PROBLEM OBSERVER

Vol.X, No.1, January 1981

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Sub-Editors: Dr.J.C.Hutchinson; C.J.Ling

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

After typing the last issue, I realised regretfully that I should have to suspend the system whereby composers who were subscribers were credited with the issues in which their problems appeared; otherwise the subscription would have had to be increased immediately. As it is, it has had to go up this month, because of the impending increase in postal charges. It is a sobering thought that when this magazine started in 1972, postage was only 2½p per issue. Since the value of international reply coupons increases with postal increases, subscriptions paid in this way have not been increased. However, overseas suscribers paying in foreign currency need to add 40p to their subscriptions to cover bank commission, and cheques in foreign currency require 55p extra.

SOLUTIONS (NOVEMBER)

D407 (J.M.Kapros) S-f2, thr. 2.S-d3. Excellent and difficult try problem (D.A.Smedley). Partial W.S. try tour with interference refut--ations (J.K.Heterington). Bewildering number of tries, but unfortunate major dual after 1...Bxf5 (R.C.McWilliam).

D408 (C.J.Morse, after W.H.Thompson) R-e1, thr. 2.S any. A real beauty (E.Stevenson). B.S. defences create lovely chess (R.F.Bradley). Very economical (G.P.Jelliss). Magnificent (Z.Hernitz).

D409 (D.Shire) S-e5, thr. 2.Sxe6, Q-c1. Satisfying construction (G.E.Schoen). Good Nowotny with self-blocks and interferences (Z.H.). Not at all obvious (J.K.H.).

D410 (H.Hermanson) Kxb3, thr. 2.Qxd5. Ingenious free change setting (R.C.McW.). Good key unpins and self-pins (E.S.). Splendid combination of pinning and unpinning (Z.H.).

D411 (E.W.Beal) R-a5, thr. 2.S-f5 mate. 1...P-g6; 2.B-h6. Most attractive with two neat lines at 3rd move (D.A.S.). Nice switchback of B d2 (G.E.S.). Very subtle (E.S.). B.P's. do all the defensive work (R.C.McW.).

0412 (F.M.Mihalek) c2-e2, waiting. Lovely key (Z.H.). B.B. must be debarred from f1 (J.K.H.). See Problemist Nov. 1977, p.177, for 4 pins of a B.B. (Dr.C.C.L.Sells). (Problem F403, by E.Holladay).

0413 (C.G.Rains) R-e4; 2.B-f4; 3.Q-e3; 4.R-f2; 5.P-g2; 6.P-g3. The conga theme (G.P.J.). Follow-my-leader round the B.K. (Dr.C.C.L.S.). Excellent, if original (D.A.S.).

0414 (E.W.Beal) f7xe6; 1.S-f4. Difficult key (J.K.H.). Very tricky waiting play (D.A.S.). Pleasant little puzzle (Dr.C.C.L.S.).

0415 (F.M.Mihalek) 1st rank R-d2, K-g1; 2.R-e2, S-d2; 3.Q-d1, S-f3. 4th rank Q-e6, P-e5; 2.K-e4, S-g6; 3.K-f5, B-c2. 7th rank B-e5, S-e8; 2.K-e6ch, K-g6; 3.S-d6, S-c7. d file K-e5, B-h6; 2.S-f4, Kxd7; 3.R-d5, B-g7. 4th rank surprisingly difficult (G.P.J.). 4th rank and d file have family resemblances and were the hardest (Dr.C.C.L.S.). 1st rank not quite up to high standard of other three (D.A.S.).

SOLVING LADDER

Direct mates	July	Sept.	Nov.	1979-80		Total
	20	10	14	126		
Z.Hernitz, Jugoslavia	8	10	14	58		150
E.Stevenson	12	10	14	116	X	149
Dr.J.C.Hutchinson	14	-	-	44	III	138
R.C.McWilliam	14	10	14	112	II	133
J.K.Hetherington	14	10	14	120	IX	123
G.Yacoubian, France	12	10	14	104	II	120
G.P.Jelliss	6	2	8	44		106
G.R.Jones	-	10	8	80	X	101
P.Michael, W.Germany	14	6	14	98	II	88
Dr.M.Harington	18	10	8	106	IX	86
R.F.Bradley	6	4	6	72	VI	83
G.E.Schoen, W.Germany	14	6	14	112	II	83
A.T.Horden -gentine	14	-	-	86	VI	58
J.M.Kapros & J.J.Lois, Ar-	14	8	14	50		50
D.A.Smedley	14	10	14	118	III	47
Per Lea, Norway	-	-	-	38	I	47
Rev.P.R.Kings	-	-	-	46	I	11
Other types	22	22	26	248		
D.A.Smedley	16	22	26	222	IV	139
R.F.Bradley	14	8	10	76	I	138
G.Yacoubian, France	16	22	26	210	IV	108
G.R.Jones	-	14	-	92	III	106
P.Michael, W.Germany	22	22	26	238	IV	103
Dr.C.C.L.Sells	16	22	26	236	VI	102
G.P.Jelliss	22	19	24	167	III	100
Dr.J.C.Hutchinson -gentine	16	-	-	82	III	96
J.M.Kapros & J.J.Lois, Ar-	16	22	26	92		92
Per Lea, Norway	-	-	-	14		70
Z.Hernitz, Jugoslavia	16	22	26	64	I	69
J.K.Hetherington	22	18	10	188	VI	68
M.Hanazawa, Japan	22	-	-	22	I	29
Rev.P.R.Kings	-	-	-	70	I	29
Dr.M.Harington	16	-	-	16		16
G.E.Schoen, W.Germany	-	-	-	6		6

Ascents. Direct mates: XI, E.Stevenson; IV, Dr.J.C.Hutchinson; III, R.C.McWilliam; I, Z.Hernitz. Other types: V, D.A.Smedley; II, R.F.Bradley.

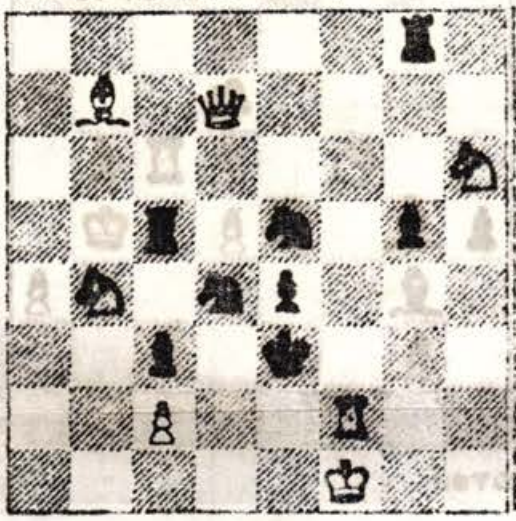
1979-80 Solving Tourney

J.K.Hetherington is first in the Direct mates, closely followed by D.A.Smedley 2nd, E.Stevenson 3rd, and R.C.McWilliam and G.E. Schoen equal 4th. In the Other types, P.Michael is only two points ahead of Dr.C.C.L.Sells, with D.A.Smedley 3rd. It should perhaps be mentioned that P.Michael tests the Other types, but does so by solving the problems without seeing the solutions, and so is still able to compete in the solving tourneys. Congratulations to all these solvers: the two winners will receive the prizes which were doubled by the generosity of R.C. McWilliam.

PROBLEMS FOR SOLVING, p.3

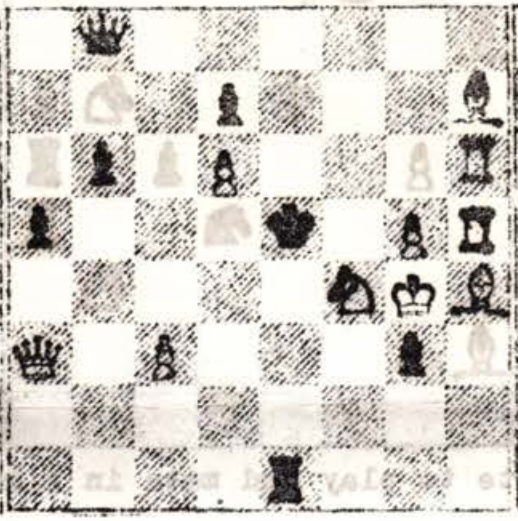
0422. In both parts, white makes all the moves without black moving. 0424. Pieces Volages change colour on moving to a square of different colour; the change is permanent. Send solutions to reach me by 15.III.1981.

D416. E.A.Petrov, U.S.S.R.



(7+8)

D417. R.Notaro, Italy



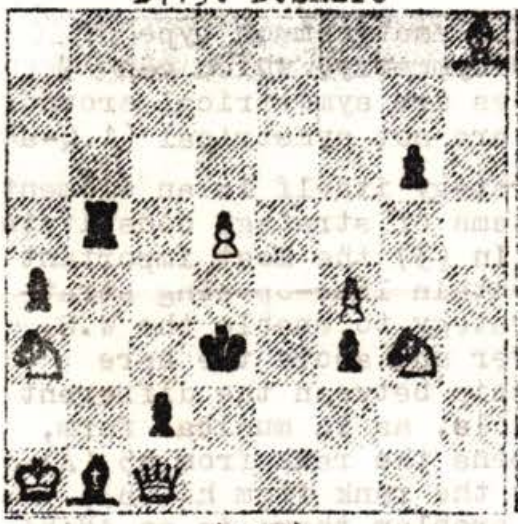
(10+7)

D418. R.C.McWilliam

(11+8)

White to play and mate in 2 moves

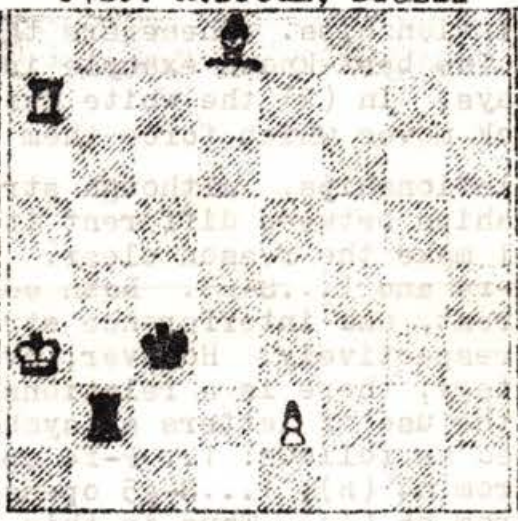
D419. D.Shire



(7+7)

3 moves

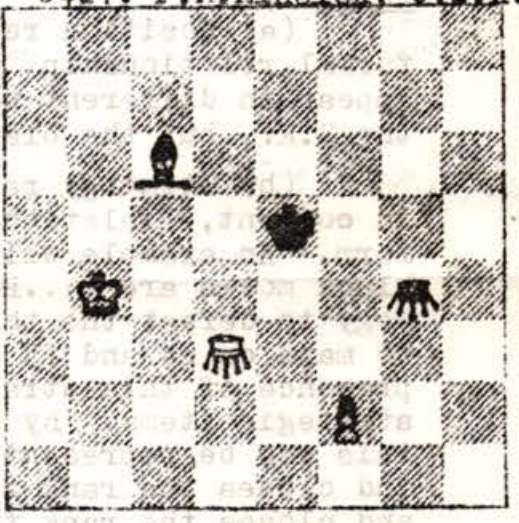
0420. M.Dreux, Brazil



(4+2)

Helpmate in 2 (2 sols.)

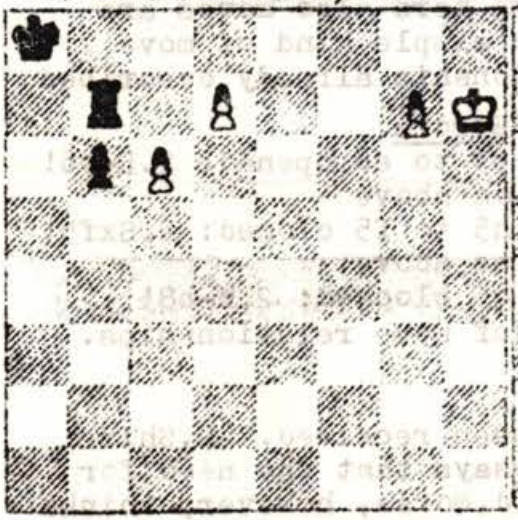
0421. F.M.Mihalek, U.S.A.



(4+2)

Helpmate in 5

0422. P.Michael, W.Germany

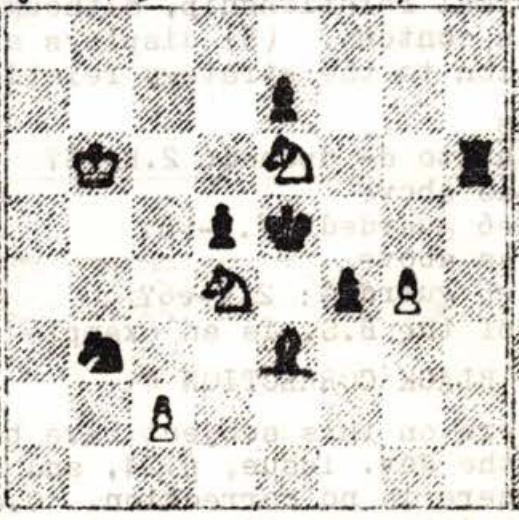


(4+3)

(a) Series stalemate in 5

(b) c6 to d6: s.stlmte. in 6

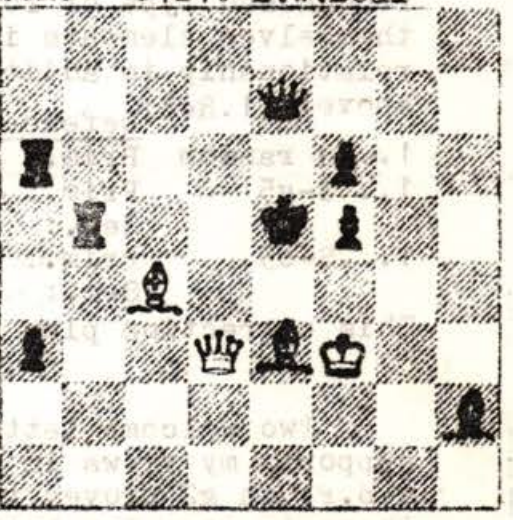
0423. E.A.Petrov, U.S.S.R.



(5+7)

Helpmate in 2 (2 sols.)

0424. E.W.Beal

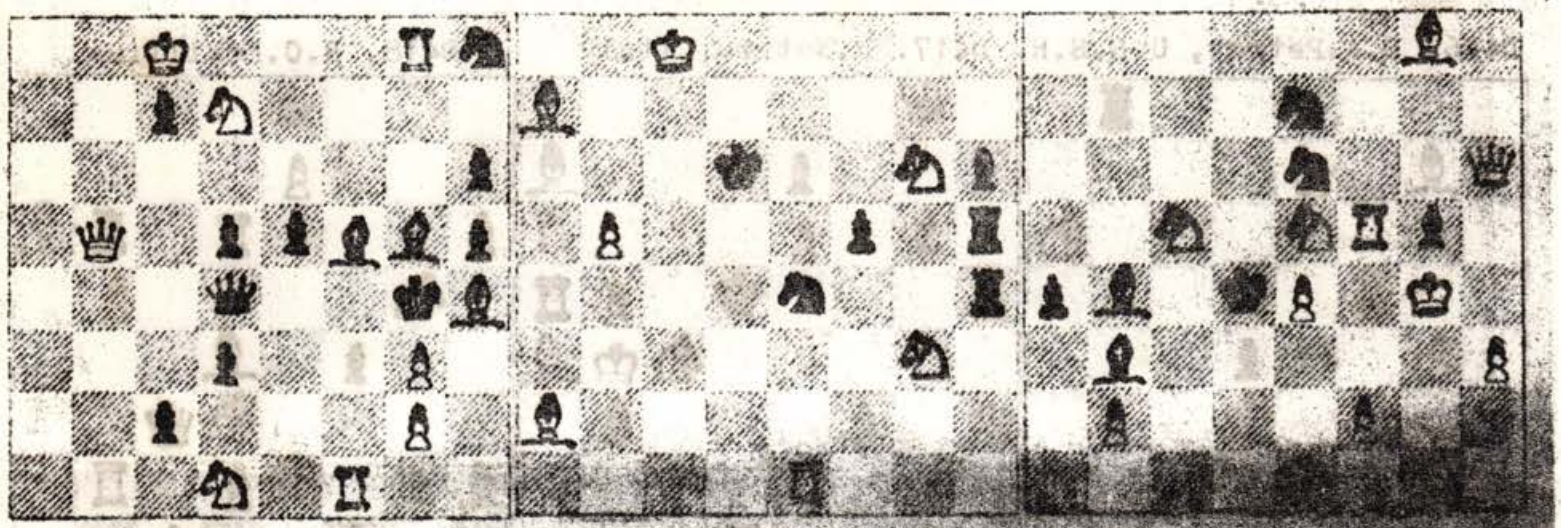


(4+8)

2 moves

(Pièces Volages)

J.F.Ling, Problème, Jan.1969 J.F.Ling, Observer,1964 C.J.Morse, BCM, 1962,2nd



White to play and mate in 2 moves

FORM IN TWO MOVERS

INTRODUCTION. 3. The three types of relationship which constitute form.

(a) Position relationships. These are the least common type of formal relationship. The best-known example is symmetry, which can appear in different ways. In (2) the white mates are symmetrical around the B.K., but the black moves which force them are not symmetrical (1.Q-a4).

(b) Strategy relationships. Although strategy itself is an element in content, relationships between different items of strategy constitute form. An example will make the reason clear. In (3) the most important black moves are 1...P-f4 and 1...S-g5. Both contain line-opening strat--egy to defeat the threat, and interference strategy to enable the W.S. to mate on e4 and f5 respectively. However, over and above the bare presence of this strategy, there is a relationship between the different strategic items. By the use of letters as symbols, as in musical form, this can be represented as follows: 1...P-f4 opens the rank from h5 (A), and closes the rank from h4 (B); 1...S-g5 opens the rank from h4 (B), and closes the rank from h5 (A). Thus in this problem there is an AB:BA or reciprocal relationship between the different strategicitems, and this is the problem's form.

(c) Move relationships. These are the most common and most widely recognised type of formal relationship, although here also moves are themselves elements in content. (3) displays a simple kind of move relationship in addition to the strategy relationship already described above:-(1.Re3)

	Defences	Errors
1...S random	Prim.: h4 to d4 opened: 2.R-d3?	e3 to e6 opened: 2.R-e6!
1...S-g5	Prim.: as above	as above
	Sec.: e6 guarded: 2.R-e6?	h5 to f5 closed: 2.Sxf5!
1...S-c5	Prim.: as above	as above
	Sec.: e6 guarded: 2.R-e6?	c5 blocked: 2.B-b8!

This correction play of the B.S. is an example of move relationships.

BLACK CORRECTION 4

Two welcome letters on this subject have been received. D.Shire supports my views in the Nov. issue, p.24, and says that the need for a B.P. on g2 proves there is no correction. C.J.Morse, however, thinks there is room for both interpretations, and in particular caters for random and correction moves along one line, as after the B.B. moves in the 3rd problem above. I shall return to this question in the Mar. issue.

Problem Observer

Vol.X, No.2, March 1981

Editor: J.F.Ling, 25 Tiverton Rd., Loughborough, Leics., LE11 2RU, G.B.

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SOLUTIONS (JANUARY)

D416 (E.A.Petrov) Q-c6, thr. 2.Qxe4 (intention). Excellent: three black defences in actual play are refutations in the three tries (J.K. Hetherington). Only R.C.McWilliam has noticed that there is no solution after 1...S-e2. (Now also noticed by Dr.M.Harington).

D417 (R.Notaro) Q-a4, thr. 2.Q-d4 (also Q-b5). Neat change after 1...Qxd6 (E.Stevenson). The other intended change after 1...R-e4 is spoilt by the unintended dual threat.

D418 (R.C.McWilliam) S-d1, thr. 2.P-e3. Attractive key and two neat Schiffmann defences (D.A.Smedley). Charming key and good setting of the theme (G.E.Schoen).

D419 (D.Shire) B-e5, thr. 2.Q-g1ch. 1...R-c5; 2.B-d4: 1...R-b4; 2.B-c3: 1...B-a2; 2.Qxc2ch: 1...P-f2; 2.Q-f1ch. A cunning key provides 4 continuations, including two especially fine quiet ones (R.C.McW.). Two clever B.R. self-blocks (E.S.). Very good, with 2 W.B. sacrifices and good mates (G.E.S.).

0420 (M.Dreux). (a) R-c2, B-b6; 2.R-d2, R-c7. (b) R-d2, R-a4; 2.R-c2, B-a5. Good play and not easy (J.M.Kapros). B.R. must go to "wrong" square first to lose a tempo (Dr.C.C.L.Sells). Amusing marking time by B.R. (J.K.H.).

0421 (F.M.Mihalek) K-f4, B-d7; 2.K-f3, G-g3; 3.K-e4, K-c4; 4.G-d4, B-g4; 5.G-f4, P-f3. Difficult sequence, but no obvious theme (D.A.S.). Amusing that routes via 1...B-f3 do not work (Dr.C.C.L.S.). G.P.Jelliss found a cook: K-d4, K-b3; 2.K-c5, K-c2; 3.K-b4, B-b5,d5; 4.K-a3, B-c4; 5.G-b4, B-b3.

0422 (P.Michael) (a) P-d8=B; 2.Bxb6; 3.P-c7; 4.P-g8=B; 5.B-d5. (b) P-d8=S; 2.P-d7; 3.P-g8=R; 4.R-g6; 5.Rxb6; 6.Rxb7. Subtle exercise in minor promotions (J.K.H.). Dual in (b): 2.Sxb7; 3.S-d8; 4.P-g8=Q; 5.Q-g1, Q-b3; 6.Qxb6 (D.A.S.). Dual in (a): 4.P-g8=Q; 5.Q-g2 (Dr.C.C.L.S.). Both of these provide a fourth promotion to Q!

0423 (E.A.Petrov) (a) K-d6, S-c5; 2.P-e5, S-f5. (b) S-c5, S-c6ch; 2.K-e4, S-g5. Homogeneous unpin strategy in Meredith (Dr.C.C.L.S.). Entertaining co-operative unpins (J.K.H.). Dual in (b) 1...S-f3ch (D.A.S.)

0424 (E.W.Beal) Q-d7, thr. 2.B-d4. Peculiar interferences 1... Q-d6, c5 (D.A.S.). Two star interference variations; note also 1.B-c5? R-b3! (Dr.C.C.L.S.).

CORRECTIONS

0414: solution, p.1, Jan. issue, should read f4xe6 (Dr.J.C.Hutchinson)

Solving ladder, Jan. issue, p.2: G.Yacoubian's scores should be 118 and II 134 for direct mates, and 230 and IV 128 for other types; this gives him ascents to III and V respectively, and means that he was 2nd equal in the 1979-80 direct mates, and 3rd in the other types. Apologies for this mistake.

PROBLEMS FOR SOLVING (p.7)

Serieshelpmate: black makes a series of moves, enabling white to mate at the end. Circe: a captured piece is immediately replaced on its starting square; a captured S or R is replaced on the starting square of the same colour as its present one; a P is replaced on the starting square of the file on which it has been captured. 0533: the black force must use only the squares presently occupied. Solutions to me by 15.V.81.

1979-80 DIRECT MATE TOURNEY REPORT BY J.K.HETHERINGTON

Of the total of 48 problems published only 2 were cooked. The average standard was quite high, but as there was nothing really out--standing or riginal, it proved very difficult to establish the order of merit.

1st and 2nd Prize ex aequo, D411, E.W.Beal and D408, C.J.Morse. D411. Very attractive. Decoy threat leading to subtle continuations including switchback. Also gate-opening by black determining the destination of the key-piece is not obvious. D408. Splendid problem. Key grants B.K. an extra flight-square, followed by a rich variety of mates, including double checks, shut-offs, etc.

3rd Prize, D410, H.Hermanson. An interesting problem with unexpect--ed key, the W.K. unpinning one W.S. and pinning the other - followed by different mates from the set play.

4th Prize, D372, J.B.Tomson. Very nice line-opening key, with excellent variety, including cross-checks.

1st Hon. Men., D380, G.Bakcsi. Brilliant triple self-pin key with unpin/pin mate.

2nd Hon. Men., D390, D.Shire. Good variety and subtle refutations of tries.

3rd Hon. Men., D392, V.Lider. Intriguing B.Q. activity.

4th Hon. Men., D365, Prof.C.Grupen. Only one main line, but with spectacular model mate after decoy key sacrifice.

Commended. D340, M.Keller. Unobvious key and good strategy. D376, R.C.McWilliam. Excellent self-pin and cross-checks. D375, E.Stevenson. Cleverly constructed decoy theme. D337, A.Thorsson. An entertaining waiter.

1979-80 OTHER TYPES TOURNEY REPORT BY P.MICHAEL

45 other types were published. 9 problems had to be disqualified (0349 is not original: it was published in "Scacco!", June 1979). If you consider the average standard of the Problem Observer, the quality of this tourney seems to be slightly above average. There were two outstanding originals.

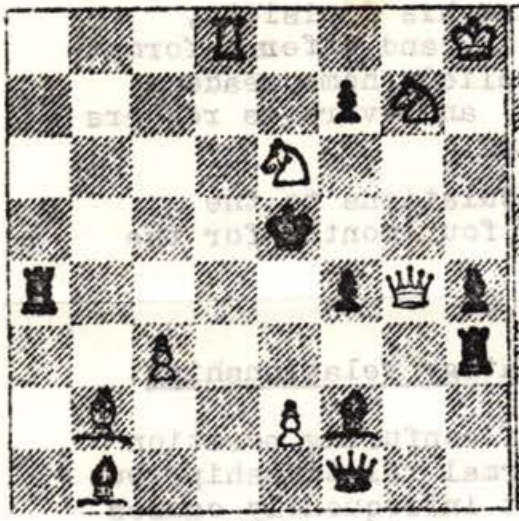
1st Prize, 0396, Z.Hernitz. B.B. and B.K. star (synchronous) combine with white allumwandlung and mates by the promoted pieces. Parts of this problem have already been realised, but the represented combination is new. An excellent work.

2nd Prize, 0346, T.Garai. The construction is splendid; the harmony of the solutions is brilliant, and the solutions themselves are not at all monotonous. It is surprising that apparently there has not been anything similar yet.

1st Hon. Men., 0377, W.B.Crumper and 2nd Hon. Men., 0384, M. McDowell. Two well-constructed and surprisingly original miniatures. I am tempted to say that they cannot be improved further. (The 3rd Prize is awarded to the first of these two problems).

Commended. 1st, 0358, F.Hoffmann. The best selfmate. The

D425. C.P.Sydenham

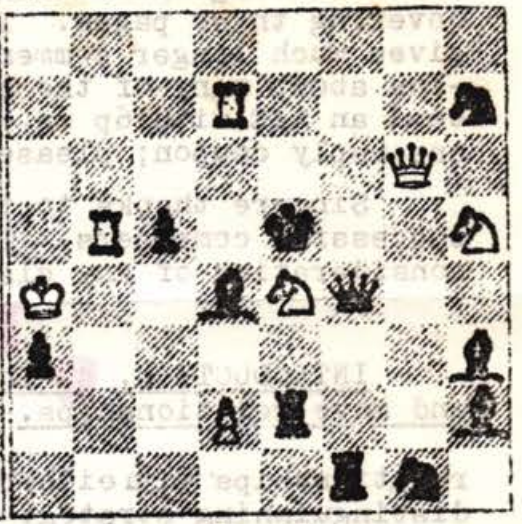


(8+9)

D426. D.Shire

(8+9)

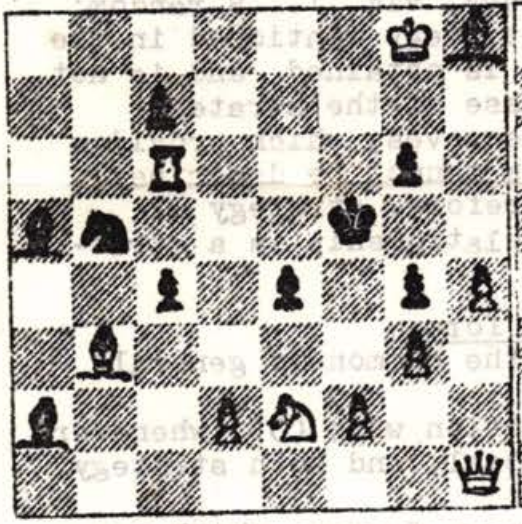
D427. H.Hermanson, Sweden



(8+10)

White to play and mate in 2 moves

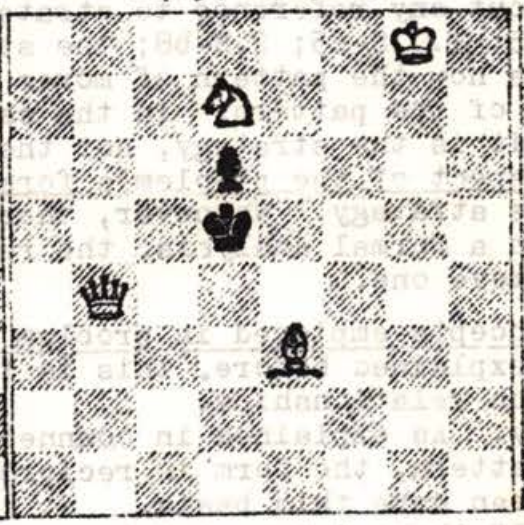
D428. J.M.Kapros,Argentine



(10+9)

2 moves

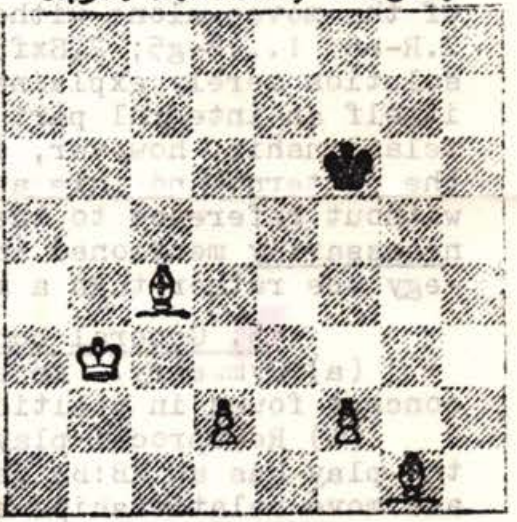
D429. E.W.Beal



(4+2)

3 moves

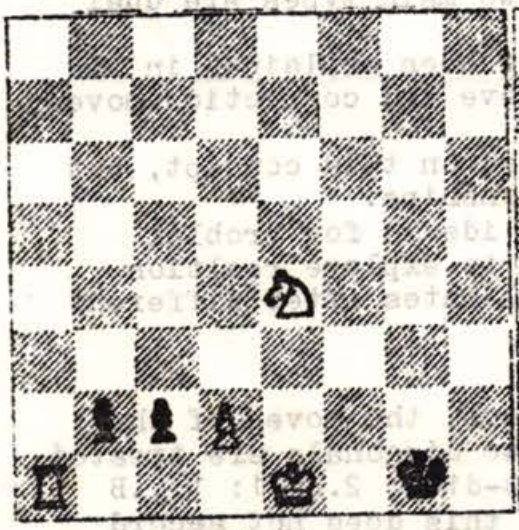
0430. L.Riczu, Hungary



(5+1)

Helpmate in 2 (b) d2 to f3

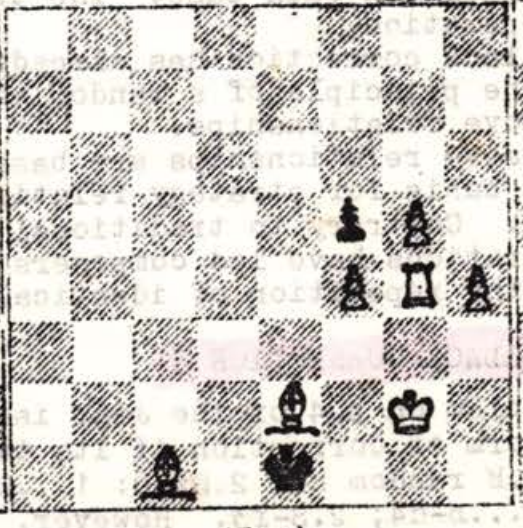
0431. C.G.Rains



(4+3)

Serieshelpmate in 7

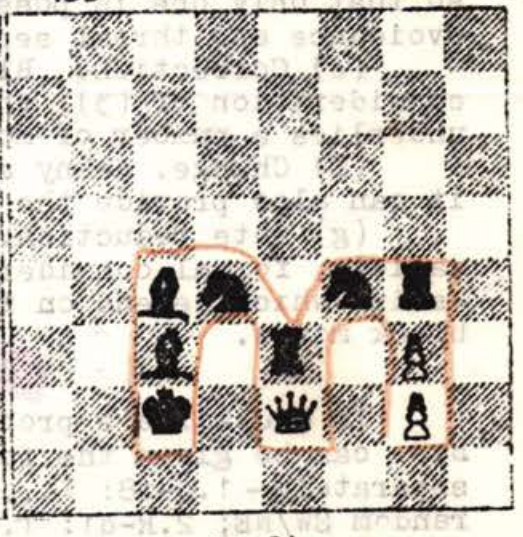
0432. C.P.Swindley, Sweden



(6+5)

Selfmate in 8 (Circe)

0433. C.C.L.Sells after Dawson TR



(2+8)

BK to capture a WP in 25 moves (but see p.6)

maximummer stipulation and the properties of grasshoppers are used well. 2nd, 0397, G.P.Jelliss. An attractive mathematical chess problem. 3rd, 0341, C.P.Swindley. A nice Circe problem with some weaknesses.

The Judge has with great enthusiasm produced a much fuller report, covering three pages. This explains how he reached his decisions, gives much longer comments on the honoured problems, and offers information about many of the others. Copies can be supplied: home readers send an SAE with 6p in stamps (for photo-copying), and overseas readers one reply coupon; please specify English or German.

Sincere thanks to the two Judges, and congratulations to the successful composers. The awards remain open for four months for the consideration of any claims.

FORM IN TWO MOVERS

INTRODUCTION. 4. The distinction between strategy relationships and move relationships.

There is little danger of confusing position relationships with either of the other types of formal relationship, but distinguishing strategy and move relationships not infrequently causes difficulty. A study of the analyses of the strategy relationship and move relationship in (3) (Jan., p.4) will suggest a method of distinguishing the two. There is an important difference between the two: in the case of the move relationship, the form can be described by means of the moves alone without any reference to strategy, viz. 1...S random; 2.R-e6: 1...S-g5; 2.Sxf5: 1...S-c5; 2.B-b8; the strategy mentioned in the solution merely explains how the pattern of moves is obtained, and is not itself an integral part of the pattern. In the case of the strategy relationship, however, it is the strategy, not the moves, which provides the pattern, and this aspect of the problem's form cannot be described without reference to the strategy. Whenever, therefore, strategy is necessarily mentioned in a formal analysis, the relationship is a strategy one rather than a move one.

5. General concepts employed in problem form.

(a) Symmetry. As explained before, this is the commonest general concept found in position relationships.

(b) Reciprocal play. As explained in connnection with (3), whenever the play has an AB:BA pattern, the form is reciprocal, and both strategy and move relationships can have this basis.

(c) Cyclic play. If three "elements" (any chess feature which can be used as the basis of a formal relationship) are arranged in groups in a cyclic order, e.g. AB: BC: CA, the form is cyclic.

(d) Separation. This term covers mechanisms which "separate" mates so that only one is possible in each case. The two main types are dual avoidance and threat separation.

(e) Correction. Black correction has already been explained in the consideration of (3); the principle of a random move and correction moves underlies a number of move relationships.

(f) Change. Many move relationships are based on this concept, but it can also provide the basis for strategy relationships.

(g) Mate reduction. Contrary to traditional ideals for problem variety, formal considerations have led composers to explore realtionships which depend on the repetition of identical mates after different black moves.

BLACK CORRECTION 5

In C.J.Morse's problem on p.4 of the Jan. issue, the moves of the B.B. can be given the form of correction if its two diagonals are treated separately:- 1.Q-f8: 1...B random SE; 2.Sxe6: 1...B-d1ch; 2.Rxd1: 1...B random SW/NE; 2.R-d1: 1...B-c4; 2.S-f3. However, this does not accord with the Harley definition, since the temporary removal of the B.B. from the board allows two mates, not one, and only one move, B-c4, defeats both.

Problem Observer

Vol.X, No.3, May 1981

Editor: J.F.Ling, 25 Tiverton Rd., Loughborough, Leics., LE11 2RU, G.B.

Sub-Editors: Dr.J.C.Hutchinson; C.J.Ling

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SOLUTIONS (MARCH)

D425 (C.P.Sydenham) P-e4, thr. 2.Q-f5, xf4. Clever concept very neatly realised (R.C.McWilliam). Line effects combine well with Nowotny and flight squares (E.Stevenson). Entertaining (J.K.Hetherington). The main variation, 1...Pxe4 e.p., involves 9 line effects.

D426 (D.Shire) Sxe4, thr. 2.Q-g6, R-f4. Pleasing Finnish Nowotny with harmonious B and W play (R.Brain). Nice gate-opening by-play (D.A. Smedley). Interesting play (Rev.P.R.Kings). Marvellous (G.Yacoubian).

D427 (H.Hermanson) Sxc5, thr. 2.S-d3. Lovely cross-checker in old-fashioned style (D.A.S.). Excellent both in quantity and quality (J.K.H.). 1...B-e3ch especially attractive (R.C.McW.).

D428 (J.M.Kapros) P-d3, thr. 2.P/Qxe4. Lovely solvers' problem with abundance of tries (E.S.). Superb white correction (D.A.S.). Teasing tries (R.B.).

D429 (E.W.Beal) S-b8, waiting. 1...K-e6; 2.Q-e4ch: 1...K-e5; K-f7. Excellent mate positions (G.E.Schoen). Attractive miniature (R.C.McW.). Very neat and effective (E.S.).

0430 (L.Riczu) (a) K-e5, P-d3; 2.K-d4, P-f4. (b) K-e5, P-f4ch; 2. K-d4, P-f3. Piquant twin with identical moves of BK (J.K.H.). Not very interesting (G.P.Jelliss).

0431 (C.G.Pains) P-c1=B; 2.P-b1=R; 3.R-b2; 4.Rxd2; 5.R-g2; 6.B-f4; 7.B-h2, 0-0-0. Black moves not at all obvious (J.K.H.). Unassuming, but pleasant to solve (Dr.C.C.L.Sells). Pretty and economical (R.B.).

0432 (C.P.Swindley) K-g1, f*g4; 2.B*g4, P-g6; 3.P-h5, P*h5; 4.B*h5, P-h6; 5.B-e3, P*g5; 6.B-g4, P*f4; 7.B-f3, P*e3; 8.B-e2, Pxf2. Very difficult (Dr.C.C.L.S.). Very nice (M.Hanazawa). Splendid (R.B.). Many false trails (G.P.J.). (No. of pieces should have been 7+2, apologies)

0433 (C.C.L.Sells, after T.R.Dawson) e3xg3; 2-5.Q, d4, Q, R; 6-10. S, R, Q, B, K; 11-15.R, B, K, B, K; 16-20.B, g3, Q, K, S; 21-25.f4, K, Q, K, Kxg2. M for marvellous (G.P.J.). Tedious (D.A.S.). Some puzzle (G.Y.). Dual: 4-9. Q, R, S, R, Q, B. Cook: g4xP; 2-24.Q, d4, B, R, g3, S, R, c3, K, R, B, K, B, K, B, g3, R, K, S, f4, K, R, K; 25.Kxg2.

Two queries about solutions. (i) In 0422, the composer says that Dr.C.C.L.Sells' dual in (a) does not work because 4.P-g8=Q is a check, and this is illegal. What is the position about checks on K's in series problems? (ii) In direct mate problems, the term "cook" is correctly used only for alternative 1st moves, but in fairy problems it is sometimes applied to alternative continuations: is this correct, and if so, what is the exact definition of "cook" in such problems? Readers' views would be welcome.

Direct Mate Tourney Report (March, p.6). D376 (R.C.McWilliam) should be D326. D408 (C.J.Morse) L.C.Citeroni points out that 1... Pxf3; 2.S-f6 or c3 is a major dual, as 2.S-f6 follows only 1...K-d5, when the BK is on a different square. Is it also a serious dual?

PROBLEMS FOR SOLVING (p.11)

0442. Pièces volages: change colour on moving to a square of different colour; the change is permanent. Send solutions to reach me by 15.VII.1981.

OTHER MAGAZINES, etc.

Buletin Problemistic. New address: Ing.A.F.Ianovcic, cas. post. - 154, 2400 - Sibiu - 1, Romania.

Canadian Chess Chat. The Nov./Dec. issue has 18 pages of originals. Tourneys for 2 movers, 3 and more movers, self and help mates, and end--games and studies; there is also a solving competition. Canadian Chess Chat Composing Contest, P.O. Box 304, Station "B", Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, L8L 7V7.

Chessics 10. 30p from G.P.Jelliss, 164 Elm Tree Ave., Walton on Naze, Essex, CO14 8TF. Articles on the Smook Theme, Elban Chess, Few-Man Chews, Battle Royal, Einsteiners, Moebius Chess, Interchanging Ideas, Chess in Disguise, and Push Chess, with solutions to Chessics9.

Il Duale. R.Notaro, prol. to C.De Marco 12, 80137 Napoli, Italy.

Dr.Laszlo Lindner 50 Years' Jubilee Tourney. For 2 or more problems showing the same idea in entirely different genres. The example quoted is a Theme and Four Variations. I tried to popularise this type of composition nearly twnty years ago: see The Problemist, Nov.1962, p.336. Send to G.Koder, 1067 Budapest VI. Hunyadi ter 10, Hungary.

Magyar Sakkelet. Informal Tourneys for endgames and studies, 2 movers, 3 or more movers, orthodox helpmates, and orthodox selfmates. Address: 1363 Budapest, P.O. Box 52, Hungary.

MOE. A new introductory booklet, attractively produced and with 12 pages, is obtainable from Vaux Wilson, 7109 E.Gunn Ct., Inverness, FL 32650, U.S.A., price $1.50.

Pedagogusok Lapja. Tourney for 2 movers (Prof.O.Bonivento). Send to P.Siklosi, P.O. Box 305, 1519 Budapest, Hungary.

Problem 202-205. Articles by F.Fleck and M.Tomasevic, 9 pages of originals, tourney results, 14 pages of honoured problems in international tourneys with solutions, F.I.D.E. report, etc. Ing.N.Petrovic, 41000 Zagreb, Marulicev trg 15, Jugoslavia.

Problemas. A.F.Arguelles, Avenida Principe Asturias, 35, 4, 2, Barcelona 12, Spain.

Riazansky Comsomolietz. Tourneys for 2 movers, 3 movers, more movers, studies, and helpmates. A.Nikitin, U.S.S.R., 390000, Riazan, Ul. Frunzy, 32, KV 12.

Die Schwalbe. Dr.W.Speckmann, Lisenkamp 4, 4700 Hamm 1, W. Germany.

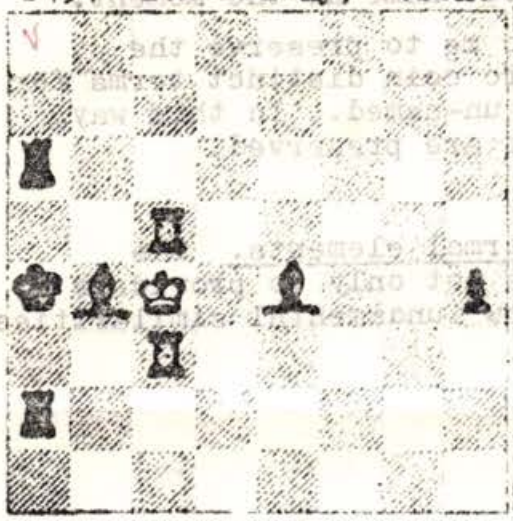
Thema Danicum. Jan Mortensen, Hovmarken 24, Fløng, DK-2640 Hedehus--ene, Denmark.

Boletim da UBP. Caixa Postal 16108, Rio de Janeiro 22221, Brazil.

BLACK CORRECTION 6

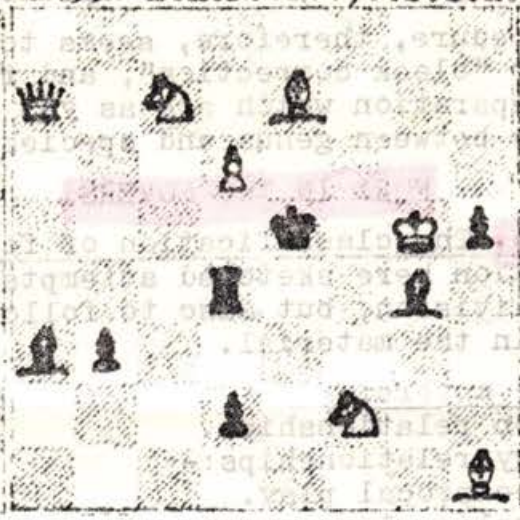
I am very grateful to Dom.J.Coombe-Tennant and E.W.Beal for their interesting letters on black correction. Both of them think that the Harley definition is too narrow, and their views have helped me to clarify the problem. As I said at the outset, the controversy is largely terminological, but I now believe that it is also a logical one. To use terms from classical logic, it all hinges on whether "correction" is treated as a genus or a species. Harley, whom I follow, thought of it as merely one form of separation, of which other forms are dual avoidance, threat separation and arrival correction. In other words, correction, as defined by him, is a species belonging to the genus separation. Those who wish to apply the term not only to the Harley mechanism but to other mechanisms, such as secondary threat separation, are elevating it into the status of a genus. The urge to do this arises at least partly from the fact that some types of separation, such as those in

D434. E.Holladay, U.S.A.



(5+4)

D435. E.A.Petrov, U.S.S.R.



(7+7)

D436. J.B.Tomson, Australia

(8+11)

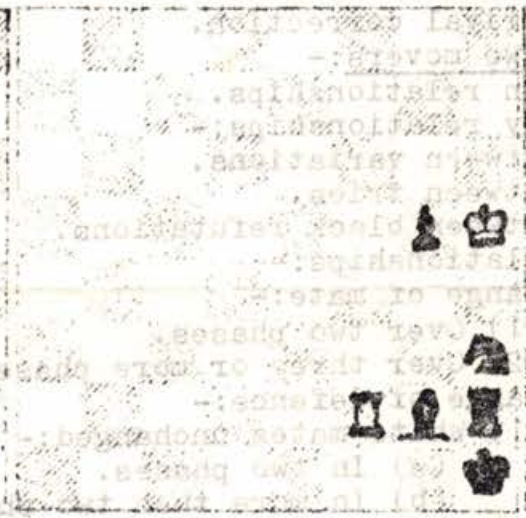
White to play and mate in 2 moves

D437. V.Pypa, U.S.S.R.

(8+5)

4 moves

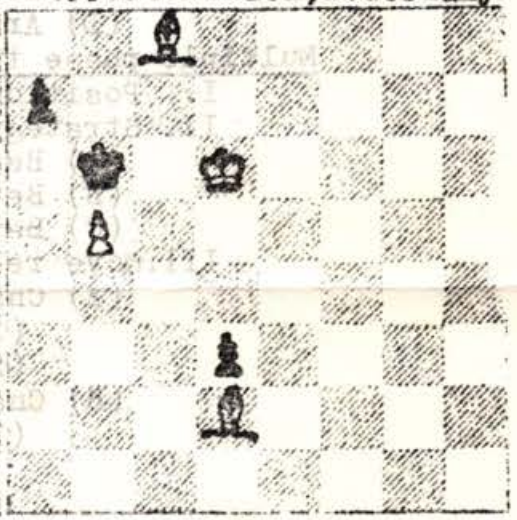
0438. J.B.Tomson, Australia



(2+5)

Series helpmate in 8

0439. P.Michael, W.Germany



(4+3) (set play

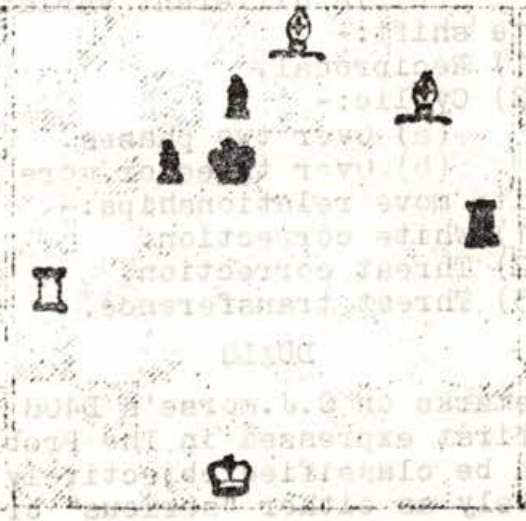
Series help stalemate in 1

0440. F.Mihalek, U.S.A.

(3+4)

Help stalemate in 6

0441. E.A.Petrov, U.S.S.R.



(4+4)

Helpmate in 2 (4 sols.)

0442. E.W.Beal

(8+8)

2 moves

(Pièces Volages)

the Kuner and Sydenham problems, have no specific name at the moment.

The correct procedure, therefore, seems to me to preserve the Harley definition for "black correction", and to coin distinct terms for the other types of separation which are as yet un-named. In this way, the correct relations between genus and species are preserved.

FORM IN TWO MOVERS

INTRODUCTION. 6. The classification of formal elements. The system of classification here sketched attempts not only to provide a convenient means of division, but also to follow fundamental similarities and dissimilarities in the material.

Single-phase two movers:-
- I. Position relationships.
- II. Strategy relationships:-
  - (A) Reciprocal play.
  - (B) Cyclic play.
- III. Move relationships:-
  - (A) Dual avoidance.
  - (B) Threat separation.
  - (C) Black correction.
  - (D) Arrival correction.

Multiple-phase two movers:-
- I. Position relationships.
- II. Strategy relationships:-
  - (A) Between variations.
  - (B) Between tries.
  - (C) Between black refutations.
- III. Move relationships:-
  - (A) Change of mate:-
    - (1) Over two phases.
    - (2) Over three or more phases.
  - (B) Change of defence:-
    - (1) White mates unchanged:-
      - (a) In two phases.
      - (b) In more than two phases.
    - (2) White mates changed:-
      - (a) In the same variations:-
        - (i) Strategy the same.
        - (ii) Strategy different.
      - (b) In different variations.
  - (C) Mate shift:-
    - (1) Reciprocal.
    - (2) Cyclic:-
      - (a) Over two phases.
      - (b) Over three or more phases.
  - (D) White move relationships:-
    - (1) White correction.
    - (2) Threat correction.
    - (3) Threat transference.

DUALS

Implicit in my remarks on C.J.Morse's D408 on p.7 of this issue is a view of duals I first expressed in The Problemist, Jan.1957, p.708 This is that duals can be classified objectively as either "major" or "minor", and subjectively as either "serious" or "harmless". By combining these two criteria, a fair degree of unanimity can be achieved, though there is always room for some disagreement , and this may well be the case with D408. Overall, there are three main categories of duals: (i) so serious as to make the problem unsound; (ii) less serious, but constituting a bad blemish; (iii) harmless.

Problem Observer

Vol.X, No.4, July 1981

Editor: J.F.Ling, 25 Tiverton Rd., Loughborough, Leics., LE11 2RU, G.B.

Sub-Editors: Dr.J.C.Hutchinson; C.J.Ling

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SOLUTIONS (MAY)

D434 (E.Holladay) R-h3, waiting. Assymetry, but key obvious as 1...P-h3 defeats all tries (G.Schoen). Delightful (R.C.McWilliam). Entertaining waiter (J.K.Hetherington).

D435 (E.A.Petrov) Q-b6, thr. 2.B-f6. Good key and threat (E. Stevenson). A pity try and key could not have been interchanged (D.A.Smedley). 1.Qxa3? too crude to count as a try (D.Shire).

D436 (J.B.Tomson) c4xe5, thr. 2.e5 any. Splendid WS wheel with striking change after 1...Bxc6ch (R.Brain). Fine key, with good try d3xe5 (G.S.). Task achievement of two WS wheels, but WQ under-used (D.A.S.)D.Shire suggests 4b3; 1K6; 2P2p2; 1k2pR2; 1pS5; 1P1SpB2; 1p7; 5q2: he also wonders whether moving b2 to d4 with 2 solutions is better.

D437 (V.Pypa) K-d3, thr. 2.R-d4ch. 1...c8-d8; 2.Q-b5ch: 1...Rxe6; 2.Q-e7: 1...e8-d8; 2.S-d4ch: 1...Rxc4; 2.Qxc4ch: 1...K-e5; 2.R-e4ch: 1...R-c5; 2.Rxc5ch. Splendid - a real teaser! (R.C.McW.). Amazing variety - 1st class (E.S.). Rich variety of mates compensates for pedestrian key (R.B.).

0438 (J.B.Tomson) B-f1; 2.R-g2; 3.S-g1; 4.S-f3; 5.S-h4; 6.R-h2; 7.B-h3; 8.S-g2, R-f1. Very pleasant and economical (Dr.C.C.L.Sells). Intriguing interchange of positions, and not at all easy (J.K.H.). Intricate dance by the black pieces (R.B.).

0439 (P.Michael) The conditions should have read, "Series help stalemate in 15, with set play", but unfortunately I had posted most copies before I realised that the 5 had not come out. Solvers who have not yet solved it, please submit their solution with the July solutions, and all solvers' points will be added to their July score.

0440 (F.M.Mihalek) P-c3, Pxf3; 2.P-c2, P-f4; 3.P-c1=B, P-f5; 4.B-g5, Pxe6; 5.B-d8, P-e7; 6.K-a8, Pxd8=S. Clever underpromotions (J.K.H.). Easy, but very neat (R.B.). Symmetry, with two neat under-promotions (Dr.C.C.L.S.).

0441 (E.A.Petrov) (a) K-c5, R-b4; 2.P-d5, B-f8. (b) K-d5, R-c4; 2.P-d6, B-f7. (c) R-c5, Bxd7; 2.K-d5, R-d4. (d) K-e6, R-g4; 2.K-f5, Bxd7. Three solutions show echoed mates, but fourth solution is out of line (D.A.S.). I spent some time looking for a fourth echo (Dr.C.C.L.S.).

0442 (E.W.Beal) B-b5, thr. 2.B-c5. Entertaining half-pin effects with clever determination of key square (R.B.). Would WK c1 save BP h3? (Dr.C.C.L.S.). Tricky (G.Yacoubian).

0433 (May, p.9). The dual should have been: 4-9. B, Q, R, S, R, Q. The composer corrects the cook by replacing BR g4 with a BP.

D408 (May, p.9). The Judge, J.K.Hetherington, feels that the dual after 1...Pxf3 is not sufficiently serious to alter the Award.

0422 (May, p.9). Dr. Sells agrees that his suggested dual does not work because of the check. He says, "It is now established that a series mover is to be regarded as a sequence of positions, and each move must be legal in a game to that position."

PROBLEMS FOR SOLVING (p.15)

I have managed to produce this issue slightly earlier than recent issues. If solvers can let me have their solutions by 1.IX.1981, I will try to get back to the beginning of the month for publication.

SOLVING LADDER

Direct Mates	Jan.	Mar.	May	½ year	Total
	10	12	12	34	
J.K.Hetherington	8	12	12	32	IX 155
G.R.Jones	8	8	6	22	X 123
G.P.Jelliss	-	10	-	10	116
G.E.Schoen	8	10	12	30	II 113
R.F.Bradley	8	12	6	26	VI 109
Dr.M.Harington	10	12	-	22	IX 108
P.Michael	8	12	-	20	II 108
D.A.Smedley	8	12	12	32	III 79
M.Hanazawa	-	12	-	12	68
J.M.Kapros & J.J.Lois	8	-	-	8	58
E.Stevenson	8	12	12	32	XI 56
G.Yacoubian	8	12	12	32	III 41
R.C.McWilliam	10	10	10	30	III 38
R.Brain	-	12	10	22	22
Rev.P.R.Kings	-	8	-	8	I 19
R.G.Danvers	-	-	4	4	4
R.H.M.Morley-Kirk	-	2	-	2	4
M.J.Salter	-	2	2	4	4
J.D.Newport	-	2	-	2	2
Other Types	**34**	**28**	**22**	**84**	
Dr.C.C.L.Sells	28	19	22	69	VI 171
P.Michael	28	22	-	50	IV 153
G.P.Jelliss	24	22	-	46	III 146
G.R.Jones	20	10	-	30	III 136
J.M.Kapros & J.J.Lois	28	-	-	28	120
J.K.Hetherington	20	10	18	48	VI 116
D.A.Smedley	28	22	22	72	V 86
G.Yacoubian	28	22	22	72	V 75
M.Hanazawa	-	22	-	22	I 51
R.F.Bradley	20	-	14	34	II 47
R.Brain	-	22	22	44	44
Rev.P.R.Kings	-	10	-	10	I 39

Ascents. Direct mates: X, J.K.Hetherington. Other types: VII, Dr. C.C.L.Sells; V, P.Michael; IV, G.P.Jelliss, G.R.Jones.

Late solutions, if received in time, will be added in.

MAGAZINES RECEIVED, etc.

Boletim da UBP. Caixa Postal 16108, Rio de Janeiro 22221, Brazil.

Buletin Problemistic. Ing.A.F.Iancvcic, 2400-Sibiu-1, casuta post. 57, Romania.

Canadian Chess Chat. P.O. Box 304, Station "B", Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8L 7V7.

Il Duale. R.Notaro, prol. to C. De Marco 12, 80137 - Napoli, Italy.

"MOE - The Rewards of Research". A new and attractive booklet by Vaux Wilson on his Method of Evaluation made up for the FIDE Commission.

Problemas. A.F.Arguelles, Avenids Principe Asturias, 35, 4, 2, Barcelona 12, Spain.

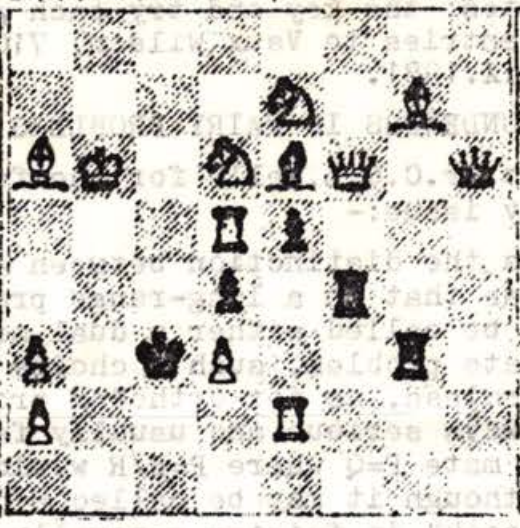
Die Schwalbe. Dr.W.Speckmann, Lisenkamp 4, 4700 Hamm 1, W.Germany.

SK Weiden 1907. International Composing Tourney for 3 movers (G.E. Schoen). Entries to J.Graf, Behaimstrasse 3a, D-8480 Weiden, W.Germany, by 1.II.1982.

D443. D.Shire

(7+9)

D444.H.Gockel, W.Germany



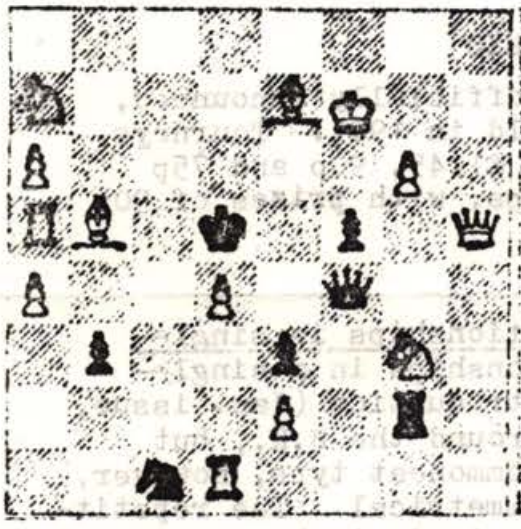
(11+7)

D445.V.Tinebra, Italy

(11+8)

White to play and mate in 2 moves

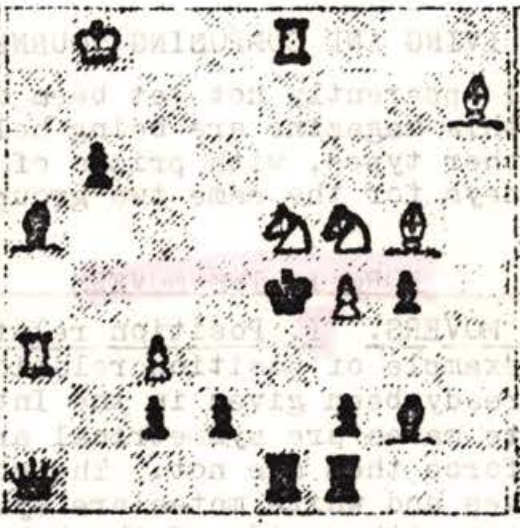
D446.R.C.McWilliam



(13+7)

2 moves

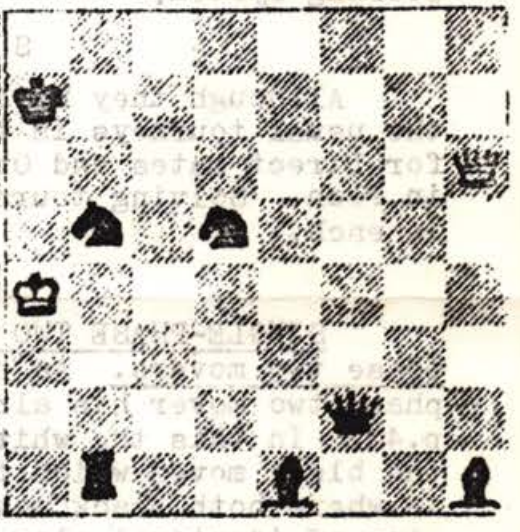
D447. D.Shire



(9+11)

3 moves

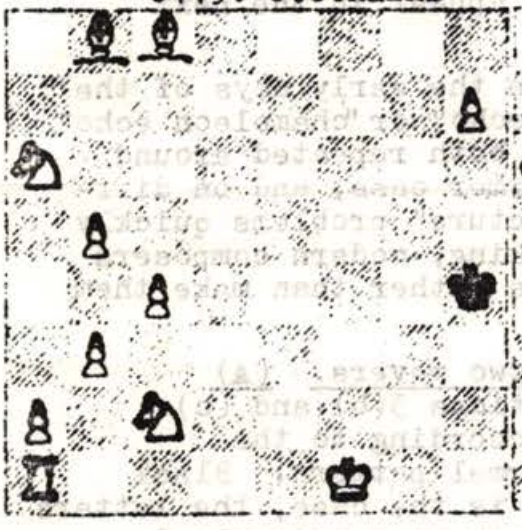
0448. A.Nikitin, U.S.S.R.



(2+7)

Helpmate in 2. (b) K a4 to c4.

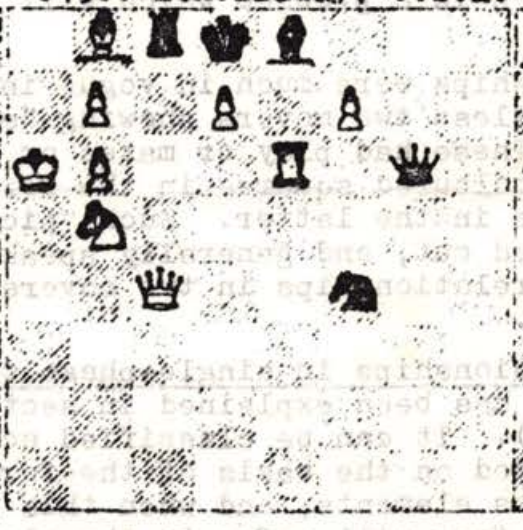
0449. C.G.Rains



(11+1)

Serieshelpmate in 27

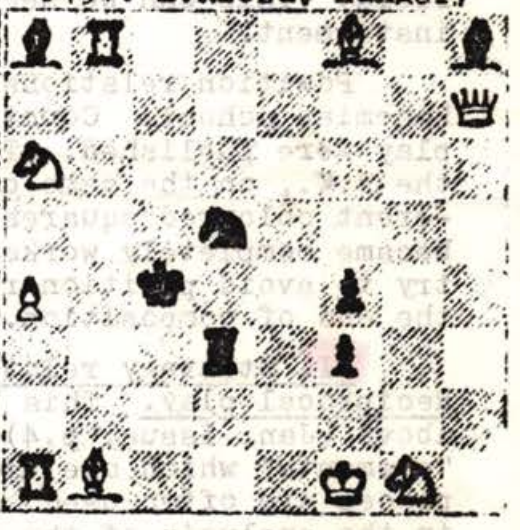
0450. E.Holladay, U.S.A.



(9+5)

Selfmate in 12

0451. L.Riczu, Hungary



(9+7)

Selfmate in 7

U.S.Problem Bulletin. Key Stipulation Tourney for 2 and 3 movers, more-movers and selfmates: the key and try each give check and unpin a black piece. Airmail entries to Vaux Wilson, 7109 E. Gunn Ct., Inverness, FL 32650, U.S.A. by 31.X.1981.

UNSOUNDENESS IN FAIRY PROBLEMS

Grateful thanks to Dr.C.C.L.Sells for the following answer to my query on p.9 of the May issue:-

"In fairy problems the distinction between a dual and a cook may be nebulous in the sense that in a long-range problem, a choice of moves at some late stage may be called either a dual or a cook, by different people. In a direct-mate problem, such a choice at White's mating move might be serious or harmless, as for orthodox problems; in a helpmate or series mover, it is always serious and usually fatal (possible though undesirable exception, mate P=Q where P=B/R would do), and thereby has the status of a cook, though it may be called a dual for descriptive purposes. To define "cook" in fairies generally is difficult because if we say "a line which makes the problem unsound", we include your first main category of duals on p.X/12, but we cannot include it in a scoring system by keys for direct mates! Perhaps we should amend the scoring system."

SOLVING AND COMPOSING TOURNEYS

Although they have apparently not yet been officially announced, the usual tourneys in this magazine are being held in 1981. Tourneys for Direct mates and Other types, with prizes of £1.45, 90p and 75p in each. Solving tourneys for the same two groups, with prizes of 90p in each.

FORM IN TWO MOVERS

SINGLE-PHASE TWO MOVERS. I. Position relationships in single-phase two movers. An example of position relationships in a single-phase two mover has already been given in the Introduction (Jan. issue, p.4). In this the white mates are symmetrical around the B.K., but the black moves which force them are not. The commonest type, however, is where both black moves and white mates are symmetrical. The repetition of identical play on either side of the B.K. tends to be monotonous and dull, and composers are inclined to avoid it where possible. When marked symmetry of play is unavoidable, something can be done to avoid the monotony by varying the guards on different sides of the B.K's. field. This can be seen in a problem which will appear in the next instalment.

Position relationships were much in vogue in the early days of the Bohemian school. Countless two movers showing "echo" or "chameleon echo" play were published. These had play or mates or both repeated around the B.K., on the same coloured squares in the former case, and on different coloured squares in the latter. Such "picture" problems quickly became completely worked out, and generally speaking, modern composers try to avoid position relationships in two movers rather than make them the end of composition.

II. Strategy relationships in single-phase two movers. (A) Reciprocal play. This has been explained in sections 3(b) and (c) above (Jan. issue, p.4). It can be classified according to the "elements" which are used as the basis of the formal pattern. Black pieces are often used as elements, and when this is the case, the letters in the analysis of the form will refer to the black pieces involved. "Mutual" interference between two black pieces, e.g. bishop and rook, is a common example, and is often not recognised as being reciprocal in nature. This could be remedied by substituting the word "reciprocal" for the term "mutual" as standard practice.

Problem Observer

Vol.X, No.5, September 1981

Editor: J.F.Ling, 25 Tiverton Rd., Loughborough, Leics., LE11 2RU, G.B.

Sub-Editors: Dr.J.C.Hutchinson; C.J.Ling

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SOLUTIONS (JULY)

D443 (D.Shire) Intention P-f4, thr. 2.Q-f7. Neat concept with nice dual-avoidance (R.C.McWilliam). Good self-blocks (J.K.Hetherington). However, no solution after 1...Bxb3: the composer originally had a W.P. on c6, but thought it was unnecessary; it seems to cure the fault.

D444 (H.Gockel) Q-f5, thr. 2.S-b5. Curious separation by B.B. (D.A.Smedley). Tricky with well-hidden structure (G.E.Schoen). Good key and excellent variety (J.K.H.).

D445 (V.Tinebra) dS-f4, thr. 2.R-d5. Splendid W.S. try play, but lack of variety after the key (R.C.McW.). Subtle refutation of tries (J.K.H.). Magnificent combination of ideas (Z.Hernitz).

D446 (R.C.McWilliam) Sxf5, thr. 2.B-d3. Good key (Z.H.). and battery play (D.A.S.). Lovely problem, especially 1...Qxd4 (J.K.H.). Classical 2 mover (G.E.S.).

D447 (D.Shire) B-g8, thr. 2.S-g3ch. 1...Qxc3; 2.S-c4ch: 1...Bxc3; 2.S-c6ch: 1...Kxf5; 2.B-h7: 1...R-e3; 2.S-d6. Remarkable array of mates (R.Brain). Splendid strategy (Z.H.). Splendidly differentiated pin-mates at move 3 (D.A.S.). Unfortunately cooked by R-d8.

0448 (A.Nikitin) (a) b5-c3ch, K-a5; 2.R-b8, Q-a6. (b) S-e3ch, K-c5; 2.R-a8, Q-b6. Not difficult, but unified spectacular interference and line-opening play (Dr.C.C.L.Sells). Well-matched solutions with good economy (D.A.S.). Very subtle (Z.H.).

0449 (C.G.Rains) 5.Kxc8; 8.K-f5; 11.Kxc2; 13.Kxa1; 18.Kxa6; 20.Kxb8; 27.K-h1, P-h8=Q. Humorous - save one P, everything must go (Dr.C.C.L.S.). B.K. displays a most unhealthy appetite (Rev.P.R.Kings). Not at all obvious (J.K.H.). Short solution 5.Kxc8; 8.K-a5, B-c7.

0450 (E.Holladay) f7xe8=Qch, Qxe8; 2.Pxe8=Rch, K-d7; 3.e8-e7ch, K-d8; 4.R-d7ch, Kxd7; 5.Pxc8=Bch, K-d8; 6.B-c7ch, Kxc8; 7.P-b7ch, K-d7; 8.P-b8=Sch, K-c8; 9.B-a5ch, Kxb8; 10.R-b6ch, K-a8; 11.Q-d5ch, Sxd5; 12.S-c7ch, Sxc7. No solver has yet claimed this solution.

0451 (L.Riczu) B-a2ch, R-b3; 2.Q-e4ch, B-d4; 3.R-c1ch, S-c3; 4.R-c8ch, B-c6; 5.S-b4, P-f2; 6.S-e2, P-f3; 7.Q-h4, Pxe2. No-one has yet found this solution either. Comments on 0450 and 0451 would be welcome.

D393 (V.Pypa), July, 1980. Composer amends: add B.P. h7, W.P. h6.

0441 (E.A.Petrov), May 1981. J.M.Kapros points out that this appeared in Boletim da UBP, Sept.-Dec., 1980, and it is therefore deleted from the tourney in this magazine.

D435 (E.A.Petrov), May 1981. J.B.Tomson writes that this was published in Chess in Australia, July 1981. Technically, therefore, publication in this magazine is prior. However, composers are asked not to send the same problem to more than one magazine at a time. A more difficult problem is when a problem is sent to a magazine, and nothing is heard about it. The safest course is to send an enquiry, and if no reply is received, to wait for a time, then submit it elsewhere.

MISCELLANEA

0439 (P.Michael) Set 1...B-a6. 1.Kxb5; 5.K-f3; 7.K-h4; 13.Kxc8; 15.K-a6, K-c6. (This solution was held over from the last issue, and solvers' points will be added to their July score). Not too easy (Dr. C.C.L.S.). Very economical setting to control the BK stroll (R.B.). Took some time to solve (D.A.S.).

Solving ladder. P.Michael: add 12 for the May direct mates, and 20 for the other types.

Magazines received:-

Boletim da UBP. Caixa Postal 16108, Rio de Janeiro 22221, Brazil.

Problem 206-210. Ing.N.Petrovic, 41000 Zagreb, Marulicev trg 15, Jugoslavia. Articles, Modification of two Themes (Z.Hernitz) and K+P and black castling in Helpmates (H.Suwe); originals; honoured problems in international tourneys; awards in 59th to 61st Theme Tourneys; solutions; book reviews; obituaries.

Die Schwalbe. Dr.W.Speckmann, Lisenkamp 4, 4700 Hamm 1, W. Germany.

Thema Danicum. Jan Mortensen, Hovmarken 24, Fløng, DK-2640 Hedehusene, Denmark.

Tourney Announcements:-

Boletim da UBP. 2 move helpmates, featuring Circe, Ghost Chess or Replacement Chess; free theme, except for battery for Circe (O.Faria and P.Dalla Rosa). Up to 5 entries to O.Faria, Rua Taques Bittencourt, 346, 12.500 Guaratingueta - Sao Paulo - Brazil by 31.XII.81.

Journal de Geneve, Gazette de Lausanne. A: strategic problems in 3 or more moves (J.Morice). B: artistic studies (G.Yacoubian). C1: 2 move tasks (J.Fulpius). C2: 3 move tasks & C3: more move tasks (P.Drumare). In memory of A.Cheron. Up to 2 entries in each section (maximum 10) to E.Bernard, CH-1302 Vufflens-la-Ville, Switzerland, by 31.XII.1981.

Pedagogusok Lapja. 2 movers (T.Florian). Entries to P.Siklosi, Postafiok 305, H-1519 Budapest, Hungary, by 31.V.1982.

Schweizerischer Arbeiter-Schachbund. 2 movers (C.Goldschmeding); 3 and 4 movers (C.J.R.Sammelius); 2 and 3 move help and self-mates (J. Zeller). Entries to E.Bernard, 1302 Vufflens-la-Ville, Switzerland for 1982.

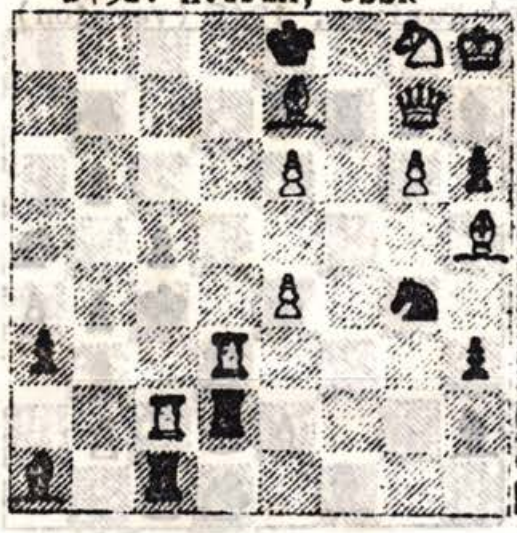
PROBLEMS FOR SOLVING (p.20)

0459: black must play his geometrically longest move. Send solutions to reach me by 1.XI.1981.

FAIRY SOLVING RULES

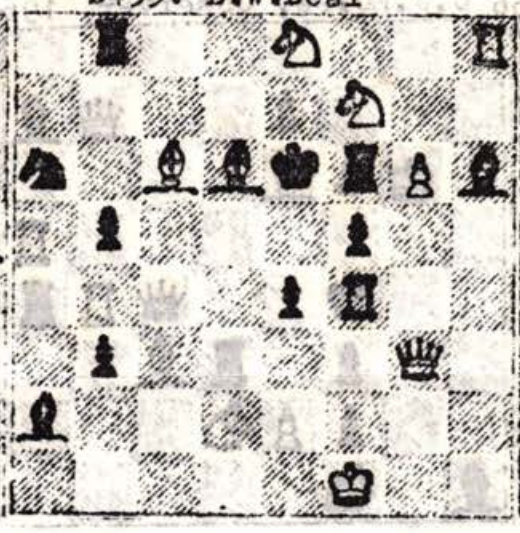
On p.16 of the July issue, Dr.C.C.L.Sells pointed out that ruinous duals in long fairy problems could not be catered for in a scoring system based on keys. This aplies to the short solution in 0449, since the existing rules apply only to alternative first moves. I would welcome letters from readers on this subject. Do they agree that extra points should be awarded for such ruinous alternatives during the course of the solution, and if so, how should the extra points be awarded?

D452. A.Grin, USSR



(10+8)

D453. E.W.Beal



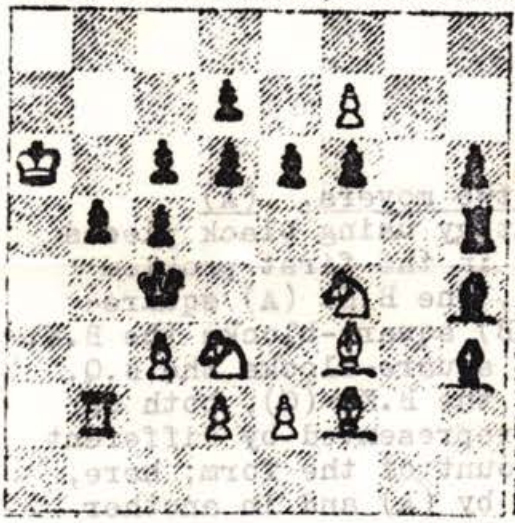
(9+10)

D454. Vaux Wilson, USA

(13+8)

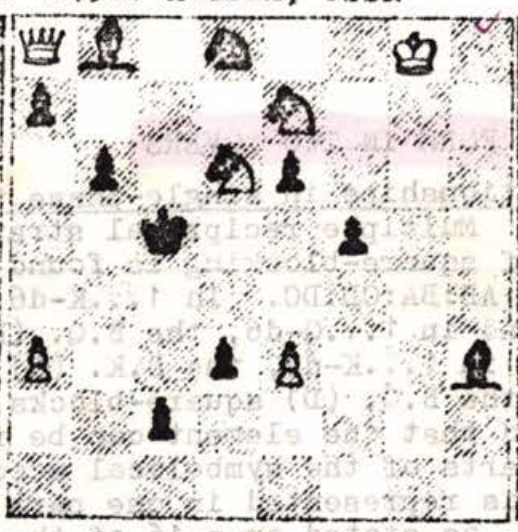
White to play and mate in 2 moves

D455. S.Yanuarta, Indonesia



(10+12)

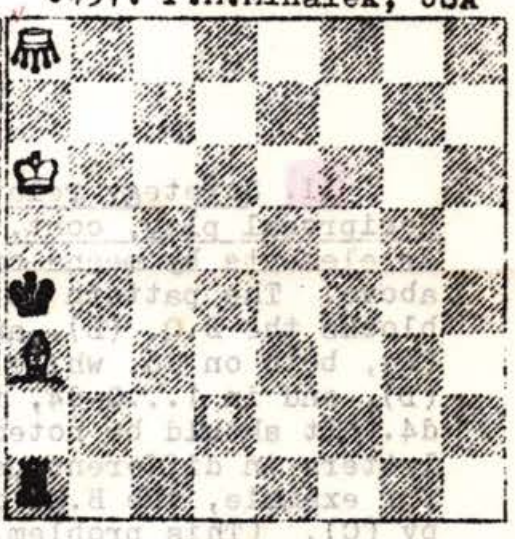
D456. A.Grin, USSR



(7+9)

White to play and mate in 3 moves

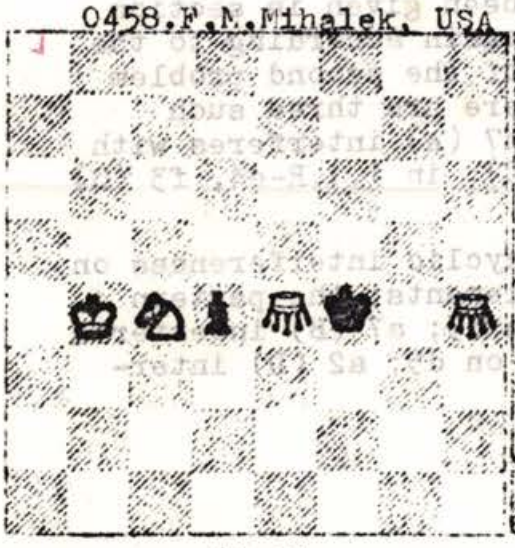
0457. F.M.Mihalek, USA



(3+2)

Helpmate in 4 (b) inter-change a3, a4. -ia

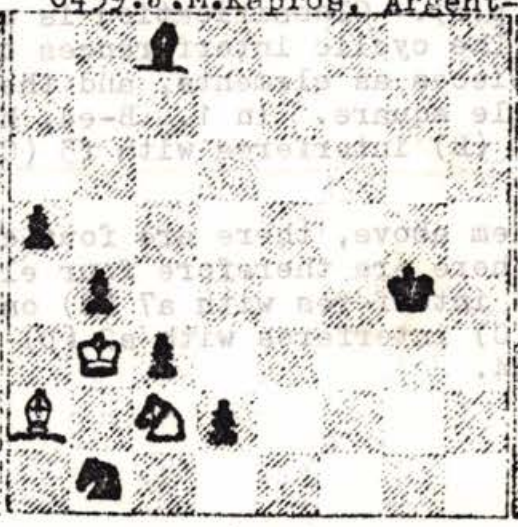
0458. F.M.Mihalek, USA



(4+2)

Helpmate in 4 (b)d4-d6, (c)d4-b2, (d) d4-c3

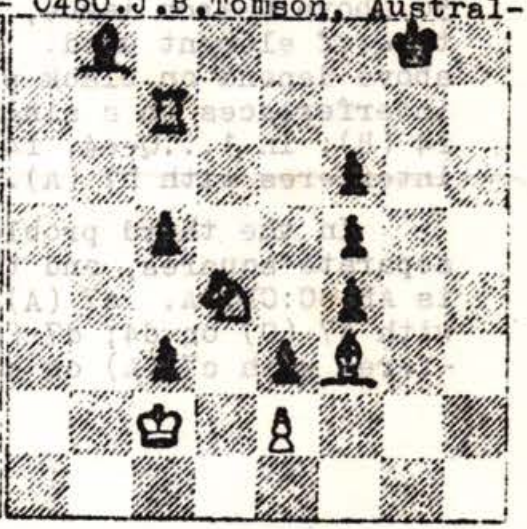
0459. J.M.Kapros, Argent-ine



(3+7)

Selfmate in 6 (Maximummer)

0460. J.B.Tomson, Austral-



(5+8)

Serieshelpmate in 26

J.F.Ling, Problemist, 1956 C.J.Morse, Observer, 1964 H.Ternblad, Eskilstuna Kuriren, 1945 (version)

White to play and mate in 2 moves

FORM IN TWO MOVERS

II. Strategy relationships in single-phase two movers. (A) Reciprocal play, cont. Multiple reciprocal strategy using black pieces as elements by means of square-blocking is found in the first problem above. The pattern is AB:BA:CD:DC. In 1...K-d6, the B.K. (A) square-blocks the B.Q. (B), and in 1...Q-d6, the B.Q. (B) square-blocks the B.K. (A), both on d6, while in 1...K-d4, the B.K. (C) square-blocks the B.Q. (D), and in 1...Q-d4, the B.Q. (D) square-blocks the B.K. (C), both on d4. It should be noted that one element can be represented by different letters in different parts of the symbolical account of the form; here, for example, the B.K. is represented in one part by (A) and in another by (C). (This problem, as stated on p.16 of the July issue, is also an example of monotonous symmetry being mitigated by different guards on different sides of the B.K's. field).

(B) Cyclic play. The basic definition has been given in section 5c above (March issue, p.8). Classification is again according to the type of element used. The cyclic interferences of the second problem above depend on black pieces as elements, and there are three such interferences on a single square. In 1...B-e4, h7 (A) interferes with f4 (B); in 1...Q-e4, f4 (B) interferes with f3 (C); in 1...R-e4, f3 (C) interferes with h7 (A).

In the third problem above, there are four cyclic interferences on separate squares, and there are therefore four elements; the pattern is AB:BC:CD:DA. c7 (A) interferes with a7 (B) on c5; a7 (B) interferes with d7 (C) on d4; d7 (C) interferes with a2 (D) on d5; a2 (D) inter-feres with c7 (A) on c4.

PROBLEM OBSERVER

Vol.X, No.6, November 1981

Editor: J.F.Ling, 25 Tiverton Rd., Loughborough, Leics., LE11 2RU, G.B.

Sub-Editors: Dr.J.C.Hutchinson; C.J.Ling

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

SOLUTIONS (SEPTEMBER)

D452 (A.Grin) Q-b2, thr. 2.P-g7. Good try problem, but has it been done before? (G.E.Schoen). Good long-range key and variations (E.Stevenson). Piquant white interferences (R.Brain).

D453 (E.W.Beal) Q-h3, thr. 2.Rxe4. Fine W.Q. tries, and nice change after 1...Rxg6 (R.C.McWilliam). Close tries, but why W.R. h8? (D.A.Smedley). Good pinning key and near tries (J.K.Hetherington).

D454 (Vaux Wilson) Intention S-d3, thr. 2.S-e3. Simultaneous unpin of white and black, and a nice re-pin of the W.S. (R.C.McW.). Lovely problem in the Good Companions style (G.E.S.). Major duals detract (D.A.S.). However, no solution after 1...S-c7ch.

D455 (S.Yanuarta) P-f8=S, thr. 2.Sxd7. 1...P-e5; 2.Rxb5: 1... P-f5; 2.Bxc5. Minor promotion key initiating self-interferences (J.K.H.) Neat interferences (E.S.). Defences unguard and interfere against white's 3rd moves; key well-advertised (R.B.).

D456 (A.Grin) Q-h1, thr. 2.Q-a1. 1...B-f1; 2.Q-h8: 1...P-b5; 2.Q-a8. B.Q. traverses a total of 46 squares, including a spectacular switchback (R.C.McW.). Difficult task achieved with relaxed mastery (R.B.). Excellent 4 corners B.Q. problem (E.S.).

0457 (F.M.Mihalek) (a) R-d1, K-b6; 2.R-d5, G-e4; 3.R-d3, K-c5; 4.R-b3, B-b4. (b) R-e1, K-b5; 2.R-e4, G-f3; 3.R-e2, K-c4; 4.R-b2, B-b3. Vintage one-liner (G.P.Jelliss). Two very nice chameleon echo mates (Dr.C.C.L.Sells). Attractive echoed mates with clever twinning (D.A.S.).

0458 (F.M.Mihalek) (a) P-d3, S-d6; 2.K-e2, K-a3; 3.K-d2, G-d4ch; 4.K-c3, S-b5. (b) P-d5, S-d2; 2.K-e5, K-a5; 3.K-d6, G-d4ch; 4.K-c5, S-b3. (c) P-b1=Rch, K-c3; 2.R-g1, G-g4ch; 3.K-f3, K-d3; 4.R-g3, S-e5. (d) P-c2, K-c5; 2.P-c1=Gch, K-d5; 3.G-g5, G-g4ch; 4.K-f5, S-e3. A major achievement - 4-fold echoed ideal mates; not at all easy, especially the G promotion line (D.A.S.). 4 splendid echoes - a find! (Dr.C.C.L.S.). Beautifully accurate play and thorough exploit-ation of the potential of the force employed (R.B.). Best quadruplet I've ever seen (G.P.J.).

0459 (J.M.Kapros) K-a4, B-f5; 2.B-e6, S-a3; 3.S-e3ch, K any; 4.B-a2, B-b1; 5.K-b3, B-h7; 6.S-c2, Bxc2. I found this difficult (Dr.C.C.L.S.). Elegant triple switchback (D.A.S.). Entertaining (R.B.). Interchange W.K. and W.B. for selfmate in 3, 1.S-a1 (G.P.J.).

0460 (J.B.Tomson) 15.Bxd4; 18.B-e7; 26.K-a2, R-a7. Very intrigu-ing B.B. marathon (J.K.H.). Pxd4 strangely stops the B.K. from reaching a2 (G.Yacoubian). Humorous and logical (Dr.C.C.L.S.).

0450 (E.Holladay) Delicately economical and well-hidden finale (Dr.C.C.L.S.). Difficult and excellent selfmate (J.K.H.). Beautifully controlled sequence with attractive dual-purpose white moves (R.B.).

0451 (L.Riczu) Published solution defeated by 1...K-c3, d4. Apologies for my oversight in publishing this.

Corrections. D443: Composer confirms that there should have been a W.P. on c6. D447: Composer amends by adding a B.P. on d7.

PROBLEMS FOR SOLVING (p.23)

0446: the upside-down queen is a grasshopper, which moves along Q lines, but hops over a piece to the square beyond it; the upside-down knights are nightriders, which continue moving with knight moves in the same line until stopped by an obstacle; the sideways knight is a 3-4 leaper, which makes a knight-like move of 3 squares then 4. 0469: in a Circe problem, a captured piece is immediately replaced on the starting square of the same colour as its present one; a P is replaced on the starting square of the file on which it has been captured. Send solutions to reach me by 1.II.1982.

CORRESPONDENCE

From C.J.Morse. "I was interested to see the Ternblad problem (Sept. issue, p.20). However, its task was achieved a year earlier with five fewer men, two more mates and no duals by G.F.H.Packer, 2nd H.M., B.C.M., 1944: 8; 3B4; 2b4S; 1p3QPk; 3b4; 3r2PK; 3s1P1R; q3r3: 1.S-g8." Readers are strongly recommended to play through this problem.

Fairy Solving Rules). (Sept. issue, p.19). J.K.Hetherington. "I was not aware that extra points were awarded only for alternative first moves. Although, of course, no points are awarded for a ruinous dual of the same length as the composer's solution, I do consider that extra points should be awarded as in the case of 0449 for the shorter solution, as in my opinion, this constitutes a cook, even though the key is the same as the composer's." G.Yacoubian. "Yes, extra points for short cooks even if they start with the same move. How many? perhaps half the points for the intention." Any more views on this subject?

On the general subject of solving, do readers think that the advent of cheap chess computers makes any difference to the traditional approach? Should an attempt be made to build safeguards into the scoring system to ensure that solvers have appreciated the point of a problem? Points for the correct solution could be supplemented or replaced by points for correct answers to questions about the theme, etc. I have no strong feelings about this, but would appreciate readers' views.

MAGAZINES RECEIVED, etc.

Canadian Chess Chat. P.O. Box 304, Station "B", Hamilton Ontario, Canada L8L 7V7.

Chessics 11. Articles on Honeycomb Leapers, Chess Reactions, Mobility of Chessboardmen, Barrier Chess, with 3 pages of solutions to Chessic 10, and two solving sections - Grasshopper Chess and Quasi-Orthodox Problems. 16 pages, and very good value at 40p from G.P. Jelliss, 164 Elm Tree Avenue, Walton on Naze, Essex, CO14 8TF.

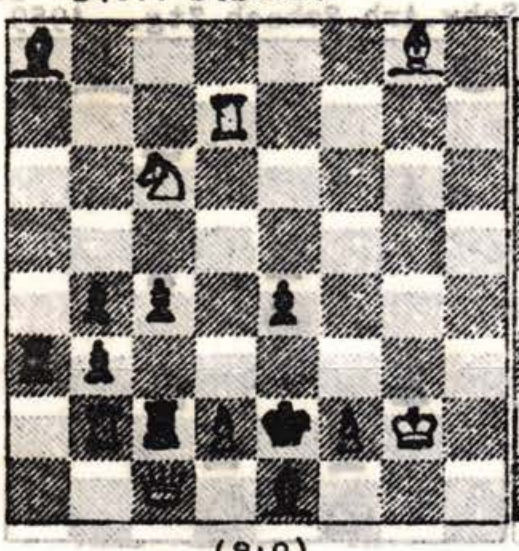
Problemas. Lommer Memorial Tourney for Endgames (white to play and win or white to play and draw). Judge P.Perkonoja. Two diagrams of each entry to J.P.de Arriaga, Apartado 13.085, Madrid, Spain, by 31.VII.1982.

Schach Echo. 2 movers: H.Zajic, Parkgasse 5/5/2, A-1120 Vienna. 3 movers: H.Axt (General Editor), F.-Miller Platz 12a, D-8000 Munich 2. Fairy Chess: G.E.Schoen, W.-Heisenberg-Weg 39/5C, D-8014 Munchen-Neubiberg. Helpmates: G.Busing, Sentilostrasse 38, D-8000 Munich 71. Selfmates: C.Gamnitzer, Bockgasse 27, A-4020 Linz.

Thema Danicum. Jan Mortensen, Hovmarken 24, Flong DK-2640 Hedehusene, Denmark.

Boletim da UBP. Caixa Postal 16108, Rio de Janeiro 22221, Brazil.

D461. D.Shire

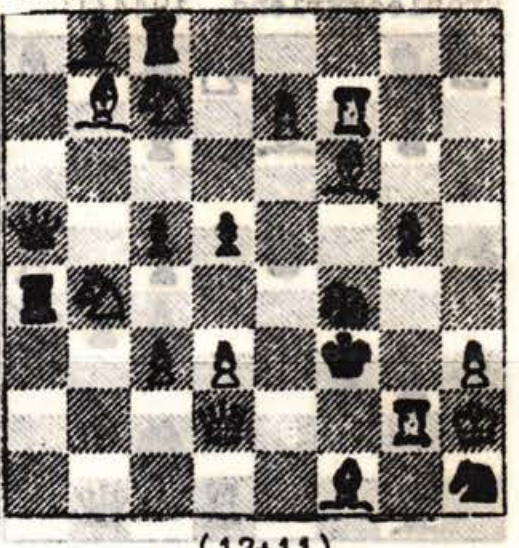


(8+9)

D462. E.W.Beal

(9+8)

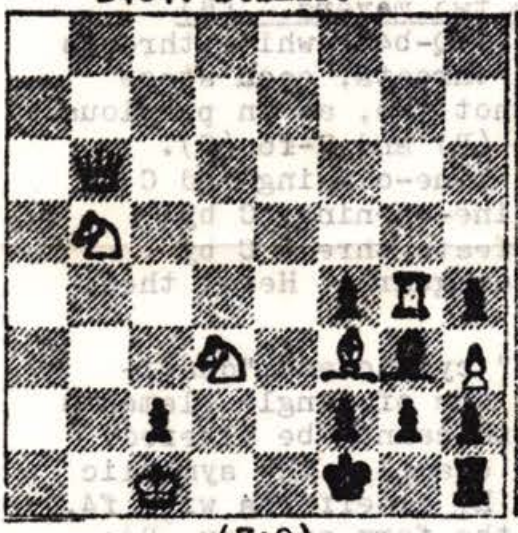
D463.H.Prins, Holland



(12+11)

White to play and mate in 2 moves

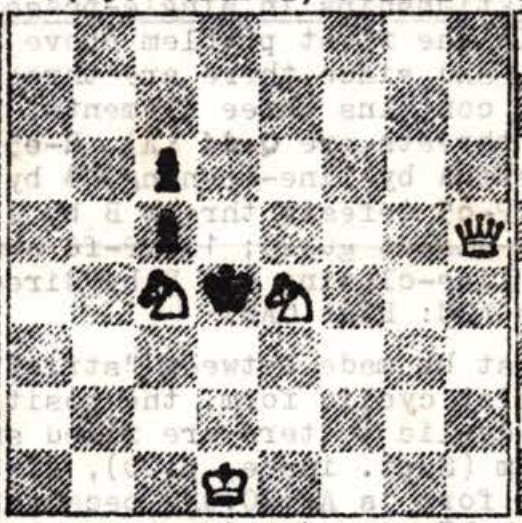
D464. D.Shire



(7+9)

3 moves

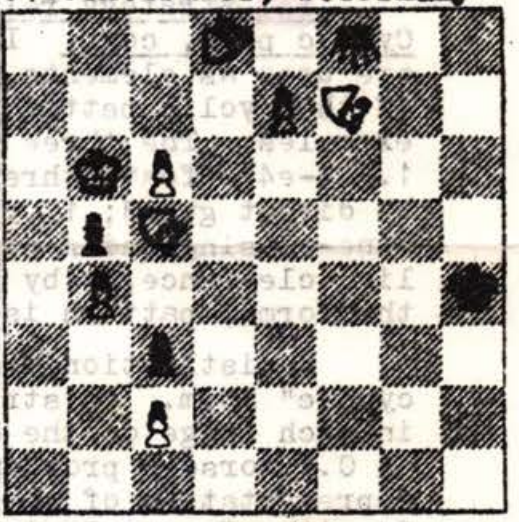
0465. O.Faria, Brasil



(4+3)

Helpmate in 2 (2 set plays, 3 solutions)

0466.H.Gruber, W.Germany



(8+4)

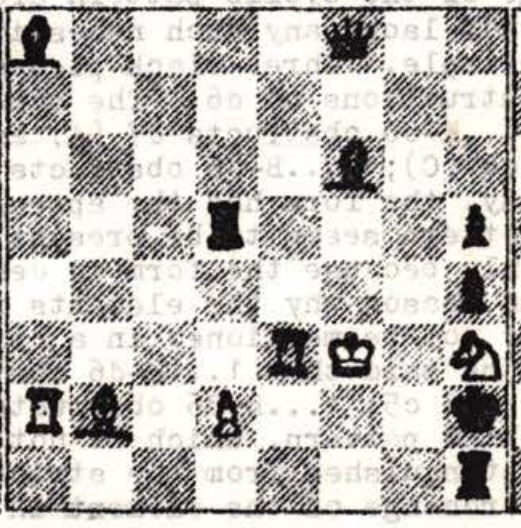
Series helpmate in 7 (2 set plays; see p.22)

0467. L.Riczu, Hungary

(4+8)

Selfmate in 7

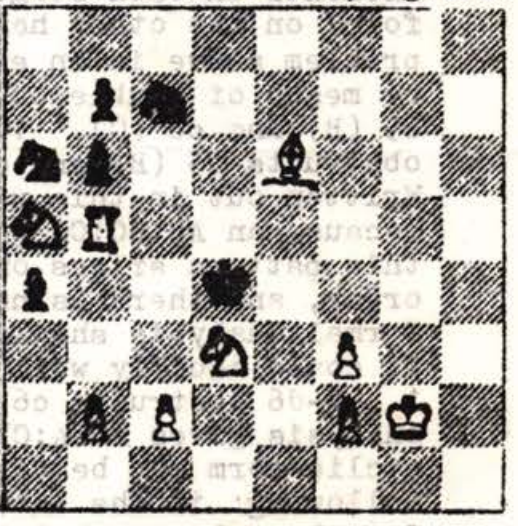
0468. A.Nikitin, USSR



(6+8)

Helpmate in 2 (2 sols.)

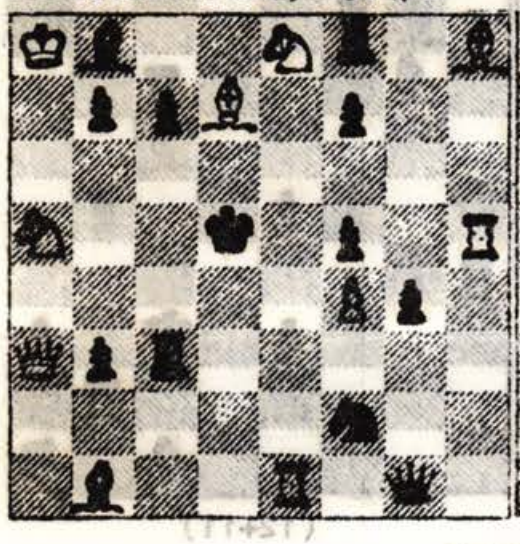
0469.Dr.Z.Hernitz,Jugoslav-ia



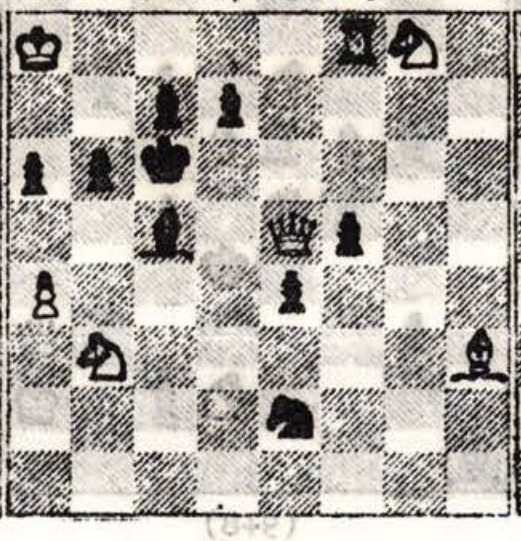
(9+6)

2 moves (Circe)

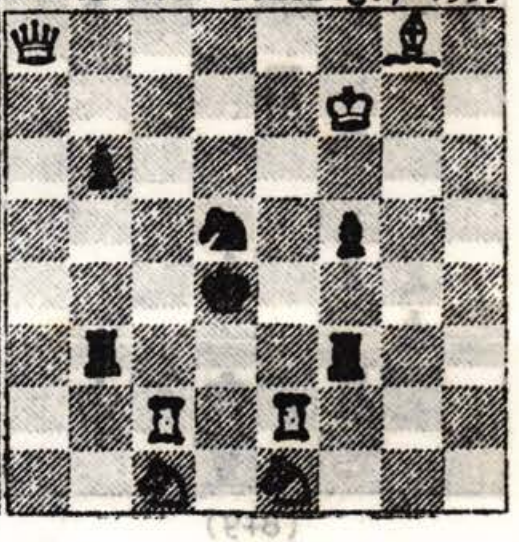
E.Visserman, 1st Pr. De Probleemvriend, 1944/I



J.F.Ling, Problemist, Mar.1966



R.Lecomte, after J.Hartong, Schw.Arb.Schach.Ztg., 1959



White to play and mate in 2 moves

FORM IN TWO MOVERS

II. Strategy relationships in single-phase two movers. (B) Cyclic play, cont. In the first problem above (1.Q-b4), white threats are used as elements, and since there are three threats, each stage of the cyclic pattern contains three elements, not two, as in previous examples. The three threats are **Q-d4** (A), **R-e5** (B) and **S-f6** (C). 1...S-e4 defeats threat A by line-opening, B by line-closing and C by direct guard; 1...P-c5 defeats threat B by line-opening, C by line-closing and A by direct guard; 1...P-f6 defeats threat C by line-clearance, A by line-closing and B by direct guard. Here, then, the formal pattern is ABC: BCA: CAB.

A distinction must be made between "strict" cyclic and "quasi-cyclic" form. In strict cyclic form, the positions of single elements in each stage of the cyclic pattern are fixed and cannot be altered. In C.J.Morse's problem (Sept. issue, p.20), for example, the symbolic representation of the form is AB:BC:CA, because h7 interferes with f4, f4 with e3 and e3 with h7; we cannot represent the form as, say, BA: CB:AC (i.e. not cyclic), because f4 does not interfere with h7, but vice versa, and similarly for the other interferences. In cyclic form of this type, there is some necessity whereby the positions of single elements in each stage of the cyclic pattern are fixed. Quasi-cyclic form, on the other hand, lacks any such necessity, and the second problem above is an example. Three black pieces are arranged in pairs by means of double obstructions on d6. The three pieces are d7 (A), c5 (B) and c6 (C). 1...K-d6 obstructs d7 (A) and c5 (B); 1...P-d6 obstructs c5 (B) and c6 (C); 1...B-d6 obstructs c6 (C) and d7 (A). Written out in this way, the form has the appearance of being cyclic, because an AB:BC:CA pattern seems to be present. In fact, however, this pattern arises only because the form is described in a particular order, and there is no reason why the elements in each stage of the formal analysis should not be mentioned in a different order. Thus, it could equally well be said that 1...K-d6 obstructs c5 and d7; 1...P-d6 obstructs c6 and c5; 1...B-d6 obstructs d7 and c6. This analysis gives a BA:CB:AC pattern, which is not cyclic. Quasi-cyclic form can be distinguished from the strict variety by the following: if the interchange of the elements in each stage of the formal analysis would produce significantly different relationships, the form is strictly cyclic.

(The third problem above will be dealt with in the next issue).