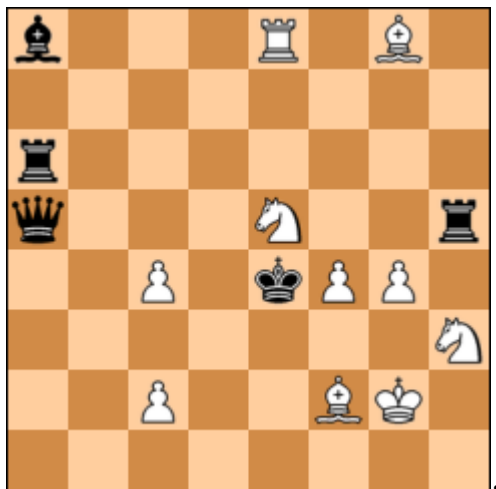


1. Michael Lipton, Die Schwalbe August 2021

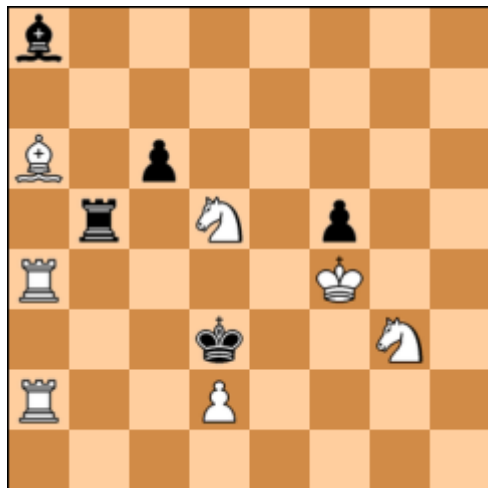


- 1.Sf7+? Re5 2.Sfg5; 1...Re6 2.Sd6. 1...Qe5!  
1.Sd7+? Qe5 2.Sc5; 1...Re6 2.Sf6. 1...Re5!  
1.Sd3+? Re5 2.Shg5; (1...Qe5 2.Sdc5). 1...Re6!  
1.Sf3+? Qe5 2.Sd2; (1...Re5 2.Sfg5). (1...Re6!)  
**1.Sc6+!** Re5 2.Bh7; 1...Qe5 2.Bd5.

Four tries and the key by WSe5 vacate for BQ and BR defences (white-for-black Umnov theme). This leads to three different mates 1...Re5 and 1...Qe5, spread across four phases (split Zagoruyko). Five of these six mates exploit self-pins. So do two further mates, changed between tries, for 1...Re6. There is a changed mutual anti-Bristol between 1.Sd3? and the play after the key, which is a vornehm-Nowotny.

(Note: this was **NOT** an entry for WCCT 2019-21)

2. Michael Lipton, The Problemist, July 2019. #2.



1.Kf3? (2.Sf4). 1...cxd5 2.Bxb5. 1...c5! (2.Bxb5 c4).

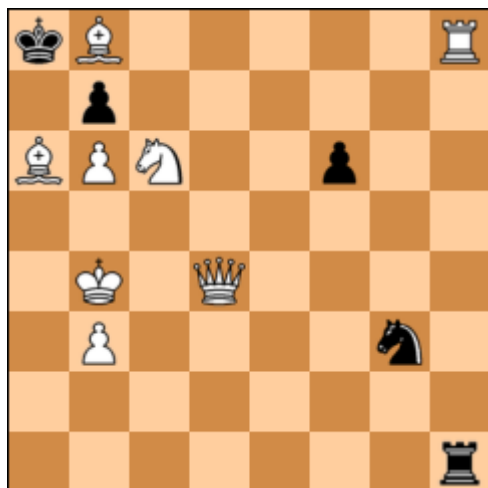
1.Kg5? (2.Sf4). 1...f4!

1.Kxf5? (-). 1...c5 2.Sf4. 1...Bb7!

1.Ke5! ([Bb7] 2.Re5). 1...c5 2.Sf4.

Three tries and key by WK unblocks for WSd5. Two tries fail because *black* can pin the threat WS. In spite of this, a third try and the key *themselves* pin that WS (**double Caprice**) - with **threat corrections** - once to a waiting move and once to a new threat - followed by black unpin. 1.Kf3? (2.Sf4) c5! and 1.Kxf5? c5? 2.Sf4, 1.Ke5! c5 2.Sf4, are Dombrovskis.

3. Michael Lipton, British Chess Magazine, December 2020. #2



[1.Sa5? (2.Bxb7). 1...bxa6 2.b7. 1...Rh7!]

[1.Qd7? (2.Q,Bxb7). 1... Rh4+!]

**1.Qa1!** ([1...f5] 2.Bf1). 1...Se2 2.Bh2.

1...Rd1 2.Bd6. 1...Re1 2.Be5.

1...Rh2 2.Be2. 1...Rh5 2.Bb5.

1...Rh4+ 2.Bc4,

bxc6 2.b7 1...bxa6! 2.Qxa6 (2.b7?).

Key prepares six-line sweep of three pairs of lines: a6-f1, b8-h2; h1-a1, h1-h8; and a1-a8, h8-a8. All six lines are involved in the black-for-white bivalve 1...Se2 2.Bh2 (2.Bf1?). **Antiforms:**

1...Rd1, 1...Re1 are anticritical defences across f1, but pericritical errors around d6 and e5.

1...Rh2, 1...Rh5 are anti-pericritical defences (around f1), but pericritical errors (around e2, b5).

General error 1..bxc6 is antiform of correction error 1...bxa6!

Incidental: 1...Rh4 cross-check allowed by key;

4. Michael Lipton, The Problemist Supplement, September 2019. #2



Set Kb4 2.Qc3. d4 2.Qxd4.

**1.Qc3+?** Kxd6 2.Qc6 (**2.Be5??**); 1...Kb6! **2.Bd4??**

**1.Bd4+?** Kb4! **2.Qc3??**

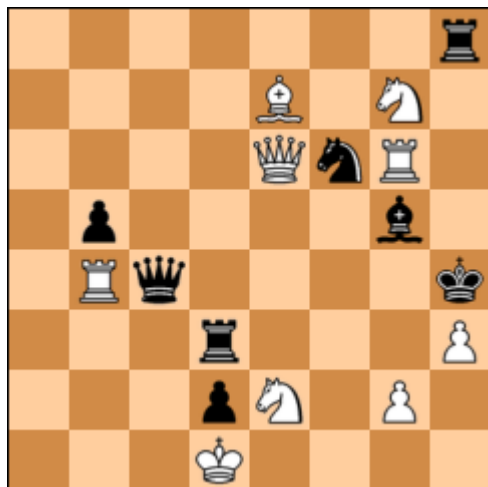
1.Qh4? (-) (d4 2.Qxd4); 1...Kxd6 2.Qe7; 1...Kb6!)

(1.Sb7+? Kb4 2.Qb2; Kxb5!)

**1.Qd4+!** Kxd6 2.Qb6 (**2.Be5??**)

Four white anti-Bristols in a miniature. Mutual WB-WQ anti-Bristol on d4, plus two WQ-for-WB anti-Bristols after 1.Qc3? - one avoiding a dual, the other refuting the try. Between this try and the anti-Bristol key, 1...Kxd6 is changed; it is changed again after 1.Qh4? Also 1...Kb4 is changed between set and 1.Sb7?

5. Michael Lipton, Die Schwalbe, June 2020. #2.



Set 1...Se4 2.Qg4; 1...Be3 2.g3; 1...Rhx3 2.Qxh3.

[1.Qf5? Rh5! 2.Sf5??]

1.Qe5! (2.Qxg5). 1... Bf4 2.Rg4. 1...Se4 2.Qf4. 1...Bh6 2.Qh5.

1...Sh7 2.Rh6. 1...Be3(,Rd5,Rg3) 2.Qg3. (1...Rh5 2.Sf5) Five interferences, two with changed mates on the same squares, and four with post-key half-pin.

The four post-key half-pin variations alone were shown over 100 years ago A. Bottacchi, 1<sup>st</sup> prize, Densmore Memorial Tny. 1918: 3q3r/4B3/5nR1/p3QBb1/r7k/ 4p1NP/8/3n2KR. 1.Bd7!). No. 5 adds two changed interferences, and a fifth post-key interference, without extra force.

6. Michael Lipton, StrateGems, October 2021. #2.



1.Kc1? 1... Bh6+ ~2.Re3. 1...Ba3+~2.Rxa3. 1...Rh1+!  
 1.Kd2? 1,,Bb4+ ~2.Rc3. 1...Bh6+ ~2.Re3; 1...Rd7! (~2.Re3??)  
 1.Kb3? Rb7+!  
 1.Kb2! (2.Ra3,2.Rb3,2.Rc3,2.Rd3).  
 1...Ba3+ ~2.Rxa3; Rb7+ 2.Rb3; 1...Bg7+ 2.Rc3; 1...Rd7,Rh1 2.Re3.  
 1...gxf3 2.Rd5. 1...Kf5 2.Rd6.

Four forced threats from the B+R battery. This Fleck-Burkhardt is “non-partial”, i.e. every black move forces one threat, allows all - or defeats all: two total defences, a flight and a self-block, allow two extra mates from the B+R battery. The key walks into three checks (as does 1.Kc1?), two giving cross-checks (as with 1.Kd2?, which fails to a pin). Three WK tries fail to moves that separate the threats after the key.

H. Axt, Main-Post 14.7.1962: 2N2N2/q7/1B6/p2k4/1P2R3/8/1b4K1/ 4R2B, is not a Fleck-Burkhardt, because 2.Rh4# is not forced; is not non-partial, due to 1...Qf7; lacks the self-block; has an unprovided check 1...Qg7+; and has an extra WR and BB.

