siegfried Hornecker, VB = Vladimir Bartosh, VS = Vilimantas Satkus.



**Mat Plus Review Spring–Summer 2009**

A 96-page double issue starts with tow reactions to articles from the Winter 2008 issue. Hans Peter Rehm's *Further Examples of Räumungsoffer* is a continuation of Yuri Gordians's discussion on a popular theme, while Sir Jeremy Morse clarifies some facts from Georgy Popov's article *Promotion Records*. New contribution from tireless Dragan Stojnić is *The Renaissance of The Đurašević Theme in Orthodox Twinless Problems*. Mark Ridley prepared an extensive overview of *Fairy Kings* and we are proud to announce a tourney to celebrate Mark's 50<sup>th</sup> birthday with a theme presented in the article. Borislav Gadanski's *Active Sacrifice of White Piece and Tempo Move in Orthodox Helpmate Threemover* is connected with another theme tourney, 2nd Round of Liga problemista 2009. Then, there are awards in two informal tourneys 2007: *Moremovers* by Hans Peter Rehm and *Fairies* by Petko A. Petkov. And that's not all! Those who are still interested in twomovers will welcome *Ideal Ruchlis – A Comprehensive Overview* prepared by Milan Velimirović with a precious assistance from Udo Degener. The closing column *MatPlus.Net: Best Bytes* this time presents few editor's favorite discussions from our Web site Forum.



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