

PROBLEM OBSERVER

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SOLUTIONS (SEPTEMBER)

D398 (E.W.Beal) S-e3, thr. 2.Sxc2, S-f5, Q-d5. Other S moves look more promising (D.A.S.). Fine self-interference key and threat separation (J.K.Hetherington). Very good study of choice of key square (E.Stevenson).

D399 (R.C.McWilliam) B-b7, thr. 2.S-c6. Nice pin-mates (J.K.H.). Neat self-pins; unprovided flights a drawback (D.A.Smedley). Why not BS g3? (J.M.Kapros).

D400 (Y.Cheyman) Sxf5, thr. 2.S-h4. Main defences open one W line, allowing W to shut another (D.A.S.). Neat line opening and closing problem (J.K.H.). Good cross-check variation (E.S.). The two mates f5-d4 and e2-d4 each open one white line and close two others.

D401 (E.W.Beal) K-c2, thr. 2.K-d3. 1...P-e5; 2.S-e3ch: 1...P-c4; 2.B-d7. Delightful Meredith with self-block and white interference strategy (R.C.McWilliam). Refutations of tries, including B-d3, especially good (J.K.H.). Charming, with quiet key and threat, and two attractive variations (D.A.S.).

O402 (J.B.Tomson) S-f6; 3.K-h5; 6.S-c2; 9.B-c6; 11.S-e2; 13.B-g4, R-h6. Agile BS shields BK once and WK twice: ? a record (Dr.C.C.L.Sells). Fine accurate play (D.A.S.). Brilliant BS tour (J.K.H.).

O403 (N.A.Macleod) K-h8, waiting. Excellent with three separate themes (Dr.C.C.L.S.). Action at a distance (G.P.Jelliss). A beauty (J.M.K.).

O404 (G.E.Schoen) (a) R-e3, Q-f6; 2.S-f7, R-d4. (b) S-e6, R-f5; 2.R-d3, Q-e5. Harmoniously matched unpins (D.A.S.). Delightful problem (Dr.C.C.L.S.). Very satisfying to solve (R.F.Bradley).

O405 (L.Riczu) Q-b5ch; 2.B-f3ch; 3.S-c3ch; 4.R-d1ch; 5.R-h5ch; 6.R-h6ch. Amusingly the only quiet move is the last (D.A.S.). Hesitating WR pleasant (Dr.C.C.L.S.). Quite difficult order of checks (J.K.H.).

O406 (W.B.Trumper) (a) B-d5, S-b3; 2.R-e5, S-d4. (b) B-e5, R-g6; 2.R-d5, Pxe4. Typically classy double Grimshaw (D.A.S.). Economical presentation, though WR not needed in (a) (Dr.C.C.L.S.). Intriguing interferences (J.K.H.).

OTHER MAGAZINES

Boletim da UBP. C.Fisch, Caixa Postal 16108, Rio de Janeiro 22221, Brazil. The magazine has an excellent list of problem magazines and columns which appears in each issue. This is a valuable international service to chess problemists, and I am very grateful for the prompt correction of the entry relating to this magazine.

Chessics. G.P.Jelliss, 164 Elm Tree Avenue, Walton on Naze, Essex, CO14 8TF. 30p per issue. No. 9 contains articles, A Family of

Hoppers, Missed Opportunities, A Parade of Pieces, The Five Free Leapers, Half-pin Unpins, with solutions to Chessics 7 and 8.

Contro Mossa. R.Notaro, prol. to C. De Marco 12, 80137 Napoli, Italy. Tournaments for 2 movers (R.Notaro) and orthodox 2 move helpmates (B.Ellinghoven). Entries (limited to 2 and 1 per composer respectively) to M.Cocozza, via Nuovo Tempio 41, 80144 Napoli, Italy, by 31.VII.1981.

PROBLEMS FOR SOLVING (p. 25)

D408. After W.H.Thompson. 0414. Black makes a first move which enables white to mate in 2 against any black defence. 0415. The whole board is available for each solution. Please send solutions to reach me by 15.I.1981.

MISCELLANEA

0397. The composer now agrees with P.Michael's claim that there are 158 such games.

Two-move Tasks No.151 (July issue, p.18). C.J.Morse points out that this should be BK7+WP4: white's g pawn promotes twice on g8 and twice on f8.

BLACK CORRECTION 3

Two readers have kindly written to agree with my interpretation of black correction on p.20 of the Sept. issue.

The first problem on p.26 was reproduced in a Lecture Report, "More Correction Ideas", by C.P.Sydenham on pp.308-9 of the March 1979 Problemist. It is there interpreted as follows: "The key threatens capture of the R b5, and the primary defence is 1...Rxa5 (2.R-e6!). The B.R. then corrects successively on c5, e5 and f5." In subsequent correspondence Mr. Sydenham wrote, "It is only the moves along the thematic line which count. The random move is the one in the direction of the ambushed white line piece, i.e. Rxa5."

It does not seem to me possible to reconcile this interpretation with Harley's original definition of correction. According to that, the random move would correspond to the action of a chess player who lifts one of his pieces from the board and sees that its absence from the square on which it has been standing produces a particular white reply. In Kuner's problem, this action involves not one, but four white replies - R-e6, Q-h6, R-d5 and R-d7.

To continue the analogy with the game, correction would correspond to the player's noticing that the move of his piece to a particular square prevented the white reply allowed by the random move, although it did allow a different white reply. In Kuner's problem, three of the four relevant B.R. moves do not conform with this: instead, they merely force white to adopt one of the four replies allowed by the random move - 1...Rxa5 forces 2.R-e6, 1...R-c5, 2.Q-h6 and 1...R-e5, 2.R-d7. Only 1...Rxf5 conforms in any sense with Harley's definition, since this prevents all the four replies, and forces instead 1...Sxf5.

The normal term for the mechanism displayed in the first three variations above is secondary threat separation, and where duals or possible duals are involved, "separation" seems the appropriate term, apart from the dictates of Harley's definition of correction.

The analysis of the second problem on p.26 on lines consistent with Harley's definition would be similar. 1...B random; 2.P-c6, S-g6, S-c4: 1...B-b7; 2.P-c6: 1...B-d5; 2.S-g6: 1...B-e4; 2.S-c4: 1...B-f3; 2.Q-g3. The first three variations would constitute secondary threat separation, and only the fourth would be correction. It must be pointed

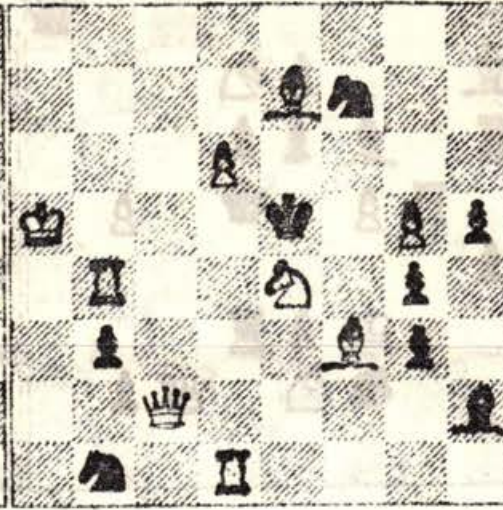
D407. J.M. Kapros, Argentine

D408. C.J. Morse

D409. D. Shire



(11+5)



(9+8)



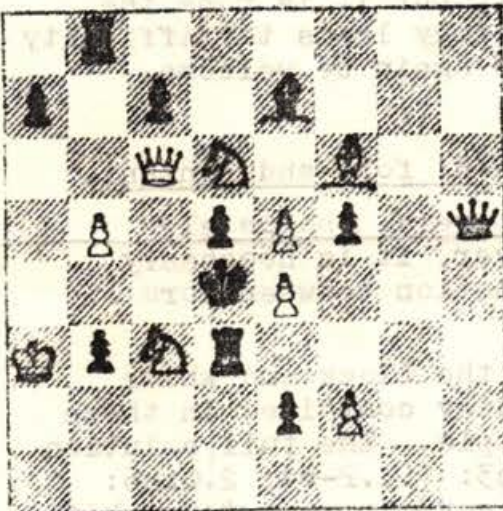
(8+11)

White to play and mate in 2 moves

D410. H. Hermanson, Sweden

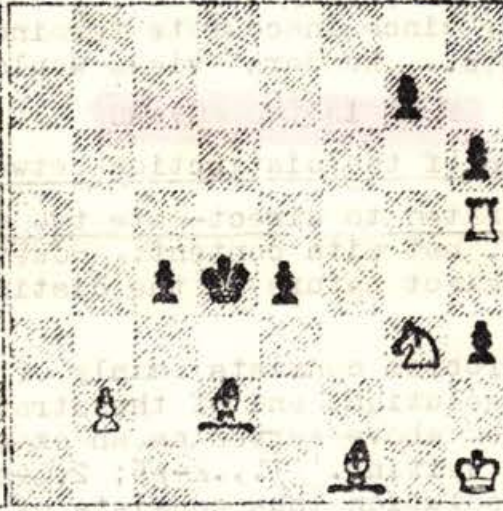
D411. E.W. Beal

0412. F.M. Mihalek, USA



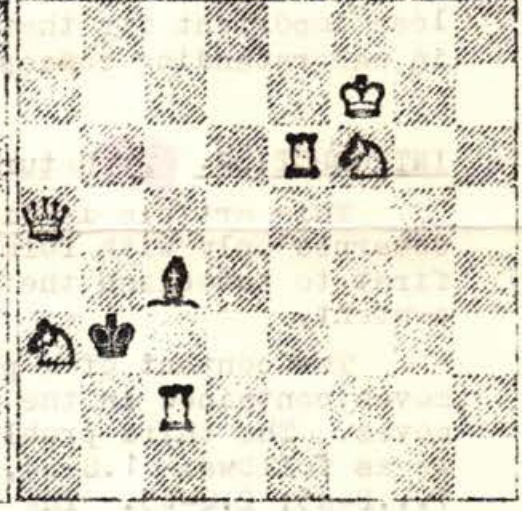
(9+11)

2 moves



(6+6)

4 moves



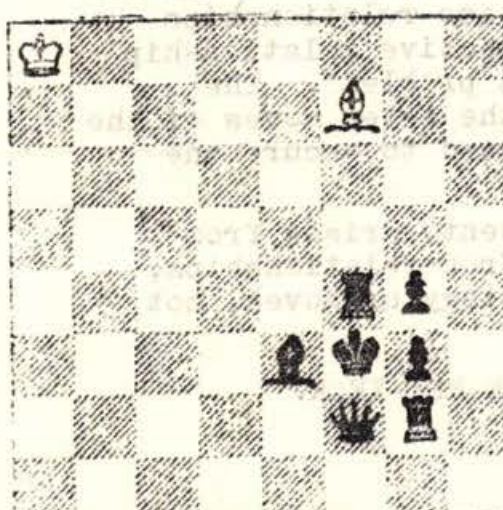
(6+2)

Stalemate in 2

0413. C.G. Rains

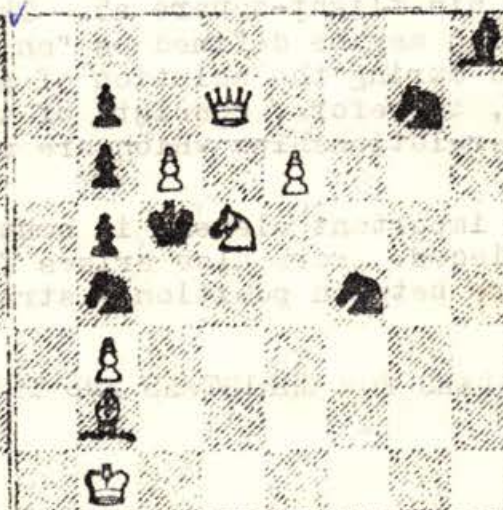
0414. E.W. Beal

0415. F.M. Mihalek, USA



(2+7)

Series Helpmate in 6



(7+8)

Blundermate in 2



(11+11)

Helomate in 3 in each line

H.T.Kuner, 1st Prize,
Caissa, 1953C.P.Sydenham, diagram-
mes, 1976 (v)J.F.Ling, Problemist,
Nov. 1942

White to play and mate in 2 moves

out that this discussion is purely terminological, but it is none the less important for that, since inaccurate terminology leads to difficulty in understanding concepts.. Readers' views would again be welcome.

FORM IN TWO MOVERS

INTRODUCTION. 2. Nature of the distinction between form and content.

This article is limited to direct-mate two movers, and is also concerned only with form, not with content. However, it is necessary first to establish the exact nature of the distinction between form and content.

The content of a problem consists mainly of the black and white moves contained in the solution, and of the strategy contained in these moves. The third problem above serves as an example. The full solution is as follows:- 1.S-d4, waiting. 1...K-a5; 2.Q-a3: 1...P-b4; 2.Qxa6: 1...P-a5; 2.Q-b3. The solution thus consists of seven moves, four white and three black. All these moves involve relationships between pieces, some simple, some more complex, e.g. 1...P-b4 involves a relationship between the BP which moves and the WQ, in that it opens the line d3 to a6 for her, while 1...P-a5 contains a relationship between that BP and the BK, since it blocks his flight-square a5. These relationships constitute strategy, which may be defined as "an active relationship between pieces exploited during the solution of a problem". The content of this problem, therefore, consists of the seven moves of the solution, and the piece-relationships which are used to secure the solution.

Strategy, the most important element in content, arises from relationships between pieces. Form also arises from relationships, but in this case they are between positions, strategy or moves, not between pieces.

BEST WISHES TO ALL READERS FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.