

BCCF E-MAIL BULLETIN #400

The first issue of the Bulletin was published on September 4, 2002, and here we are at issue four hundred – where did all the time go? There have been many changes in BC chess in the last eighteen years, mostly good, some not so good, but of course the changes since 2002 pale in comparison to those since last March. The immediate future is very uncertain, but we will continue to report on and encourage the BC chess community as best we can.

Your editor welcomes any and all submissions – news of upcoming events, tournament reports, and anything else that might be of interest to BC players. Thanks to all who contributed to this issue. To subscribe, send me an e-mail (swright2@telus.net); if you no longer wish to receive this Bulletin, just let me know.

Stephen Wright

HERE AND THERE

Lions Chess Club (August 22)



The only in-person chess competition in the area we are currently aware of is the monthly blitz Grand Prix at the Lions Chess Club in Burnaby which continued on August 22 with ten participants; Joe Roback took the first prize ahead of Ashton Taylor and Aram Arzumanyan who tied for second. [Photos](#) [Lions Chess Club](#)

Andrew Hemstapat Sweeps 2020 BC Active by Paul Leblanc

Winner of the Active Championship with a perfect score, Andrew seems to have “gotten good” this year, as Bobby Fischer once said of himself. I asked him to tell us a bit about his chess progress:

I'm not sure exactly what time frame you would consider to measure my "chess progress", so I'm going to assume it's within the last year or so. Honestly, I haven't made any progress in terms of

rating. I've only played in the 2019 North American Open U2300 in Vegas and BC Open which were played on the board and were rated. Then, the pandemic hit and the anticipated Grand Pacific Open, one of my favourite tournaments was cancelled. When summer break came around, I had time to practice by playing in some USCF online-rated tournaments organized by CCA. I played in the June Open as a warm-up before my summer school. Then in the World Open Blitz I played quite well, and afterwards in the World Open. I feel my play usually improves when I don't have school and don't have to worry about ratings. I tried to change my mindset when playing against FM's, IM's, and GM's from my usual "all in" style to playing solidly and trying to avoid weaknesses at all cost. I avoided positions where they play best, mainly positional binds. I knew that the pressure was on them to win because I would be satisfied with a draw. This leads them to possibly play moves that contain risk or unnecessarily weaken their positions. On top of that, they often spent a lot of time, and I was able to win these time scrambles. It also helped that the time control was 50+10, the 10 sec increment is a lot less than a 30 sec increment and I used this to my advantage. "Bending, but not breaking" was key to survival until I was able to force enough pressure on the board, additional time pressure, for them to possibly make a mistake. I used this strategy wonderfully in the World Open which led me to excellent results. This can be clearly shown in my 3rd round game against GM Volkov which was included in the last bulletin (#399). White had a slight edge the whole game and my position was increasingly difficult to play. On the other hand, I was still holding and he began to run out of time. Eventually, he was down to ten seconds where he made a mistake and I was able to play Bxh4!! which actually led me to win. I don't think I can be fully proud of my BC Active Championship result because there were only a few very strong players. The last two years had far stronger opponents.



To summarize, I haven't had a chance to improve my rating due to the pandemic, but I feel that this time period, where school and ratings are not factors, coupled with this new mindset and shorter than usual time-control have enabled me to improve my play results. My original plan before the pandemic was to play in a big FIDE tournament to try to improve my FIDE rating in the summer, probably in Europe, and hope that I would get an FM title before I finish grade 12. Now that the pandemic has wasted one summer, and possibly another North American Open during winter break, it is much more difficult for me to achieve the FM title.

Huang, Patrick – Hemstapat, Andrew [B07] BC Active ch (online) chess.com (8), 16.08.2020

1.d4 White needs a win to get clear first. Black only needs a draw to secure clear first. Many decisions from both sides revolved around this factor. **1...Nf6 2.Bf4 g6 3.Nc3** A sharp game will soon develop as the pawn will be played to e4, not the more typical, passive e3. **3...d6 4.e4 Bg7 5.Qd2 0-0 6.f3 c6 7.Bh6** White delays castling in favour of an immediate attack. **7...b5** Starting counterplay on the queenside. **8.h4** The logical follow-up. **8...b4 9.Nce2 c5 10.h5 e5?** A mistake! The reason is highlighted by the possibility of White's 15th move. **11.hxg6 fxg6 12.Bxg7 Kxg7 13.Qh6+ Kg8 14.dxe5 dxe5 15.Ng3?** Missing a golden opportunity! **15.Nf4!!** threatens Nxe6, Bc4+ followed by Bd5, and prevents Be6. **15...exf4 16.Bc4+ Kh8 17.Bd5!+- 15...Be6** Preventing Bc4. **16.Nh3!** The strongest move, intending Ng5 with a double-attack on h7 and e6. **16...Qd4!** Indirectly prevents Ng5. **17.Rd1!?** Not falling for the drawing Ng5 variation **17.Ng5 Qxb2 18.Rd1 Qc3+ 19.Rd2 Qa1+ 20.Rd1 Qc3+= 17...Qxb2 18.Bd3!?** Forced, if white wants to avoid the drawing

sequence of Qc3+ and Qa1+ **18...Qc3+ 19.Rd2 Bxh3** Preventing Ng5; 19...Qa1+? 20.Ke2! Qc3 21.Ng5!+– **20.Rxh3** The rook won't move again until the end of the game! **20...Nc6**



21.Nf5! The best move. A strong sacrifice which cannot be accepted. **21...Rf7** 21...gxf5 22.Rg3+ Ng4 23.exf5!! Qa1+ 24.Rd1 Qc3+ 25.Kf1+– **22.Nd6!** Strongest. Attacking the rook and preparing Bc4+. **22...Qa1+?!** An inaccuracy that becomes apparent with Black's 25th move. The immediate Rd8 is better: 22...Rd8! 23.Nxf7 Kxf7 24.f4! Qa1+ 25.Rd1 Qc3+ 26.Rd2= **23.Rd1 Qc3+ 24.Kf1!** With the bishop on d3 and not on f1, White avoids further checks. **24...Rd8 25.Bc4!?** The computer actually doesn't like this move! 25.Nxf7! Kxf7 26.Qd2! Qxd2 27.Rxd2 Kg7 28.Ke2 Nd4+ 29.Ke3+/= **25...Qxc4+** Forced. Now we see why Black's 22th move is an inaccuracy. If Black did not play the checking sequence, the rook on d2 would've been pinned and Rxd6 would've been possible in that case. **26.Nxc4 Rxd1+ 27.Ke2 Rg1?!** Ra1 was better.

An amazing mating net could've been woven with 27...Ra1! 28.Qg5 Nd4+ 29.Kd3 Rd1+ 30.Nd2 c4+!! 31.Kxc4 a5! 32.f4?? Rc7+ 33.Kd3 Rc3# **28.Ne3?!** Objectively worse than Rg3, but it keeps the game going. A possible variation in which both sides must play extremely accurately to maintain equality is 28.Rg3! Nd4+ 29.Kf2 Nxe4+!! 30.Kxg1 Nxg3 31.Qg5 Nde2+ 32.Kh2 Rf5! 33.Qd8+ Kg7 34.Qe7+ Kh6! 35.Kh3 Nf1 36.g3 Rh5+ 37.Kg2 Nexg3 38.Qxc5 Rh2+ 39.Kg1 Rh1+ 40.Kg2= **28...Nd4+ 29.Kd3 Ra1!** Correcting the inaccuracy on move 27. **30.Qg5! Rxa2 31.Qxe5 Ra3+ 32.Kd2 Ra2?!** A very, very subtle inaccuracy pointed out by the computer which runs nearly ten moves ahead with the point being that the rook on a2 is undefended. Rc3 was better as it is also defends the c5 pawn while being under the defence of the b4 pawn and pressuring c2. **33.Qb8+ Rf8!?** Avoiding the crazy line with Kg7 but falling into another incredible idea. 33...Kg7?! 34.e5! Nd7 35.Qe8! Nf8 36.e6! Ndx6 (36...Nfxe6 37.Rxh7+! Kxh7 38.Qxf7+ Kh8+–) 37.Rxh7+!! Nxh7 38.Qxe6 The point, the rook on a2 is undefended, buying a crucial tempo for White. 38...Ra3?! 39.Nc4! Rc3 40.Ne5! Rf6 41.Qe7+ Kg8 42.Ng4!+–



34.Qb7?! White does not see the idea; 34.Qd6! b3 35.Qxc5 Nxc2 36.Qc4+ Kh8 37.Qxb3 Nxe4+ 38.fxe4 Na1+ 39.Qxa2 Rf2+ 40.Kc3 Rxa2. Another long, semi-forced variation that misplaces the Black pieces and gives a slight advantage to White. White's position is preferable and easier to play to push for a win. **34...Rf7 35.Qc8+ Rf8 36.Qb7 Rf7 37.Qb8+ Rf8 38.Qe5** White declines the repetition of course. But the best way to do this was again Qd6. **38...Rf7 39.Nd5!?** White had many occasions to play the Qd6 idea. Now it is no longer possible and the course of the game changes. **39...Rxc2+ 40.Kd1 Nxd5 41.exd5?** A big mistake that enables Black to reposition his rook. 41.Qxd5! Rxg2 42.Rxh7! Kxh7 43.Qxf7+ Kh6 44.Qf8+ Kh7 45.Qf7+ =

41...Re2! The only winning move. The move brings the rook back into play and controls the e5 square which prevents any Qb8+, Qe5+ ideas. **42.Qb8+ Kg7 43.d6 Re6** Both players now had less than a minute. **44.Qd8??** White needed to find the only move that would maintain rough equality: [44.Qc8 Rxd6 45.Qxc5 Nf5+ 46.Kc1 Re7 47.Rh1 Rdd7 48.Kb1= **44...b3 45.Kc1 Nf5??** Throwing away the win! 45...Re1+ 46.Kd2 Re2+ 47.Kd3 b2 48.Rh1 Rxd7 → **46.d7 Rd6**



47.g4?? White again had to find the only drawing move: 47.Qe8 Rfxd7 48.Qe5+ Kg8 49.Qe8+ Kg7= Instead, a horrific blunder leads to Black's rooks crashing through to the White king. **47...Rfxd7! 48.Qg5 Rd1+ 49.Kb2 R7d2+ 50.Kxb3 Nd4+ 51.Ka3 Ra1#** An amazing end to a wonderful game! The advantage swung back and forth with all three results possible till the finish. I still have to note that for thirty moves straight, the rook on h3 wasn't moved for the remainder of the game. In essence, Black was up a whole rook since move 20! **0-1**

IN MEMORIAM

STEWART PAULSON by Paul Leblanc



Stewart Paulson (right) vs Paul Leblanc, 2006 Langley Open

A great friend of many chess players passed away peacefully at home on August 12th. Stew played chess as a teenager, but put the game aside during the university, kids and career years (1963 to 2000). His older daughter graduated from high school in 2000, so Stew felt he had time to pick it up again. His wife Carol believes he ran into Hugh Long playing chess at a coffee shop which sparked his interest again and led to him join the Langley Chess Club.

Stew was a Life Member of the CFC. He was very active in competitive chess from his first tournament (the 2000 Langley Open) until the 2017 Semiahmoo Open. Professionally, Stew had a MSc degree from UBC and worked in the poultry industry for most of his career including time with Agriculture Canada and the BC Ministry of Agriculture. He and Carol often hosted visiting chess players, myself included, in their wonderful home in Langley. One of his closest chess friends, Don Trotter, provided the following memories of Stew:

“I first met Stew through the Langley Chess Club and we immediately hit it off and became good friends as we shared similar interests and hobbies. I spent many hours in his company, attending out of town chess events, sharing motel rooms, helping each other with house repairs, family barbecues, concerts, sporting events, day trading, as well as playing several hundred chess games. One thing that always struck me was his generosity. Both Carol and Stew were perfect hosts for the numerous people from out of town that they would put up over the years in order to attend the Langley annual chess club championship.

In the winter months I spent many evenings at his place sitting in front of a roaring fireplace as we immersed ourselves in a game. Stew was a connoisseur of wine and would tell me all about the wine that he was pouring into my glass as I was getting a refill. I was only one of many that got this treatment as he was passionate about the game and always insisted on being the host. I was saddened to hear of his passing and even though we knew the result was inevitable because of his diagnosis, it still does not prepare one for the news. One game in particular I still remember. I got caught in a mini and include it since it doesn't take up much room. If we finished our regular game under the time control, we would play some speed chess before I set off for home. This game taught me to be careful about taking a poison pawn and to politely decline Stew's offer of a third refill to my glass. Stew studied chess books and after the game told me that this game actually was played in a tournament back in the late 1800's.”



Don Trotter – Stew Paulson [C50] Blackburne Shilling Gambit

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nd4 4.Nxe5 Qg5 5.Nxf7 Qxg2 6.Rf1 Qxe4+ 7.Be2 Nf3#

Pitre, Hanneign – Paulson, Stewart [B01] Grand Pacific op Victoria (4.19), 23.03.2008

1.e4 d5 2.exd5 Nf6 3.c4 e6 4.dxe6 Bxe6 5.Nf3 Nbd7 6.d4 Bb4+ 7.Bd2 Bxd2+ 8.Nbxd2 c6 9.Be2 Bg4 10.0–0 Bxf3 11.Nxf3 0–0 12.a4 Ne4 13.Bd3 f5 14.a5 Rb8 15.c5 Qf6 16.Bc4+ Kh8 17.b4 g5 18.Ra3 g4 19.Ne1 Qh6 20.Rd3 Ndf6 21.f4 Nh5 22.g3 Nhf6 23.Ng2 Nd5 24.Bxd5 cxd5 25.Qb3 Rbe8 26.Ne3 Qe6 27.b5 Rf6 28.Rc1 Rh6 29.Qa2 Rh3 30.Nf1 h5 31.c6 h4 32.cxb7 hxg3 33.Nxg3 Nxg3 34.Rdd1 Ne2+ 35.Kf1 Nxc1 36.Rxc1 Qe4 37.Qb1 Qh1+ 38.Kf2 Rxh2+ 0–1

GEORGE ADLKIRCHNER 1925-2020



George Adlkirchner, Alois Holzknacht, and Paul Leblanc

We note with sadness the passing of the 1972 Victoria city champion [George Adlkirchner](#) at the age of ninety-five. In his memory we reproduce the following article by Paul Leblanc from three years ago when he reconnected with George after a forty-year gap:

A chance meeting in a senior care home in James Bay led to the discovery of George Adlkirchner, 1972 Victoria City Champion. George was born near Munich, Germany in 1925. He had a rather normal and uneventful youth until drafted into the German Army in 1944. George had been trained as a machinist and was put into service working on German tanks and artillery pieces but the tide had already turned in the war and within a year, George found himself a prisoner of war in the USA. Chess was apparently very popular among the German P.O.W.s and George learned the game in captivity. At the end of the war, George was repatriated to Germany but post-war Germany was a pretty rough place and George set about getting himself to a place he had always dreamed of – Canada. In 1950, George was accepted as an immigrant to Canada and settled immediately in Victoria where he worked for the next twenty-five years as a machinist at Victoria Machinery Depot, a firm that did a lot of work for the Canadian Navy.

George learned about the Victoria City Chess Club soon after his arrival and remembers being a regular at the club in various downtown locations. I first met George at the Gordon Head Chess Club in 1973 where we both competed in club tournaments. I left Victoria a year later and by the time I returned in late 1976 George had left competitive chess. I never saw him again. Then last week, I was informed by another Gordon Head Club veteran, Al Holzknacht, that he had encountered George in the Beacon Villa senior home where Al's girlfriend, Marion had recently moved. George, aged ninety-three, still keeps a chess set and board in his room and he was quite pleased to be re-united with his old chess adversaries.



1972 Victoria Championship: "It is not every day that the lowest-rated player wins a tournament! George Adlkirchner played every game on the razor's edge, and it was this uncompromising program which brought him victory." [*Northwest Chess*, April 1972]

Scoones, Dan – Adlkirchner, George [E01] Victoria ch Victoria, 1972

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 c5 4.Nf3 d5 5.Bg2 Nc6 6.0–0 cxd4 7.Nxd4 Bc5 8.Nxc6 bxc6 9.Nc3 Bb7 10.Qc2 Be7 11.Rd1 0–0 12.e4 Qc8 13.Qb3 Rb8 14.Bf4 dxc4 15.Qa4 Ra8 16.Qxc4 Ba6 17.Qa4 Nh5 18.Be3 e5 19.Qc2 Re8 20.Na4 g6 21.Nc5 Bxc5 22.Bxc5 Ng7 23.Rac1 Ne6 24.Be3 Bb7 25.Rd2 a5 26.Rcd1 c5 27.Qc3 Nd4 28.Rc1 Ra6 29.f4 Rc6 30.b3 Qg4 31.Kf2 Rf6 32.h3 Qe6 33.Kg1 exf4 34.Bxf4 Qa6 35.e5 Bxg2 36.exf6 Bxh3 37.Rxd4 cxd4 38.Qxd4 h5 39.Be3 Qe2 0–1

CHESS AT THE BC ARCHIVES / MAX ENKE

Some twenty years ago, as part of my research into BC chess history, I did a keyword search on "chess" on the website of the BC Archives in Victoria. The search retrieved several matches, one of which was a reference to the personal papers of one Max Enke. Consultation of an online finding aid revealed two relevant items:

Note books - chess, statistics, weather observations

Note books, four sheaves of papers in envelopes, one clipping

Well, thought I, they are probably worth looking at at some point, if I'm lucky maybe there will be a game or two. When I did finally visit Victoria some months later I was thrilled to discover around three hundred and forty games of Mr. Enke! There were two note books, one with fifty-one games played in Belgium in the 1930s, the other containing some two hundred and ten games played while Enke was interred during World War Two. The "sheaves of papers in envelopes" turned out to be scoresheets, eighty of them, neatly folded vertically down the middle and inserted into envelopes. These were games played by Enke in Victoria in the 1920s; these eighty are more BC games than I have collected from all other sources combined for that time period. In other words, the Max Enke papers are a veritable gold mine in terms of BC chess history.

MAX ENKE (March 12, 1884 - January 29, 1971)

Born in Manchester, England, of German parents who had become naturalized citizens. The family moved to Belgium in the 1890s where they ran a factory which treated rabbit skins for the felt hat trade. In 1907 Max immigrated to Canada and bought a farm on Galiano Island, where he reared pedigree Jersey cattle, sheep, and pigs; he also held other business interests in Victoria. In 1928 he returned to Belgium to manage the family factory; when Hitler invaded in 1940 Enke was unable to escape in time and was interned in various civilian prisoner of war camps. At Tost one of Enke's fellow internees was P.G. Wodehouse, who used Enke as the basis for the character of Lord Uffenham in *Money in the Bank*, written at Tost (Lord Uffenham also appears in the later Wodehouse novel *Something Fishy*). Enke is also mentioned frequently in



Wodehouse's correspondence from the time; being German speaking, he acted as interpreter between the camp authorities and the other prisoners. After the war Enke returned to live out his retirement in Victoria.

In the words of his daughter, Ruth: "Max was very large, over six feet, 270 lbs when first interned but lost 70 lbs in the first two months. He was also very deaf, very bald, had a beautiful brain, very interested in chess, mathematics and scientific matters. He was never bored as he could always amuse himself working out maths or chess problems. He immigrated to Canada in 1907, bought a farm on Galiano Island and eventually gave a tract of land to the people of the island to be held in trust and perpetuity as a park . . . He was an eccentric but true, honest and utterly dependable."

As previously mentioned, we have an unusually fine perspective on Enke's activities as a chess player through the large number of game scores he donated to the BC Archives. The earliest date from various Victoria chess club events is 1923. In early 1925 we find a series of games played at queen-knight odds, the giver being Thomas Piper (see Bulletin #5). This seems to have been Piper's preferred method of instruction(?), since there are also reports of him playing games at rook odds with Victoria city champion Partington. In any case, the games seem to have had their desired effect, because at Easter of 1925 Enke won the BC championship; he subsequently repeated the feat in 1927, when the championship was a match with frequent title-holder William Barker. Enke was active as a club player in Belgium in the 1930s, and had simul wins against Grob and Soultanbeieff to his credit. He played many games during his internment and was the Tost chess champion (it is unclear whether he ever played Wodehouse, it appears the latter did not play). In retirement he played well enough to score 9.5/16 in the 1952-53 Victoria city championship, this when almost seventy; other participants that year included Olavi Sarakannas (the winner), Lionel Basanta (grandfather of Gary), and Walter de Havilland (father of actresses Olivia de Havilland and Joan Fontaine).



Piper, Thomas – Enke, Max [remove White's queen knight] Training game Victoria, 13.02.1925

[The playing of games at odds was an acknowledged teaching method in the 19th century, as well as a means of making competitions more equitable: there was an 18-player double round robin in Victoria in 1900-1901, in which those in higher classes gave various odds to those in lower classes. Specific opening theory developed; in the game below, Black plays the Scandinavian, knowing full well that the normal 2.exd5 Qxd5 is favourable for Black because White doesn't have a queen knight to attack the queen/d5 with. The resultant position resembles a proto-"Big Clamp." Incidentally, it speaks volumes of Piper's strength (or Enke's weakness!) that he was able to score 50% in seven games played at queen-knight odds with an opponent who would shortly thereafter win the BC championship.]

1.e4 d5 2.e5 c5 3.f4 Nc6 4.c3 e6 5.Nf3 Qb6 6.Bd3 Nh6 7.Bc2 Bd7 8.Qe2 0-0-0 9.d3 f6 10.0-0 fxe5 11.fxe5 Nf7 12.Kh1 g6 13.Rb1 Bh6 14.b4 Bxc1 15.Rfxc1 Kb8 16.bxc5 Qxc5 17.d4 Qe7 18.a4 Na5 19.Qa6 Ng5 20.Nxg5 Qxg5 21.Qxa5 Rhf8 22.Qb4 Bc8 23.Rf1 Rxf1+ 24.Rxf1 Qd2 25.Bd1 Rd7 26.Bg4 Rf7 27.Rg1 h5 28.Qd6+ Rc7 29.Bxe6 Bxe6 30.Qxe6 Qxc3 31.Qxd5 1-0

Enke, Max – Millar, Charles [A02] BC ch Vancouver, 13.04.1925

[Enke]

1.f4 d6 2.Nf3 Bg4 3.e3 e5 4.fxe5 dxe5 5.Nc3 Bb4 6.Be2 Bxc3 This merely helps White development by opening a diagonal for the B and by strengthening his centre. **7.bxc3 e4 8.Nd4 Qh4+ 9.g3 Bxe2** 9...Qh3 would be answered by 10.Bxg4 and if 10...Qg2 11.Bf3 exf3 12.Qxf3 and is a pawn to the good. **10.Qxe2 Qg5 11.0-0 Nd7 12.Qc4 Ngf6 13.Ba3** To prevent O-O. White having the open b-file to attack on with his Rs it would not be safe for Black to O-O-O. **13...c5 14.Rf5 Qg4 15.Bxc5 Rc8 16.Qb5 Qxf5** 16...a6 would not have helped Black as 17.Re5+ Kd8 18.Qa5+ would have given White a good attack. Black at move 16 hoped to get 3 pieces for his Q, as he had not seen that White's 18th move 18.Qxb7 threatened to win the R/h8 by Qa8+. **17.Nxf5 Rxc5 18.Qxb7 0-0 19.Nd4 a5 20.Rb1 h5 21.Qa6 h4 22.Rb5** White should have played 22.Ne2 which both defends g3 and c3 the latter being needed before advancing the centre by d4. As White besides an advantage in pieces has an advantage of pawns on the queen's wing he should set that in motion. **22...Rfc8 23.Qxa5 hxg3 24.hxg3 g6 25.Nb3** White should have exchanged Rs here 25.Rxc5 Rxc5 26.Qb4 and advancing a-pawn. If 26...Nd5 27.Qb7. **25...R5c6 26.Nd4 Rd6 27.Qa3 Ne8 28.Rb7 Kg7 29.Qb3 Nef6 30.a4 Rd5 31.Rb5 Nc5 32.Qa3 Rh5 33.Nb3 Rch8**



34.g4 34.g4 is the only move to prevent a mate in two by 34.Rh1 and Rh2, though Black has still a mate by 34...Rh1+ 35.Kg2 R8h2+ 36.Kg3 Rh3+ 37.Kg2 Nxc4 38.any (Qa1) R1h2+ 39.Kg1 Rg3+ 40.Kf1 Rf2+ 41.Ke1 Rg1#. If 37.Kf4 Ncd7 38.any Rf3+ 39.Kg5 Nh7# (if 38.Rh5 Rf3+ 39.Kg5 Rxh5+ 40.gxh5 Nh7+ 41.Kh4 g5+ 42.Kg4 Ndf6#). **34...Rg5** After this move Black only has a draw left him by perpetual check, by after move 36 repeating checks on h2 and h1. **35.Nxc5 Rxc4+ 36.Kf2 Rh2+ 37.Kf1 Rhg2** Threatening mate by Rg1+ and R4g2# **38.Ne6+** The only escape; 38.Nxe4 Nxe4 39.any Rf2+ 40.Ke1 Rg1 mates is no use. **38...Kh7** If 38...fxe6 39.Qe7+ Kh6 40.Qf8+ Kh7 41.Rb8 mates. Similar if 38...Kh6. **39.Ng5+ Rxc5** If 39...Kg7 40.Nh3 which would allow White to give up rook and knight for rook after which White should win as in game.

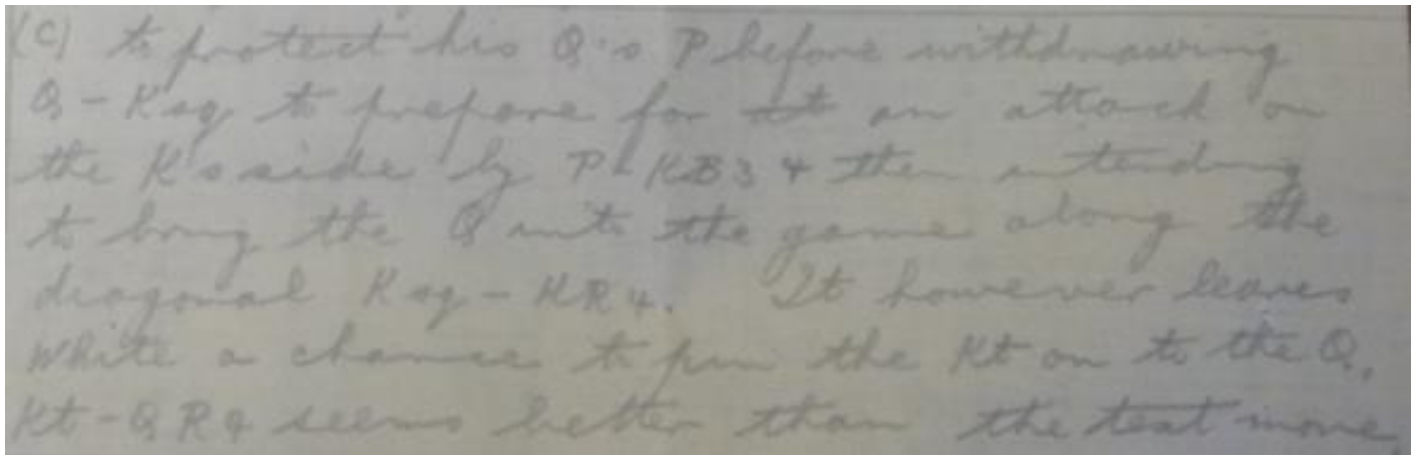
40.Rxc5 Rxc5 41.d3 Ng4 42.Ke2 f5 43.dxe4 Nh2 44.Qe7+ Kh6 45.Qxg5+ Kxg5 46.a5 If 46.exf5 the knight can still catch pawn and stop queen. **46...f4 47.exf4+ Kxf4 48.a6 g5 49.a7 g4 50.a8Q g3 51.Qb8+ Kg4 52.Qe5 Kh3 53.Qh5+ Kg2 54.e5 Kh1 55.e6 g2 56.Qd5 Ng4 57.e7 Kh2 58.Qxg2+** More decisive would have been 58.Qh5+ Kg3 59.Qxg4+ Kxg4 60.e8=Q g1=Q 61.Qg8+ and wins Q - or if 60...g1=N+ 61.Ke3 and later exchanges Q for N and queens another pawn. **58...Kxg2 59.e8Q 1-0**

Barker, William – Enke, Max [B02] BC ch Vancouver, 18.04.1925

[Enke and Thomas Piper (TP), the latter first published in the Victoria Daily Colonist, June 28, 1925.]

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.c4 Nb6 4.Nc3 TP: In the New York tourney 1924 Maróczy vs. Tartakower there occurred the following: 4.d4 d6 5.exd6 exd6 6.Nc3 Bf5 7.Be2 Be7 8.Be3 N8d7 9.Nf3 O-O 10.b3 Nf6 11.O-O Re8 12.h3 with White for choice. **4...d6 5.f4 dxe5 6.fxe5 Nc6 7.Nf3 Bg4 8.c5 Nd5 9.d4 Qd7** An immediate attack on the centre by b6 would seem the best here, if White replies by

10.Qa4 then 10...Nxc3 and if 11.Qxc6+ Bd2 wins the queen and has Black has a better position after 12.Qxa8 Qxa8 13.bxc3 bxc5 14.dxc5 e6. An attack by 11.bxc3 Bd7 12.Bb5 bxc5 13.e6 lead nowhere for White. **10.Bc4 e6 11.0-0 Be7 12.Nxd5** To protect his weak pawn on d4 by blocking the file for Black. **12...exd5 13.Bb3 0-0 14.Be3 Rad8**



Enke's handwritten annotation to 14...Rad8

To protect his d-pawn before withdrawing Qe8 to prepare for an attack on the kingside by f6 and then intending to bring the queen into the game along the diagonal e8-h5. It however leaves White a chance to pin the knight on to the queen. Na5 seems better than the text move. **15.Qe1** Both covering the square on his QR5 and threatening an attack commencing by Qg3. **15...b6** TP: Instead of 15...b6 Mr. Enke agrees that 15...f6 was stronger and if 16.exf6 Bxf6. **16.cxb6 axb6 17.Qg3** If 17.Ba4 (with the intention of 18.Rac1) - then 17...Q-Rsq [sic] 18.b3 Rfg8 and White is forced to exchange bishop for knight. TP: White missed a chance here, 17.Ba4 gave him the better game, if Black reply 17...Qe8 then 18.e6 and 19.Ne5. **17...Bh5 18.a3?**



18...Na5 19.Bd1 c5 20.Rc1 Nc4 21.Qf2 f6 21...Rc8 with threat of Bxf3, Nxe3, cxd4 and Bc5 with win of exchange could be parried by 22.Kh1. The text move is a further attack on the centre and brings the KR into play. **22.b3 Nxe3 23.Qxe3 Bxf3 24.Rxf3 fxe5** This leaves Black with a stronger centre than by playing 24...cxd4 to which White could have answered 25.e6. **25.dxe5 Qe6 26.Bc2 c4 27.b4 Rde8 28.Rh3** This loses a move as White having to check the advance of the Black centre has no time for a successful attack on the king's wing. Black's reply parries the attack and prepares a support for the B at g5. **28...h6 29.Re1 Bg5 30.Qc3 Rf4 31.Bb1 d4 32.Qc2 d3 33.Qc3 b5 34.Ba2 Ref8 35.Qxd3 Kh8** Black being short of time overlooked the better line of 35...Qb6 forcing 36.Kh1

(if 36.R(either)e3 Rf1+ 37.Q(or R)xf1 Bxe3+ 38.R(or Q)xe3 Qxe3+ 39.Kh1 Rxf1 mate) 36...Kh8 37.Qe2 Rf2 winning the bishop. **36.Rg3** White also being short of time played a weak move. However there was already no defence left, 36.Qd6 being met by 36...Qf7 37.Rf3 Rxf3 38.gxf3 Qxf3 39.Qd4 Rf4 40.Qb2 Rg4+ etc. (39.Qc5 or b6 39...Bh4 and if R leaves the rank Qf8 mates; if R leaves the file Bf7+ wins the queen). **36...Qb6+ 37.Qe3 Rf1+** TP: Mr. Enke's counterattack from

move 18 is a skilful concentration upon the opponent's most important line of operations and of the simultaneous employment of this accumulated force. In game No. 44 of "Chess of Today" Em. Lasker, twenty-seven year world's champion, was outplayed in the opening by the chess schoolmaster, Dr. Tarrasch. Mr. Enke modelled his development upon the game [Lasker-Tarrasch, Mährisch-Ostrau 1923 - ed.]. **0–1**

Soultanbéieff, Victor I. – Enke, Max [D53] simultaneous, 18.01.1936

1.d4 e6 2.c4 Nf6 3.Nc3 d5 4.Bg5 Nbd7 5.e3 Be7 6.Nf3 b6 7.cxd5 Nxd5 8.Bxe7 Nxe7 9.Bd3 Bb7 10.0-0 0-0 11.Rc1 c5 12.Bb1 Bxf3 13.Qxf3 cxd4 14.exd4 Nf6 15.Ne4 Qxd4 16.Nxf6+ gxf6 17.Rfd1 Qxb2 18.Rc3 Rad8 19.Rf1 Rc8 20.Qh5 f5 21.Rh3 Qg7 22.Rg3 Ng6 23.h4 Rc4 24.f4 Kh8 25.Qe2 Qd4+ 26.Kh2 Nxf4 27.Qf3 Ng6 28.h5 Qh4+ 29.Kg1 Ne5 30.Qe2 Qxg3 0-1

Grob, Henry – Enke, Max [C01] simultaneous, 10.04.1937

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 exd5 4.Bd3 Bd6 5.h3 Ne7 6.Qh5 Nd7 7.Ne2 Nf6 8.Qf3 Ng6 9.Bg5 Be7 10.Nd2 c6 11.0-0 Qd6 12.Rae1 0-0 13.Ng3 Be6 14.h4 h6 15.Bxf6 Bxf6 16.h5 Nh4 17.Qd1 Bxd4 18.c3 Qxg3 19.Qf3 Nxf3+ 20.Nxf3 Bh3 0-1

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RtM October Open (online)

October 17, chess.com

[Details](#)

35th Jack Taylor Memorial (online)

October 24-25, chess.com

[Details](#)