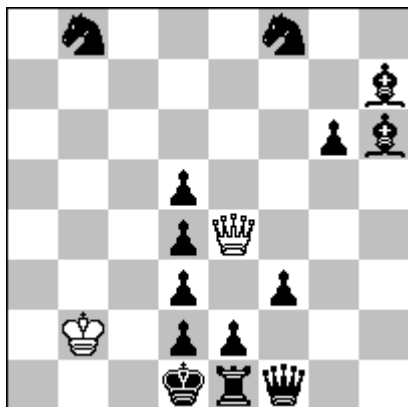


As in previous Newsletters I've only shown 'mate in 2' problems, here is one that's a little longer (but probably easier to solve than some of those that we've featured) –



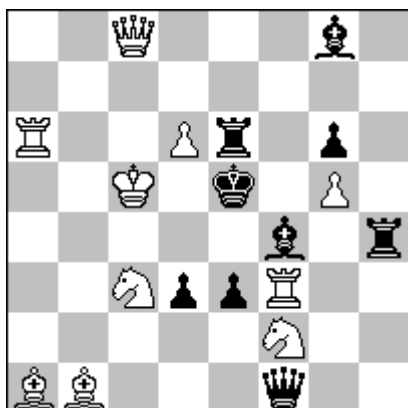
Mate in 3

This problem, by Rolf Uppstrom, appeared in the magazine of The British Chess Problem Society, *The Problemist*, in July 2017. Clearly, the wQ needs to get to the left-hand side of the board in order to threaten an unstoppable mate, but the point of the problem is that care is needed in order to find the correct way to do this; there are 4 'tries': attempted key moves that fail to just one successful defensive move by Black.

I'll give the solution in the next Newsletter, but if you'd like to check the solution before then you can look it up on the BCPS website. Search for 'theproblemist', and in the website click on 'magazines', then on '*The Problemist*', then on January 2018. That issue's 'Championship Solutions' are for the problems that were published in July 2017, and you're looking for C11582.

While you're on the website, you may find other articles of interest in back issues of the magazine – or, perhaps more likely, in its sister publication, the *Problemist Supplement*, which has more of an emphasis on accessible, orthodox problems.

Turning to the problem set last time -



Mate in 2.

This problem, which won 5th Prize for Norman Macleod, one of the U.K.'s few composing Grandmasters, in a Yugoslav tourney in 1950, has the spectacular key 1.Kc4! (threat 2.Qc5), which opens the wK up to all manner of checks. But each of Black's discovered checks opens a line of

attack by white pieces towards the environs of the bK as well as the line towards the wK. Thus if say 1...Bh2+ then 2.Nce4! is mate; and if say 1...Re7+ then 2.Nd5 mates; and if 1...d2+ then we have 2.Ne2. There's the nice further point that 1...Kf5 defends against the threat but walks into two pins and so allows the wRa6 (no longer needing to defend d6) to administer the 5th rank mate instead of the Q – 2.Ra5.