

Chapter 5 Fleck and Other Cumulative Records

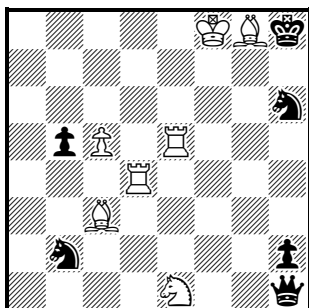
5.1 This chapter will complete our review of non-strategic cumulative tasks and records in the actual play of the two-mover, before we turn to virtual play in the next two chapters. I start with Fleck records as a special case of the power of the pieces, and go on to the related theme of combinative separation. There follow a number of miscellaneous records relating to Black variations, White mating moves and White mating positions.

FLECK THEME

5.2 Previous chapters have included many problems with multiple threats. The Fleck theme, named after the Hungarian composer Ferenc Fleck, involves the accurate separation of multiple threats. In the pure form of the theme (which governs all the following records except **177(B)**) each of the threats created by the key move must be forced at least once and there must be no duals at all. The overall record, achievable with a dual-free WR battery, is 14. We have already seen an example in **117**, and the most economical setting is **165** with only thirteen men. In **166** there are exactly fourteen Black defences, so no mate is repeated, and the key though obvious exposes the WK to three checks. If battery threats are excluded, then the overall Fleck record is 8, shown clearly in **167(N)**, again with no mate repeated. In **117** there are two total defences by Black which defeat all the threats but allow additional mates. A particular case of the Fleck theme, dubbed Fleck Karlström, requires that the number of additional mates should equal the number of separated threats. The record for Fleck Karlström is 10+10, shown in **168**.

165) M. Grönroos

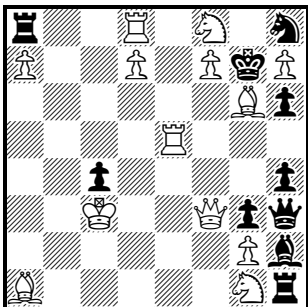
Mat, 1980



1.Re3	(>2.dR~)	1...Qc6	2.Rd6
1...Qxe1	2.Rd2	1...Qd5	2.Rxd5
1...Qf1+,Qf3+	2.Rf4	1...Qe4	2.dRxe4
1...Qg1,Qg2,Sg4	2.R(x)g4	1...bS any	2.dRxS
1...Qa8+	2.Rd8	1...hS else	2.Rh4
1...Qb7	2.Rd7	1...Pb4	2.Rxb4

#2

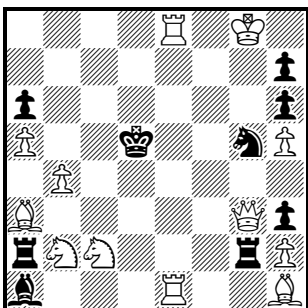
166) C. J. R. Sammelius

1st Hon. Ment., *Probleemblad*, 1968

#2

1.Kxc4	(>2.eR~)	1...Rxd8	2.Re8
1...Qxg2	2.Re2	1...Rc8+	2.Rc5
1...Qxd7	2.Rd5	1...Rb8	2.Rb5
1...Qe6+	2.Rxe6	1...Rxc1	2.Re1
1...Qf5	2.Rxf5	1...Bxg1	2.Re3
1...Qg4+	2.Re4	1...Sxg6	2.Rg5
1...Rxa7	2.Ra5	1...Sxf7	2.Re7
		1...Ph5	2.Rxh5

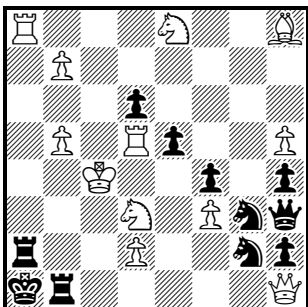
167[N]) S. Štambuk & V. Bartolović

Mat, 1976

#2

1.Pb5	(>2.Qb3,Qd3,Qd6,Qe5,Rd8,8Re5,Rd1,1Re5)		
1...Bxb2	2.Qb3		
1...Rxb2	2.Qd3		
1...Pxb5	2.Qd6		
1...Rxa3	2.Qe5		
1...Sf3	2.Rd8		
1...Se4	2.8Re5		
1...Sf7	2.Rd1		
1...Se6	2.1Re5		

168) C. J. Morse

Suomen Shakki, 1999

#2

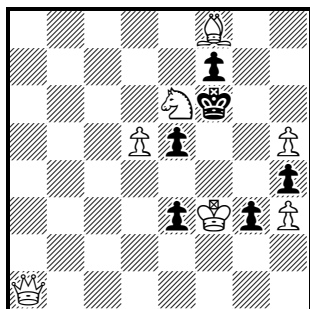
1.Rxe5	(>2.eR~)	1...Se4	2.Rxe4
1...Qc8+	2.Rc5	1...Se3+	2.Rxe3
1...Qd7	2.Re7	1...Pd5+	2.Rxd5
1...Qe6+	2.Rxe6	1...Sxh5	2.Rxh5
1...Qf5,Sf5	2.Rxf5	1...Rxa8	2.Pxa8=Q
1...Qg4	2.Rg5	1...aR else	2.RxR
1...Rxh1,Rg1,Rf1,Re1,	2.R(x)e1	1...Rc1+	2.Qxc1
Sf1,Se1,Sxh1	2.Rxe2	1...Rd1	2.Qxd1
1...Se2		1...Pxe5	2.Bxe5

5.3 White Fleck records, showing the maximum number of thematic mates delivered by a particular White piece, have been well worked over the years. **169** shows WK5, the maximum of six

being apparently unattainable. **170** shows WQ6, the benefit of a battery not being available in this case. The maximum of WR14 has been shown in the preceding paragraph; but the full WB battery has only been achieved in pure Fleck form in the three-mover (as in **965***), never despite many efforts in the two-mover, where the record is WB12 in **171**. The relatively easy WS8 is shown simply in **172**, and grandiosely in **173** in Fleck Karlström form with 8 total defences: there is a third example at **357**. In contrast, the fiendishly difficult Albino Fleck (WP4 on the second rank) has only been done once in orthodox form, in **174†** with a bad key and extra threat (Qxd3). **175** shows WP4 on the seventh rank with a good key, and **176** matches it equally well with a vertical battery. If we relax the requirement that all the threats must be forced — allowing what is known as a partial Fleck — the well constructed **177(B)** shows 5 out of 6 threats by a promoting WP.

169) C. J. Morse

London Evening News, 1968 (V)



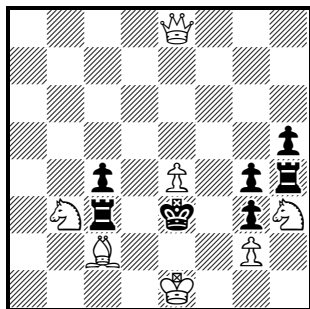
1.Qf1 (>2.K~)

1...Kf5	2.Kxe3
1...Pe4+	2.Kxe4
1...Pe2	2.Kxe2
1...Pxe6	2.Kg4
1...Pg2	2.Kxg2

#2

170) C. J. Morse

Comm., *The Problemist*, 1968



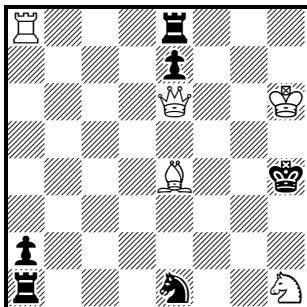
1.Qe5 (>2.Qxc3,Qc5,Qd4,Qf4,Qg5,Qxg3)

1...Pxb3	2.Qxc3
1...Rxb3	2.Qc5
1...Rxc2	2.Qd4
1...Rd3	2.Qf4
1...Rxb3	2.Qg5
1...Pxb3	2.Qxg3

#2

171) A. Atanasiević

Čik, 1968

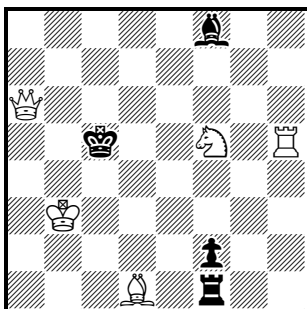


#2

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|--------|
| 1.Ra4 | (>2.B~) | 1...Rc8 | 2.Bc6 |
| 1...Rd1,Sd3 | 2.B(x)d3 | 1...Rd8 | 2.Bd5 |
| 1...Rc1,Sc2 | 2.B(x)c2 | 1...Rh8+ | 2.Bh7 |
| 1...Rb1 | 2.Bxb1 | 1...Rg8 | 2.Bg6 |
| 1...Ra8 | 2.Bxa8 | 1...Rf8 | 2.Bf5 |
| 1...Rb8 | 2.Bb7 | 1...Sf3 | 2.Bxf3 |
| | | 1...Sg2 | 2.Bxg2 |

172) M. Stošić

Tovaris, 1968 (V)

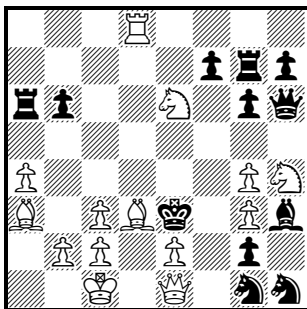


#2

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|--|--|
| 1.Kc3 | (>2.S~) | | |
| 1...Kd5,Rg1 | 2.Sg3 | | |
| 1...Rxd1 | 2.Sd4 | | |
| 1...Re1 | 2.Se3 | | |
| 1...Rh1 | 2.Sh4 | | |
| 1...B any | 2.SxB | | |

173) J. Fulpius

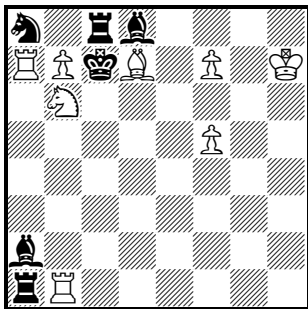
Journal de Genève, 1979



#2

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|--------|
| 1.Re8 | (>2.eS~) | 1...fP any | 2.Sxg7 |
| 1...Qf4 | 2.Sxf4 | 1...Pb5 | 2.Bc5 |
| 1...Q else | 2.S(x)g5 | 1...Pxe6 | 2.Rxe6 |
| 1...Rxa4 | 2.Sd4 | 1...Pg5 | 2.Sf5 |
| 1...Ra5 | 2.Sc5 | 1...Bxg4 | 2.Sxg2 |
| 1...Ra7 | 2.Sc7 | 1...Sxe2+ | 2.Qxe2 |
| 1...Ra8 | 2.Sd8 | 1...Sf3 | 2.Pxf3 |
| 1...Rg8 | 2.Sf8 | 1...Sf2 | 2.Qd2 |
| | | 1...Sxg3 | 2.Qxg1 |

177[B] O. Stocchi

2nd Prize, *Magyar Sakkvilág* Theme Tourney, 1937

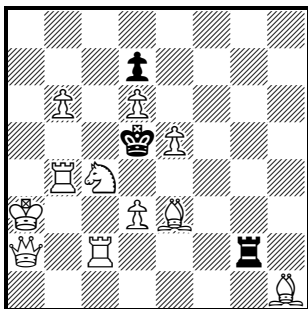
#2

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1.Sc4 | (>2.bP~) |
| 1...Kb8 | 2.Pxa8=Q |
| 1...Kxd7 | 2.Pb8=S |
| 1...Rb8 | 2.Pxa8=S |
| 1...Bxc4 | 2.Pb8=Q |
| 1...else | 2.Pxc8=Q |

5.4 Black Fleck records, showing the maximum number of thematic mates forced by a particular Black piece, tend to be duels between the Black defender and the firing piece of a White battery. **178** shows BK4, the key giving two of the four flights, which then neatly separate the four WS threats. The dual-free **179** shows BQ10, with an eleventh non-Fleck variation after Qxe8, thus matching the 11-fold duels in **91** and **118†**. **180** and **181** use familiar mechanisms to show BR7 and BB7, whereas **182** shows BS6 without a battery at the cost of a flight-taking key. **183** is an interesting demonstration of the Pickaninny Fleck (BP4 on the second rank), and **184** shows BP4 on the seventh rank.

178) M. Velimirović

Problem, 1979

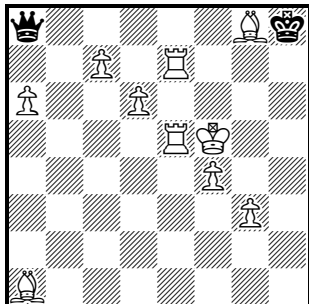


#2

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1.Bf4 | (>2.S~) |
| 1...Kc6 | 2.Sa5 |
| 1...Kd4 | 2.Sb2 |
| 1...Kc5 | 2.Sd2 |
| 1...Ke6 | 2.Se3 |

179) C. J. Morse

The Problemist, 1960 (V)

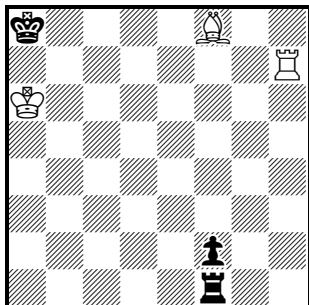


#2

1.Re8	(>2.5R~)	1...Qe4+	2.Rxe4
1...Qxa6	2.Ra5	1...Qd5	2.Rxd5
1...Qa7,Qc6	2.Rc5	1...Qb7,Qb8	2.Rb5
1...Qh1	2.Re1	1...Qd8	2.5Re7
1...Qg2	2.Re2	1...Qc8+,Kg7	2.5Re6
1...Qf3	2.Re3	1...Qxe8	2.Rxe8

180) A. Siotis

Parallèle 50, 1949

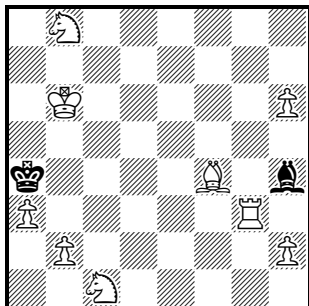


#2

1.Rh8	(>2.B~)	1...Ra1+	2.Ba3
1...Ra1+	2.Ba3	1...Rb1	2.Bb4
1...Rc1	2.Bc5	1...Rd1	2.Bd6
1...Re1	2.Be7	1...Rg1	2.Bg7
1...Rh1	2.Bh6	1...Kb8	2.Bd6

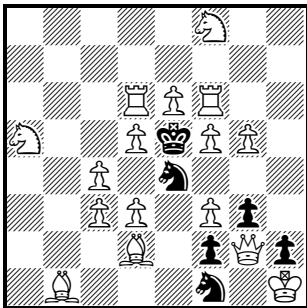
181) C. J. Morse

Problem Observer, 1988



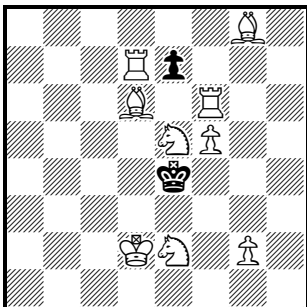
#2

1.Rg4	(>2.B~)	1...Be1	2.Bd2
1...Be1	2.Bd2	1...Bf2+	2.Be3
1...Bg3	2.Bxg3	1...Bd8+	2.Bc7
1...Be7	2.Bd6	1...Bf6	2.Be5
1...Bg5	2.Bxg5		

182) H. Reddmann*Die Schwalbe*, 1994

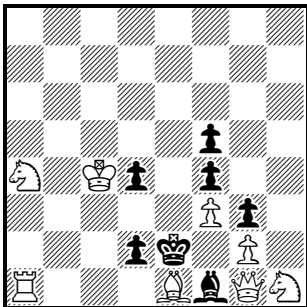
#2

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.Pc5 | (>2.Sc6,Sc4,Pf4,Pd4,Sd7,Sg6) |
| 1...Sxc3 | 2.Sc6 |
| 1...Sxc5 | 2.Sc4 |
| 1...Sxd6 | 2.Pf4 |
| 1...Sxf6 | 2.Pd4 |
| 1...Sxg5 | 2.Sd7 |
| 1...eSxd2,fS any | 2.Sg6 |

183) W. Jørgensen3rd Hon. Ment., *Arbejder Skak*, 1951

#2

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------|
| 1.Sf3 | (>2.Rxe7,Sc3,Sg5,Sg3) |
| 1...Pxd6 | 2.Re7 |
| 1...Pe6 | 2.Sc3 |
| 1...Pe5 | 2.Sg5 |
| 1...Pxf6 | 2.Sg3 |

184) M. Myllyniemi3rd Hon. Ment., *Die Schwalbe*, 1962

#2

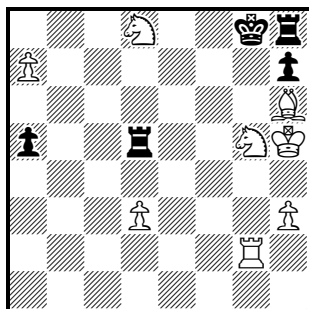
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.Qxd4 | (>2.Qe5,Qxd2,Qd3,Sc3) |
| 1...Pd1=Q | 2.Qe5 |
| 1...Pd1=S | 2.Qd2 |
| 1...Pxe1=Q, Bxg2 | 2.Qd3 |
| 1...Pxe1=S | 2.Sc3 |

5.5 All the records I have shown so far are for primary Flecks, i.e. they involve the separation of threats introduced by the key move. There are also secondary Flecks which arise after the key

when the removal of a Black piece would introduce multiple secondary threats and these are all separately forced, again without any duals. The overall record for a secondary Fleck is 8 forced by the BR (plus two additional BR variations) in **185**. If battery threats are excluded, the record is 6 forced by the BS in **186(N)***, with a seventh non-Fleck variation after Sxc6+; the setting is economical and dual-free, and it is an interesting point that all seven moves by the BS directly defeat the primary threat Qf5, which its mere removal would not do. **63** holds the secondary Fleck Karlström record with 7+7 after BQ defences. Finally, **187*** brilliantly achieves a 3+3 record for combined primary and secondary Fleck: three Black moves separate the WQ's three primary threats, and all of them fail to any move of the BS on the fifth rank, which itself introduces and separates three secondary threats.

185) C. J. Morse

Comm., *Problem Observer*, 1989 (V)

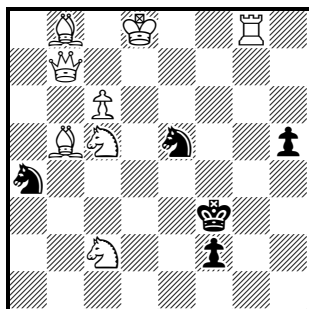


#2

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1.Pa8=Q | (>2.Qxd5) |
| 1...Rb5 | 2.Sb7 |
| 1...Rc5 | 2.Sc6 |
| 1...Rxd3 | 2.Sf3 |
| 1...Rd4 | 2.Se4 |
| 1...Rd6 | 2.gSe6 |
| 1...Rd7 | 2.gSf7 |
| 1...Re5 | 2.dSe6 |
| 1...Rf5 | 2.dSf7 |
| 1...Rxd8 | 2.Qxd8 |
| 1...Rxc5 | 2.Rxc5 |

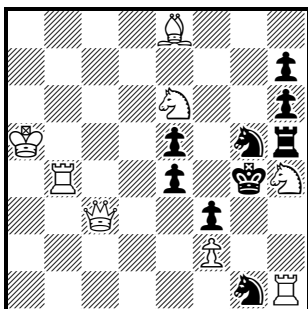
186[N]*) J. Hartong & J. A. W. Swane

3rd Hon. Ment., *Schakend Nederland*, 1961



#2

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1.Qd7 | (>2.Qf5) |
| 1...Sxd7 | 2.Rg3 |
| 1...Sf7+,Kf4 | 2.Q(x)f7 |
| 1...Sg6 | 2.Qh3 |
| 1...Sg4 | 2.Qd5 |
| 1...Sd3 | 2.Qxd3 |
| 1...Sc4 | 2.Qd1 |
| 1...Sxc6+ | 2.Qxc6 |

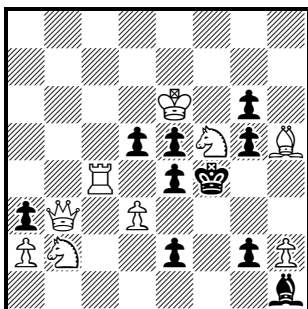
187*) O. Stocchi1st Prize, *La Scacchiera*, 1952

1.Qxe5 (>2.Qf5,Qg3,Qf4)
 1...Se2 2.Qf5
 1...1Sh3 2.Qg3
 1...Rxb4 2.Qf4
 1...5Sh3 2.Qxb5
 1...Sxe6 2.Bxb5
 1...Sf7 2.Rxe4

#2

Combinative Separation

5.6 If the Fleck theme makes a virtue of multiple threats, combinative separation is an extension of it which makes a virtue of duals by requiring that every possible combination of one or more primary or secondary threats is forced in turn. In either case the record is 15 Black moves to force every combination of four threats. **188** shows the primary record, with the added interest that the 15 BP moves include promotions to BR and BB. Only by thematizing duals can these underpromotions play a part in the two-mover, in breach of the general convention in 1.30. **189** shows the secondary record, this time with the BQ forcing all the combinations. **190***, by a master of combinative separation, shows both a primary and a secondary complex, each with three threats and all introduced by a key showing the Dalton theme.

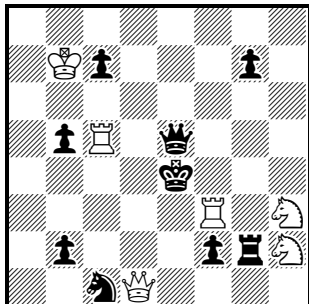
188) A. C. Reeves*Probleemblad*, 1964

1.Pxe4 (>2.Sd3(A),Qe3(B), Qf3(C),Qg3(D)) 1...Pg1=B 2.AD
 1...Pxc4 2.BC
 1...Pe1=S 2.ABCD 1...Pe1=R 2.BD
 1...Pxf5 2.CD
 1...Pg1=Q 2.A
 1...Pg4 2.B
 1...Pd4 2.C
 1...Pxb2 2.BCD 1...Pxb5 2.D
 1...Pg1=R 2.AB
 1...Pe1=Q 2.AC

#2

189) A. R. Gooderson

British Chess Magazine, 1948 (V)

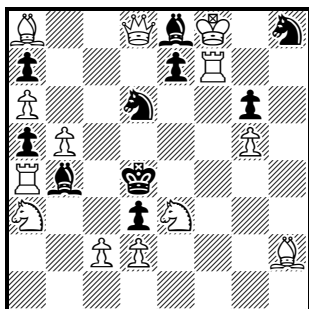


1.Sg4	(>2.Rxe5)	1...Qf4	2.AC
1...Rxg4	2.Sxf2	1...Qf6	2.AD
1...Sd3,Se2	2.Q(x)d3	1...Qd4	2.BC
1...Qe8	2.Qd5(A),Sg5(B),	1...Qd6	2.BD
	Rf4(C),Re3(D)	1...Qh5	2.CD
1...Qc3	2.ABC	1...Qd5+	2.A
1...Qh2	2.ABD	1...Qg5	2.B
1...Qe7	2.ACD	1...Qxc5	2.C
1...Qe6	2.BCD	1...Qf5	2.D
1...Qg3	2.AB		

#2

190*) G. Maleika

1st Prize, *Probleemblad*, 1992



1.Qxe7	(>2.Qxa7(A),Qe5(B),	1...Sc8	2.Rf4(D),
	Qxd6(C))		2.Be5(E),
			2.Pc3(F)
		1...Sxb5	2.DE
1...Bxb5	2.ABC	1...Sb7	2.DF
1...Bxf7	2.AB	1...Sf5	2.EF
1...Kc5	2.AC	1...Sc4	2.D
1...Bd7	2.BC	1...Se4	2.E
1...hSxf7	2.A	1...dSxf7	2.F
1...Bc6	2.B		
1...Pxc2	2.C		

#2

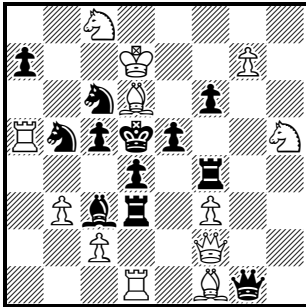
OTHER RECORDS

Black Variations

5.7 Records for Black variations, apart from those already shown for the power of the pieces, generally involve strategic elements, and so belong to Part Two of this book. If we are looking for merely cumulative records, **191** shows the theoretical maximum of 9 Black men moving to one square (d4) to force different mates (as does also **366**); **192** shows Black captures of 13 White men, two short of the theoretical maximum, leading to different mates; and the amazing **193†**, with check-granting key and battery threat, has defences by all 15 Black men leading to different mates.

191) C. G. M. Watson

Melbourne Leader, 1923

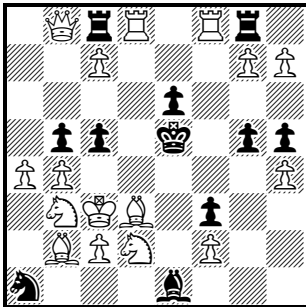


#2

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1.Qxd4+ | |
| 1...Qxd4 | 2.Pg8=Q |
| 1...fRxd4 | 2.Sxf6 |
| 1...dRxd4 | 2.Bc4 |
| 1...Bxd4 | 2.Pc4 |
| 1...cSxd4 | 2.Se7 |
| 1...bSxd4 | 2.Rxc5 |
| 1...cPxd4 | 2.Rxb5 |
| 1...ePxd4 | 2.Sxf4 |
| 1...Kxd4 | 2.Rxd3 |

192) A. Dobrila

The Problemist, 1992

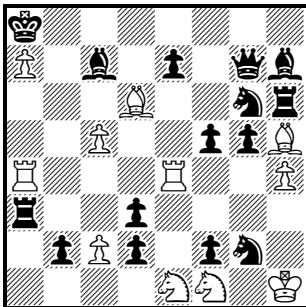


#2

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|--------------|--------|
| 1.Ph8=Q | block | 1...Pxa4 | 2.Kc4 |
| 1...Rxb8 | 2.Pxb8=Q | 1...Pxb4+ | 2.Kxb4 |
| 1...Rxc7 | 2.Qxc7 | 1...Pxb4,Pg4 | 2.Qxb5 |
| 1...Rxd8 | 2.Pxd8=Q | 1...Sxb3 | 2.Kxb3 |
| 1...Rxf8 | 2.Pxf8=Q | 1...Sxc2 | 2.Kxc2 |
| 1...Rxc7 | 2.Qxc7 | 1...Bxd2+ | 2.Kxd2 |
| 1...Rxb8 | 2.Pxb8=Q | 1...Bxf2 | 2.Sxf3 |
| | | 1...Pc4 | 2.Qxb5 |

193†) A. Dobrila

The Problemist, 1989 (V)

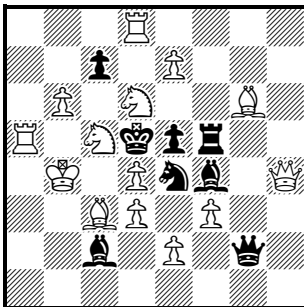


#2

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------------|---------|
| 1.Bf3 | (>2.eR~) | 1...fPxe1=S, | |
| | | dPxe1=S, | |
| 1...Kb7 | 2.Pa8=Q | Sxe1 | 2.Rxe1 |
| 1...Pxe4 | 2.Bxe4 | 1...Rxa4 | 2.Rxa4 |
| 1...Rxb4+, | | 1...Pb1=Q,Rb3 | 2.eRb4 |
| 6Sxb4, | | 1...Qd4 | 2.eRxd4 |
| 2Sxb4 | 2.Rxb4 | 1...Se5,Pe5,Qe5 | 2.Rxe5 |
| 1...Pg4 | 2.Rxb4 | 1...Bg8,Qg8,Qf7 | 2.Re6 |
| 1...2Sf4,6Sf4 | 2.Rxf4 | 1...Ba5 | 2.Rxe7 |
| 1...Pxc2,Se3 | 2.R(x)e3 | 1...Pxd6 | 2.Re8 |
| 1...Pd1=Q | 2.Re2 | | |

White Mating Moves

5.8 This paragraph presents a mixed bag of cumulative records for White mating moves. We have already seen 17 mates with a flight square in **53**, and 16 mates with two flight squares in **117**. **194** shows 8 White men moving to one square (e4) to mate. The composer of **195*** improved on earlier settings by Charles Dennis and Comins Mansfield to show 5 different WS mates on one square (d8) with sacrificial unpinning key and a further WS promotion on f8. In the nine variations of the dual-free **196** White moves to all 9 squares of the BK's field to mate. In **197** as many as 14 different White men give mate, as do 6 White batteries (the theoretical maximum) in **198**. If it is required that all the White men give mate, then the record is 11 men in the dual-free **199***. **200*** shows the theoretical maximum of 5 mates by a pinned White piece, with open setting, a fine key and a thematic unpin after Bg7. **201** makes ingenious use of the en passant capture after Pd5 to show a mating move which opens 5 different White lines; **202** shows the theoretical maximum of 3 mates by en passant capture (plus one such capture by Black); and **203** holds the record of 14 different mates after an en passant capture key, proved legal by retroanalysis.

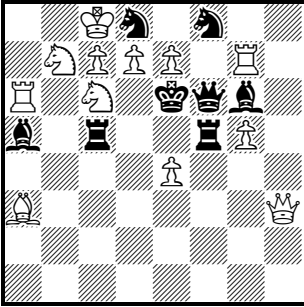
194) A. C. White & K. H. Hannemann*Skakbladet*, 1929

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1.Pe8=Q | (>2.dSxe4) |
| 1...Pxd6 | 2.cSxe4 |
| 1...Ba4 | 2.dPxe4 |
| 1...Qg5, Qxg6 | 2.fPxe4 |
| 1...Sxd6 | 2.Pe4 |
| 1...Bg5 | 2.hQxe4 |
| 1...Pxd4 | 2.eQxe4 |
| 1...Rf6 | 2.Bxe4 |
| 1...Sf6 | 2.Bf7 |

#2

195*) H. Fröberg

1st Prize, *Vart Hem*, 1939

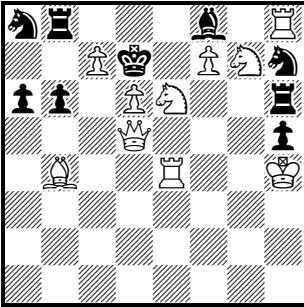


#2

- | | |
|------------------------|------------|
| 1.Qc3 | (>2.cSxd8) |
| 1...Rxc3,Rxc6 | 2.bSxd8 |
| 1...Sxc6 | 2.Pd8=S |
| 1...Qxc3,Qd4,Qf7, Qxg7 | 2.ePxd8=S |
| 1...Bxc3 | 2.cPxd8=S |
| 1...Bf7,Sf7 | 2.Pxf8=S |

196) C. J. Morse

The Problemist Supplement, 1999

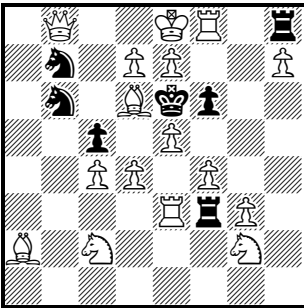


#2

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1.Rc4 | (>2.Pxb8=S) |
| 1...Rb7 | 2.Pc8=Q |
| 1...Rd8 | 2.Pxd8=Q |
| 1...Re8 | 2.Pxe8=Q |
| 1...Sxc7 | 2.Rxc7 |
| 1...Kc8 | 2.Pd7 |
| 1...Be7+ | 2.Pxe7 |
| 1...Rc8 | 2.Qc6 |
| 1...Bxd6 | 2.Qxd6 |
| 1...Rxe6 | 2.Qxe6 |

197) N. Petrović

The Problemist, 1947

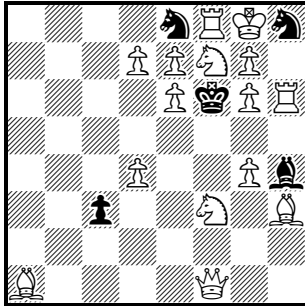


#2

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.Pg4 | block | 1...Pxe5 | 2.Rxe5 |
| 1...Rxh7 | 2.Rxf6 | 1...Pxd4 | 2.Sxd4 |
| 1...Rg8 | 2.Pxg8=Q | 1...6S~ | 2.Pd5 |
| 1...Rxf8+ | 2.Pxf8=S | 1...Sd5 | 2.Pxd5 |
| 1...Rxf4 | 2.Sxf4 | 1...Sxc4 | 2.Bxc4 |
| 1...Rf2,Rf1 | 2.Pxf6 | 1...Sa5 | 2.Pd8=S |
| 1...fR else | 2.Pf5 | 1...Sxd6+ | 2.Qxd6 |
| 1...Pf5 | 2.Pxf5 | 1...Sd8 | 2.Pxd8=S |

198) N. Petrović

Grantham Journal, 1932 (V)

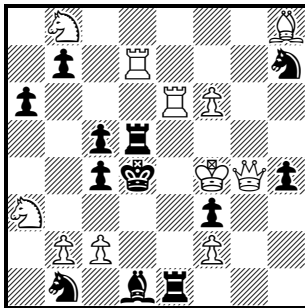


#2

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 1.Pd8=Q | block |
| 1...Pc2 | 2.Pd5 |
| 1...Kxe6,B~ | 2.Pg5 |
| 1...Bg5 | 2.3Sxg5 |
| 1...Sxf7 | 2.gPxf7 |
| 1...Sxg6 | 2.7Sg5 |
| 1...eS any | 2.Pe8=Q |

199*) G. Maleika

Neue Osnabrücker Zeitung, 2000

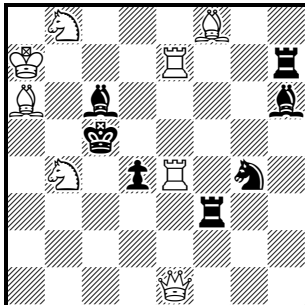


#2

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| 1.Re3 | block | 1...Pa5 | 2.Sb5 |
| 1...Ph3 | 2.Kg3 | 1...Sc3 | 2.Pxc3 |
| 1...Re2 | 2.Kxf3 | 1...bS else | 2.Pc3 |
| 1...Rxe3 | 2.Pxe3 | 1...bP any | 2.Sc6 |
| 1...eR else,Be2 | 2.Re4 | 1...Rd6 | 2.Rxd6 |
| 1...Pc3 | 2.Rd3 | 1...Rxd7 | 2.Qxd7 |
| 1...Bxc2 | 2.Sxc2 | 1...Sxf6 | 2.Bxf6 |
| | | 1...hS else | 2.Pf7 |

200*) I. S. Birbrager

1st Prize, Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1950



#2

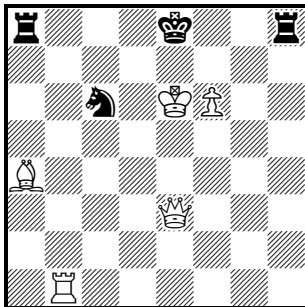
- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1.Qa1 | (>2.Qxd4) |
| 1...Rd3,Rc3 | 2.Rg7 |
| 1...Be3 | 2.Rf7 |
| 1...Kd6 | 2.Rd7 |
| 1...Bd5,Bxe4 | 2.Rc7 |
| 1...Kxb4 | 2.Rb7 |
| 1...Bg7 | 2.7Re5 |
| 1...Rxe7+ | 2.Bxe7 |

Black and White Combined

5.9 **204** shows the double task of 5 WQ mates on one line with the BK mated on 5 different squares. **205*** with its delicious key shows a task of universal appeal (the Balbo theme), whereby moves by each of Black's six different men lead to mates by their White counterparts. Finally, **206** combines the themes of **191** and **194**, with 4 defences on d3 met by mates on f5; **207** combines the themes of **193†** and **197** to show an aggregate of 22 (ten Black and twelve White) men taking active part in the post-key play; and **208** combines the themes of **193†** and **199***, with all 15 men taking active part.

204) D. J. Shire & D. Friedgood

1st Prize, BCPS Meeting, Kingston, 1997



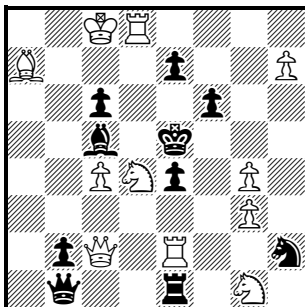
1.Qa7 (>2.Qe7,Qxa8)

1...0-0-0	2.Qb7
1...Kd8	2.Qd7
1...Rc8	2.Qe7
1...Kf8	2.Qf7
1...0-0	2.Qg7
1...Rxa7	2.Rb8
1...Rh7	2.Qxa8

#2

205*) J. L. M. da Silveira

2nd Prize, *O Globo* Theme Tourney, 1960



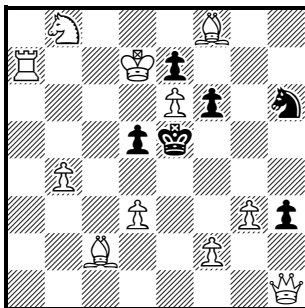
1.Kd7 (>2.Sxc6)

1...Kxd4	2.Ke6
1...Qd1	2.Qxe4
1...Rd1	2.Rxe4
1...Bxd4	2.Bb8
1...Sxg4	2.gSf3
1...Pf5	2.Ph8=Q

#2

White Mating Positions

5.10 To end this chapter I turn to the special mating positions beloved by the Bohemian school of composers. These are more naturally developed in three-movers (such as **E** in Chapter 1 with its three model mates) or longer problems, but have nevertheless not escaped the attention of two-move taskmasters. We start with **pure mates**, in which each square in the BK's field must be guarded or blocked once only. On the conditions set out in 1.33, the records for pure mates are no better than those that we shall come to for model mates in **212*** and **213**. The latter shows 6 pure mates with different mating moves, and this is elegantly matched by **209** with its threat and five variations. If the conditions of 1.33 are relaxed to allow moves by WQ/WR or WQ/WB on to the same mating line (sometimes known as Herlins) to be counted as distinct, the record is 11 (with only seven different mating moves) in **210(B)**: the only mate not to qualify is that after Ke5 because of the double White guard on f4. If we make a further relaxation to count all concurrent mates including battery mates as distinct, the record is 16 in **211(B)**, all of which would be counted as the same under the ordinary definition.

209) H. Cudmore*Chess Bouquet, 1897*

1.Qd1 (>2.Pd4)

1...Kd4 2.Qa1

1...Kf5 2.Qh5

1...Pd4 2.Ra5

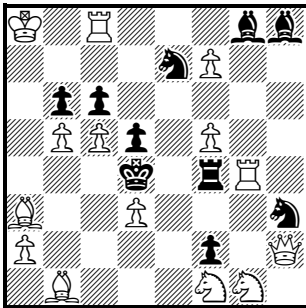
1...Pf5 2.Bg7

1...Sf5 2.Sc6

#2

210[B] W. F. Wills (after K. S. Howard)

1905

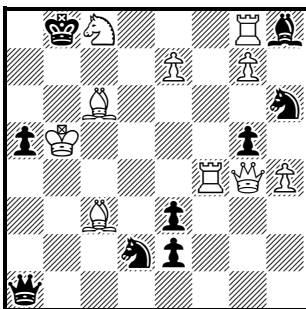


- | | |
|----------------------|---------|
| 1.Pf8=Q | block |
| 1...eS any,Pxb5,Pxc5 | 2.Bb2 |
| 1...Pxcg1=any | 2.Qb2 |
| 1...hS any | 2.hQxh8 |
| 1...gB any | 2.fQxh8 |
| 1...Bg7 | 2.Qxg7 |
| 1...Bf6 | 2.Qxf6 |
| 1...Be5,R any,Kc3 | 2.Se2 |
| 1...Ke5 | 2.Sf3 |

#2

211[B] A. Dobrila

The Problemist, 1992 (V)

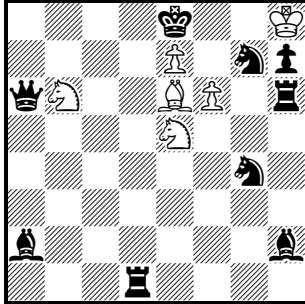


- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 1.Qg3 | (>2.fR-) | 1...Sxg8 | 2.Rf8 |
| 1...Qa4+ | 2.Rxa4 | 1...hS else | 2.RxS |
| 1...Qa3,Qb2+, Qb1+ | 2.Rb4 | 1...Pe1=Q | 2.Rf2 |
| 1...Qxc3 | 2.Rd4 | 1...Pxf4 | 2.Rxf4 |
| 1...Bxg7 | 2.Rf6 | 1...Qg1 | 2.Be5 |
| 1...dS any | 2.RxS | | |

#2

5.11 The pure mate requires economy only in the BK'S field. The **model mate** must be not only pure but also economical, i.e. it extends the requirement for White economy to the whole mating position, with differing degrees of strictness according to its various definitions. The most generally accepted definition requires that all the White men, with the allowable exception of WK and WPs, must be directly involved in the mate. On this definition, and in accordance with condition (e) in 1.33, the unique record is 8 distinct model mates in **212***, distributed in a perfect pattern by the dual avoidance of four pairs of Black captures but with only four different mating moves. The record with all mating moves different is 6, exemplified by **213**.

212*) E. D. Holladay

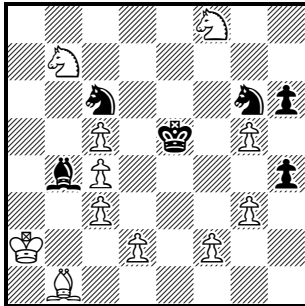
2nd Prize, *The Problemist*, 1965

#2

1.Sd5 (>2.Bd7,Bf7,Sc7,Pf7)

1...Bxd5	2.Bd7
1...Rxd5	2.Bf7
1...Qxe6	2.Sc7
1...Sxe6	2.Pf7
1...Rxf6	2.Bd7
1...Sxf6	2.Bf7
1...Sxe5	2.Sc7
1...Bxe5	2.Pf7

213) F. E. Gamage

Checkmate, 1904

#2

1.Sd8 (>2.Sxc6,Sf7,Sxg6,Sd7)

1...Bxc3	2.Sxc6
1...Bxc5	2.Sf7
1...Pxc3	2.Sxg6
1...Pxc5	2.Sd7
1...Sxd8	2.Pd4
1...Sxf8	2.Pf4

5.12 Although this remains the standard model mate, some composers have relaxed its conditions in search of wider possibilities.

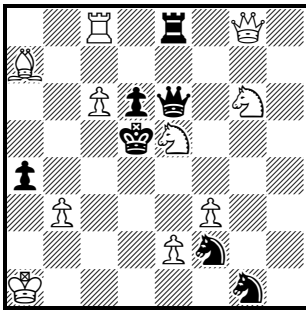
- (a) The most common relaxation allows pin-mates. (These are mating positions in which at least one Black man is essentially pinned, i.e. if it was not pinned it could parry the mate, and we have already seen the record of 21 pin-mates in **3**.) When the model mate's requirements of purity and economy are so far relaxed as to admit such a pin-mate (whether the pinned Black man is next to the BK or not), then we have the **pin model**. The record for pin models is 5, shown in commendably clear fashion in **214***.
- (b) As with pure mates, concurrent mates may be counted as distinct, and furthermore the firing piece of a White battery may be treated as being involved in the mating position when it has shut off a Black piece which could otherwise

parry the mate, even if the firing piece does not directly affect the BK's field. On this definition the record is 12 in **215(B)**, with one standard model mate after Bxc7 and no less than 11 **shut-off model** mates.

- (c) Combining the relaxations in (a) and (b), treating a cross-check as a shut-off and counting moves of a WP battery separately allows a claim of as many as 10 pin models in **216(B)**.

214*) B. J. da C. Andrade

The Tablet, 1957

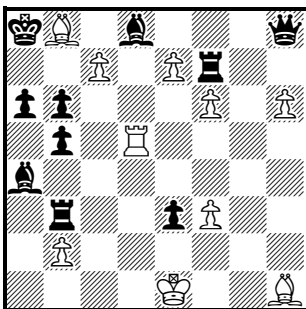


#2

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1.Sg4 | (>2.Se3,Sf6,Sf4) |
| 1...Pxb3 | 2.Se3 |
| 1...Sxf3 | 2.Sf6 |
| 1...Qf7,Qxg8,Rxg8 | 2.Sf4 |
| 1...Rxc8 | 2.Se7 |
| 1...Sxg4 | 2.Pe4 |

215[B]) R. T. Lewis & C. J. Morse

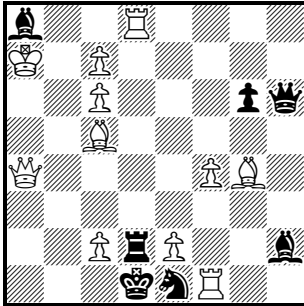
The Problemist, 1990



#2

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|----------|-------|
| 1.Pf4 | (>2.R~) | 1...Qe8 | 2.Rd7 |
| 1...Kb7,Bxc7 | 2.R(x)d8 | 1...Rxb2 | 2.Rd2 |
| 1...Qxh6 | 2.Rh5 | 1...Rb4 | 2.Rd4 |
| 1...Qh7 | 2.Rf5 | 1...Rc3 | 2.Rc5 |
| 1...Qxf6,Rxf6 | 2.Rd6 | 1...Rxe7 | 2.Re5 |
| 1...Qg7,Qg8,Rg7 | 2.Rg5 | 1...Pb4 | 2.Rb5 |
| | | 1...Pe2 | 2.Rd3 |

216[B] J. R. White & C. J. Morse
Problem Observer, 1997 (V)

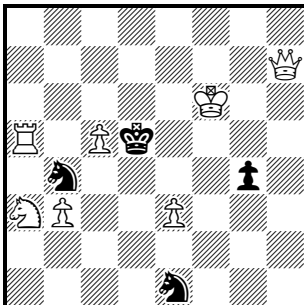


1.Ba3 (>2.cP~,eP~)
 1...Qh3 2.Pc3
 1...Qxf4 2.Pc4
 1...Bg1+ 2.Pe3
 1...Bxc6 2.Pe4
 1...Rxd8 2.Pxd8=Q
 1...R else 2.RxR

#2

5.13 In contrast, some problemists adopt narrower definitions of the model mate than that given in 5.11, excusing only the WK from direct involvement in the mating position (which **E** in Chapter 1 would satisfy) or not even that. The record on this last definition is 4 in **217(N)**, such positions being called primary model mates by Brian Harley and perfect model mates by Chéron. If to this narrowest definition of White economy is added the requirement that all the Black men must also be essential to the mating position, then we have the ideal mate, for which the record is only 2. Among the many examples **218** is distinguished by its underpromotion key: another example will be found at **355**. If concurrent mates are counted as distinct, the record is 4 ideal mates (with only three different mating moves) in **219(B)**. (For an ideal mate as an added grace at the end of a longer problem, see **893*** and other examples in Chapter 17.)

217(N) H. L. Schuld
Tidskrift, 1904

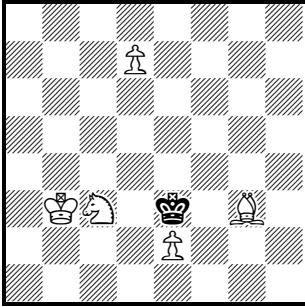


1.Sc2 (>2.Sxb4)
 1...Sc6 2.Pe4
 1...bSxc2,bS else 2.Qb7
 1...eSxc2,eSd3 2.Qh1

#2

218) I. Godal

Magasinet för Alle, 1945

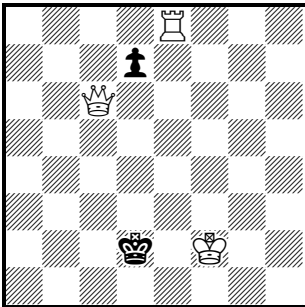


1.Pd8=B block
 1...Kd2 2.Bg5
 1...Kd4 2.Bb6

#2

219[B]) M. McDowell

The Problemist, 1990



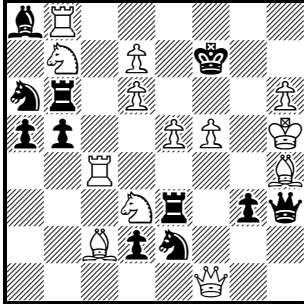
1.Rd8 (>2.Rxd7)
 1...any 2.RxP

#2

5.14 A different kind of mating position is the **mirror mate**, a type of ‘picture mate’ in which the lonely BK must be surrounded by eight empty squares. With no requirement for purity or economy the record is 18 mirror mates in **220**. The mirror mate is often combined with the various other mating positions we have been considering. Thus **221(B)** is a variant of **211(B)**, showing on the broadest definition 15 pure mirror mates, with 1...Kb8 2.Rf8 the only exception. For model and mirror mates combined, the record on the standard definition of a model mate in 5.11 is 4 in **213**, and we have already seen 4 concurrent ideal mirror mates in **219(B)**.

220) J. Fulpius

Journal de Genève, 1980

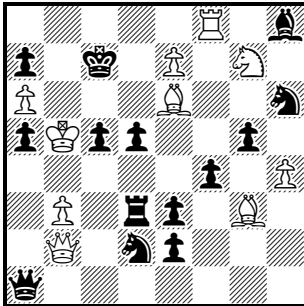


#2

1.Bb3	(>2.cR~)	1...Sd4	2.Rxd4
1...Qh1, Qg2	2.Re4	1...Sf4+	2.Rxf4
1...Qg4+	2.Rxg4	1...Pa4	2.Rxa4
1...Qxh4+	2.Rxh4	1...Pd1=Q	2.Rc2
1...Bxb7	2.Rc6	1...Pxc4	2.Bxc4
1...Sxb8	2.Rc8	1...Rxd6	2.Sxd6
1...aS else	2.RxS	1...Rxe5	2.Sxe5
1...Sc1	2.Rxc1	1...Qxf5+	2.Qxf5
1...Sc3	2.Rxc3	1...Rxd3	2.Pe6

221[B]) A. Dobrila

The Problemist, 1992



#2

1.Rxf4	(>2.R~)	1...Se4	2.Rxe4
1...Kb8	2.Rf8	1...Sf3	2.Rxf3
1...Kd6, Sf7	2.R(x)f7	1...Sf1	2.Rxf1
1...Qa4+	2.Rxa4	1...Sg4	2.Rxg4
1...Qxb2	2.Rd4	1...Sf5	2.Rxf5
1...Rxb3+	2.Rb4	1...Pe1=Q	2.Rf2
1...Bxg7	2.Rf6	1...Pxb4	2.Rxb4
1...Sc4	2.Rxc4	1...Pxf4	2.Bxf4
		1...Qg1	2.Qe5