

## Chapter 9 Black Defences

9.1 The next three chapters concentrate on strategic records relating to Black's move. Any Black move may contain an element of defence, and must contain an element of error (active or passive). Strategic records involve the maximum repetition of these elements. Defences are treated in this chapter, errors in the next, and combinations of both in the one following. There is a similar arrangement in *The Good Companion Two-Mover* (1922) by George Hume and Alain White and in Brian Harley's *Mate in Two Moves* (1931): indeed these themes are almost as classical as the power of the pieces. Where there are changed play records, I deal with them after the actual records for the theme.

9.2 The definition of a defence for record purposes is not altogether straightforward. The natural meaning implies a Black move which defeats a threat, and each of the next five paragraphs features a common form of threat-defeating defence. But the term is also applied to moves which defeat or separate multiple threats, as in **444\*** and **451**; and by a further extension defences which do not directly parry a threat (such as checks, flights and unblocks) may be counted in a block problem like **452** or in a problem with a checking key like **435**. A defence which defeats a threat (or threats) is said to be pure if it does so for one reason only. Thus, a pin or unblock is pure if it defeats a threat solely by reason of the pin or unblock, and impure if it also defeats it by some other form of defence, e.g. a check. Pure defences are preferred because there can be no suggestion that the form of defence being counted is not wholly valid. In a few cases, such as **616\***, where the task can be shown with total purity, I have nevertheless (in accordance with 1.29) preferred an example with an impure defence because of its other relative merits.

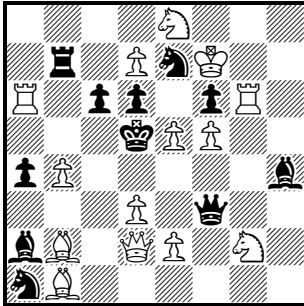
### *Guard*

9.3 The simplest form of defence is for Black to put a direct guard on the threatened mating square or line. Uninteresting as such defences may be, **412** achieves an impressive record of 13 pure direct guards with different mates. The record for indirect guards, in which one Black piece unblocks the guard of another, is 10 in **413\***, with 9 by the BR and only Rxe2 not pure. There are also rear guards, in which a Black piece moves to control the

threatened mating square from behind White's threat piece, for which the record is 7 (all pure) in **414\***; and withdrawal guards, in which a Black piece standing on the threatened mating square moves away to control it, for which the record is 14 (mostly impure) in **63**: we have seen nine pure withdrawal guards in **65**, and the record is 10 in **415**. If these different types of guard are combined, the records are 14 pure guards in **416**, well constructed but with flight-taking key, and 16 (eight of them impure) in **417**, which adapts the matrix of **63** by adding three direct guards to the withdrawal guards by the BQ. (For the special case of prospective direct guards in Nietvelt and Schiffmann defences, see 11.9.)

#### 412) J. Hartong

*diagrammes*, 1977

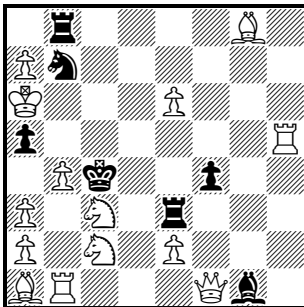


#2

1.Qc3	(>2.Qd4)	1...Bf2	2.Sxf6
1...Pc5	2.aRxd6	1...Rxb4	2.Sc7
1...dPxe5	2.Qc5	1...Qe4	2.Pxe4
1...fPxe5	2.gRxd6	1...Qf4	2.Sxf4
1...Sb3	2.Qc4	1...Qg4, Qe3	2.S(x)e3
1...Sc2	2.Bxa2	1...Qxd3	2.Qxd3
1...Sxf5	2.Qxc6	1...Qf2	2.Pe4

#### 413\*) E. Ferrón

*Comm.*, *The Problemist*, 2007

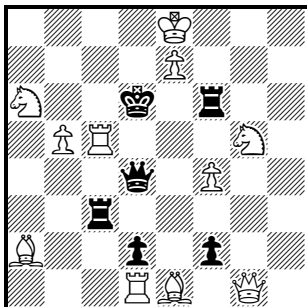


#2

1.Sa4	(>2.Sb6)
1...Rxa3	2.Sxa3
1...Rb3	2.Pxb3
1...Rc3	2.Sb2
1...Rd3	2.Pxd3
1...Rf3	2.Pxf3
1...Rxe2	2.Qxe2
1...Re5	2.Pe4
1...Rxe6+	2.Bxe6
1...eR else	2.Pe3
1...S any	2.R(x)c5

**414\*) E. Ferrón**

*The Problemist, 2007*

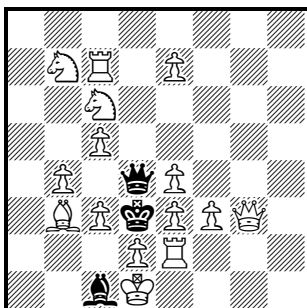


#2

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1.Kd8       | (>2.Pe8=S) |
| 1...dPxel=Q | 2.Rxd4     |
| 1...fPxel=Q | 2.Qxd4     |
| 1...Re3     | 2.Rc6      |
| 1...Qe3     | 2.Rd5      |
| 1...Qe4     | 2.Sxe4     |
| 1...Qe5     | 2.Pxe5     |
| 1...Re6     | 2.Sf7      |
| 1...Rf8+    | 2.Pxf8=Q   |

**415) E. Ferrón**

*StrateGems, 2008*

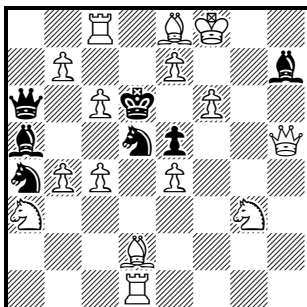


#2

- |                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1.Qe5                 | (>2.Qxd4) |
| 1...Qxe3              | 2.Rxe3    |
| 1...Qc4               | 2.Bc2     |
| 1...Qxb4              | 2.Sxb4    |
| 1...Qxc5              | 2.Sxc5    |
| 1...Qd7               | 2.Rxd7    |
| 1...Qd8               | 2.Pxd8=Q  |
| 1...Qxc3,Qd5,Qd6,Qxe4 | 2.QxQ     |
| 1...Qxe5              | 2.Sxe5    |

**416) C. Goldschmeding**

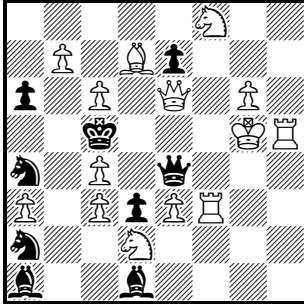
1st Prize, Chéron Memorial Tourney, 1985



#2

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1.Qf7         | (>2.Qxd5) |
| 1...dSb6      | 2.Pb8=Q   |
| 1...Sc7       | 2.Rd8     |
| 1...Sxe7      | 2.Qxe7    |
| 1...Sxf6      | 2.Qxf6    |
| 1...dS else   | 2.BxS     |
| 1...Qb5       | 2.Sxb5    |
| 1...Qxc4      | 2.Sxc4    |
| 1...Qxc6      | 2.Rxc6    |
| 1...Bxe4      | 2.Sxe4    |
| 1...Bg8       | 2.Sf5     |
| 1...aSb6,aSc3 | 2.Pc5     |

**417) J. Fulpius** (after P. O'Shea)  
*Problem Observer*, 1992 (V)



#2

1.Pb8=Q	(>2.Sxe4)
1...Qf5+	2.Rxf5
1...Qxg6+,Qh4+,Qg4+,Qf4+	2.KxQ
1...Qxf3	2.Qxe7
1...Qd4	2.ePxd4
1...Qxe6	2.Sxe6
1...Q else	2.QxQ
1...Bxf3	2.Sb3
1...2Sxc3	2.Qb4
1...4Sxc3	2.Qa7

*Capture*

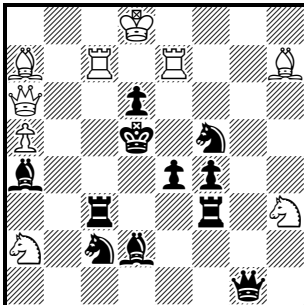
9.4 We have already seen 9 defences by capture of a White checking piece in **191** and **366**; 8 pure defences by capture of a White guarding piece in **367\***; and 8 pure defences by capture of a White threat piece in **368**.

*Interposition*

9.5 Black may defeat a threat by interposing between the threat piece and its mating square, or on a White line of pin, or on a White line of guard. The elegant **418\*** shows 7 interpositions of the first type and on one square, **419** 9 pure interpositions of the second type and on one line, and **420** 10 pure interpositions of the third type and on 3 lines, all three problems being thus double records. The interpositions in **420** are all Theme A defences, preventing White from cutting a second line of guard by the threat.

**418\*) G. Doukhan**

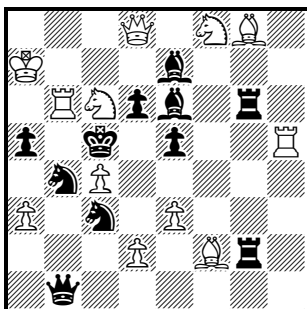
Special Comm., *The Problemist*, 1974



#2

1.Qe2	(>2.Qxe4)
1...Pe3	2.Qxf3
1...cSe3	2.Sb4
1...fSe3	2.Bxe4
1...Be3	2.Sxc3
1...cRe3, Rc4	2.Q(x)c4
1...fRe3	2.Sxf4
1...Qe3,Qd4,Qe1,Qg8+,Sg3	2.B(x)g8

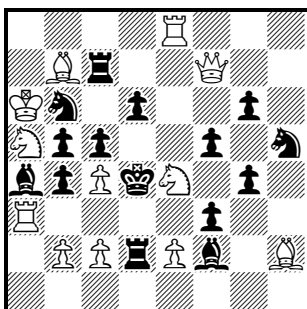
## 419) L. I. Loshinsky, S. I. Pimenov and E. I. Umnov

*Die Schwalbe*, 1930 (V)

1.Sxa5	(>2.Pd4)
1...Bd5	2.Sd7
1...bSd5,Sc6+	2.R(x)c6
1...cSd5,Sb5+,Se2	2.R(x)b5
1...Pd5	2.Qxe7
1...Qf5,Qe4,Qd3,Qd1	2.Pxb4
1...Bf5	2.Sb7
1...2Rg5,2Rg4	2.Pe4
1...6Rg5,6Rg4	2.Sxe6
1...Bg5	2.Qxd6

#2

## 420) O. Stocchi

*Comm., Grantham Journal*, 1933

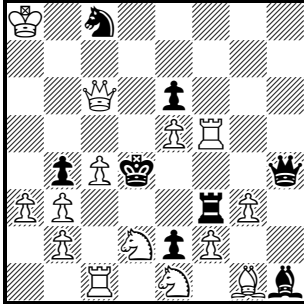
1.Sg5	(>2.Se6)
1...Bb3	2.Sxb3
1...Pxa3,Pb3	2.Pc3
1...Rd3,Rxe2	2.R(x)d3
1...Rc6,Re7,Rxb7	2.S(x)c6
1...Sd5	2.Qxd5
1...Pd5	2.Be5
1...Bg3	2.Pe3
1...Sg3,Sf4,Sg7	2.Qf6
1...Pg3	2.Sxf3
1...Pf4	2.Re4

#2

*Pin of White*

9.6 **421** shows the record of 9 pure pins of White's threat piece, 8 of them indirect by the BR and one direct by the BQ. The records for pure direct pins of particular White threat pieces were intensively worked in the 1950s, and the theoretical maximum has now been attained in nine out of the ten cases. The records, by a variety of composers but similar in technique, are as follows: 7 orthogonal pins of WQ, WR, WS and WP in **422**, **423**, **425** and **426**; 6 orthogonal pins of WB in **424**; and 5 diagonal pins of WQ, WR, WB, WS and WP in **427-431**. **428\*** and **430\*** have no mates by capture of the pinning piece, and the latter is notably economical – in its original setting there was a superfluous BS on f4.

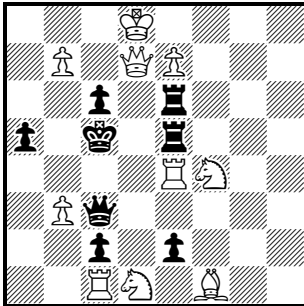
421) E. Ferrón  
*The Problemist*, 2008



#2

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1.Pxb4   | (>2.Qc5) |
| 1...Rxf2 | 2.Bxf2   |
| 1...Re3  | 2.Pxe3   |
| 1...Rd3  | 2.Sc2    |
| 1...Rc3  | 2.Pxc3   |
| 1...Rxb3 | 2.Sxb3   |
| 1...Rf4  | 2.Pf3    |
| 1...Rxf5 | 2.Pf4    |
| 1...Rxc3 | 2.Pxc3   |
| 1...Rxe4 | 2.Q(x)e4 |
| 1...Sb6+ | 2.Qxb6   |

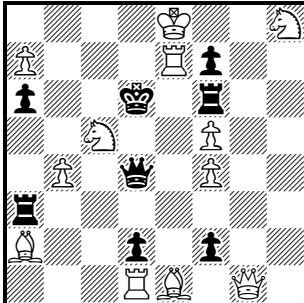
422) E. Ferrón  
*The Problemist*, 2007



#2

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1.Pb8=Q      | (>2.dQa7) |
| 1...cPxd1=Q  | 2.Rxc3    |
| 1...ePxd1=Q  | 2.bQa7    |
| 1...Qd2      | 2.Rc4     |
| 1...Qd3,Qb4  | 2.S(x)d3  |
| 1...Qd4,Qxb3 | 2.Q(x)d4  |
| 1...Rd5      | 2.Sxe6    |
| 1...Rd6,Rxe7 | 2.dQ(x)d6 |

423) J. F. Ling and C. J. Morse  
*Problem Observer*, 1993

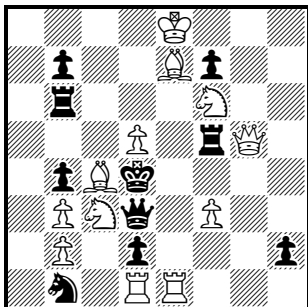


#2

- |                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| 1.Pa8=Q           | (>2.Rd7) |
| 1...Re6           | 2.Sxf7   |
| 1...Qe5           | 2.Pxe5   |
| 1...Qe4           | 2.Sxe4   |
| 1...Qe3,Qxb4,Qxf4 | 2.Qd5    |
| 1...Re3           | 2.Qxa6   |
| 1...dPxe1=Q       | 2.Rxd4   |
| 1...fPxe1=Q       | 2.Qxd4   |

424) A. W. Daniel

*British Chess Magazine*, 1941

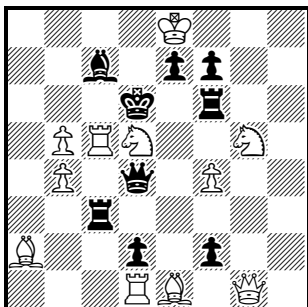


- |                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| 1.Sd7               | (>2.Bc5) |
| 1...Re6,Rb5,Rc6,Rd6 | 2.S(x)b5 |
| 1...Re5             | 2.Qxe5   |
| 1...Qe4             | 2.Rxe4   |
| 1...Qe3,Qxc4        | 2.Q(x)e3 |
| 1...Qe2             | 2.Sxe2   |
| 1...Pxe1=Q          | 2.Rxd3   |
| 1...Rxd5            | 2.Qxd5   |

#2

425) A. P. Eerkes

Comm., Dutch National Composing Tourney, 1943

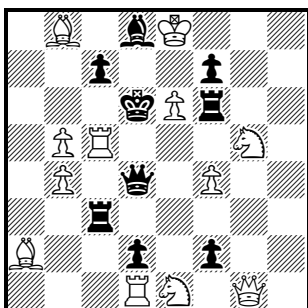


- |              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| 1.Sxe7       | (>2.Sc8) |
| 1...Re6      | 2.Sxf7   |
| 1...Qe5      | 2.Pxe5   |
| 1...Qe4      | 2.Sxe4   |
| 1...Qe3,Qxb4 | 2.Rd5    |
| 1...Re3      | 2.Rc6    |
| 1...dPx1=Q   | 2.Rxd4   |
| 1...fPx1=Q   | 2.Qxd4   |

#2

426) J. F. Ling (after A. P. Eerkes)

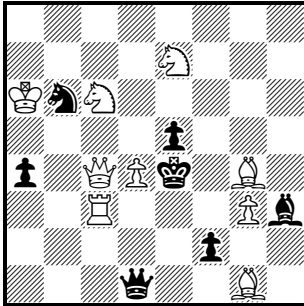
*The Problemist*, 1956



- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1.Pe7        | (>2.Pxd8=Q) |
| 1...Re6      | 2.Sxf7      |
| 1...Qe5      | 2.Pxe5      |
| 1...Qe4      | 2.Sxe4      |
| 1...Qe3,Qxb4 | 2.Rd5       |
| 1...Re3      | 2.Rc6       |
| 1...dPx1=Q   | 2.Rxd4      |
| 1...fPx1=Q   | 2.Qxd4      |
| 1...Bxe7     | 2.Bxc7      |

#2

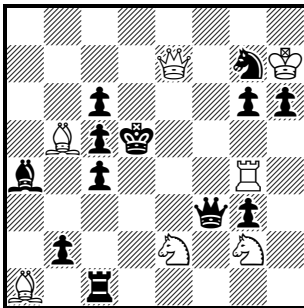
427) E. Ferrón (after J. F. Ling)  
*The Problemist*, 2007 (V)



#2

- |                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1.Qb5           | (>2.Qxe5) |
| 1...Bf1         | 2.Bf5     |
| 1...Pf1=Q       | 2.Re3     |
| 1...Qf1,Qxd4    | 2.Bf3     |
| 1...Qe2         | 2.Qxe2    |
| 1...Qd3         | 2.Qxd3    |
| 1...Sc4,Sd5,Sd7 | 2.Q(x)d5  |

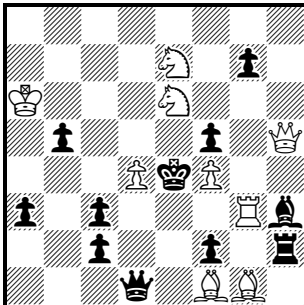
428\*) C. C. Lytton  
*The Observer*, 1955



#2

- |                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1.Rxg6          | (>2.Rd6)  |
| 1...Qf5, Qf6    | 2.Se3     |
| 1...Qe4         | 2.Qd6     |
| 1...Qd3,Qf4     | 2.gS(x)f4 |
| 1...Bc2         | 2.Bxc6    |
| 1...Pb1=Q       | 2.Qe5     |
| 1...Se6,Se8,Sf5 | 2.Q(x)e6  |

429) J. F. Ling  
*The Problemist*, 1954

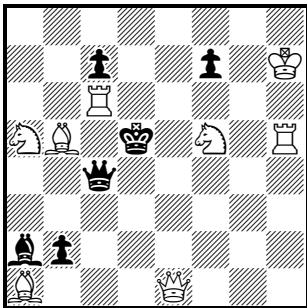


#2

- |                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| 1.Bxb5           | (>2.Bc6) |
| 1...Qd3          | 2.Bxd3   |
| 1...Qe2          | 2.Qxe2   |
| 1...Qf1,Qxd4,Qf3 | 2.Q(x)f3 |
| 1...Bf1          | 2.Qxf5   |
| 1...Pf1=Q        | 2.Re3    |



## 430\*) W. Byas

*The Observer*, 1933 (V)

#2

1.Qe3 (&gt;2.Se7)

1...Qe4 2.Qc5

1...Qd3 2.Rc5

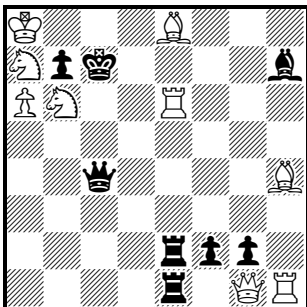
1...Qc2 2.Qd4

1...Bb1 2.Bxc4

1...Pb1=Q 2.Qe5

1...Qxc6 2.Bxc6

## 431) J. F. Ling

*The Problemist*, 1956

#2

1.Pxb7 (&gt;2.Pb8=Q)

1...Qc6 2.Rxc6

1...Qd5 2.Sxd5

1...Qe4 2.Sb5

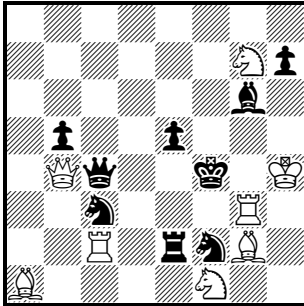
1...Be4 2.Qh2

1...Pxb1=Q 2.Qg7

*Unpin of Black*

9.7 We have already seen in the remarkable **419** the record of 9 pure unpins on one line to defeat a threatened pin-mate by White: the need for a BP on a5 to avoid a cook by 1.Sxe5 was only detected some sixty years after the problem first appeared. **432** shows the record of five such unpins on one square.

432) G. C. Quack and B. P. Barnes  
*British Chess Magazine*, 1988



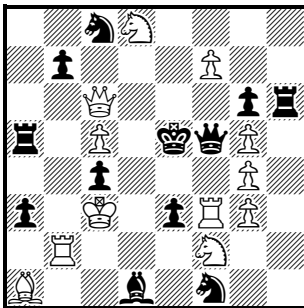
1.Rg5 (>2.Se6)  
 1...Re4 2.Rxf2  
 1...Be4 2.Sh5  
 1...cSe4 2.Bxe5  
 1...fSe4 2.Rg4  
 1...Pe4 2.Qd6  
 1...Bf7 2.Rf5

#2

*Check*

9.8 We finish this chapter with three striking forms of Black defence which do not relate directly to a White threat, starting with Black check. Walking into check has already been covered in 8.4, and the three ways in which White's mating move can parry check will be covered in 12.3-12.5. The overall record for Black checks leading to different mates is 15, uniquely achieved in **433**, and for Black double checks is 2, as exemplified in **136\***. **434** shows checks leading to different mates by as many as 11 different Black men, only two being provided for before the key.

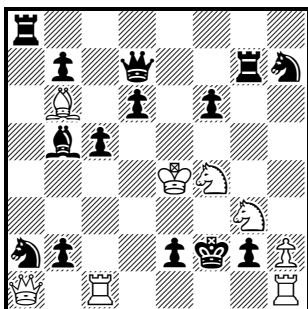
433) J. Fulpius  
*Revue Suisse d'Échecs*, 1974



1.Kxc4 (>2.bR~,Qd5) 1...Sd2+ 2.Rxd2  
 1...Ra4+ 2.Rb4 1...Qc2+ 2.Rxc2  
 1...Rxc5+ 2.Qxc5 1...Qd3+ 2.Sxd3  
 1...Pb5+ 2.Rxb5 1...Qe4+ 2.Qxe4  
 1...Sb6+ 2.Rxb6 1...Qf4+ 2.Pxf4  
 1...Sd6+ 2.Qxd6 1...Qxg4+ 2.Sxg4  
 1...Bb3+ 2.Rxb3 1...Qe6+ 2.Qxe6  
 1...Be2+ 2.Rxe2 1...Qxf7+ 2.Sxf7

#2

## 434) P. O'Shea

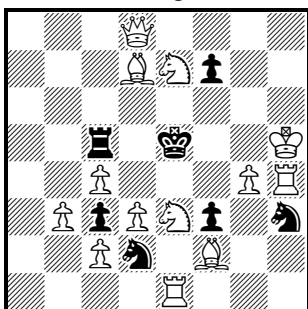
*The Problemist*, 1990

#2

- |                              |                  |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1.Rxc5                       | (>2.cR~,Qe1,Qg1) |
| 1...Ra4+                     | 2.Rc4            |
| 1...Sc3+,Pxa1=Q              | 2.R(x)c3         |
| 1...Pb1=Q+                   | 2.Rc2            |
| 1...Pd5+                     | 2.Rxd5           |
| 1...Qe6+,Qe7+,Qe8+,Re7+,Re8+ | 2.Re5            |
| 1...Qf5+,Pf5+                | 2.Rxf5           |
| 1...Sg5+                     | 2.Rxg5           |
| 1...Qc6+                     | 2.Rxc6           |
| 1...Bd3+                     | 2.Sxd3           |
| 1...Pe1=Q+                   | 2.Qxe1           |
| 1...Pxb1=Q+                  | 2.Sxb1           |

9.9 The records for checks by particular Black pieces leading to different mates are all unique and involve elaborate ingenuity. **435** shows 5 checks by BK after a checking key, while **436\*** shows three such checks after a quiet key that gives all three flights. **437** shows 11 checks by BQ: the version, made sixty years after the original setting, saves six men. **438** shows 5 checks by BR with a very strong, if thematic, key. **439** and **440** show 6 checks by BB and BS respectively, the former with a strong key but some elegance, the latter adding an exceptionally bad key to the matrix of **137\***. Finally, **441** shows 4 checks by one BP in Pickaninny form, and **442** shows 8 checks by the full complement of BPs, in both cases with a poor key.

## 435) K. H. Hannemann

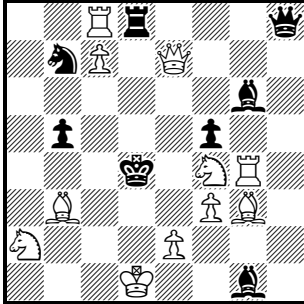
*Svenska Dagbladet*, 1925

#2

- |           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 1.Pd4+    |        |
| 1...Kxd4+ | 2.3Sf5 |
| 1...Ke4+  | 2.3Sd5 |
| 1...Kf4+  | 2.Pg5  |
| 1...Kf6+  | 2.7Sf5 |
| 1...Kd6+  | 2.Bf5  |

## 436\*) M. Mladenović

1st Place, Liga Problemista, 1997



#2

1.Qg5 (&gt;2.Se6)

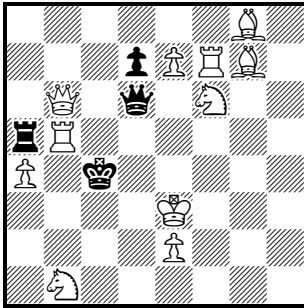
1...Kc5+ 2.Pxd8=Q

1...Ke5+ 2.Sd3

1...Ke3+ 2.Sd5

## 437) A. Batori

Good Companions, 1918 (version by J. B. Tomson)



#2

1.Sxd7 (&gt;2.Rf4)

1...Qa3+ 2.Sxa3

1...Qxb6+ 2.Sxb6

1...Qc5+ 2.Qxc5

1...Qd2+ 2.Sxd2

1...Qd3+ 2.Pxd3

1...Qd4+ 2.Qxd4

1...Qe5+ 2.Sxe5

1...Qe6+ 2.Qxe6

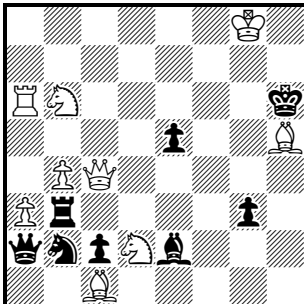
1...Qxe7+ 2.Rxe7

1...Qf4+, Qh6+ 2.R(x)f4

1...Qg3+ 2.Rf3

## 438) A. C. White

Good Companions, 1917



#2

1.Qh4 (&gt;2.Sxb3, bSc4)

1...Rxa3+, Qxa3, Bg4, Sa4 2.S(x)b3

1...Rc3+, Re3+, Sc4, Sd1, Pe4 2.bS(x)c4

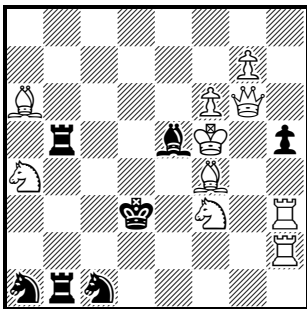
1...Rd3+ 2.Sd5

1...Rf3+ 2.Bf7

1...Rxb4+ 2.dSc4

## 439) Ua Tane

1st Prize, Densmore Memorial Tourney, 1918



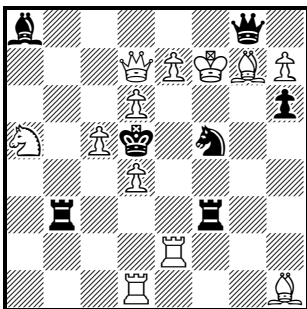
#2

1.Pg8=Q (&gt;2.Kg5, Rd2)

1...Bb2+	2.Bxb5
1...Bc3+	2.Sc5
1...Bd4+	2.Se5
1...Bxf4+	2.Kxf4
1...Bxf6+	2.Kxf6
1...B else+	2.Qd5
1...Rb2,Se2	2.Kg5
1...Rb4	2.Rd2

## 440) K. H. Hannemann (after G Guidelli)

Danish Chess Problem Club, 1932



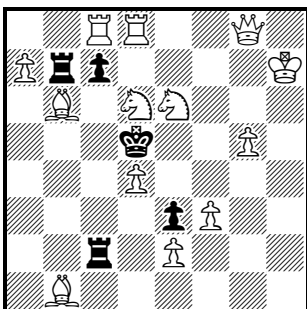
#2

1.Pxg8=Q (&gt;2.K~,Qe6,Qxf5,Re5)

1...Se3+	2.Bxf3
1...Sxd4+	2.Qf5
1...Sxd6+	2.Kg6
1...Sxe7+	2.Kxe7
1...Sxg7+	2.Kxg7
1...Sh4+	2.Ke8
1...Re3	2.Qxa8

## 441) H. W. Bettmann and J. L. Kane

Gazette-Times, 1914

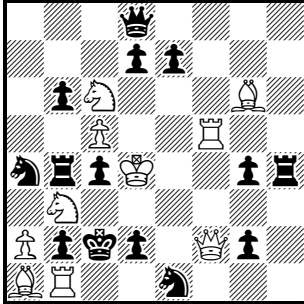


#2

1.Pa8=Q block

1...Pxb6+	2.Sxb7
1...Pc6+	2.Sc7
1...Pc5+,Kc6	2.Qxb7
1...Pxd6+	2.Sg7
1...cR~	2.Be4

## 442) A. Dobrila

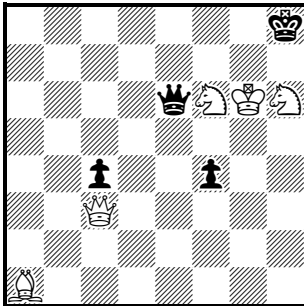
*The Problemist*, 1989

#2

1.Qxe1	(>2.fR~,Sxb4,Qd1,Qe4)
1...cP any+	2.Sxb4
1...Pxc5+	2.Rxc5
1...Pxc6+	2.Rd5
1...Pe5+	2.Rxe5
1...Pg3+	2.Rf4
1...Pg1=Q+,Pxe1=Q,Pxe1=S	2.Rf2
1...Pd1=Q+,Rxb3	2.Q(x)d1
1...Pxa1=Q+	2.Sxa1

9.10 **443** is the lightest setting of the record of 5 changed mates after Black checks from set to actual play: another example is **671**. **444\*** shows 6 changed mates from try to actual play, with a well-hidden refutation in the former and with all ten potential WS mates realized in the latter. **445** manages to achieve 7 changes from try to actual play, with six different mates in the actual play; there is also an eighth check (which unfortunately leads to dual mates in the actual play), making 14 different mates after BQ checks over the two phases. **446\*** shows 4 mates after checks changed over 3 phases. Finally, **447** shows 4 different double checks by Black over set and actual play.

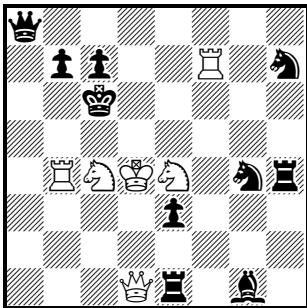
## 443) C. J. Morse (after M. I. Adabashev)

*The Problemist*, 1967 (V)

#2

1...Qxf6+	2.Qxf6
1...Qg4+	2.fSxg4
1...Qe4+	2.Sxe4
1...Qe8+	2.Sxe8
1...Qg8+	2.fSxg8
1...Qf7+	2.Sxf7
1.Qh3	(>2.Sf7,Sf5,hSg4)
1...Qxf6+	2.Bxf6
1...Qg4+	2.hSxg4
1...Qe4+,Qf5+	2.S(x)f5
1...Qe8+,Qd7,Qe1, Qe3,Qe7,Qf7+,Qxh3	2.S(x)f7
1...Qg8+	2.hSxg8

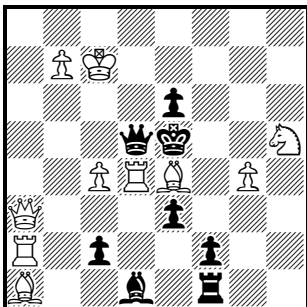
## 444\*) D. A. Smedley

2nd Prize, *Problem Observer* Task Tourney, 1976

#2

1.Qc2?	(>2.cS~)	1.Qf3	(>2.eS~)
1...Qa1+	2.Sb2	1...Qa1+	2.Sc3
1...Qa7+	2.Sb6	1...Qa7+	2.Sc5
1...Qd8+	2.cSd6	1...Qd8+	2.eSd6
1...Qh8+	2.Se5	1...Qh8+,hSf6	2.S(x)f6
1...Pe2+	2.Se3	1...Pe2+,Rf1	2.Sf2
1...Rd1+	2.cSd2	1...Rd1+	2.eSd2
1...Pb5!		1...Rh5,Sg5	2.S(x)g5
		1...Rh3	2.Sg3
		1...Qe8	2.Sa5
		1...gS any	2.S(x)e5

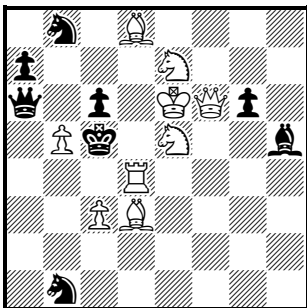
## 445) C. J. Morse (after V. V. Lider)

*British Chess Magazine*, 1974

#2

1.Pb8=Q?	(>2.Qh8)	1.Qxe3	(>2.Bxd5,Rxd5, Qf4,Qg5,Qg3)
1...Qa5+	2.Qxa5	1...Qa5+	2.Rxa5
1...Qc5+	2.Qxc5	1...Qc5+, Qc6+	2.B(x)c6
1...Qb7+	2.Kxb7	1...Qxb7+	2.Bxb7
1...Qc6+	2.Kxc6	1...Qd8+	2.Rxd8
1...Qd8+	2.Kxd8	1...Qd7+	2.Rxd7
1...Qd7+	2.Kxd7	1...Qd6+	2.Rxd6
1...Qd6+, Qa8	2.Q(x)d6		
1...Qxc4+	2.Rxc4		
1...Qxd4!			

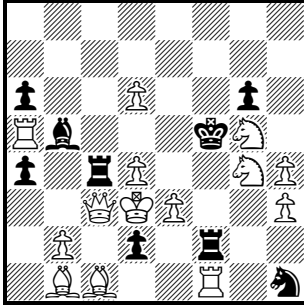
## 446\*) K. N. Stoianov

1st Prize, *Revista de Sah*, 1961

#2

1.Qf8?	(>2.7S~)	1...Pxb5+	2.5Sc6
1...Qc8+	2.Sxc8	1...Qa2+	2.Sc4
1...Pxb5+	2.7Sc6	1...Bg4+	2.Sxg4
1...Qa2+	2.Sd5	1...Sxc3!	
1...Bg4+	2.Sf5	1.Qf2	(2.R~)
1...Sd7	2.Sxd7		
1...Qb7!		1...Qc8+	2.Rd7
		1...Pxb5+	2.Rd6
1.Qg5?	(>2.5S~)	1...Qa2+	2.Rd5
1...Qc8+,Sd7	2.S(x)d7	1...Bg4+	2.Rxg4

## 447) C. J. Morse

2nd Comm., *Problem Observer*, 2004

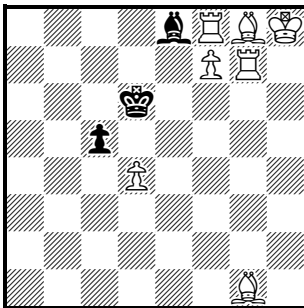
#2

- |                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| 1...Rxc3+           | 2.Kxc3   |
| 1...Rxd4+           | 2.Kxd4   |
| 1.Kc2               | (>2.Kd1) |
| 1...Pd1=Q+          | 2.Kxd1   |
| 1...Pxc1=Q+,Pxc1=S+ | 2.Kxc1   |
| 1...Rxf1            | 2.Kxd2   |
| 1...Rxc3+           | 2.Kxc3   |
| 1...Rxd4            | 2.Qc8    |
| 1...Rc5             | 2.Qxc5   |
| 1...Sg3             | 2.Rxf2   |

*BK Flight*

9.11 One of the oldest forms of defence is for the BK to move to a flight square, and we have already seen numerous examples of four or more flights in earlier chapters. The actual record is 7 in **60†** and the changed-mate record is 4 from set to actual play in **332\***, while **333** shows a total of 14 different mates after BK flights spread over four phases. If we relax the requirement in 1.34 for different White continuations, **448** is a notable early task in which a single mating move copes with 7 flights, covering in the process no less than 17 different unguarded squares.

## 448) W. A. Shinkman

*Jamaica Gleaner*, 1884

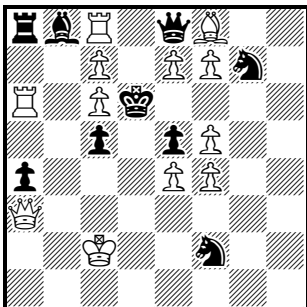
#2

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 1.Pxc5+   |          |
| 1...K any | 2.Pxe8=Q |

9.12 A different form of defence consists in giving the BK a flight which is not covered by the threat. **449\*** neatly achieves the record of 8 such defences with one for each square in the BK's field, by means of six captures of White guards and two unblocks.



## 449\*) S. D. Becker

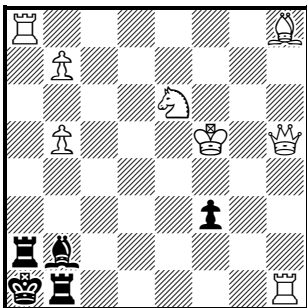
*The Problemist*, 1976

#2

*Unblock*

9.13 Unblocks are a particular sub-form of the defence discussed in the previous paragraph, in which a Black man moves away from the BK'S field, creating a potential flight. The overall record of 18 pure unblocks is shown in **450. 451** employs a very strong key to achieve the theoretical maximum of unblocks by as many as 8 different Black men.

## 450) C. J. Morse

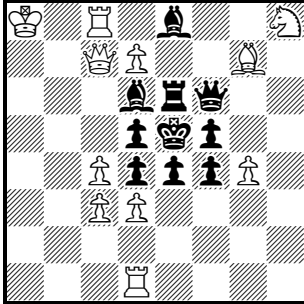
*The Problemist*, 1972 (V)

#2

- |                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1.Qg3            | (>2.Pxe5) |
| 1...Pc4          | 2.Qa3     |
| 1...Sxe4,Sd3,Sg4 | 2.Q(x)d3  |
| 1...Pxf4         | 2.Qxf4    |
| 1...Sxf5         | 2.Qg6     |
| 1...Qxf8         | 2.Pxf8=Q  |
| 1...Qxc6         | 2.Pe8=Q   |
| 1...Qxc8         | 2.Pe8=S   |
| 1...Rxa6         | 2.Pxb8=Q  |

- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| 1.Sc5       | (>2.Sb3) |
| 1...Rxa8    | 2.Pxa8=Q |
| 1...aR else | 2.aRxR   |
| 1...Bxh8    | 2.Qxh8   |
| 1...B else  | 2.BxB    |
| 1...Rxh1    | 2.Qxh1   |
| 1...bR else | 2.hRxR   |

## 451) P. O'Shea

*The Problemist*, 1997

#2

1.Pxe8=Q (&gt;2.Sf7,Sg6)

1...Qxg7 2.Qxg7

1...Pxc4 2.Qh5

1...Pf3 2.Sg6

1...Pxd3 2.Re1

1...Pxc3 2.Pd4

1...Pxc4 2.Qb5

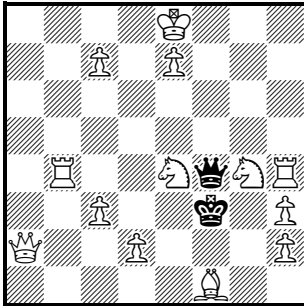
1...Bxc7 2.Sf7

1...Re7 2.eQxe7

1...Rxe8 2.Rxe8

9.14 If we turn to the records for unblocks by particular Black pieces, **452** (with no threat) shows 10 unblocks by BQ, eight of them pure. **453** makes liberal use of Herlins to show 8 pure unblocks by BR, and in similar fashion **454** shows 8 pure unblocks by BB with a very strong promotion key. **455\*** achieves the full wheel of 8 pure unblocks by BS, and **456\*** the full Pickaninny of 4 pure unblocks by BP.

## 452) J. R. White and C. J. Morse

*Problem Observer*, 1990

#2

1.Qe6

block

1...Qe3,Qe5,Qh6

2.S(x)e5

1...Qxc7,Qd6,Qg3, Qg5

2.S(x)g5

1...Qxd2

2.Sxd2

1...Qxh2

2.Sxh2

1...Qf8+

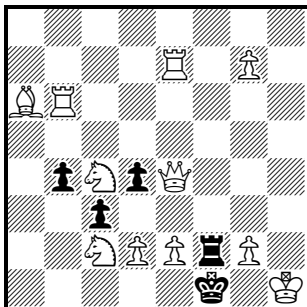
2.Pxf8=Q

1...Q else

2.QxQ

453) C. J. Morse

*The Problemist Supplement*, 1996

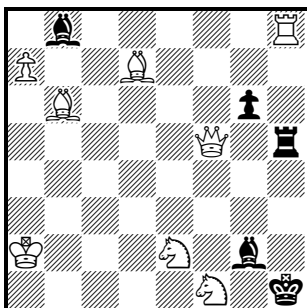


- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| 1.Pxc3     | (>2.Sd2) |
| 1...Rf8    | 2.Pxf8=Q |
| 1...Rf7    | 2.Rxf7   |
| 1...Rf6    | 2.Rxf6   |
| 1...R else | 2.QxR    |
| 1...bPxc3  | 2.Rb1    |
| 1...dPxc3  | 2.4Se3   |

#2

454) J. Fulpius

*The Problemist*, 1997

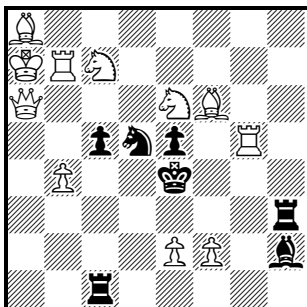


- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1.Pxb8=Q   | (>2.eSg3) |
| 1...Bc6    | 2.Bxc6    |
| 1...Bh3    | 2.Qh2     |
| 1...B else | 2.QxB     |

#2

455\*) E. Ferrón

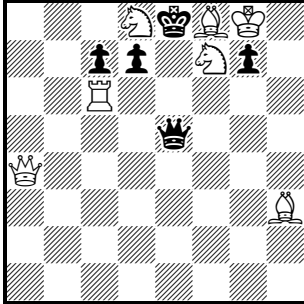
*The Problemist*, 2010



- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| 1.Se8      | (>2.Sd6) |
| 1...Sc3    | 2.Qc4    |
| 1...Se3    | 2.Qd3    |
| 1...Sf4    | 2.Rxe5   |
| 1...Sxf6   | 2.Sxf6   |
| 1...S else | 2.RxS    |

#2

456\*) J. M. Rice  
*The Problemist*, 2009

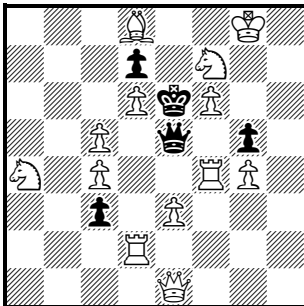


#2

1.Se6	(>2.Qa8)
1...Pxc6	2.Qxc6
1...Pd6,Qa1,Qb2,Qf6,Qg5	2.Sxc7
1...Pd5	2.Rxc7
1...Pxe6	2.Rxe6
1...Qa5	2.Sxg7

9.15 If the unblocks are only prospective, so that there is no actual flight for the mates to cover, a single Black piece can make as many as 9 pure unblocks, as does the BQ in **457**. In the changed-mate field, **458** with its unpinning key shows 4 mates after unblocks by 4 different Black men changed from set to actual play. **459** shows 9 changed mates after unblocks from try to actual play, with 20 such mates in all. The remarkable **460\*** not only matches the 3 x 6 record of **310\*** but also shows 5 mates after pure unblocks changed over 3 phases, with 17 such mates in all when Rxh4 and Rxa2 are included.

457) E. Ferrón  
*Die Schwalbe*, 2007

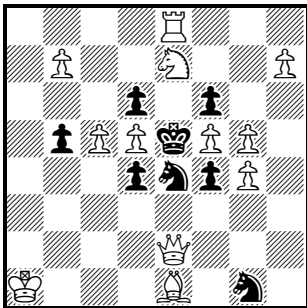


#2

1.Be7	(>2.Sd8)
1...Q any	2.White x Q

**458) E. Battaglia**

*To Mat*, 1961

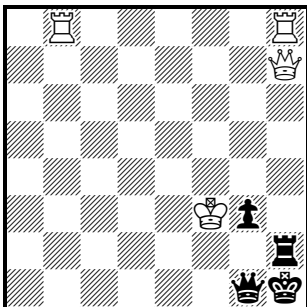


#2

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| 1...Pxc5 | 2.Pb8=Q |
| 1...Pxf5 | 2.Ph8=Q |
| 1...Pf3  | 2.Bg3   |
| 1...Pd3  | 2.Bc3   |
| 1.Qa2    | (>2.S~) |
| 1...Pxc5 | 2.Sc8   |
| 1...Pxf5 | 2.Sg8   |
| 1...Pf3  | 2.Sg6   |
| 1...Pd3  | 2.Sc6   |

**459) C. J. Morse**

*The Problemist*, 1972 (V)

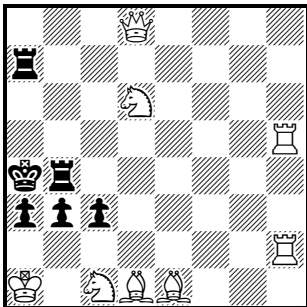


#2

- |                |        |
|----------------|--------|
| 1.Qb1?         | block  |
| 1...Qxb1       | 2.Rxb1 |
| 1...Q else     | 2.QxQ  |
| 1...R any      | 2.RxR  |
| 1...Pg2!       |        |
| 1.Rb1          | block  |
| 1...Qxb1       | 2.Qxb1 |
| 1...Q else     | 2.RxQ  |
| 1...Rxh7       | 2.Rxh7 |
| 1...R else,Pg2 | 2.QxR  |

**460\*) V. Bartolović**

*1st Prize, Problem*, 1957



#2

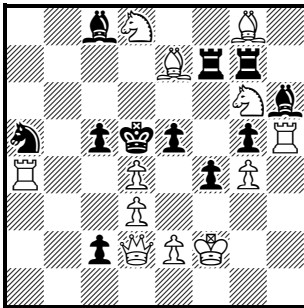
- |                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1.2Rh4?                      | (>2.Bxb3) |
| 1...Rc4,Rd4,Re4,Rf4,Rg4,Pc2  | 2.(2)RxR  |
| 1...Pa2!                     |           |
| 1.5Rh4?                      | (>2.Bxb3) |
| 1...Rc4,Rd4,Re4,Rf4,Rg4, Pc2 | 2.(5)RxR  |
| 1...Rxh4                     | 2.Rxh4    |
| 1...Pa2                      | 2.Rxa2    |
| 1...Rc7!                     |           |
| 1.Qh4                        | (>2.Bxb3) |
| 1...Rc4,Rd4,Re4,Rf4,Rg4,Pc2  | 2.QxR     |
| 1...Rxh4                     | 2.2Rxh4   |
| 1...Pa2                      | 2.Rxa2    |

### Other Defences

9.16 Among other less common forms of defence, the early **461\*** show 4-fold restoration of an en passant guard removed by the key, while **462** achieves the theoretical maximum of 6 square-blocks of a WP. Yet more forms of defence will be found in combinations in Chapter 11.

#### 461\*) D. Booth

*British Deaf Times*, 1910

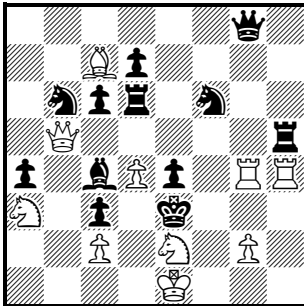


#2

- |               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| 1.Qxf4        | (>2.Pe4) |
| 1...cPxd4,Pc4 | 2.Rxa5   |
| 1...ePxd4     | 2.Qf3    |
| 1...ePxf4     | 2.Sxf4   |
| 1...gPxf4     | 2.Rxe5   |
| 1...Bf5       | 2.Qxe5   |
| 1...Pe4       | 2.Pxe4   |
| 1...Sc4       | 2.Pxc4   |

#### 462) M. Velimirović

*Novi Temi*, 1973



#2

- |               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| 1.Qc5         | (>2.Pd5) |
| 1...Qd5       | 2.Rg3    |
| 1...dRd5      | 2.Bf4    |
| 1...hRd5,Rxc5 | 2.Rh3    |
| 1...Bd5       | 2.Qxc3   |
| 1...bSd5      | 2.Sxc4   |
| 1...fSd5      | 2.Rxe4   |