

Chapter 14 Pawn Promotion

14.1 So far I have tried to give a systematic account of two-move tasks and records. In this final section of the book, which will be less systematic and more discursive, I aim to give the reader some idea of what has been achieved (and what may lie ahead) in the wider fields beyond the well-worked two-mover. As problems get longer, tasks and records can be built up successively over the moves of a single line of play as well as spread across different variations, and there is less need to resort to virtual play to achieve them. Indeed, length can become an aim in itself, as will be fully demonstrated in Chapters 17 and 18. At the same time, longer problems are often harder to make sound and dual-free, and this is particularly the case with long selfmates and selfstalemates.

14.2 We start in this chapter with pawn-promotion tasks, which have always appealed to problemists. They are to be found not only in direct-mate problems but also in all the unorthodox types of problem included in this book, as listed in 1.9. I deal first with direct mates (including three stalemate records) and with selfmates (including four selfstalemate records): in these types, promotions can be shown in parallel in different variations, or successively in a single line of play, or scattered through the solution in different lines of play. I then deal with helpmates and helpstalemates and with series-movers: in these types, since I confine myself to single-line problems, promotions can only be shown successively. It should be remembered that the licence in 1.30 to ignore dual promotions to R or B, already invoked in many of the two-move promotion records we have seen, applies only to White's mating move and the Black move immediately preceding it. Most of the records in this chapter relate to earlier moves in longer problems, where promotions to Q, R or B must be uniquely forced. This point will be immediately illustrated in the records for WQ promotions in the next paragraph.

DIRECT MATES AND STALEMATES

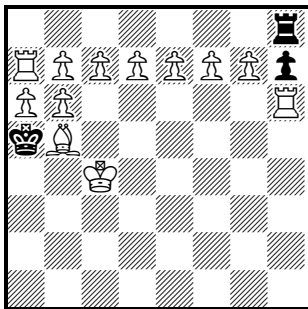
Promotions in parallel

14.3 We have already seen three overall White promotion records: a single WP making 6 different promotions in **21** and

22*; multiple WPs making 10 different promotions in actual play in **39**; and multiple WPs making 12 different promotions over three phases in **331**. All these promotions are in parallel and on the mating move, so that those to WQ ignore any dual promotions to WR or WB. The record of 8 parallel promotions to WQ uniquely forced is shown on the second move of **731***: there is a flight-giving key to avoid stalemate, after which White has to choose his captures carefully to give his promoted WQ access to a mating square. While no more than 2 parallel promotions to WR have been shown as in **732**, the ingenious **733*** shows 4 parallel promotions to WB with a good key but one dual mate. Finally **40** shows the record of 6 parallel promotions to WS.

731*) I. Telkes

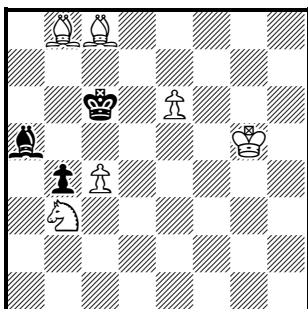
4th Comm., British Chess Federation Tourney, 1935/6



#3

1.Kb3 (>2.Pxh8=Q)

1...Kxb5	2.Pxh8=Q	K any	3.Qe5
1...Rg8	2.Pxg8=Q	Kxb5	3.Qd5
1...Rf8	2.ePxf8=Q	Kxb5	3.Qb4
1...Re8	2.fPxe8=Q	Kxb5	3.Qh5
1...Rd8	2.ePxd8=Q	Kxb5	3.Qg5
1...Rc8	2.dPxc8=Q	Kxb5	3.Qf5
1...Rb8	2.Pxb8=Q	Kxb5	3.Qe5
1...Ra8	2.Pxa8=Q	Kxb5	3.Qd5

732) W. A. Shinkman*The Theory of Pawn Promotion*, 1912

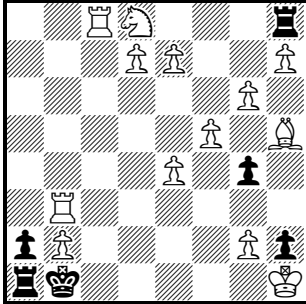
#3

1.e7 (>2.Pe8=Q+)

1...Kb6	2.Pe8=R	Kc6	3.Re6
1...Bd8	2.Pxd8=R	Kb6	3.Rd6

733*) W Speckmann

2nd Hon. Ment., British Chess Federation Tourney, 1948/9



#5

1.Rb7

block

1...Rg8

2.Pxg8=B

g3

3.Bb3

Kxb2+

4.bBd1+

Ka3

5.Rc3,Ra8

1...Rf8

2.Pxf8=B

g3

3.Bb4

Kxb2+

4.Be1+

Ka3

5.Ra8

1...Re8

2.Pxe8=B

g3

3.Bb5

Kxb2+

4.Bf1+

Ka3

5.Ra8

1...Rxd8

2.Pxd8=B

g3

3.Bb6

Kxb2+

4.Bg1+

Ka3

5.Ra8

If 1...Rxh7

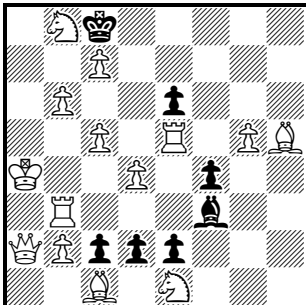
2.Sf7

Rh8

3.Pd8=Q,R

14.4 A single BP makes as many as 7 promotions in parallel in **734**, easily surpassing the two-move record of 5 in **73**: a cook in van Gool's setting has necessitated the ugly capture key, but the seven variations are clear-cut and dual-free, thereby improving on Bettmann's pioneer setting of 1912. The record of 8 parallel promotions by multiple BPs in actual play has been shown in **81**, **82** (where they are all to BQ) and **340** and over two phases **340** shows 14 different mates after Black promotions, 13 of them to BQ. Parallel promotions to BR and BB have not been shown intensively, and we have already seen the record of 5 parallel promotions to BS in **83***.

734) J. C. van Gool (after H. W. Bettmann)

Journal de Genève, 1979 (V)

1.Bxf3

(>2.Kb5, bR any, Rxe6)

1...Pxc1=Q

2.Ra3

any

3.Qxe6

1...Pxc1=S

2.Rxe6

any

3.Re8

1...Pd1=Q

2.Rd3

any

3.Qxe6

1...Pd1=B

2.bRe3

Pxe3

3.Qxe6

1...Pd1=S

2.Kb4

any

3.Qa6

1...Pxe1=Q

2.Rc3

any

3.Qxe6

1...Pxe1=S

2.Kb5

any

3.Qa6

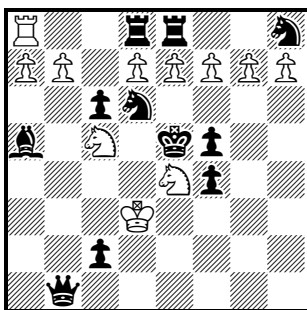
#3

Successive promotions (and scattered through solution)

14.5 **735*** shows 7 successive promotions to WQ in fine style, with only one full-length line and that wholly accurate; and **736** shows the equivalent stalemate record of 6. The monumental **737†** expands the matrix of **731*** by adding a second BR and a fourth move, to attain the overall record of 15 uniquely forced WQ promotions scattered through the solution: again the order of each pair of successive capture promotions is dictated by the need for access to a mating square, and 2.Pe8=Q+ is included despite a subsequent dual in accordance with 1.31. **738** is a unique and complex example of 6 successive promotions to WR: these hold the eBR to the fifth rank until it is eventually captured, whereas promotions to WQ would risk stalemate and thereby allow delay. There is a second dualised full-length line after 1...Rxe2. **739** has many full-length lines, one of which contains 5 successive promotions to WB. Finally **740** is an improved version of a notable early task achievement, showing the theoretical maximum of 8 successive promotions to WS in as many moves and ending in a pure mate.

735*) G. L. Popov

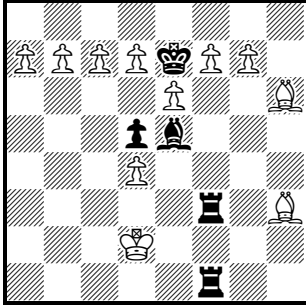
Mat Plus Review, 2009



1.Pxh8=Q+ (not 1.Pxh8=B+? Kd5!) **1...Rxb8** **2.Pe8=Q+** (not 2.Pe8=R+ Kd5!) **2...Sxe8** (if 2...dRxe8 3.dPxe8=Q+ or if 2...hRxe8 3.fPxe8=Q+) **3.fPxe8=Q+** (not 3.Pb8=Q+? Sc7!) **3...hRxe8** (if 3...dRxe8 4.Pxe8=Q+) **4.Pb8=Q+** **Qxb8** (if 4...Rxb8 5.Pxe8=Q+ or if 4...Bc7 5.Qxc7+) **5.Pxb8=Q+** **Rxb8** **6.Pxe8=Q+** **Rxe8** **7.Rxe8+ Kd5** **8.Re5+ Kxe5** **9.Ph8=Q+** **Kd5** **10.Qd4**

#10

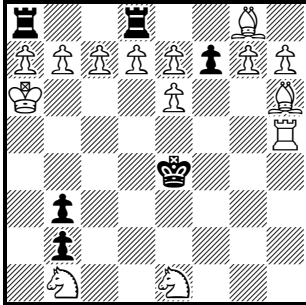
736) C. J. Morse

The Problemist, 2007

=7

1.Pf8=Q+ (not 1.Pf8=R? Kd6! nor 1.Pf8=B+? Kf6!)
1...Rxf8 2.Pxf8=Q+ Rxf8 3.Pd8=Q+ (not 3.Pd8=R? Kf6!
 nor 1.Pd8=B+? Kd6!) **3...Rxd8 4.Pxd8=Q+ Kxd8**
5.Pb8=Q+ (not 5.Pb8=R+ Kc7!) **5...Bxb8 6.Pxb8=Q+**
Ke7 7.Bg7= If 5...Ke7 6.dxe5 d4 7.Kd3=

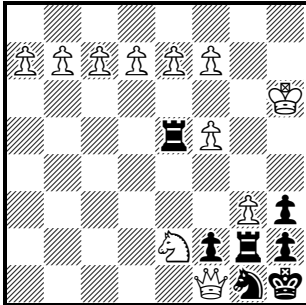
737+) B. Lindgren

The Problemist, 1992

#4

1.Pxf7 (>2.ePxd8=Q Rxd8 3.Pxd8=Q Kd4 4.Qh4)
1...Kd4 2.ePxd8=Q Rxd8 3.cPxd8=Q any 4.Qh4
1...dRc8 2.dPxc8=Q Rxc8 3.bPxc8=Q Kd4 4.Qg4
1...dRb8 2.cPxb8=Q Rxb8 3.aPxb8=Q Kd4 4.Qf4
1...Re8 2.dPxe8=Q Rxe8 3.fPxe8=Q Kd4 4.Qa4
1...Rf8 2.ePxf8=Q Rxf8 3.gPxf8=Q Kd4 4.Qb4
1...Rg8 2.fPgx8=Q Rgx8 3.hPgx8=Q Kd4 4.Qd5
1...Rxd7 2.Pe8=Q+ Rxe8 3. either
Pxe8=Q+ Re7 4.Qa4
1...Rxa7+ 2.Kxa7 Ra8+ 3.Pxa8=Q+ Kd4 4.Qd5
Rxd7 3.Pf8=Q any 4.Qf4

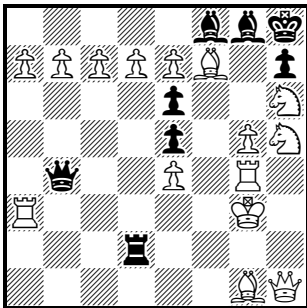
738) K. Bachmann

Special Hon. Ment., *Die Schwalbe*, 1998

#8

1.Pe8=R (not 1.Pe8=Q? Re4 2.Pd8=Q Rc4 3.Pc8=Q Rb4
 4.Pb8=Q Rg4 5.cQc7 Re4 6.Qf4 Rxe2 7.eQxe2 Rgx3! Nor
 2.Pf8=Q Ra4 3.Qh5 (>4.Qxh3) Ra1 4.Qxa1 Pf1=Q 5.Qxf1
 Rxe2 6.fQxe2 Sxe2 7.Qf3 Kg1 8.Qc5 Sd4!) **1...Rxf5**
2.Pf8=R (not 2.Pf8=Q? Rf3!) **2...Rc5 3.Pc8=R** (not
 3.Pc8=Q? Rc6!) **3...Ra5 4.Pa8=R** (not 4.Pa8=Q? Rb5!)
4...Rd5 5.Pd8=R (not 5.Pd8=Q? Rb5 6.Pb8=R Rd5!)
5...Rb5 6.Pb8=R (not 6.Pb8=Q? Rb7!) **6...bR~ 7.White**
xR Rgx3 8.Sgx3 If 1...Rxe2 2.Rxe2 Rgx3 3.Qxf2 Rg2
 4.Pb8=Q/R (or Pa8=Q/B) Sxe2 5.Qf3 Sg1 6.Pa8=Q/B (or
 Pb8=Q/R) Sxf3 7.Q/Bxf3 Kg1 8.Q/Rb1

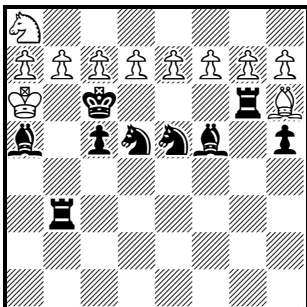
739) D. Zimbeck

3rd Comm., *Die Schwalbe*, 2003

#6

1.Pxf8=B (not 1.Pxf8=Q? allowing Black to draw by perpetual check or stalemate) 1...Qxf8 (if Black checks, White can suppress further checks in time to mate in 6 moves) 2.Pd8=B Rxd8 3.Pxd8=B Qxd8 4.Pb8=B Qxb8 5.Pxb8=B Bxf7 6.Bxe5

740) W. A. Shinkman

Deutsche Schachzeitung, 1908 (version by A Chéron)

#8

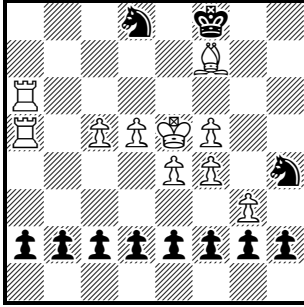
1.Pb8=S+ Rxb8 2.aPxb8=S+ Kd6 3.Pc8=S+ Ke6
4.Pd8=S+ Bxd8 5.Pxd8=S+ Kf6 6.Pg8=S+ Rxc8
7.hPxg8=S+ Kg6 8.Pf8=S

14.6 While task composers have long been interested in successive White promotions, it is only recently that Grigory Popov set out to establish the corresponding records for successive Black promotions. In a remarkable burst of composition he found different matrices for promotions to each Black piece. **741** is a development of Popov's matrix which shows — with flight-taking key, a blemish present in all four cases — the theoretical maximum of 8 successive promotions to BQ. The promoted queens are repeatedly forced to a1, since White can parry other checks on the same diagonal by playing Pe5, after which the BQ runs out of road: to delay mate to the 20th move, Black must start with the b1 promotion and finish with the c1 or e1 promotion. In **742** which shows 3 successive promotions to BR, the first two promotions are forced, while the third leads to one of two full-length lines. A repeated bid for stalemate engenders 3 successive promotions to BB in **743**, while in **744***

the WK passes through a hail of Black checking moves including no less than 5 successive promotions to BS.

741) G. Costeff

Mat Plus Review, 2009 (V)

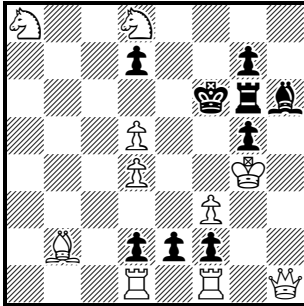


#20

1.Kf6 (not 1.Ra8? Kg7 2.Pf6+ Kh7 3.5Ra7 Pa1=Q 4.Bg8+ Kh6 5.Rh7+ Kg6 6.Rg7+ Kh6!) **1...Pb1=Q** (if 1...Pa1=Q 2.Rxa1 or if 1...Pc1=Q 2.Re6) **2.Ra8** (not 2.Re6? Pa1=Q+ 3.Pe5 Sxe6 4.fPx6 Qb7!) **2...Pa1=Q+ 3.Rxa1 Qxa1+ 4.Rxa1 Pc1=Q 5.Ra8 Qa1+** (if 5...Qc3+ 6.Pe5 Qa5 7.Rxa5 Pd1=Q 8.Ra8 Qxd5 9.Bxd5) **6.Rxa1 ... 14.Rxa1 Pe1=Q 15.Ra8 Qc3+ 16.Pe5 Qa5 17.Rxa5 Sxf5 18.Ra8 Sd6,Sg7 19.Rxd8+ Se8+ 20.Rxe8**

742) G. L. Popov

Mat Plus Review, 2009

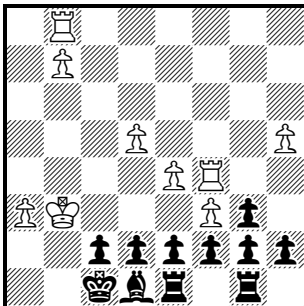


#6

1.Pd6 Pe1=R (if 1...Pe1=Q 2.Pd5+ or if 1...Pxd1=S 2.Rxd1) **2.fRxe1 fPxe1=R** (if 2...dPxe1=R 3.Pd5+) **3.Qxe1 Pxe1=R 4.Pd5+ Re5 5.Rd4 R~/Re4+ 6.Rf4/Rxe4#** If 3...Pxe1=Q 4.Pd5+ Qe5 5.Sb6 Qxb2 6.Sxd7

743) G. L. Popov

Mat Plus Review, 2008

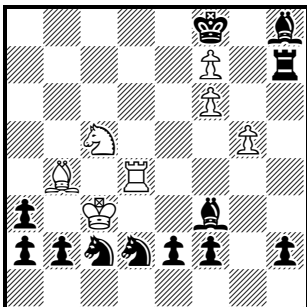


#7

1.Ka2 Pf1=B/Ph1=B (if 1...eRf1 2.Rc8 Pe1=S 3.Pb8=Q Sd3 4.Qb1#) **2.Rh4 Ph1=B/Pf1=B 3.Rxh1 Pxh1=B** (if 3...Pxh1=Q 4.Rc8, Rf8) **4.Rg8 Pg2 5.Rxg2 6.Pb8=Q 7.Qb2**

744*) G. L. Popov

Amirov 75th Jubilee Tourney, 2007



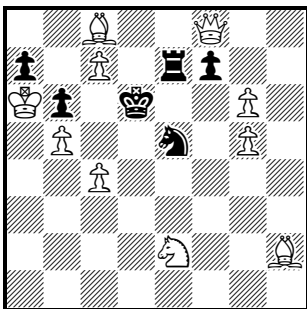
1.Pg6 (>2.Rd8, Sd7, Se6#) **Pb1=S+** (if 1...Sb1+ 2.Kxc2 Pa1=S+/Pe1=S+ 3.Kd3/Kb3 Pe1=S+/Pa1=S+ 4.Kc4)
2.Kxc2 Pa1=S+ (if 2...Pe1=S+ 3.Kc1) **3.Kd3 Pe1=S+**
4.Ke3 Pf1=S+, 1S checks (if 4...Sc4+ 5.Kxf2 Sd3+ 6.Sxd3+ Sd6 7.Bxd6#) **5.K(x)f2 Ph1=S+** **6.Kg1 Rxf7/Bxf6 7.Rd8/Se6**

#7

AUW

14.7 The quartet of promotions to Q, R, B and S, known as AUW from the German term *Allumwandlung*, has always fascinated task composers. White AUW in parallel was first shown on the second move of a three-mover by Shinkman in 1883. **745*** combines it with Black Pickaninny after a key which gives a third flight, while **746** shows it scattered through the solution with as few as 7 men. In stalemate form it is shown in only 2 moves in **747**. The task is doubled in **748**, with its 2 White AUWs, both provoked by a single BS, scattered symmetrically through the intricate solution. Successive AUW by four WPs is an easier task: it is shown cunningly in only 4 moves in **749***, and more brutally with as few as 11 men in **750**, and these same two minima are neatly combined in stalemate form in **751**. Black AUW in parallel requires at least four moves and was first achieved by Wurzburg in 1913: **752*** is an elegant example, with the four main lines all leading to different mates. The opposition of White and Black AUW in the Babson task is reserved for the next chapter.

745*) W. Jørgensen

1st Prize, *Arbejder Skak*, 1950

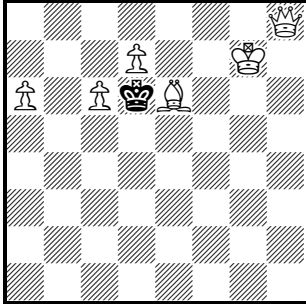
1.Be6 (>2.Pc8=Q)

1...Pf6	2.Pc8=Q	any	3.Qc6
1...Pxe6	2.Pc8=R	Kd7	3.Qd8
1...Pxc6	2.Pc8=B	Kc5/Kc7	3.Qxe7/Bxe5
1...Pf5	2.Pc8=S+	Kc5,Kxe6/Kc7	3.Qxe7/Bxe5
1...Kxe6	2.Pc8=Q+	Kd6/Sd7,Rd7	3.Qc6/Sd4

If 1...Kc5/
Kxc7 2.Qxe7/Bxe5

#3

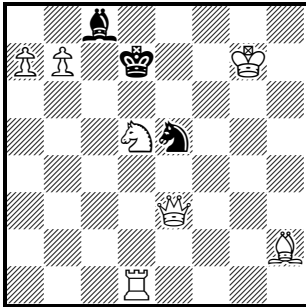
746) Z. Maslar
1st Prize, *Bilten*, 1962



#3

- 1.Qh5 block
- | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|-------------|
| 1...Kc7 | 2.Qc5 | Kb8/Kd8 | 3.Pd8=Q/Pc7 |
| 1...Kxe6 | 2.Pd8=R | Ke7 | 3.Qe8 |
| 1...Kxc6 | 2.Pd8=B | Kd6 | 3.Qd5 |
| 1...Ke7 | 2.Qc5+ | Kxe6/Kd8 | 3.Pd8=S/Pc7 |

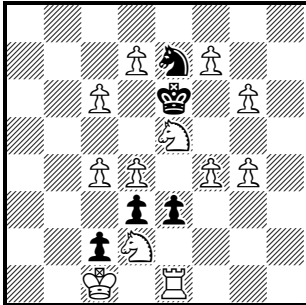
747) J. Hartong
The Problemist, 1933



=2

- 1.Se7+
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1...Kxe7 | 2.Pxc8=Q= |
| 1...Sd3 | 2.Pxc8=R= |
| 1...Kc7 | 2.Pxc8=B= |
| 1...Ke6 | 2.Pxc8=S= |
| 1...Ke8 | 2.Sxc8= |

748) B. Lindgren
2nd Prize, *Skakbladet*, 1952

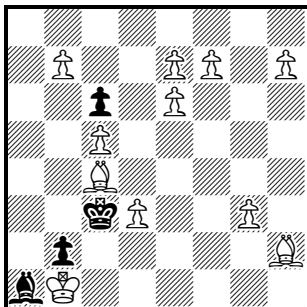


#4

- 1.Rxe3 (>2.Pd8=Q,Pf8=Q)
- | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1...Sxc6 | 2.Pf8=B | (>3.Pd5+,Pf5+) | |
| | | Se7 | 3.Pd8=Q Sf5 4.Pd5 |
| | | Sxe5 | 3.Pd8=R Kf6 4.Rd6 |
| | | Sxd4 | 3.Pd8=S+ Kf6 4.Se4 |
| | | (not 2.Pf8=Q? Sxe5!) | |
| 1...Sxg6 | 2.Pd8=B | (>3.Pd5+,Pf5+) | |
| | | Se7 | 3.Pf8=Q Sd5 4.Pf5 |
| | | Sxe5 | 3.Pf8=R Kd6 4.Rf6 |
| | | Sxf4 | 3.Pf8=S+ Kd6 4.Se4 |
| | | (not 2.Pd8=Q? Sxe5!) | |
| | | If 2...K moves | 3.Se4+ |

749*) F. Köhnlein

Münchener Neue Nachrichten, 1903



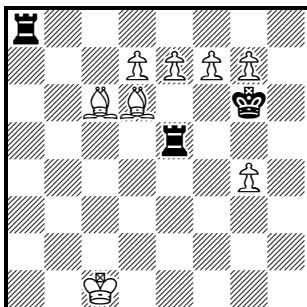
1.Pf8=Q

1...Kb4 2.Ph8=B Kxc5 3.Pb8=R Kd6 4.Pe8=S
 K else 3.Bc3 K any 4.Qa8
 (not 2.Ph8=Q? Kxa4!)
 1...K else 2.Qf2+ Kc3 3.Qe1+ Kd4 4.Bg1

#4

750) K. H. Hannemann

Skakbladet, 1935



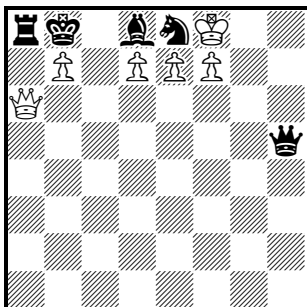
#5

1.Pg8=Q+ (not 1.Pg8=R? Kxf7!)

1...Rxc8 2.Pxc8=R+ Kf6 3.Pe8=S+ Rxe8 4.Pxe8=B Ke6 5.Rg6
 Kh7 3.Bxe5 Kxc8 4.Be4 Kf7 5.Pe8=Q
 (Not 2.Pxc8=Q+ Kh6!)

751) M. Kirtley

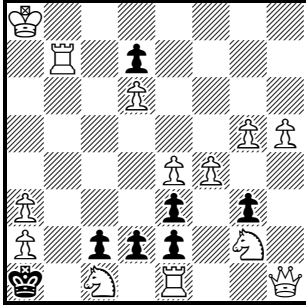
The Problemist Supplement, 1996



1.Pxd8=R+ Kc7 2.Pxa8=S+ Kxd8 3.fPxe8=Q+ Qxe8+
 4.Pxe8=B=

=4

752*) F. de Vos

Prize, *Tijdschrift vd KNSB* 7th Theme Tourney, 1937

1.Ph6

1...Pd1=Q 2.Ph7 Qxc1 3.Rxc1+ Kxa2 4.Ra1

Qd4 3.Ph8=Q Q any 4.QxQ

1...Pd1=R 2.Sxe3 Rd2 3.Qg2 R any 4.Sxc2

Rxc1 3.Rxc1+ Kxa2 4.Ra1

1...Pd1=B 2.Sh4 Pg2 3.Ph7 any 4.h8=Q

1...Pd1=S 2.Rb4 Sb2 3.Sb3+ Kxa2 4.Ra1

S else 3.Sxe3 any 4.Sxc2

If 1...Pxc1=any/Pxe1=any 2.Rxc1+/Sxe1

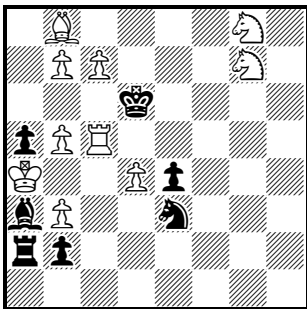
#4

SELFMATES AND SELFSTALEMATES

Promotions in parallel

14.8 We now turn to selfmates and selfstalemates, in which White plays first and forces Black to mate or stalemate him in the stipulated number of moves. (The selfmate goes back more than five hundred years to the beginnings of European chess.) Promotion records for selfmates usually surpass the corresponding records for direct mates, but not always so. Thus a single WP has apparently made no more than 4 different promotions in a selfmate, as superbly shown in the AUW of **753***. For multiple WPs the record is 8 promotions in parallel, uniquely achieved in **754†** which also shows the record of 6 parallel promotions to WR. The corresponding records of 5 to WB and 6 to WS are similarly shown in **755** and **756** respectively with the matrix appropriately adapted. Parallel promotions to WQ are rare but **758†** in the next paragraph has one line which shows 2 (5...Ke6/Qxd8 6.Pe8=Q+/cPxd8=Q+). Much less work has been done on Black promotions in the selfmate, but there is one outstanding record problem **757***. In this improved version of another remarkable early task, a single BP produces 2 different AUWs and also, with inclusion of the short line after Pxf1, 9 parallel promotions: Pauly's original, published in 1913, had only eight.

753*) P. A. Petkov

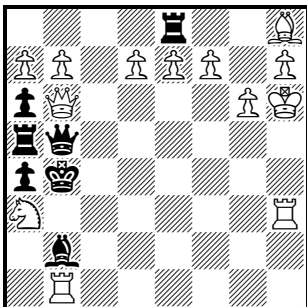
2nd Prize, *Shakhmatna misl*, 1985

S#3

*

1.Rf5	(>2.Pc8=R+	Kd7	3.Rf7+	Be7)
1...Sxf5	2.Pc8=Q+	Kd5	3.Qc5+	Bxc5
1...Kd7	2.Pc8=B+	Kd8	3.Rf8+	Bxf8
1...Sd5	2.Pc8=S+	Kd7	3.Rxd5+	Bd6

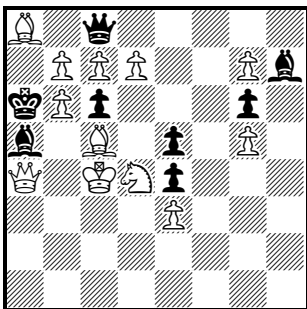
754†) J. Hartong

Schaakmat, 1954

S#2

1.Pg7		
1...Ra8	2.Pxa8=R	Qxb6
1...Rb8	2.Pxb8=R	Qxb6
1...Rc8	2.bPxc8=B	Qxb6
1...Rd8	2.Pxd8=R	Qxb6
1...Rxe7	2.Pf8=B	Qxb6
1...Rf8	2.ePxf8=R	Qxb6
1...Rg8	2.fPvg8=R	Qxb6
1...Rhx8	2.Pxh8=R	Qxb6

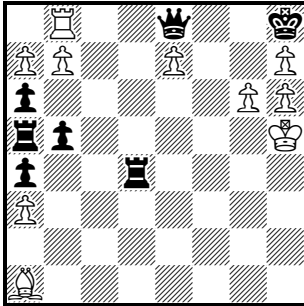
755) C. J. Morse

The Problemist, 1991

S#2

1.Sb3		
1...Qxa8	2.Pxa8=B	Bg8
1...Qb8	2.Pxb8=B	Bg8
1...Qd8	2.Pxd8=B	Bg8
1...Qf8	2.Pxf8=B	Bg8
1...Qh8	2.Pxh8=B	Bg8
1...Qe8	2.Pxe8=S	Bg8
1...Qxc7	2.Pxc7	Bg8
1...Qxb7,Qxd7	2.Qb5+	Pxb5

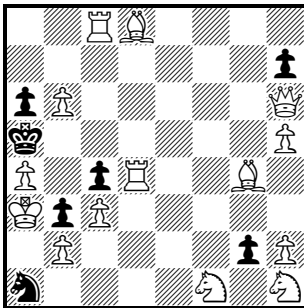
756) C. J. Morse

The Problemist, 1990

S#2

1.Ra8	block		
1...Qxa8	2.Pxa8=S	Pb4	
1...Qb8	2.Pxb8=S	Pb4	
1...Qc8	2.Pxc8=S	Pb4	
1...Qd8	2.Pxd8=S	Pb4	
1...Qf8	2.Pxf8=S	Pb4	
1...Qg8	2.Pxg8=S	Pb4	

757*) J. C. van Gool (after W. Pauly)

Journal de Genève, 1977

S#3

1.Bh3	block			
1...Pg1=Q	2.Qg5+	Qxg5	3.Rc5+	Qxc5
1...Pg1=R	2.hSg3	Rg2	3.Bxg2	Sc2
		Rh1	3.Sxh1	Sc2
1...Pg1=B	2.Bg5	Bxd4	3.Rc5+	Bxc5
		Be3	3.Bxe3	Sc2
		B else	3.SxB	Sc2
1...Pg1=S	2.Bg4	S any	3.BxS	Sc2
1...Pxh1=Q	2.Rd5+	Qxd5	3.Rc5+	Qxc5
1...Pxh1=R	2.Rg4	Rxf1	3.Bxf1	Sc2
		Rg1	3.Rxg1	Sc2
		Rxh2	3.Sxh2	Sc2
1...Pxh1=B	2.Qg5+	Bd5	3.Ph6	Sc2
1...Pxh1=S	2.Bh4	Sf2	3.Bxf2	Sc2
If 1...Pxf1=any	2.Bxf1	Sc2		

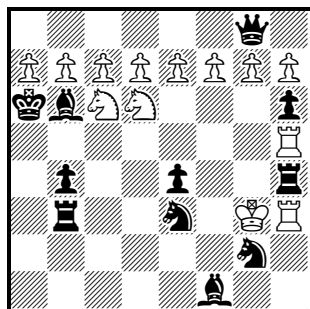
Successive promotions (and scattered through solution)

14.9 Here also much has been done on White promotions (with the name of Bo Lindgren particularly prominent), but nothing yet worth reporting on Black promotions. The overall record is held by **758†** with as many as 16 uniquely forced promotions (7 to WQ, 3 to WR, 2 to WB, 4 to WS) scattered through the solution. As is common in such tasks, all lines lead to the same selfmate and White must keep checking. The promotions to WR and WB are forced by the need to avoid mate or eventual interposition on the third rank, and those to WS by the need to check or guard. As to successive promotions, the theoretical maximum of 8 has now been achieved to each piece, but only after decades of intensive work and many unsuccessful efforts, including famous attempts at eight WS promotions by J. N. Babson in 1881 and

eight WR promotions by W. J. McArthur in 1917. The corresponding records for promotions scattered through the solution employ similar matrices but with an added BR on the eighth rank, as already seen in **737†**: it is to these problems that my comments about duals in 1.31 apply. **759** shows the often attempted but rarely achieved task of 8 successive WQ promotions with commendable clarity and directness, while **760*** shows the same task in selfstalemate with the BK driven to h1 and back. **761** shows 10 WQ promotions scattered through the solution, with the WRs helping to cover the gaps created by the BR captures. **762** shows the 8 successive WR promotions, the underpromotions being necessary to avoid mate or eventual interposition on the c-file; and similarly **763** achieves as many as 12 WR promotions (plus one to WS) scattered through the solution, with some deft touches after the BR captures but also some subsequent duals. The selfstalemate record for WR promotions is 7 in **764**. **765*** shows the 8 successive promotions to WB (the last of the full octets to be realised) straightforwardly without byplay and with a neat twist at move 13, and **766**, which has 9 scattered through the solution, is as accurate as it is intricate, with potential duals refuted by the BR on the sixth rank and by the need to withdraw the WB from its guard of c2. **767** shows the 8 successive promotions to WS in as many moves, while **768†** manages to concentrate them on only two squares; and **769** is another blockbuster with 10 promotions to WS (plus four to WR) scattered through the solution, which for once is relatively clear-cut. Finally, **770** is a longer problem which has had several earlier versions cooked, showing the 8 successive promotions to WS in selfstalemate form, and ending with an ideal stalemate.

758†) B. Lindgren

3rd Prize, *Probleemblad*, 1967 (V)



S#10

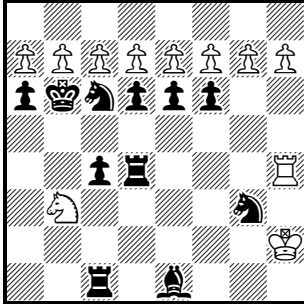
1.Pa8=R+ Ba7 **2.Rxa7+** Kb6 **3.Pb8=Q+** Kxc6 **4.Qb7+** Kxd7 **5.Pc8=S+** Ke6 **6.Qd7+** Kf6 **7.Pe8=S+** Kg6 **8.Pf8=S+** Qxf8 **9.gPxf8=S+** Kxh5 **10.Qg4+** Sxg4#

If 4...Kxd6 **5.Pd8=Q+** Ke6 (if 5...Qxd8 **6.cPxd8=Q+** Ke6 **7.dQd7+** Kxf7 **8.Pe8=S+** Kg6 **9.Pg8=R+**) **6.Pe8=Q+** Qxe8 **7.fPxe8=R+** Kf7 **8.Qe7+** Kg6 **9.Pg8=Q+**

If 3...Qxb8 **4.Pxb8=Q+** Kxc6 **5.Qb7+** Kxd6 **6.Pd8=Q+** Ke6 **7.dQd7+**

If 1...Qxa8 **2.Pxa8=Q+** Ba7 **3.Pc8=B+** Kb6 **4.Qxa7+** Kxc6 **5.Qb7+** Kxd6 **6.Qb6+** Kxe7 **7.Pd8=B+** Kxf7 **8.Qg6+** Kxg6 **9.Pg8=Q+**

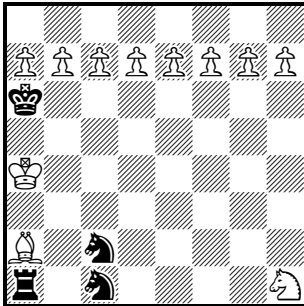
759) T. Szabo
Tisza-Album, 1993



S#13

1.Pb8=Q+ Sxb8 2.aPxb8=Q+ Kc6 3.Pc8=Q+ Kd5 4.Qxd6+ Kxd6 5.Pd8=Q+ Ke5 6.Qxe6+ Kxe6 7.Pe8=Q+ Kf5 8.Qxf6+ Kxf6 9.Pf8=Q+ Kg5 10.Pg8=Q+ Kxh4 11.Ph8=Q+ Sh5 12.Qxd4+ Sf4 13.Qg3+ Bxg3

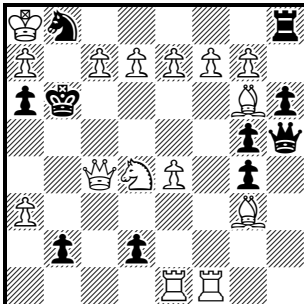
760*) G. P. Sphicas
1st Prize, *StrateGems*, 2001



S=17

1.Pa8=Q+ Kb6 2.Pb8=Q+ Kc5 3.Pc8=Q+ Kd4 4.Pd8=Q+ Ke3 5.Qe4+ Kxe4 6.Pe8=Q+ Kf3 7.Pf8=Q+ Kg2 8.Pg8=Q+ Kxh1 9.bQb7+ Kh2 10.Qg3+ Kxg3 11.Qf4+ Kxf4 12.Qe5+ Kxe5 13.Ph8=Q+ Kf4 14.Qe5+ Kxe5 15.Qd6+ Kxd6 16.Qc5+ Kxc5 17.Qb6+ Kxb6=

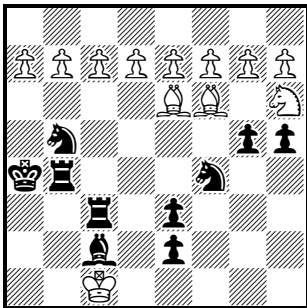
761) B. Lindgren
Shakhmatna misl, 1990 (V)



S#13

1.aPxb8=Q+ Ka5 (if 1...Rxb8+ 2.Pxb8Q+ Ka5 3.Qxa6+ Kxa6 4.Rf6+ ... 12.Ra6+) 2.Qxa6+ Kxa6 3.Pc8=Q+ Ka5 (if 3...Rxc8 4.Pxc8Q+ Ka5 5.Rf5+ ... 11.Ra5+) 4.Pd8Q+ Ka4 (if 4...Rxd8 5.Pxd8=Q+ Ka4 6.Qc2+ ... 10.Qxb2+) 5.Pe8Q+ Kxa3 (if 5...Rxe8 6.Pxe8=Q+ Kxa3 7.Re3+ ... 9.Ra3+) 6.Pf8=Q+ Rxf8 (if 6...Ka2 7.Bf7+ Qxf7 8.Qa3+ Kxa3 9.dQd6+ Ka2 10.eQe6+ Qxe6 11.Qa3+ Kxa3 12.Qa6+ Qxa6) 7.Pxf8=Q+ Ka2 8.Bf7+ Qxf7 9.Qa3+ Kxa3 10.Qa4+ Kxa4 11.Qa5+ Kxa5 12.Qa6+ Kxa6 13.Qa7+ Qxa7

762) B. Lindgren

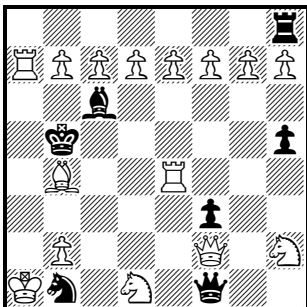
2nd Prize, *feenschach*, 1966 (V)

S#10

1.Pa8=R+ Sa7 2.Rxa7+ Kb5 3.Pb8=R+ K any 4.Pc8=R+ Kd6 5.Pd8=R+ Kxe6 6.Rc6+ Rxc6 7.Pe8=R+ Kxf6 8.Pf8=R+ Kg6 9.Pg8=R+ Kxh6 10.Ph8=R+ Bh7

763) B. Lindgren

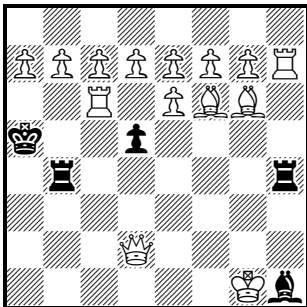
Stella Polaris, 1969 (V)



S#10

1.Pb8=R+ Bb7 (if 1...Rxb8 2.cxb8=R+ Bb7 3.bRxb7+ Kc6 4.Pd8=S+ Kd5 5.Rd7+ Kxe4 6.Pe8=Q or R) 2.bRxb7+ Kc6 3.Pc8=R+ Kd5 (if 3...Rxc8 4.Pxc8=R+ Kd5 5.Rd7+ Kxe4 6.Pe8=Q or R+) 4.Pd8=R+ Kxe4 (if 4...Rxd8 5.Pxd8=R+ Kxe4 6.Re7+ K any 7.Pf8=R+) 5.Pe8=R+ K any (if 5...Rxe8 6.Pxe8=R+ K any 7.Rf7+ K any 8.Pg8=Q or R+) 6.Pf8=R+ K any (if 6...Rxf8 7.Pxf8=R+ K any 8.Qg3+) 7.Pg8=R+ Rxc8 8.Pxc8=R+ Kh6 9.Bd2+ Nxd2 10.Ra6+ Qxa6

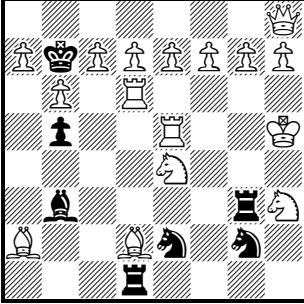
764) D. Meinking, G. P. Sphicas & R.Tomašević

4th Hon. Ment., *StrateGems*, 2010

S=16

1.Pa8=R+ Kb5 2.Pb8=R+ Kxc6 3.Pc8=R+ Kd6 4.Pd8=R+ Kxe6 5.Pe8=R+ Kxf6 6.Pf8=R+ Kxg6 7.Pg8=R+ Kxh7 8.Rg7+ Kxg7 9.Qg5+ Kh7 10.Rb7+ Rxb7 11.Rc7+ Rxc7 12.Rd7+ Rxd7 13.Re7+ Rxe7 14.Rf7+ Rxf7 15.Rh8+ Kxh8 16.Qg8+ Kxg8=

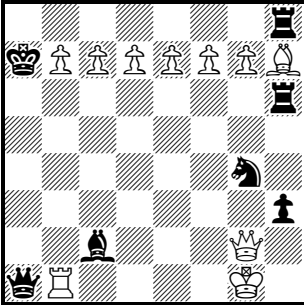
765*) M. Schreckenbach
Die Schwalbe, 2002



S#15

- 1.Pa8=B+ Ka6 2.Pb7+ Ka7 3.Pb8=B+ Kxa8 4.Ra6+ Kb7
 5.Pc8=B+ Kxb8 6.Rxb5+ Kc7 7.Pd8=B+ Kxc8 8.Rc6+ Kd7
 9.Pe8=B+ Kxd8 10.Rb8+ Ke7 11.Bb4+ Rd6 12.Pf8=B+
 Ke6 13.Pg8=B+ (not 13.Pg8=Q+? Kf5!) 13...Rxc8
 14.Pxc8=B+ Kf5 15.Sg3+ Sxg3

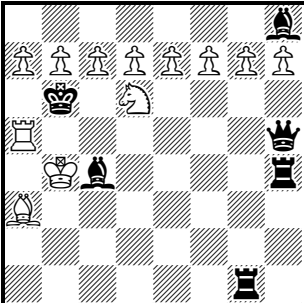
766) B. Lindgren
 1st Prize, *Stella Polaris*, 1966 (V)



S#9

- 1.**Pb8=B+** (not 1.Pb8=Q+? Ka6 2.Pc8=B+ Rxc8!) **1...Ka6**
 (if 1...Rxb8 2.Pxb8=Q+ Ka6 3.bQb7+ Ka5 4.Qa7, Qa8+
 Ra6 5.Pd8=B+) **2.Pc8=B+** (not 2.Pc8=Q+? Ka5 3.Pd8=B+
 Rxd8 4.Pxd8=B+ Rb6!) **2...Ka5** (if 2...Rxc8 **3.Pxc8=B+**
 Ka5 4.Bc7+) **3.Pd8=B+** (not 3.Pd8=Q+? Rb6!) **3...Ka4** (if
 3...Rxd8 **4.Pxd8=B+** Ka4 5.Bd7+) **4.Pe8=B+** (not
 4.Pe8=Q+? Rc6!) **4...Rc6** (if 4...Rxe8 **5.Pxe8=B+** Ka3
 6.Be7+) **5.Bxc6+ Ka3** **6.Pf8=B+ Rxf8** **7.Pxf8=B+ Ka2**
8.Bg8+ Kxb1 **9.Qxc2+ Kxc2**

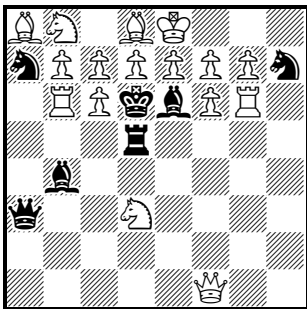
767) G. P. Sphicas
U.S. Problem Bulletin, 1994



S#8

- 1.Pa8=S+ Kc6 2.Pb8=S+ Kxd6 3.Pc8=S+ Ke6 4.Pd8=S+
 Kf6 5.Pe8=S+ Kg6 6.Pf8=S+ Kh6 7.Pg8=S+ Rxc8
 8.Pxc8=S+ Bxc8

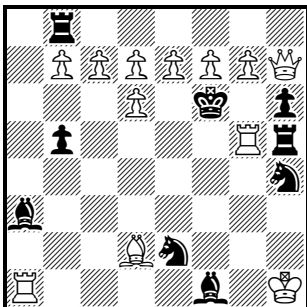
768†) D. Durham & J. Csák

Special Prize, *StrateGems*, 2001

S#11

1.Pc8=S+ Sxc8 2.Pc7+ Sxb6 3.Pc8=S+ Sxc8 4.dPxc8=S+ Bxc8 5.Pxc8=S+ Ke6 6.Pf8=S+ Sxf8 7.Pf7+ Sxg6 8.Pf8=S+ Sxf8 9.ePxf8=S+ Bxf8 10.Qh3+ Rf5 11.Pxf8=S+ Qxf8

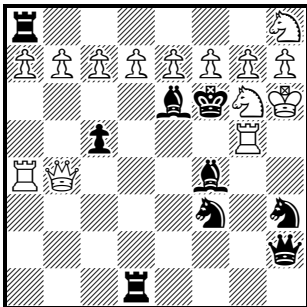
769) B. Lindgren

1st Prize, *Tidskrift för Schack*, 1969 (V)

S#7

1.Pg8=S+ Ke6 (if 1...Rxc6 2.Pxc8=S+ Ke6 3.Pe8=R+ Kxd6 4.Pd8=R+ Kc6 5.Pc8=R+ Kb6 6.Pb8=R+) 2.Pf8=S+ Kcd6 (if 2...Rxf8 3.Pxf8=S+ Kxd6 4.Pd8=R+) 3.Pe8=S+ Kc6 (if 3...Rxe8 4.Pxe8=S+ Kc6 5.Pc8=R+) 4.Pd8=S+ Kb6 (if 4...Rxd8 5.Pxd8=S+ Kb6 6.Pb8=R+) 5.Pc8=S+ Rxc8 6.Pxc8=S+ Ka6 7.Rg6+ Sxg6

770) M. Kirtley

1st Prize, *StrateGems*, 1999

S=19

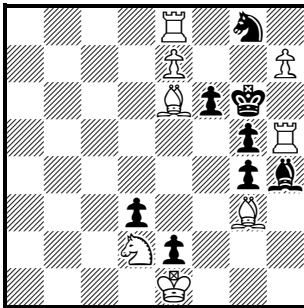
1.Pg8=S+ Rxc8 2.fPxc8=S+ Bxc8 3.Pxc8=S+ Ke6 4.Sf8+ Kd6 5.Pe8=S+ Kc6 6.Pd8=S+ Rxd8 7.Pb8=S+ Rxb8 8.cPxb8=S+ Bxb8 9.Pxb8=S+ Qxb8 10.Qxc5+ Kb7 11.Qb5+ Kc8 12.Se7+ Kd8 13.Qxb8+ Kxe7 14.Qd6+ Kxe8 15.Qd7+ Kxf8 16.Rf4+ Sxf4 17.Rg8+ Kxg8 18.Qf7+ Kxh8 19.Qg8+ Kxg8=

AUW

14.10 White AUW in parallel was first achieved in a selfmate by Shinkman in 1890, and it can be done in as few as 2 moves, as in **771** with its checking key. How far things have progressed since those early examples is demonstrated by the heavyweight **772†**, which shows AUW in parallel doubled on White's second and third moves across the threat line and three main variations, each having two promotions to the same piece. **773** shows Black AUW in parallel in two moves, with two additional Black promotions and a White promotion key. In three moves, we have already seen double Black AUW in parallel in **757***. Successive White AUW is shown (in descending order) in only 4 moves in **774**; with as few as 8 men in **775**; and on one square in **776**. The remarkable **777** shows 2 successive AUWs by White, each type of promotion being iterated in descending order; and an equally remarkable achievement of the same task is **778**, with a descending AUW followed by an ascending one. Finally, **779** shows successive White AUW in selfstalemate form. The opposition of White and Black AUW in the Babson task is again reserved for the next chapter.

771) A. C. White

Gazette Times, 1912

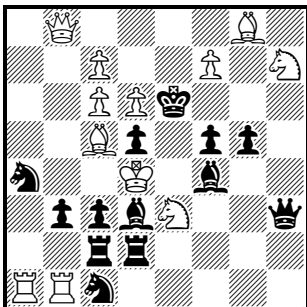


- | | | |
|----------|----------|------|
| 1.Bf5+ | | |
| 1...Kxf5 | 2.Pxg8=Q | Bxg3 |
| 1...Kf7 | 2.Pxg8=R | Bxg3 |
| 1...Kg7 | 2.Pxg8=B | Bxg3 |
| 1...Kxh5 | 2.Pxg8=S | Bxg3 |

S#2

772†) A. Selivanov

1st Prize, 2nd FIDE World Cup, 2011



S#5

1.Bb6 (>2.Pf8=R+ Kxd6 3.Pc8=R+ Ke7 4.Rf7+ Ke6 5.Qe5+ Bxe5)

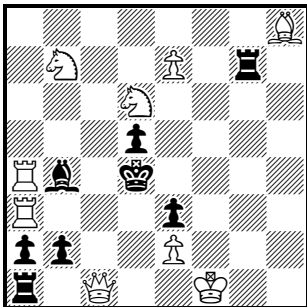
1...Qxh7 2.Pc8=Q+ Kf6 3.Pf8=Q+ Kg6 4.cQxf5+ Kh5 5.Qxh7+ Bxh7

1...Bxd6 2.Pc8=B+ Ke7 3.Pf8=B+ Ke8 4.Bxf5+ Bxb8 5.Bg6+ Bxg6

1...Sxb6 2.Pf8=S+ Kxd6 3.Pc8=S+ Kxc6 4.Se7+ Kb5 5.Rxb3+ Sxb3

773) A. C. White

Bauernumwandlungsaufgaben, 1907



1.Pe8=Q (>2.Qd1+ Rxd1)

1...Pb1=Q 2.Sf5+ Qxf5

1...Pb1=R 2.Qd1+ Rxd1

1...Pb1=B 2.Qc2 Bxc2

1...Pb1=S 2.Qc3+ Sxc3

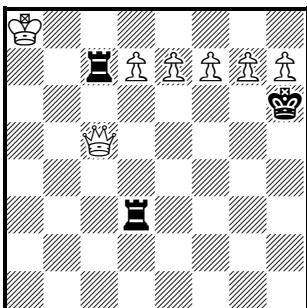
1...Pxc1=B 2.Qxe3+ Bxe3

1...Pxc1=S 2.Rd3+ Sxd3

S#2

774) K. H. Hannemann

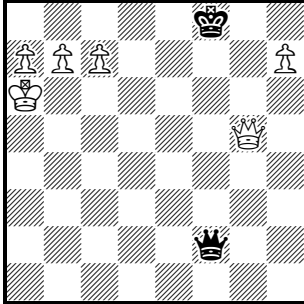
Tijdschrift vd NSB, 1931



1.Ph8=Q+ Kg6 2.Pg8=R+ Kxf7 3.Pe8=B+ Ke6 4.Pd8=S+ Rxd8

S#4

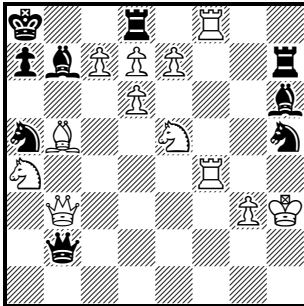
775) G. P. Sphicas

U.S. Problem Bulletin, 1989

1.Pa8=R+ Kf7 2.Ph8=S+ Ke6 3.Pc8=B+ Kd6 4.Pb8=Q+ Kc6 5.Qb6+ Qxb6

S#5

776) D. Durham

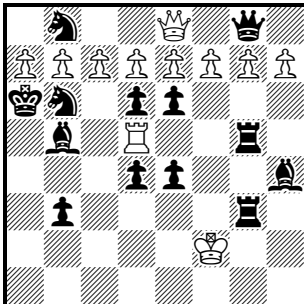
idee & form, 2002

1.cPxd8=R+ Bc8 2.Rxc8+ Kb7 3.Pd8=S+ Kxc8 4.Ba6+ Sb7 5.dSc6+ Bxf8 6.Pd7+ Kc7 7.Pd8=Q+ Sxd8 8.Pxd8=B+ Kd6 9.Rf6+ Sxf6

S#9

777) B. Lindgren

3rd Prize, FIDE Ty., 1962-1964 (V)

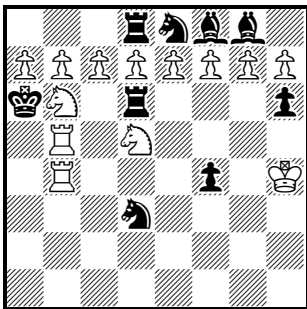


1.Pa8=Q+ Sxa8 2.Pxa8=Q+ (not 2.Pxa8=R+? Kb6 3.Pxb8=R+ Kc6 4.Qc8+ Qxc8 5.Pxc8=R+ Kxd5!) 2...Kb6 3.Pxb8=R+ (not 3.eQxb8+? Qxb8 4.Pxb8=R+ Kc7 5.Pd8=B+ Kd7!) 3...Kc7 4.Qc8+ Qxc8 5.Pxc8=R+ Kd7 6.Pe8=B+ Ke7 7.Pf8=B+ Kf6 8.Pg8=S+ Rxc8 9.Pxc8=S+ Rxc8

S#9

778) T. Szabo

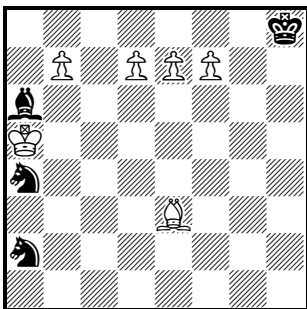
1st Prize, Kiel Chess Club, 1984



1.Pa8=Q+ Rxa8 2.Pxa8=R+ Kb7 3.Pc8=B+ Kc6 4.Pd8=S+ Rxd8 5.Pxd8=S+ Kd6 6.Pxf8=B+ Ke5 7.Pxe8=R+ Be6 8.Ph8=Q+ Kf5 9.Se3+ Kg6 10.Rg5+ Pgx5

S#10

779) M. Kirtley

Ideal-Mate Review, 1995

1.Pf8=Q+ Kh7 2.Qh6+ Kg8 3.Pe8=R+ Kf7 4.Rf8+ Ke7 5.Pd8=B+ Kd7 6.Pb8=S+ Kc8 7.Qc6+ Kxb8 8.Ba7+ Kxa7 9.Bb6+ Sxb6 10.Ra8+ Sxa8 11.Qb6+ Sxb6=

S=11

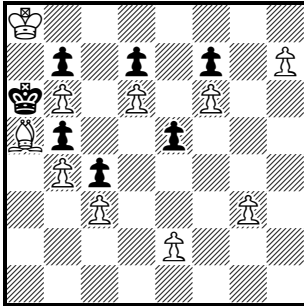
HELPMATES AND HELPSTALEMATES

14.11 We now turn to helpmates and helpstalemates, in which Black normally plays first and helps White to mate or stalemate him in the stipulated number of moves. (The helpmate, now so popular, was invented as recently as 1854 by Max Lange.) Here, since I confine myself to traditional problems with only one line of solution, the records are all for successive promotions. In helpmate form, the record for White promotions is 4, shown in **780** with its 4 promotions to WS and also in **789**. The promotion records to the other pieces are 3 to WQ in the relatively straightforward **781**; 2 to WR (which can be done in miniature) combined with 2 to BR in **782**; and 3 to WB uniquely in the elaborate **783***. The record for Black promotions stands one higher at 5, and there are two matrices, both originated by D. H. Hersom. The beautiful **784***, with its “aimless” promotion key, improves on an unsound 1937 prizewinner by Hersom, showing

two records, the 5 Black promotions and 6 by both sides, while **785** shows the former in only five moves and includes 4 promotions to BR. 3 promotions to BQ in helpmate has often been essayed but never yet realised: it would require a minimum of nine moves. **786*** shows 2 to BQ in miniature; **787*** shows 4 to BB plus a White underpromotion; and **788*** is a unique example of 4 to BS, with finely varied motives for the underpromotions. Finally, **789** and **790** show White and Black A UW respectively, each in only 7 moves, while **791** (with White to play first) shows A UW spread between White and Black in only 2½ moves and the beautiful **792*** shows the same task with minimum total force.

780) D. H. Hersom

Fairy Chess Review, 1936 (V)

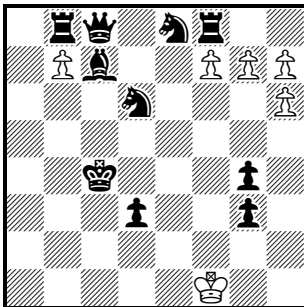


1.Pe4 Ph8=S 2.Pe3 Sg6 3.Pxg6 Pf7 4.Pg5 Pf8=S 5.Pg4 Se6 6.Pxe6 Pd7 7.Pe5 Pd8=S 8.Pe4 Sc6 9.Pxc6 Pb7 10.Pc5 Pb8=S

H#10

781) M. Myllyniemi

2nd Prize, *Die Schwalbe*, 1983

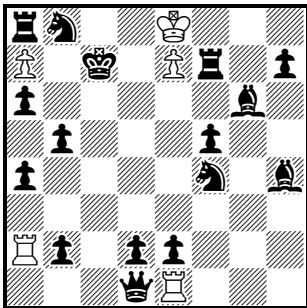


1.Kd5 Ph8=Q 2.Ke6 Pxc8=Q+ 3.Ke7 Pxf8=Q

H#3

782) O. Dundović

Sahovski Glasnik, 2001

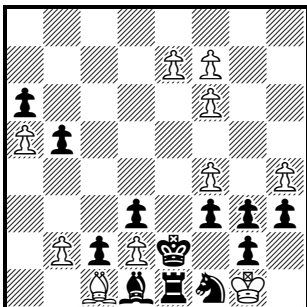


1.Pxe1=R Pxb8=R 2.Qd8+ Pxd8=R 3.Pb1=R Rc2

H#3

783*) G. Cseh

Comm., *Thema Danicum*, 1997

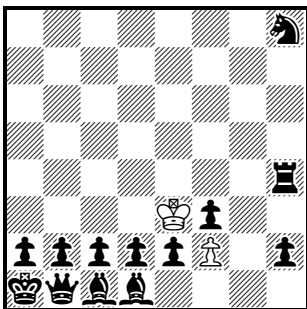


1.Pb4 Pe8=B 2.Pb3 Bb5 3.Pxb5 Pf8=B 4.Pb4 Bc5 5.Pf2+ Bxf2 6.Kf3 Pf7 7.Re8 Pxe8=B 8.Ke2 Bh5

H#8

784*) Z. Maslar (after D. H. Hersom)

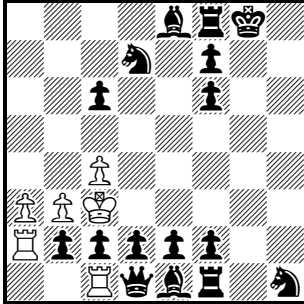
The Problemist, 1986



1.Ph1=R Kxf3 2.Pe1=S+ Kg3 3.Bg4 Pf4 4.Pd1=B Pf5 5.Bh6 Pf6 6.Pc1=S Pf7 7.Qh7 Pf8=Q 8.Pb1=B Qf6

H#8

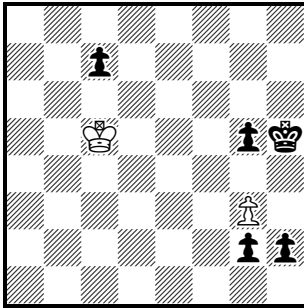
785) D. H. Hersom & C. J. Morse
The Problemist, 2000



1.Pb1=R Rxd1 2.Pc1=S Rxe1 3.Pd1=R Rxf1 4.Pe1=R
 Rxb1 5.Pf1=R Rg2

H#5

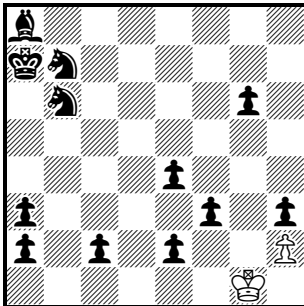
786*) G. Pfeiffer
 Schwalbe-Treffen, Lüneburg, 1990



1.Ph1=Q Kd4 2.Qb1 Ke3 3.Pg1=Q+ Kf3 4.gQb6 Kg2
 5.Qh6 Kh3 6.bQg6 g4

H#6

787*) E. E. Bartel, P. Kniest & P. Moutecedis
 Comm., *Die Schwalbe* TT, 1987

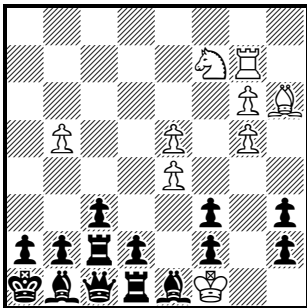


1.Pe1=B Kh1 2.Bg3 Pxd3 3.Pc1=B Pg4 4.Bh6 Pg5
 5.Pa1=B Pxd6 6.Bg7 Pxd7 7.Pf2 Pg8=S 8.Pf1=B Ne7
 9.Ba6 Sc6

H#9

788*) G. Cseh

StrateGems, 2000

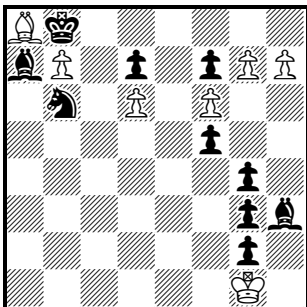


1.Ph1=S Sd6 2.Ph2 Sf5 3.Sg3+ Sxg3 4.Ph1=S Se2
5.Pxe2+ Kg2 6.Pf1=S Rc7 7.Bg3 Rxc3 8.Bxe5 Rxc2 9.Bg7
Rxc1 10.bPxc1=S Bxg7

H#10

789) A. Molnár & T. Legendi

2nd Hon. Ment., *Magyar Sakkélet*, 1961

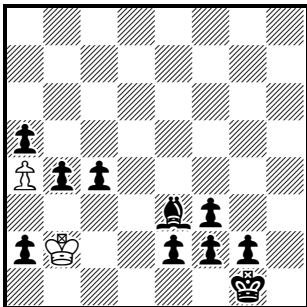


1.Pf4 Ph8=S 2.Pf3 Sg6 3.Pxg6 Pg8=B 4.Pg5 Be6 5.Pxe6
Pd7 6.Kc7 Pb8=R 7.Pe5 Pd8=Q

H#7

790) A. Belleli & R. Besso

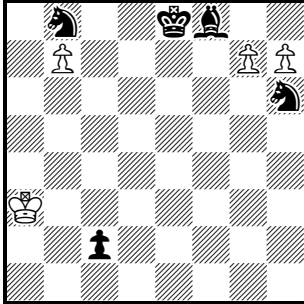
Fairy Chess Review, 1941



1.Pa1=Q+ Kc2 2.Qe5 Kb1 3.Qb5 Pxb5 4.Pe1=B Pb6
5.Pf1=R Pb7 6.Kf2 Pb8=Q 7.Pg1=S Qh2

H#7

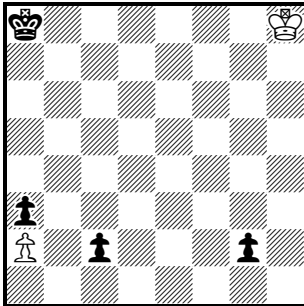
791) M. McDowell

The Problemist, 1996

1...Pxf8=B 2.Pc1=R Ph8=S 3.Rc8 Pxc8=Q

H#2½

792*) R. Trautner (after J. Bebesi)

Die Schwalbe, 1960

1.Pc1=S Kg8 2.Sb3 Pxb3 3.Pg1=B Pb4 4.Bc5 Pxc5 5.Pa2 Pc6 6.Pa1=R Pc7 7.Ra7 Pc8=Q

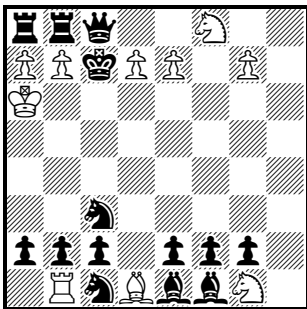
H#7

14.12 In helpstalemate form, the dominant problem is the ambitious **793*** which, in addition to being hard to solve, achieves all the following records: 4 promotions by White; 8 promotions in all; White and Black AUW combined; and Black AUW in only 7 moves. The records for promotions to particular White pieces are 4 to WQ (plus two to BQ) in the pioneering **794***; 3 to WR (plus one to BR) in **795***; 4 to WB (plus two to BR) by a specialist in the field in **796***; and 4 to WS in **797**. In contrast to the helpmate, 3 promotions to BQ have been shown three times; but to combine them with three promotions to WQ, as **798**** does in the theoretical minimum of 9 moves, is an exceptional task, and the elegance of its execution makes this a masterpiece. The remaining records for Black promotions are 4 to BR in as many moves in **799***; 6 to BB (plus one to WB) in **800***, which ends in a memorable synod of bishops such as we shall see again in **862***; and 4 to BS in **801**. **802*** shows White AUW in the minimum of 4 moves; **803*** shows AUW spread

between Black and White in the minimum of 2 moves; **804*** matches **792*** in showing the same task with minimum total force; and **805*** shows Black AUW with as few as 9 men.

793*) M. Žigman

Prize, *The Problemist*, 1976

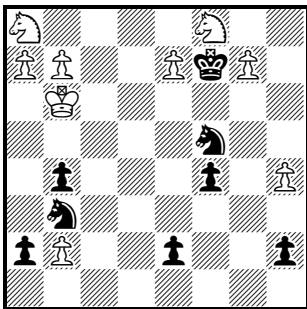


1.cPxd1=B Rxc1 2.Pb1=Q dPxc8=S 3.Qh7 Pxa8=Q 4.Qh8 Pxb8=B 5.Pa1=S Bxc3 6.Sc2 Bxe1 7.Pxe1=R Pxb8=R=

H=7

794*) V. Schneider

1st Hon. Ment., Budapest Sports Committee Theme Tourney, 1956

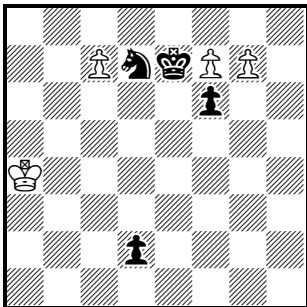


1.Ph1=Q Pb8=Q 2.Qxa8 Qxf4 3.Qd8+ Pxd8=Q 4.Pe1=Q Pa8=Q 5.Qxh4 Qxa2 6.Qh8 Pxb8=Q=

H=6

795*) E. Minerva & A. Garofalo

Best Problems, 2005

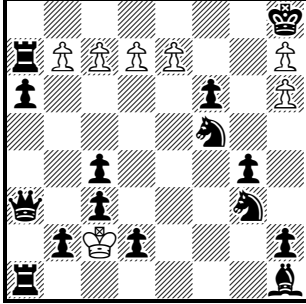


1...Pf8=R 2.Pd1=R Rxf6 3.Sf8 Pxf8=R 4.Rd8 Pxd8=R=

H=3½

796*) T. Kardos

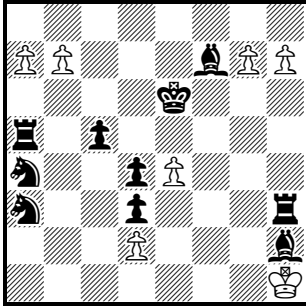
1st Prize, Budapest Sports Committee Theme Tourney, 1956



1.Ra8 Pxa8=B 2.Pb1=R Bxh1 3.Rb8 Pxb8=B 4.Qc5 Bxg3
5.Qc8 Pxc8=B 6.Pd1=R Bxf5 7.Rd8 Pxd8=B 8.Ra5 Bxa5=

H=8

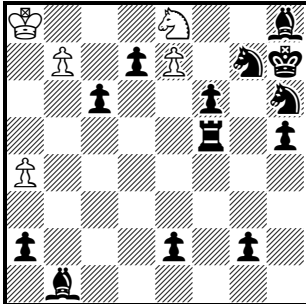
797) T. Kardos

1st Hon. Ment., *Thèmes 64*, 1962

1.Bg8 Pxg8=S 2.Rh8 Pxh8=S 3.Bb8 Pxb8=S 4.Ra8
Pxa8=S 5.Sb6 Sxb6 6.Sc4 Sxc4=

H=6

798**) R. J Millour

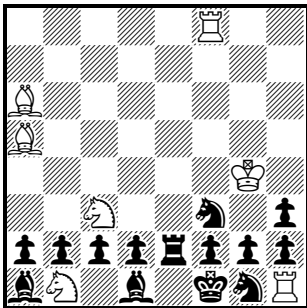
1st Prize, *StrateGems*, 2011

1.Pa1=Q Pb8=Q 2.Qe5 Qxb1 3.Qb5 Pxb5 4.Pg1=Q Pxc6
5.Qg6 Pxd7 6.Qxe8+ Pxe8=Q 7.Pe1=Q Qxh5 8.Qe6
Pe8=Q 9.Qf7 eQxf7=

H=9

799*) M. Caillaud

4th Prize, *StrateGems*, 2002

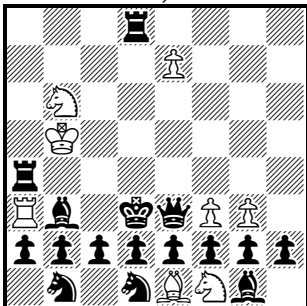


1.aPxb1=R Sa2 2.Pxh1=R Sc1 3.dPxc1=R Be1 4.Pxe1=R Kg3=

H=4

800*) S. Maslar

1st Comm., FIDE Tourney, 1958

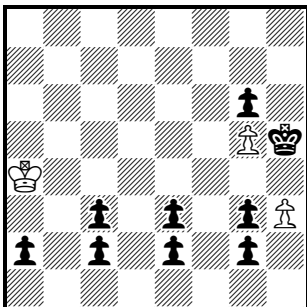


1.Ph1=B Sxe3 2.Pf1=B Sxd1 3.cPxd1=B Sxa4 4.dBc2 Sc3 5.Pd1=B Sxb1 6.Pxb1=B Pxd8=B 7.1Ba2 Bb6 8.Pb1=B Bxg1=

H=8

801) Z. Maslar

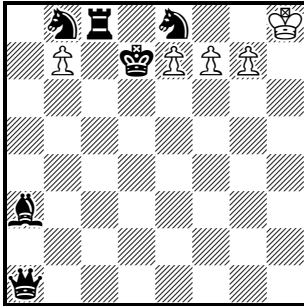
feenschach, 1991



1.Pa1=S Ph4 2.Sb3 Kxb3 3.Pc1=S+ Kxc3 4.Sd3 Kxd3 5.Pe1=S+ Kxe3 6.Sf3 Kxf3 7.Pg1=S+ Kxg3 8.Sh3 Kxh3=

H=8

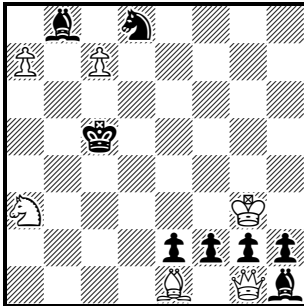
802*) U. Heinonen
StrateGems, 2007



1.Rd8 Pxd8=B 2.Bf8 Pxe8=R 3.Qa8 Pxa8=Q 4.Kc8 Pxf8=S=

H=4

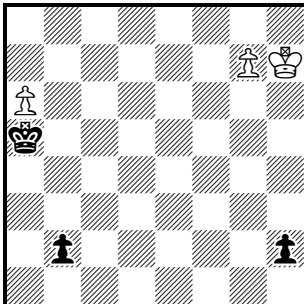
803*) T. Kardos & J. Almay
 2nd Prize, *feenschach*, 1957



1.hPxg1=R aPxb8=S 2.Pf1=B Pxd8=Q=

H=2

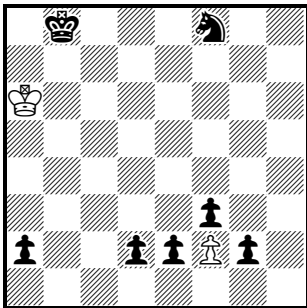
804*) H. H. Staudte
Aachener Nachrichten, 1976



1.Ph1=B Pg8=Q 2.Bb7 Pxb7 3.Pb1=R Pb8=S 4.Rb3 Qxb3=

H=4

805*) U. Heinonen

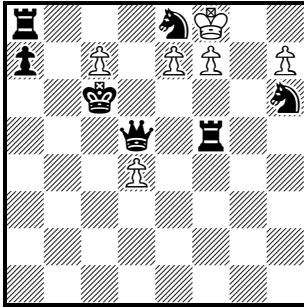
4th Hon. Ment., *StrateGems*, 2001

1.Pd1=S Kb6 2.Se3 Pxe3 3.Pa1=B Pe4 4.Bf6 Pe5
 5.Pg1=R Pxf6 6.Rg7 Pxc7 7.Pe1=Q Pxf8=Q+ 8.Qe8 Qxf3
 9.Qc6+ Qxc6=

H=9

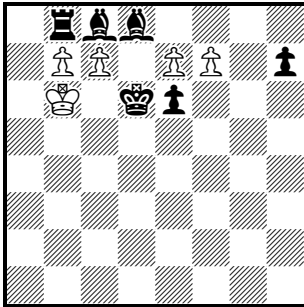
SERIES-MOVERS

14.13 Finally we turn to series-movers, in which one side plays a series of consecutive moves, with check only allowed on the last move of the series. Series-movers, like selfmates, have medieval origins, and can take many forms, as set out in the historical note in *The Serieshelpmate* by John Rice and Anthony Dickins (2nd edition, 1978). The forms with which we are concerned here and in Chapter 17 derive from problems composed by T. R. Dawson in 1926 but not published till 1947, in which Black plays so many consecutive moves leading to an immediate mate by White. These were later called series-helpmates, and led by analogy to series-selfmates, in which White plays so many consecutive moves leading to an immediate forced mate by Black; to series-mates, in which White plays so many consecutive moves ending in mate; and to the three corresponding stalemate forms. The series-helpmate has seen the greatest development, having had a considerable vogue in recent decades, but latterly task composers have recognized the greater potential for records in the series-selfmate arising from the requirement to force a mate. Much less has been done in series-mate and series-stalemate form: among the few promotion tasks are **806** and **807**, which show AUW in each type of problem in only 6 moves; **808**, which shows AUW with as few as 10 men; and **809**, which shows 4 successive promotions to WS.

806) G. P. Spficas*The Problemist*, 1989

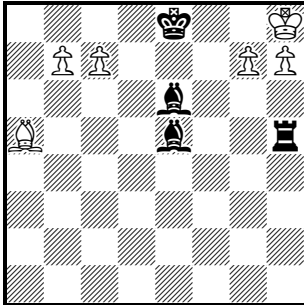
1.Ph8=B 2.Bf6 3.Pxe8=R 4.Rb8 5.Pe8=S 6.Pc8=Q

SER.#6

807) Z. MaslarComm., *StrateGems*, 2003

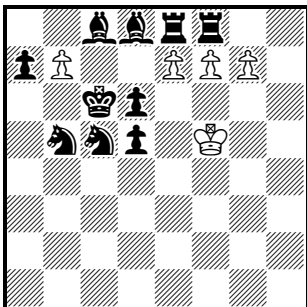
1.Pf8=Q 2.Qh6 3.ePxd8=B 4.Pxb8=S 5.Pxc8=R 6.Rc5=

SER.=6

808) Z. Maslar1st Hon. Ment., *feenschach*, 20051.Pc8=B 2.Pb8=Q 3.Qxe5 4.Pg8=S 5.Kg7 6.Ph8=R
7.Rxh5=

SER.=7

809) E. Minerva

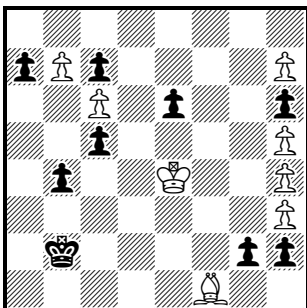
Best Problems, 2005 (V)

1.Pxc8=S 2.gPxf8=S 3.Pxe8=S 4.Pxd8=S

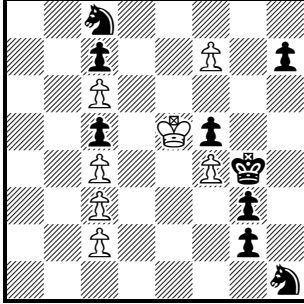
SER.#4

14.14 In series-selfmate form, the overall record of 8 White promotions is reserved for Chapter 16. The records of 6 promotions to WQ, WR and WB and 7 promotions to WS are shown in the pioneering **810** and in **811-3*** by two great taskmasters of the series-mover. **814** shows AUW in only 4 moves and **815** with as few as 7 men, both being theoretical minima but starting with the WK in check. In series-selfstalemate form, the overall record of 8 promotions to WB is again reserved for Chapter 16. As to the other three pieces, **816*** is a huge exercise in incarceration which involves 6 promotions to WQ; **817*** shows 7 to WR, having been the first septet of rook promotions in a series-mover; and **818*** shows 6 to WS. The masterly **819*** shows ascending AUW on one square with pin substitutions, while **820** shows AUW in only 5 moves and **821** with as few as 8 men.

810) A. Atanasiević

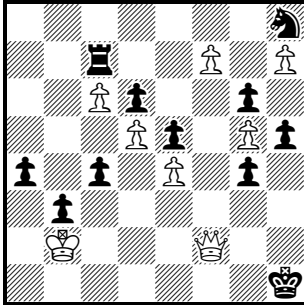
Special Prize, Mat, 19781.Pb8=Q 2.Qxc7 3.Qxa7 4.c7 5.Pc8=Q 6.Qxc5 7.Kd4
8.Ph8=Q 9.Qxh6 10.Qe3 13.Ph8=Q 14.hQh5 15.Qd1
19.Ph8=Q 20.Qh4 21.hQe1 22.Ph4 26.Ph8=Q 27.hQh5
28.Kd3 29.Kd2 30.Bd3 31.hQe2 32.Qc3+ Pxc3

SER.S#32

811) G. P. Sphicas3rd Prize, *Mat*, 1989

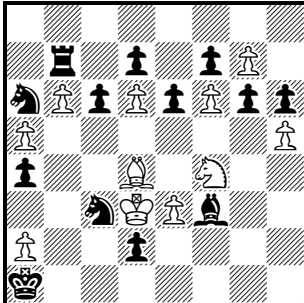
SER.S#35

1.Pf8=R 2.Rxf5 3.Ke4 4.Re5 8.Pf8=R 9.Rxc8 10.Rxc7
 11.Rxh7 13.Pc8=R 14.cRxc5 15.cRd5 19.Pc8=R 21.cRd4
 26.Pc8=R 28.cRe3 32.Pc7 33.Pc8=R 35.Rg1 Sf2

812) G. P. Sphicas3rd Hon. Ment., *Die Schwalbe*, 1993

SER.S#28

1.Pf8=B 2.Bxd6 3.Ba3 6.Pd8=B 7.Bxc7 8.Bxe5 10.Pc8=B
 11.Bxg4 12.Bxh5 13.Bd1 14.Bxb3 15.Ka2 16.Ba1
 20.Pe8=B 21.Bxg6 22.Bb1 25.Pxh8=B 26.hBb2
 27.Ph8=B 28.hBc3 either Pxb3

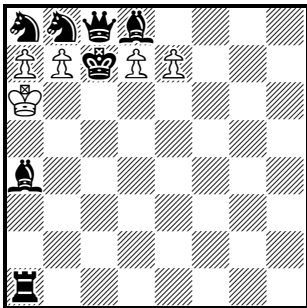
813*) G. P. Sphicas1st Prize, *U.S. Problem Bulletin*, 1992

SER.S#37

1.Pg8=S 2.Sxh6 3.Sf5 6.Ph8=S 7.Sxf7 8.Sg5 10.Pf8=S
 11.Sxd7 12.Se5 14.Pd8=S 15.Sxb7 16.Sc5 18.Pb8=S
 19.bSxa6 20.Sb4 23.Pa8=S 24.Sb6 25.bSxa4 26.Sxc3
 31.Pa8=S 32.Sb6 33.bSc4 34.Sxd2 35.dSxf3 36.Ke4
 37.bSd3 either Pxf5

814) M. Caillaud

The Problemist, 1994

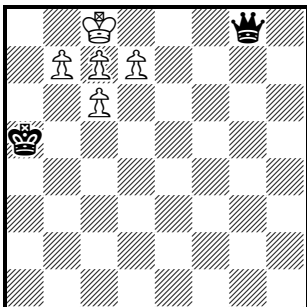


1.Pxb8=R 2.dPxc8=B 3.Pxa8=Q 4.Pe8=S+ Bxe8

SER.S#4

815) R. E. Rice

Special Prize, *The Problemist*, 1989

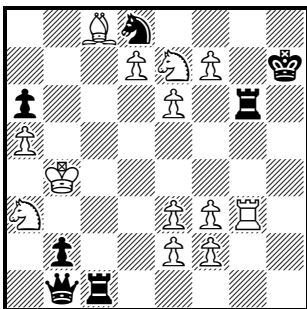


1.Pd8=S 2.Pb8=B 3.Ba7 4.Kb8 5.Pc8=R 7.Rb7 9.Pc8=Q
11.Sc5 12.Qd8+Qxd8

SER.S#12

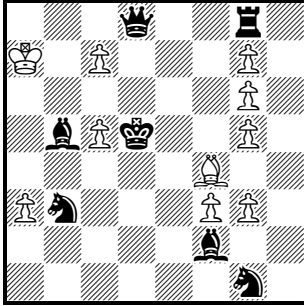
816*) U. Heinonen

Probleemblad, 2000



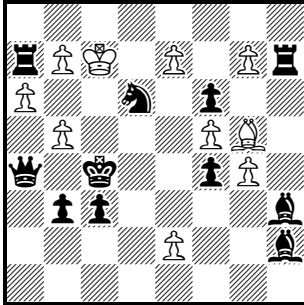
1.Pf8=Q 3.Qb8 8.Pf8=Q 9.Qf3 10.fQa8 15.Pf8=Q 16.fQf3
17.fQb7 18.Pe4 20.Rc7 21.Sc6 23.Pe8=Q 24.Qe5
25.Qxb2 29.Pe8=Q 30.Qe3 31.eQa7 36.Pe8=Q 37.Qe2
38.eQxa6 40.Kb6 41.Sb5 42.Qh8+ Kxh8=

SER.S=42

817*) G. P. Sphicas*The Problemist*, 2002 (V)

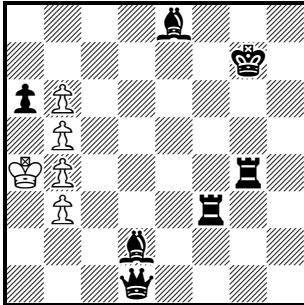
SER.S=39

1.Pc8=R 2.Ra8 3.Bb8 8.Pxg8=R 9.Re8 10.Pg8=R 11.Rg7
 12.Rb7 14.Pg8=R 15.Rg6 16.Ra6 19.Pg8=R 20.Rg4
 21.Ra4 26.Pg8=R 27.Rg3 28.Rxb3 29.eRe3 32.Pc8=R
 33.cRc7 34.Kb6 35.6Ra7 36.4Ra6 38.Pa5 39.bRd3+
 Bxd3=

818*) G. P. Sphicas1st/2nd Comm., *StrateGems*, 2002

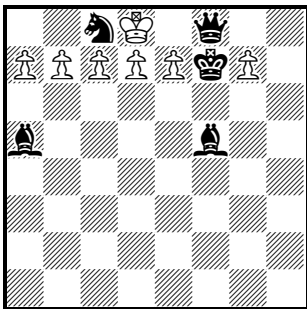
SER.S=22

1.Pg8=S 3.Sd5 5.Pf7 6.Pe8=S 7.Bd8 11.Pg8=S 12.gSe7
 13.Pf8=S 14.Se6 15.Kd7 16.8Sc7 17.Pb8=S 18.Sc6
 21.Pb8=S 22.Se3+ Pxe3=

819*) M. Caillaud*Problemesis*, 2003 (V)

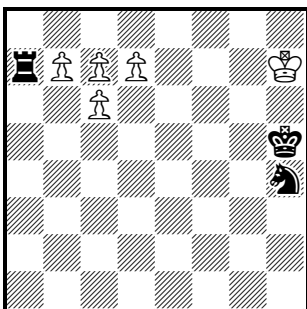
SER.S=20

2.Pb8=S 3.Sd7 6.Pb8=B 7.Bf4 11.Pb8=R 13.Rc2
 18.Pb8=Q 20.Qg8+ Kxg8=

820) N. Trigoboff*The Problemist*, 1989

1.Pe8=S 2.dPxc8=R 3.Ra8 4.Pb8=B 5.Pg8=Q + Kxg8 or
Qxg8=

SER.S=5

821) Z. Maslar2nd Hon. Ment., *Probleemblad*, 1980

1.Pb8=R 2.Rh8 3.Pc8=B 4.Pc7 5.Pd8=S 7.Bg8 8.Sf7
9.Pc8=Q 10.Qf5+ Sxf5=

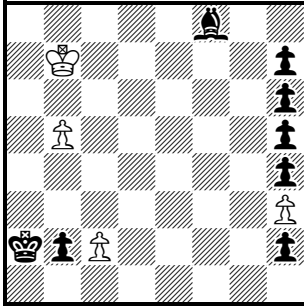
SER.S=10

14.15 In series-helpmate form, the overall record of 7 Black promotions is reserved for Chapter 16. The records for promotions to particular pieces are well shown as follows: 5 to BQ, with fine economy, in **822***; 5 to BR, with equal economy and all on one square, in **823***; 6 to BB, with deceptive ease, in **824***; and 4 to BS, again economically, in **825***. **826** shows AUW in only 6 moves, and **827*** with as few as 8 men. **828*** shows the difficult task of AUW on one square without capture in a highly economical setting. The series-helpstalemate form is slightly more accommodating, and the records are generally higher than for the series-helpmate. The overall record is 7 promotions, shown with all of them to BB in **829*** in only 23 moves, and similarly in **830*** with a final promotion to WB thrown in: a third example will be found at **855**. The records for the other three pieces are 6 to BQ in the massive **831***, from which **816*** was derived; 6 to BR in **832*** with nicely varied reasons for the underpromotions, and again in **833†**, a unique example among

series-movers of the maximum task of 6 promotions on one square without capture; and 5 to BS in only 17 moves in the striking **834***. **835*** shows AUW in only 7 moves, and **836*** with as few as 8 men and in ascending order. Finally **837*** is a worthy companion piece to **828***, showing AUW on one square without capture and with superb economy.

822*) B. Lindgren

feenschach, 1977

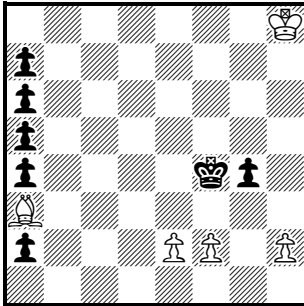


1.Pb1=Q 2.Qxc2 5.Kd5 6.Ph1=Q 7.Qxh3 8.Qe6
11.Ph1=Q 12.Qh4 13.Qd8 17.Ph1=Q 18.Qh5 19.hQe8
24.Ph1=Q 25.hQh4 27.Kd7 28.Bd6 29.hQe7 30.Qc6+
Pxc6

SER.H#30

823*) B. Kozdon

Die Schwalbe, 1968

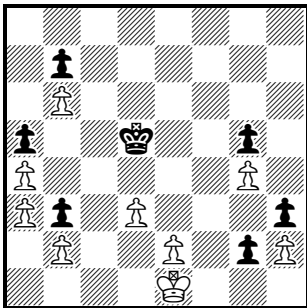


1.Pa1=R 2.Rxa3 3.Rg3 6.Pa1=R 7.Ra4 8.Re4 12.Pa1=R
13.Ra5 14.Rg5 19.Pa1=R 20.aRa5 21.aRf5 26.Pa1=R
27.aRa5 28.aRe5 hPxg3

SER.H#28

824*) A. Atanasiević

2nd Prize, *Mat*, 1973

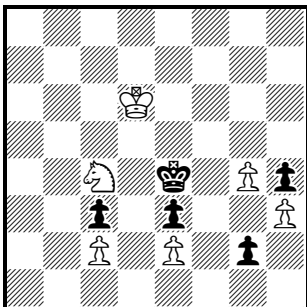


1.Pg1=B 2.Bxh2 3.Bd6 5.Ph1=B 7.Bxg4 8.Be6 12.Pg1=B
13.Bxb6 14. bBc5 17.Pxa3 19.Pa1=B 20. Bxb2 21.bBe5
23.Pb1=B 24. Bc2 25.Bxa4 26.Bc6 30.Pa1=B 31.aBd4
Pe4

SER.H#31

825*) G. P. Sphicas

Hon. Ment., *Ideal-Mate Review*, 1991

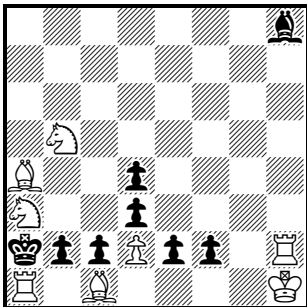


1.Pg1=S 2.Sxh3 3.Sf4 6.Ph1=S 7.Sg3 8.gSxe2 9.Sd4
11.Pe1=S 12.eSxc2 13.Se3 15.Pc1=S 16.Sd3 Sd2

SER.H#16

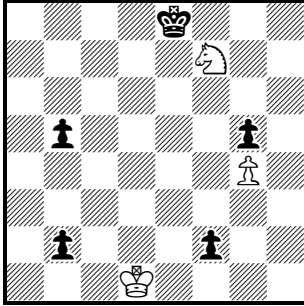
826) M. Caillaud

The Problemist, 1994



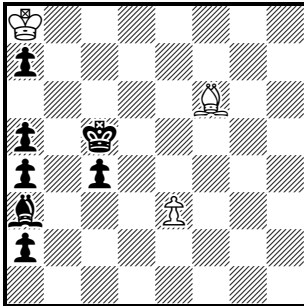
1.Pxa1=R 2.Pf1=B 3.Pe1=Q 4.Qxc1 5.Qxd2 6.Pc1=S
Rxd2

SER.H#6

827*) A. Atanasiević*Tovaris, 1970*

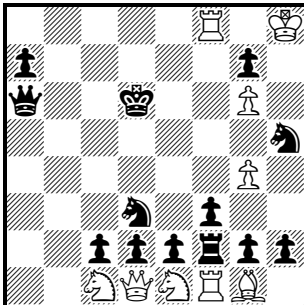
1.Pf1=S 2.Sh2 3.Sxg4 4.Se5 8.Pg1=B 10.Bc1 11.Pb1=Q
13.Qf8 17.Pb1=R 18.Rb7 20.Bd8 21.Re7 22.Sd7 Sd6

SER.H#22

828*) G. P. Sphicas*The Problemist, 2012*

1.Pa1=S 3.Sb4 4.Sd5 5.Bb4 8.Pa1=Q 10.Qb5 14.Pa1=R
16.Rc6 21.Pa1=B 23.Bd6 Bd4

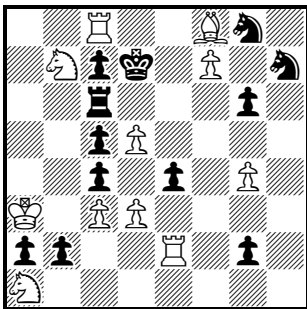
SER.H#23

829*) U. Heinonen*Probleemblad, 2003*

1.Pxg1=B 2.Bh2 3.Pg1=B 4.Rg2 6.fPxel=B 7.Bh4
8.Pe1=B 9.eBg3 10.Sf2 11.Qe2 16.Pa1=B 17.aBf6
18.Ke5 19.Pxc1=B 20.Bh6 21.Pc1=B 22.cBg5 23.Kf4
Qxe2=

SER.H=23

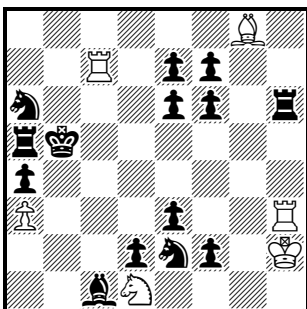
830*) G. P. Sphicas

1st Prize, *feenschach*, 2004

SER.H=33

1.Pg1=B 3.Bxc3 4.Bh8 7.Pc1=B 8.Bh6 9.Bxf8 10.Ke7
 14.Pc1=B 15.cBh6 16.Pg5 17.Rg6 22.Pc1=B 23.Bf4
 24.Pxa1=B 25.aBg7 26.Pa1=B 27.aBf6 28.4Be5 29.Pxd3
 31.Pd1=B 33.Be8 Pxe8=B=

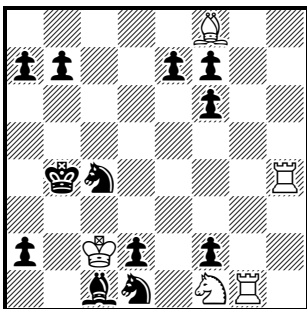
831*) U. Heinonen

1st Prize ex aequo, *Problemblad*, 1999

SER.H=43

1.Pf1=Q 3.Qb1 8.Pf1=Q 9.Qf6 10.fQa1 15.Pf1=Q 16.fQf6
 17.fQb2 18.Pe5 20.Rc2 21.Sc3 23.Pe1=Q 24.Qe4 25.Qb7
 29.Pe1=Q 30.Qe6 31.eQa2 36.Pe1=Q 37.Qe7 38.eQxa3
 39.Kb4 40.Rc5 41.Rc4 42.Kb3 43.Sb4 Rxb7=

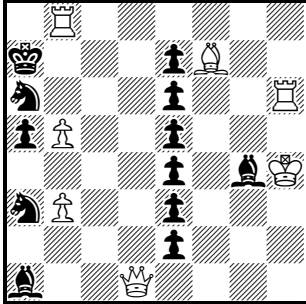
832*) U. Heinonen

1st Prize, *StrateGems*, 2001

SER.H=31

1.Pa1=R 2.Ra4 3.Ba3 4.Sb2 5.Pd1=R 6.Rd6 11.Pxf1=R
 12.Rb1 13.Pf1=R 14.Rf5 15.fRa5 20.Pf1=R 21.fRf5
 22.fRb5 27.Pf1=R 28.fRf5 29.fRc5 30.dRa6 31.Pb6
 Rxb1=

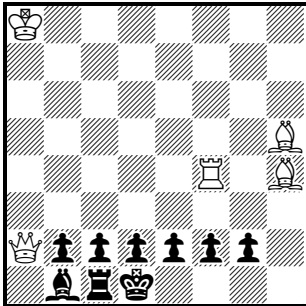
833†) G. P. Sphicas

Sp. Hon. Ment., *StrateGems*, 2009

SER.H=42

1.Pe1=R 3.Ra2 5.Pe1=R 6.Re3 7.Rxb3 10.Pe1=R 11.Re4
 12.Ra4 16.Pe1=R 17.Re5 18.Rd5 23.Pe1=R 24.Re6
 25.Rc6 30.Pe1=R 31.Re7 32.Rb7 34.Kxb5 35.Kc4
 37.Bb1 38.Sc2 39.bRa3 40.bRb2 41.aSb4 42.Kb3
 Rxc6=

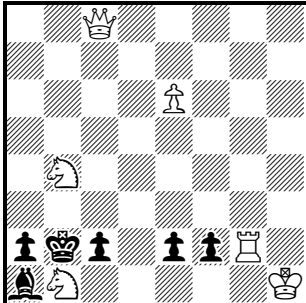
834*) G. P. Sphicas

StrateGems, 2003

SER.H=17

1.Pf1=S 2.Sg3 3.Ke1 4.Pd1=S 5.Sf2 6.Kf1 7.Pe1=S 8.Sf3
 9.fSh1 10.Kf2 11.Rg1 12.Pc1=S 14.Bf1 15.Se2 16.Pb1=S
 17.Sd2 Qxd2=

835*) M. Caillaud

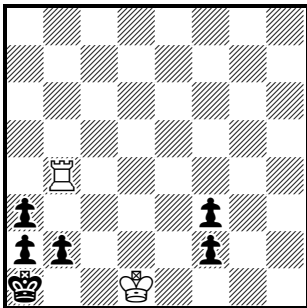
2nd Hon. Ment., *StrateGems*, 2002

SER.H=7

1.Pf1=S 2.Pe1=Q 3.Qxe6 4.Sd2 5.Pc1=B 6.Pxb1=R
 7.Qh3+ Qxh3=

836*) K. A. Gandev

Schach-Echo, 1971

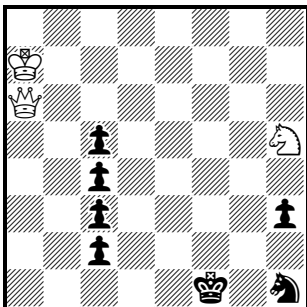


1.Pb1=S 3.Sb3 4.Kb1 5.Pa1=B 7.Be1 8.Pf1=R 10.Ra2
12.Pf1=Q 14.Qa1 16.Bb2 Rxb3=

SER.H=16

837*) G. P. Sphicas

2nd Hon. Ment., *feenschach*, 2003



1.Pc1=R 3.Rh2 5.Pc1=S 6.Se2 9.Pc1=B 11.Bg1 12.Sf2
16.Pc1=Q 18.Qh1 19.Kg2 Qxe2=

SER.H=19