

Chapter 3 Black Variations

SINGLE BLACK PIECES

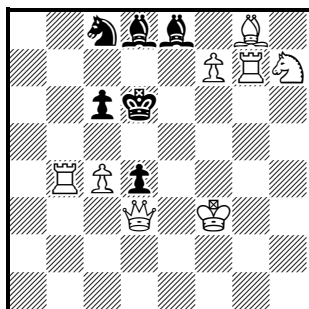
3.1 Whereas all the theoretical maxima for mates by single White pieces have been achieved, when we turn to variations by single Black pieces the only two that have been shown are BS8 (the BS wheel) and BP4 (the Pickaninny). The other five records fall short of the theoretical maximum, and only one matrix has been found for each of them.

BK7

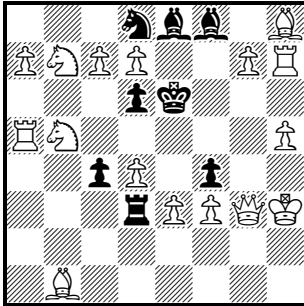
3.2 The BK record was first shown by Alain White in **59** with only 14 men. The checking key is an unavoidable defect, but the way in which all 7 BK flights force separate mates is remarkable. With his problem White issued a challenge to add a self-block variation, so that the BK would be mated on 8 different squares, as it is in **60†**. The position is often linked with the names of Wilhelm Krämer and Israel Schiffmann, but it seems that they only added finishing touches to a setting which White himself had earlier published under the pseudonym of R. W. Jones, thus meeting his own challenge. More than forty years earlier 6 BK variations had been shown with great elegance and economy in **61**. The key is strong but not checking, and there are two BP variations, one of which yields a seventh mate. White says in *Tasks and Echoes* that the problem was composed simultaneously by Mackenzie and Laws 'at the height of the flight square fever in England in the eighties'.

59) A. C. White

Pittsburgh Post, 1927

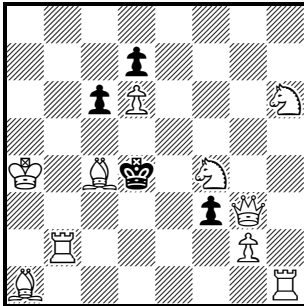


- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1.Pc5+ | 2.Qxd4 |
| 1...Kxc5 | 2.Qf5 |
| 1...Kd5 | 2.Qe4 |
| 1...Ke5 | 2.Pxe8=Q |
| 1...Ke6 | 2.Pf8=Q |
| 1...Ke7 | 2.Pf8=S |
| 1...Kd7 | 2.Pf8=S |
| 1...Kc7 | 2.Pxe8=S |

60†) A. C. White*Pittsburgh Post*, 1927 (V)

#2

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1.Pd5+ | |
| 1...Kxd5 | 2.Sd4 |
| 1...Ke5 | 2.Qg5 |
| 1...Kf5 | 2.Qxf4 |
| 1...Kf6 | 2.Pxf8=Q |
| 1...Kf7 | 2.Pg8=Q |
| 1...Ke7 | 2.Pg8=S |
| 1...Kxd7 | 2.Pxd8=Q |
| 1...Rxd5 | 2.Pxf8=S |

61) A. F. Mackenzie and B. G. LawsHon. Ment., *Chess Monthly*, 1885

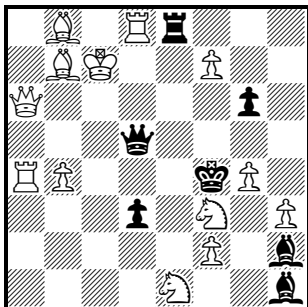
#2

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 1.Rh4 | block |
| 1...Ke3 | 2.Re2 |
| 1...Kc3 | 2.Se2 |
| 1...Kxc4 | 2.Rc2 |
| 1...Kc5 | 2.Sd3 |
| 1...Ke5 | 2.Sh5 |
| 1...Ke4,Pc5 | 2.Sd5 |
| 1...fP any | 2.Se6 |

BQ15

3.3 Petrović's **62** is another remarkable record. It has a primary threat Qe3 and fourteen additional secondary threats when the BQ moves. One of these threats (Qf8) never materializes, and three occur only as duals. The remaining eleven are forced, along with four other mates. The sense of strain is increased by the twelve unprovided checks and brutal key. In striking contrast is **63**, which had raised the previous record for BQ variations from 12 (attained in the 1880s by W. A. Shinkman) to 14. This fine task has neither unprovided checks nor duals, its only blemishes being the perfunctory key and succession of captures.

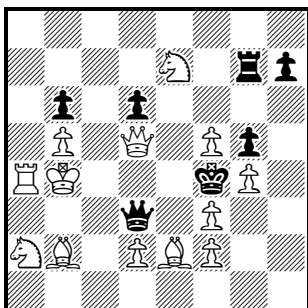
62) N. Petrović

Magasinet, 1950

#2

1.Pxe8=Q	(>2.Qe3)	1...Qc5+	2.Pxc5
1...Qf5	2.Qe3	1...Qxb7+	2.Kxb7
1...Qe5+	2.Qxe5	1...Qc6+	2.Kxc6
1...Qxf3	2.Qf6	1...Qxd8+	2.Kxd8
1...Qe4	2.Qxe4	1...Qd7+	2.Kxd7
1...Qd4	2.Rxd4	1...Qd6+	2.Qxd6
1...Qc4+	2.Qxc4	1...Qf7+	2.Qxf7
1...Qa5+	2.Pxa5	1...Qe6	2.Sxd3

63) G. Heathcote

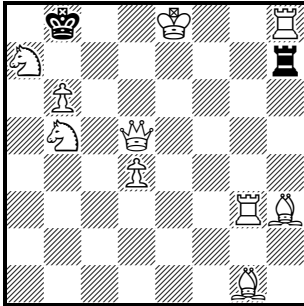
Pittsburgh Gazette Times, 1912

#2

1.Sc1	(>2.Sxd3)	1...Qd4+	2.Qxd4
1...Qa3+	2.Kxa3	1...Qxf5	2.Qxf5
1...Qb3+	2.Kxb3	1...Qe4+	2.Qxe4
1...Qc3+	2.Kxc3	1...Qxf3	2.Qxf3
1...Qxb5+	2.Kxb5	1...Qe3	2.dPxe3
1...Qc4+	2.Qxc4	1...Qxe2	2.Sxe2
1...Qxd5	2.Sxd5	1...Qxd2+	2.Qxd2
		1...Qb1,Qc2	2.Qxd6

BR12

3.4 The record for BR variations stood at 11 for forty years until **64** raised it to 12. Its composer, as in the case of **42†**, is remembered principally for this one unique achievement. There is the familiar unprovided check and out-of-play key piece, but the setting is amazingly light and the play after the key is perfect, incorporating the subtask of 7 BR variations on one line, two White batteries, pawn captures and a self-block.

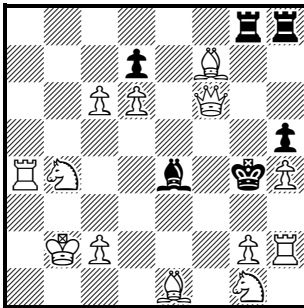
64) E. D. McQueen*Melbourne Leader, 1934*

1.Bh2	(>2.Rg7)	1...Rb7	2.Qd8
1...Rg7	2.Rxg7	1...Rxa7	2.Pxa7
1...Rf7	2.Kxf7	1...Rxb8+	2.Rg8
1...Re7+	2.Kxe7	1...Rh6	2.Rg6
1...Rd7	2.Kxd7	1...Rh5	2.Rg5
1...Rc7	2.Pxc7	1...Rh4	2.Rg4
		1...Rxh3	2.gRxh3

#2

BB9

3.5 Bettmann was the first to find this matrix, and **65** is a well-made problem with a surprisingly good key and changed mate after Bh7. It is to be preferred to a later setting by A. Mari which saves three men at the cost of a worse key. We shall return to **65** in 9.3.

65) H. W. Bettmann*La Stratégie, 1908*

1...Bh7	2.Qf3
1.Qe5	(>2.Qxe4)
1...Bh7	2.Bxh5
1...Bg6,Re8	2.Qg5
1...Bf5	2.Qg3
1...Bf3	2.Pxf3
1...Bxg2	2.Rxg2
1...B else	2.SxB

#2

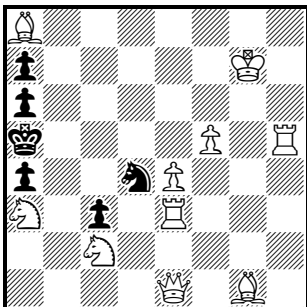
BS8

3.6 The BS wheel is harder to do, and generally more interesting, than the WS wheel. The BS can stand 1-5 squares orthogonally and diagonally distant from the BK, and all except the most distant aspect in each case have been shown. If we treat reflected positions as identical, there are nine further asymmetrical aspects possible, represented by loci 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 3-4, 3-5, and 4-5, of which only the first has been shown in **66**. The symmetrical aspects are usually done with a masked White

battery, but 0-1, 0-2, 0-3, 1-1 and 2-2 have been shown without one. These last are the best disguised of all the primary tasks for single pieces, White or Black. Such is the pioneering **67**, which already exhibits a fine blend of Black errors. Such also is the best setting of the task, **68***, which combines a first-class key and White interference threat with unblocking defences by the BS. These lead to two self-blocks, five Black interferences (with dual-avoidance after Sf3) and one self-pin. None of the mates involves capture of the BS, and three of them are mirror mates (see 5.14). Another fine achievement is **69*** in which, without any sense of strain, the task is fitted with a flight-giving key. **70**, with nine men, shares the record for economy with **146**, both of them being dual-free examples.

66) R. C. Lyness

Special Prize , *Chess*, 1951

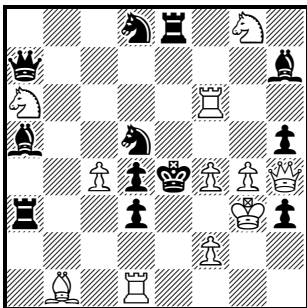


#2

1.Rxc3	(2.Rb3, Rc6)
1...Sb5	2.Sc4
1...Sb3	2.Rxb3
1...Sxc2	2.Rxc2
1...Se2	2.Pf6
1...Sf3	2.Rxf3
1...Sxf5+	2.Rxf5
1...Se6+	2.Pxe6
1...Sc6, Kb6	2.R(x)c6

67) G. Fano

Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi, 1883 (V)

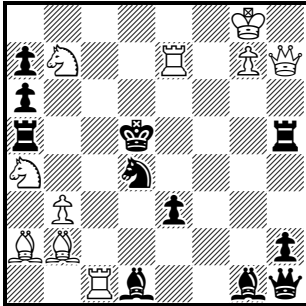


#2

1.Qxh5	(>2.Qxd5)
1...Sb4	2.Re1
1...Sc3	2.Bxd3
1...Se3	2.Pf3
1...Sxf4	2.Rxf4
1...Sxf6	2.Sxf6
1...Se7, Re5	2.Q(x)e5
1...Sc7	2.Qxh7
1...Sb6, Qb7, Qd7, Qf7	2.Sc5
1...Bf5	2.Qxf5

68*) G. Heathcote

1st Prize, *Hampstead and Highgate Express*, 1905

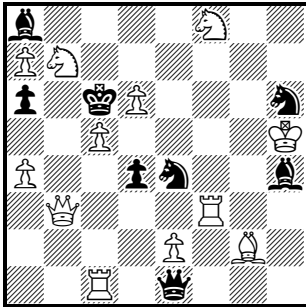


#2

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1.cRc7 | (>2.Sc3) |
| 1...Sc2 | 2.Pb4 |
| 1...Sxb3 | 2.Qd3 |
| 1...Sb5 | 2.Rc5 |
| 1...Sc6 | 2.cRd7 |
| 1...Se6 | 2.eRd7 |
| 1...Sf5 | 2.Re5 |
| 1...Sf3 | 2.Qe4 |
| 1...Se2 | 2.Qxh5 |
| 1...Rxa4,Rc5 | 2.R(x)c5 |

69*) C. Mansfield

1st Prize, *Chess Life & Review*, 1968-9

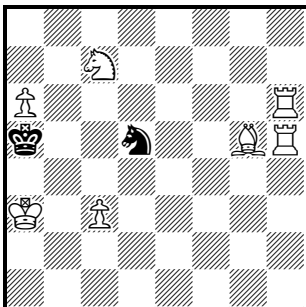


#2

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1.Qe6 | (2.Qxe4) |
| 1...Sd2 | 2.Sa5 |
| 1...Sxc5 | 2.Rb3 |
| 1...Sxd6 | 2.Rf7 |
| 1...Sg5 | 2.Sd8 |
| 1...S else | 2.RxS |
| 1...Kxb7 | 2.Qd7 |
| 1...Qxe2 | 2.Sa5 |

70) C. F. Stubbs

Checkmate, 1903



#2

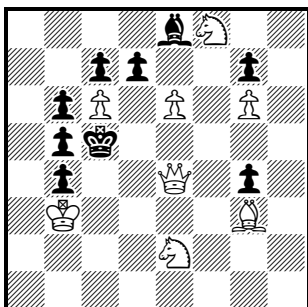
- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 1.Rc6 | block |
| 1...Sxc3 | 2.Bd2 |
| 1...Sb4 | 2.Pxb4 |
| 1...Sb6 | 2.Rc5 |
| 1...Sxc7 | 2.Bd8 |
| 1...S else | 2.BxS |

BP4

3.7 The Pickaninny, as it is called, offers more variety than its White counterpart the Albino. There are fifty-two possible aspects or loci for the BK in relation to the BP, i.e. every square from 0-1+ (with BK directly above BP) to 6-6 (with BK at bottom corner) except 0-1, 0-2, 1-1 and of course 0-0. Of these fifty-two, ten have not been done with orthodox force, namely 4-0, 5-0, 5-1, 5-4, 6-0, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4, 6-5 and 6-6. The pioneering **71*** is as good as any subsequent example: there are mates set for every Black move, and the fine withdrawal key changes them in two cases, eliminating the duals after Pxc6. Four aspects have been shown with as few as seven men, but only 1-0 without a flight-taking key, **72*** being the best example: the others are 1-1+ (see **151**), 1-2 and 1-3.

71*) W. A. Shinkman

Detroit Free Press, 1885

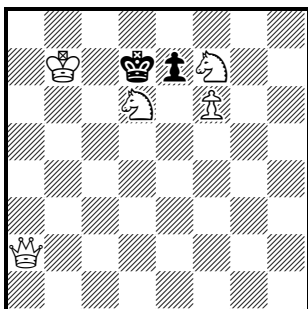


1...Pd5	2.Qc2
1.Qh1	block
1...Pxc6	2.Qh5
1...Pd5	2.Qc1
1...Pd6	2.Bf2
1...Pxe6	2.Sxe6
1...B any	2.Sxd7

#2

72*) F. Lindgren

Aftonbladet, 1927



1.Qe2	(>2.Qxe7)
1...Pxd6	2.Qe7
1...Pe6	2.Qb5
1...Pe5	2.Qg4
1...Pxf6	2.Qe8

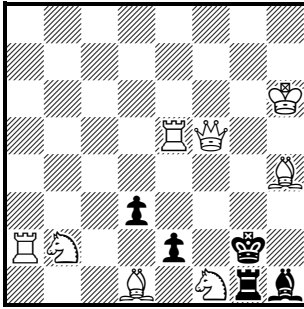
#2

Promoting BP5

3.8 **73**, with its flight-giving key, is a unique example of this record, lacking only a forced mate after Pxd1=S to achieve the theoretical maximum.

73) H. W. Bettmann

Hon. Ment., *La Stratégie*, 1908-10



1.Qxd3	block
1...Pxd1=Q	2.Sxd1
1...Pe1=S	2.Rg5
1...Pe1=Q	2.Qf3
1...Pxf1=S	2.Re2
1...Pxf1=Q,Rxf1	2.Qg3
1...Kxf1	2.Qxe2

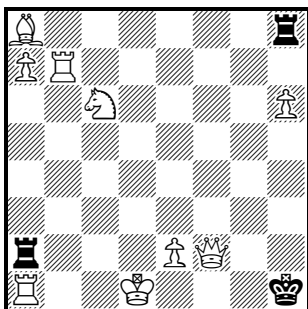
#2

MORE THAN ONE BLACK PIECE

Like Pieces

3.9 As with White blends in the previous chapter, we start with combinations of like pieces. **74**, which shows 16 variations by two BRs, adds the McQueen touch from **64** to a familiar WR battery matrix. (The problem as originally published had the position reversed, allowing immediate mate by castling.) **75**, which shows 13 variations by two BBs, requires a very bad key to squeeze an extra mate out of another familiar matrix. **76** was more original in the way it achieved 12 BS variations, deserving its first prize in a theme tourney for blend tasks by the ingenuity of the four variations which defeat the battery threat.

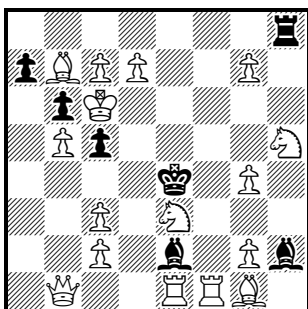
74) N. Petrović

The Problemist, 1946 (V)

#2

1.Sb8	(>2.bR~)	1...Ra3	2.Rb3
1...Rxb8	2.Rxb8	1...Ra4	2.Rb4
1...Rc8	2.Rc7	1...Ra5	2.Rb5
1...Rd8+	2.Rd7	1...Ra6	2.Rb6
1...Re8	2.Re7	1...Rxa7	2.bRxa7
1...Rf8	2.Rf7	1...Rxb6	2.Rh7
1...Rg8	2.Rg7	1...Rc2	2.Kxc2
1...Rxa1+	2.Rb1	1...Rd2+	2.Kxd2
		1...Rxe2	2.Kxe2

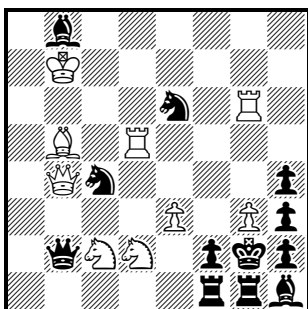
75) N. Petrović

Problem, 1966

#2

1.Pxh8=Q	block	1...Bg3	2.Sxg3
1...Bxb5+	2.Kxb5	1...Bf4	2.Rxf4
1...Bd3	2.Pxd3	1...Be5	2.Qh7
1...Bf3	2.Pxf3	1...hB else	2.KxB
1...eB else	2.SxB	1...aP any	2.Kxb6
1...Bxg1	2.Qe8	1...Pc4	2.Qd4

76) V. Bartolović

1st Prize, *Problem*, 1967

#2

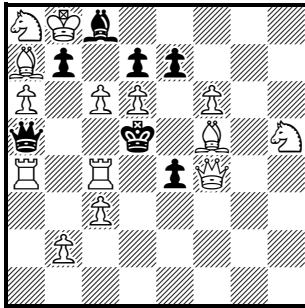
1.Bc6	(>2.dR~)	1...Sd4, Qd4	2.Rxd4
1...Sa5+	2.Rxa5	1...Sf4	2.gPxf4
1...Sxd2	2.Rxd2	1...Sg5	2.dRxcg5
1...Sxe3	2.Sxe3	1...Sd8+	2.Rxd8
1...Se5, Qxe5	2.Rxe5	1...Sc7	2.Pxh4
1...Sd6+	2.Rxd6	1...Qxb4+	2.Rb5
1...Sb6	2.Qe4	1...Qg7+	2.Rd7
1...Sc5+	2.Rxc5	1...Qxc2	2.Rd3
		1...Qf6	2.Rf5

3.10 The double Pickaninny with its 8 variations from two BPS is much rarer than the double Albino. **77** is perhaps the best, though not the earliest or most economical, setting of the task,

the perfunctory key being followed by a fine mixture of self-blocks, interferences and byplay. The record for multiple BP variations is 13, shown with seven BPs in **78**. This is matched by **79** in a very different setting with a WR battery providing all the mates, and by **80(B)** with a bad key. As many as 15 variations have been claimed for the latter, by counting the mates after Pb6 and Pb5 and after Pf6 and Pf5 as different, but this is contrary to the general convention in 1.32.

77) N. G. G. van Dijk

American Chess Bulletin, 1958

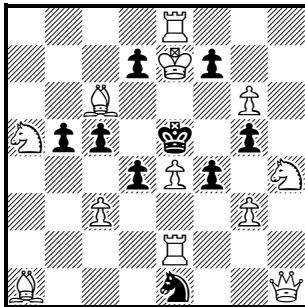


#2

1.Pb3	block
1...Pxa6	2.Rxa5
1...Pb6, Qb4, Qb5, Qc7+	2.S(x)c7
1...Pb5, Qc5, Qd8	2.R(x)c5
1...either Pxc6	2.Rd4
1...Pxd6	2.Qxe4
1...Pe6	2.Bxe4
1...Pe5	2.Qd2
1...Pxf6	2.Sxf6
1...Qb6	2.Sxb6
1...Pe3	2.Qd4

78) A. C. White

Les Tours de Force, 1906

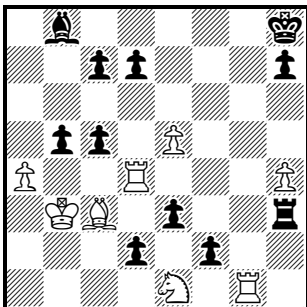


#2

1.Qh2	block	1...Pd3	2.Pc4
1...Pb4	2.Sc4	1...Pf6	2.Kxd7
1...Pc4	2.Pxd4	1...Pf5	2.Pxf5
1...Pxc6	2.Sxc6	1...Pxc6	2.Sxc6
1...Pd6	2.Kxf7	1...Pf3	2.Pg4
1...Pd5	2.Pxd5	1...Pxc3	2.Qxc3
1...Pxc3	2.Bxc3	1...gP any	2.Pxf4
		1...S any	2.S(x)f3

79) C. J. Morse

Problem, 1968

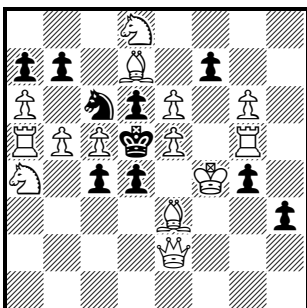


#2

1.Pe6	(>2.dR~)	1...Pe2	2.Rd3
1...Pxa4+	2.Rxa4	1...Pxc6	2.Rg4
1...Pb4	2.Rxb4	1...Pfl=Q, Rf3	2.Rf4
1...Pc4+	2.Rxc4	1...Pd5	2.Rxd5
1...Pxd4	2.Bxd4	1...Pc6	2.Rd6
1...Pd1=any(+)	2.Rxd1	1...hP any	2.Rxd7
1...dPxe1=Q	2.Rd2	1...Pxe6	2.Rd8

80[B]) V. Bartolović

Problem, 1973



#2

1.Pxc6	block	1...Pxc5	2.Rxc5
1...Pxa6	2.cPxd6	1...Pxe5+	2.Rxe5
1...Pb6	2.Pxb6	1...Pxe6	2.Bxe6
1...Pb5	2.Pxb5 ep	1...Pf6	2.Pxf6
1...Pxc6	2.Bxc6	1...Pf5	2.Pxf5 ep
1...Pc3	2.Qa2	1...Pxc6	2.ePxd6
1...Pd3	2.Sc3	1...Pg3	2.Qf3
1...Pxe3	2.Qd1	1...Ph2	2.Qg2

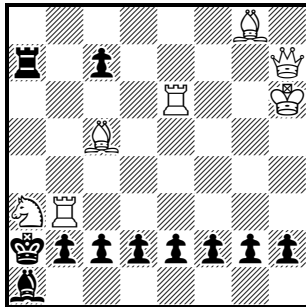
Promotions

3.11 The record number of promotions by multiple BPs leading to different mates is 8 in **81**, seven to Q and one to S. This is matched by **82** which shows the record of 8 promotions to Q. Both **81** and **82** have poor keys. The splendid **83*** shows the record of five promotions to S leading to different mates, as well as four promotions to Q leading to different mates. Although these amount to no more than seven different mates in all, only ePxf1=Q out of Black's fourteen possible promotions leads to a dual, and there are 6 different pairs of mates after promotions to Q and S by the same BP on the same square. In addition, the composer has worked in a White promotion key and two White promotion mates. The position is just within the limits of legality: the White g-pawn has promoted on h8 and been captured on the b-file; the promoted White a-pawn has been captured on the e-

file; and Black's four missing pieces have been captured by the WPS on the b-, c-, e- and f-files.

81) L. Fontaine and L. Baijot

Schackvärlden, 1929

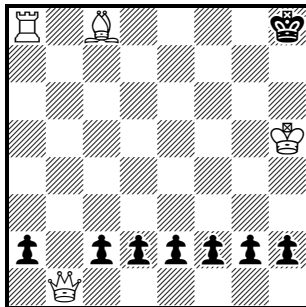


#2

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|-------|
| 1.Ra6 | (>2.bR~) | 1...Pf1=Q | 2.Rf3 |
| 1...Pb1=Q | 2.Rxb1 | 1...Pg1=Q | 2.Rg3 |
| 1...Pc1=Q | 2.Rc3 | 1...Ph1=Q+ | 2.Rh3 |
| 1...Pc1=S | 2.Qb1 | 1...Rxa6+ | 2.Rb6 |
| 1...Pd1=Q | 2.Rd3 | 1...Pc6 | 2.Rb7 |
| 1...Pe1=Q | 2.Re3 | 1...Ra8 | 2.Rb8 |

82) C. J. Morse

The Problemist, 1974

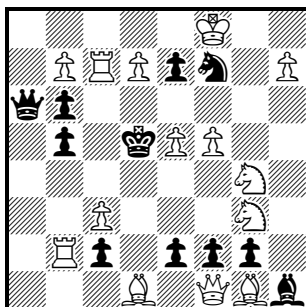


#2

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-------------------|-------|
| 1.Kh6 | (>2.B~) | 1...Pa1=Q | 2.Ba6 |
| 1...Pa1=Q | 2.Ba6 | 1...either Pxb1=Q | 2.Bb7 |
| 1...Pc1=Q | 2.Qh7 | 1...Pd1=Q | 2.Bd7 |
| 1...Pe1=Q, Kg8 | 2.Be6 | 1...Pf1=Q | 2.Bf5 |
| 1...Pg1=Q | 2.Bg4 | 1...Ph1=Q+ | 2.Bh3 |

83*) A. Molnár

1st Prize, J. Szöghy 70th Birthday Tourney, 1981



#2

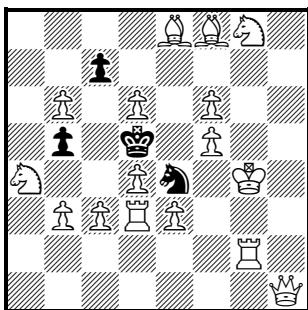
- | | | | |
|--|----------|--|----------|
| 1.Ph8=Q | (>2.Se3) | 1...Pc1=S, either Pxd1=Q, Pe1=S, Pxd1=Q, gPxf1=Q | 2.Se3 |
| 1...Pc1=S, either Pxd1=Q, Pe1=S, Pxd1=Q, gPxf1=Q | 2.Bb3 | 1...Pc1=Q | 2.Rd2 |
| 1...cPxd1=S | 2.Qd3 | 1...ePxd1=S, Pe1=Q | 2.Bf3 |
| 1...ePxf1=S | 2.Qf3 | 1...Pxd1=S, Pe1=Q | 2.Qxh1 |
| 1...gPxf1=S | 2.Pd8=Q | 1...Sxh8 | 2.Pxa8=Q |
| 1...Sxh8 | 2.Qxe5 | 1...Qa8+ | |
| 1...Qa8+ | | 1...Sxe5 | |

Combined Maxima

3.12 Besides the double Pickaninny shown in **77**, the only other combination of two theoretical maxima for Black pieces which has been achieved is the BS wheel and Pickaninny shown in **84**. The fact that there are only ten different mates detracts somewhat from the achievement, but does not invalidate it as a double task.

84) J. Hartong

Chemnitzer Tageblatt, 1927



1.Kf4	block	1...S else	2.RxS
1...Sxc3	2.Sxc3	1...Pxb6	2.Sxb6
1...Sc5	2.Pxc5	1...Pc6	2.Bf7
1...Sxd6	2.Se7	1...Pc5	2.Pxc5
1...Sxf6	2.Sxf6	1...Pxd6	2.Se7
		1...bP any	2.Pc4

#2

Blends

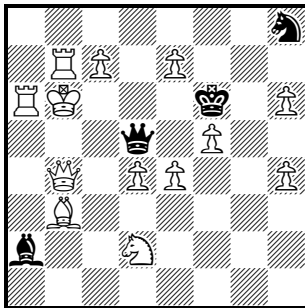
3.13 When we turn to the records for the maximum number of combined variations by any pair of Black pieces, as listed in Table II, I apply the convention in 1.34 (that variations are only different if the mates that follow them are different) to the two Black pieces together, not (as in the previous paragraph) to each of them separately. Hence **91** shows 16 (not 18) variations, and **98** holds the record for BS+BP rather than **84**. Another convention requires that there must be at least one variation by each Black piece, even if the aggregate is less than one of them could show on its own, as in **86***. The matrices of the additional problems **85†-98** are again familiar and the keys generally bad or indifferent, a notable exception being found in **96**. **85†** is the most remarkable construction, with a better key and threat than the related **62** and no duals. Because of repeated mates, **91** could equally well be counted as 10+6. Otherwise they do not call for individual comment.

TABLE II BLACK BLENDS

	BK	BQ	BR	BB	BS	BP					
BQ	85† 1 + 14										
BR	86* 1 + 9						89 11 + 6	74 9 + 7			
BB	87 2 + 7						90 14 + 3	93 9 + 5	75 7 + 6		
BS	88 2 + 8						91 12 + 4	94 8 + 6	96 4 + 8	76 6 + 6	
BP	61 6 + 1						92 14 + 2	95 10 + 2	97 7 + 3	98 8 + 3	77 4 + 4

85†) N. Petrović

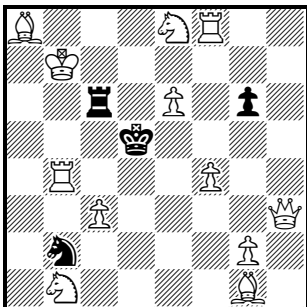
Šahovski Vjesnik, 1950



#2

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|----------|
| 1.Pc8=Q | (>2.Pe8=S) | 1...Qg8, Qf7 | 2.Pe5 |
| 1...Qxb3, Qc4 | 2.Pe8=S | 1...Qe6+ | 2.Qxe6 |
| 1...Qxd4+ | 2.Qxd4 | 1...Qd8+ | 2.Pxd8=Q |
| 1...Qxe4 | 2.Sxe4 | 1...Qd6+ | 2.Qxd6 |
| 1...Qxf5 | 2.Qxf5 | 1...Qc6+ | 2.Qxc6 |
| 1...Qe5, Qd7 | 2.Qxh8 | 1...Q else+ | 2.KxQ |
| | | 1...Kf7 | 2.Qf8 |

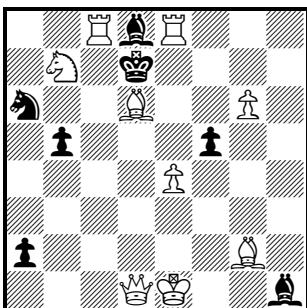
86*) L. Ceriani

Chemnitzer Tageblatt, 1925 (V)

#2

1.Re4	block	1...Rc8	2.Kxc8
1...Rxc3	2.Sxc3	1...Rc7+	2.Kxc7
1...Rc4	2.Re5	1...Rxe6	2.Qxe6
1...Rc5	2.Rd4	1...Rd6	2.Sf6
1...Ra6	2.Kxa6	1...Kxe4	2.Qf3
1...Rb6+	2.Kxb6	1...S any	2.Q(x)d3
		1...Pg5	2.Qf5

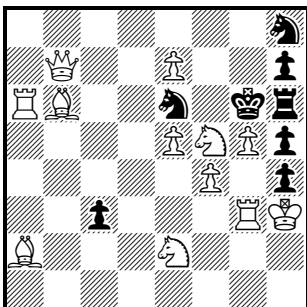
87 J. Fulpius

The Problemist, 2006

#2

1.Pxf5	(>2. either Rxd8)		
1...Ba5+		2.Bb4	
1...Bb6		2.Bc5	
1...Bc7		2.Bxc7	
1...Bh4+		2.Bg3	
1...Bg5		2.Bf4	
1...Bf6		2.Be5	
1...Be7		2.Bxe7	
1...Kxc8, Bxg2		2.eRxd8	
1...Kxe8		2.cRxd8	

88) N. Petrović

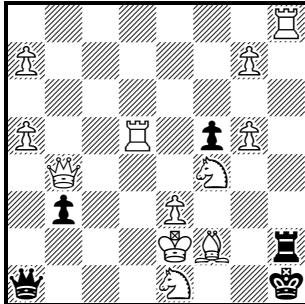
Problem, 1967 (V)

#2

1.Qd7	(>2.Qxe6)		
1...Sf8		2.Pxf8=S	
1...Sg7		2.Sxh4	
1...Sxg5+		2.Rxg5	
1...Sxf4+		2.Sxf4	
1...eS else		2.BxS	
1...Kf7		2.Pe8=Q	
1...Kxf5		2.Qd3	

89) V. Bartolović

Problem, 1967

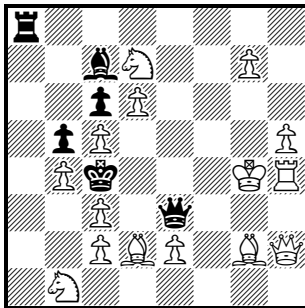


#2

1.Pa8=Q	(>2.dR-)	1...Qd4	2.Rxd4
1...Rhx8	2.Qxh8	1...Qe5	2.Rxe5
1...R else	2.RxR	1...Qf6	2.Rd6
1...Qa2+, Qb2+	2.Rd2	1...Qxg7	2.Rd7
1...Qa4	2.Rb5	1...Qb1	2.Rd3
1...Qxa5	2.Rxa5	1...Qd1+	2.Rxd1
1...Qc3, Qc1	2.Rc5	1...Qxe1+	2.Qxe1

90) A. Dobrila

Problem, 1967 (V)

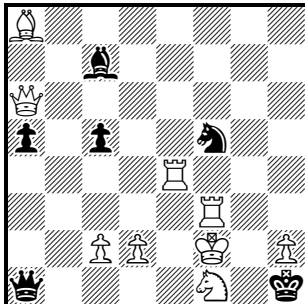


#2

1.Qe5	block	1...Qg5+	2.Kxg5
1...Qxe2+	2.Qxe2	1...Qf4+	2.Qxf4
1...Qxd2	2.Sxd2	1...Qh3+	2.Kxh3
1...Qxc3	2.Qxc3	1...Qg3+	2.Kxg3
1...Qd3	2.ePxd3	1...Qf3+	2.Kxf3
1...Qxc5	2.Qxc5	1...Qg1, Qf2	2.Qe6
1...Qd4+	2.Qxd4	1...Bd8, R~ on file	2.Pg8=Q
1...Qxe5	2.Sxe5	1...Bb6, Bxd6	2.S(x)b6
1...Qe4+	2.Qxe4	1...Ba5, R any on rank	2.Sa3

91) V. Bartolović

Problem, 1967

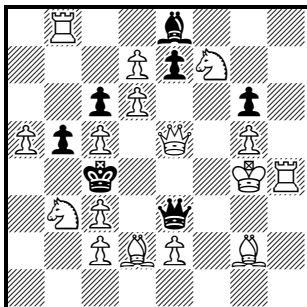


#2

1.Rh3	(2.eR-)	1...Qd4+, Sd4	2.Rxd4
1...Qa4	2.Rxa4	1...Qb2, Qb1	2.Rb4
1...Qa3, Qc3, Se3	2.eR(x)e3	1...Qxf1+	2.Qxf1
1...Qa2	2.Rc4	1...Qe1+	2.Rxe1
1...Qh8	2.Re8	1...Qd1	2.Re2
1...Qg7	2.Rg4	1...Sd6	2.Sg3
1...Qf6	2.Re6	1...Se7	2.Rxe7
1...Qe5	2.Rxe5	1...Sh4	2.eRxxh4
		1...Sg3, Bg3+	2.Pxg3

92) A. Dobrila

Problem, 1967

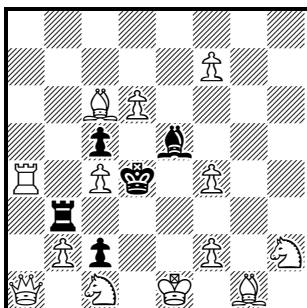


#2

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------------|---------|
| 1.Pxe8=Q | block | 1...Qxg5+ | 2.Kxg5 |
| 1...Qxe2+ | 2.Qxe2 | 1...Qf4+ | 2.Qxf4 |
| 1...Qxd2 | 2.Sxd2 | 1...Qh3+ | 2.Kxh3 |
| 1...Qxc3 | 2.Qxc3 | 1...Qg3+ | 2.Kxg3 |
| 1...Qd3 | 2.ePxd3 | 1...Qf3+ | 2.Kxf3 |
| 1...Qxc5 | 2.Qxc5 | 1...Qg1, Qf2 | 2.Qe6 |
| 1...Qd4+ | 2.Qxd4 | 1...Pxd6 | 2.Sxd6 |
| 1...Qxe5 | 2.Sxe5 | 1...Pe6 | 2.8Qxe6 |
| 1...Qe4+ | 2.Qxe4 | 1...Pb4 | 2.Rxb4 |

93) Z. Tomić

Problem, 1970

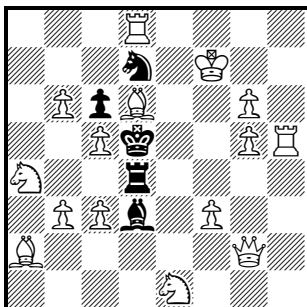


#2

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1.Pf8=Q | block | 1...Rg3 | 2.Pxg3 |
| 1...Rxb2 | 2.Qxb2 | 1...Rf3 | 2.Sxf3 |
| 1...Ra3 | 2.Pxa3 | 1...Re3+ | 2.Pxe3 |
| 1...Rb4 | 2.Pb3 | 1...Rd3 | 2.Se2 |
| 1...Rh3 | 2.Pf3 | 1...Rc3 | 2.Pxc3 |
| | | 1...B any | 2.QxB |

94) A. Dobrila

Problem, 1967

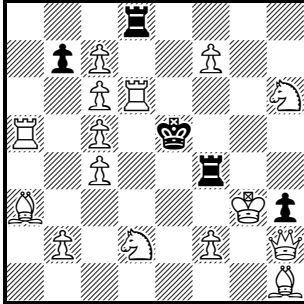


#2

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|------------|--------|
| 1.Sxd3 | block | 1...Rg4 | 2.Pxg4 |
| 1...Rxd3 | 2.Pb4 | 1...Rf4+ | 2.Sxf4 |
| 1...Rxa4 | 2.Pxa4 | 1...Re4 | 2.Pxe4 |
| 1...Rb4 | 2.Sxb4 | 1...Sf6 | 2.Pxf6 |
| 1...Rc4 | 2.Pxc4 | 1...Sxb6 | 2.Sxb6 |
| 1...Rh4 | 2.Pf4 | 1...S else | 2.BxS |

95) A. Dobrila

Problem, 1967

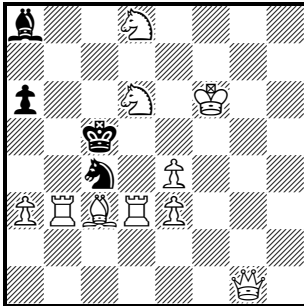


#2

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|------------|--------------|
| 1.Pxd8=S | block | 1...Rxf7 | 2.dSxf7 |
| 1...Rxf2 | 2.Kxf2 | 1...Rf6 | 2.Rd5 |
| 1...Rf3+ | 2.Kxf3 | 1...Rf5 | 2.Sg4 |
| 1...Rxc4 | 2.Sxc4 | 1...Rh4 | 2.Kxh4 |
| 1...Rd4 | 2.Re6 | 1...Rg4+ | 2.Kxg4 |
| 1...Re4 | 2.Sf3 | 1...Pxc6 | 2.Sxc6 |
| | | 1...P else | 2.PxP (e.p.) |

96) V. Bartolović

Problem, 1967 (V)

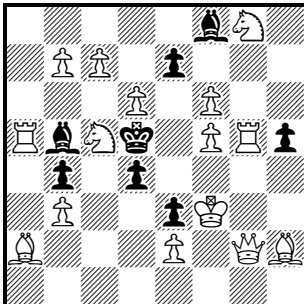


#2

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|--------|
| 1.Qc1 | block | 1...Sxa3 | 2.Qxa3 |
| 1...Bxe4 | 2.Sxe4 | 1...Sb6 | 2.Bb4 |
| 1...Bd5 | 2.Rxd5 | 1...Sxd6 | 2.Bd4 |
| 1...Bc6 | 2.Se6 | 1...Sxe3 | 2.Qxe3 |
| 1...Bb7 | 2.6Sxb7 | 1...S else | 2.BxS |
| | | 1...Pa5 | 2.Rb5 |

97) V. Bartolović

Problem, 1967

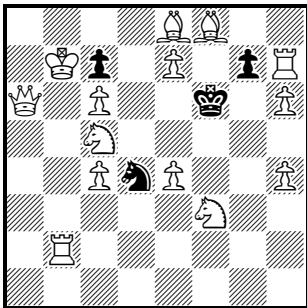


#2

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1.Pc8=Q | block | 1...Bc4 | 2.Pxc4 |
| 1...Ba4 | 2.Sxa4 | 1...Pxd6 | 2.Kf4 |
| 1...Ba6 | 2.Sxa6 | 1...Pxf6 | 2.Sxf6 |
| 1...Be8, Bd7 | 2.S(x)d7 | 1...eP else | 2.PxP (e.p.) |
| 1...Bc6 | 2.Qe6 | 1...fB any | 2.Sxe7 |
| 1...Bxe2+ | 2.Kxe2 | 1...Pd3 | 2.Kxe3 |
| 1...Bd3 | 2.Sxd3 | 1...Ph4 | 2.Kg4 |

98) V. Bartolović

Problem, 1967



- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 1.Qa1 | block |
| 1...Sxc6 | 2.Rb6 |
| 1...Se6 | 2.Sd7 |
| 1...Sf5 | 2.Pe5 |
| 1...Sxf3 | 2.Rf2 |
| 1...S else | 2.RxS |
| 1...Pg6 | 2.Rf7 |
| 1...Pg5 | 2.Pxg5 |
| 1...Pxh6 | 2.Rxh6 |

#2