## Bojan Bašić


ser-h\#8 (7 + 4)
1 black invisible
b) l?? -> ??
a) 1.Rb1-a1 2.Ra1-a8
3.Ra8-h8
4.Rh8-h5
5.Rh5-e5
6.Re5-e7 7.Re7-g7
8.Rg7-g1 Qc3-h3 \#

Explanation: obviously, the black invisible is the king. It can stand on: a1, a2, a7, a8, c8, d8, e6, e8, f5, f7, g1, g2, g4, g5, g6, g7, g8, h1, h5, h6, h7 and h8 (and, theoretically, on some other squares where it would be in check, but the first move by the rook proves that this is not the case). The journey by the rook proves that the king is on h 1 (since all the other possible squares are visited or crossed by the rook), and thus Qc3-h3 is checkmate.
b) By twinning, the king is moved from h1 (where it was proved to be in the previous solution) to some other (unknown) field. Thus, we know that the king is not on h1 anymore. The rook now takes the journey in the reverse direction, to again eliminate all the possible black king's squares but one:
1.Rb1-g1 2.Rg1-g7
3.Rg7-e7
4.Re7-e5
5.Re5-h5
6.Rh5-h8 7.Rh8-a8
8.Ra8a2 Qc3-c1 \#

All the possible candidates from the list given above are eliminated, but a1 and h1. Since the king is not on h1, it must be on a1, and thus Qc3-c1 is checkmate.

The first problem with invisible pieces where the twin is formed by moving an invisible!

## Bojan Bašić

1st Comm., 9th FIDE World Cup in Composing 2021, 17. 8. 2021.

h\#4 (3 + 3)
Back-home
b) $\mathrm{d} 3 \rightarrow \mathrm{e} 3$
a) $1 . g 2-\mathrm{g} 1=\mathrm{Se} \mathrm{e}-\mathrm{e} 8=\mathrm{B}$
2.Sg1-f3 h7-h8=Q
3.Sf3-e5 + Qh8*e5
4.b2-b1=R Qe5-c3 \#
b) $1 . b 2-b 1=\mathrm{Be} 7-e 8=\mathrm{Q}$
2.g2-g1=Q Qe8-c6
3.Qg1-g2 h7-h8=B
4.Kb4-a5 Bh8c3 \#

## Comments:

- Mixed AUW in the twin a ), $\mathrm{B} / \mathrm{Q}$ promotions in Black/White echoed form in the twin b)
- Black AUW by the b - and g -pawns and reciprocal change of promotions by white e - and h -pawns
- Promotions by the b-pawn (in both twins) are purely tempo moves!
- The move 2. ... Qe8-c6 in the twin b) might need an additional explanation: why not 2. ... Qe8-e7 (which is a back-home move)? The point is that 2. ... Qe8-e7 would be a check, but then Black would not be obliged to play his back-home move Qg1-g2 (since this move does not defend from check), and thus bQg2 would be "unfrozen" and could (virtually) capture the wK! In other words, 2. ... Qe8-e7 is illegal since it is a self-check. (And this also explains the motive for $2 . \mathrm{g} 2-\mathrm{g} 1=\mathrm{Q}$ instead of $2 . \mathrm{g} 2-\mathrm{g} 1=R$.)
- The twin a) answers a challenge by Nicolas Dupont (the Back-home inventor): to construct a Back-home 4 pawns problem showing a mixed AUW. The twin b ) is an added bonus.

No. 3

Bojan Bašić
4th HM, Fairy Section Tzuica 2021, 22. 10. 2021. (version MatPlus Forum, December 2021)

hs=2.5 $(7+7)$
Antikings
locust h8, moarider-lion b6
3 solutions

Solutions:
1...Sd5-f6 2.Lh8*f6-e5 + Re4-e2 3.Le5*e2-e1 Bg3-f4 =
1...Re4-e8 2.Lh8*e8-d8 + Bg3-b8 3.Ld8*b8-a8 Sd5-f4 =
1...Bg3-e5 2.Lh8*e5-d4 + Sd5*b4 3.Ld4*b4-a4 Re4-f4 =

Comments:

- Cyclic Zilahi, where each of the three thematic black pieces (which are the only black officers on the board) is once captured in the first White's move, once in the second one, and once delivers stalemate.
- The final moves are Pelle moves on the same square and along the same pinning line.

No. 4
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Bojan Bašić
1st Comm., TT11 Quartz, November 2019

h\#2.5 (0 + 0 + 6)
Strict Circe
Glasgow Chess
b) $\mathrm{b} 5 \rightarrow \mathrm{a} 4$
c) $\mathrm{a} 7 \rightarrow \mathrm{c} 4$
d) $\mathrm{ab} \rightarrow \mathrm{f} 4$
a) $1 . . . \mathrm{nPb} 6-\mathrm{b} 7=\mathrm{nR}$ 2.nPa6*b5[+nPb2] nRb7*b5[+nPb7] + 3.nPb7-b6 nRb5*b2[+nPb7] \#
b) 1...nPa4-a5 2.nPa7*b6[+nPb2] nPa6-a7=nS 3.nSa7-c6 nPa5*b6[+nPb7] \#
c) 1...nPa6-a7=nB 2.nPb5*c4[+nPc2] nPc4-c5 3.nPc2*b1[+nPb2] nPc5*b6[+nPb7] \#
d) 1...nKa8-b7 2.nPf4-f3 nKb7-a8 3.nPf3-f2=nQ nQf2*b6[+nPb7] \#

White AUW. In each solution White gives mate by Pb 7 , which is highly paradoxical since, under the Glasgow Chess rules, b7 is a promotion square for White.

