

Chapter 2 White Mates

2.1 Part One deals with the two-move records for the cumulation of moves or other features, both overall and for particular pieces, regardless of any strategic content. Chapters 2-5 cover actual play, Chapters 6-7 virtual play. Strategic records are dealt with in Part Two.

2.2 A new interest in chess problem tasks and records was awoken just over a hundred years ago by the efforts of two-move composers to show the maximum number of mates by individual White pieces and the maximum number of variations by individual Black pieces. These tasks have been extensively treated by Alain White in *Les Tours de Force sur L'Échiquier* (1906), C. S. Kipping in *Chess Problem Science* (1938), Nenad Petrović in articles in *Problem* (1966-7) and John Ling in *The Power of the Pieces* (1987). Kipping and Ling show different aspects (i.e. different positions of the relevant piece in relation to the BK), Ling concentrating on settings with the greatest economy of force. Petrović developed the 'blend' or combination tasks for more than one piece.

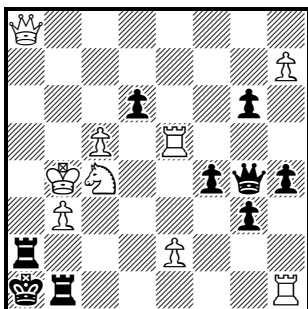
2.3 Although there are many well-made problems of this type, the task element, which is easily spotted by the experienced solver, usually creates some sense of strain. This, and the absence of emphasis on strategy, explain why so few of these problems figure in the anthologies.

OVERALL RECORDS

2.4 The record for the total number of different White mates (and hence of variations also) in the two-mover is 24, shown in **1** with multiple threats but only a few minor duals. The record was previously held by **2**, which shows 23 mates in a block position with remarkable variety and again minor duals. The dual-free record is 21 mates, first achieved in the 19th century: **3** shows the task with a threat and all pin-mates, and **4** with no threat and all capture mates. Another example with an inferior key will be found at **34**.

1) N. Petrović

The Problemist, 1946

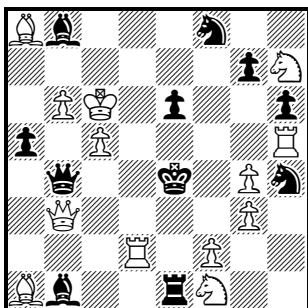


#2

1.Ph8=Q	(>2.eR~)	1...Pxe5	2.Qxe5
1...Qc8	2.Re8	1...Ra3	2.Qxa3
1...Qd7	2.Re7	1...Ra4+	2.Qxa4
1...Qe6	2.Rxe6	1...Ra5	2.Qxa5
1...Qf5	2.Rxf5	1...Ra6	2.Qxa6
1...Qg5	2.Rxg5	1...Ra7	2.Qxa7
1...Qh5	2.Rxh5	1...Rxa8	2.Qxa8
1...Qf3	2.Re3	1...Rc1	2.Rxc1
1...Qxe2	2.Rxe2	1...Rd1	2.Rxd1
1...Pf3	2.Re4	1...Re1	2.Rxe1
1...Pxc5+	2.Rxc5	1...Rf1	2.Rxf1
1...Pd5	2.Rxd5	1...Rg1	2.Rxg1
		1...Rxh1	2.Qxh1

2) J. C. J. Wainwright

American Chess Bulletin, 1911

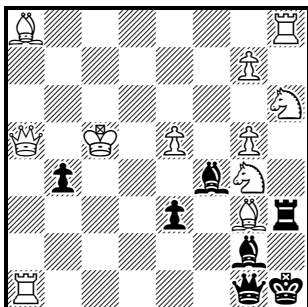


#2

1.Rf5	block	1...Qxd2	2.Sxd2
1...Bxg3	2.Sxg3	1...Qa4+	2.Qxa4
1...Bf4	2.Rxf4	1...Pa4	2.Qxb4
1...Be5	2.Rxe5	1...Bc2	2.Qxc2
1...Bd6	2.Kxd6	1...Bd3	2.Qxd3
1...Bc7	2.Kxc7	1...Re2	2.Rxe2
1...fS any	2.K(x)d7	1...Re3	2.Qxe3
1...Qb5+,Qc3	2.K(x)b5	1...eP any	2.Qd5
1...Qxb6+	2.Kxb6	1...gP any	2.Sf6
1...Qxc5+	2.Kxc5	1...Ph5	2.Sg5
1...Qc4	2.Qxc4	1...Sf3	2.Qxf3
1...Qd4,Qxb3	2.R(x)d4	1...Sxf5	2.Pf3

3) J. C. van Gool

Journal de Genève, 1977

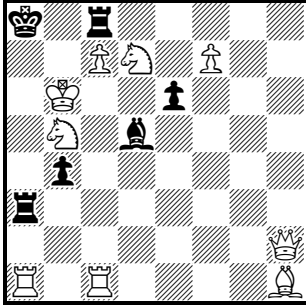


#2

1.Sf5	(>2.Rxh3)		
1...Qxa1	2.Qxa1		
1...Q else	2.RxQ		
1...Rxh8	2.Pxh8=Q		
1...R else	2.RxR		
1...Bxa8	2.Qxa8		
1...gB else	2.BxB		
1...Bxg3	2.Sxg3		
1...Pe2+	2.Sf2		

4) C. J. Morse

Problemist Supplement, 2006



- | | |
|----------------|---------|
| 1.Qh6 | block |
| 1...aR any,Pb3 | 2.RxR |
| 1...Bxh1 | 2.Qxh1 |
| 1...B else,Pe5 | 2.BxB |
| 1...Rf8,Rh8 | 2.QxR |
| 1...Rxc7 | 2.Sxc7 |
| 1...cR else | 2.PxR=Q |

#2

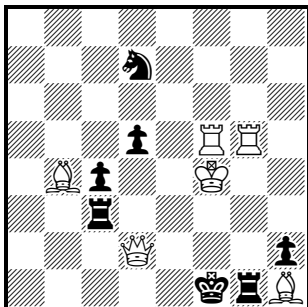
SINGLE WHITE PIECES

2.5 A White piece can give mate directly by checking the BK, or indirectly by opening a battery on the BK. The theoretical maxima of WK6, WQ12, WR14, WB13, WS8 and WP4 were all achieved by 1885 and have been done many times since. Composers have worked out all their possible aspects, and have shown most of them. By comparison, the records for promoting WP and for direct mates by WR, WB, WS and WP are relatively uncommon.

WK6

2.6 This is a very common task on which many a novice composer has cut his teeth. Indeed we have already seen an example of it in **2**. The mates are necessarily indirect. The WK can stand three to six squares orthogonally and two to six squares diagonally distant from the BK, and all nine aspects have been shown, the more distant being less common. The pioneering **5** has two unprovided Black checks before the key, but is otherwise well made with WQ sacrifice, nine mates and no duals. **6** (with a second threat that is never separately forced) is the only example with as few as seven men.

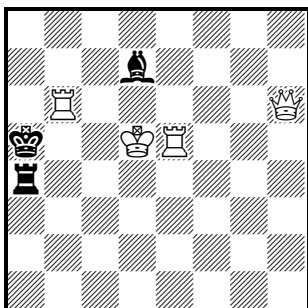
5) C. L. Fitch

1st Prize, *Detroit Free Press*, 1879

#2

1.Qe3	block
1...S any	2.K(x)e5
1...Pd4	2.Ke4
1...Rxe3	2.Kxe3
1...Rxc3	2.Kxc3
1...Rxc5	2.Kxc5
1...Rg4+	2.Kxc4
1...Rg3,Rxh1	2.K(x)g3
1...Rg2	2.Bxc2
1...Rc1	2.Qf3
1...cR else	2.Qe1

6) J. F. Ling

The Problemist, 1953

#2

1.Qc6	(>2.Kd6,Rb5)
1...Bxc6+	2.Kxc6
1...Be6+	2.Kxe6
1...R ~ on rank	2.Kd6
1...Re4	2.Kxe4
1...Rd4+	2.Kxd4
1...Rc4	2.Kxc4
1...Rb4	2.Ra6

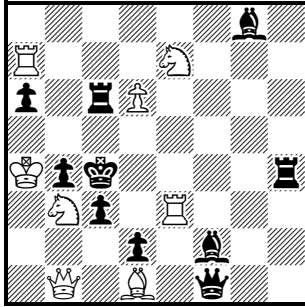
WQ12

2.7 This task was exhaustively studied around the turn of the century and figures largely in *Les Tours de Force sur L'Échiquier*. The mates are necessarily direct. The task is called the Queen's Cross because after the key move WQ and BK must be at opposite corners of a four-squares-by-two rectangle and this rectangle must lie wholly within the cross formed by b4-5, c4-5, d2-7, e2-7, f4-5 and g4-5. Since lateral reflections are identical, this gives ten different squares for the WQ, and two of these (d4-5 = e4-5) allow two different placings for the BK. Hence there are twelve possible aspects of which two (d2 = e2 and d7 = e7) have not been done with orthodox force. The pioneering **7** exhibits the task clearly. **8**, by the composer most associated with the task, combines the record for economy – only thirteen men – with a threat. **9*** is the best setting: the two Black checks are provided for before the sacrificial key, which changes the WQ's focus on

them and leads to eighteen mates, one of them changed, with original elements in both mainplay and byplay. Minor duals are hard to avoid, but **10**, with another sacrificial key, is a dual-free setting derived from two of Wainwright's.

7) Bertrand Frères

La Stratégie, 1874

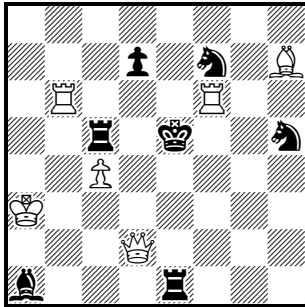


#2

1.Qf5	block	1...Rb6,Rc5,Rxd6	2.Q(x)c5
		1...Pa5	2.Qb5
1...Rg4	2.Qxg4	1...Pc2	2.Qxc2
1...Rf4	2.Qxf4	1...fB any	2.Qxf1
1...Re4	2.Qxe4	1...Qxd1,Qd3,Qe1	2.Q(x)d3
1...Bf7	2.Qxf7	1...Rd4	2.Sa5
1...Be6	2.Qxe6	1...Rc7	2.Rxc7
1...Bd5	2.Qxd5	1...Qe2	2.Bxe2
1...Rc8	2.Qxc8		

8) J. C. J. Wainwright

La Stratégie, 1907

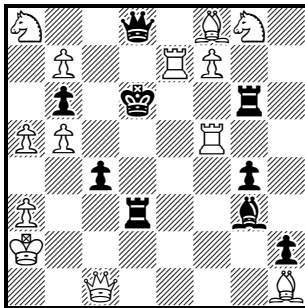


#2

1.bRd6	(>2.Qxe1)
1...B any	2.QxB
1...Rd5,Rxc4	2.Q(x)d5
1...Ra5+	2.Qxa5
1...Sxd6	2.Qxd6
1...Sg5	2.Qxg5
1...Sxf6	2.Qh2
1...Sf4,Sg3	2.Q(x)f4
1...Re2	2.Qxe2
1...Re3+	2.Qxe3
1...Re4	2.Rf5

9*) J. C. J. Wainwright

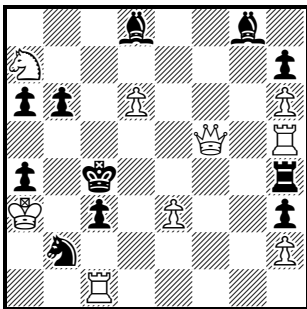
La Stratégie, 1907



#2

1...Rd1	2.Qxd1	1...Bf4	2.Qxf4
		1...Rxa3+	2.Qxa3
1.Qe3	block	1...Rd2+	2.Qxd2
		1...Rd4	2.Qxd4
1...Qxf8,Qxa8,Qb8	2.Qxb6	1...Rd1	2.Qxg3
1...Pxa5	2.Qc5	1...Rd5,Rxe3	2.R(x)d5
1...Qxe7	2.Qxe7	1...Qe8	2.Pxe8=S
1...Rh6	2.Qxh6	1...Qd7	2.Re6
1...Pc3	2.Qxd3	1...Qc7	2.Rxc7
1...Re6	2.Qxe6	1...Qc8	2.Pxc8=S
1...Be5	2.Qxe5	1...Rf6	2.Rxf6

10) C. J. Morse (after J. C. J. Wainwright)

London Evening News, 1960

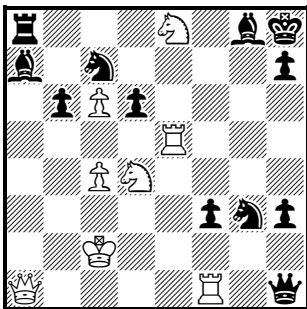
#2

WR14

2.8 This and the following task are both difficult to disguise, since at least one of the two pieces forming the White battery is normally out of play before the key. Mates are necessarily indirect, except for double checks. The WR can stand one to six squares diagonally distant from the BK, and all six aspects have been shown. The pioneering **11** is heavy, but has good tries by the WS. **12** shows the only matrix for the minimum force of ten men and is dual-free, but otherwise has little merit.

11) G Chocholouš

5th American Chess Congress, 1880

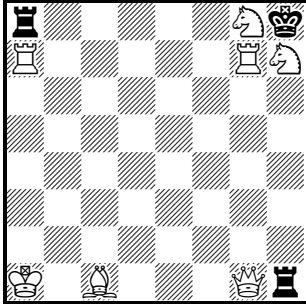


#2

1.Rd1	block	1...Rg4	2.Qxg4
1...Sxd1	2.Qf1	1...Pc2	2.Qxc2
1...Bg5,Bf6,Be7	2.Qc8	1...Pa5	2.Qb5
1...Bd5	2.Qxd5	1...Pb5	2.Qc5
1...Be6	2.Qxe6	1...Sd3	2.Qxd3
1...Re4	2.Qxe4	1...Bf7	2.Qxf7
1...Rf4	2.Qxf4	1...Rd4,Rxh5	2.R(x)d4
		1...Bc7	2.Rxh4

1.Sb3	(>2.eR~)	1...Qxf1	2.Re1
1...Bb8	2.Ra5	1...Sh5	2.Rxh5
1...Sb5	2.Rxb5	1...gB any	2.Rg5
1...Pb5	2.Rc5	1...Sf5	2.Rxf5
1...Sd5,Pd5	2.Rxd5	1...Ph6	2.Rxe6
1...Se4	2.Rxe4	1...Sxe8	2.Rxe8
1...Qg1	2.Re3	1...Pxe5	2.Qxe5
1...Se2,Qg2+,Qh2+	2.R(x)e2		

12) C. F. Stubbs
1900



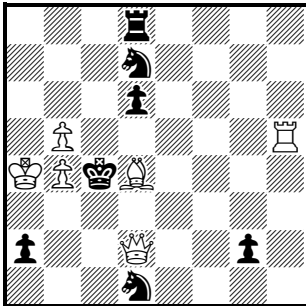
1.Bb2	(>2.gR~)	1...Rh2	2.Rg2
1...Rxa7+	2.Rxa7	1...Rc8	2.gRc7
1...Rxc7+	2.Rxc7	1...Rd8	2.gRd7
1...Rxd7	2.Rxd7	1...Re8	2.gRe7
1...Rxe8	2.Rxe8	1...Rf8	2.gRf7
1...Rf8	2.Rxf8	1...Rg8	2.gRg7
1...Rh5	2.Rg5	1...Rb8	2.gRb7
1...Rh6	2.Rg6	1...Rh4	2.Rg4
		1...Rh3	2.Rg3

#2

WB13

2.9 This is the most intractable of the six primary White-piece tasks. Unprovided checks can only be avoided by resort to a capture key, and no dual-free setting has been found. (WB12 is shown without duals in **171**.) Mates are necessarily indirect, except for double checks. The WB can stand one to four squares orthogonally distant from the BK, but the four-square distance has never been shown and the two-square with only one matrix. The very early **13** has both battery pieces in play, flight-giving key and one set check provided for, but there are five unprovided checks. The most economical setting, the equally early **14** with ten men, has two.

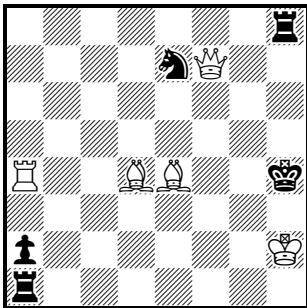
13) H. W. and E. Bettmann
St. John Globe, 1885



1.Rh4	(>2.B~)	1...Rg8	2.Bg7
1...Pa1=Q+	2.Bxa1	1...Rf8,Sf6	2.B(x)f6
1...Sb2+	2.Bxb2	1...Re8,Se5	2.B(x)e5
1...Sc3+	2.Bxc3	1...Sc5+	2.Bxc5
1...Se3	2.Bxe3	1...Sb6+	2.Bxb6
1...Sf2	2.Bxf2	1...Ra8+	2.Ba7
1...Pg1=Q	2.Bxg1	1...Kd5	2.Qxa2
1...Rh8	2.Bxh8	1...Pd5	2.Qe2

#2

14) G. E. Carpenter

Detroit Free Press, 1885

#2

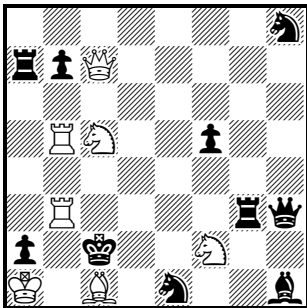
WS8

1.Be3	(>2.4B~)	1...Rc1	2.Bc2
1...Kg4+	2.Bh7	1...Rd1	2.Bd3
1...Rh1+	2.Bxh1	1...Rf1	2.Bf3
1...Sf5	2.Bxf5	1...Ra8	2.Bxa8
1...Sc6,Rc8	2.B(x)c6	1...Rb8	2.Bb7
1...Sg6,Rg8	2.B(x)g6	1...Rd8,Sd5	2.B(x)d5
1...Rb1	2.Bxb1	1...Rg1	2.Bg2

2.10 This is a relatively easy task, and can be combined with up to four BK flights as in **127**. It is called a WS wheel or WS tour. Mates are necessarily indirect, except for double checks. The WS can stand one to five squares orthogonally and diagonally distant from the BK, and all ten aspects have been shown, the more distant and those allowing double checks being less common. The pioneering **15**, by the celebrated Sam Loyd, has a Nowotny key (see 8.12) cutting two Black lines at their point of intersection. **16** is the better of only two examples with as few as eight men. **17*** is the finest setting, with the BQ unpinning the WS eight times: we shall return to it in 10.9-10.10. With a WP added on b2, the setting would be dual-free, as are **127**, **172** and **173**.

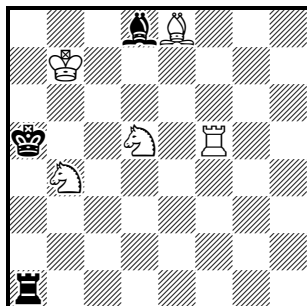
15) S. Loyd

3rd Prize, Paris Tourney, 1878



#2

1.Rf3	(>2.cS~)	
1...Qf1,Rxf3,Sd3	2.cS(x)d3	
1...Qh4,Qg4,Rg4,Bxf3	2.cSe4	
1...Qh6,Rg6	2.Se6	
1...Qh7,Rg7	2.Sd7	
1...Pb6	2.Sb7	
1...Ra6	2.Sxa6	
1...Ra4	2.Sxa4	
1...Ra3,Kxc1	2.Sb3	

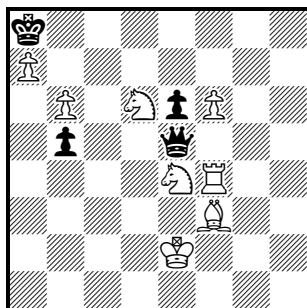
16) J. F. Ling (version by E. Ferrón)*The Problemist*, 1954

#2

1.Sd3	(>2.5S~)
1...Rb1+	2.5Sb4#
1...Bb6	2.Sxb6#
1...Bf6	2.Sxf6#
1...Bc7	2.Sxc7#
1...Be7	2.Sxe7#
1...Rc1	2.Sc3#
1...Re1	2.Se3#
1...Rf1	2.5Sf4#

17*) A. Bottacchi

1st Hon. Ment., 8th American Chess Congress, 1921



#2

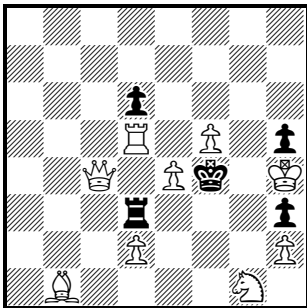
1.Rg4	(>2.Rg8)
1...Qb2+	2.Sd2
1...Qc3	2.Sxc3
1...Qc5	2.Sxc5
1...Qxd6	2.Sxd6
1...Qxf6	2.Sxf6
1...Qg5, Qh5	2.S(x)g5
1...Qg3	2.Sxg3
1...Qh2+	2.Sf2#
1...Qxe4+	2.Bxe4#

WP4

2.11 This is the easiest of these tasks. It is called an Albino. Mates may be all direct, all indirect or mixed. The WP can stand one to three squares below, one to six squares laterally and two squares diagonally distant from the BK, and of these ten aspects only three squares below has not been shown. The early **18** is simple and elegant apart from one dual. **19** is one of a handful of settings showing four direct mates, necessarily with a checking key. Again there are only two settings with the minimum of seven men, of which **20** is the more striking with its two self-blocks for byplay.

18) G. Hume

6th Hon.Ment., *Brighton Guardian*, 1882

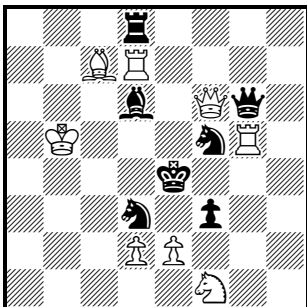


- | | |
|-------------|--------|
| 1.Qc1 | block |
| 1...Rc3 | 2.Pxc3 |
| 1...Ra3,Rb3 | 2.Pd3 |
| 1...Rxd5 | 2.Pd4 |
| 1...Re3 | 2.Pxe3 |
| 1...Rf3 | 2.Se2 |
| 1...Rg3 | 2.Pxg3 |
| 1...Rxd2 | 2.Qxd2 |
| 1...Kxe4 | 2.Qc4 |

#2

19) O. Wurzburg (after A. C. White)

Simple Two-Move Themes, 1924

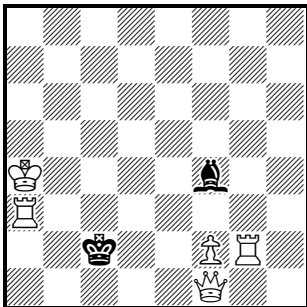


- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1.Sg3+ | |
| 1...Bxg3 | 2.Pxd3 |
| 1...Kf4 | 2.Pe3 |
| 1...Kd5 | 2.Pe4 |
| 1...Sxg3 | 2.Pxf3 |

#2

20) B. Giöbel

Stockholm Chess Club Jubilee Tourney, 1927



- | | |
|-------------|--------|
| 1.Rb3 | block |
| 1...Be3 | 2.Pxe3 |
| 1...Kd2 | 2.Pf3 |
| 1...Bg5,Bh6 | 2.Pf4 |
| 1...Bg3 | 2.Pxg3 |
| 1...Bd2 | 2.Qb1 |
| 1...Bc1 | 2.Qd3 |

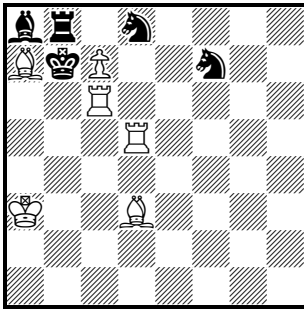
#2

Promoting WP

2.12 Here too the theoretical maximum has been achieved, with the WP promoting to Q and S on each of three squares, the first example being by Henry Bettmann in 1910. The remarkably economical **21** is his own later improvement. **22*** deserved its first prize despite being partially anticipated by Bettmann's two settings. The theme is not obvious, the Black check is provided for, the key changes the set mate after Kf8 and gives a third flight, the byplay includes a seventh promotion, and there are no duals.

21) H. W. Bettmann

Good Companions, 1923

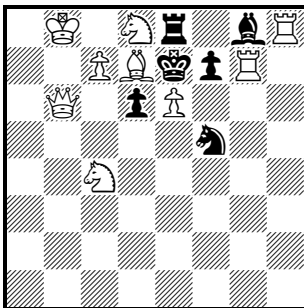


- 1.Rd7 (>2.Pxb8=S,Pc8=Q,Pxd8=S)
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1...Sxc6 | 2.Pxb8=Q |
| 1...Kxc6 | 2.Pxb8=S |
| 1...Se6 | 2.Pc8=Q |
| 1...Kxa7 | 2.Pc8=S |
| 1...Kc8 | 2.Pxd8=Q |
| 1...Rc8 | 2.Pxd8=S |

#2

22*) S. D. Leites

1st Prize, *Shakhmaty v SSSR*, 1946



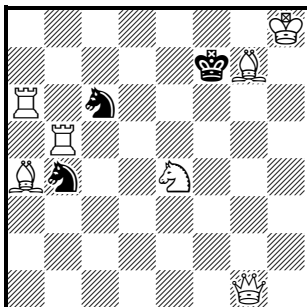
- 1...Kf8 2.Rxf7
- 1.Pxf7 block
- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1...Pd5 | 2.Pxe8=Q |
| 1...Kf6 | 2.Pxe8=S |
| 1...Bh7 | 2.Pf8=Q |
| 1...Kxd7 | 2.Pf8=S |
| 1...Kf8 | 2.Pxg8=Q |
| 1...Rf8 | 2.Pxg8=S |
| 1...Rxd8+ | 2.Pxd8=Q |
| 1...Bxf7 | 2.Rxf7 |
| 1...S any | 2.Qxd6 |

#2

Direct Mates by WR, WB and WS

2.13 The records for direct mates are WR6, WB6 and WS5. The first two are easily shown with concurrent mates, e.g. WR6 in **3** and WB6 in **35**. However, the composers who developed these

tasks at the beginning of the century chose to ignore concurrent mates. On that narrower basis the records are WR5 with a checking key in **23(N)**, and WB5 and WS5, shown in **24(N)** and **25** respectively with quiet keys and no duals.

23[N] W. H. Thompson*Chess Amateur*, 1922 (V)

1.Qa7+

1...Ke8 2.Rb8

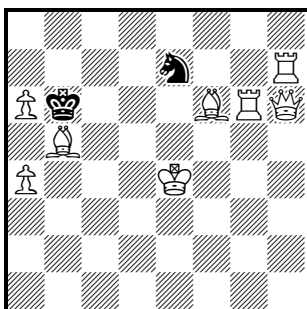
1...Sxa7 2.Rb7

1...Ke6 2.Re5

1...Se7 2.Rf5

1...Kg6 2.Rg5

#2

24[N] W. H. Thompson*Les Tours de Force*, 1906 (V)

1.Qf8 block

1...Ka5 2.Bc3

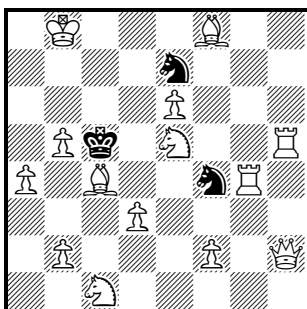
1...Ka7 2.Bd4

1...Kc7 2.Be5

1...Kc5 2.Bxe7

1...S any 2.Bd8

#2

25) H. W. Barry*Les Tours de Force*, 1906

1.Bb3 block

1...Kb4 2.Sc6

1...S any 2.Sd7

1...Kd6 2.Sf7

1...Kd4 2.Sf3

1...Kb6 2.Sc4

#2

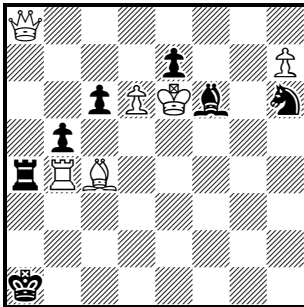
MORE THAN ONE WHITE PIECE

Like Pieces

2.14 We now come to the more modern tasks combining mates by two or more White pieces, sometimes called White blends. It is natural to start with combinations of like pieces. **26** shows 16 mates by two WQs, this being the only case in which the record (necessarily) involves a promotion key. **27** cleverly extended the record for two WRs to 19 mates. **28** did the same for two WBs, introducing a flight square to achieve 16 mates. With **29†** Petrović finally attained the theoretical maximum of 16 mates by two Ws, a task that had baffled composers for fifty years. It was shown by T. R. Dawson in 1911 with forty-one pieces, by Otto Fuss in 1934 with five promoted men, and by Petrović himself in 1948 with four promoted men. It is unlucky that such a brutal key is needed, a defect avoided in **30**, which builds on the matrix of **17*** but falls one short of the record with 15 mates.

26) C. J. Morse

British Chess Magazine, 1975

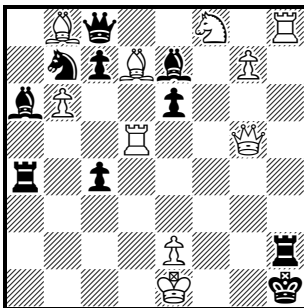


#2

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1.Ph8=Q | block |
| 1...R any | 2.QxR |
| 1...Pxc4 | 2.Qxa4 |
| 1...B any | 2.QxB |
| 1...Pxd6 | 2.Qxf6 |
| 1...Pc5 | 2.aQh1 |
| 1...S any | 2.hQh1 |

27) A. Dobrila

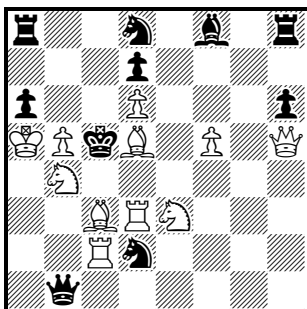
Problem, 1974



#2

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| 1.Bc6 | (>2.dR~) | 1...Pe5 | 2.Rxe5 |
| 1...Ra1+,Bc5 | 2.Rd1 | 1...Bb5 | 2.Rxb5 |
| 1...Bb4+ | 2.Rd2 | 1...Sd8 | 2.Rxd8 |
| 1...Qxf8 | 2.Rf5 | 1...Sd6 | 2.Rxd6 |
| 1...Bxg5 | 2.Rxg5 | 1...Sc5 | 2.Rxc5 |
| 1...Ra3 | 2.Rd3 | 1...Sa5 | 2.Rxa5 |
| 1...Qd7,Qe8 | 2.R(x)d7 | 1...hR ~,Pxb6 | 2.RxR |
| 1...Pc3 | 2.Rd4 | 1...Rxh8 | 2.Pxh8=Q |
| | | 1...Pxd5 | 2.Bxd5 |

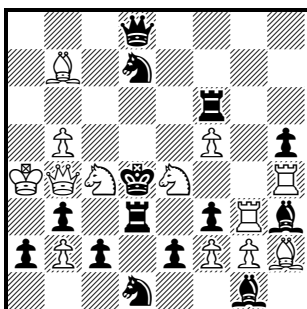
28) N. Petrović

The Problemist, 1963 (V)

#2

1.Pf6	(>2.dB~)	1...Rg8	2.Bxg8
1...Qa2+,Qa1+	2.B(x)a2	1...Se4	2.Bxe4
1...Sb7+	2.Bxb7	1...Sf3,Qd1,Qf1	2.B(x)f3
1...Sb3+	2.Bxb3	1...Qg1	2.Bg2
1...Sc4+	2.Bxc4	1...Qh1	2.Bxh1
1...Sc6+	2.Bxc6	1...Sf7	2.Bxf7
1...Pxb5+	2.Bxa8	1...Qxb4+	2.Bxb4
1...Se6	2.Bxe6	1...Kxd6	2.Be5
		1...Bxd6	2.Bd4

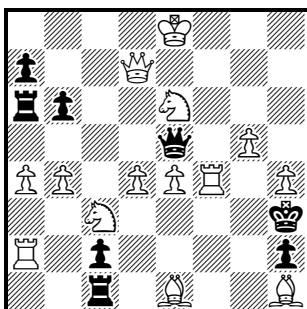
29†) N. Petrović

The Problemist, 1963

#2

1.gRxh3	(>2.either S~)	1...Pa1=Q+2.Sa3	
1...Qa8+,Qa5+,Ra6+2.S(x)a5	2.S(x)a5	1...Rc3	2.Sc5
1...Sb6+	2.Sxb6	1...Qc7	2.eSd6
1...Qe7	2.cSd6	1...Rc6	2.Sf6
1...Re3	2.Se5	1...Qg8	2.Sg5
1...Se3	2.Sxe3	1...Bxh2	2.Sg3
1...Pe1=Q	2.cSd2	1...Sxf2	2.Sxf2
1...Sxb2+	2.Sxb2	1...Pc1=Q	2.eSd2
		1...Sc3+	2.Sxc3

30) C. J. Morse

Problem, 1965

#2

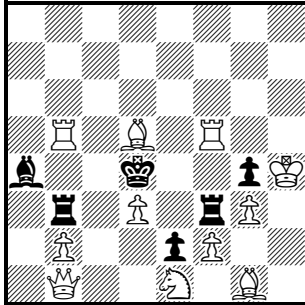
1.Ra3	(>2.cS~)	1...Ra1	2.Sa2
1...Rxa4	2.Sxa4	1...Qb8+	2.Sd8
1...Rxe1	2.Se2	1...Qc7	2.Sxc7
1...Qxe4	2.Sxe4	1...Qc5	2.Sxc5
1...Qb5	2.Sxb5	1...Qxd4	2.Sxd4
1...Qd5	2.Sxd5	1...Qxf4	2.Sxf4
1...Rd1	2.Sxd1	1...Qxg5	2.Sxg5
1...Rb1	2.Sxb1	1...Qh8+	2.Sf8
		1...Qxe6+	2.Qxe6

2.15 The three preceding records are unique examples and they cannot be beaten by using a promotion key to introduce a third WR, WB or WS. Eight mates from two WPs is an easier

task. **31** is only one of several well-constructed early examples of two diagonal Albinos without duals. **32** shows two lateral Albinos with a poor key. The record for the full complement of eight WPs is 14 mates, shown in a symmetrical setting without duals in **33**. Two other matching examples involve some promotion mates.

31) G. Hume

Pen and Pencil, 1889

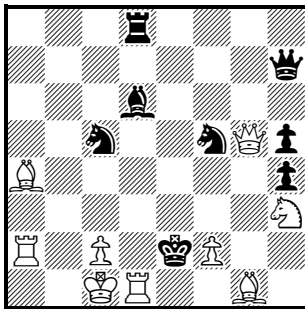


1.Qa1	block	1...Rxf5	2.Pf4
1...Ra3	2.Pxa3	1...Rxb2	2.Qxb2
1...Rb4	2.Pb3	1...bRxd3	2.Qxa4
1...Rxb5	2.Pb4	1...fRxd3	2.Sc2
1...Rc3	2.Pxc3	1...Rxf2	2.Bxf2
1...Re3	2.Pxe3	1...Bxb5	2.Qa7
1...Rf4	2.Pf3		

#2

32) C. S. Kipping

London Telegraph, 1912 (V)

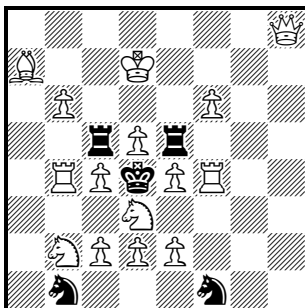


1.Qg2	(>2.either P-)		
1...Sb3+	2.Pxb3		
1...Qg7	2.Pc3		
1...Qg8	2.Pc4		
1...Sd3+	2.Pxd3		
1...Se3	2.Pxe3		
1...Qb7	2.Pf3		
1...Qh6+	2.Pf4		
1...Bg3	2.Pxg3		
1...Se4	2.Bb5		
1...Bf4+	2.Sxf4		

#2

33) P. Rasch Nielsen, H. V. Tuxen and K. A. K. Larsen

1st Prize, Danish Chess Problem Club, 1932

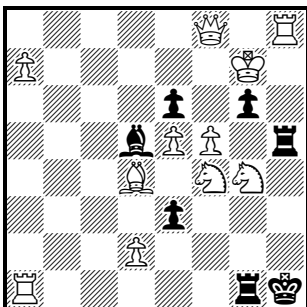


1.Sd1	block	1...Rxe4	2.Pf7
1...cRxd5+	2.cPxd5	1...Rf5	2.Pxf5
1...Rxc4	2.Pb7	1...Re7+	2.Pxe7
1...Rb5	2.Pxb5	1...eR else	2.Pe5
1...Rc7+	2.Pxc7	1...Sc3	2.Pxc3
1...cR else	2.Pc5	1...bS else	2.Pc3
1...eRxd5+	2.ePxd5	1...Se3	2.Pxe3
		1...fS else	2.Pe3

#2

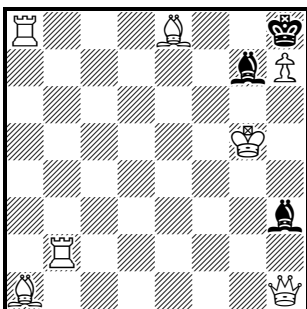
Direct Mates by Like Pieces

2.16 **34** doubles the maximum for one WR to show 12 direct mates by two WRs. The comparable records for the other lesser pieces are 7 by two WBs in **35**, and 6 by three Ws after a promotion key (plus two further WS promotion mates) in **36**. If the definition of direct mate by WS is stretched to include promotions to WS, then **37(B)** (in the original version of which a cook lay undetected for over sixty years) shows as many as 9 direct WS mates. The record for direct mates by multiple WPs without promotion is 6, triumphantly combined in **38†** with WK6.

34) C. J. Morse*The Problemist*, 1992

#2

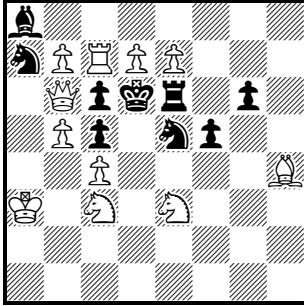
1.Pa8=Q	block
1...Rxa1,Rxh8	2.QxR
1...gR else,3P any	2.aRxR
1...hR else,gP any	2.hRxR
1...B any,ePxf5	2.QxB

35) A. Dobrila*The Problemist*, 1992

#2

1.Rb7	block
1...Bb2,Bc3,Bd4,Be5,Bf6+,Be6,Bc8	2.BxB
1...Kxh7	2.Bg6
1...Bxa1	2.Qxa1
1...Bd7	2.Bxd7

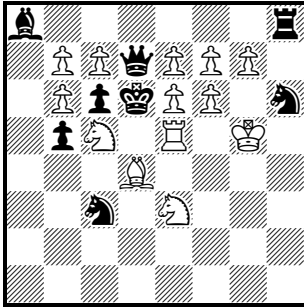
36) M. Velimirović
Mat Plus, 1995



#2

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1.Pd8=S | block |
| 1...Sxb5+ | 2.Sxb5 |
| 1...Pf4 | 2.Se4 |
| 1...Bxb7 | 2.Sxb7 |
| 1...eS~ | 2.S(x)f7 |
| 1...Sxc4+ | 2.Sxc4 |
| 1...Pg5 | 2.Sxf5 |
| 1...Sc8 | 2.Pxc8=S |
| 1...Rf6 | 2.Pe8=S |
| 1...Rxe7 | 2.Bxe7 |

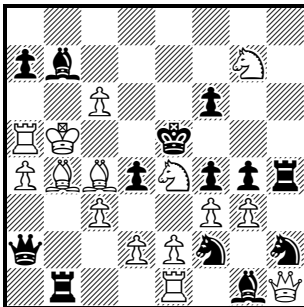
37[B]) N. Petrović
Els Escacs a Catalunya, 1930 (V)



#2

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1.Pxh8=S | block |
| 1...Bxb7 | 2.Sxb7 |
| 1...Qc8 | 2.Pxc8=S |
| 1...Qxe7 | 2.Pc8=S |
| 1...Qxc7 | 2.Pe8=S |
| 1...Qe8 | 2.Pxe8=S |
| 1...Sxf7+ | 2.Sxf7 |
| 1...hS else | 2.S(x)f5# |
| 1...cS any | 2.S(x)e4# |
| 1...Pb4 | 2.Sc4 |
| 1...Qxe6 | 2.Rxe6 |

38+) K. H. Hannemann
Skakbladet, 1932



#2

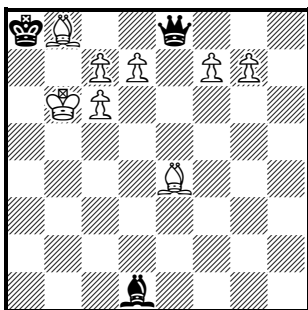
- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1.Pe3 | (>2.either Pxd4,
either Pxf4) | 1...Qxd2 | 2.gPxf4 |
| 1...Sd3,Sh3 | 2.cPxd4 | 1...Rxb4+ | 2.Kxb4 |
| 1...dPxe3 | 2.Pd4 | 1...Pa6+ | 2.Kb6 |
| 1...Pxf3 | 2.ePxd4 | 1...Qxc4+ | 2.Kxc4 |
| 1...Sxf3 | 2.ePxf4 | 1...Qxa4+ | 2.Kxa4 |
| 1...fPxe3 | 2.Pf4 | 1...Ba6+ | 2.Kxa6 |
| | | 1...Bxc6+ | 2.Kxc6 |

Promotions

2.17 When we turn to the cumulation of WP promotions, the overall record is 10 in **39**, all promotions to Q. (The apparent

duals by promotion to R are ignored, as explained in 1.30.) **40** is the best showing of the record of 6 promotions to S, having major duals but no other formal defects. We have already seen 3 pairs of promotions (to Q and S on the same square) by a single WP in **21** and **22***, and this has not been exceeded with multiple WPs. **41** plays a clever variation on the matrix of **39** to produce a combined record of 12 direct mates by multiple WPs with and without promotion.

39) K. H. Hannemann
Skakbladet, 1932

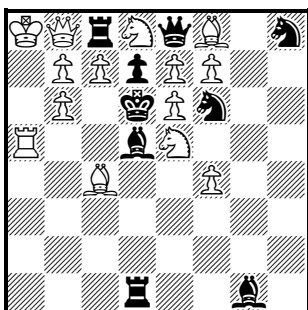


#2

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1.Ba7 | (>2.either Pxe8) |
| 1...Bg4 | 2.fPxe8=Q |
| 1...Bh5 | 2.dPxe8=Q |
| 1...Q any on rank | 2.PxQ=Q |
| 1...Qe7, Qe6 | 2.Pc8=Q |
| 1...Qe5 | 2.Pd8=Q |
| 1...Qxd7 | 2.Pxd7 |

40) M. Segers

1st Hon. Ment., *Grantham Journal*, 1931

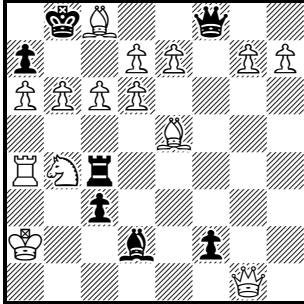


#2

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1.Pxd7 | (>2.dPxc8=S) |
| 1...Qxd7 | 2.Pe8=S |
| 1...Qxd8 | 2.ePxd8=S |
| 1...Rxd8 | 2.cPxd8=S |
| 1...Be6 | 2.bPxc8=S |
| 1...Sxd7 | 2.fPxe8=S |
| 1...Rxb8+ | 2.Pxb8=Q |
| 1...Rxc7 | 2.Qxc7 |
| 1...Bxb7+ | 2.Sxb7 |

41) J. R. White

2nd Prize, *Problem Observer*, 1999



#2

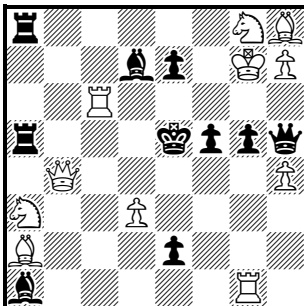
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1.Bb7 | (2.either Pxf8=Q) |
| 1...Bg5 | 2.gPxf8=Q |
| 1...Bh6 | 2.ePxf8=Q |
| 1...Q any on rank | 2.PxQ=Q |
| 1...Qf7,Qf6 | 2.Pd8=Q |
| 1...Qf5 | 2.Pe8=Q |
| 1...Pxb6 | 2.Pa7 |
| 1...Pf1=Q | 2.Pxa7 |
| 1...Rf4 | 2.Pc7 |
| 1...Rxc6 | 2.Sxc6 |
| 1...Qxe7 | 2.Pxe7 |

Combined Maxima

2.18 We have already seen the theoretical maxima of WS8 and WP4 doubled in **29†** and **31-32** respectively. Four other combinations of two theoretical maxima for White pieces have been achieved. **42†**, by an otherwise unremembered American composer, is a beautifully executed, unique example of the mammoth task of WK6 + WQ12. **43** shows WK6 + WS8; **44*** shows WK6 + WP4 with great panache and only one minor dual in mutate form (as defined in 7.4), the same combination being also seen in **106†**; and **45** shows WS8 + WP4.

42†) A. F. Rudolph

St Louis Globe, 1911

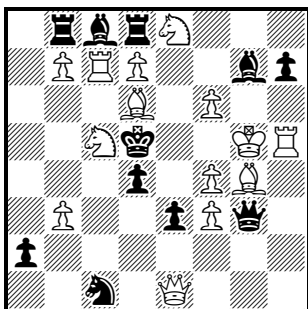


#2

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| 1.Rg4 | block | 1...Pe1=Q | 2.Qxe1 |
| 1...Qf7+ | 2.Kxf7 | 1...Rc8,Rd8,Re8 | 2.Qxa5 |
| 1...Qh6+,Qe8 | 2.Kxh6 | 1...Rb8 | 2.Qxb8 |
| 1...Qxh7+ | 2.Kxh7 | 1...Rc5 | 2.Qxc5 |
| 1...Rxg8+ | 2.Kxg8 | 1...Rb5 | 2.Qxb5 |
| 1...Qg6+ | 2.Kxg6 | 1...Bd4 | 2.Qxd4 |
| 1...R8a7,Bc8 | 2.Kf8 | 1...Bc3 | 2.Qxc3 |
| 1...Bxc6 | 2.Qxe7 | 1...Bb2 | 2.Qxb2 |
| 1...Pxc4,Pf4 | 2.Qe4 | 1...Be6 | 2.Rxe6 |
| 1...Pxb4 | 2.Qf4 | 1...Rd5 | 2.Sc4 |

43) C. S. Kipping

Nottingham Guardian, 1912

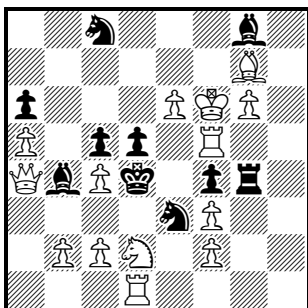


#2

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|
| 1.Qa5 | (>2.cS~) | 1...Sxb3 | 2.Sxb3 |
| 1...Qxg4+ | 2.Kxg4 | 1...Rxb7 | 2.Sxb7 |
| 1...Qh4+ | 2.Kxh4 | 1...Rxe8 | 2.Se4 |
| 1...Bh6+ | 2.Kxh6 | 1...Pa1=Q | 2.Sa4 |
| 1...Bxf6+ | 2.Kxf6 | 1...Pd3 | 2.Se6 |
| 1...Ph6+ | 2.Kg6 | 1...Ra8 | 2.Sa6 |
| 1...Qxf4+ | 2.Kxf4 | 1...Sd3 | 2.Sxd3 |
| 1...Bxd7 | 2.Sxd7 | 1...Qe1 | 2.Be6 |

44*) H. D'O. Bernard

2nd Prize *ex aequo*, Good Companions, 1917

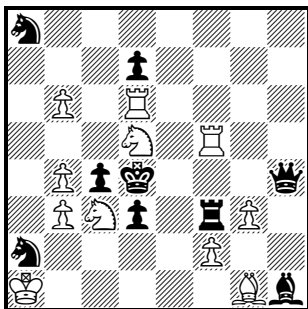


#2

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| 1...bB~ | 2.Sb3 | 1...Bf7, Bh7 | 2.K(x)f7 |
| 1...Bxd2 | 2.Rxd2 | 1...Rh4 | 2.Kg5 |
| 1.Qa1 | block | 1...Ba3 | 2.Pxa3 |
| 1...Rxxg6+ | 2.Kxxg6 | 1...Bxd2 | 2.Pb3 |
| 1...Bxe6 | 2.Kxe6 | 1...Bxa5 | 2.Pb4 |
| 1...Sxf5 | 2.Kxf5 | 1...Bc3 | 2.Pxc3 |
| 1...Se7, Sa7, Sd6, Sb6 | 2.K(x)e7 | 1...Sxc4, Pxc4 | 2.Sb3 |
| | | 1...eS ~ | 2.Rxd5 |
| | | 1...R~ | 2.Rxf4 |

45) J. Hajszerzyk and J. K. Speiser

Chemnitzer Tageblatt, 1927



#2

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|------------|---------|
| 1.Kb2 | (>2.dS~) | 1...Qe7 | 2.Sxe7 |
| 1...Sxc3 | 2.Sxc3 | 1...Sc7 | 2.Sxc7 |
| 1...Sxb6 | 2.Sxb6 | 1...Re3 | 2.Pxe3 |
| 1...Pxb3 | 2.Se3 | 1...Rf4 | 2.Pf3 |
| 1...Sxb4 | 2.Sxb4 | 1...Rxf5 | 2.Pf4 |
| 1...Qxxg3, Qf4 | 2.S(x)f4 | 1...Rxxg3 | 2.Pxxg3 |
| 1...Qh6, Qf6 | 2.S(x)f6 | 1...Rxxf2+ | 2.Bxxf2 |
| | | 1...Qe4 | 2.Sb5 |

Blends

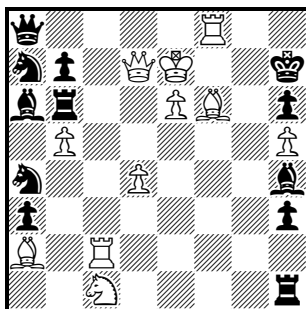
2.19 In the 1960s these tasks were generalized into a search for the maximum number of combined mates by any pair of White pieces. The records are collected in Table I. In counting pawn moves for these combination tasks, no distinction is made between ordinary pawn moves and promotions. Although the additional problems **46-58** display considerable ingenuity and constructive skill, their matrices and mechanisms are similar to those already shown. Consequently they do not call for individual comment, except to say that **31**'s aggregate has been matched as 5+3 and **51**'s as 6+8, and that **49** is derived from **27**.

TABLE I WHITE BLENDS

	WK	WQ	WR	WB	WS	WP				
WQ	42† 6 + 12	26 8 + 8								
WR	46 6 + 12	49 6 + 13					27 13 + 6			
WB	47 6 + 10	50 4 + 13					53 14 + 2	28 13 + 3		
WS	43 6 + 8	51 12 + 2					54 14 + 2	56 12 + 4	29† 8 + 8	
WP	48 6 + 5	52 11 + 4					55 14 + 3	57 13 + 3	58 8 + 5	31 4 + 4

46) Z. Tomić

Problem, 1969

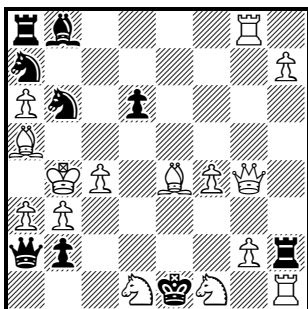


- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 1.Bb1 | (>2.cR~) | 1...Sc5 | 2.Rxc5 |
| 1...Qe8+ | 2.Kxe8 | 1...Bxb5 | 2.Rc4 |
| 1...Qxf8+ | 2.Kxf8 | 1...Sc3 | 2.Rxc3 |
| 1...Rxe6+ | 2.Kxe6 | 1...Pa2 | 2.Rxa2 |
| 1...Qd8+ | 2.Kxd8 | 1...Sb2 | 2.Rxb2 |
| 1...Bxf6+ | 2.Kxf6 | 1...Rxc1 | 2.Rxc1 |
| 1...Rxb5 | 2.Kd6 | 1...Rd1 | 2.Rd2 |
| 1...Sc8+ | 2.cRxc8 | 1...Re1 | 2.Re2 |
| 1...Sc6+ | 2.Rxc6 | 1...Rf1 | 2.Rf2 |
| | | 1...Rg1 | 2.Rg2 |

#2

47) V. Bartolović

5th Prize *ex aequo*, Problem, 1967 (V)

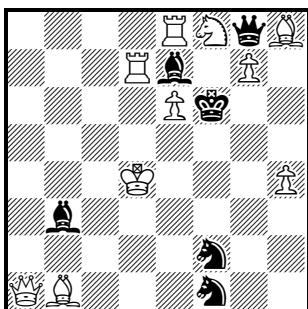


#2

1.Re8	(>2.eB~)	1...Rxh1	2.Bd3
1...Qxb3+	2.Kxb3	1...Sd5+	2.Bxd5
1...Qxa3+	2.Kxa3	1...Sc6+	2.Bxc6
1...Sd7,bSc8	2.Ka4	1...Bc7	2.Bxa8
1...aSc8	2.Kb5	1...Rxh7	2.Bxh7
1...Pd5	2.Kc5	1...Rh6	2.Bg6
1...Sxc4	2.Kxc4	1...Rh5	2.Bf5
1...Pb1=any	2.Bc2	1...Rh3	2.Bf3
		1...Rxc2	2.Bxc2

48) M. Caillaud

The Problemist, 1996

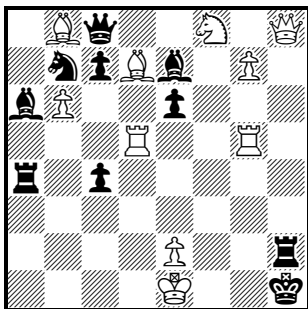


#2

1.Rd5	(>2.Rf5)	1...Se4	2.Kxe4
1...Bxd5	2.Kxd5	1...Qxh8	2.Pxh8=S
1...Bc5+	2.Kxc5	1...Qh7	2.Pg8=S
1...Bc2	2.Kc4	1...Qxe6	2.Pg8=Q
1...Sd3	2.Kxd3	1...Qxf8	2.Pxf8=S
1...Se3,Sg3	2.K(x)e3	1...Bxf8	2.Pxf8=Q

49) A. Dobrila

Problem, 1974 (V)

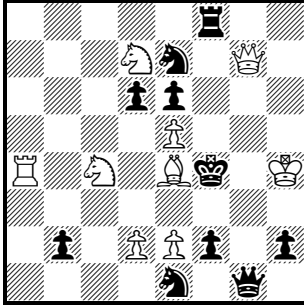


#2

1.Bc6	(>2.dR~)	1...Pe5	2.dRxe5
1...Ra1+	2.Rd1	1...Bb5	2.Rxb5
1...Bb4+	2.Rd2	1...Sd8	2.Rxd8
1...Qxf8	2.dRf5	1...Sd6	2.Rxd6
1...Bxg5	2.Rxg5	1...Sc5	2.Rxc5
1...Ra3	2.Rd3	1...Sa5	2.Rxa5
1...Qd7,Qe8	2.R(x)d7	1...hR~,Pxb6	2.QxR
1...Pc3	2.Rd4	1...Rxh8	2.Pxh8=Q
		1...Pxd5	2.Bxd5

50) A. Dobrila

Problem, 1967

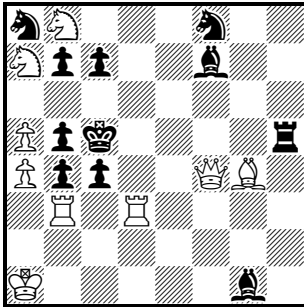


#2

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|--------|
| 1.Se3 | (>2.B-) | 1...Rc8 | 2.Bc6 |
| 1...Rh8+ | 2.Bh7 | 1...Rb8 | 2.Bb7 |
| 1...Sg6+ | 2.Bxg6 | 1...Ra8 | 2.Bxa8 |
| 1...Ph1=Q+ | 2.Bxh1 | 1...Sd3 | 2.Bxd3 |
| 1...Sf5+ | 2.Bxf5 | 1...Sc2 | 2.Bxc2 |
| 1...Sf3+ | 2.Bxf3 | 1...Qg3+ | 2.Qxg3 |
| 1...Sg2+ | 2.Bxg2 | 1...Qg4+ | 2.Qxg4 |
| 1...Pb1=Q | 2.Bxb1 | 1...Qg5+ | 2.Qxg5 |
| 1...Pd5,Sd5 | 2.Bxd5 | 1...Pxe5 | 2.Qxe5 |

51) A. Dobrila

Problem, 1967

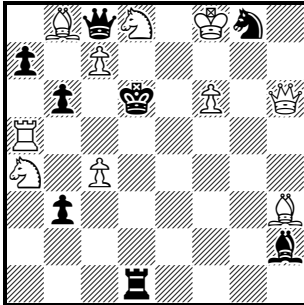


#2

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|------------|----------|
| 1.Be6 | block | 1...Rf5 | 2.Qxf5 |
| 1...Pxd3,Pc3 | 2.Qxb4 | 1...Rg5 | 2.Qxg5 |
| 1...Bd4+ | 2.Qxd4 | 1...Pc6 | 2.Qd6 |
| 1...Pxa4 | 2.Qxc4 | 1...Bf2 | 2.Qxf2 |
| 1...Pxb3 | 2.Qc1 | 1...Sb6 | 2.Qxc7 |
| 1...Be3 | 2.Qxe3 | 1...Pb6 | 2.Sa6 |
| 1...Bxe6,Bg6,Be8,Bg8 | 2.Qxf8 | 1...fS any | 2.S(x)d7 |
| 1...Re5 | 2.Qxe5 | 1...Rd5 | 2.Rxd5 |

52) C. J. Morse

2nd Prize, *The Problemist*, 1990

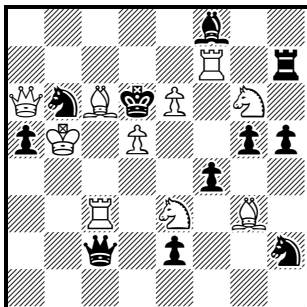


#2

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------|------------------|----------|
| 1.Qe3 | block | 1...Bf4 | 2.Qxf4 |
| 1...Pxa5,Pb5 | 2.Qc5 | 1...Bg3 | 2.Qxg3 |
| 1...Qxc7 | 2.Qe6 | 1...Se7,Sh6,Sxf6 | 2.Q(x)e7 |
| 1...Be5 | 2.Qxe5 | 1...Rd4 | 2.Qxd4 |
| 1...Rd2 | 2.Qxd2 | 1...Qxb8 | 2.Pxb8=Q |
| 1...Rd3 | 2.Qxd3 | 1...Qd7 | 2.Pc8=S |
| 1...Pb2 | 2.Qa3 | 1...Qf5,Qg4,Qxh3 | 2.Pc8=Q |
| 1...Pa6 | 2.Qxb6 | 1...Qxd8+ | 2.Pxd8=S |
| | | 1...Rd5 | 2.Rxd5 |

53) A. Dobrila

Problem, 1967

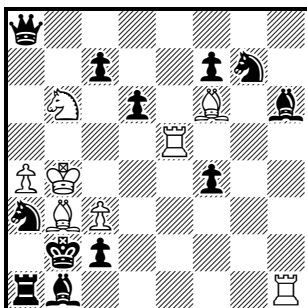


#2

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|--------|
| 1.Rxf4 | (>2.fR~) | 1...Qf5 | 2.Rxf5 |
| 1...Qd3+,Sc4 | 2.fR(x)c4 | 1...Ph4 | 2.Rxh4 |
| 1...Qa4+ | 2.Rxa4 | 1...Bg7 | 2.Rf6 |
| 1...Qb1+,Qb2+,Qb3+ | 2.Rb4 | 1...Sg4 | 2.Rxg4 |
| 1...Kc7 | 2.Rxf8 | 1...Sf3 | 2.Rxf3 |
| 1...Qxc3 | 2.Rd4 | 1...Sf1 | 2.Rxf1 |
| 1...Qxg6 | 2.Rf7 | 1...Sd7 | 2.Bxd7 |
| 1...Pe1=Q | 2.Rf2 | 1...Sxd5 | 2.Bxd5 |
| 1...Qe4 | 2.Rxe4 | 1...Pxf4 | 2.Bxf4 |

54) A. Dobrila

Problem, 1967

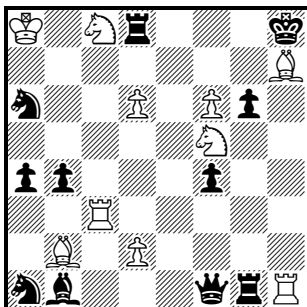


#2

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1.Pc4 | (>2.eR~) | 1...Bg5 | 2.Rxg5 |
| 1...Qa5+ | 2.Rxa5 | 1...Se8 | 2.Rxe8 |
| 1...Pc5+ | 2.Rxc5 | 1...Se6 | 2.Rxe6 |
| 1...Qxh1 | 2.Re1 | 1...Sh5 | 2.eRxh5 |
| 1...Pc1=Q | 2.Re2 | 1...Sf5 | 2.Rxf5 |
| 1...Qe4 | 2.Rxe4 | 1...Sb5 | 2.Rxb5 |
| 1...Qd5,Pd5 | 2.Rxd5 | 1...Qxa4+ | 2.Sxa4 |
| 1...Qd8 | 2.Re7 | 1...Sxc4 | 2.Sxc4 |
| 1...Qf3 | 2.Re3 | 1...Pxe5 | 2.Bxe5 |

55) A. Dobrila

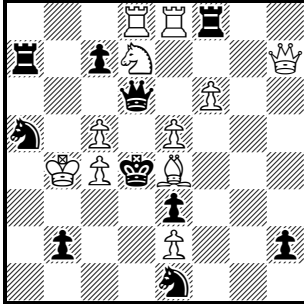
Problem, 1967 (V)



#2

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|
| 1.Pf7 | (>2.cR~) | 1...Qb5 | 2.Rc5 |
| 1...Be4+ | 2.Rc6 | 1...Qc1 | 2.Rxc1 |
| 1...Sc7+ | 2.Rxc7 | 1...Qe1,Qf2,Qe2 | 2.Re3 |
| 1...Qf3+ | 2.Rxf3 | 1...Pa3 | 2.Rxa3 |
| 1...Rxc8+ | 2.Rxc8 | 1...Sb3 | 2.Rxb3 |
| 1...Pxf5 | 2.Rg3 | 1...Sc2 | 2.Rxc2 |
| 1...Rxb1,Qh3 | 2.cR(x)h3 | 1...Rxd6 | 2.Pf8=Q |
| 1...Qd3 | 2.Rxd3 | 1...Re8 | 2.Pxe8=Q |
| 1...Qc4 | 2.Rxc4 | 1...Rg8 | 2.Pxg8=Q |
| | | 1...Pxc3 | 2.Bxc3 |

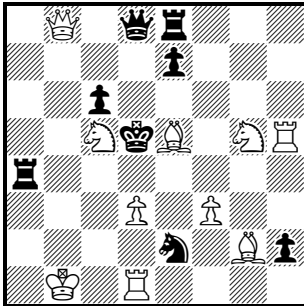
56) A. Dobrila
Problem, 1967



#2

1.Qh4	(>2.B~)	1...Sf3	2.Bxf3
1...Sc6+	2.Bxc6	1...Sg2	2.Bxg2
1...Sd3+	2.Bxd3	1...Qd5	2.Bxd5
1...Pb1=Q+	2.Bxb1	1...Rh8	2.Bh7
1...Sc2+	2.Bxc2	1...Rg8	2.Bg6
1...Rb7+	2.Bxb7	1...Qb6+	2.Sxb6
1...Rxf6, Qe6	2.Bf5	1...Qxc5+	2.Sxc5
1...Ph1=Q	2.Bxh1	1...Qxe5	2.Sxe5
		1...Qxf6	2.Sxf6

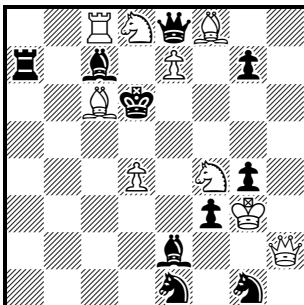
57) Z. Tomić
 3rd Prize *ex aequo, Problem, 1967 (V)*



#2

1.gSe6	(2.eB~)	1...Rg8	2.Bg7
1...Rb4+, Qb6+	2.Bb2	1...Rh8	2.Bxh8
1...Sc3+	2.Bxc3	1...Qc7	2.Bxc7
1...Ra1+	2.Bxa1	1...Sd4	2.Bxd4
1...Qxb8+	2.Bxb8	1...Sg3	2.Bxg3
1...Ph1=Q	2.Bh2	1...Re4	2.fPxe4
1...Rf4, Sf4	2.Bxf4	1...Rg4	2.Pxg4
1...Rf8	2.Bf6	1...Rh4	2.Pf4

58) M. Caillaud
The Problemist, 1996



#2

1.Kxg4	(2.fS~)	1...Qg6+	2.Sxg6
1...Sh3	2.Sxh3	1...Qh5+	2.Sxh5
1...Sg2	2.Sxg2	1...Qxf8	2.Pxf8=Q
1...Pf2+	2.Sxe2	1...Qf7	2.Pe8=S
1...Sd3	2.Sxd3	1...Qxc6	2.Pe8=Q
1...Ra5	2.Sd5	1...Qxd8	2.Pxd8=S
1...Qd7+	2.fSe6	1...Bxd8	2.Pxd8=Q