

The Problemist



Proceedings
of the



BRITISH CHESS PROBLEM SOCIETY

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NOTES AND QUOTES

Sources and Anticipations. We are grateful to two readers for information about some of the problems in the article by Kardos and Rago on miniature two-move themes in the May issue (p534/5). Jan Mortensen sends the following: No 1 (also notified by the author) —compare F. Lazard, *Bull. Fed. Franc. d'Echecs*, 1926, Kb7, Qg8, Bh8, Se6, Se8, Bg7; Ke7, $\neq 2$, 1. Qh7. No 3—the source should read Stockholms Allmänna Schach Klubs fest 29-10-27. No 10 is not by Nils G. G. van Dijk of Norway, but by Nico van Dijk of Holland. No 11 is not by Knud Hannemann, but an abbreviation of a 3-mover by his father, H. Hannemann—Ke1, Qa6, Ra1, Rh1, Sg3, Pe4; Ke5, Qg7, $\neq 3$, 1. Se2, Kxe4; 2. Qe6. 1... Pg5; 2. Ra4. 1... Pg6; 2. Rh4.

Sir Jeremy Morse sends alternative settings of the first three themes: No 1—N. G. G. van Dijk, *Am. Ch. Bull.*, 1961, Kg4, Qf1, Ba6, Sd5, d8, Pc7; Kd6, 1.Sf7+ shows plus flights with different mates, although with a checking key; No 2—C. J. Morse, *The Field*, 1961, Ke8, Qa8, Bc5, Pb4, c2; Kb5, $\neq 2$, 1. Qd8, a withdrawal key that gives three of the four star flights. No 3—W. A. Shinkman, 1915, Kb4, Qa6, Rh1, Pd2; Kb2, Bh8, Sg4, $\neq 2$, 1. Qe2 predates Giöbel's albino with a better key but less play. Sir Jeremy concludes: "I could mention many miniature tasks not shown in the article; the most classical is: J. F. Ling, *Problemist*, 1953, Kd5, Qh6, Rb6, e5; Ka5, Ra4, Bd7, 1. Qc6, which shows the full WK six mates."

Mr. Mortensen also refers to problem N in Anthony Dickins's selected problems (p525 of the same issue) saying that this version of the famous Loyd problem has been known since it was pointed out by R. L'Hermet in a letter to *Fairy Chess Review*, October, 1937, whereas, from the text in the *Problemist*, it might appear that it was by Mr. Dickins or Mr. Trumper. We

apologise to Mr. Mortensen, and other readers, for not making it clear that Mr. Dickins was merely claiming that it was the first time that a diagram of the version had been published.

Corrections. Problem A in Selected Problems, p524, May, 1975, requires a Bpd3, otherwise there is no solution after 1... Be7! Problem I in N. Malafienko's article (p554, July issue) is cooked by 1.Bxc4; perhaps a BPb5 would cure it—or starting the WB on h3 instead of f1?

The Sower sows.... This competition proved very popular, and Anthony Dickins asks us to acknowledge with gratitude over 70 entries from the following: U. Castellari, M. Crumlish, W. Dittmann, B. Ellinghoven, C. R. Flood, N. Guttman, E. Holladay, W. Keym, M. Klasinc, Sir Jeremy Morse, B. Ostruh, J. M. Rice, F. Salazar, J. J. Secker, Th. Steudel, and A. Thoma. The judgment will be published in the first issue of 1976.

Informal tournaments 1976. The British Chess Magazine has the following tournaments (with judges): direct mates (C. Vaughan); $S\neq$ (C. R. Flood); $H\neq$ (G. W. Jenssch); other types (C. R. Flood). Send to C. J. Feather, 1 Perth Road, Stamford, Lincs, England.

SOCIETY NOTICES

We welcome new Members in P. H. Clarke, P. J. Flower (Belgium), J. Bhattacharya (India), J. de Jong (Holland), Olga P. Rogers (U.S.A.), M. Schwalbach (W. Germany), C. Boy, G. Doukhan and H. Nougier (France).

The judges for the Society's Informal Tournaments in 1976 will be J. E. Driver for two-movers and G. F. Anderson for three-movers.

Those Members who have not yet renewed their subscriptions for 1976 are reminded that the rate will be £2.50 for Members and £5 for Fellows.

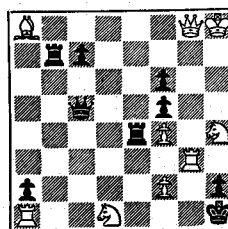
SYNTHETICS by J. G. Grevatt

Synthetic No. 93. 3 moves. Key 1. Qh1 waiting. 1... BxQ 2. Kxc7 f3+ 3. Bd6. 1... BxR 2. QxB threat 3. Qa8. 1... d3 2. Qh8. 1... Bh2 2. Qe1 threat 3. Qxb4. 1... Bxc2 2. Ba7+. 1... f3 2. Sf2. Duals after some unspecified variations.

Synthetic N. Non-ladder. Mate in 5. 1. Rd6+BxR (best) 2. BxS+KxB 3. SxB+Ke5 4. Re7+KxS 5. BxP discovering mate. A prize of £2 is offered for the best reconstruction despatched before the April/July 1976 number appears. Allowance will be made for postal delays. In the event of a tie, the winner will be selected at random by the winner of F266 (July 1974).

Synthetic 90, illustrated on left, was set as a tribute to the late Dr. Subrahmanyam, who had such an outstanding record as a solver in this column. Fittingly several solvers wrote to say how enjoyable an exercise they found it. It proved very difficult to work out the basic logic of battery, half-pin and prospective pin, but the construction seems effortless. BPa2 stops 1. Sc3+; alternatively WRa1 can be on b1 which saves a pawn but is perhaps less artistic.

5 HM BCF 1962



$\neq 2$

NEWCOMERS' CORNER

by A. J. Fenner and E. W. Beal

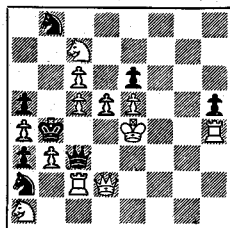
Tasks. We are prompted to write a short note on "tasks" after consideration of C5663 and the comment it has evoked. The description "task-problem" is often used to describe a problem in which some particular manoeuvre is repeated a number of times at or near the maximum possible number. In a 2-er, examples are: six flights of BK (seven with a checking key), twelve mates by WQ (the "Queen's Cross"), etc. Many such were shown years ago, and a useful outline can be found in C. S. Kipping's "Chess Problem Science", 1938, based on his researches in the White-Hume Problem Collection of which he was the curator.

In C5663, Dr. J. Fulpius attempted to break the present record of eight added mates in a complete block 2-er. The key Qe3 takes the set flight, but unpins the BQ whose moves generate nine variations. As Sir Jeremy Morse has noted, two of the mating moves occur as set play.

Study of the play reveals a major dual after 1... Sa6 by 2. Sxa6 or 2. Qb6. Another unfortunate feature of the problem is that WRh5 takes no part in the set play.

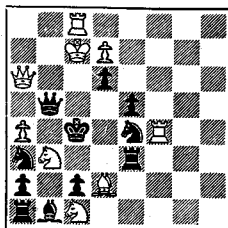
It is often, though by no means always, the case that the closer one approaches the absolute maximum of a task feature, the less aesthetically pleasing a problem will become. We decided to explore the effect of re-arranging C5663, giving more attention to existing blemishes than to the task aspect. A few minutes' work yielded Diagram A, which has a set battery mate after 1... PxPch, changed to a S mate after the key; this provides a pre-key justification for the WR, and reduces the force needed to control it. The same number of new mates occur without any of the duals of the original, producing a problem which is more satisfying despite the rather ungainly cluster of WPs on the 5th

A Dr. J. Fulpius
C5663 (Version)



≠2
1. Qe3, Waiting

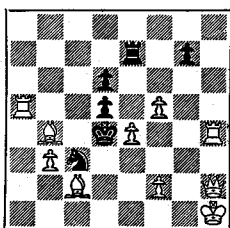
B C. Vaughan



≠2
1. Qxd6, Waiting

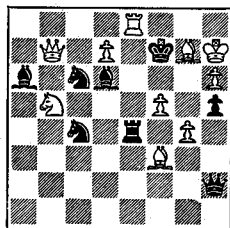
This month's problems for solving

C R. Bartholomew



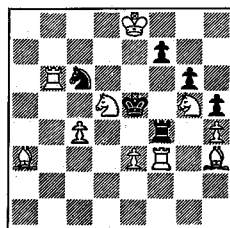
≠2
1. Qg1

65 Dr. K. Fabel†
(W. Germany)



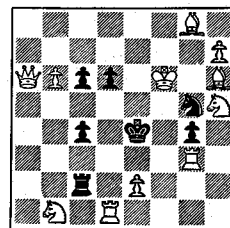
≠2

66 W. E. F. Fillery
(Canada)



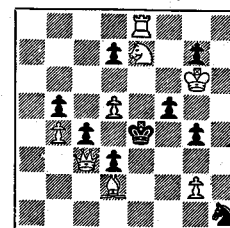
≠2

67 J. S. Tymms



≠2

68 J. B. Tomson
(Australia)



≠3

and 6th ranks. This seems to be an example of a problem in which established principles of good construction were sacrificed too readily in achieving a task.

Diagram B is a contribution from our General Editor showing added mates in a non-block situation.

Three fold Schiffmann

Our suggested matrix attracted a few good efforts at reconstruction of the problem. C. McSheehy set the three Schiffmann self-pins satisfactorily, but chose a very poor key. J. L. Sheets also, but guarded the board too well introducing a dual after the K-flight. Derek Morris used the threat to answer the flight. Both A. F. Vickers and R. Bartholomew introduced a fourth pin-mate after the flight (the point we were looking for), the latter with a slightly neater version. We award the prize to Richard Bartholomew, who reminds us that he was a McWilliam Tournay prizewinner in 1956; his construction is given in diagram C.

SOLUTIONS (July)

61 (Turke) Rg5. Waiting 1... PxS, 2. BxS; 1... PxR, 2. Se5; 1... PxP, 2. RxP; 1... Pc4, 2. Sd4; 1... S any, 2. Rg3. Neatly constructed incomplete block with a key which is not too obvious. Not exciting, but shows that Mr. Turke's hand has not lost its cunning.

62 (Swindley) Sd7. Threat 2. Qd3 1... QxS, 2. RxQ; 1... QxPch., 2. SxQ; 1... Qg3, 2. Se5; 1... Qb6, 2. Qe5; 1... Rb6, 2. Sc2; 1... RxP, 2. Sb3; 1... Sf2, 2. Qe3. The key unpins the BQ, but pins the S, with well varied mates following the Q's defensive moves. The composer added a footnote: "Magnificent illustration of fringe variation"; perhaps a little hard on his problem, as so much importance attaches to the key.

63 (Beal) Bf8. Threat 2. Sd6. 1... Bd4, 2. PxR; 1... Rd4, 2. Sc3; 1... Sd4, 2. SxP; 1... Pd4, 2. Qb7. The try Bxc5 fails to 1... Sd4, white having blocked the mating square. There is also a try QxR threatening 2. QxP, to which the unpins of the S are also defences (1... Pd4! defeats). Mr. Beal would have preferred the defence 1... Pd4, after the key, to defend only by the unpin, and not also by providing a BK flight.

64 (Pypa) Se3. Threat 2. Sf5ch and 3. Sf4 1... BxP, Be4 or Be6, 2. Se5 and mate by 3. Sf7 or Sg4. A neat little miniature in which the B is lured to a square from which it cannot arrive at e6 on its second move. 1. Sd7? is defeated by 1... Ba2, c3, etc.

Regrettably, Colin Vaughan's 60 (June) seems to be cooked by Qe2.

SELECTED PROBLEMS

TWO MOVERS by C. Mansfield

In A, a celebrated end-game composer blossoms out as a two-mover task-master by discovering that *eight* cross-check variations are possible. The key is unavoidably strong and provisional but the flight-square is a decided embellishment. Readers who have not purchased "A tribute to G. F. Anderson" will probably not have seen B. It is a delightful problem with a mixture of seven mates, four brought about by liberated black pieces.

C blends Novotnys and Grimshaws very cleverly. The solver has to decide whether the key is the "Novotny" move 1. Rb7 (cutting off two black men) provoking "Grimshaw" replies (mutual black interferences) on c3, or whether it is 1. Bc3 doing just the reverse.

D is another problem with an excellent try, which, like the key, offers the black king two flight-squares.

THREE MOVERS by R. C. O. Matthews

This issue's selections are taken from 154 *norske miniatyrproblemer* by Ivar Godal, and have been chosen and annotated by your General Editor. This has been occasioned by the domestic upheaval following a move from Oxford to Cambridge by Professor Matthews (commiserations!) to become Master of Clare College (congratulations!). His new address is The Master's Lodge, Clare College, Cambridge, CB2 1TL.

Although in E it is obvious that the Sg6 will make the keymove, the actual key is the least likely of the three most likely looking moves, so that the solver is encouraged to examine all three. The two mates are chameleon echo models, by the way!

White cannot immediately play 1. Qg1, threatening

2. Rh8 \neq in F because of 1... Pa1Q! He therefore has to induce black to block the diagonal by 1... Pf6 first. There is quite a bit of by-play, and every piece is in just the right place.

In G, the direct attack by 1. Qa1+ fails because of 1... Kb4; 2. Qa6, Be8! White must therefore go the long way round. The model after 1... Kb4; 2. Qb3+, Kc5; 3. Pb4 \neq is most unusual.

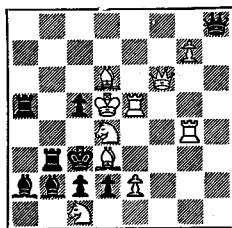
MORE MOVERS by E. E. Zepler

The four problems in this issue are from the Informal Tourney for more-movers of *Die Schwalbe*, 1973. The standard of the problems is remarkably high and readers will find delight in solving them. H deservedly obtained 1st prize and one does not know what to admire more, the crystal-clear strategy or the elegance of play, emphasized by switchbacks of the bR and the wB.

In J the Plachutta on d7 is seen at a glance, but the way in which the interferences of the bQ and bB are utilized is highly original and makes one easily forget the overloaded position.

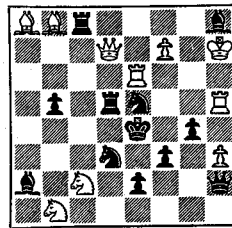
In K the judge rightly praises the pretty waiting play of the white rooks which puts black in zugzwang. He is, however, wrong in my opinion in speaking of two subsequent R-R Turtons. In that case the square h2 would play the role of a cutting point which it does not. If, for instance, the hR stood initially on h4 the problem would solve just the same, starting with 1. Rh1 Bg6 2. gR—h2 Pb4 3. Rg2 Bh5 4. Rh5 Bg6 5. gR—h2. For comparison, a problem by Dr. A. Kraemer, deliberately composed as a pseudo-Turton may be added (Kg8, Re7, h3, Sf3, Pc3; Kh1, Qg1, Bh2, Sc2. Pg2, g7 \neq 4, *Die Welt*, 1952, 1. Rh8!).

A A. Cheron
Journal de Genève,
1972



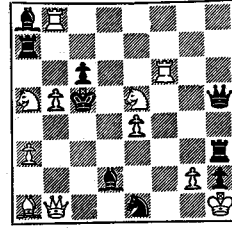
$\neq 2$

B G. F. Anderson
V. The Observer 1929



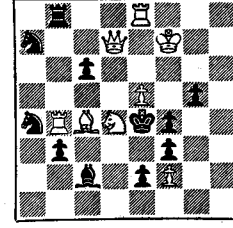
$\neq 2$

C G. Brogi
1st pr.
Bottacchi Memorial
Ty., 1972



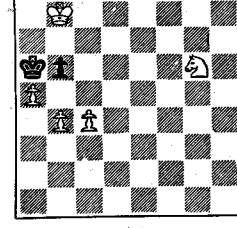
$\neq 2$

D J. Savournin
2nd pr.
Europe Echecs 1973



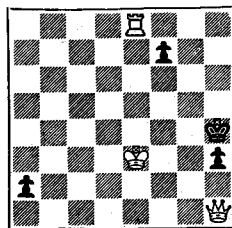
$\neq 2$

E Harold Eliassen
Arbeiderbladet 1973



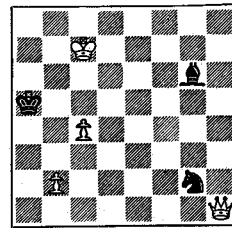
$\neq 3$

F Nils G. G. van Dijk
Am. Ch. Bull. 1959



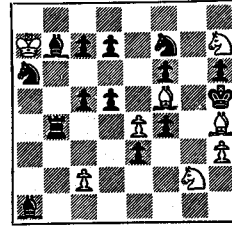
$\neq 3$

G Joralf Grande
Bilten 1964



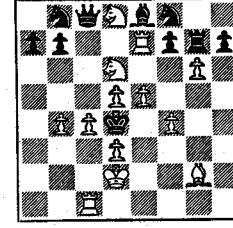
$\neq 3$

H V. Pachman
1st Pr.



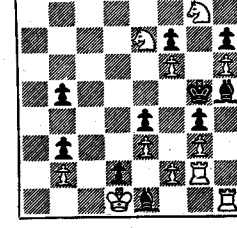
$\neq 6$

J Dr. B. Ebner
2nd pr.



$\neq 4$

K F. Genenncher
3rd pr.



$\neq 7$

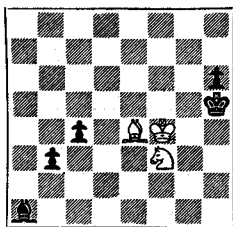
L M. Zucker
2nd hon. M.

M Jorge J. Lois
1st Pr. *feenschach*
W. Karsch Mem. Ty.
73-75

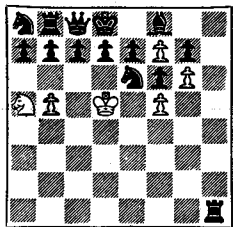
N Janko Furman
1st Pr. *feenschach*
Inf. Ty. Mem. W.
Karsch 21-6-74

O Dr. W. Dittmann
1st Pr. *Die Schwalbe*
155 Th. Ty. 74-75

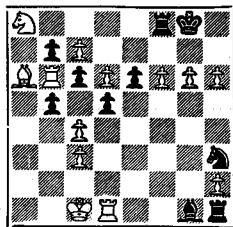
P F. Schutzhold
Constr. Task Comp.
22-6-74



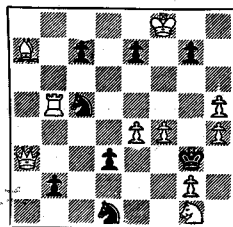
≠5



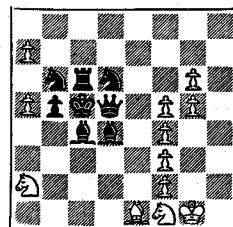
SHP30



W retracts 5, B14 moves then H≠1 (Proca type)



≠3 Ultra double capture compulsion



11 dual free consecutively increasing series mates

L is not difficult to solve but nevertheless it is a real gem. That the bPc4 is forced to block the line b1—h7 and thus permits the wK the vital waiting move to f5 comes as a great surprise.

OTHER TYPES by A. S. M. Dickins

In **M**, three excelsiors lead to a surprising stalemate. In **N**, three *en passant* retractions and an uncastle surprisingly compel another uncastle, to enthusiastic applause from the *feenschach* solvers. Just as Double-maximummer means that W as well as B1 must play the longest move, so in **O** both W and B1 must capture each move, and the Ultra prefix signifies that if no capture is possible then the position is reckoned stalemate. This composition shows a happy cyclic relationship between try and play. In **P**, the diagram shows a dual-free mate in 1 by B, which is then removed from the board leaving a dual-free series-mate in 2 by the aS, which is removed from the board leaving a dual-free series-mate in 3 by the 7P, etc., up to the dual-free series-mate in 11 by the f2P. There were 3 other (less economical) positions showing 11, indicating that 12 might perhaps be possible.

SOLUTIONS

A — 1. Re3. **B** — 1. Rc6. **C** — 1. Bc3 (not 1. Rb7, Qe8). **D** — 1. Be6 (not 1. Se6, RxeR).

E—1. Se7? b5; 2. Sd5, Pxc4; 3. Sc7≠ but 1... Pxa5! 1. Se5? 2. B5+, Kb6; 3. Sd7≠ but 1... b5! Therefore 1. Sf8! b5(Pxa5); 2. Se6(b5+), Pxc4(Kb6); 3. Sc7(Sd7)≠. **F**—1. Qa1, f6; 2. Qg1 and 3. Rh8≠. 1... f5; 2. Rh8+, Kg3(g5); 3. Qg1(g7)≠. **G**—1. Qh8, Kb4; 2. Qb3+, Kc5(a4); 3. Pb4(Qa3)≠. 1... Be8; 2. Qxe8 etc. 1... Bc2; 2. Qb8, Ka4; 3. Qb5 model mate.

H—1. Pe5! Rb6 (1... Bxe5? 2. Sf8!) 2. Be1 Rb4 3. Pc4 Rxc4 4. Bh4 Bxe5 5. Sf8 (1. Sf8 Se5!) **J**—1. Rd7 Qxd7 2. Pc5! Pb5 3. Sc6+ Q/Sxc6 4. Sf5/Sb5≠, 1... Bxd7 2. Re1 Pf5 3. Se6+ B/Sxe6 4. Sb5/Sf5≠ **K**—1. Rh4 Bg6 2. gR—h2 Pb4 3. Rg2 Bh5 4. Rh1 Bg6 5. gR—h2 Bxf2 6. Rxf2 **L**—1. Kf5? Pb2! 1. Bh7 Pb2 2. Bb1 Pc3 3. Kf5 Pc2 4. Ba2.

M—1—5. c1=B; 6—7. Bxa5; 8. Bc7; 9—13. a1=B; 14—15. Ba7; 16. b6; 17. Rb7; 18. Qb8; 19. Kc8; 20. Sd8; 21—25. e1=B; 26. Bb4; 27. Re1; 28. Re8; 29. Be7; 30. d6 for fxe8=Q=N—1—3. ret. e, f, g, x f, g, h e.p.; 4. ret. 000, 00; 5. ret. b3xBc4 and play c8=Q≠ Black cannot retract 4. — Sh3—f4 and play Bg1—e3+, because this does not leave W enough tempo moves to legalise the position. **O**—1. Qc5? only Kg2 1. Rc5? only Kh4 1.

Bc5? only Kf4 so 1. Kg7, Kg2; 2. Rc5, Kg1; 3. Rc7≠ 1... Kh4; 2. Bc5, Kh5; 3. Be7≠ 1... Kf4; 2. Qc5; Ke4; 3. Qe7≠ (1... Se4; 2. Qe7, Kg2/f4; 3. Qe4/c7≠) **P**—1B, 2aS, 37P, 4fS, 5a5P, 6g6P, 7g5P, 8f5P, 9f4P, 10f3P, 11Kh2 then 10 by f2P.

FORMAL COMPOSING TOURNEYS

Schwalbe Theme Tournays. No 157 is for problems in Wandelschach (transformation chess) in which, on playing to a square on the 1st, 2nd, 7th, or 8th ranks, men change to the piece that originally stood on that square. Thus if 1. Rb8, the WR becomes a BS; 1. Rb7, it becomes a BP; 1.0—0, and the WR changes to a WB! Pawns obviously cannot promote, but change their colour—and hence direction—on reaching the 2nd and 7th ranks. Kings are exempt from the rule, but any other piece landing on e1 or e8 becomes a king; rex multiplex rules then apply. Problems may be of any type and length, and may be combined with any other fairy idea, but no fairy pieces or impossible positions. The judges are Kurt Bacmeister and Hans Klüver.

No 158 is in two sections: 1 for Magnapromoter problems (a Magnapromoter is a pawn which, after promoting normally, promotes again each time it moves on to the promotion rank—even in successive moves); judges are Hanspeter Suwe and A. Thoma. Section II is for Summapromoter problems (a Summapromoter differs from the Magnapromoter in that, after its first promotion, it promotes again each time it moves anywhere); judges are E. Holladay and F. M. Mihalek.

The only types of problems allowed in both tournays are direct mates and stalemates, S≠, H≠ and HP, and series versions of any of the foregoing. Send in duplicate by 1-3-76 to Hans-Dieter Leiss, Kronprinzenstrasse 10, D—55 Trier, West Germany.

Anniversary Tournays. The Norwegian Problem Society announces tournays in honour of D. Hjelle and B. Blikeng who will act as the respective judges in 2≠ and 3≠ sections. Themes: in a 2≠, one or more tries fail owing to the threat piece being pinned; in the solution, the same piece again threatens mate (example D. Hjelle, *Postsjakk*, 1970, 2K5/1B6/3Pis2/1p3Q2/2k1P3/R1P-1R3/1P1P1p2/3b1q2, 1. Pb4? (2. Qc5≠), Bg4! 1. Pd4? Qh3! 1. Kd8! (2. Qc8≠). A ≠3 contains two or more anticipatory self-blocks (example J. Scheel, *Shakbladet*, 1945, 24/1B6/8/1K1R2p1/3Bk3, 1. Bf3, Pg8Q; 2.Rh2+, Kf1; 2. Be2≠. 1... , Pg1S; 2. Rc2+, Kf1; 3. Bg2≠). Entries to Norsk Problemsjakkklubb, I. Godal, Sverresgt 5, 2800 Gjøvik, Norway, by 1-1-1976.

ORIGINAL PROBLEMS

CHAMPIONSHIP SECTION

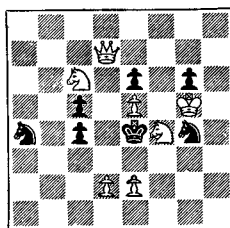
Two-movers edited by B. P. Barnes (Judge: V. Bartolovic)

Three-movers edited by P. F. Copping (Judge: T. C. D. Ricketts)

More-movers edited by Dr. E. E. Zeppler (Judge R. C. O. Matthews)

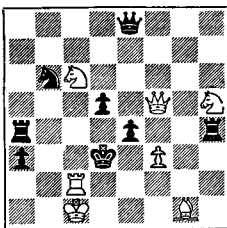
Send solutions to A. R. Gooderson, 43 Roman Road, Steyning, Sussex BN4 3FN

C5793
C. P. Sydenham



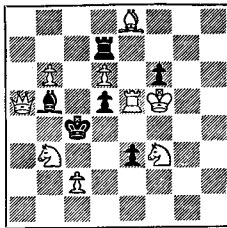
≠2*

C5794 C. R. Flood



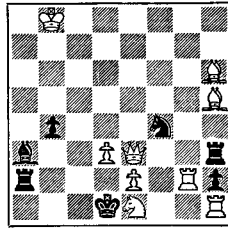
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C5795 J. Cresswell



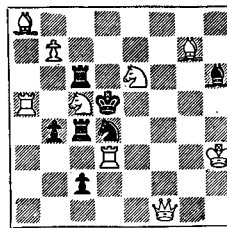
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C5796 A. Y. Lobusov



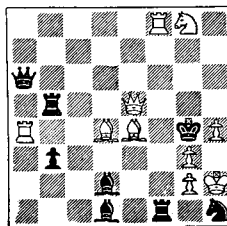
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C5797 L. Larsen
(Denmark)



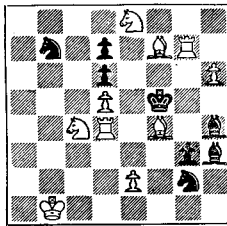
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C5798 L. Lacny
(Czechoslovakia)



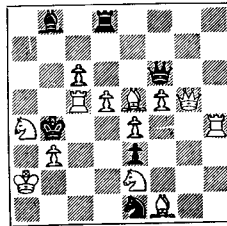
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C5799 Yoav Ban-Zvi
(Israel)



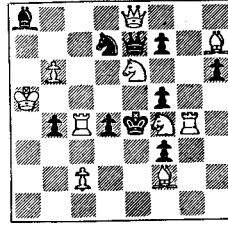
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C5800 M. Velimirovic
(Yugoslavia)



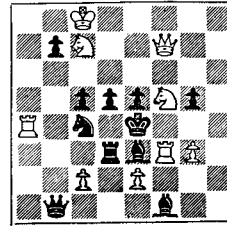
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C5801 J. Haring
(Holland)



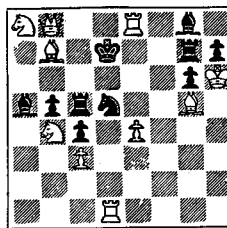
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C5802 E. W. Beal



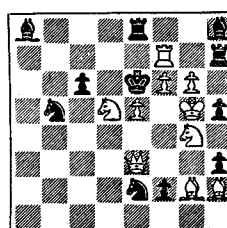
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C5803
C. G. S. Narayanan
(India)



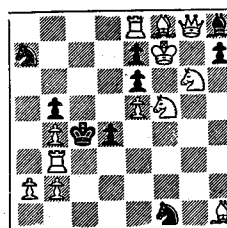
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C5804 J. C. van Gool
(Holland)



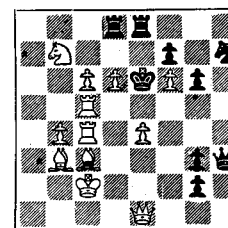
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C5805 J. M. Rice



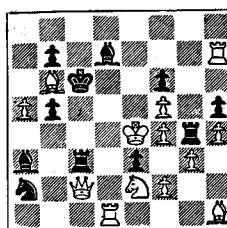
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C5806 D. Shire



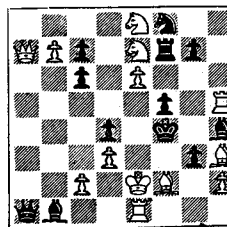
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C5807
W. E. Frank Fillery
(Canada)



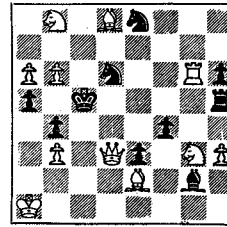
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C5808
B. Kampmann and
M. Kerhuel
(France)



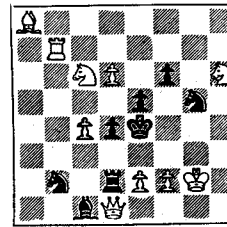
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C5809 E. W. Beal



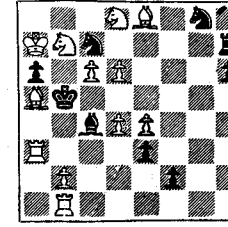
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C5810 J. G. Grevatt



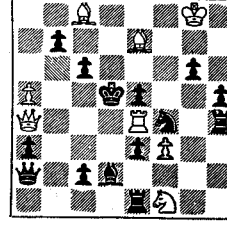
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C5811 J. L. Rossetti
(Uruguay)



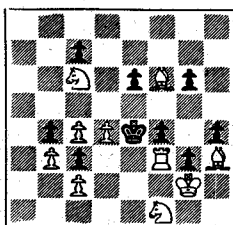
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C5812 F. Chlubna
(Austria)

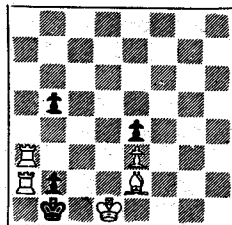


≠3

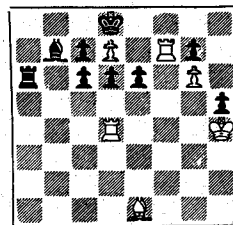
C5813

C. G. S. Narayanan
(India)

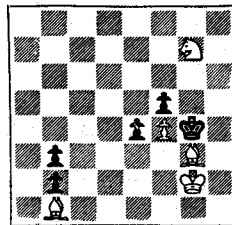
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C5814 J. Lochet
(France)

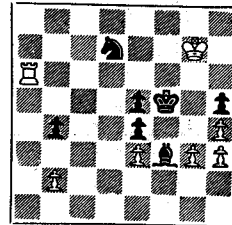
≠4

C5815 J. Hannelius
(Finland)

≠4

C5816 G. Mirand
(France)

≠6

C5817 N. A. Macleod
(Version of C5673)

≠7

Solutions and comments to all original problems should be sent to reach the appropriate solutions editor by February 15, 1976.

SOLUTIONS (May)

Maximum points: 86

C5749 (Hernitz) 1. Qb3 Two changed mates and 'Fleck' effect after key when triple threat is separated by the three B moves (P. P. Barnes). Three threats but no duals (J. Cresswell). Mate separation in miniature (Dr. E. Dragone & C. P. Sydenham). Entertaining miniature (J. K. Hetherington and A. J. Fenner).

C5750 (Brummelman) 1. Ra1 Key comes as a fine surprise; tries 1. Bc1? and 1. Pd3? are more likely (B. P. B.). Tries galore and a good key (E. D. and G. Whitehead). Subtle refutations of tries (J. K. H.). First rank magic (D. A. Smedley). A beauty (R. F. Bradley). A masterpiece. Took me a long time to find the key (Drs. F. D. B. Praal).

C5751 (Tylor) 1. Qb6 Well known interference pair after captures at b6, but most elegantly done (B. P. B.). Clever Q sacrifice key (J. K. H. and Dr. I. Smith), and good byplay (E. D.). Delightful (G. W.). Superb; surprising key, beautiful play with line closing, blocking and line opening (F. D. B. P.).

C5752 (Ahues) 1. Sc2 1. Sd~?Bf6! 1. Sf3?Qg7! 1. Sb3?Sd6! 1. Sf5?Qh8! Absolutely superb W correction and W line play. Herbert Ahues at his very best (B. P. B.). Each defence is a refutation of a try (J. C. and F. D. B. P.). Very intriguing how each of the four tries is defeated by W interference (J. K. H.). Subtle and makes solver work (D. A. S.). Completely satisfying unity of W motivation and errors (C. P. S.).

C5753 (Morse) 1. Pb4 1... Sf3 has spectacular effect of opening B and W lines and closing four B lines for 2. Bf1—the 'four way' theme (B. P. B.). Quite spectacular (J. K. H. and C. P. S.). Good key and clean construction for a task problem (D. A. S.). Seven line opening and closing effects. Y. Cheylan sends G. Latzel (*Die Schwalbe*, 1949) 4R3/6p1/SKBks3/1p3s1R/1r2p3/6pq/1B1r4. 1. Sc4 where 1... fSd3 has six effects, "or almost 6½, since opening of WR line involves opening line to e4 and passage to d4".

C5754 (Swindley) 1. Sxd7 Six lateral pins of a WS—which is good work by a relative newcomer completely unaware of A. P. Eerkes, Commend, Nat. Composing Ty. 1943: 4K3/2b1pp2/3k1r2/1PRS2S1/1P1q1P2/2r5/B2p1p2/3RB1Q1. 1. Sxe7 with seven pins (B. P. B.). Pin festival even if not in record form (E. D.). Excellent variety in the pins (J. K. H.). Very good indeed (F. D. B. P.).

C5755 (Fillery) 1. Sxg6 Six mirror mates neatly achieved with some variety. Brian Harley spoke of 14 mirror mates in a problem on p.93 of "Mate in Two Moves". Who can supply details? (B. P. B.). An entertaining problem (E. D.). Very fine waiting key and variations (J. K. H.). Attractive but fairly obvious (I. S.). Seven mates set; three added. Nice (D. M. Davey).

C5756 (Driver) 1. Qxd6 Entertaining play from released BQ. 1... Qxg4+ 2. Qe6 is the highlight (B. P. B.). Very good key (E. D.), and brilliant variety (J. K. H.). Self-pinning key also unpins B to allow 4 checks (G. W.). Splendid sequence in which both Qs are unpinned and then repinned (C. Becker). Unpin/self-pin/cross check/unpin/self-pin variation is a real star (C. P. S.).

C5757 (Cheylan) 1. Rxe4 1. eR any? Pe3! 1. Rf3? Pf1S! Curious Finnish Nowotny in which both threats and refutation 1... Pe3 are all on same square. Key piece permits BP's move—until capture is forced (B. P. B.). Good square vacation/R sacrifice key (J. K. H.). Very odd effects (D. A. S.). Novel W correction (D. M. D.). Untidy W tertiary correction (C. P. S.). Cooked by 1. Qe8. Composer's correction elsewhere (A. R. G.).

C5758 (Chandler) 1. Se3 Correction play by BS in a pleasant setting (B. P. B.). Very interesting "old style" 2-er (E. D. and D. A. S.). Difficult key and good variety (J. K. H.). Tried key at sight—and rejected it! (D. M. D.). Excellent (G. W.). Best of the 2-ers (Prof. L. Vitale).

C5759 (Macleod) 1. Sc3. Admirably fresh treatment of the Schiffman theme—even down to a change after 1... Rxe6. First class (B. P. B.). Unusual Schiffman (A. J. F.). Clever, with self pins galore. Why no asterisk for tries? (J. K. H. and C. A. Péquignot). Superb and original combination of self-pinning and battery openings. Alongside this there is an S wheel of tries (D. A. S.).

C5760 (Becker) 1. Qc2 Ingenious threefold interference cycle. 1... Se5 interferes with BRe1 and BBh2 but gives only 2. Be6, 1... Rf4 interferes with BBh2 and BQg5 but gives only 2. Rd7, and 1... Se3 interferes with BQg5 and BRe1 but gives only 2. Qd2 (B. P. B.). Quite bewildering self interferences (A. J. F.). Surely task not as original or difficult as when using one B piece for the interferences (D. A. S.). Seems impossible to do with complete unity of 'off-setting' defences; 1... Se3 is out of step here. Composers might like to try! (C. B.).

C5761 (Niemeijer) 1. Bxa3 Splendid spoof relief of stalemate. Who could not but try 1. Be6?Sa8! and 1. Rd4?Sd1! Amazing key. (B. P. B.). Amusing relief of stalemate (J. K. H.). Disappointing kill rendered a great

delight by so many false trails (I. S.). Very humorous key (Y. C.). A good joke (D. A. S.). Delightful legpull (D. M. D.). Misprinted version solved by 1. Bxa3, 1. Rd4, and 1. Qe1 (A. R. G.).

C5762 (Anderson) 1. Rb1 (2. Sc5+) 1... BxR 2. Rc2 1... Be7 2. Rg6 1... Se6 2. Rc4 1... Sd3 2. Re6 1... PXR 2. Kb8. Four times WR cuts off BB—a fine theme and a lovely problem with superbly well hidden key (P. Copping). Very cunning (T. Sal). In the best logical tradition (E. D.). Excellent key and strategy (D. M. D.). Magnificent. Great temptation to play 1. Kb8 (A. J. F.). Superb mousetrap/shut off theme (J. K. H.). All the Anderson ingredients (D. A. S.). Superlative praise for this one (Hamel).

C5763 (Grande) 1. Qa1 (2. Qd1+) 1... Sxa1 2. Kg2 1... Pe3 2. Qh8 1... Se3 2. Qc3 1... Se1 2. Qxe1. Brilliant key and 5 models with nice quiet play (P. C.). Unexpected Q sacrifice key and model and pin mates (J. K. H.). Fine pin models after 1... Se3 (D. M. D.), and sacrificial key and surprising line after 1... Pe3 are bonuses (D. A. S.). Excellent (Hamel).

C5764 (Suwe) 1. Qd3 1... Sg12.Sf4+ 1... Se6 2. Qe2+ 1... Pg5 2. Qf3+ 1... Pg5 a very good variation (E. D.). Interesting variety of mates; continuations not too obvious (J. K. H.). Very tricky (F. D. B. P.). A real cutie (D. M. D.).

C5765 (Suwe) 1. Sf4 1... KxS 2. Bd3 1... Ke4 2. Se2 Surprising development and conclusion (E. D.). Clever tempo problem (J. K. H.). Ingenious mating nets. W offers both Ss in order to castle (D. A. S.). Clever Bohemian castler. (D. M. D.).

C5766 (Abdurahmanovic) 1. Ba4, Rb3 2. Bd7, Pe6 3. Be8 1... Bb3 2. Sf5, Bc3 3. Pxf4 1... Rxe3 2. Bd1+, Pf3 3. Sf5. Very ingenious, with Grimshaws (J. K. H.). Not a simple Grimshaw on b3. W must in each case engineer a second interference before striking. Difficult and stimulating. (C. P. S.). Double interferences very pretty (G. W.). Very neat (T. S.). A gem. (L. V.). Many solvers caught by 1. Sf5 (A. R. G.).

C5767 (Raz) 1. Qxb7, Ra7 2. Sd6+ 3. Bxd5+ 4. Rd4 1... Qh1 2. Bxd5+ 3. Rd4+ 4. Sd6 1... Rf1 2. Rd4+ 3. Sd6+ 4. Bxd5 Triple pin in three variations; W cyclic moves (Dr. E. E. Zepler). One-third pin skillfully realised (E. D. and D. M. D.), and interesting cyclic effect (J. K. H. and D. A. S.). Super problem in spite of short threat (I. S.). But 1. Bxa4 cooks and J. L. Sheets points out the weakness also allows duals; after 1. Qxb7, Ra7 2. Ba4 also works as does 2. Bxa4 after 1... Rf1. In answer to queries whether the combination of one-third pin and W cyclic moves has been done before, see J.

Vladimirov (1st Pr. *Probleemblad*, 1966) quoted by Dr. Zepler p.397 Jan. '74 *Problemist* (A. R. G.).

C5768 (Kovacevic) 1. Ke3, Kg4 2. Kf2, Kxf5 3. Kf3, Kxg6 4. Kf4 2... Kh5 3. Bd5 4. Be4. WK describes a triangle, BK a square (E. E. Z.). Entertaining rundlauf by each K in main line. Most enjoyable (D. A. S.). First two W moves are fixed but subsequent development is subtly and finely motivated (E. D.). Intriguing, and not as easy as it would appear (J. K. H.). Quite difficult (G. W.). A little gem (C. P. S.).

Welcome back to J. Cresswell and welcome to new solvers J.-M. Grillon (France) and J. W. Murkin. J. W. M. points out that Y. C.'s version of C5714 (p.527) has no solution. 1. Ka2, Sxe7!

Composers' corrections: **C5676** (Becker) Add WPb5, ≠13. 1. Kf7; **C5740** (Haring and Goldschmeding) 6sl/3P4/s1p1p2b/2Pkp3/1P2S2q/r1RKQ2b/P1SpP1r1/3R3B, ≠2. 1. Kxd2; **C5757** (Cheylan) Put BQ (instead of BR) on a3. Put WP (instead of BP) on a4, ≠2.

ENDINGS by A. J. Sobey

SOLUTIONS (MAY)

Owing to an oversight the March numberings were repeated. To avoid confusion, the May endings become E 154A etc.

E 154A (Sobey) 1. Kd8 g3 2. e7 g2 3. e8Q/i g1Q 4. Qd7+ Ke5 5. Qe6+ Kf4 6. Sh5+/ii Kf3 7. Qf5+ Kg/e2 8. Sf4+ mates or wins bQ. i) Not 3. Sf5+Kc5= ii) 6. Qf5+? Kg3=.

E 155A (Becker) 1. Kf7 h2 2. Rh8 Kc6 3. Rxh2 Kb7 4. Ra2 Ka8/i 5. Ke7 Sb5 6. Kxd7 Sxa2 7. Rb2.

i) 4... d5 5. Ke7 d4 (if 5... Sa8 6. Kd6 Sb6 7. Kc5) 6. Kd7 Sa8 7. Rb2+ Kxa7 8. Kc6 d3 9. Rd2 Kb8 10. Rxd8.

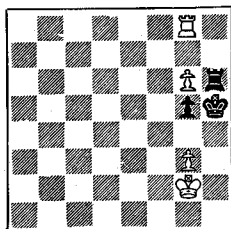
E 156A (Burger) 1. Sc2/i Rxc2 2. Kf7 Rf2+ 3. Ke7 Re2+ 4. Kf6 Rf2+ 5. Kg5 Rg2+ 6. Kf5 Rf2+ 7. Ke4 Re2+ 8. Kf4 Re8/ii 9. Kf5 Kd8 10. Kf6.

i) 1. Sb3? Rg1 2. Sd2/iii Rxc6 3. Kf7 Rxc7+ 4. Kxg7 Kc6 5. Kf6 Kd5 6. Sf3 Ke4 7. Ke7 Kxf3 8. Kxd6 Ke4 9. d5 Kd4. ii) 8... Rf2+ 9. Kg3. iii) 2. Kf7 Rf1+ 3. Ke7 Re1+ 4. Kf6 Rf1+ 5. Kg5 Rg1+ 6. Kf5 Rf1+ 7. Ke4 Re1+ 8. Kd5 (if 8. Kf4 Rf1+) Re8 9. Sd2 Rg8 10. Ke4 Rxc7 11. Kf5 Kc6 12. Kf6 Rxc6 13. Kxg6 Kd5.

E 157A (Motor) 1. b5+ Pxb5+ 2. Kb4 Kxb7/i 3. Kxb5 Kxa8 4. Kb6 Sc6 5. Kc7 Sb8 6. Kb8.

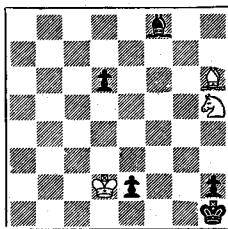
i) 2... Sa6+ 3. Ka5 Kxb7 4. Sb6 b4 5. Sc4 d5 6. Sd2 Ka7 7. Sb3.

E167 A. C. Miller



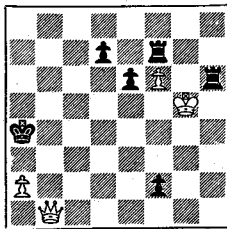
Win

E168 J. Hoch (Israel)



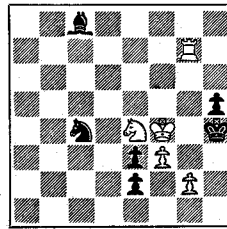
Draw

E169 J. Roche (France)



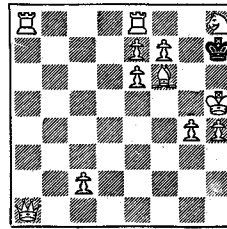
Win

E170 C. M. Bent

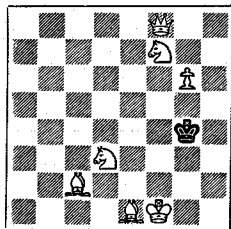


Draw

E171 J. D. Beasley

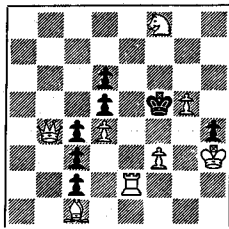


Win

T256
N. G. G. van Dijk
(Norway)

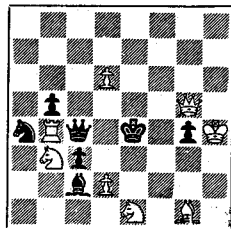
≠2

- (a) Diagram
(b) Wb c2 to e8

T257 D. L. Brown
(USA)

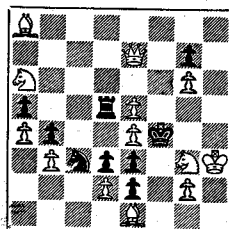
≠2

- (a) Diagram,
(b) WBe2, (c) WSe2,
(d) WPe2

T258 G. Doukhan
(France)

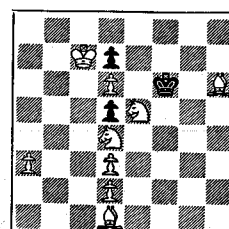
≠2

- (a) Diagram
(b) Remove WPD6:
add BPe6, (c) As (a),
remove WPD6: add
BS c5

T259
C. G. S. Narayanan
(India)

≠2

- (a) Diagram,
(b) BKf4 to d4

T260 A. Geister
(West Germany)

≠4

- (a) Diagram
(b) WKc7 to d8

TWINS by B. P. Barnes**SOLUTIONS (May)**

T247 (Myhre) (a) 1. Rh7! Kxc4 2. Qf7 (b) 1. Rc4! Kxc4 2. Qf7 Clearance key in (a): annihilation key in (b). Amusing light-weight. Key to (b) stumped me at first (J. K. Hetherington). Nice little thing (Dr. E. Dragone). Eminently quotable (R. F. Bradley). Nice—intelligent—but is it really a twin? (Drs. F. D. B. Praal).

T248 (Drese) (a) 1. Kf4! (2. Sf3), 1... Rf5+ 2. Kxf5, 1... Rg4+ 2. Kxg4, 1... Rxg3 2. Kxg3 (b) 1. Kf2! (2. Sf3), 1... Pg1Q+ 2. Kxg1, 1... Pxf1Q+ 2. Kxf1, 1... Sd1+ 2. Rxd1. Good work showing unpin keys and battery mates in the two phases (Dr. E. D.). Completely different mates—interesting (Drs. F. D. B. P.). Entertaining (J. K. H.).

T249 (Larsen) (a) 1. Pc3! (2. Qxb4), 1... bPxc3 2. Rf5, 1... dPxc3 2. Qa7. (b) 1. Pc4! (2. Qa7), 1... bPxc4 ep 2. Qc4, 1... dPxc4 ep 2. Qxb4, 1... Pxd5 2. Qb5, 1... Sa5 2. Qa5. Not too easy. Intriguing with line-clearing theme (J. K. H.). Fine keys and good work by the WQ (Dr. E. D.). Some caught by 1. Bd3? Rd6! in (a).

T250 (Kraemer) (a) 1. Qh1! (2. Qxa8), 1... Rb8/ 2. Qa8+! Rxa8 3. Ph7 any 4. Ph8Q, 1... Rc8/Pe4 2. Qh4 Kf8 3. Qf6+ Kg8 4. Qg7, 1... Rd8 2. Qh5+ Kf8 3. Qf7, 1... Pc6 2. Qxc6+ Kd8 3. Qd7, 1... Se4 2. Qxe4 etc. (b) 1. Qh5+! Kd8 2. Qe8+ Kxe8 3. Ph7 any 4. Ph8Q. Took me quite a lot of time to puzzle this out! (Drs. FDBP). Queen sacrifices in (a)—2. Qa8+!—and in (b)—2. Qe8+!—effectively put back the BR at a8 (a safe square from where it cannot check the WK), and 3. Ph7 can proceed apace—the BK is dragged back for the same purpose in (b). With the

BR move in (a), Black destroys his chance of Castling. Very fine strategic problem (JKH). "An old chicken makes a good soup!" (Dr. ED). Very subtle defence 1... Rb8 in (a)—for 2... Rb6+—when 1... Pg2 admits an unhindered mate in three.

Dr. E. Dragone points out a four move solution and cook in T241g (Davey) by 1. Bd6 Kh8 2. Kg6 Kg8 3. Sh6+ Kh8 4. Be5.

My thanks to all regular contributors. Please send solutions and comments—especially comments—direct to me.

BPB

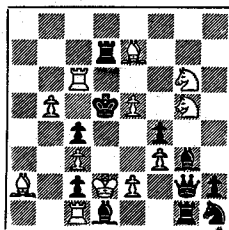
SELFMATES AND REFLEXMATES
by Irwin Stein**Send solutions to Paul Valois**

Welcome to Messrs. Tikkanen, Wenda, and Powell (first self-mate). This makes 138 contributors since the section's start. More longer (and perhaps more difficult problems) to occupy solvers' extra time. And a few "Christmas Crackers" to wish you all early sincere season's greetings.

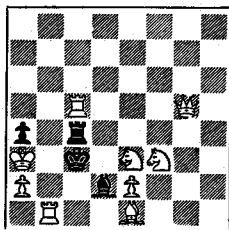
SOLUTIONS (May)

S453 (Brown) 1. Sd5, waiting. Very pleasant changes between set and actual (Dr. E. Dragone). Exchange of flight squares (W. B. Trumper). Bishop and rook cleverly switch roles (D. A. Smedley). Untidy b-file points to the change of plan (C. R. Flood).

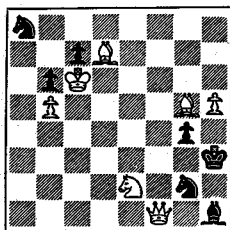
S454 (Drese) 1. Bg1, waiting. Key adds 1... Pf2 to the block (Dr. C. C. L. Sells). Excellent variety in half-pin matrix (W. E. F. Fillery). Entertaining play and a charming key (C.R.F.).

S471 W. E. F. Fillery
(Canada)

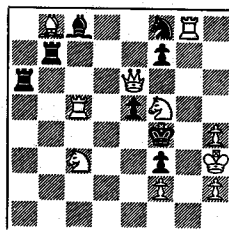
S≠2

S472 Dr. R. Powell

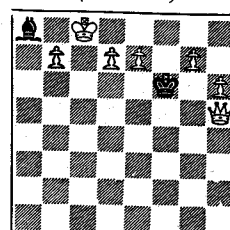
S≠3

S473 D. A. Smedley

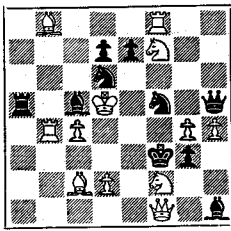
S≠3

S474 T. Tikkanen
(Finland)

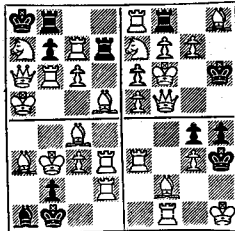
S≠3

S475 A. P. Grin
(U.S.S.R.)

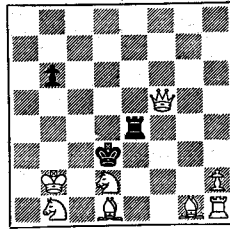
S≠4

S476 C. P. Swindley
(Sweden)

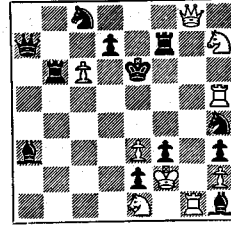
S≠5

S477 E. Holladay and
D. L. Brown
(U.S.A.)

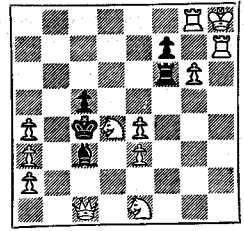
S≠6

All board available
for eachS478 A. J. Karwatkar
(India)

S≠8

S479R Dr. K. Wenda
(Austria)

R≠2

S480R E. A. Dugas
(U.S.A.)

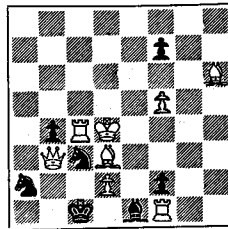
R≠2

a) diagram
b) after key of a.

S455 (Dugas) 1.Qd7, waiting. Symmetrical play is pleasant and entertaining (E.D.). Very good variety (J. K. Hetherington). Attraction of S x S scheme marred by obvious key (C.C.L.S.). Pf6 needed to stop 1. Rg6 (I.L.S.). Not 1. Bc7? aSxb7!

S456 (Karwatkar) 1. Bd3, thr. 2. Sb3ch Rxc1 3. Sd1ch. 1... Qxa2 2. Sd5ch 3. Sf3ch. 1... Qb2 2. Sxb1ch 3. Sa4. 1... Qxc3 2. Be5ch Qxc5 3. Sxb1ch or 2... Qd4 3. Se4ch. 1... Rb2 2. R2xh3ch 3. Qg1ch. A masterpiece! Play of Ss is a real delight (E.D.). Very fine and subtle (D. Nixon). Sparkling play; 1... Qb2 line particularly clever (C.R.F.). Also 1... Qxa2, which forces keypiece to d3. A short line after 1... Rxc1ch is the slightest of blemishes.

S457 (Swindley) 1. Be2, waiting. 1... Pxf2 2. Bd1 3. Bc2ch 4. Bd3ch 5. Qxb4. Unfortunately there is a dual by 4. Bb1 or Be4-h7. S457 was not the composer's submitted position, and we apologise to him. The correct position, which is given in the diagram alongside has the same solution except for the 5th move Be3. Nevertheless, solvers applauded S457... What a splendid sequence!

C. P. Swindley
S457 (correction)

S≠5

(D.A.S.). Ingenious unpinning march of WB (J.K.H.). A jewelled watch movement (J. L. Sheets). WB Rundlauf completed with a selfblock on WK.

S458 (Grande). 1. Ka5, waiting. 1... Pc6 2. Qc3 3. Ra4 4. Kb4. 5. Ka3 6. Sxb2, which no solver found as there are cooks in 5 by 1. Qxc7 2. Qc5 3. Ra2 4. Sc3ch 5. Qa3ch and 1. Qc6/Qxc7 2. Bg6 etc. 3. Rb3 4. Sc3ch 5. Ra3ch; also three distinct cooks in 6 after 1. Bg6 etc., 1. Qxc7 and 1. Kb4. W.B.T. points out the unwritten law that where a cook is shorter than the intention, the latter is void for scoring purposes.

S459R (Becker) (a) 1. Sc7 thr. 2. Qd3ch 3. Kd2 forcing P=Q mate. 1... Sd6 2. Bf3 (thr. 3. Kf2) Se4 3. Rxe2 Qb1 mate or 2... Qa7/b6 3. Rd2 Qg1 mate. (b) 1. Sc3 (thr. 2. Qd3ch) Kc7 2. Bf3 (not 2. Qd3? Rb6 when White must mate by 3. Sb5) 3. Kf2. In (a) 1. Sc3? Sb6! 2. Qd3ch Kc7 3. Sb5 mate and in (b) 1. Sc7? Kd8! 2. Qd3ch Kc8 3. Sxe7 mate; White is defeated by having to give mate himself, a major feature of this problem. Note that in both positions, the keypiece must go to c3 or c7, else Black defends by 1... Qd8 forcing 2. Qc6 mate; in (a) 1. Rd2ch? fails to 1... Sd6

2. Bf3 Qd8 in the same way. Finally, 1. Bf3? fails to 1... Qg3ch; this complex problem is well worth unravelling by solvers unused to reflexes. Mating traps galore for White (J.K.H.). Interesting defeat of tries (C.R.F.). Twinning is very drastic (D.A.S.).

S460R (Smedley) 1. Be1 2. Bf2 3. Pd5ch 4. Pd6 5. Pxd6 6. Sa5 7. Sc6 or Rb7 (according to BK's position) 8. Bg3 and now 8... Pgx3 9. Sf2 or 8... Pe2 9. Bh2. Note that at move 7 with BK at a8, White cannot play Sc6 for fear of giving mate himself next move. What a problem! Long and difficult strategic introduction and 2 neat pawn variations at the end (C.C.L.S.). Tremendous tempo-zugzwang problem (J.K.H.). This fine reflex defeated most solvers.

Most difficult set of selfmates ever (J.K.H.). Welcome to new solvers J. W. Murkin (Balcombe, Sussex) and J.-M. Grillon (Orléans).

P.S.V.

HELPMATES by W. B. Trumper

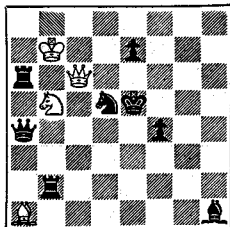
H 473 is Mr. Lin's first helpmate composition. Welcome to K. Virtanen and A. Geister.

SOLUTIONS (May)

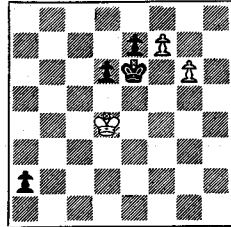
H455 (Hernitz) Set... Bxa7, 2. Qb8, Bxb8, 1. Bf7, Pe8=Q, 2. Bd5+, Qe7. Switchback sequences very well blended. Set play is good (B. P. Barnes) switchback by W. in both phases and by B. in the Sol., with good unpin cross check effects (J. E. Driver). A neat change (C. G. Rains). Very good (F. D. B. Praal). Charming (J. L. Sheets).

H 456 (Castellari) Set 1... Pb4, 2. Ba3, Bb3. 1. Se1, Pb4, 2. Ba3, dSc3. Clever change of pin. Beautifully constructed (D. A. Smedley). Dual avoidance (P. M. Dekker). Excellent change of mates by the unpinned pieces (F.D.B.P. similarly C.G.R.) good strategy. The pinning feature establishes the play in both phases (E. Dragone). Not much change from set to key (G. P. Jelliss). Some moves remain the same, but an interesting position (J.E.D.). Opening and closing of pin-lines but subtleties of this one lost on me (B.P.B.).

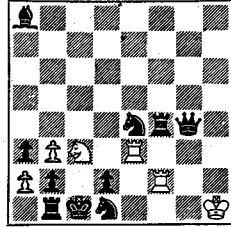
H 457 (Brown). 1. Sc6, Pxc3, 2. dSe7, Rxe5 1. Rc6 Sxe7, 2. Sc3, Rb4. Complex theme very well shown (J.E.D.). Very clever simultaneous unpin theme (C.G.R.). Simply beautiful! (L. Balbus). Wonderful play of pinning, unpinning and interference (F.D.B.P.). Harmonious (P.M.D.). Beautiful matched sols. and nothing wasted in the construction (D.A.S.) the unpinned occu-

H473 T. L. Lin
(Singapore)

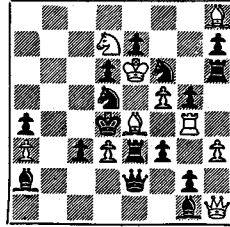
Helpmate in 2
(Two solution)

H474 B. Cvejic
(Yugoslavia)

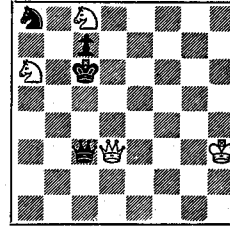
Helpmate in 2
a) Diagram
b) BP a2 to f2

H475 M. Myllyniemi
(Finland)

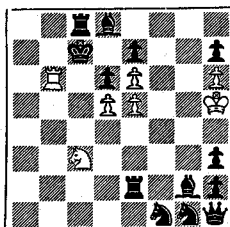
Helpmate in 2
a) Diagram
b) WK h1 to a4
c) as (b) BR b1 to f3

H476 W. B. Trumper

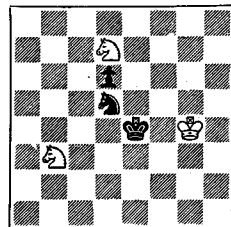
Helpmate in 2
Duplex

H477 G. Mentasti
(Italy)

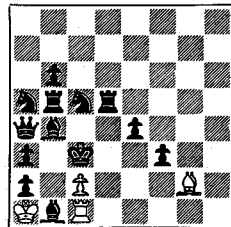
Helpmate in 2
(Three variations on
W. first move)
with set play

H478 D. Szilagyi
(Rumania)

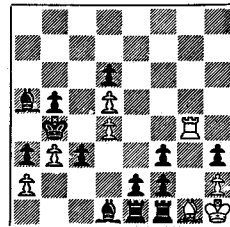
Helpmate in 2
(Three variations on
W. first move)

H479 K. Virtanen
(Finland)

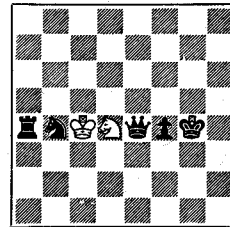
Helpmate in 3
a) Diagram
b) BP d6 to f4

H480 A. Geister
(Germany)

Helpmate in 3
a) Diagram
b) BK c3 to c4

**H481 D. R. Wertheim and
S. Seider**
(Israel)

Helpmate in 4

H482 E. Holladay
(U.S.A.)

Helpmate in 5

pies the square of the unpinner (G. Yacoubian). Good strategy (E.D.). Interesting exchange of pin (G. Whitehead). Very pleasing. (2)

H 458 (Husserl). 1. Rxe2, Kh3, 2. Pgl=B, Sg3. 1. Rf3, Kxf3. 2. Pgl=R, Sf2. 1. Rg3, Kxg3, 2. Pgl=S, Sf2. Neatly done with little force, pity W.B. is an onlooker in two sols (B.P.B.). Three under-promotions nicely shown. The three sols. forcing W.K. to different squares (J.E.D. similarly E.D., C.G.R. and F.D.B.P.). Is this an economy record for three minor promotions? (D.A.S.). (2)

H459 (Ostruh) (a) 1. Bf8, Bg3, 2. Kh3, Sf4. (b) 1. Ba4, Rg3+, 2. Kh2, Sf3. Nice Grimshaws on g3 to create K. flights. Taking on open setting to extremes! (D.A.S.). Very easy to solve, and not original I suspect (B.P.B.). Fine play and pleasing distribution of pieces (L.B.). Nice problem. The unpinned taking the crucial square g3 (F.D.B.P.). Beautiful construction. Unpins, Grimshaw and no pawns! (J.E.D.). Pretty-eyed problem (P.M.D.). (2)

H460 (Haymann) (a) 1. Sxe2, Pf3, 2. Sd4, Sg3. (b) 1. Sxf2, Sg3, 2. Se4, Sf3. Two charming switchbacks (G.W.). Amusing two-by-two arrangement (G.P.J.). Intricate play to open and close lines! (J.E.D.). Very tricky. Two W. pieces must disappear from second rank and five lines must be closed (Again). Good! (F.D.B.P. Similarly C.G.R.). Line openings and closings galore, but a bit mechanical (L.B.). Classy work! (B.P.B.). Masterly study in W. Line clearance and B. interference. Vies with 457 for prize this month, but prefer single setting of 457 (D.A.S.). (2)

H461 (Sonnonfeld) 1. Sg6, Rf4, 2. Qd7, Rf7, 3. Qg4,

Rh7. Neat and accurate, but rather familiar (D.A.S.). Good interchange of W.R. and B.Q. (P.M.D.). Good miniature (E.D.). Hard to do anything startlingly new in miniature (B.P.B.). Single line, rather slight (J.E.D.). Many remarked this 3er easier to solve than most (W.B.T.). (2)

H 462 (Marysko) 1. Re4, Pb4, 2. Rd4, Rc2 3. Be6, Rc5, 1. Rb5, Bc7, 2. Kc5, Rf4, 3. Rd5, Rc4. **Cook** 1. Bf7, Kg4, 2. Ke6, Rxd2, 3. Sc7, Rd6. The interferences add interest to the self-blocks (D.A.S.). A good puzzle with plenty of false trails (B.P.B.). Not bad, and has a good idea (E.D.). Interesting play (F.D.B.P.). Quite difficult said most solvers (W.B.T.). (2+2)

A welcome to new solvers J. W. Murkin and G. E. Schoen.

A good bunch. My favourite 455 (E.D.). As usual, I thoroughly enjoyed them (G.W., similarly J.L.S.). I had a good time solving this set! Especially enjoyed 457, 458 and 459 (L.B.).

H 451. Author corrects by removing WPe2 and adding BPd3.

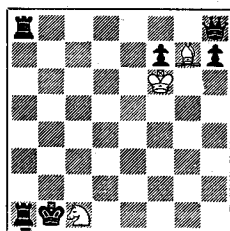
FAIRIES AND RETROS

by Dr. C. C. L. Sells

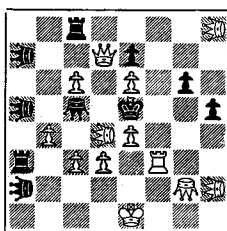
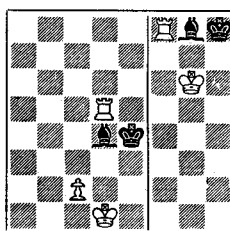
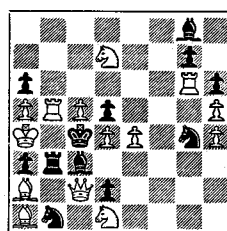
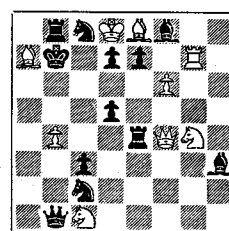
Judge for Fairies 1975-76: C. J. Feather

Welcome to newcomers Michael Schwalbach, B. Lender and Daniel Itzhaky.

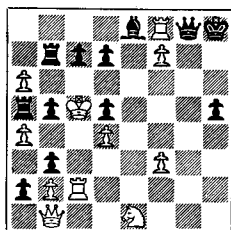
The Lion, moving on Q-lines, hops over one man of either colour to any square beyond. (The G is confined to the first square beyond.) The composer of F319 tells me that the Yugoslav Problem Society gave the name Chameleon to this type in a Theme Tourney; but Chameleon means something else in A. S. M.

F316 L. Sokolov
(USSR)

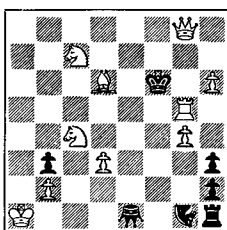
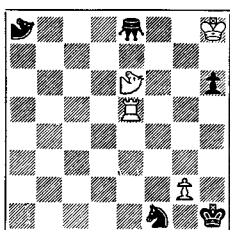
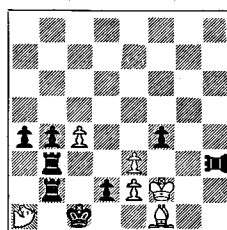
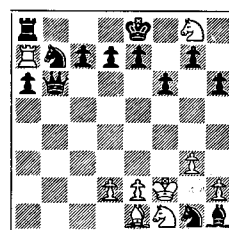
SH≠11

F317 D. H. Brummelman
(Holland)≠2
2G; (3+3) Lions**F318 M. Schwalbach**
(West Germany)SH≠10 ≠4
Circe Chess; whole
board for each prob-
lem**F319 B. Lender**
(Israel)HP3
(b) After complete
solution of (a): S≠3**F320 Z. Roth**
(Israel)

S≠3 Maxi

F321 D. Itzhaky
(Israel)

S≠3 Maxi

F322 P. A. Petkov
(Bulgaria)S≠3
Gel; Ngl**F323 D. M. Davey**S≠18 Maxi
Camels; Ge8**F324 R. M. W. Musson**
(N. Ireland)HP6 Equihopper a1;
Agitator Rh3**R23 J. Haas**
(West Germany)Add one man for a
sound H≠1

Dickins' Guide to FC. In the Maximummers, Black must play his geometrically longest move. The Camel is a (3,1) Leaper. Hint for F323: the BC and BS have to be forced out of hiding to help in the mate. (The incidence of $s \neq$, maxis and Israelites is absolute coincidence!)

The Equihopper hops over one man of either colour to a square the same distance and direction beyond, for example Eg3 (over d2) in F324. Agitator men (invented by Dr. Creed) move like ordinary men, but do not capture or check. When they "attack" a friendly man, that man's checking power is transferred to its own K, so that in F324, if AR stood at d8, BPd2 would be checking the BK; the agitated man being otherwise free to move and capture normally. (Subversive men operate on enemy men similarly; see RMWM's F258 in the 1974 Award, elsewhere in this issue, for an example.)

SOLUTIONS (May)

F299 (Flood) 1. Ra4 waiting. Nine mates from L including ... (D. Nixon) ... 6 splendid Q obstructions. WK positioned against cook 1.Rd4? (W. H. Reilly). Interesting geometrical exploitation of Lynx (D. A. Smedley). Neat and not contemptible (J. D. Beasley). Symmetry is all right for composers but halves the solving (G. P. Jelliss). C+/4

F300 (Houston) 1. Kh8 (2. Bxg3); QxQ+ (Qd1) 2. Sxg2 (Sg8); Be5+ 2. Qxe5 (Bf8); Se3 2. Qxe3 (Sb8). Strange unpins (G. Yacoubian). New kind of cross-check and anticipatory unpin (DN). Clever key self-pins WQ, but she regally ignores that (C. R. Flood). B-/3

***F301** (Angst) Intention 2.b1S 3. Sxa3 4.Sb5 7.a1NM 9. NMxd2 10. NMc4 13. d1R 15. Rc7 17. Ka8 18. Rc8; Nmb6. An intricate piece of work (GPJ). Various cooks

on lines of 3. NMxa3 4. b2. 6. NMa5 9. a1NR 10. NRA2 12. Ka8 13. NMc6+; Kb6; and 2. b1S 3. Sxa3 4. Sc4 5. a3 7. Sa4 9. a1NQ 10. NQa3 14. Kc4 15. NMe7; d3. So we cannot after all replace the original W.Mao c6 by a Neutral to salvage another threatened cook BKd3, Me5≠. Back to composer.

F302 (Simonet) 1. FSd3 (2. FSd8); Bb3/Bc2/Be2/Bf3 2. FSa3/FSb1/FSf1/FSg3; FSh4/FSc1 2. Bc1/Rh4; Sc6/Sd5 2. Bc1/FSd6; d5/d6/Sxg5/Ke4 2. FSd6/FSd7/FSg6/Qxe7. FS clearly ... very productive invention. Some fine variations ... especially 1 ... b3/FScl/Sxg5 (DAS). Neat reciprocal moves on cl, h4 (JDB). C+/3

F303 (Dawson and Cross) 1 ... Nh2 2. Nb8 Qb5; 1. Nc5 Nc3 2. Ng7 Qe5. So much from so few (GPJ). Simple but neat geometry (JDB). Pleasant task finding quite distinct mates (CRF). The set play arose out of correspondence with Mr. Cross soon after I joined the Circle in 1968. B-/3

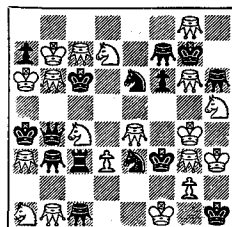
F304 (Sells) (a) 1. Qg8 (-c4) Ba5 2. Qa8 (-a4) Se5; (b) 1.Qh2 (-c2) Kb1 2. Qh1 (-g1) Sf4. Hilarious play keeps the W force intact (CRF). Excellent adaptation of unusual specification (WHR). Effects rather like Kamikaze (DAS). Pleasant expository piece, marred only by idle BB in each half (JDB). Game interesting idea, but not likely to become popular (GPJ). The 6-move form is described in Prof. Boyer's book as giving pleasant and interesting play. B-/3

F305 (King-Farlow) 1. Ke7 Ph4 2. Kf6 Bg5. Not 1. O-O? SxP 2. Sh8 Sh6. After BP moves, BR captured on b4. Then WRa1 round to f2, then W. O-O (only way to get WRs there). In resulting P configuration, WK must return to e1 via e7, so BK has moved. Although U-chess is not exactly beloved by all, few surely will deny the wit and elegance of this demonstration of many of the neat little tricks of the form. The best

Fairy of a very uniform issue, rating 2.25, behind only R21. Also the most difficult, so will carry the extra mark.

R21 (Dittmann) Add Bb5, WPa3, b2, b6, d3. Removal of Pd3 allows the retractions Kb4; Pa2 Kc4 (xSb4, eg.); bc5 (xPb5 ep.). The deceptive Try with WPa3 at b7 instead, fails as removal of Ws7 leaves the position still illegal. A masterpiece, with the ep. capture 4 moves back; one of the best Illegal Clusters I know (J. Haas). **B+/2**

F306 (Mihalek) The solution to this unusual synthetic is given in the diagram alongside. BPa7 needed for file but not for rank. BGc1 could go on e1, but not d1 where it can simply stay for cooks. All solvers successfully negotiated 3-gGd6 in 3-rank, but sorry all the same! Quite an achievement to secure positions with same stipulation (WHR). **B-/3**



H=5 on 5 ranks and 3 files

Welcome to new solver Gerhard Schoen. P. B. van Dalfsen writes "I am enjoying *The Problemist* greatly! It is a very nice magazine."

Statistics. The distribution of solvers' gradings for 1974 was: 4B+, 11B, 8B-, 9C+, 9C, 4C-. Again perhaps a good average year, with a peak at B in the otherwise rather flat distribution between B and C, but fewer B+ than in 1973. The following problems, not given in Adam Sobey's 1974 Award, scored better than 2.00 (middle of the B grade), and so gain the Solvers' Consolation Mentions. **F267** (Morse), 1.83 (B+). **F270** (Gordian), 1.89 (B). **F257** (Monreal and Calvet), 1.92 (B).

BCPS INFORMAL COMPOSING TOURNEYS

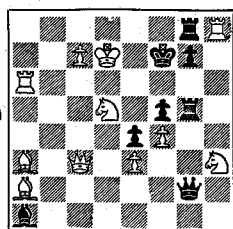
BRIAN HARLEY AWARD 1973-74

The Trustees present the award for the best two-mover composed by a subject of the British Commonwealth and published in Great Britain during 1973 and 1974.

The Society have to thank the six judges, G. F. Anderson, B. P. Barnes, A. R. Gooderson, Edgar Holladay, N. A. Macleod and C. Mansfield, four of whom were also competitors. But no judge scaled his own problems, which were given in his scaling the average scaling of the other five. The thanks of the Society are also due to the Hon. Auditor, Mr. J. Montgomerie, who checked the scaling and averaging.

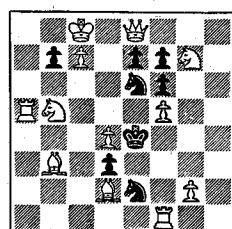
Award Winners Ex-aequo

N. A. Macleod
1st Pr. BCF 1973



≠2 1. Qb2

A. R. Gooderson
1st Pr. BCPS 1974



≠2 1. Ra4

PATROL CHESS COMPETITION RESULT

The full solutions to the three problems by F. H. von Meyenfeldt in the May 1975 issue are marked as follows:

≠2. Key 1. Rd3 (2). Rb5 2. Qd5 (1); Bb5 2. Sd4(1) (not 2. Rd4? Ke5!); Rg7 2. Qe5 (1); Bg7 2. Bxf5(1); Sb6 2. Rd6(1); Kd5 2. Re3(1) (several missed this). Total 8.

H2. Author's solution 1. d1R g8S 2. Rxd5 Bxc3 (2). Tries 1. d1Q? as above, but 3. Qc4! (1); 1. d1B? 2. Be2 3. Bc4! or 2. Bxf3+ (if here 1... Kg3 3. Kf7!) (1); 1. d1S? 2. S~ 3. Sc4! or 2. Sf2+ (1). Cook 1. d1Q/R d7+ 2. Q/Rxd5 Re6 (1). Total 6. Composer corrects; add BPd7.

HP3. Author's solution 1. e1B Rd2 2. Kc2 Kb2 3. a1B Sf2 (2). (C. R. Flood: My wife resigned on seeing the final position.) Cook 1. Kd2 Sg3 2. Kd1 Kb2 3. a1B Rxe2, or interchange W moves (1). Total 3. Composer corrects: move BK to b3.

Following the practice in the regular F column, author's intentions score more than cooks, which are generally more banal. In fact, no solver found both intention and cook in any problem. The six competitors' scores, out of the possible 17, were:

C. R. Flood 15

P. Roel Jørgensen, G. Yacoubian 13

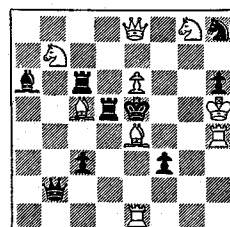
G. P. Jelliss 12

D. Morris, H. Schiegl 11.

So Colin Flood wins the first prize handsomely, and first out of the box for second prize is our new solver, P. Jørgensen, with third prize going to G. Yacoubian.

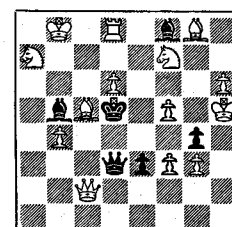
Several of the judges remarked on the high quality of the entries, and there was a marked degree of unanimity in their scaling of four problems, all of which had won 1st Prizes. All four were highly placed by all six judges, and each of the joint winners was placed 1st by three of the judges, so a tie was a clear reflection of their merits.

C. Mansfield
1st Pr. BCF 1974



≠2 1. Be7

N. A. Macleod
1st Pr. BCF 1974



≠2 1. Pf4

The other two problems, winners in the traditional and modern BCF tournaments for 1974, came very near to the award winners, and there was so little difference between all the remaining problems that it would be invidious to pick out any of them. The entry contained a roughly equal number of traditional and modern problems, so that it is fitting that the best of each type should share the award.

FAIRY AND RETRO AWARD 1974

On the whole the standard of entries for the Fairy section was pleasingly high with two remarkable innovations which take the prizes. A number of problems were squeezed out of the award, not through lack of merit but by weight of numbers. Their unfortunate composers are to be commiserated since the standard of craftsmanship shown in the construction was good.

In the retro section there were only 8 entries and it is unfortunate that only three can be included in the award as there were several very fine achievements in this section.

Of the compositions which do not figure in the award, special mention must be made of the editor's F.246. But for his prior demonstration of the task of 15 mates by Equihopper, this would have won a prize.

FAIRIES

1st Prize F258 R. M. W. Musson This elegant miniature introduces the subversive man, an entirely new concept in Fairy Chess. The brilliant change of double check into double check presages a fine future for the new piece.

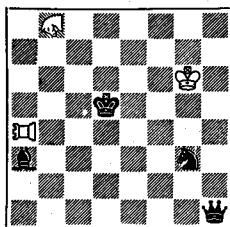
2nd Prize F275 D. L. Brown The Orphan's powers grow daily, and this new instance by its inventor leads to a remarkable new mating idea. A finely constructed piece.

1st Hon Men F279 G. F. Anderson Perhaps the best constructed Fairy of the year, this problem exploits the replies of Kriegspiel to the full. There is high drama at e5.

2nd Hon Men F256 P. A. Petkow A spacious setting of the doubled plain and Holzhausen interferences using neutral pieces. A good key and fascinating line play make this a fine problem.

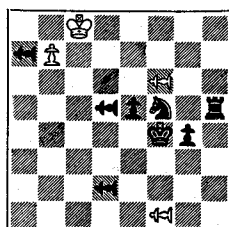
1st Commend F274 K. Gandew The Circe mates

1st Prize
F258
R. M. W. Musson



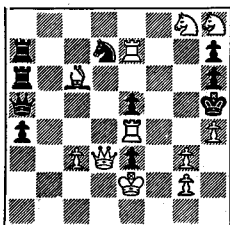
$H \neq 3$
Subversive Ra4, Sb8

2nd Prize
F275 D. L. Brown



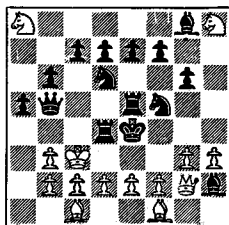
$SH \neq 8$ Orphans

1st H.M.
F279 G. F. Anderson



$\neq 3$ Kriegspiel

Prize
R18 J. Roche



How many $\neq 1$ must
Black have missed?

by the four pieces require evacuation of 8th rank squares and the control of the play is excellent.

2nd Commend F284 R. Peele and C. C. L. Sells A miniature with rich content that develops Circe ideas ingeniously. The twin variations are perfectly complementary.

3rd Commend F280 R. Powell and C. C. L. Sells An example of Fairy extravaganza: quite the most Fairylike of all the entries. The numerous interferences amuse.

4th Commend F268 W. H. Reilly In a three phase problem promotion to three Neutral pieces is achieved. A most pleasing construction.

RETROS

Prize R18 J. Roche This novel stipulation just secures the prize in a close contest. After an initial unravelling there is an unexpected harvest in the south-east corner.

Hon. Men R11 J. G. Mauldon and C. C. L. Sells A very light setting for a splendid idea. Amongst retros, this piece is outstandingly economical.

Commend R12 J. Furman The best of the congested-board unravelling exercises.

Solutions: F258 1. Sf5 SRa7 2. Qe4 SSd7 3. Se7+ SSf6. **F275** 1. Sg3 2. Ob1 3. Se4 4. Ob6 5. Sd2 6. e4 8. Ra6; b8R. **F279** 1. Qd1. R18. Six: Qb4, Qc5, Qc6, Se4; and Bxf2, gf2 earlier.

HELPMATES AWARD 1973-74

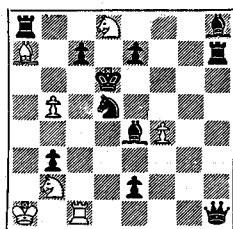
My heartiest congratulations to the composers on the high quality of the problems presented. It is not possible to use the same criteria of strictness for both formal and informal tourneys. Works not mentioned in an informal tourney have another chance to compete, but this is not the case in the informal tourney. Thus I judge that all worthy efforts should be given a mention. On the other hand, I have been guided by my own criteria, which I call "the Ten Commandments of Composition". These are: 1. Originality; 2. Artistic brilliancy; 3. Strategic unity; 4. Thematic purity; 5. Dynamic relationship; 6. Deepness of conception; 7. Skill of execution; 8. Communicating power; 9. Relative economy; and 10. Difficulty. Based on these considerations, my award is as follows:

1st Prize H366 J. Haymann. Outstanding. A cyclic AB/BC/CA mechanism combined with bicolour unpinning of three white pieces. In the three solutions, the W men activated by the keys perform a double function alternately of self-unpin and delivering mate. The same square is self-blocked in each case.

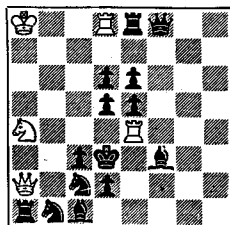
2nd Prize H398 G. Yacoubian. Faultless performance with skilful articulation between homologous B and W men. By passing over the critical squares, black gives access to the white manoeuvre before closing with a switchback movement to self block. The strategy of the mating piece recovering the square originally guarded is noteworthy.

3rd and 4th Prizes H395 J. Korponai. Excellent play showing white line opening with quadruple black self-interference. The WQ, forced to move, has to pass over the mating square in order to be able to return to it on the next move.

3rd and 4th Prizes H396 C. J. Feather. Rare twins with a perfect thematic scheme. The *ex aequo* classification with the previous work results from the similar effects of three identical white men. However, the

1st Prize
H366 J. Haymann

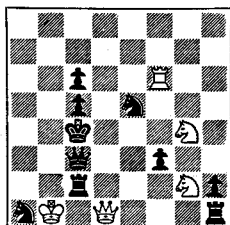
VI *feenschach*
Apl. 1974
1st Comm.



H≠2

2.1.1.1

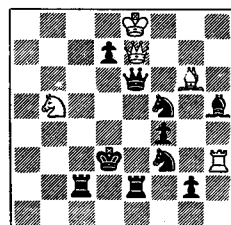
VII *B.C.M.* 1972
2nd HM



H≠2

3.1.1.1

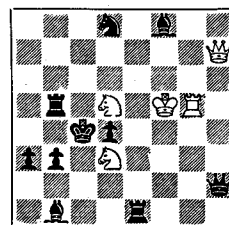
VIII *Revista de Sah*
1974



H≠2

2.1.1.1

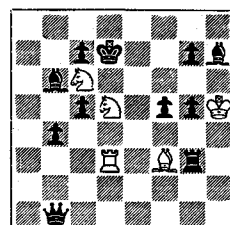
IX *Schach Echo*
1974/II



H≠2

(a) Diagram
(b) Remove BPb3

X *B.C.M.* 1975



H≠2

2.1.1.1

ing to judge the direct mates for 1975; Dr. Cedric Sells will judge 'Others'.

In his own field of helpmates, Chris Feather has built a fine reputation for himself in a short space of time, and he must now rank among the best helpmate composers. I urge readers to solve the following ten problems—all by Chris—for a rare treat. Solutions will be given in a later issue.

BPB

TWO-MOVE BLACK SELF-PIN RECORDS

By C. J. MORSE

In this article I present what I believe to be the two-move records for another type of Black error, self-pin, and as always I shall be grateful to receive improvements or anticipations from readers. Black self-pin can arise in four ways: by capture on the pin line, by interposition after a checking key, by BK move on to the pin line—these are all arrival effects—and by move of a half-pinned man—this is a departure effect.

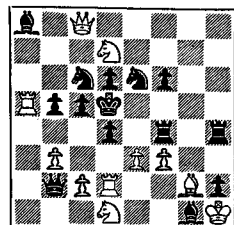
Self-pin by arrival. A is a well-known task achievement, showing the record of seven self-pins by capture, six being on one square (with a half-pin thrown in

after the BP captures) and the seventh on f3. For the two other kinds of arrival self-pin I offer originals: B shows seven self-pins by interposition (on d4 and d5) after a checking key, and C (with resort to another checking key) shows five after BK moves. The unique D shows a record number of arrival self-pins of a single piece, six of the BQ; and E shows four mates after arrival self-pins changed from set to actual play.

Half-pin. F shows the record number of eleven half-pin variations, or twelve if the variations in which BQ and BB move to e4 are counted as different: there are as many as eight pins of the BB. There are several problems showing three complete pairs of half-pin variations, from which I have chosen to reproduce the harmonious G. I cannot find that changed mates have been shown after more than two half-pin moves, but this has been done over three phases, for instance in the set play, try play (after Sxc5) and actual play of H.

F shows the record number of single self-pins of any kind; J combines arrival and departure effects to show a record of three double self-pins; and K is the most economical rendering of an old maximum task, the quintuple self-pin.

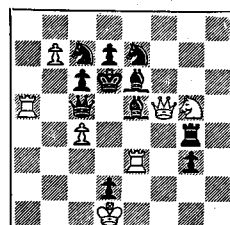
A C. Mansfield
Comm. Budapest
C.C. Ty. 1932-33



≠2

1. Pxd4

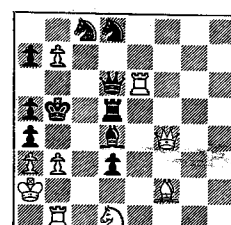
B C. J. Morse
Original



≠2

1. Rd3+

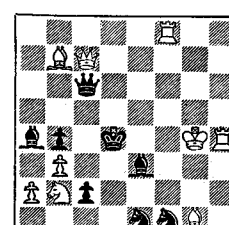
C C. J. Morse
Original



≠2

1. Pxa4+

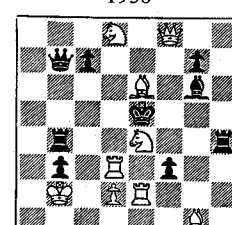
D T. R. Dawson
1st Pr. BCM 1933



≠2

1. Rd8+

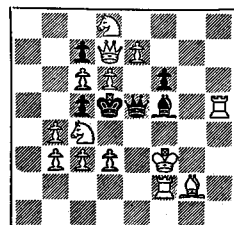
E V. Bartolovic
1st Pr. Mainpost (V)
1956



≠2

1. Rxf3

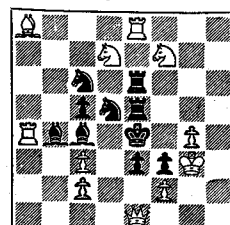
F H. W. Bettmann
Good Companions (V)
1921



≠2

1. Ra2

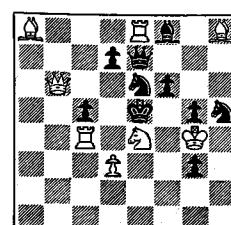
G A. Hesselgren
2nd Pr. Budapest
C.C. Ty. 1932-33



≠2

1. Qe2

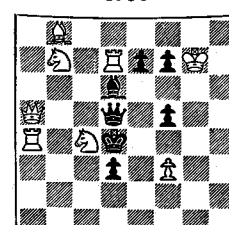
H M. Parthasarathy
Problemist (V) 1966



≠2

1. Sd6

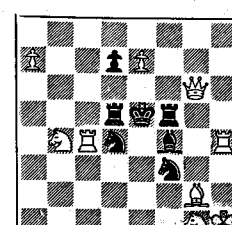
J A.F.C. v.d. Linden
3rd Pr. Probleblad
1956



≠2

1. Se5+

K F. Nebendorf
Die Schwalbe, 1940



≠2

1. Pa8Q

LECTURE REPORT

EXTENSIONS OF THE SCHIFFMANN THEME

by C. R. Flood

A report of the lecture given on November 29, 1974

The Schiffmann theme is basically a combination of black selfpin and white pin mate, but in addition there is a subtle motive behind the selfpin. The theme may be defined as: a black piece selfpins so that a white move is defeated because the black piece would be unpinned by interference. If the prospective unpinner were by withdrawal then this would be the Nietvelt theme, and the same classification may be used. For completeness white takes advantage of the black selfpin in the ensuing play.

Thus in **A** after 1. Bg1 (th. Pf4) black can defend by 1...Sxe4 (as 2. Pf4 would release the knight) but white can mate with 2. Qa1. Similarly there is 1...Qxe4 2. Qxf6 and 1...Pxe4 2. Pf3. The idea was exploited by I. A. Schiffmann around 1927/8 and although there are earlier examples the theme bears his name. It has been used in many problems in combination with other themes, incorporating try play and so on—but here we shall be considering extensions of the basic idea.

Nature of the selfpinning move

I Selfpin by capture. This is exemplified in **A** and is the most customary form of the theme.

II Move of line-pinned piece. Although not strictly a selfpin such moves are normally considered to be Schiffmann defences. In **B** there are two thematic defences 1...Qf5 and 1...Qf7 with fine separation of the ensuing knight mates.

III Selfpin by black King move. **C** has an excellent

key which gives three flights. The threat is S6f4 which would work after 1...Kc4 and 1...Ke4 except that the black bishop pinned by the black king becomes free again. Instead white mates with Sc5 and Bh7 respectively.

IV Selfpin by en passant capture. Here the pin is formed as the white pawn is plucked from the pin line. This rather restricted form is shown in C5392. The Problemist, November 1971.

Nature of white move defeated

(a) **Primary threat.** All the variations in the problems so far have been of this form—that is, the selfpin defends against the move threatened by the key.

(b) **Secondary threat.** An example of this is the classic **D**. The key is Sa1 and a random move of the black queen stops 2. Qc2 but allows the secondary threat Pd4. Black can nullify this by cleverly stopping at f6 or e5—but these moves let in the splendid mates Bd5 and Be6. This happens to be a Schiffmann II but this sort of correction play can equally be combined with a Schiffmann I. Another variety of secondary threat can be set up by 'arrival correction'. In **E** (1. Qb4 th. Pc5) a random capture of e4 would lead to Sf4 or Pf4, the secondary threats. Capture by queen or knight prevents both these moves and the resourceful white mates with Sc6 or the switchback, Qb2. In addition the secondary threats are beautifully separated by 1...Pxe4 and 1...Bxe4.

(c) **Dual avoidance.** The last two variations could be said to show this type but the situation is clearer in **F**. Mansfield's delightful flight giving key introduces 1...Qxe5 2. Sf4 (not Se7 or Be6), 1...Qxg4 2. Se7 (not Sf4), 1...Qxg6 2. Be6 and the elegant 1...Kxd5 2. Qb7. The duals avoided in the first two variations are by a "Schiffmann-like" mechanism; whether they

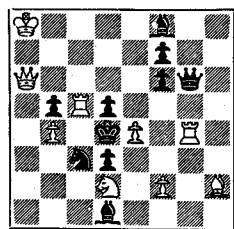
A I. A. Schiffmann
2nd Pr, BCPS, 1928

B A. N. Lebedev
2nd Pr, Themes 64,
1927

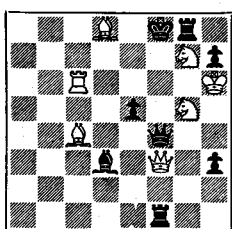
C G. Stuart Green
The Observer, 1934

D G. Guidelli
Good Companions,
1921

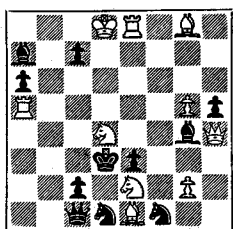
E A. Chicco
Il Problema,
Sept. 1934



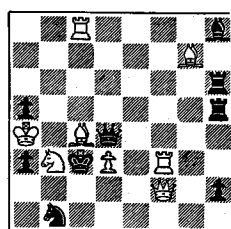
≠2 1. Bg1



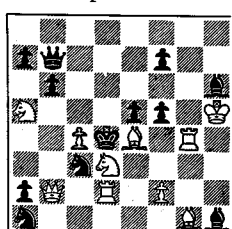
≠2 1. Rc8



≠2 1. Se6



≠2 1. Sa1



≠2 1. Qb4

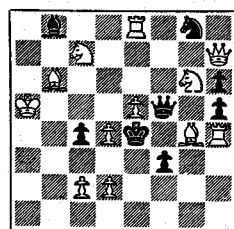
F C. Mansfield
1st Pr,
Schiffmann
Mem. Ty., 1930

G E. Cacciari
Parallele 50, 1948

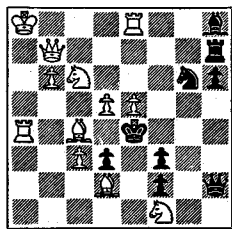
H G. H. Drese
2nd Pr, De
Problemvriend, 1943

I J. Buchwald
Hon Men,
Tidning Upsala, 1951

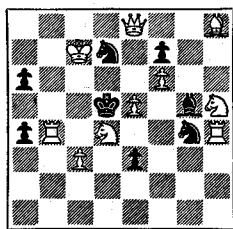
J C. R. Flood
Original



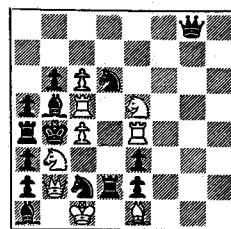
≠2 1. Sd5



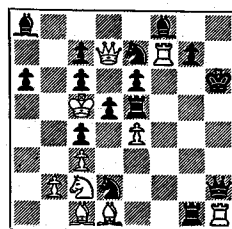
≠2 1. Pd6



≠3 1. Se6



S≠2 1. Sd7



R≠2 1. Rf2

are considered to exhibit the Schiffmann theme is purely a matter of terminology.

As far as I am aware **G** is unique in combining (a) and (b). **Sxe5** and **Qxe5** defeat both the primary threat **Be6** and the secondary threat **Se7**, which follows a random selfblock on **e5** (by the bishop)—a good strategic problem even though the key is rather makeshift.

First examples

- I a 1917 **G. F. Anderson**, 1st prize Good Companions (also contains two **I c** effects)
 II a 1904 **D. Pirnie**, Birmingham Post
 III a 1888 **Arntz**, Familie Journal
 I b 1903 **Max Feigl**, H.M. Sydney Morning Herald
 II b 1921 **G. Guidelli** — **D.**

Two-move records

- I a 4 **P. S. Mussuri**, Western Morning News 1929
 II a 3 **K. A. K. Larsen**, Comm. L'Italia Scacchista, 1930
 111 a 2 **M. I. Adabashev**, Shakhmatny Listok 1929
 I b 3 **C. R. Flood**, H.M. Friends of Chess, 1971
 II b 2 **G. Guidelli** — **D.**

These are on the basis of the classification described above; where several examples are known the earliest has been quoted. I will be interested to hear from readers of any improvements. 3 Squirrels Drey, Edgumbe Park, Crowthorne, Berks., and indeed I am grateful to **Y. Cheylan** for details of some of the problems listed here.

Other stipulations

Longer problems offer further scope and the anticipatory effects in **H** require three moves. The solution runs 1. **Se6** thr. **Rd4ch**. 3. **Sg7** 1... **Sdxf6** 2. **Qc6ch**. 3. **Qe4** 1... **Sgxf6** 2. **Pc4ch**. 3. **Sd4** 1... **Bxf6** 2. **Sf4ch**. 3. **Rh5**. In each variation the capture on **f6** anticipates the selfpin **Kxe5** and white must find an alternative to the unpin 3. **Sg7**. In the selfmate field **I** like the congested **I** because white harnesses the power of the pinned black piece in two of the Schiffmann variations. White's second moves are all battery openings by the knight.

The construction of the original reflexmate **J** proved troublesome. The try 1. **Rf5** (thr. 2. **Qxd5** **Sxf5**) exposes the subsidiary variations. 1... **Rxf5** 2. **Qxc6** 1... **Rxe4** 2. **Qxe7** 1... **Se~** 2. **Kd4**, but is met by 1... **Rg6** forcing the white mate **Rxh2**. The key 1. **Rf2** permits two additional lines 1... **Rg5** 2. **Pb4** **Sb3** and 1... **Rh5** 2. **Sb4** **Qxf2**. Here black defends so that the white selfpin **Qxd5** is no longer effective because black would unpin it by interference—and I hope you will agree that the theme displayed is the anti-Schiffmann. It's the closest I can manage anyway!

TASKS AND RECORDS

By **C. J. Morse**

(A report of the lecture given on February 28, 1975)

"Task=problemski rekord" says the index to Petrovic's *Sahovskii Problem* (1949), and both White and Dawson made a similar identification. White described task problems, in the introduction to *Tours de Force* (1906), as "advances in constructive achievement" and "problematic world's records", and defended them as having historic, if not always artistic, importance. Ten years later, in the introduction to *Tasks and Echoes* (1915), he re-defined the contents of *Tours de Force* more accurately as "maximum tasks", and applied "tasks" more loosely to any problems showing a cumulation of like, or even unlike, elements. But **T. R. Dawson**, in the introduction to *Ultimate Themes* (1938), criticised White's approach as "hazy", and again equated task problems with records by defining them as those "which have maximum or minimum characteristics in relation to one or more of their space, medium, limitations, and thematic features". Whereas White had apologetically defended such problems, Dawson claimed to "see in chess problem maxima and minima the only results of chess problem work of any essential reality".

There are of course important differences of attitude involved. Some problemists are not interested in tasks or records unless they are also "good chess". They stress the aesthetic; Dawson stresses the mathematical; and White, laudably, tries to balance the two. But there is also some avoidable confusion and heat in what I have quoted; and it can be reduced by recognising a difference between the terms "task" and "record".

A "task", following the general meaning of the word, is a definable achievement, normally difficult and often new, which a composer sets himself or has set for him by others. (Heathcote had a similar definition in 1907.) It will usually, by the nature of chess, have a numerical expression in it, and it may be a new record (e.g. eight interferences by a **BS** in a two-mover), but equally it may not. A good example from the past would be the 1000-years-old **A**, a famous Muslim ending called "The Water-Wheel", in which the **BK** is driven twice around the board and then mated on his home square. Other medieval and nineteenth-century problems exhibit a string of sacrifices without aiming at a definite numerical record. More modern examples would be non-numerical tasks (e.g. a two-mover in which Black defences by each of his six pieces lead to White mates

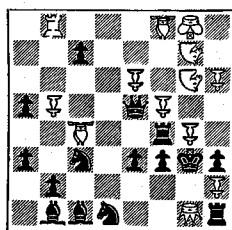
A The Water-Wheel
Muslim mansuba

B Dr. O. T. Blathy
Mag. Sakkv. IX 930

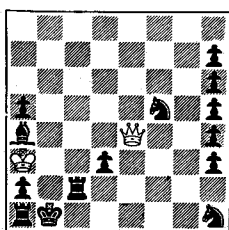
C A. J. Fink
and **Ua Tane**
1st Pr. Good Comp.
VII 1920

D N. Petrovic
Problemist XI 1963

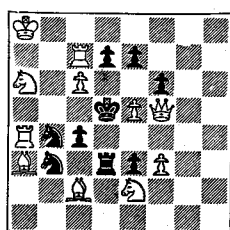
E T. R. Dawson
BCM 1946
(Version **J. Rice** and
M. Lipton)



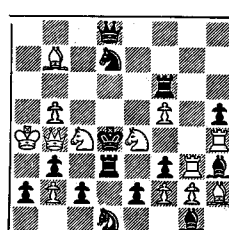
≠36



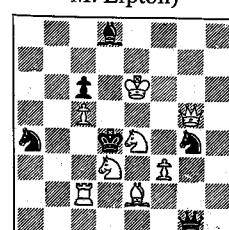
≠127



≠2



≠2



≠2

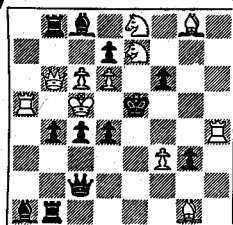
F H. J. Burgess
Braille Ch. Mag
Apl. 1946
(Version H. W. Grant
and N.G.G. van Dijk)

**G V. Bartolovic
and N. Petrovic**
1st H.M. BCF, 1967

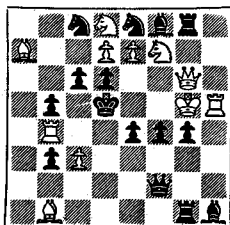
H A. Atanasievic
Mat. VI, 1974

J V. Onitiu
Chem. Tagebl. IV
1927

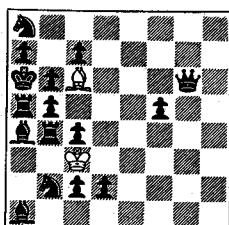
K W. Frangen
feenschach Aug 1974



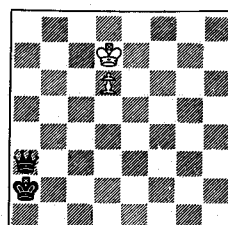
≠2



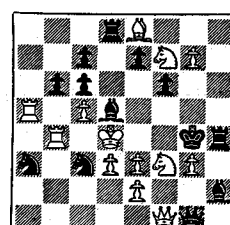
≠2



SH≠38



Maximum S≠8



35 consec. checks

by the same piece) or good settings falling short of the existing record.

A "record", the narrower term, is a numerical maximum or minimum a la Dawson; it is a less ambiguous term than "maximum task". I like the term "theoretical maximum" for a record which cannot be exceeded (e.g. six promotions by a pawn in orthodox problems). The numerical element in chess is strong, and the record problem also has its roots in chess history, going as far back as the early Indian knight's tours. But it is essentially a modern interest, to an important extent associated with the modern concentration on two-move variations. The growing interest in records may be related to the slow exhaustion of the artistic possibilities of problems. But while there are a few composers who are particularly noted for records (e.g. Bettmann and Petrovic), most well-known composers have tried their hand at them.

Most records can be grouped—on a less rigorous basis than Dawson's—under five heads:

- the maximum powers of the pieces, particularly in two-move variations;
- the cumulation of strategic or other elements, either successively in longer problems or side by side in the variations of shorter problems (including virtual play);
- patterns, as merry-go-rounds, four-corners, stars, etc.;
- length records;
- construction records.

Within these groups composers have moved on from simple records to combinational ones, e.g. duels between White and Black men, strategic moves by particular pieces, length records with minimal force, etc.

The development of records in this, as in other fields, is fascinating to observe. Some are inspirations like **B**, the longest direct mate with minimal White force, in which White's play is forced with absolute accuracy, and **C**, the mutate of the composers' dreams, which first and most perfectly showed the existing two-move record of eight self-blocks. But most records are painfully arrived at over time, as the 16 WS mates in actual play of **D**, achieved after many years of struggle but only with a heterodox key. Often indeed a better problem results if a task is spread over virtual and actual play, as the same 16 WS mates are in **E**, or shown in fairy form; or if something less than the record is achieved, as in **F**, one of six examples of nine interferences, whereas the two-move record is held by **G** with ten. This interference record has been pushed forward in recent years, as has the length-record for series help-

mates with minimal White force, currently held by the ingenious **H**. They may both be pushed yet further. But—to end, as I began, with a pattern problem—one case where the ultimate appears to have been reached is **J**, which shows the eight-point star by the BQ with minimal Black and White force.

*Discussion after the lecture led to mention of **K**, a constructed position which allows 35 consecutive checks by White and Black. Thirty-seven years ago Dawson said of the position by Leatham, which then held the record with 28 checks: "almost certainly unbeatable". Since then the record has been raised successively to 31, 32 and 35. Onward, ever onward!*

SOLUTIONS AND NOTES

A—1-36. Sh5; h4; g3; g2; f1; e1; d2; c2; b3; b4; c5; c6; d7; xe5; f6; g6; h5; xf4; g3; g2; f1; e1; d2; c2; b3; b4; c5; c6; d7; e5; f6; g6; h5; h4; g3; xf3 mate. Fers and Alfils. BK's home square on his own colour. Position as in Murray, illegal by pawn-captures, and with apparent cook by 10. Sb4, ab! which could be rectified by deleting a3, since 7. Sd2, Ka3; 8.Sc2 mate.

B—1-17. Qe1; d2; d1; xd3; d1; d2; e1; e4; xh1; e4; e1; d2; d1; d3; f1; xf5; e4; Ph2;

18-120. A sequence of five moves (Qe1; d2; d1; d3; e4) nineteen times to force the remaining BP moves, with two extra moves (Qxh1; e4) four times to capture a promoted pawn on h1. 121-127. Qxh1; h7; e4, B any; Qe1; d2; d1; b3 mate. Apart from tempo-moves on the diagonal (which must be to e4, so that if Kc1 then Qe1 mate), White alternates checks on bottom rank with checks on diagonal or Qd2 (not Q elsewhere on second rank which fails to Rc3ch). Black can vary order of moves on h file, but White's play is all forced.

C—1. Rc8. Ninth self-block set 1 . . . dc; 2. Rc7. Mutate with cook-tries, no plugs, no duals. The piece-blocks are all corrections. Starting key rook on c8 would lead to cook (1. cd as well as 1. Rc7). An inspired problem; one composer is said to have dreamt the position, and the other the key.

D—1. gRxh3. Two wheels forced by a1Qch, Sxb2ch, e1Q, Se3, Re3, Qe7, Sb6ch, Qa8ch or Ra6ch or Qa5ch, Bxh2, Sxf2, c1Q, Sc3ch, Sc5ch or Rc3, Qc7, Rc6 (the most complex variation), Qg8. Sadly—and unluckily—a heterodox key.

E—1. Qd2? Qd1! 1. Qf4. Note set mates for Sxc5ch and Qe3, making a Zagoruyko.

F—1. Kb5, withdrawing into four checks. Burgess's problem (with poor key) was lost sight of for twenty years. After it had been rediscovered in 1966, this

version was independently produced by Grant and van Dijk.

G—1. dcS.

H—1. c1B; 2. Bd1; 3. Ra2; 6. Ka3; 8. Ra6; 10. Ka5; 12. Rb4; 16. Kb1; 17. Ra2; 20. a3; 26. Rh4; 27. Bh5; 28. d1B; 29. dBf3; 30. Qg3; 31. Bg5; 37. Kg4; 38. f4, Bd7 mate. Inspection shows that the BK must be mated on g4. First BK and BR have to be extricated from the left-hand trap, and then a box of six Black men has to be constructed to block the BK. Developed from earlier problems by J. Zeller and M. Klasinc and L. Ugren.

J—1. Kc6, Qh3; 2. Kb5, Qc8; 3. d7, Qc1; 4. d8Q, Qh6; 5. Qg5, Qa6ch; 6. Kb4, Qf1; 7. Qb5, Qf8ch; 8. Ka4, Qa3 mate. Black must play his geometrically longest move. A nine-man setting of this theme by Dawson and Pauly dating from 1920 was cooked last year in a Problemist solving tourney. I hope his gem is sound.

K—1. g8Q, Kf5; 2. g4, Qxg4; 3. e4, Bxe4; 4. Bd7, Rxd7; 5. Sd6, Rxd6; 6. Qd5, Bxd5; 7. e4, Qxe4; 8. de, Bxe4; 9. cd, either Sb5; 10. bRxb5, c5; 11. Rxc5, e5; 12. Rxe5, fe; 13. Sxe5, Bf3; 14. Sg4, Sb5; 15. Qxb5, c5; 16. Qxc5, bc; 17. Rxc5, Be5; 18. Rxe5. All checks.

BOOK REVIEWS

A Short History of Fairy Chess, by Anthony Dickens; 9,000 words. 26 diagrams. Price £2.10 (\$6) post free from the author, 6a Royal Parade, Kew Gardens, Surrey.

There is much packed into this booklet: an account of Chinese protochess based on evidence unknown to Murray, which, without invalidating his view that the game took on something like its present form in India about 600 A.D., carries the evolution back one stage (and several centuries) further; sections on India, Muslim and mediaeval chess; fuller treatment of the invention of the construction task, helpmate and much else in the 19th century, and the magpie creativity of Dawson in the 20th; a glimpse of today's riches; and a suggestion for a new international chess script. The author takes a wide view of his subject, embracing variants of the game (historical and unorthodox), problems, endgames and chess mathematics. It is all well written and clearly argued, and makes a timely appearance when there is controversy about the place of fairy chess in FIDE tourneys and albums. If it induces readers to take up Murray's History of Chess or the author's own Guide to Fairy Chess, so much the better.

C.J.M.

Idea for a Personal Game, and Chessery for Duffer and Master, by V. R. Parton.

In the first of these, the author describes two new kinds of pieces, the "partonici" pawn, which moves any number of squares orthogonally or diagonally forwards until reaching the eighth rank, after which it may move backwards, and the "sub-pawn", similar to the above but restricted to moving one square at a time. Captures are made by playing a pawn between two or more enemy pieces in a straight line, or the opposite, playing two pawns on the ends of a line of enemy pieces. The first side to capture an agreed number of enemy pawns wins the game. The idea can also be extended to include the ordinary chess pieces, and may be played on larger boards.

In the second booklet, issued after his death on Dec.

31st, 1974, Mr. Parton reviews a number of variations of the normal game, all based on Alician Chess, some of which had been described in his previous publications. For the absolute duffer, additional rules are introduced to restrict each side to forward moves only; but it is "Meddlers Chess" that catches the eye: each player has two moves—one to move one of his own king-side pieces, and one to move one of his opponent's queen-side pieces! The ultimate comes, however, with his "Futuristic Chessery Game" which incorporates many of the extra pieces, such as the Gorgon, Dragon, Chimaera, Capricorn, Harpy, Mimotaur, and, the most fearsome of all, the Fury, that combines the powers of many of the others (see review p316, March, 1973). It is sad to think that there will be no more of these pleasing extravaganzas. **C.V.**

OTHER COLUMNS

Tidskrift för Schack. A page of original problems each month in this general chess magazine, under the direction of Hilding Fröberg, Midgårdsvägen 8, S—136 44 Handen, Sweden. Direct mates, selfmates and helpmates, but no fairies.

Magyar Sakkelet. A three-page section devoted to problems (2≠, 3≠, H≠, no fairies) and studies in this quarterly chess magazine; there are two-movers by Cheylan and Mansfield among the four originals of the June issue. Address: H—1363 Budapest, Postaflok 52, Hungary.

Themes 64. ≠2 to J. P. Boyer, 38 Rue Louis-Blanc, F—75010 Paris; 3≠ to F. Guilbot, 8 av Marie-Amelie, F—94000 Cretail; more-movers to B. Fargette, 228 av Roger-Salengro, F—92370 Chaville; studies to F. Fargette, 10 rue de la Closerie, F—78240 Chambourcy; fairies and retros to J.-M. Trillon, 111 rue de Paris, F—94220 Charenton-le-Pont.

Probleemblad direct mates to P. le Grand, Spiegelstraat 35, Hengelo, Holland; fairies to K. Smulders, Dieseghemlei 122, B—2510 Mortsel, Belgium.

Problemas. ≠2, ≠3, fairies to A. F. Arguelles, Av Principe Asturias 35, 4°, 2a, Barcelona 12, Spain.

Sinfonie Scacchistiche. ≠2, ≠3, H≠2 to Gino Mentasti, Via Grotton 53, I—16012 Busalla, Italy.

diagrammes. With the latest issue comes a set of duplicated sheets giving a provisional list of publications throughout the world that cater for chess problems. The list is classified by country and type of magazine and problem published, and includes details, addresses and subscription rate. Congratulations to M. Boyer for producing such a useful work of reference.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS BY C. J. FEATHER

I—1. Rf5 Bxg6 2. Bf6 Bf7 1. Bh8 Rxc5 2. Rf6 Re5.
II—1. Be5 dSc6 2. Bxc6 Sc8 1. Be7 aSc6 2. Rxc6 Sb7.
III—(a) 1. Qf7 Qxd3 2. Kf6 Qd4 (b) 1. Bg4 Qxc6 2. Kf5 Qd5. IV—(a) 1. Qxe7 Bd8 2. Qd7 Pxd7 3. Ke6 Pd8Q (b) 1. Qxd7 Re8 2. Qd8 Pe7 3. Ke6 Pxd8Q.
V—(a) 1. Qe6 Bg7+ 2. Kd5+ Se3 (b) 1. Qc6 Rxc5+ 2. Kd6+ Se4. VI—1. Ba3 Sc5+ 2. Pxc5 Qc4 1. bSa3 Qc4+ 2. Pxc4. VII—1. Rd2 Rf4+ 2. Kd3 Sf2 1. Qd4 Sf2 2. Kd5 Se3 1. Sd3 gSe3+ 2. Kd4 Rf4 (W. cycle). VIII—1. Qe4 Qe5 2. Se7 Qd4 1. Qe3 Qe6 2. Se5 Qd5. IX—(a) 1. Rxd5+ Kg4 2. Rd6 Rc5 (b) 1. Bxd3+ Kf6 2. Be2 Qc2. X—1. Rg2 Bxg2 2. Kxc6 Sc3 1. Qd1 Rxd1 2. Kd6 Sf4.

Note. 1. Rg1? or 1. Qe1? and W is in Zugzwang!