

# BEST PROBLEMS

## Rassegna dei migliori problemi

diretta da **Antonio Garofalo**

Col sostegno dell'API (Associazione Problemistica Italiana)

Anno XV - n. 60

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### Hanno collaborato a questo numero:

in redazione - C. J. Feather, G. J. Perrone, V. Rallo, Mr. Veneziano.

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### EDITORIALE

Diamo il benvenuto (welcome) per la loro prima pubblicazione su BP a Jozef Holubec, Vladimir Klipachev, Alexandre Nikolichev, Rodolfo Riva, Marcos Roland, Kenneth Solja.

Festeggiamo in particolare il ritorno alla composizione - dopo molti anni di assenza - di Rodolfo Riva, il quale dopo aver pubblicato qualcosa all'estero ha saputo dell'esistenza di BP, ed eccolo qui con noi. Bentornato! Ormai manca solo che torni alla composizione anche Rosario Notaro, dopo aver ripreso i contatti, anche se saltuari, con noi dell'API.

A proposito di API... eccoli (ma non tutti) qui!

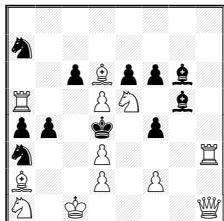


Da Jesi: nella foto di gruppo manca, purtroppo, Enzo Minerva che per motivi di lavoro ha dovuto lasciare il Congresso prima della chiusura. Nell'ordine da sinistra siamo: Agostini, Cuppini, Rallo, Bracci (solutore), Parrinello, Magini (enigmista) Guida, Bonavoglia, Simoni, Tinebra, Cassano, Giacobbe, Riva e Cruciolli.

**V. Rallo**

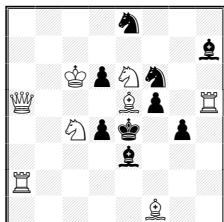
## Inediti

**2711. A. Fasano**  
Italia



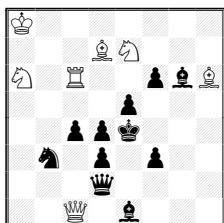
$\neq 2$  vvv (12+11) C+

**2715. A. Fasano**  
Italia



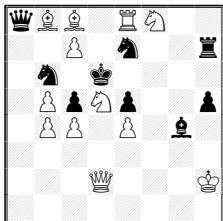
$\neq 2$  (8+9) C+  
b)  $\mathbb{Q}e5-e1$

**2719. H. Ahues**  
Germania



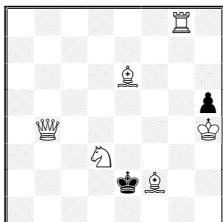
$\neq 2$  vvv (7+11) C+

**2712. V. Kopyl**  
Ucraina



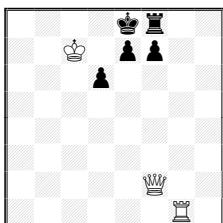
$\neq 2$  vv (12+9) C+

**2716. V. Klipachev**  
Russia



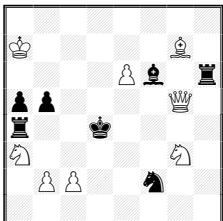
$\neq 2$  vvv (6+2) C+

**2720. E. Zimmer**  
Polonia



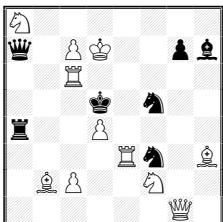
$\neq 2$  (3+5) C+

**2713. A. Dikusarov**  
Russia



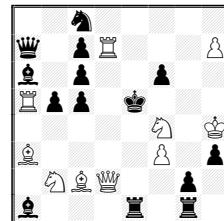
$\neq 2$  (8+7) C+

**2717. V. Klipachev**  
Russia



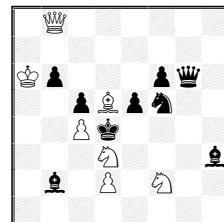
$\neq 2$  (11+7) C+

**2714. V. Agostini**  
Italia



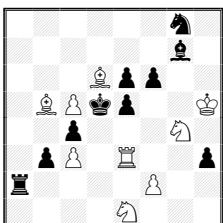
$\neq 2^*$  vv (10+14) C+

**2718. H. Ahues**  
Germania



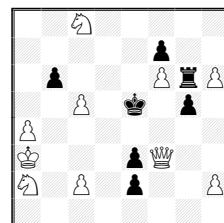
$\neq 2$  vvvv (7+9) C+

**2721. A. Grinblat**  
Israele



$\neq 3$  (9+10) C+

**2722. A. Grinblat**  
Israele

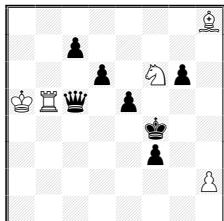


$\neq 3$  vv (10+7) C+

$\neq 2$  - n. 2711-2720 (Judge 2011-2012: NN).

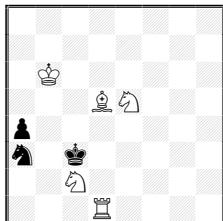
$\neq 3$  - n. 2721-2722 (Judge 2010-2011: Antonio Garofalo).

2723. V. Rallo  
Italia



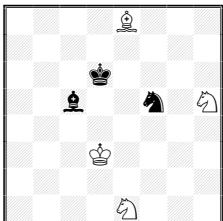
H≠2 (5+7) C+  
b) ♖h8-a7

2724. P. G. Soranzo  
Italia



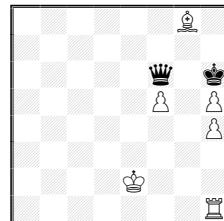
H≠2 (5+3) C+  
2 sol.

2725. J. Carf  
Francia



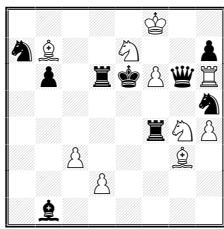
H≠2 (4+3) C+  
2 sol.

2726. N. Zujev  
Lituania



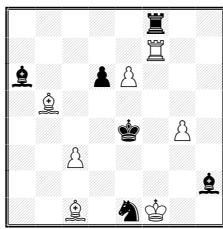
H≠2 (6+2) C+  
b) ♖g8-h8

2727. A. Onkoud  
Francia



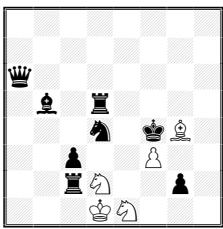
H≠2 (10+9) C+  
2 sol.

2728. R. Kohring  
Germania



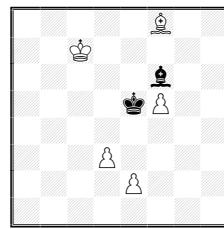
H≠2 (7+6) C+  
2 sol.

2729. V. Kopyl  
Ucraina



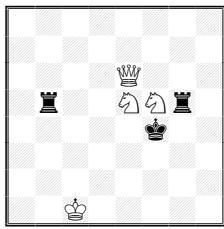
H≠2 (5+8) C+  
b) ♜d4↔♜e1

2730. A. Nikolichev  
Russia



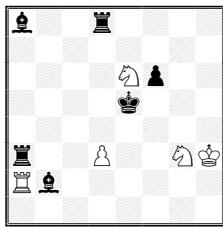
H≠2 (5+2) C+  
2 sol.

2731. P. Piet  
Francia



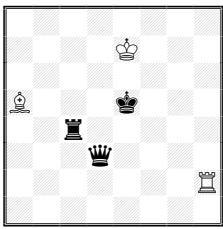
H≠2 (4+3) C+  
2 sol.

2732. R. Riva  
Italia



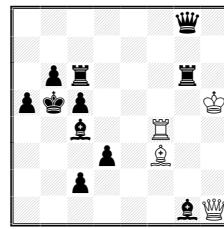
H≠2 (5+6) C+  
b) ♜d3-g4

2733. M. Roland  
Brasile



H≠2 (3+3) C+  
2 sol.

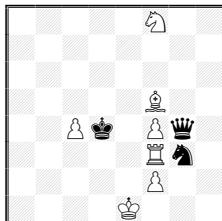
2734. R. Riva & A.  
Garofalo - Italia



H≠2 (4+11) C+  
b) ♜h1-h4

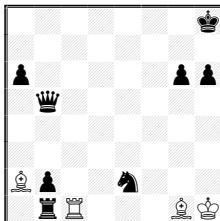
H≠2, H=2 - n. 2723-2738 (Judge 2010-2011: NN).

2735. M. Witztum  
Israele



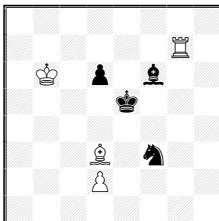
H≠2 (7+3) C+  
b) ♜f8-g8  
c) ♜f8

2736. M. Witztum  
Israele



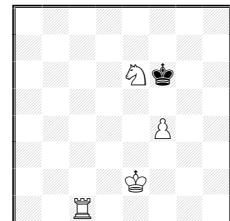
H≠2 (4+8) C+  
b) ♛h8-h7

2737. J. F. Carf  
Francia



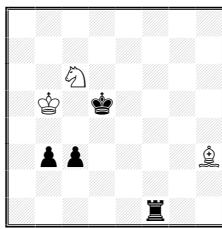
H≠2 (4+4) C+  
2 sol.

2738. J. Carf  
Francia



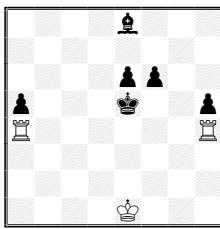
H≠2 (4+1) C+  
2 sol.

2739. V. Rallo  
Italia



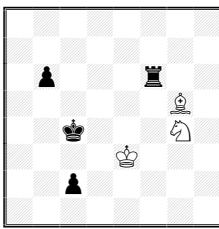
H≠3 (3+4) C+  
2 sol.

2740. E. Zimmer  
Polonia



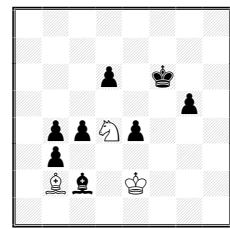
H≠3 (3+6) C+  
2 sol.

2741. J. Carf  
Francia



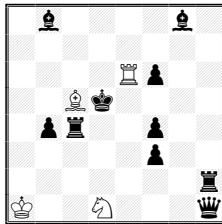
H≠3 (3+4) C+  
2 sol.

2742. P. Piet  
Francia



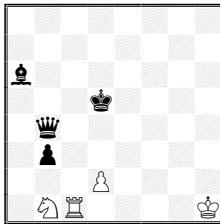
H≠3 (3+8) C+  
2 sol.

2743. M. Kolesnik &  
A Mityushin - Ucraina



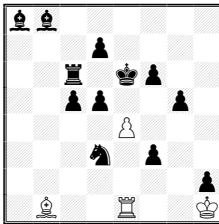
H≠3 (4+10) C+  
2 sol.

2744. N. Zujev  
Lituania



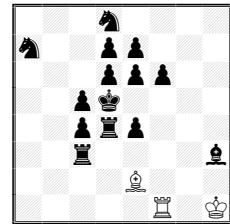
H≠3 (4+4) C+  
b) ♜b1-c5

2745. C. J. A. Jones  
Gran Bretagna



H≠3 (4+12) C+  
2 sol.

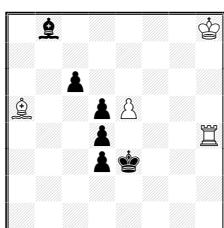
2746. C. J. A. Jones  
Gran Bretagna



H≠3 (3+14) C+  
2 sol.

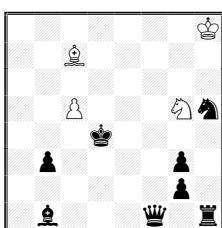
H≠3, H=3 - n. 2739-2746 (Judge 2010-2011: NN).

**2747. V. Agostini**  
Italia



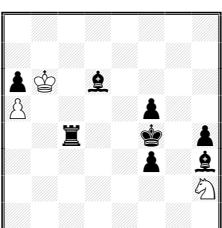
H#4 (4+6) C+  
2 sol.

**2748. K. Solja &**  
**C. Jonsson**  
Finlandia/Svezia



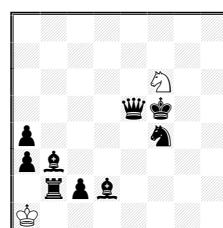
H#4 (4+8) C+  
2 sol.

**2749. P. Tritten**  
Francia



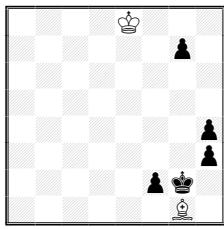
H#5 (3+8) C+  
1 sol.

**2750. K. Solja**  
Finlandia



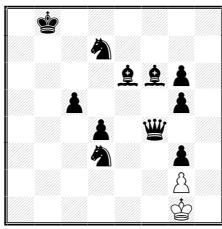
H#6 (2+9) C+  
1 sol.

**2751. J. F. Carf**  
Francia



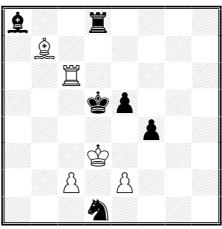
H#6 (2+5) C+  
1 sol.

**2752. Z. Mihajloski**  
Macedonia



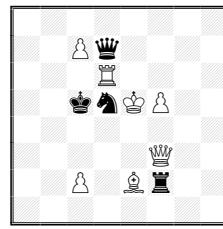
H#7 (2+11) C+  
1 sol.

**2753. A. Armeni**  
Italia



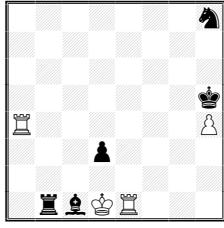
hs#2 (5+6) C+  
b) ♜a8-g8

**2754. V. Rallo**  
Italia



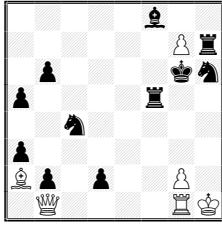
hs#2,5 (7+4) C+  
4 sol.

**2755. R. Riva**  
Italia



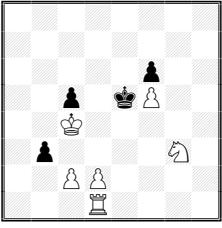
hs#2,5\* (4+5) C+  
b) after the key

**2756. R. Riva &**  
**A. Garofalo - Italia**

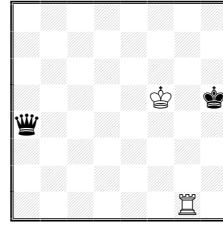


hs#2,5 (6+11) C+  
3 sol.

**2757. V. Agostini**  
Italia



Ser-H#4 (6+4) C+  
b) Ser-H=4

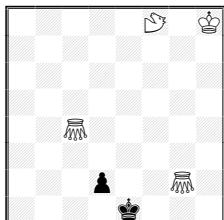


S=8 (2+2) C+  
b) ♛a4-d1  
Koko, Minimum

H#n - n. 2747-2752 (Judge 2010-2011: NN).

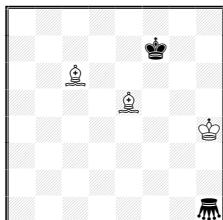
hs#2/3 - n. 2753-2756 (Judge 2011-2012: P. A. Petkov).

2759. A. Styopochkin  
Russia



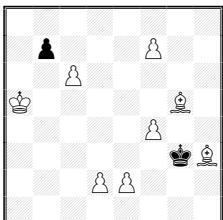
H#4 (4+2) C+  
**b)** ♕f8-g7  
(Zebra f8, Grasshoppers c4, g2)

2760. M. Rimkus  
Lituania



Ser-H#12 (3+2) C+  
**b)** ♔h4-d3  
Ghost Chess  
Grasshopper h1

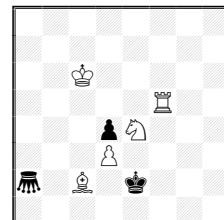
2761. J. Holubec  
Slovacchia



Ser-H#11 (8+2) C+  
2 sol.

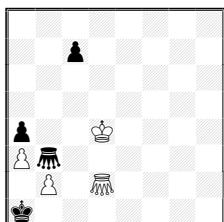
Circe

2762. V. Rallo  
Italia



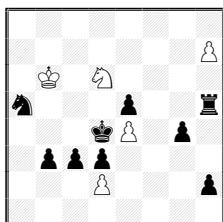
Ser-H#12 (5+3) C+  
1 sol.  
Grasshopper a2

2763. V. Rallo  
Italia



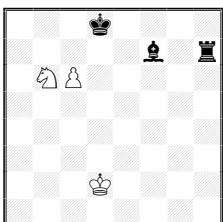
Ser-H#9 (4+4) C+  
1 sol. - Isardam  
Grasshoppers b3, d2

2764. R. Kohring  
Germania



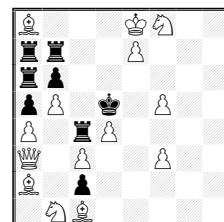
H#2 (5+9) C+  
4 sol.  
Circe

2765. E. Zimmer  
Polonia



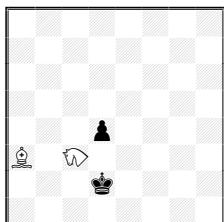
H#2 (3+3) C+  
**b)** H=2  
Immun Chess

2766. A. Fasano  
Italia



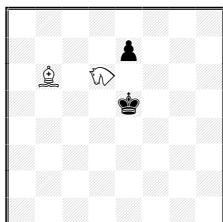
S#3 (14+8) C+  
Maximum  
(4 ♜, 3 ♞)

2767. twin a)



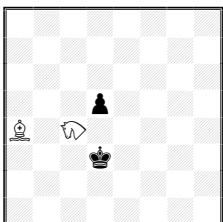
Ser-H=8 (2+2) C+  
W=Okapi - 1 sol.  
Circe equipollent

2767. twin b)



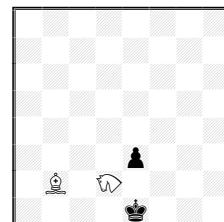
Ser-H=8 (2+2) C+  
W=Okapi - 1 sol.  
Circe equipollent

2767. twin c)



Ser-H=8 (2+2) C+  
W=Okapi - 2 sol.  
Circe parraein

2767. twin d)



Ser-H=8 (2+2) C+  
W=Okapi - 1 sol.  
Platzwechsel Circe

Fairies n. 2757-2767 (Judge 2010-2011: Chris J. Feather).

## Note agli inediti

**Kōko:** a move is legal only if at least one of the squares adjacent to the arrival square is occupied (i.e. a unit, having moved, must be in contact with another).

**Minimum:** Black must play his geometrically shortest move or may choose from among shortest moves of equal length, distances being measured from the centre of each square.

**Zebra:** 2:3 Leaper (saltatore 2:3). Es. Zf8-h5.

**Ghost Chess:** (Scacchi fantasma). A captured unit is reborn on the square of capture as soon as this is empty, and cannot then be captured any more. [Un pezzo rinascerebbe nella casa dove è stato catturato, appena tale casa rimane vuota. Dopo, quel pezzo non può più essere catturato.]

**Isardam:** a move is illegal if it leaves a piece threatening an opposite piece of the same kind. [Una mossa è illegale se essa lascia un pezzo minacciato da un pezzo nemico dello stesso tipo.]

**Immun Chess:** una cattura è possibile solo se la casa Circe di rinascita del pezzo catturato (Re escluso) è vuota.

**Maximum:** Black must play his geometrically longest move or may choose from among longest moves of equal length, distances being measured from the centre of each square.

**Circe equipollent:** case de capture-case de renaissance = case de départ-case d'arrivée. [La casa di cattura-la casa di rinascita = casa di partenza-casa di arrivo.]

**Circe parrain** - After a capture, the captured piece is rebom only after another piece of its own side has moved. The line between capturing square and rebirth square is parallel with and of same direction and length as the move of this other piece. Pawns can be rebom on 1st and 8th rank. From their own base rank, they may move one-step; if rebom on the promotion rank, the Pawn at once promotes, the promotion piece being determined by the Pawn side.

**Platzwechselcirce:** a captured unit is reborn, according to **Circe** rules, on the departure square of the capturing unit. (Quando viene fatta una cattura, l'unità catturata viene piazzata nella casa del pezzo che l'ha appena catturata, in pratica scambiandosi il posto con il pezzo catturante.)

**Okapi:** move like a Knight+Zebre. [Il movimento dell'Okapi è l'insieme di un Cavallo e di una Zebra.]

## Soluzioni Inediti

Fascicolo n. 60

Commenti degli autori e del redattore.

### 2711. (#2, Alessandro Fasano)

1. ♜b1? [2. ♜f3≠] 1... ♜h5 2. ♜e4≠ 1... ♜xd3 2. ♜xd3≠ 1... ♜e4 2. ♜xe4≠  
1... fxe5 2. ♜c5‡ 1... ♜3~ 2. ♜c2‡ 1... ♜7b5 2. ♜xc6≠ ma 1... c5!  
1. ♜xa4? [2. ♜b3≠] 1... ♜e4 2. ♜xe4≠ ma 1... f3!  
1. ♜e1? [2. ♜c5≠]  
1... ♜e4 2. ♜xe4≠ 1... ♜c4 2. ♜c2≠ 1... ♜3b5 2. ♜c2≠ 1... ♜7b5 2. ♜xc6≠ ma 1... b3!  
1. ♜c4! [2. ♜f3≠]  
1... ♜h5 2. ♜e4≠ 1... ♜xd3 2. ♜xd3≠ 1... ♜e4 2. ♜xe4≠ 1... fxe5 2. ♜c5≠ 1... ♜xc4 2. ♜c2≠  
Zappas
- 2712. (#2, Valery Kopyl)**
1. ♜b7? [2. c8=Q≠] 1... ♜ec8 2. ♜xb6≠ 1... ♜bc8 2. ♜xe7≠ ma 1... ♜c8!  
1. ♜e6? [2. c8=Q≠] ma 1... ♜ec8!  
1. ♜f5! [2. c8=Q≠] 1... ♜ec8 2. ♜e6≠ 1... ♜bc8 2. ♜d8≠ Matti cambiati.

**2713. (#2, Andreï Dikusarov)**

1.  $\mathbb{Q}b6!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}c5\neq$ ]

1...  $\mathbb{Q}h5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xf6\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}e4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e2\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}d3$  2.  $c3\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}e5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe5\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}c4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xb5\neq$

**2714. (#2, Valerio Agostini)**

1...  $b4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}d4\neq$  1...  $c4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xc4\neq$  1...  $f5$  2.  $h8=\mathbb{Q}\mathbb{Q}\neq$

1...  $\mathbb{Q}e\sim$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e3\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}c\sim$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e7\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}xb2$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xb2\neq$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}g4?$  (2.  $\mathbb{Q}bd3/\mathbb{Q}c3\neq$ ) 1...  $b4$  (A+B) /  $c4$  (B+A) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}d4/\mathbb{Q}xc4$  ma 1...  $f5+!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}g3?$  (2.  $\mathbb{Q}c3\neq$ ) 1...  $b4$  (A) /  $c4$  (B) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}d4/\mathbb{Q}xc4\neq$  ma 1...  $\mathbb{Q}e4!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}g6!$  (2.  $\mathbb{Q}bd3\neq$ ) 1...  $b4$  (B) /  $c4$  (A) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}d4/\mathbb{Q}xc4\neq$

se 1...  $\mathbb{Q}d6/f5/\mathbb{Q}xb2/\mathbb{Q}e3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e7/h8=\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Q}xb2/\mathbb{Q}xe3\neq$

Dove A = guardia diretta, dove B = apertura di linea.

Tema: Ellermann-Makihovi sugli effetti attivi delle difese nere e sulle minacce bianche.

**2715. (#2, Alessandro Fasano)**

a) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}e1!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}g5\neq$ ] (**A**) 1...  $f4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}d2\neq$  (**B**) 1...  $\mathbb{Q}f3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}g2\neq$  (**C**) [1...  $dxe5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}d2\neq$ ]

b) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}a3!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}g2\neq$ ] (**C**) 1...  $f4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}g5\neq$  (**A**) 1...  $\mathbb{Q}f3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}d2\neq$  (**B**) Ciclo Shedej.

**2716. (#2, Vladimir Klipachev)**

1.  $\mathbb{Q}g3?$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}e1\neq$ ] ma 1...  $\mathbb{Q}d1!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}f5?$  tempo 1...  $\mathbb{Q}f1$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e1\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}f3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e4\neq$  ma 1...  $\mathbb{Q}d1!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}b3?$  tempo 1...  $\mathbb{Q}f1$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e1\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}f3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}d1\neq$  ma 1...  $\mathbb{Q}xd3!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}e8!$  tempo 1...  $\mathbb{Q}xd3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}f5\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}f1$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}h3\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}d1$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}b3\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}f3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}d5\neq$

Stella di Re, matti cambiati.

**2717. (#2, Vladimir Klipachev)**

1.  $\mathbb{Q}d1!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}xf3\neq$ ]

1...  $\mathbb{Q}xd4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}b6\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}5xd4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e6\neq$

1...  $\mathbb{Q}xd4$  2.  $c4\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}3xd4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}g2\neq$

1...  $\mathbb{Q}xc7+$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xc7\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}c5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xc5\neq$

1...  $\mathbb{Q}3\sim$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}(x)e5\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}5\sim$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e6\neq$

Difese Nietvelt.

**2718. (#2, Herbert Ahues)**

1.  $\mathbb{Q}e1?$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}c2\neq$  (**A**) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}f3\neq$  (**B**)] ma 1...  $\mathbb{Q}h4!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}xe5?$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}f3\neq$  (**B**) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}c6\neq$  (**C**)] ma 1...  $fxe5!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}b4?$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}c6\neq$  (**C**) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}c2\neq$  (**A**)] 1...  $cbx4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xb6\neq$  ma 1...  $\mathbb{Q}e7!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}xc5!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}e6\neq$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}b3\neq$ ] 1...  $\mathbb{Q}xc5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xb2\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}xc5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xb6\neq$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}f4?$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}e6\neq$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e2\neq$ ] 1...  $exf4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xf4\neq$  ma 1...  $\mathbb{Q}g3!$

Ciclo di doppie minacce nel GV.

**2719. (#2, Herbert Ahues)**

1.  $\mathbb{Q}\sim?$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}c6\neq$ ] 1...  $\mathbb{Q}e8$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}f5\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}f7$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}f5\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}a5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}c5\neq$  ma 1...  $\mathbb{Q}a5!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}c5?$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}c6\neq$ ] 1...  $\mathbb{Q}e8$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}f5\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}f7$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}f5\neq$  ma 1...  $\mathbb{Q}a5!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}e6?$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}c6\neq$ ] 1...  $\mathbb{Q}a5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}f4\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}a5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}c5\neq$  ma 1...  $\mathbb{Q}e8!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}xc4!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}c6\neq$ ]

1...  $\mathbb{Q}a5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e3\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}a5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}c5\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}e8/\mathbb{Q}f7$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}f5\neq$  Balbo.

**2720. (#2, Eligiusz Zimmer)**

1.  $\mathbb{Q}f6!$  tempo

1...  $\mathbb{Q}h8$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xh8\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}g8$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xg8\neq$  1...  $exf6$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e1\neq$  1...  $e6/e5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}d8\neq$  1...  $d5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}c6\neq$

**2721. (#3, Arieh Grinblat)**

1.f3! [2.♕d3+ (A) cxd3 3.♗e3≠ 2.♗xe5+ (B) fxe5 3.♗e3≠]

1...♔h6 2.♗xe5 [3.♔xc4≠ 3.♔c6≠] fxe5 3.♗xe5≠ (B)

1...♗e2 2.♗d3 [3.♗b4≠] cxd3 3.♗xd3≠ (A)

La doppia minaccia dopo la chiave va bene perche le due mosse ♗d3 e ♗xe5 ritornano come matti nel GR. Nuoce invece l'ennesima doppia minaccia dopo 2.♗xe5 [♔xc4/♔c6≠].

**2722. (#3, Arieh Grinblat)**

1.♗d6? [2.♗f5+ (A) ♔d4 3.c3≠ 2.♗e4+ (B) ♔xf6 3.♗e8≠] ma 1...bxc5!

1.♗c3? [2.♗e4+ (B) ♔xf6 3.♗d5≠ 2.♗d5+ (C) ♔f4 3.♗e4≠ 2...♔xf6 3.♗e4≠] ma 1...♗xh6!

1.♗e7! 2.♗d5+ (C) ♔f4 3.♗f5≠ 2...♔xf6 3.♗d6≠ 2.♗f5+ (A) ♔d4 3.♗d5≠

Ciclo di doppie minacce, un lavoro eccellente.

**2723. (H≠2, Vito Rallo)**

a) 1.♗g1 ♗e5 2.♗g4 ♗d5≠ b) 1.♗c2 ♗b3 2.♗f5 ♗e3≠

**2724. (H≠2, Pier Giorgio Soranzo)**

1.♗xc2 ♗d3+ 2.♗b4 ♗c6≠ 1.♗xc2 ♗c1+ 2.♗b2 ♗d3≠

**2725. (H≠2, Jean Carf)**

1.♗e5 ♗f7 2.♗d6 ♗f3≠ 1.♗d5 ♗f3 2.♗d6 ♗f4≠

**2726. (H≠2, Nikolaj Zujev)**

a) 1.♗xh5 ♗d5 2.♗h6 ♗f3≠ b) 1.♗xh4 ♗f6 2.♗xh5 ♗xh4≠

**2727. (H≠2, Abdelaziz Onkoud)**

1.♗xg4 ♗d5+ 2.♗e5 d4≠ 1.♗xg4 ♗c8+ 2.♗xf6 ♗g8≠

Échange de fonction de: ♗g6/♗f4 (capture+ouverture/clouage), ♗h6/♗g3 (garde/clouage).

Double capture du ♗g4, double fonction du ♗b7, mouvements du Roi (Author).

**2728. (H≠2, Rolf Kohring)**

1.♗e5 ♗e2 2.♗d3 ♗f3≠ 1.d5 ♗f2 2.♗f3 ♗e2≠

Mouvement Pelle, echo diagonal-orthogonal.

**2729. (H≠2, Valery Kopyl)**

a) 1.♗e5 ♗e4 2.♗e2 ♗xg2≠ b) 1.♗g5 ♗c4 2.♗e2 ♗xe2≠

**2730. (H≠2, Alexandre Nikolichev)**

1.♗g5 e4 2.♗f4 ♗g7≠ 1.♗d5 ♗d6 2.♗d4 e4≠ Ideal mates.

**2731. (H≠2, Pascale Piet)**

1.♗g3 ♗d3+ 2.♗f3 ♗h4≠ 1.♗g4 ♗c4 2.♗xg5 ♗e3≠

**2732. (H≠2, Rodolfo Riva)**

a) 1.♗c3 ♗a6 2.♗d5 d4≠ b) 1.♗c3 ♗f5 2.♗d5 ♗e2≠

**2733. (H≠2, Marcos Roland)**

1.♗f5 (♗e4?) ♗d2 2.♗e4 ♗c7≠ 1.♗e4 (♗d4?) ♗d2 2.♗d4 ♗h5≠ Echo diagonal-orthogonal.

**2734. (H≠2, Rodolfo Riva & Antonio Garofalo)**

a) 1.♗cf6 ♗b7 2.♗e6 ♗c6≠ b) 1.♗f7 ♗a4 2.♗ce6 ♗c4≠

Grimshaw, Bristol, echo diagonal-orthogonal, Umnov differito.

**2735. (H≠2, Menachem Witztum)**

a) 1.♗xg5 ♗e6+ 2.♗e4 ♗e3≠ b) 1.♗xf4 ♗d3+ 2.♗e5 ♗d5≠ c) 1.♗xf3 fxg3 2.♗e3 ♗c5≠

Autoblocco preventivo.

**2736. (H≠2, Menachem Witztum)**

a) 1.♗b8 ♗c7 2.♗c1 ♗d4≠ b) 1.♗d3 ♗d4 2.♗g1 ♗c7≠

Scambio di mosse bianche, echo diagonal-orthogonal.

Un problema di estrema limpidezza, con la prima mossa nera "hideaway".

**2737. (H≠2, Jean-François Carf)**

1.♔d4 ♔d7 2.♕e5 ♔xd6≠ 1.♔d5 ♔g4 2.♔e5 ♔c4≠

**2738. (H≠2, Jean Carf)**

1.♔g6 f5+ 2.♔h6 ♔h1≠ 1.♔f5 ♔c5+ 2.♔e4 ♔e5≠

**2739. (H≠3, Vito Rallo)**

1.♔e4 ♔c5 2.♔d3 ♔d6 3.♔c4 ♔xf1≠ 1.♔d6 ♔xf1 2.♔d7 ♔b6 3.♔c8 ♔h3≠

**2740. (H≠3, Eligiusz Zimmer)**

1.f5 ♔d2 2.f4 ♕xa5+ 3.♔d4 ♕xf4≠ 1.♔b5 ♔f2 2.♔c4 ♕xh5+ 3.♔f4 ♕xc4≠

**2741. (H≠3, Jean Carf)**

1.♔c6 ♔f3 2.♔d3 ♔e3 3.♔c3 ♔e5≠ 1.♔f5 ♔e4 2.♔b5 ♔e5+ 3.♔c5 ♔e7≠

**2742. (H≠3, Pascale Piet)**

1.e3 ♔f3 2.♔g6 ♔e6+ 3.♔f5 ♔g7≠ 1.♔e5 ♔c1 2.♔xd4 ♔xg5 3.♔c3 ♔f6≠

**2743. (H≠3, Mikola Kolesnik & Anatoly Mityushin)**

1.♗g1 ♔a7 2.♗b6 ♔c3+ 3.♔c5 ♔xb6≠ 1.♗e1 ♔e8 2.♗e7 ♔e3+ 3.♔e6 ♔xe7≠

Bristol bicolore, echo diagonal-orthogonal, Maslar.

**2744. (H≠3, Nikolaj Zujev)**

a) 1.♗c5 ♔c3+ 2.♔c4 ♔a1 3.♔b4 ♔a4≠ b) 1.♗g4 ♔d3 2.♔e4 ♔e1+ 3.♔f3 ♔e3≠

Autoblocco preventivo.

**2745. (H≠3, Christopher J. A. Jones)**

1.♔e5 exd5+ 2.♔f5 ♔e4 3.♔b4 ♔xb4≠ 1.♔d6 e5 2.♔xe5 ♔e4 3.♔g6 ♔xg6≠

Echo diagonal-orthogonal, Anderssen, batterie reciproche mascherate.

**2746. (H≠3, Christopher J. A. Jones)**

1.♔ac6 ♔d3 2.cxd3 ♔b1 3.c4 ♔b5≠ 1.♔dc6 ♔f5+ 2.exf5 ♔h5 3.e5 ♔f7≠ Zilahi.

**2747. (H≠4, Valerio Agostini)**

1.c5 ♔xd4 2.c4 ♔xd3+ 3.♔e4 ♔e3+ 4.♔d4 ♔b6≠

1.♔xe5+ ♔g8 2.♔f4 ♔f7 3.♔e4 ♔xf4+ 4.♔e5 ♔c7≠

**2748. (H≠4, Kenneth Solja & Christer Jonsson)**

1.♔c3 ♔e4+ 2.♔b2 ♔c3 3.♔a1 ♔a2 4.bxa2 ♔e5≠

1.♔e3 ♔a5 2.♔f2 ♔e1+ 3.♔g1 ♔f2+ 4.gxf2 ♔f3≠ Zilahi.

**2749. (H≠5, Pierre Tritten)**

1.♔g5 ♔g4 2.♔h2 ♔f2 3.♔g4 ♔c5 4.♔f4 ♔d4 5.♔g3 ♔xh3≠ Tempo, switchback.

**2750. (H≠6, Kenneth Solja)**

1.♔d5 ♔h5 2.♔b3+ ♔a2 3.♔b4+ ♔xa3 4.♔e3 ♔xb4 5.♔f3 ♔c4 6.♔e4 ♔g3≠

Autoblocco preventivo, Anderssen nero.

**2751. (H≠6, Jean-François Carf)**

1.f1=♔ ♔f2 2.g5 ♔h4 3.g4 ♔d8 4.♔g3 ♔e7 5.♔h4 ♔f6 6.♔g3 ♔g6≠

**2752. (H≠7, Zlatko Mihajloski)**

1.♗c7 ♔f1 2.♔b7 ♔e2 3.♔c6 ♔f3 4.♔d6 ♔xg3 5.♔e5 ♔f3 6.♔f5 g3 7.♗e5 g4≠

**2753. (hs≠2, Alberto Armeni)**

a) 1.♔c8 ♔d6 2.♔c5+ ♔xc5≠ b) 1.♔a6 f3 2.e4+ ♔xc6≠

**2754. (hs≠2.5, Vito Rallo)**

1...♔b4 2.f6 ♗h3 3.♗e3+ ♗e3≠ 1...♔f6 2.♔e6 ♗d2 3.♗c3+ ♗xc3≠

Apertura **e** sgomberi di linea con annichilazione di w**W** e matti di b**W**.

1...♔e3 2.c3 ♔e2 3.♗d5+ ♔xd5≠ 1...♔e7 2.♗b7 ♗e8 3.♗d5+ ♔xd5≠

Switchback mattanti di Cavallo (Author).

**2755. (hs≠2.5, Rodolfo Riva)**

- a) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}e7$   $\mathbb{Q}g6$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}h7+$   $\mathbb{Q}h6\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}f7$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}g1$   $\mathbb{Q}h6$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}g5+$   $\mathbb{Q}xg5\neq$   
 b) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}g1$   $\mathbb{Q}h6$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}g5+$   $\mathbb{Q}xg5\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}h8$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e7$   $\mathbb{Q}g6$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}h7+$   $\mathbb{Q}h6\neq$

Fino a prova contraria, il più economico hs col perpetuum mobile (Authors).

**2756. (hs≠2.5, Rodolfo Riva & Antonio Garofalo)**

- 1...  $\mathbb{Q}e5$  ( $\mathbb{Q}e3?$   $\mathbb{Q}d6?$ ) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}e6$   $\mathbb{Q}xg7$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}xf5+$   $\mathbb{Q}xf5\neq$   
 1...  $\mathbb{Q}e3$  ( $\mathbb{Q}d6?$   $\mathbb{Q}e5?$ ) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}f1$   $\mathbb{Q}g5$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}f7+$   $\mathbb{Q}xf7\neq$   
 1...  $\mathbb{Q}d6$  ( $\mathbb{Q}e5?$   $\mathbb{Q}e3?$ ) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}d1$   $\mathbb{Q}f6$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}g4+$   $\mathbb{Q}xg4\neq$

**2757. (Serie-H#4, Valerio Agostini)**

- a) 1.  $b\times c2$  2.  $c1=\mathbb{Q}$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}\times d2$  4.  $\mathbb{Q}f4$   $\mathbb{Q}d5\neq$  b) 1.  $b2$  2.  $b1=\mathbb{Q}$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}b3$  4.  $\mathbb{Q}e3$   $d\times e3=$

**2758. (S=8, Anatoly Styopochkin)**

- a) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}g4!$   $\mathbb{Q}h4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}g6$   $\mathbb{Q}h5$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}f6$   $\mathbb{Q}g4+$  4.  $\mathbb{Q}g6$   $\mathbb{Q}h5+$  5.  $\mathbb{Q}g7$   $\mathbb{Q}g5$  6.  $\mathbb{Q}f8$   $\mathbb{Q}g6+$  7.  $\mathbb{Q}g8$   $\mathbb{Q}h7+$  8.  $\mathbb{Q}h8$   $\mathbb{Q}e8=$  b) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}g6!$   $\mathbb{Q}h6$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}f6$   $\mathbb{Q}g7$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}f7$   $\mathbb{Q}g8$  4.  $\mathbb{Q}g6$   $\mathbb{Q}f8$  5.  $\mathbb{Q}h7$   $\mathbb{Q}g8$  6.  $\mathbb{Q}h6$   $\mathbb{Q}f7+$  7.  $\mathbb{Q}h7$   $\mathbb{Q}g8+$  8.  $\mathbb{Q}h8$   $\mathbb{Q}h5=$

**2759. (H#4, Anatoly Styopochkin)**

- a) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}e2$   $Gf1$  2.  $d1=Z$   $Gh3$  3.  $Zg3$   $Gg4$  4.  $\mathbb{Q}f2$   $Zh5\neq$   
 b) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}f2$   $Ge2$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e1$   $Gf1$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}d1$   $Gd3+$  4.  $\mathbb{Q}c1$   $Ze4\neq$

**2760. (Serie-H#12, Mechislovas Rimkus)**

- a) 1.  $Gh5$  2.  $Ge8$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}e6$  4.  $Gxe5$  (» $\mathbb{Q}e5$ ) 5.  $\mathbb{Q}d6$  6.  $\mathbb{Q}xc6$  (» $\mathbb{Q}c6$ ) 7.  $\mathbb{Q}d6$  ( $\mathbb{Q}c6$ ) 8.  $\mathbb{Q}e6$  9.  $Ge7$  ( $\mathbb{Q}e5$ ) 10.  $\mathbb{Q}f5$  11.  $Ge4$  12.  $Ge6$  FT4≠ (ovvero  $\mathbb{Q}c6-e4\neq$ )  
 b) 1.  $Gb7$  2.  $Gg7$  3.  $Ge7$  4.  $\mathbb{Q}e6$  5.  $Gxe5$  (» $\mathbb{Q}e5$ ) 6.  $\mathbb{Q}d6$  7.  $\mathbb{Q}xc6$  (» $\mathbb{Q}c6$ ) 8.  $\mathbb{Q}c5$  ( $\mathbb{Q}c6$ ) 9.  $Gb5$  ( $\mathbb{Q}e5$ ) 10.  $Ge2$  11.  $Ge6$  12.  $Gb6$  FTd6≠ (ovvero  $\mathbb{Q}e5-d6\neq$ )

Dove FT = fantômes = ghost = fantasma. Zilahi, matti ideali, eco camaleonti.

**2761. (Serie-H#11, Jozef Holubec)**

1.  $b\times c6$  (c2) 2.  $c5$  3.  $c4$  4.  $c3$  5.  $c\times d2$  6.  $d1=\mathbb{Q}$  7.  $\mathbb{Q}f2$  8.  $\mathbb{Q}xh3$  ( $\mathbb{Q}f1$ ) 9.  $\mathbb{Q}g4$  10.  $\mathbb{Q}xf4$  (f2) 11.  $\mathbb{Q}h5$   $\mathbb{Q}h3\neq$   
 1.  $b5$  2.  $b4$  3.  $b3$  4.  $b2$  5.  $b1=\mathbb{Q}$  6.  $\mathbb{Q}f5$  7.  $\mathbb{Q}xh3$  ( $\mathbb{Q}f1$ ) 8.  $\mathbb{Q}e6$  9.  $\mathbb{Q}g4$  10.  $\mathbb{Q}xf7$  (f2) 11.  $\mathbb{Q}h5$   $\mathbb{Q}h3\neq$

Gradevole la mossa  $\mathbb{Q}g4$  che deve essere fatta prima della cattura dei pedoni f4 e f7. Peccato che le due soluzioni sono alquanto somiglianti.

**2762. (Serie-H#12, Vito Rallo)**

1.  $Gd2$  2.  $Gf2$  3.  $Gf6$  4.  $Gb6$  5.  $Gd6$  6.  $Gxd3$  7.  $Gb1$  8.  $d3$  9.  $d2$  10.  $d1=\mathbb{Q}$  11.  $Ge1$  12.  $\mathbb{Q}e3$   $\mathbb{Q}f2\neq$

**2763. (Serie-H#9, Vito Rallo)**

1.  $\mathbb{Q}xb2$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xa3$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}b4$  4.  $\mathbb{Q}b5$  5.  $Gb6$  6.  $Ge3$  7.  $Gc5$  8.  $Ga5$  9.  $c5+$   $Gd5\neq$   
 In pratica, a causa della condizione Isardam, nella posizione di matto lo scacco del  $\mathbb{Q}c5$  viene parato da  $Gd5\neq$  perché esso non può catturare il Re bianco, in quanto lascerebbe sotto minaccia del grillo bianco il grillo 'a5' nero, mentre il matto è dato dal fatto che il Re nero muovendo lascerrebbe il grillo bianco sotto la minaccia del grillo nero. Una condizione alquanto incasinata...

**2764. (H#2, Rolf Kohring)**

1.  $h1=\mathbb{Q}$   $h8=\mathbb{Q}$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xh8$  ( $\mathbb{Q}d1$ )  $\mathbb{Q}gl\neq$  1.  $g3$   $h8=\mathbb{Q}$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xh8$  ( $\mathbb{Q}g1$ )  $\mathbb{Q}f3\neq$   
 1.  $c2$   $h8=\mathbb{Q}$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xh8$  ( $\mathbb{Q}c1$ )  $\mathbb{Q}b2\neq$  1.  $\mathbb{Q}b7$   $h8=\mathbb{Q}$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xh8$  ( $\mathbb{Q}a1$ )  $\mathbb{Q}a4\neq$

Pezzo promosso catturato nella casa di promozione, AUW.

**2765. (H#2, H=2, Eligiusz Zimmer)**

- a) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}e8$   $\mathbb{Q}c2$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e7$   $c7\neq$  b) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}d5$   $\mathbb{Q}xd5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}d7$   $c\times d7=$

**2766. (S#3, Alessandro Fasano)**

1.  $\mathbb{Q}d8!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}d2$   $\mathbb{Q}xa8\neq$ ] 1...  $c\times b1=\mathbb{Q}$  2.  $e8=\mathbb{Q}$   $\mathbb{Q}xc3$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}xc3$   $\mathbb{Q}xa8\neq$  2...  $\mathbb{Q}d2$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}xd2$   $\mathbb{Q}xa8\neq$   
 2...  $\mathbb{Q}xa3$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}xa3$   $\mathbb{Q}xa8\neq$  1...  $c\times b1=\mathbb{Q}$  2.  $e8=\mathbb{Q}$   $\mathbb{Q}xf5$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}h5$   $\mathbb{Q}xa8\neq$  1...  $c\times b1=\mathbb{Q}$  2.  $e8=\mathbb{Q}$   $\mathbb{Q}xf5$   
 3.  $\mathbb{Q}e4$   $\mathbb{Q}c8\neq$  1...  $c\times b1=\mathbb{Q}$  2.  $e8=\mathbb{Q}$   $\mathbb{Q}xb5$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}xb5$   $\mathbb{Q}xa8\neq$  AUW; nelle intenzioni dell'autore vuole essere una variante del Babson task.

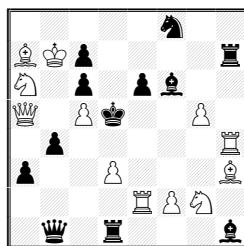
**2767. (Serie-H=8, Jaroslav Stun)**

- a) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}c2$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}b3$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}\times c3(Od3)$  4.  $\mathbb{Q}b3$  5.  $\mathbb{Q}a2$  6.  $\mathbb{Q}\times a3(\mathbb{Q}a4)$  7.  $\mathbb{Q}a2$  8.  $\mathbb{Q}b1$   $\mathbb{Q}b3=$   
b) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}d5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}c6$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}\times d6(Oe6)$  4.  $\mathbb{Q}c6$  5.  $\mathbb{Q}b7$  6.  $\mathbb{Q}\times b6(\mathbb{Q}b5)$  7.  $\mathbb{Q}b7$  8.  $\mathbb{Q}c8$   $\mathbb{Q}c6=$   
c) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}\times c4$  2.  $d4(Oc3)$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}b4$  4.  $\mathbb{Q}a3$  5.  $\mathbb{Q}b2$  6.  $\mathbb{Q}a1$  7.  $d\times c3$  8.  $\mathbb{Q}a2(Oc4)$   $\mathbb{Q}c2=$   
1.  $\mathbb{Q}c3$  2.  $d\times c4$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}b4(Ob5)$  4.  $\mathbb{Q}\times a4$  5.  $c3(\mathbb{Q}a3)$  6.  $\mathbb{Q}b3$  7.  $\mathbb{Q}a2$  8.  $\mathbb{Q}a1$   $O\times c3=$  Zilahi.  
d) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}d1$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}c2$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}\times b2(\mathbb{Q}c2)$  4.  $\mathbb{Q}c1$  5.  $\mathbb{Q}\times d2(Oc1)$  6.  $\mathbb{Q}c3$  7.  $\mathbb{Q}\times c2(\mathbb{Q}c3)$  8.  $\mathbb{Q}\times c1(Oc2)$   
 $O\times e3(c2)=$

## Award in the Mariani-50 Jubilee Tourney

by Antonio Garofalo

Celebrating Stefano Mariani's 50th birthday has been a great pleasure for us all. The tourney had an entry of 29 problems which I received from the controller in anonymous form. At a time when directmates in two are receiving little attention from composers, the number of participants is quite satisfactory. I admit to having been a little generous with the Commendations, but the three Prizewinners undoubtedly deserve their places.



**15 – Givi Mosiashvili**

**1<sup>st</sup> Prize**

$\neq 2$  (12+12) C+

1.  $\mathbb{Q}\times c7?$  (2.  $\mathbb{Q}e3\neq$ -A)

1...  $\mathbb{Q}d4-a$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}f4\neq$ -B

1...  $\mathbb{Q}c1-x$   $\mathbb{Q}\times h4-y$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}\times b4\neq$ -C  $\mathbb{Q}d6\neq$ -D

1...  $\mathbb{Q}x c7+m$   $\mathbb{Q}\times g5-n$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}\times c7-E$  /  $\mathbb{Q}e5\neq$ -F

1...  $\mathbb{Q}xd3!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}b4!$  (2.  $\mathbb{Q}f4\neq$ -B)

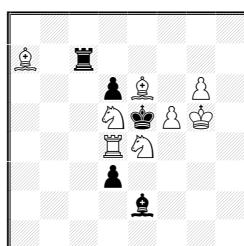
1...  $\mathbb{Q}e5-b$ ; 2.  $\mathbb{Q}e3\neq$ -A

1...  $\mathbb{Q}c1-x$   $\mathbb{Q}\times h4-y$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e4\neq$ -G /  $\mathbb{Q}xc7\neq$ -E

1...  $\mathbb{Q}xb4+c$  /  $\mathbb{Q}xg5-n$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}\times b4\neq$ -C /  $\mathbb{Q}d4\neq$ -H

1...  $\mathbb{Q}xg2/\mathbb{Q}g6$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xg2\neq$  /  $\mathbb{Q}xe6\neq$

Themes: pseudo-Le Grand, Rukhlis, Rice and changed mates. No further comment is needed.



**02 – Gabriele Brunori**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Prize**

$\neq 2$  (8+5) C+

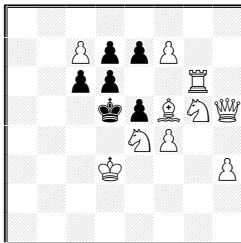
1.  $\mathbb{Q}ef6?$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}e4\neq$ ] 1...  $\mathbb{Q}c4$  (a) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}d7\neq$  (A) 1...  $\mathbb{Q}f3!$  (b)

1.  $\mathbb{Q}f2?$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}e4\neq$ ] 1...  $\mathbb{Q}f3$  (b) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}\times d3\neq$  (B) 1...  $\mathbb{Q}c4!$  (a)

1.  $\mathbb{Q}d2!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}e4\neq$ ]

1...  $\mathbb{Q}c4$  (a) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}\times c4\neq$  (C) 1...  $\mathbb{Q}f3$  (b) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}\times f3\neq$  (D)

Changed mates after defences a & b, which in turn refute the tries.  
Most pleasant and economical.



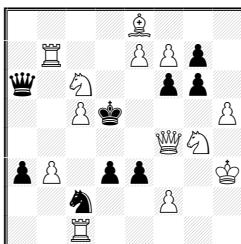
**13 – Anatoly Skripnik**

**3<sup>rd</sup> Prize**

#2 (10+6) C+

- 1.f8=♕? (tempo) 1...c5-a/e6-b 2.♕a8≠/♕xd6≠ 1...exf4!-c  
 1.♘h7? (tempo) 1...e6-b/exf4-c 2.♘hf6≠/♘e6≠ 1...c5!-a  
 1.♗h8? (tempo) 1...exf4-c/c5-a 2.♗d4≠/♗a8≠ 1...e6!-b  
 1.♗e6-B? (2.♗c3≠-C) 1...dxe6 2.♗xe6≠-A 1...c5!  
 1.♗xd7! (2.♗e6≠-A) 1...exf4/c5 2.♗e6≠-B/♗c3≠-C

A cycle of defences and refutations of the first three tries, plus an extra try connected with the actual play.



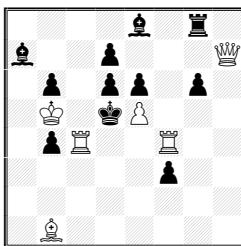
**26 – Dieter Müller**

**1<sup>st</sup> Hon. Mention**

#2 (13+9) C+

- 1.hxg6? [2.♗f5≠]  
 1...♗xc6 2.♗c4≠ 1...♔e6 2.♗e4≠ 1...♔xc5 2.♗d4≠ 1...♗d4!  
 1.f3! [2.♗d6≠]  
 1...♗xc6 2.♗c4≠ 1...♔e6 2.♗e4≠ 1...♔xc5 2.♗d4≠

Cyclically changed defensive motifs.



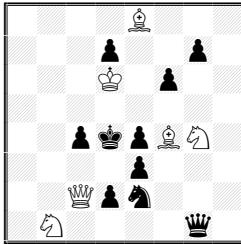
**20 – Zoltan Labai**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Hon. Mention**

#2 (6+11) C+

- 1.♗e7? [2.♗xd6≠]  
 1...dxe5 2.♔e4≠ 1...♔xe5 2.♗g5≠ 1...♔b8!  
 1.♔a2? [2.♗c5≠]  
 1...dxe5 2.♗cd4≠ 1...♔xe5 2.♗ce4≠ 1...b3!  
 1.♗h2? [2.♗fd4≠]  
 1...dxe5 2.♗d2≠ 1...♔xe5 2.♗f5≠

Composing a Zagoruyko is always a good exercise.



### 06 – Alberto Armeni

3<sup>rd</sup> Hon. Mention

≠2 (6+10) C+

1.  $\mathbb{Q}f7?$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}xc4\neq$ ]

1...  $\mathbb{Q}c1$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe3\neq$  (a) 1...  $\mathbb{Q}c3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xc3\neq$  (b) 1...  $c3!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}e5?$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}xc4\neq$ ]

1...  $\mathbb{Q}c3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xc3\neq$  (b) 1...  $c3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}a4\neq$  (c) 1...  $fxe5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe5\neq$

1...  $\mathbb{Q}c1!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}xd2?$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}xc4\neq$ ]

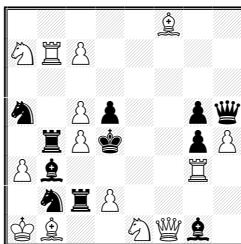
1...  $c3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe4\neq$  (x) 1...  $\mathbb{Q}c1$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe3\neq$  (a) 1...  $exd2$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xd2\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}c3!$

Mate x does not fit the pattern well; it should have been  $\mathbb{Q}a4\neq$ . Although not completely successful, this cycle still makes an interesting problem.

1.  $\mathbb{Q}g6!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe4\neq$ ]

1...  $\mathbb{Q}xb1$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe3\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}h1$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe3\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}g2$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe3\neq$

1...  $f5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e5\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}g3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}c3\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}c3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xc3\neq$



### 21 – Vladislav Bunka

4<sup>th</sup> Hon. Mention

≠2 (14+11) C+

1.  $\mathbb{Q}f5!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}xd5\neq$ ]

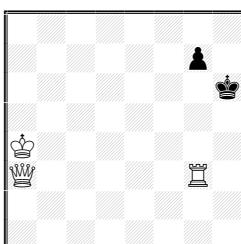
1...  $dxc4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}g7\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}cxc4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}f6\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}bxc4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}d3\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}xc4$

2.  $\mathbb{Q}xc2\neq$

1...  $\mathbb{Q}bxc4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}b5\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}axc4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}c6\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}xc4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xb4\neq$

1...  $\mathbb{Q}f7$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xg4\neq$  1...  $gxh4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}f4\neq$

Seven captures of the  $\mathbb{Q}c4$ , an excellent achievement! The key is not so good, though, giving one flight (c4) but taking two (e4 & e5).



### 27 – Christian Poisson

5<sup>th</sup> Hon. Mention

≠2 (3+2) C+

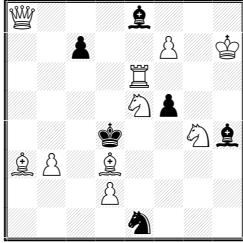
1.  $\mathbb{Q}d3?$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}h5-a/g6-b$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}h7\neq-A/\mathbb{Q}xg6\neq-B$  1...  $g5!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}a1?$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}h5-a/g6-b$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}h1\neq-C/\mathbb{Q}h8\neq-D$  1...  $g5!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}e7?$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}h5-a/g6-b$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}g5\neq-E/\mathbb{Q}h3\neq-F$  1...  $g5!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}f8!$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}h5-a/\mathbb{Q}h7-c$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}h8\neq-D/\mathbb{Q}xg7\neq-G$

The three tries form a Zagoruyko, but it is a pity that the refutation is the same in each case. By way of compensation the material economy is extreme.



#### 05 - Valerio Agostini & Marco Guida

Special Hon. Mention

#2 (10+6) C+

1.  $\mathbb{Q}h6?$  (2.  $\mathbb{Q}xf5\#$ ) but 1...c6-a/ $\mathbb{Q}c6-b!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}xf5?$  (2.  $\mathbb{Q}e4\#$ ) 1...c6-a 2.  $\mathbb{Q}d6-A\#$  but 1... $\mathbb{Q}c6-b!$

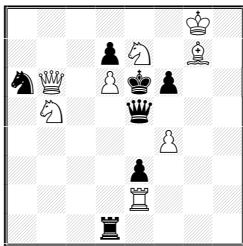
1.  $\mathbb{Q}c4?$  (2.  $\mathbb{Q}d5\#$ ) 1... $\mathbb{Q}c6-b$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xc6-B\#$  but 1...c6-a!

1.  $\mathbb{Q}e3!$  (2.  $\mathbb{Q}d5\#/\mathbb{Q}xf5\#$ ) but can the double threat not be avoided?

1...c6-a/ $\mathbb{Q}c6-b$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}a4-C\#/\mathbb{Q}a7-D\#$

The Pickabish theme is accomplished in the tries, and reappears after the key, with changed mates. Only the double threat prevented a much higher placing for this work.

Commendations in numerical order.



#### 03 – Valerio Agostini

Commendation

#2 (8+7) C+

1.  $\mathbb{Q}xe3?$  [2. f5#]

1...f5 2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe5\#$  1... $\mathbb{Q}xe3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe3\#$  1... $\mathbb{Q}e4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe4\#$

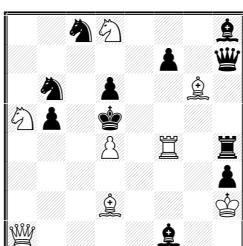
1... $\mathbb{Q}f1$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}b3\#$  1... $\mathbb{Q}xd6!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}xe3!$  [2. f5#]

1...f5 2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe5\#$  1... $\mathbb{Q}xe3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe3\#$  1... $\mathbb{Q}e4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe4\#$

1... $\mathbb{Q}f1$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}d4\#$  1... $\mathbb{Q}xd6$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xd6\#$

Changed mates.



#### 04 – Jorma Pitkänen

Commendation

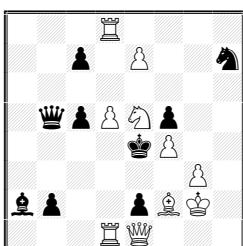
#2 (8+11) C+

1.  $\mathbb{Q}c4!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}e3\#$ ]

1... $\mathbb{Q}xd4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xd4\#$  1... $\mathbb{Q}xc4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}h1\#$  1... $\mathbb{Q}xc4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}a5\#$  1... $\mathbb{Q}xc4$

2.  $\mathbb{Q}a8\#$  1... $\mathbb{Q}xc4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}a2\#$

A fine sacrificial key, followed by four captures of the key piece and five mates by the queen.



#### 07 – Marco Guida

Commendation

#2 (10+9) C+

1.  $\mathbb{Q}d7?$  (2. e8= $\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Q}\#-A.$ )

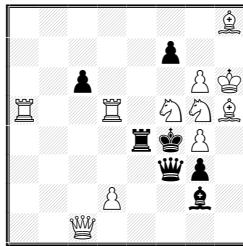
1... $\mathbb{Q}xd7-x\mathbb{Q}d3-y$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe2\#-B/\mathbb{Q}xc5\#-C$

if 1... $\mathbb{Q}~2. \mathbb{Q}(x)f6\#$  1... $\mathbb{Q}a6$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xc5\#$  but 1... $\mathbb{Q}xd5!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}d3!$  (2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe2\#-B)$

1... $\mathbb{Q}d7-x\mathbb{Q}xd3-y$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xc5\#-C/e8=\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Q}\#-A$

Dombro-Lacny.



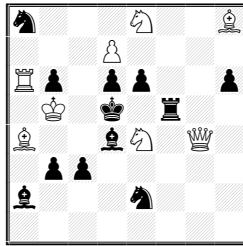
### 09 – Miroslav Sviták

**Commendation**

#2 (11+7) C+

1.  $\mathbb{Q}g7?$  (2.  $\mathbb{Q}f5\neq$ ) 1...  $cxd5-a/\mathbb{W}xg4-b/fxg6-c/\mathbb{Q}e5-d!$
1.  $\mathbb{Q}h4?$  (2.  $\mathbb{Q}f5\neq$ )
- 1...  $\mathbb{W}xg4-b/fxg6-c/\mathbb{Q}e5-d$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xg2\neq/\mathbb{Q}xg6\neq/\mathbb{Q}xe5\neq-A$  1...  $cxd5-a!$
1.  $\mathbb{Q}e7?$  (2.  $\mathbb{Q}f5\neq$ )
- 1...  $cxd5-a/\mathbb{W}xg4-b/\mathbb{Q}e5-d$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xd5/\mathbb{Q}xg6\neq/\mathbb{Q}xe5\neq-A$  1...  $\mathbb{W}xg4-b!$
1.  $\mathbb{Q}e3?$  (2.  $\mathbb{Q}f5\neq$ )
- 1...  $cxd5-a/\mathbb{W}xg4-b/\mathbb{Q}e5-d$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xd5/\mathbb{Q}xg2/\mathbb{Q}xe5\neq-A$  1...  $fxg6-c!$
1.  $\mathbb{Q}a4!$  (2.  $\mathbb{Q}e5\neq-A$ )
- 1...  $cxd5-a/\mathbb{W}xg4-b$  2.  $\mathbb{W}c7\neq/d3\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{W}c3/f6$  2.  $dxc3\neq/\mathbb{Q}e6\neq$

A fourfold try-refutation followed by 3 tries in which the refutations **abc** reappear, but there is no reappearance of refutation **d** to complete the cycle.

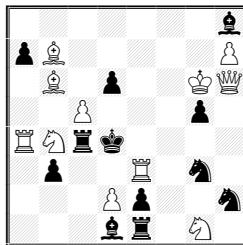


### 11 – Alberto Armeni

**Commendation**

#2 (8+12) C+

1.  $d8=\mathbb{W}?$  (2.  $\mathbb{W}xa8\neq/\mathbb{W}xd6\neq$ ) In this case the double threat may be considered thematic because after the various defences:
- 1...  $\mathbb{Q}f4-a/\mathbb{Q}c5-b/\mathbb{Q}f4-c$  2.  $\mathbb{W}xa8\neq-A$  there is a single mate...
- 1...  $e5/\mathbb{Q}f6/\mathbb{Q}f7/\mathbb{Q}f6/\mathbb{Q}g7/\mathbb{Q}xh8$ ; 2.  $\mathbb{W}xd6\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}c7+2.\mathbb{Q}xc7\neq$  but 1...  $\mathbb{Q}e5!$
1.  $\mathbb{Q}c5!$  (2.  $\mathbb{W}e4\neq$ )
- 1...  $\mathbb{Q}c7+/bxcc5/dxc5/\mathbb{Q}e5/\mathbb{Q}b1/\mathbb{Q}g3$
2.  $\mathbb{Q}xc7\neq/\mathbb{Q}xd6\neq/d8=\mathbb{W}\neq/\mathbb{Q}f6\neq/\mathbb{Q}xb3\neq/\mathbb{W}xd4\neq$
- ...whereas there are changed mates after the same three defences **abc** in the actual play:
- 1...  $\mathbb{Q}f4-a/\mathbb{Q}xc5-b/\mathbb{Q}f4-c$  2.  $\mathbb{W}xe6\neq-B/\mathbb{W}c4\neq-C/\mathbb{W}f3\neq-D$

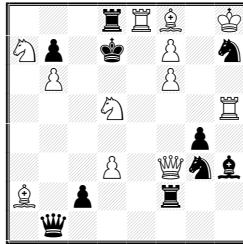


### 19 – Vladislav Bunka

**Commendation**

#2 (11+12) C+

1.  $\mathbb{Q}xg5!$  [2.  $\mathbb{W}xd6\neq$ ]
- 1...  $\mathbb{Q}f3+2.\mathbb{Q}xf3\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}e4+$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe4\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}f6+2.\mathbb{W}xf6\neq$
- 1...  $\mathbb{Q}xc5+2.\mathbb{Q}d5\neq$  The king is exposed to four checks.
- 1...  $\mathbb{Q}e5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}d3\neq$  1...  $d5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}c6\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}xb4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xb4\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}f5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e4\neq$



**18 – Josef Burda**  
**Commendation**  
≠2 (12+10) C+

1.  $\mathbb{Q}b4!$  (2.  $\mathbb{W}xb7\neq-A/\mathbb{W}d5\neq-B/\mathbb{B}d5\neq-C/\mathbb{Q}e6\neq-D)$

1...  $\mathbb{W}e1$ ,  $\mathbb{B}e2$  2.  $\mathbb{W}xb7\neq-A/\mathbb{W}d5\neq-B/\mathbb{B}d5\neq-C$

1...  $\mathbb{B}c8$ ,  $\mathbb{B}b8$  2.  $\mathbb{W}d5\neq-B/\mathbb{B}d5\neq-C/\mathbb{Q}e6\neq-D$

1...  $\mathbb{Q}xh5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e6\neq-D/\mathbb{W}xb7\neq-A/\mathbb{W}d5\neq-B$

Fleck theme.

1...  $\mathbb{Q}g5$  2.  $\mathbb{W}xb7\neq-A/\mathbb{W}d5\neq-B$

1...  $\mathbb{Q}xf8$  2.  $\mathbb{W}d5\neq-B/\mathbb{B}d5\neq-C$

1...  $\mathbb{W}h1$ ,  $\mathbb{B}xf3$ ,  $\mathbb{Q}g2$  2.  $\mathbb{B}d5\neq-C/\mathbb{Q}e6\neq-D$

1...  $\mathbb{Q}xf6/\mathbb{Q}f5/\mathbb{W}xb4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e6\neq-D/\mathbb{W}xb7\neq-A$

Brogi theme.

1...  $\mathbb{W}xa2$ ,  $\mathbb{W}b3$  2.  $\mathbb{W}xb7\neq-A$

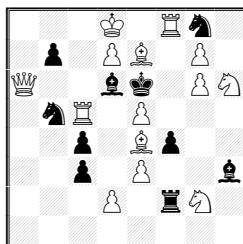
1...  $\mathbb{B}xe8$  2.  $\mathbb{W}d5\neq-B$

1...  $\mathbb{G}xf3$  2.  $\mathbb{B}d5\neq-C$

1...  $\mathbb{Q}e4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e6\neq-D$

Reduction to single mates.

The combination as a whole is certainly nothing new, but it is pleasant enough.



**25 - Bernard Delobel**  
**Commendation**  
≠2 (14+10) C+

1.  $\mathbb{Q}xd6?$  (2.  $\mathbb{Q}d5\neq$ ) 1...  $\mathbb{Q}xd6$  2.  $\mathbb{W}xd6\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}c7!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}f6?$  (2.  $\mathbb{Q}d5\neq$ ) 1...  $\mathbb{Q}xf6$  2.  $\mathbb{B}xf6\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}e7!$

1.  $\mathbb{B}f5?$  (2.  $\mathbb{Q}d5\neq$ ) 1...  $\mathbb{Q}xf5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xf5\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}xg2!$

1.  $exf4?$  (2.  $\mathbb{Q}d5\neq$ ) 1...  $\mathbb{B}xf4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xf4\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{B}xd2!$

1.  $d4?$  (2.  $\mathbb{Q}d5\neq$ ) 1...  $\mathbb{Q}xd4$  2.  $\mathbb{W}xd6\neq/\mathbb{W}c4\neq$  but 1...  $cxd3$  e.p.!

1.  $\mathbb{Q}d3!$  (2.  $\mathbb{Q}xc4\neq$ )

1...  $cxd3$  2.  $\mathbb{W}a2\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{B}xd2$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xf4\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}xg2$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}f5\neq$

1...  $\mathbb{Q}xe7$  2.  $\mathbb{B}f6\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}c7$  2.  $\mathbb{W}xd6\neq$

Many tries guarding the  $\mathbb{Q}e5$ , with a change of threat in the actual play.

Thanks to Chris Feather for his usual translation.

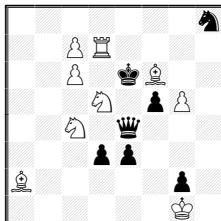
Judge A. Garofalo

Il verdetto diverrà definitivo passati 3 mesi dalla pubblicazione. Eventuali reclami vanno inviati al Redattore: Antonio Garofalo, via Collodi n.13 70124 Bari - Italy. E-mail: antgarofalo@alice.it.  
[The award will become definitive 3 months after publication. Possible claims must be sent to the Editor: Antonio Garofalo, via Collodi n.13 70124 Bari - Italy. E-mail: antgarofalo@alice.it.]

## 54<sup>th</sup> World Congress of Chess Composition - Jesi (Italy) 2011

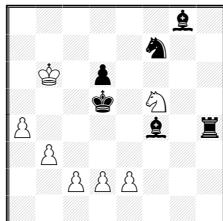
Grande successo per la manifestazione, tornata in Italia dopo 26 anni (Riccione 1985). Tutti i partecipanti hanno fatto le loro congratulazioni all'organizzatore, il delegato italiano Marco Bonavoglia e tutti sono rimasti felici della comoda permanenza nell'Hotel a 4 stelle Federico II. Una quantità enorme di problemi sono stati composti, partecipanti ai tanti Concorsi con bottiglie di ogni tipo in palio! Ho pensato di esporre ai lettori di *Best Problems* una carrellata, quasi completa, dei "primi premi", eventualmente coi commenti dei giudici. Per i temi dei concorsi rimando al sito <http://www.wccc2011.com/composing.html>. Iniziamo dai tre Concorsi italiani.

**α) V. Dyachuk & V. Kopyl**  
1° Pr. Quick TTy - Jesi 2011



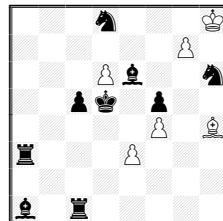
$\#2^*$  v (9+7) C+

**β) V. Kopyl & M. Marandyuk**  
- 1° Pr. Quick TTy  
Jesi 2011 (version)



H#2 (8+7) C+  
b) ♕f5-d4, c) ♔b6-b7

**γ) M. Caillaud**  
1° Pr. Long TTy - Jesi 2011



H#3 (6+9) C+  
2 sol.

**α) Vasil Dyachuk & Valery Kopyl**

1... ♕xd5 (a) 2. ♕e7≠ (A) 1... ♕xc4 (b) 2. ♕(x)f4≠ (B)

1. ♕dxe3? (C) [2. ♕e7≠ (A)]

1... ♕xc4 (b) 2. ♕xc4≠ (X) 1... ♕xe3+ (c) 2. ♕cxе3≠ (D) but 1... ♕g6!

1. ♕cxе3! (D) [2. ♕f4≠ (B)]

1... ♕xe3+ (c) 2. ♕dxe3≠ (C) 1... ♕xd5 (a) 2. ♕xd5≠ (Y)

A 3-phases problem that starts with a non-thematic setplay and develops across thematic try and solution. In each thematic phase, a first mate is *from* the thematic square and a second mate is *on* the same square, with different squares in the try (c4) and in the solution (d5). The non-thematic setplay is very nicely and fully integrated with the thematic phases thanks to a cycle of defenses and to mates in the setplay reappearing as threats, alternatively, in the try and in the solution. Exploitation of a half-battery in a light and clean setting, key-mate reversal and changes of mates after each thematic defense are completing the picture. An amazing achievement in such a short time! (Judge Marco Guida.)

**β) Valery Kopyl & Mikhail Marandyuk**

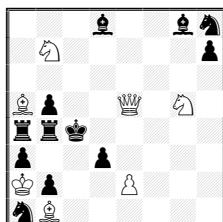
a) 1. ♕e5 d3 2. ♕e6 e4≠ b) 1. ♕e5 e3 2. ♕e4 c4≠ c) 1. ♕c5 c3 2. d5 d4≠ The three thematic pawns make a cycle of one-step/two-step moves. Excellent! (Judge Antonio Garofalo.)

**γ) Michel Caillaud**

1. ♕d3 ♕f2 2. ♕cc3 g8=♕ 3. ♕e4 ♕g2≠ 1. ♕c4 ♕e7 2. ♕ac3 g8=♕ 3. ♕c6 ♕f6≠

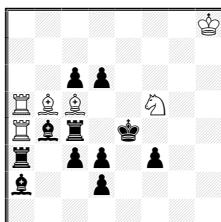
No doubt the best entry of the tourney, with the theme shown in reciprocal form Anti-Plachutta, white promotions and model mates. (Judge Francesco Simoni.)

**δ) V. Kopyl & M. Maranduyuk** - 1° Pr. The Urals Problemist - Jesi 2011



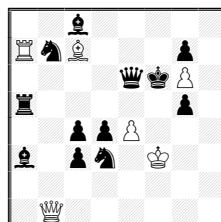
S≠3 (7+12) C+

**ε) M. Guida, M. Parrinello & F. Simoni** - 1° Pr. Moskovskaya Matreshka TTy - Jesi 2011



H≠2 (6+11) C+ b) ♜b5

**ζ) M. Guida, M. Parrinello & F. Simoni** - 1° Pr. 14<sup>th</sup> Sabra TTy - Jesi 2011



H≠2 (6+12) C+ b) ♜g6

**δ) Valery Kopyl & Mikhail Marandyuk**

1. ♜f3! [2. ♜c3+ ♜d5 3. ♜c6+ ♜xc6≠]

1... ♜b3 2. ♜d2+ ♜xd2 3. ♜d4+ ♜xd4≠ 1... ♜f7 2. ♜d6+ ♜xd6 3. ♜c5+ ♜xc5≠ 1... ♜b3 2. exd3+ ♜xd3 3. ♜xb5+ ♜xb5≠ Three thematic variations. Plus: 1... ♜f6 2. ♜c7+ ♜d5 3. ♜c6+ ♜xc6≠ (Judge Andrey Selivanov.)

**ε) M. Guida, M. Parrinello & F. Simoni**

a) 1. ♜b3 ♜xd6 2. ♜a3 ♜xc6≠ b) 1. c2 ♜e3 2. ♜cc3 ♜bx d6≠

Commento di M. Parrinello. Nel gemello a) quando il Bianco gioca 1... ♜xd6 viene aperta la linea sulla casa di matto c6 (controllo non presente nella posizione iniziale, particolare ovviamente tematico e molto importante). Con B2 il Nero "corregge" la debolezza creata dal Bianco inchiodando proprio la Torre. Analogamente nel gemello b), dopo 1... ♜e3 viene aperta la linea sulla casa di matto in d6 (anche qui controllo non presente nella posizione iniziale). Con B2 il Nero "corregge" la debolezza creata dal Bianco inchiodando proprio quell'Alfiere.

(Judge Valery Gurov.)

**ζ) M. Guida, M. Parrinello & F. Simoni**

a) 1. ♜e7 ♜a6 2. ♜dc5 e5≠ b) 1. ♜e5 ♜b6 2. ♜bc5 ♜d8≠

Il tema richiesto era il seguente: a un certo punto del problema (compresa la posizione iniziale) un pezzo nero A e uno bianco B intralciano la linea di un altro pezzo bianco C. Più tardi i pezzi A e B o altri pezzi che abbiano catturato i medesimi, lasciano libera tale linea. In pratica è una batteria bianca mascherata, presente nel diagramma o da crearsi, ma senza l'obbligo che questa batteria puntasse sul Re nero o una casa ad esso adiacente. Nella posizione del 1° premio abbiamo due batterie mascherate già in diagramma, che puntano sulle case g6 (b1→g6) e f7 (a7→f7). I pezzi tematici C sono la ♜b1 e la ♜a7, che nelle due soluzioni gemellari si scambiano le funzioni. Queste parole sono del Redattore perché il giudice non ha commentato i lavori.

(Judge Menachem Witztum.)

**η) Per Olin**

1.h4 a5 2.h5 a4 3.h6 a3 4.hxg7 axb2 5.a4 h5 6.a5 h4 7.a6 h3 8.a7 h2 9.axb8=♜ ♜h3 10. ♜a7 ♜e3 11.dxe3 ♜f6 12. ♜d6 exd6 13. ♜d2 b1=♜ 14. ♜a3 ♜e7 15. ♜c5 dxc5 16. ♜gf3 ♜d6 17. ♜g1 h1=♜ 18.g8=♚ A neat Phenix AUW. (Judge Michel Caillaud.)

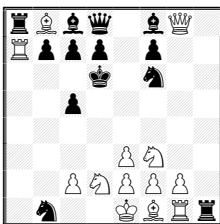
**8) Andreï Frolikin & Kostas Prentos**

1.h4 c5 2.h5 c4 3.h6 c3 4.hxg7 cxb2 5.c4 h5 6.c5 h4 7.c6 h3 8.c7 h2 9.Qh3 ♜h4 10.Qg1 h1=Q  
11.cxd8=Q ♜g3 12.Qc6 ♜xf1 13.Qxa7 ♜e3 14.Qxc8 ♜aa4 15.Qd6+ exd6 16.dxe3 ♜e7 17.Qd2 b1=Q 18.g8=Q ♜h7 19.Qc2 ♜ae4 20.a4 f5 21.Qa2 ♜g8 22.Qb1

A SPG "of the future": 2 Ceriani-Frolikin Knights and 2 Phenix Bishops exchanging their place after promotion. More original, but the weak point is that the Bishops are obviously promoted. (Judge Michel Caillaud.)

**η) P. Olin**

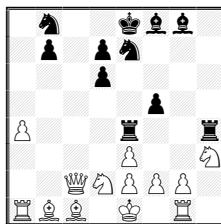
1°-2° Pr. e.a. Champagne TTy  
Jesi 2011



SPG 17.5 (13+13) C+

**θ) A. Frolikin & K. Prentos**

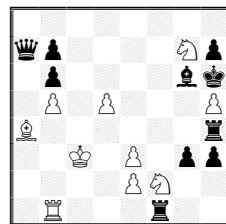
1°-2° Pr. e.a. Champagne TTy  
Jesi 2011



SPG 21.5 (13+11) C+

**ι) B. Gadjanski**

1° Pr. 9<sup>th</sup> Tzuica TTy, orthodox section - Jesi 2011



hs≠ 4.5 (10+10) C+

**ι) Borislav Gadjanski**

1...♜xa4 2.♝b4 ♜b1 3.♝h4 ♜ab4 4.♞e6 ♜a5 5.♝g4+ ♜xg4≠  
1...♝xb1 2.♝c2 ♜a2 3.♝g6 ♜c2 4.♝xh3 ♜c1 5.♝f5+ ♜xf5≠

This outstanding problem marked the highest scores both at technical merit and artistic presentation! Two of the unmissable four thematic pairs play a unique mixed Brunner – Turton. But that's not all: we can admire afterwards a complete black battery creation in an excellent orthogonal diagonal presentation. A clear step forward compared with another magnificent composition distinguished in a very strong informal tournament. A splendid piece of work, fully deserving its bottle prize!

**1<sup>st</sup> pair** wRb1 – wBa4: occupation in 2 consecutive moves of square initially occupied by bRh4 / bBg6 in order to control h5 / passive annihilation by bBg6 / bRh4. Drawback: Rb4 is square vacation while Bc2 is line opening.

**2<sup>nd</sup> pair** wSf2 – wSg7: active sacrifice for the mating piece / guard of flight g5. Drawback: Sg7 controls an additional flight (g7), while Sf2 captures a pawn.

**3<sup>rd</sup> pair** bRh4 – bBg6: critical move and annihilation of white piece + Umnov move – anticipatory interference for complete black battery creation + mate as front piece / guard of flights already present in initial position.

**4<sup>th</sup> pair** bRh1 – bQa7: guard of two flights (b2 + extra) / rear piece of mating battery.

(Judges Vlaicu Crisan & Eric Huber.)

**κ) Petko A. Petkov**

1.NAb8+ Nc6 2.NA8d7 Na7 3.NAx8+ LOxh1≠ 1.NAd5+ Nb6 2.NAdb4+ g2 3.Naxa2+ RLxb1≠  
A magnificent design and the only problem featuring 5 thematic "duos". The strategy is full of battery play: two by white and one by black. One must also remark the very clever usage of bNs, selfpinning and guarding a flight. The presence of wPf3 ensures the exchange of roles in the fifth pair. The economy is truly remarkable.

**1<sup>st</sup> pair** wNAb6 – wNAc6: front piece of first active battery + bN annihilation / front piece of second active battery + hurdle for the wNA.

**2<sup>nd</sup> pair** bNf8 – bNh2: active selfpin + anticipatory guard of flight released by black mating move / Passive annihilation by wNA.

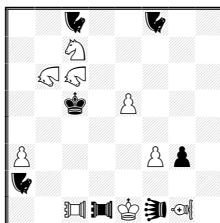
**3<sup>rd</sup> pair** bRLd1 – bLOf1: rear piece of a mutual ecto-battery / front piece of a mutual ectobattery.

**4<sup>th</sup> pair** wRLc1 – wBLg1: rear piece of battery activated in W1 / rear piece of battery activated in W3 + passive annihilation by black battery front piece.

**5<sup>th</sup> pair** bNc8 – bPg3: Control of rear piece of black battery / Guard of flight f2. Drawback: nNc8 also releases the control of b6. (Judges Vlaicu Crisan & Eric Huber.)

**κ) P. A. Petkov**

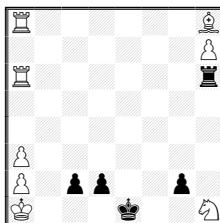
1° Pr. 9<sup>th</sup> Tzuica TTy, fairies section - Jesi 2011



hs≠ 3 (9+7) C+  
(see below)

**λ) D. Gургенидзе & Y. Akobia**

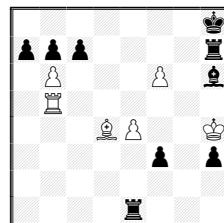
- 1° Pr. 4<sup>th</sup> ARVES Jenever TTy - Jesi 2011



+ (8+5)

**μ) E. Kopilov & O. Pervakov**

1° Pr. 1<sup>st</sup> Azerbaijan Studies TTy - Jesi 2011



+ (6+9)

↖=Nao, Ⓜ=Bishop-Locust, ♕=Nightrider, ♖=Locust, ♜=Rook-Locust

**λ) D. Gургенидзе & Y. Akobia**

1.♕e8+ ♔f1 2.♗g3+ ♔f2 3.♗f2 4.♗e4+ ♔e2 4.♗xd2+ ♔xd2 5.♔c3+ ♔xc3 6.♖c6+ ♔d2 7.♖d8+ ♔c1 8.♖xh6 g1♔ (if 8...g1♕ 9.♖h1 ♖xh1 10.h8♕ wins, but not here 9.h8♔? ♖g7+ 10.♖f6 ♖xf6+ 11.♖xf6 stalemate) 9.h8♔ (9.♖h1? stalemate, 9.h8♕? ♖d4+ 10.♖xd4 (♖xd4) stalemate) 9...♔xd4+ 10.♖xd4 wins.

(Judges Marcel Van Herck & Harold van der Heijden.)

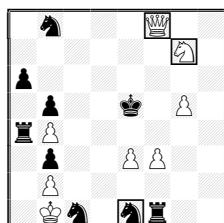
**μ) E. Kopilov & O. Pervakov**

1.f7+ ♖g7+ 2.♗g5! ♖g1+! 3.♔xg1 h2 4.♔xh2 ♖xh2 5.bxa7 ♖a2 6.♖b2!! (theme) and branch:

A) 6...♔h6+ 7.♘xh6 ♖a6+ 8.♖b6!! (theme) wins.

B) 6...♖a5+ 7.e5! (theme) ♖f8 8.♗f6 ♖a6+ 9.e6 wins.

(Judges Ilham Aliev & Araz Almammadov.)



**v) ← Ricardo Vieira**

1° Pr. 2<sup>nd</sup> Bulgarian Wine TTy - Jesi 2011

H≠2 b) ♖e1, c) ♖e1, d) ♖e1 - \_ = Pezzi camaleonte.

a) 1.c♗xf3=c♗c♗h5=c♗ 2.c♗d5=c♗ c♗e8=c♗≠

b) 1.c♗d2=c♗ c♗f5=c♗ 2.c♗d5=c♗ c♗g3=c♗≠

c) 1.c♗d1=c♗ c♗f5=c♗ 2.c♗d5=c♗ c♗e4=c♗≠

d) 1.c♗xb4=c♗ c♗e8=c♗ 2.c♗d5=c♗ c♗c7=c♗≠

(Judge Diyan Kostadinov)

## Correzioni (Corrections)

Because of some "mental confusion" in editing...(!) the problem No. 2686 has been published again as 2431, see *Best Problems* 54, 04/2010. Sorry. (Pointed out by one of the authors.)

3<sup>rd</sup> Commend. ASIGC (Dikusarov) was already published in H458, *Problem-Forum*, 12/2008. (Pointed out by H. P. Reich.)

### Ciak-mate

*Lo straniero che venne dal mare.*

Film di Beeban Kidron, tratto da un racconto di Joseph Conrad.

La storia si svolge in Cornovaglia, presumo verso la fine del XIX secolo. In un villaggio di pescatori vive una giovane donna fuori dai canoni previsti da quella società. Viene vista quasi come una strega o giù di lì. Nella contea c'è un solo medico, che ama giocare a scacchi con un possidente locale.

Il clima in quella zona è spesso tempestoso, infatti un giorno di febbraio una nave carica di immigrati diretti in America naufraga e i cittadini raccolgono mestamente le salme degli affogati. Ma c'è un sopravvissuto, che si incammina verso una casa dove lavora la ragazza di cui sopra. Non parla inglese e ciò intimorisce gli abitanti, i quali però alla fine lo schiavizzano facendolo lavorare nei campi senza alcun stipendio, solo cibo e alloggio.

Dopo qualche mese e dopo aver imparato poche parole di inglese, lo straniero vede il medico giocare a scacchi col possidente; il medico sta per fare una mossa sbagliata e lo straniero interviene suggerendo quella giusta, con un seguito vincente per il medico. Allora questi capisce che lo straniero proviene da una zona in cui anche i montanari – gli spettatori sanno che l'uomo viene dai monti Carpazi, e precisamente dall'attuale Ucraina – sanno giocare a scacchi; meglio di un medico inglese a quanto sembra! Così gli propone di insegnargli l'inglese in cambio di lezioni di scacchi. Nasce una salda amicizia fra i due e quando lo straniero ha imparato bene l'inglese corteggia la ragazza, Amy Foster, nome che dà il titolo al racconto di Conrad.

La storia si dipana in modo drammatico, ma quel che può interessare noi scacchisti è questo quesito: è davvero normale che un montanaro ucraino sappia giocare meglio di un medico inglese? Anche ammettendo che nella Russia zarista gli scacchi fossero più diffusi che nel resto d'Europa – cosa vera, ma ancor più vera quando sopravvenne l'Unione Sovietica – restano forti dubbi sulla verosimiglianza di una tale affermazione. Ma devo ammettere che nell'ambito del racconto questo fatto, seppur dubbio, quadrava bene e ciò dimostra la bravura dell'autore Joseph Conrad.

A. G.

I concorsi su *Best Problems*:

#2 (2011-2012: NN).

#3 (Judge 2010-2011: Antonio Garofalo).

H#2 (Judge 2010-2011: NN).

H#3/n (Judge 2010-2011: NN).

S#2/3 (Judge 2009-2011: Sven Trommler).

hs#2/3 (Judge 2011-2012: Petko A. Petkov).

Fairies (Judge 2010-2011: Chris J. Feather).

Pubblicazione trimestrale senza scopo di lucro.

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via Collodi n.13 70124 Bari - Italy ☎ 080/5564025

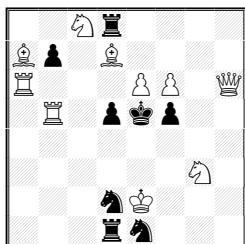
iban: IT65 J076 0104 0000 0001 7784 703

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web site: <http://www.bestproblems.it>

## Ricostruzione



← Josef Burda - (Ricostruzione 48 - BP59)

*Sachová Skladba* 1986

#2 (10+8) C+

1.  $\mathbb{W}h5?$  [2.  $\mathbb{W}xf5\#$ ]

1...  $\mathbb{Q}f4$  2.  $\mathbb{B}b8\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}xf6$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}d4\#$  ma 1...  $b6!$

1.  $\mathbb{Q}b6!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}xd5\#$ ]

1...  $\mathbb{Q}d\sim$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xc4\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}xd7$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xd7\#$

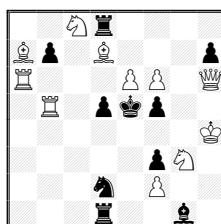
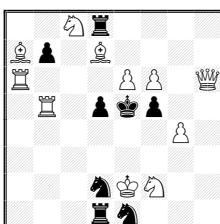
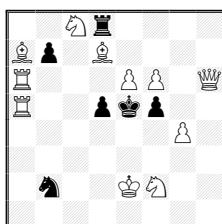
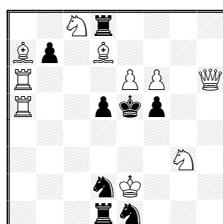
1...  $\mathbb{Q}d6$  2.  $\mathbb{W}f4\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}d4$  2.  $\mathbb{W}e3\#$

I. Zurutuza (3<sup>a</sup>),  
A. Garofalo, G. Prahl,  
H. Nieuwhart

I. Zurutuza (1<sup>a</sup>), S. Cè

V. Krizhanovsky

E. Petite



Oggetto della ricostruzione n. 48 è stato un lavoro di Josef Burda della Rep. Ceca, pubblicato nel 1986 su *Sachova Skladba*. Dai commenti ricevuti il lavoro di ricostruzione stavolta si è dimostrato più difficile di altre occasioni. Una corretta ricostruzione l'ha inviata Hans Nieuwhart accompagnata da un'analisi perfetta ed esauriente che qui riporto di seguito integralmente:

"I can tell you that your problems are a lot more difficult than the ones in Probleemblad. I think the reason is that you work with tries, which is not the case in Probleemblad. Some explanation about Nr. 48:  $\mathbb{Q}d1$  is necessary for the knight-variants, and because the  $\mathbb{W}Q$  must cover e3 (a pawn on f2 is not possible for the try with  $\mathbb{Q}f4$ ) so is need an useless Ne1. And e6 is need for the try  $\mathbb{Q}xf6$  which would be impossible with  $\mathbb{Q}a6$  on its place.  $\mathbb{Q}a6$  is need for the variant  $\mathbb{Q}xd7$   $\mathbb{Q}xd7$  and covers square d6.  $\mathbb{Q}a5$  could also be on b5. It took me a while to figure this all out, but I did it with great pleasure (H.N.)."

L'enunciato proposto conteneva la difesa 1...  $\mathbb{Q}d2\sim$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}(x)c4\#$ , ma poiché questa difesa nulla aggiunge al tema della Stella di Re (tra GA e GR) penso che la sua mancanza, se presentata in una versione più economica (11+6), sarebbe pur sempre un miglioramento; così è accaduto nella prima versione pervenuta da Imanol Zurutuza e in quella di Saverio Cé.

Altre ricostruzioni corrette (compresa la difesa 1...  $\mathbb{Q}d\sim$ ) le hanno inviate Zurutuza (con la sua terza ricostruzione), Garofalo e Prahl. Corretta anche la ricostruzione di Vasil Krizhanovsky ma ha utilizzato un pedone in più ( $\mathbb{Q}g4$ ) che può essere eliminato spostando il  $\mathbb{Q}f2$  in g3. Non perfetta la ricostruzione di Petite che ha più pezzi (11+10) e il difetto di avere un duale nel tentativo 1...  $\mathbb{Q}f4$  2.  $\mathbb{B}b8/\mathbb{W}xf5\#$  che essendo anche la minaccia rende nulla la difesa 1...  $\mathbb{Q}f4$ .

Ricostruzione n. 49. - Ricostruire un ≠2 con la seguente soluzione:

a) 1.  $\mathbb{W}xf6!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}c4$  (A)/ $\mathbb{Q}c4$  (B)≠]

1...  $\mathbb{Q}xe6$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xf4\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}xe6$  2. d8=  $\mathbb{W}\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}xe4+$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe4\neq$

b) w  $\mathbb{W}h4\rightarrow a3$

1.  $\mathbb{W}a5!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}c7\neq$ ]

1...  $\mathbb{Q}xe6$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}c4$  (A)≠ 1...  $\mathbb{Q}xe6$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}c4$  (B)≠ 1...  $\mathbb{Q}xe4+$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe4\neq$

Inviare (send to) **Vito Rallo, via Manzoni n.162; 91100 Trapani (Italy).**

E-mail: [rallovito@tin.it](mailto:rallovito@tin.it)

**Vito Rallo**

## NUTS (34)

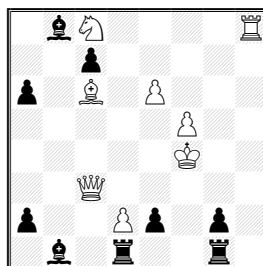
di Mr. Veneziano



## Una stanza per morirci

**S. Loyd**

*Chess Strategy*, 1878



Put the black King in a mate position.

Tra le creazioni di Loyd riproposte nella rassegna che a lui abbiamo voluto dedicare nel corso di questo 2011, a cent'anni dalla sua scomparsa, la costruzione-task qui riprodotta è certamente la meno nota, per via del suo contenuto bizzarro.

**Su quante case distinte il Re nero risulterebbe legalmente mattato?**

Soluzione: 33 case (di cui 21 con matti puri); sulle case d7, e8 e h3 il matto risulterebbe illegale. Ai più incalliti amanti del giallo non sarà certo sfuggita la possibile analogia con l'opera firmata Ellery Queen "A room to die in" (1967). Lanciamo una sfida ai nostri lettori: sapreste migliorare il task di Loyd? Can you improve Loyd's task?

Per l'invio delle vostre costruzioni contattate il nostro Direttore: Antonio Garofalo, via Collodi n. 13; 70124 Bari - Italy; e-mail: [antgarofalo@alice.it](mailto:antgarofalo@alice.it). Buon divertimento! Enjoy it!

**Mr. V.**

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