

BEST PROBLEMS

Rassegna dei migliori problemi

diretta da **Antonio Garofalo**

Col sostegno dell'API (Associazione Problemistica Italiana)

Anno XVI - n. 63

3°/2012 - July

Hanno collaborato a questo numero:

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

EDITORIALE

Diamo il benvenuto a (welcome) Mikola Chernyavsky (Ucraina) e Julia Vysotska, nuovo astro nascente (Lettonia). In questo fascicolo, un necrologio particolarmente triste (Toma Garai) e un compleanno di quelli importanti. Rincorrendo il nostro decano Prof. O. Bonivento, anche in Germania c'è un 90enne di lusso, Herbert Ahues. Auguriamoci che entrambi possano superare i 100! Da segnalare il veloce verdetto sui Fairies 2010-11 (Giudice C. Feather), col 1° Premio indovinate di chi? Ancora un ultimo invito a inviare problemi ai giubilei di due 60enni italiani, oltre ad altri tornei annunciati. Altre segnalazioni importanti riguardano dei cambiamenti a due precedenti verdetti.

Un caloroso ringraziamento ai sostenitori di BP per l'anno 2012: Valerio Agostini, Romano Bellucci, Roberto Cassano, Saverio Cè, Claudio Cesetti, Marco Crucìoli, Bruno Fanelli, Alessandro Fasano, Stefano Galletti, Daniele Giacobbe, Hans Gruber, Royal Library of Netherlands, Enzo Minerva, Pietro L. Placanico, Vito Rallo, Mark Ridley, Rodolfo Riva, Pier Giorgio Soranzo, Vincenzo Tinebra, Dolf Wissmann (Probleemblad).

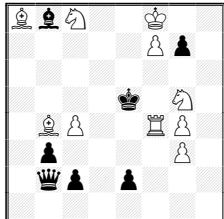
V. Agostini, A. Garofalo, M. Parrinello - 1st Pr. Probleemblad 2010



H≠2 b) ♜g5-g4 - (please see page 67)

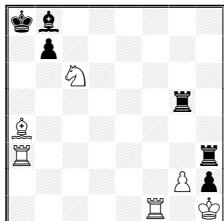
Inediti

2877. E. Petite
Spagna



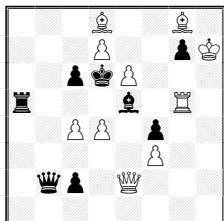
#2 vv (10+7) C+

2881. P. L. Placanico
Italia



#2* (6+6) C+

2885. L. Makaronez
Israele



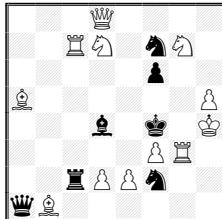
#3 (10+8) C+

#2 - n. 2877-2884 (Judge 2011-2012: NN).

#3 - n. 2885-2887 (Judge 2010-2012: Antonio Garofalo).

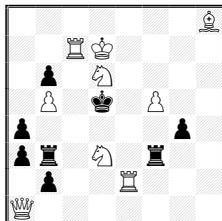
S#2/3 - n. 2888-2890 (Judge 2009-2012: Sven Trommler).

2878. A. Popovski
Macedonia



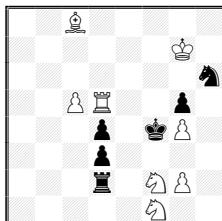
#2* (12+7) C+

2882. E. Petite
Spagna



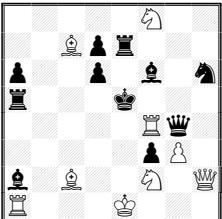
#2 vv (9+8) C+

2886. Z. Labai
Slovacchia



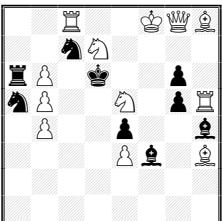
#3 (8+6) C+

2879. J. Pitkanen
Finlandia



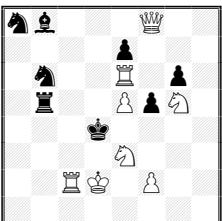
#2* v (9+11) C+

2883. A. Fasano
Italia



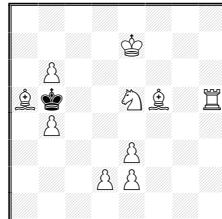
#2 vv (12+9) C+

2887. V. A. Kirillov
Russia



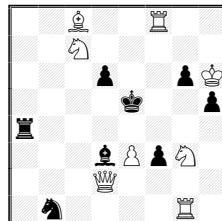
#3 (8+8) C+

2880. B. Miloseski
Macedonia



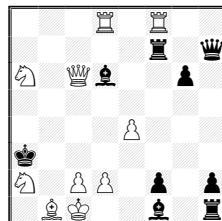
#2 vvv (10+1) C+

2884. S. Juricek
Rep. Ceca



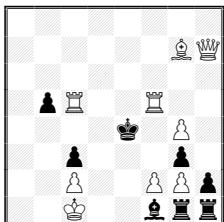
#2 v (8+8) C+

2888. E. Petite
Spagna



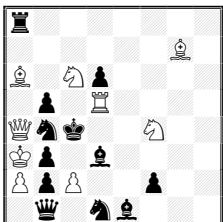
S#2 (10+9) C+

2889. P. L. Placanico
Italia



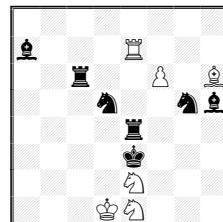
S≠2 v (9+8) C+

2890. Z. Labai
Slovacchia



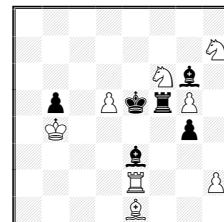
S≠3 (9+12) C+

2891. A. Armeni & V. Agostini - Italia (°v)



H≠2 (6+7) C+
2 sol.

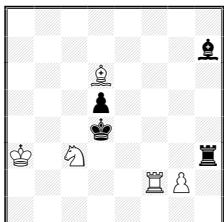
2892. P. G. Soranzo
Italia



H≠2 (8+6) C+
2 sol.

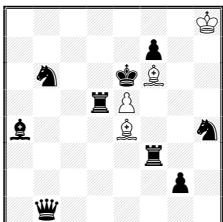
(°v) after Armeni no. 2844, BP62 April 2012

2893. A. Popovski
Macedonia



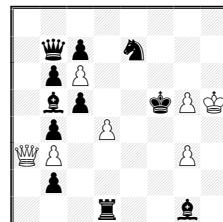
H≠2 (5+4) C+
2 sol.

2894. A. Popovski
Macedonia



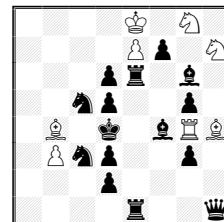
H≠2 (4+9) C+
2 sol.

2895. A. Armeni
Italia



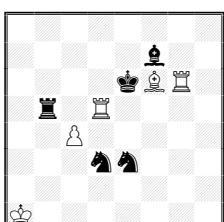
H≠2 (7+11) C+
4 sol.

2896. E. Petite
Spagna



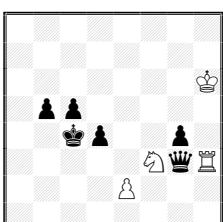
H≠2 (8+15) C+
6 sol.

2897. P. Piet
Francia



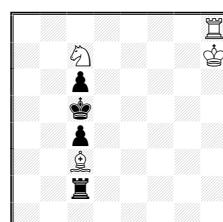
H≠2 (5+5) C+
2 sol.

2898. R. Cassano
Italia



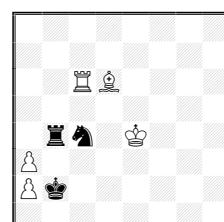
H≠2 (4+6) C+
b) ♞e2-a2

2899. P. G. Soranzo
Italia



H≠2 (4+4) C+
2 sol.

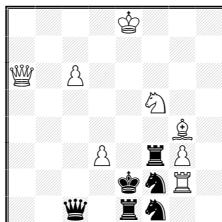
2900. M. Chernyavsky & L. Makaronez
Ucraina/Israele



H≠2 (5+3) C+
2 sol.

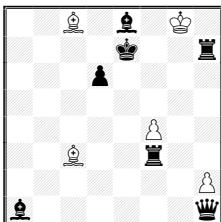
H≠2, H=2 - n. 2891-2904 (Judge 2012-2013: NN).

2901. J. Rotenberg, A. Garofalo & V. Agostini
Francia/Italia



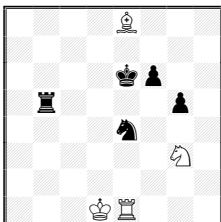
H≠2 (8+6) C+
2 sol.

2902. J. Rotenberg & A. Garofalo
Francia/Italia



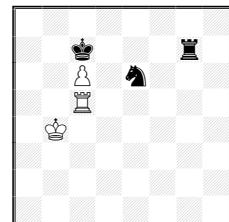
H≠2 (5+7) C+
3 sol.

2903. J. F. Carf
Francia



H≠2 (4+5) C+
2 sol.

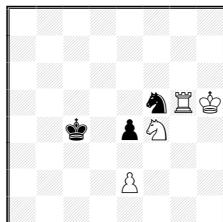
2904. J. Carf
Francia



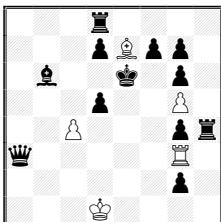
H≠2 (3+3) C+
2 sol.

2905. V. Rallo
Italia

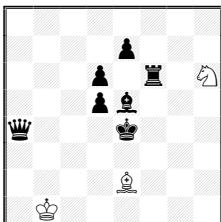
2906. A. Pankratiev, M. Gershinsky & Y. Belokon
Russia/Ucraina



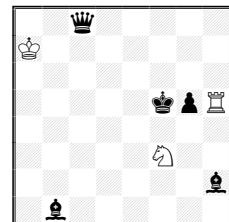
H≠2.5 (4+3) C+
2 sol.



H≠2.5 (5+12) C+
b) ♕e6-f4



H≠3 (3+7) C+
2 sol.



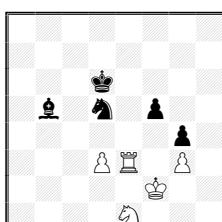
H≠3 (3+5) C+
4 sol.

2909. P. G. Soranzo
Italia

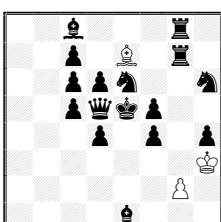
2910. B. Miloseski
Macedonia

2911. A. Popovski
Macedonia

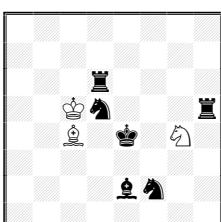
2912. J. Pitkanen & A. Cistjakov
Finlandia/Lettonia



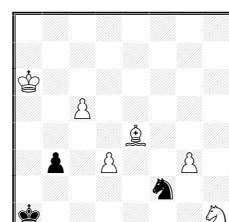
H≠3 (5+5) C+
2 sol.



H≠3 (3+16) C+
b) ♜e7, c) ♛e7



H≠3 (3+6) C+
2 sol.

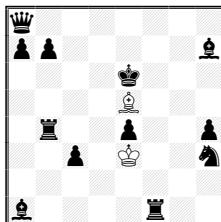


H≠4 (6+3) C+
1 sol.

H≠3, H=3 - n. 2905-2911 (Judge 2012-2013: NN).

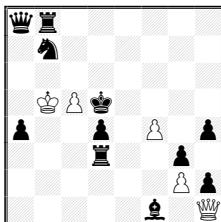
H≠n, H=n - n. 2912-2913 (Judge 2012-2013: NN).

2913. Z. Mihajloski
Macednoia



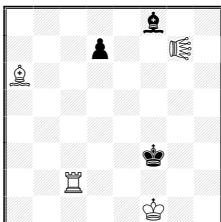
H≠4.5 (2+12) C+
b) ♜c3-f5

2914. A. Armeni
Italia (°v)



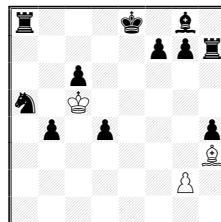
hs≠3 (5+11) C+
2 sol.

2915. V. Agostini
Italia



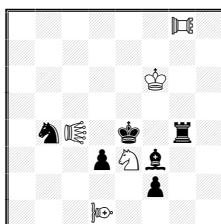
H≠2 (4+3) C+
b) ♛f1-c3 - Leo g7
Take & Make

2916. A. Armeni
Italia



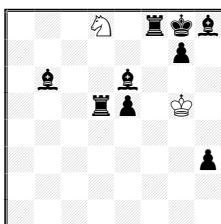
S=7 (3+11) C+
Maximum

2917. V. Agostini
Italia



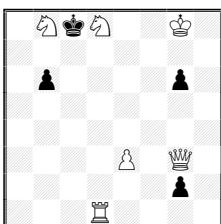
H≠2 (5+6) C+
b) VAd1-d5
Pao=Vao Leo=Leo
Pao=Pao

2918. A. Armeni
Italia



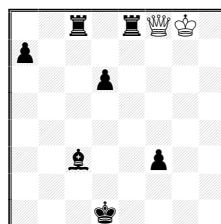
H≠2 (2+9) C+
a) Einstein
b) Anticirce
c) Anti-Andernach

2919. T. Ilievski
Macedonia



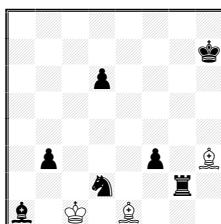
Serie H≠5 (6+4) C+
2 sol.

2920. R. Kohring
Germania



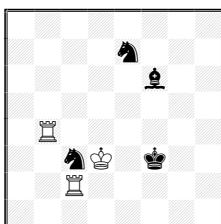
H≠2 (2+7) C+
b) ♜c3-b2
Circe

2921. R. Kohring
Germania



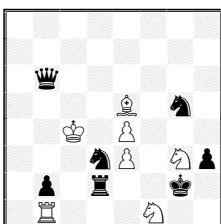
H≠3 (3+7) C+
b) ♛h7-a7 Circe

2922. P. Tritten
Francia



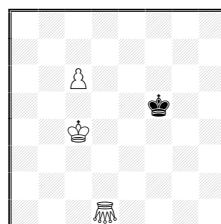
H≠2 (3+4) C+
2 sol. Take & Make

2923. P. Tritten
Francia



H≠2 (7+7) C+
2 sol. Take & Make

2924. R. Ganapathi
India (°o)

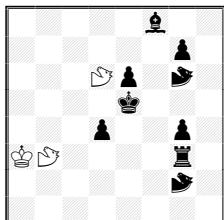


Serie ≠3 (3+1) C+
Madrasí Rex inclus.

hs≠2/3 - n. 2914 (Judge 2011-2012: P. A. Petkov).
Fairies n. 2915-2928 (Judge 2012-2013: NN).

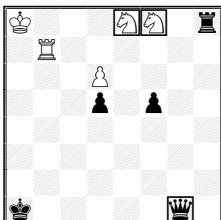
(°) version Armeni no. 2861, BP62 April 2012
(°°) a) d1=Eagle, b) d1=Moose, c) d1=Sparrow

**2925. G. Brunori &
F. Simoni - Italia**



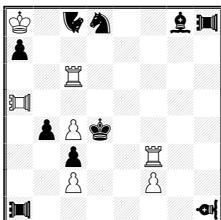
H#2 (3+9) C+
☞=Gnu

**2926. J. Vysotska
Lettonia**



hs#3* (5+5) C+
□= Chameleon pieces

**2927. J. Vysotska
Lettonia**



hs#3 (7+10) C+

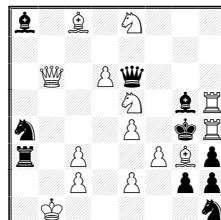
b) △c4-d3

Andernach Chess

☞=Vao, ☛=Pao

♞=Nightrider

**2928. V. Tinebra
Italia**



#2 (14+10) C+
Anticirce

Fairies n. 2915-2928 (Judge 2012-2013: NN).

Note agli inediti

Per i pezzi e le condizioni non elencate, si presume che i lettori conoscano già quel che serve... Come sempre, queste note sono miste italo-inglese.

Andernach Chess - On making a capture, a unit (not a K) changes colour. A **neutral unit** making a capture takes the colour of the captured unit. Castling is allowed when a WR appears through capture on a1/h1, or a BR on a8/h8.

Anti-Andernach Chess - A piece (excluding King) changes its color after any non-capturing move. After capturing, the piece retains its color. Rooks on a1, h1, a8 and h8 can be used for castling, provided the usual other rules for that move are satisfied. After castling, Rooks do not change color. If White makes a non-capturing move with a neutral or halfneutral piece, that piece becomes Black, and vice versa.

Chameleon - On completing a move, a Chameleon changes into another piece, in the sequence ♕-☞-♝-♜-♚...

2924. = Eagle - Salta come il Grillo ma devia di 90° in un senso o nell'altro dopo l'ostacolo. La casa d'arrivo è adiacente all'ostacolo. **Moose** - Come l'Eagle, ma la deviazione è di 45°. **Sparrow** - Sempre come l'Eagle, ma la deviazione è di 135°. **Madrasí** - Opposing like units (including fairy pieces) other than Kings are paralyzed when they attack each other. Paralyzed units cannot move, capture or give check. To remove the paralysis the help of a third piece is needed. En passant captures may be made in Madrasí. That is the only way in which one Pawn may capture another. In series movers, a Pawn making a move, which would normally make fit liable to be captured en passant, is paralyzed for a single move only. By Madrasí - Rex Inclusive the paralyze involves to the both Kings too.

Gnu - Saltatore 1,2 (come il Cavallo) e 1,3 (come il Cammello).

Take & Make - After any capture, the capturing unit **must** make a move that could be made by the captured unit, and this move cannot be another capture.

Soluzioni Inediti

Fascicolo n. 63

Commenti degli autori e del redattore.

2877. (#2, Efrén Petite)

BbS2K2/5Pp1/8/4k1S1/1BP2RP1/1p4P1/1qp1p3/8

1. ♜d5? [2. ♜f3≠] (A) 1... ♜d6+ 2. ♜xd6≠ 1... ♜c3 2. ♜xc3≠ ma 1... e1=♕! (a)

1. ♜e7? [2. ♜e4≠] (B) 1... ♜d4 2. ♜f5≠ ma 1... e1=♕! (b) 1. ♜e7! [2. ♜f3, ♜e4≠]

1... e1=♕/ ♜ (b) 2. ♜f3≠ (A) 1... e1=♕ (a) 2. ♜e4≠ (B) 1... ♜d6+ 2. ♜xd6≠

2878. (#2, Aleksandar Popovski)

3Q4/2RS1sS1/5p2/B6P/3b1k1K/5PR1/2rPPs2/qB6

1... ♜~ 2. ♜e6≠ 1... ♜2~ 2. ♜g4≠ 1... ♜~ 2.e3≠ 1... f5 2. ♜e6≠ 1... ♜e5 2. ♜xf6≠

1. ♜c4! [2. ♜xf6≠ 2.e3≠] 1... ♜e4/ ♜g4 2. ♜(x)g4≠ 1... ♜xd2 2. ♜xd2≠ 1... ♜xc4 2. ♜e6≠

2879. (#2, Jorma Pitkanen)

5S2/2Bpr3/p2p1b1s/r3k3/5Rq1/5pP1/b1B2S1Q/R3K3

1... ♜b1 2. ♜xa5≠ 1... ♜d5 2. ♜d3≠ 1. ♜d1? [2. ♜xd6≠] ma 1... ♜d5!

1.0-0-0! [2. ♜xd6≠] 1... ♜f5 2. ♜xg4≠ 1... ♜f7 2. ♜xg4≠ 1... ♜xf4+ 2.gxf4≠ 1... ♜e6 2. ♜g6≠

1... ♜e6 2. ♜xd7≠ 1... ♜d5 2. ♜d3≠ 1... ♜d5 2. ♜e1≠

2880. (#2, Bosko Miloseski)

8/4K3/1P6/Bk2SB1R/1P6/4P3/3PP3/8

1. ♜c2? (A) tempo, ma 1... ♜a6! (a)

1. ♜c8? (B) tempo, ma 1... ♜a4! (b)

1. ♜~? tempo, ma 1... ♜a4! 1. ♜c4! tempo 1... ♜a6 (a) 2. ♜c8≠ (B) 1... ♜a4 (b) 2. ♜c2≠ (A)

1... ♜xc4 2. ♜e6≠ 1... ♜c6 2. ♜e4≠ Banny, stella di Re, chiave ampliativa.

2881. (#2, Pietro Luciano Placanico)

kb6/1p6/2S5/6r1/B7/R6r/6Pp/5R1K

1... ♜g3 2. ♜b5≠ 1... ♜e5 2. ♜b3≠

1. ♜f8! [2. ♜xb8≠] 1... ♜h8 2. ♜b5≠ 1... ♜g8 2. ♜b3≠

2882. (#2, Efrén Petite)

7B/2RK4/1p1S4/1P1k1P2/p5p1/pr1S1r2/1p2R3/Q7

1. ♜a2? (A) [2. ♜b4≠] (C) 1... ♜f4 2. ♜xf4≠ ma 1... ♜fd3! (a)

1. ♜h1? (B) [2. ♜f4≠] (D) 1... ♜b4 2. ♜xb4≠ ma 1... ♜bx3! (b)

1. ♜d2! [2. ♜f4≠ (D) 2. ♜b4≠] (C)

1... ♜fd3 (a) 2. ♜h1≠ (B) 1... ♜bx3 (b) 2. ♜a2≠ (A)

Rudenko, Banny, Barnes, Pseudo-Le Grand.

2883. (#2, Alessandro Fasano)

2R2KQB/2sS4/rP1k2p1/sP2S1pR/1P2p2b/4Pb1B/8/8

1. ♜c5? [2. ♜d8≠ (A)] 1... g4 (a) 2. ♜f7≠ (B) 1... ♜g4 (b) 2. ♜xe4≠

1... ♜e6+ 2. ♜xe6≠ ma 1... ♜a8!

1. ♜d8? (A) [2. ♜b8≠ 2. ♜c5≠] 1... g4 (a) 2. ♜f6≠ (C) 1... ♜e6+ 2. ♜xe6≠ 1... ♜c6 2. ♜c4≠

1... ♜b7 2. ♜c4≠ ma 1... ♜g4! (b)

1. ♜f6! (C) [2. ♜f7≠] (B)

1... g4 (a) 2. ♜d8≠ (A) 1... ♜g4 2. ♜xe4≠ 1... ♜e6+ 2. ♜xe6≠ 1... ♜xe5 2. ♜e8≠

Le Grand, Tema A, Anti-Lewman, Urania.

2884. (#2, Stanislav Juricek)

2B2R2/2S5/3p2pK/4k2p/r7/3bPpS1/3Q4/1s4R1

1. $\mathbb{Q}g7?$ [2. $\mathbb{Q}e8\#$] 1... $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d5\neq$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}c4$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d4\neq$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d5\neq$ ma 1...d5!
1. $\mathbb{Q}e4!$ [2. $\mathbb{Q}e8\#$] 1... $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d5\neq$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}c4$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d4\neq$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}h2\neq$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}g5\neq$

2885. (#3, Leonid Makaronez)

3B2B1/3P2pK/2p2P3/r3b1R1/2PP1p2/5P2/1qp1Q3/8

1. $\mathbb{Q}d2!$ [2. c5+ $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ 3. dxe5 \neq 2... $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 3. e7 $\#$] 1... $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xf4+$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}f8\neq$ 2... $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}f8\neq$
 \neq 1...c5 2. dxe5+ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}d5\neq$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}b4+$ c5 3. $\mathbb{Q}b6\neq$ 2... $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}b8\neq$ 2... $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}b8\neq$

2886. (#3, Zoltán Labai)

2B5/6K1/7s/2PR2p1/3p1kP1/3p4/3r1SP1/5S2

1. $\mathbb{Q}b7!$ [2. $\mathbb{Q}xd4+$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}e4\#$]
1... $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}h3+$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}xg5\neq$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}e2$ 2. g3+ $\mathbb{Q}f3$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}f5\neq$

2887. (#3, Valery A. Kirillov)

sb3Q2/4p3/1s2R1p1/1r2PpS1/3k4/4S3/2RK1P2/8

1. $\mathbb{Q}h8!$ [2. $\mathbb{Q}h4+$ f4 3. $\mathbb{Q}xf4\#$]
1... $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}h1$ [3. $\mathbb{Q}a1\neq$ (**A**)] $\mathbb{Q}a4$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}c4\neq$ 2... $\mathbb{Q}\sim$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}f3\neq$ (**B**) 2... $\mathbb{Q}c4+/math>
2... $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}(x)c4\neq$$

- 1... $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xa8$ [3. $\mathbb{Q}f3\neq$ (**B**)] $\mathbb{Q}c4+$ / $\mathbb{Q}d5$ / $\mathbb{Q}xa8$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}(x)c4\neq$ 2... $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}a1\neq$ (**A**)
1... f4 2. $\mathbb{Q}h1$ [3. $\mathbb{Q}e4\#$] $\mathbb{Q}c4+$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}xc4\neq$ 2... $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}a1\neq$ 2... f3 3. $\mathbb{Q}h4\neq$ 2... fxe3+ 3. fxe3 \neq

Pseudo-Le Grand
2888. (S≠2, Efrén Petite)

3R1R2/5r1q/S1Qb2p1/8/4P3/k7/S1PP1p1p/1BK2b1r

1. $\mathbb{Q}c5!$ [2. $\mathbb{Q}a6+$ $\mathbb{Q}xa6\#$]
1... $\mathbb{Q}a7$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}f3+$ $\mathbb{Q}d3\neq$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d3+$ $\mathbb{Q}xd3\neq$

2889. (S≠2, Pietro Luciano Placanico)

8/6BQ/8/1pR2R2/4k1P1/2p3p1/2P2PPp/2K2brr

1. $\mathbb{Q}xb5?$ [2. $\mathbb{Q}b4+$ $\mathbb{Q}c4\#$] ma 1... gxf2!
1. $\mathbb{Q}h3!$ tempo

- 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xg2+$ $\mathbb{Q}xg2\neq$ 1... b4 2. $\mathbb{Q}c4+$ $\mathbb{Q}xc4\neq$ 1... gxf2 2. $\mathbb{Q}d3+$ $\mathbb{Q}xd3\neq$

2890. (S≠3, Zoltán Labai)

r7/6B1/B1Sp4/1p1R4/Qsk2S2/Kp1b4/PpP2p2/1q1sb3

1. $\mathbb{Q}d4!$ [2. $\mathbb{Q}e5+$ dxe5 3. $\mathbb{Q}xb4+$ $\mathbb{Q}xb4\#$]
1... $\mathbb{Q}c3$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}c5+$ dxc5 3. $\mathbb{Q}xb5+$ $\mathbb{Q}xb5\#$
1... $\mathbb{Q}xa6$ 2. cxd3+ $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ 3. axb3+ $\mathbb{Q}xb3\#$

2891. (H≠2, Alberto Armeni & Valerio Agostini)

(version) after Armeni n. 2844 - BP62 aprile 2012.

8/b3R3/2r2P1B/3s2sb/4r3/4k3/4S3/3KS3

1. $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $\mathbb{Q}f3\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}b6$ $\mathbb{Q}d4\neq$

2892. (H≠2, Pier Giorgio Soranzo)

8/7S/5Sb1/1p1PkrP1/1K4p1/4b3/4R2P/4B3

1. $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ $\mathbb{Q}c3$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}f5$ $\mathbb{Q}g3\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{Q}d2$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}f2\neq$

2893. (H≠2, Aleksandar Popovski)

8/7b/3B4/3p4/3k4/K1S4r/5RP1/8

1. $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}d1$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}f4\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}e5+$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}e2\neq$

2894. (H≠2, Aleksandar Popovski)

7K/5p2/1s2kB2/3rP3/b3B2s/5r2/6p1/1q6

1. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}h3\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}b5$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d5$ $\mathbb{Q}c8\neq$ **2895. (H≠2, Alberto Armeni)**

8/1qp1s3/1pP5/1bp2kPK/1p1P4/QP4P1/1p6/3r2b1

1. $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{Q}a8$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e6$ $\mathbb{Q}f3\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{Q}a4$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}d7\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}xb4$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}g4\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}xb2$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6\neq$ **2896. (H≠2, Efrén Petite)**

4K1S1/4Pp1S/3pr1b1/2sp2p1/1B1k1bRB/1Psp2p1/3p4/4r2q

1. $\mathbb{Q}3e4$ $\mathbb{Q}a3$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}b2\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}5e4$ $\mathbb{Q}a5$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}b6\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}f5\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}1e4$ $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}f2\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}6e4$ $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}f6\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}f3\neq$ **2897. (H≠2, Pascale Piet)**

8/5b2/4kBR1/1r1R4/2P5/3ss3/8/K7

1. $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $\mathbb{Q}d8+$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}f6$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}f5$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d5$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5\neq$ **2898. (H≠2, Roberto Cassano)**

8/8/7K/1pp5/2kp2p1/5SqR/4P3/8

a) 1. $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}b4$ $\mathbb{Q}e5\neq$ b) 1. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}a3$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d5$ $\mathbb{Q}d2\neq$ **2899. (H≠2, Pier Giorgio Soranzo)**

7R/2S4K/2p5/2k5/2p5/2B5/2r5/8

1. $\mathbb{Q}b2$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}b4$ $\mathbb{Q}d4\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{Q}b4\neq$ **2900. (H≠2, Mikola Chernyavsky & Leonid Makaronez)**

8/8/2RB4/8/1rs1K3/P7/Pk6/8

1. $\mathbb{Q}xa3$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}b2$ $\mathbb{Q}a5\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}b2+$ $\mathbb{Q}xb4\neq$ **2901. (H≠2, Jacques Rotenberg, Antonio Garofalo & Valerio Agostini)**

4K3/8/Q1P5/5S2/6B1/3P1rP1/4ksR1/2q1rs2

1. $\mathbb{Q}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}g1$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ $\mathbb{Q}g2\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}h3$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ $\mathbb{Q}g4\neq$ **2902. (H≠2, Jacques Rotenberg & Antonio Garofalo)**

2B1b1K1/4k2r/3p4/8/5P2/2B2r2/7P/b6q

1. $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ $\mathbb{Q}d2$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{Q}g5\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}b2$ $\mathbb{Q}f6\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}h4$ $\mathbb{Q}e1$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}xh4\neq$ **2903. (H≠2, Jean-François Carf)**

4B3/8/4kp2/1r4p1/4s3/6S1/8/3KR3

1.f5 $\mathbb{Q}xe4+$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}f6$ $\mathbb{Q}h5\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}f5$ $\mathbb{Q}e2$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d6$ $\mathbb{Q}f4\neq$ **2904. (H≠2, Jean Carf)**

8/2k3r1/2P1s3/2R5/1K6/8/8/8

1. $\mathbb{Q}d6$ $c7$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d7$ $c8=\mathbb{Q}\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}c8$ $\mathbb{Q}a5$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}c7$ $\mathbb{Q}a8\neq$ **2905. (H≠2.5, Vito Rallo)**

8/8/8/s5RK/2k1pS2/8/4P3/8

1... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $e3+3.$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}e6\neq$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}c5+3.$ $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{Q}e6\neq$ **2906. (H≠2.5, Alexandre Pankratiev, Mikhail Gershinsky & Yuri Belokon)**

3r4/3pBpp1/1b2k1p1/3p2P1/2P3pr/q5R1/6p1/3K4

a) 1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ $c5$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}e7$ $\mathbb{Q}e3\neq$ b) 1... $\mathbb{Q}h3$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ $\mathbb{Q}e2$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{Q}d6\neq$

Zilahi, Bristol bicolore, echo diagonal-orthogonal, autoblocco preventivo, matti modello.

2907. (H≠3, Mikola Kuligin)

8/4p3/3p1r1S/3pb3/q3k3/8/4B3/1K6

1. $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{Q}g6\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}d7$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}f5$ $\mathbb{Q}d3+$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}e6$ $\mathbb{Q}g5\neq$

2908. (H≠3, Roberto Cassano)

2q5/K7/8/5kpR/8/5S2/7b/1b6

1. $\mathbb{Q}g4 \mathbb{Q}h8$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}h7 \mathbb{Q}e5+$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}h5 \mathbb{Q}xh7\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}g6 \mathbb{Q}xh2$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}h3 \mathbb{Q}e5+$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}h5 \mathbb{Q}xh3\neq$
 1. $\mathbb{Q}c4 \mathbb{Q}h6$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}g4 \mathbb{Q}e6$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}f4 \mathbb{Q}d4\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}g6 \mathbb{Q}xg5$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}h6 \mathbb{Q}e5$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}h7 \mathbb{Q}f7\neq$ Maslar.

2909. (H≠3, Pier Giorgio Soranzo)

8/8/3k4/1b1s1p2/6p1/3PR1P1/5K2/4S3

1. $\mathbb{Q}xd3 \mathbb{Q}xd3$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e5 \mathbb{Q}f3+$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}e4 \mathbb{Q}d4\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}c5 d4+$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}b4 \mathbb{Q}c2+$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}a4 \mathbb{Q}a3\neq$

2910. (H≠3, Bosko Miloseski)

2b3r1/2p1B1r1/2ppps2s/2pqkp2/3p1p1p/7K/6P1/4b3

- a) 1. $\mathbb{Q}a6 g4$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d3 g5$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}e4 \mathbb{Q}f6\neq$
 b) 1. $\mathbb{Q}g4 \mathbb{Q}f7$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}f6 g4$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}e4 \mathbb{Q}xf5\neq$
 c) 1. $\mathbb{Q}xg2 \mathbb{Q}xc8$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e2 \mathbb{Q}b6$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}e4 \mathbb{Q}d7\neq$

2911. (H≠3, Aleksandar Popovski)

8/8/3r4/2Ks3r/2B1k1S1/8/4bs2/8

1. $\mathbb{Q}f4+$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d3 \mathbb{Q}d5+$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}e3 \mathbb{Q}c4\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}e6 \mathbb{Q}f6+$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e5 \mathbb{Q}d3$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}f4 \mathbb{Q}d7\neq$

2912. (H≠4, Jorma Pitkanen & Alexandre Cistiakov)

8/8/K7/2P5/4B3/1p1P2P1/5s2/k6S

1. $\mathbb{Q}xd3 \mathbb{Q}f2$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}c1 \mathbb{Q}d3$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}a2 \mathbb{Q}c1$ 4. $b2 \mathbb{Q}b3\neq$

2913. (H≠4.5, Zlatko Mihajloski)

q7/pp5b/4k3/4B3/1r2p2p/2p1K2s/8/b4r2

- a) 1... $\mathbb{Q}h2$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}f2 \mathbb{Q}f4$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}d7 \mathbb{Q}e5$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}c8 \mathbb{Q}d6$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}b8 \mathbb{Q}d7\neq$
 b) 1... $\mathbb{Q}c3$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}b2 \mathbb{Q}d4$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}f7 \mathbb{Q}e5$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}g8 \mathbb{Q}f6$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}h8 \mathbb{Q}f7\neq$

2914. (hs≠3, Alberto Armeni)

(version) after Armeni n. 2861 - BP62 April 2012.

qr6/1s6/8/1KPk4/p2p1P1p/3r2p1/6Pp/5b1Q

1. $\mathbb{Q}g1 \mathbb{Q}e8$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}f2 \mathbb{Q}e4$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}a2+$ $\mathbb{Q}b3\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}xh2 \mathbb{Q}xg2$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}h3 \mathbb{Q}e4$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}d7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d6\neq$

2915. (H≠2, Valerio Agostini)

5b2/3p2Y1/B7/8/5k2/2R5/5K2

- a) 1. $\mathbb{Q}d6 LEg2$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xg2(\mathbb{Q}h1)$ $\mathbb{Q}b7\neq$ b) 1. $d6 LEg4$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xg4(\mathbb{Q}a4)$ $\mathbb{Q}a2\neq$

2916. (S=7, Alberto Armeni)

r3k1b1/5ppr/2p5/s1K5/1p1p3p/7B/6P1/8

- 1.g4! 0-0-0 2.g5+ f5 3.gxf6 e.p.+ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 4.f7 $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ 5.f8= $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 6. $\mathbb{Q}xg7 \mathbb{Q}h3$ 7. $\mathbb{Q}b7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xb7$ =
 Excelsior, Valladão.

2917. (H≠2, Valerio Agostini)

6D1/8/5K2/8/1sY1k1r1/3pSb2/5p2/3F4

- a) 1. $\mathbb{Q}h4 LExh4$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}f4 \mathbb{Q}g4\neq$ b) 1. $\mathbb{Q}h1 Vxh1$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}f3 \mathbb{Q}g2\neq$

Eco diagonale-ortogonale, anti-batterie.

2918. (H≠2, Alberto Armeni)

3S1rkB/6p1/1b2b3/3rp1K1/8/7p/8/8

- a) (Einstein) 1. $\mathbb{Q}h7 \mathbb{Q}xe6(\mathbb{Q})$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}g8(\mathbb{Q}) \mathbb{Q}xh3(\mathbb{Q})\neq$

b) (anti-circe) 1. $\mathbb{Q}d7 \mathbb{Q}g6$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e8+ \mathbb{Q}h7\neq$ c) (anti-andernach) 1. $g6(W) \mathbb{Q}xe6$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}dd8(W) \mathbb{Q}xf8\neq$ **2919. (Serie-H≠5, - Tode Ilievski)**

1SkS2K1/8/1p4p1/8/8/4P1Q1/6p1/3R4

- 1.g1= \mathbb{Q} 2. $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}xb8$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}a7$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}b8 \mathbb{Q}a1\neq$ 1. $g1= \mathbb{Q}$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xd1$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}d8 \mathbb{Q}e5\neq$
 Zilahi.

2920. (H≠2, Rolf Kohring)

2r1rQK1/p7/3p4/8/8/2b2p2/8/3k4

- a) 1. $\mathbb{Q}e1 \mathbb{W}xe8(\mathbb{Q}a8)$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}c2 \mathbb{W}xc1(\mathbb{Q}f8)\neq$
 b) 1. $\mathbb{Q}e2 \mathbb{W}xc8(\mathbb{Q}a8)$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}c1 \mathbb{W}xc1(\mathbb{Q}f8)\neq$

2921. (H≠3, Rolf Kohring)

8/7k/3p4/8/1p3p1B/3s2r1/b1K1B3

- a) 1. $\mathbb{Q}b1 \mathbb{Q}xb1(\mathbb{Q}g8)$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d2 \mathbb{Q}xd2(\mathbb{Q}h8)$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}g7 \mathbb{Q}f5\neq$
 b) 1. $\mathbb{Q}g8 \mathbb{Q}xd2(\mathbb{Q}b8)$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}c8 \mathbb{Q}xc8(\mathbb{Q}a8)$ 3. $b2 \mathbb{Q}f2\neq$

2922. (H≠2, Pierre Tritten)

8/4s3/5b2/8/1R6/2sK1k2/2R5/8

- 1.
- $\mathbb{Q}e2 \mathbb{Q}b1$
- 2.
- $\mathbb{Q}f2 \mathbb{Q}xe2-f4\neq$
- 1.
- $\mathbb{Q}d4 \mathbb{Q}xc3-b5$
- 2.
- $\mathbb{Q}f4 \mathbb{Q}xd4-f2\neq$

Interchange of place of the two Kings in final positions (Author).

2923. (H≠2, Pierre Tritten)

8/8/1q6/4B1s1/2K1P3/3sP1Sp/1p1r2k1/1R3S2

1. $\mathbb{Q}xg3-e2 \mathbb{Q}xd3-f4$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xf1-h2 \mathbb{Q}xg5-f3\neq$
 1. $\mathbb{Q}xf1-h2 \mathbb{Q}xd3-e1$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xg3-h1 \mathbb{Q}xd2-f2\neq$

All T&M moves by both Kings; interchange of captures by black King (Author).

Echo diagonal-orthogonal, Durbar.

2924. (Serie-#3, Ramaswamy Ganapathi)

8/8/2P5/5k2/2K5/8/8/3G4

- a) d1=Eagle, b) d1=Moose, c) d1=Sparrow

- a) 1.
- $\mathbb{Q}d4$
- 2.
- $Ale4$
- 3.
- $\mathbb{Q}e5\neq$
- b) 1.
- $\mathbb{Q}d3$
- 2.
- $ELc4$
- 3.
- $\mathbb{Q}e4\neq$
- c) 1.
- $\mathbb{Q}d5$
- 2.
- $Me4$
- 3.
- $\mathbb{Q}e6\neq$

2925. (H≠2, Gabriele Brunori & Francesco Simoni)

5b2/6p1/3Op1o1/4k3/3p2p1/KO4r1/6o1/8

- 1.GNd3 GNc5 2.GNd5 GNc4
- \neq
- 1.GNe7 GNe3 2.GNgf4 GNd2
- \neq

2926. (hs≠3, Julia Vysotska)

K3SS1r/1R6/3P4/3p1p2/8/8/k5q1

- 1...CAg7(
- \mathbb{Q}
-) 2.CAd7(
- \mathbb{Q}
-) CAxe8(
- \mathbb{Q}
-) 3.CAa4(
- \mathbb{Q}
-)+ CAxa4(
- \mathbb{Q}
-)
- \neq

- 1.d7 CAg6(
- \mathbb{Q}
-) 2.CAd6(
- \mathbb{Q}
-) CAxf8(
- \mathbb{Q}
-) 3.CAa3(
- \mathbb{Q}
-)+ CAxa3(
- \mathbb{Q}
-)
- \neq

Simultaneous block/unblock of the squares for white Chameleons by the white pawn; annihilation captures with black battery creation by the black Chameleon; line clearance by the white Chameleons (Auhtor).

2927. (hs≠3, Julia Vysotska)

K1ns2bu/p7/2R5/U7/1pPk4/2p2R2/2P2P2/u6w

- a) 1.PAa6 Ne4 2. $\mathbb{Q}f5$ Nxa6(B)+ 3. $\mathbb{Q}d5+$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5(B)\neq$
 b) 1.PAa2 $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e3 \mathbb{Q}xa2(B)+$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}e4+$ Nxe4(B) \neq

Sacrifices of white PAO (on a2/a6) with the goal: annihilation + change of color of the black Bishop and Nightrider. Unpins of white $\mathbb{Q}f3$ with Ne4/ $\mathbb{Q}d5$; black half-battery play N- \mathbb{Q} /PAO; creation of black batteries N/VAO and \mathbb{Q} /VAO. Model mates after three white pins, two active and one passive (Author).**2928. (#2, Vincenzo Tinebra)**

b1B1S3/8/1Q1Pq3/4S1bR/s3P1kR/r1P2PBp/2P1P1pp/1K5s

- 1.
- $\mathbb{Q}g1!$
- [2.
- $\mathbb{Q}xg2(\mathbb{Q}d1)\neq$
-]

- 1...hxg1=
- $\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{Q}d8)$
- 2.
- $\mathbb{Q}a2\neq$
- 1...hxg1=
- $\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{Q}h8)$
- 2.
- $\mathbb{Q}a1\neq$

- 1...hxg1=
- $\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{Q}f8)$
- 2.
- $\mathbb{Q}c1\neq$
- 1...hxg1=
- $\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{Q}b8)$
- 2.
- $\mathbb{Q}b2\neq$

AUW in anticirce, un lavoro eccellente!

Award Best Problems Fairies 2010-2011

by Christopher J. Feather

Many of the problems in this tourney, often ending in echo or near-echo mates, make neat and effective demonstrations of how their fairy pieces or conditions work, but offer no really distinctive ideas. Such problems are certainly suitable for publication, but not for tourney honours. Regrettably there were also some interesting ideas in technically poor presentations but even so, the overall standard of the tourney was satisfactory; the editor is to be congratulated on the interesting range of different unorthodox types represented among the 80 compositions in contention. Perhaps I should point out, though, that certain combinations of conditions are so restrictive that the results need to be truly remarkable if a sense of genuine achievement is to be created.

Now a few comments and corrections:

First it should be noted that orthodox helpselfmates (although they are fairy problems) were *not* included in this tourney. I was sorry about that, as there were some very good examples of this type!

2406 Cistiakov: Unsound. For example after move 12: 13. $\mathbb{H}h5-e5$ 14. $\mathbb{E}e5-e1$ 15. $\mathbb{A}f1xg2$ 16. $\mathbb{E}e1-g1$ 17. $\mathbb{A}g2-h1$ 18. $\mathbb{A}h2-g2$ 19. $\mathbb{A}g2-f1$ 20. $h3-h2$ 21. $\mathbb{F}f2-g2$ 22. $f3-f2$ $\mathbb{A}c3xd2=$

2453 Tritten: The condition must be antiCirce *Calvet*.

2509 Grubert & Jordan: A Knighthopper would suffice instead of the Nightriderhopper.

2563 Rallo: This problem has *two* solutions.

2702 Tinebra: The condition must be antiCirce *Cheylan*.

2703 Zimmer: The piece on h1 is not an equihopper but an equileaper. This piece is sometimes called "French equihopper" or "non-stop equihopper", but the term "hopper" is incorrect in this case, since hoppers are line pieces and the piece in 2703 is not; if it were then there would be only 2 solutions!

2759 Styopochkin: The condition Koko was omitted.

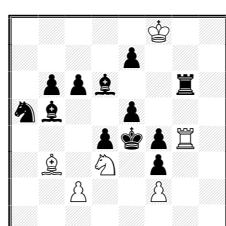
Next a very few comments on problems which were not selected for an award:

2408 Cruciolli: Such an unpin sequence, if presented in *two* phases, would make a very fine problem!

2457 Agostini: A worthy attempt at a difficult idea, but there are too many colourless moves and the twinning is extreme.

2702 Tinebra: An ambitious but familiar idea; the setting is too heavy and insufficient use is made of the w \mathbb{W} .

And so, with my best thanks to the Editor for his invitation and to the composers for their entertainment, we come to the award. It is, as always, no more than an expression of one person's preferences.



← 1st Prize: 2612. M. Parrinello

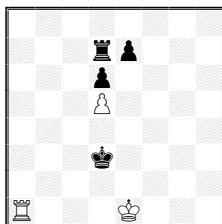
H≠2 Immun Chess (6+12) C+

1. $\mathbb{Q}xb3$ $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}a1$ $\mathbb{Q}xf4\neq$

1. $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}d5\neq$

1. $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}c5\neq$

A fine cyclic Zilahi with cyclic black/white piece usage, making the rather dull ImmunChess condition seem more interesting than usual.



← 2nd Prize: 2454. A. Styopochkin

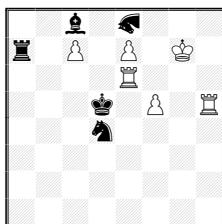
S≠8 Maximum, Kōko (3+4) C+

1.0-0-0 e5 2.dxe6 ♜f7 3.e7 ♔e2 4.♖d3 ♜f1

5.♖d5 ♜f8 6.e8=♕ ♜f7 7.♖d2+ ♔d3 8.♖d1 ♜c7≠

A Valladão theme with a rook-promotion is almost always worth seeing, and the hideaway nature of the promotion move here enhances it. The play between the *en passant* capture and the promotion has its subtle points (e.g. 4.♖d3!) but perhaps the problem should ideally be shorter.

Even so, good unity is achieved by the emphasis on play by rooks throughout, including the round trip d1-d3-d5-d2-d1 by the white one. A problem which repays close study and seems to me to justify its combination of conditions.



← 1st Hon. Ment. 2451. M. Shapiro

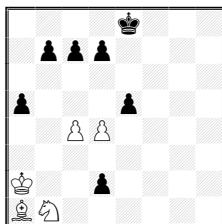
H≠2 (6+5) C+ b) ♜e6-c6 ♜=Camel

a) 1.♖b7 c8=♕ 2.CAx f5 e8=CA≠

b) 1.CAb7 e8=♕ 2.♖xf5 c8=CA≠

This problem is almost orthodox, the camel being after all merely an overgrown knight! However it is hard to imagine that any orthodox setting of such an attractive unpin/square - vacation/ promotion/ selfpin combination could be so perfectly set, so I find that the use of the camel is justified.

The thematic combination itself is astutely chosen, with the Q-promotions being the matic but serving also to ease the task of achieving soundness. A more radically unorthodox composer would probably have sought to use another fairy piece instead of the queen, but the result might well have been heavier; anyway, I feel that there should be a place for problems such as this, which surely make it very easy for the orthodox problemist to find a way into fairy chess.



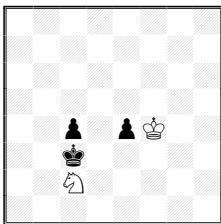
← 2nd Hon. Ment. 2402. Z. Laborczi & G. Bakcsi

S≠16 (5+7) C+ BlackUltraSchachZwang

1.♔b2! d1=♘+ 2.♔a2 ♘c3+ 3.♔b3 a4+ 4.♔xc3 exd4+ 5.♔xd4 c5+ 6.♔e4 d5+ 7.♔d3 dxc4+ 8.♔xc4 b5+ 9.♔d3 c4+ 10.♔d2 c3+ 11.♔d1 c2+ 12.♔e2 c1=♘+ 13.♔d2 ♘b3+ 14.♔c3 b4+ 15.♔b2 a3+ 16.♔a2 ♘c1≠

The stipulation given was imprecise, not quite corresponding to the authors' intentions. For soundness this problem must have the specific BlackUltraSchachZwang condition, that is, White is obliged to play so that he both can and must allow Black to check at every move.

The content (switchback and a remarkable round trip by the white king; knight promotions with switchback and phoenix) amounts to a very substantial programme, but the limiting nature of the condition must be set against it to some extent.

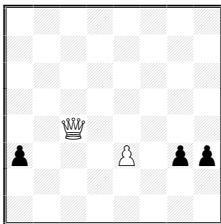


← 1st Comm. 2513. V. Rallo

H≠5 Circe parrain (2+3) C+

1. $\mathbb{Q}d2 \mathbb{Q}xe4$ 2. $c3[b\blacksquare e3] \mathbb{Q}xe3$ 3. $c2[b\blacksquare e2] \mathbb{Q}xc2$
4. $\mathbb{Q}d1[b\blacksquare c1=\mathbb{Q}] \mathbb{Q}d3$ 5. $e1=\mathbb{Q} \mathbb{Q}e3\neq$
- 1.e3 $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d2[b\blacksquare f2] \mathbb{Q}xc4+$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}e1[b\blacksquare d3] \mathbb{Q}e3$
- 4.d2 $\mathbb{Q}xd2$ 5. $f1=\mathbb{Q}[b\blacksquare d1=\mathbb{Q}] \mathbb{Q}f3\neq$

A pretty chameleon echo with promotions; the concept of this problem shows how to make good sense of this often unattractive condition, which all too rarely provides such unity and balance. The repeated $\mathbb{Q}c3-d2$ is only a slight blemish.

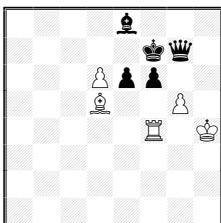


← 2nd Comm. 2508. C. Poisson

#2 Republican Chess (2+3) C+

- Set: 1...a2/g2/h2 2. $\mathbb{Q}c1[+b\blacksquare a1]\neq/2. \mathbb{Q}f4[+b\blacksquare g3]\neq/2. \mathbb{Q}f1[+b\blacksquare h1]\neq$
 1. $\mathbb{Q}f7?$ Zz 1...g2/h2 2. $\mathbb{Q}f4[+b\blacksquare g3]\neq/2. \mathbb{Q}f1[+b\blacksquare h1]\neq$ but 1...a2!
 1. $\mathbb{Q}c1?$ Zz 1...h2/a2 2. $\mathbb{Q}f1[+b\blacksquare h1]\neq/2. e4[+b\blacksquare a1]\neq$ but 1...g2!
 1. $\mathbb{Q}c7?$ Zz 1...a2/g2 2. $\mathbb{Q}c1[+b\blacksquare a1]\neq/2. \mathbb{Q}f4[+b\blacksquare g3]\neq$ but 1...h2!
 [1.e4? Zz. 1...a2/h2 2. $\mathbb{Q}c1[+b\blacksquare a1]\neq/2. \mathbb{Q}f1[+b\blacksquare h1]\neq$ but ...g2!]
 1. $\mathbb{Q}f1!$ Zz 1...a2/g2/h2 2. $\mathbb{Q}c1[+b\blacksquare a1]\neq/2. \mathbb{Q}f4[+b\blacksquare g3]\neq/2. e4[+b\blacksquare h1]\neq$

An amusing cyclic refutation idea in a very open position. The tries by the \mathbb{Q} on an almost empty board are very pleasing visually, the extra try hardly detracts, and of course some repetition of mates is unavoidable in such a light position. The only award-worthy directmate in the tourney.

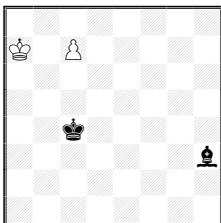


← 3rd Comm. 2399. P. Tritten

H≠2 Anticirce (5+5) C+ b) - $\mathbb{Q}g5$

- a) 1. $\mathbb{Q}g8 \mathbb{Q}h1$ 2. $f4g5[b\blacksquare g7] \mathbb{Q}e4\neq$
- b) 1. $\mathbb{Q}f8 \mathbb{Q}f1$ 2. $e5 \mathbb{Q}g1\neq$

The obvious failing in this neat and appealing idea with its antiCirce-specific batteries is the ill-matched second black moves: 2.f4g5 makes a squareblock, an effect which is not needed in the other part. Nevertheless the rest is good: it is not necessary to have actual antiCirce captures in order to create interesting antiCirce effects, and it is difficult to create perfect antiCirce matrices because of the constraints imposed by the game-array rebirth-squares.

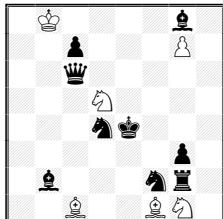


← 4th Comm. 2608. R. Ganapathi & G. Sobrecases

H≠2.5 Circe, black transmuted King (2+2) C+

- 1... $c8=\mathbb{Q}+ 2. \mathbb{Q}h4 \mathbb{Q}c5 3. \mathbb{Q}g4 \mathbb{Q}h5\neq$
- 1... $c8=\mathbb{Q} 2. \mathbb{Q}g2 \mathbb{Q}e6+ 3. \mathbb{Q}f1 \mathbb{Q}c4\neq$

The condition should really be "Black Transmuted King" since the white king is not involved. Otherwise a perfect demonstration of a simple idea in unsurpassable economy. Circe is necessary for both mates.



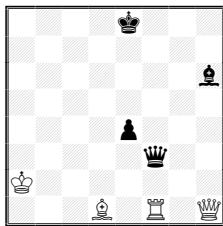
← 5th Comm. 2561. P. Tritten

H≠2 Anticirce (6+9) C+

1. $\mathbb{Q}xc1[b\mathbb{Q}f8] \mathbb{Q}c3+ 2. \mathbb{Q}e3 gxf8=\mathbb{Q}[w\mathbb{Q}c1]\neq$

1. $\mathbb{Q}xg1[b\mathbb{Q}h8] \mathbb{Q}f6+ 2. \mathbb{Q}f3 gxh8=\mathbb{Q}[w\mathbb{Q}g1]\neq$

A typical antiCirce idea, involving an attractive phoenix switch, but the intervening play is rather disappointing, even though the scheme may permit nothing better.



← 6th Comm. 2660. P. Tritten

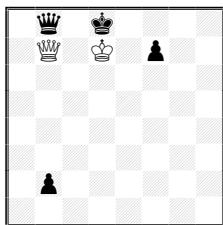
H≠2 Anticirce (4+4) C+

1. $\mathbb{Q}xd1[b\mathbb{Q}d8] \mathbb{Q}f7 2. \mathbb{Q}d2 \mathbb{Q}h8\neq$

1. $\mathbb{Q}xh1[b\mathbb{Q}d8] \mathbb{Q}a4 2. \mathbb{Q}e7 \mathbb{Q}f8\neq$

1. $\mathbb{Q}f8 \mathbb{Q}h7 2. \mathbb{Q}xf1[b\mathbb{Q}d8] \mathbb{Q}h5\neq$

Another typical antiCirce idea: Zilahi and a white piece-cycle in a very neat setting. However it is a great shame that one capture occurs on the second move.



← 7th Comm. 2410. A. Styopochkin

S≠6* Maximum, Kōko (2+4) C+ b) $\mathbb{Q}b2-e2$

a) (1... $\mathbb{Q}d6\neq$)

1. $\mathbb{Q}c6 !$ [threat : 2. $\mathbb{Q}d7 \mathbb{Q}d6\neq$]

1... $\mathbb{Q}d6+ 2. \mathbb{Q}b3 Zz \mathbb{Q}a3 3. \mathbb{Q}xb2$ [threat : 4. $\mathbb{Q}b7 Zz \mathbb{Q}f8 5. \mathbb{Q}d7 \mathbb{Q}d6\neq$]

3... $\mathbb{Q}f8 4. \mathbb{Q}b5 Zz \mathbb{Q}b4 5. \mathbb{Q}b7 Zz \mathbb{Q}f8 6. \mathbb{Q}d7 \mathbb{Q}d6\neq$

b) (1... $\mathbb{Q}d6\neq$)

1. $\mathbb{Q}f3 !$ [threat : 2. $\mathbb{Q}b7 \mathbb{Q}d6\neq$]

1... $\mathbb{Q}g3 2. \mathbb{Q}e6 Zz \mathbb{Q}c7 3. \mathbb{Q}e3 Zz \mathbb{Q}f4 4. \mathbb{Q}d7 Zz \mathbb{Q}f1 5. \mathbb{Q}xe2 Zz \mathbb{Q}$

f6 6. $\mathbb{Q}e5 \mathbb{Q}c6\neq$

The dances of the two Queens are nicely orchestrated. We may compare this problem with the 2nd Prize problem above, since both exploit the same limiting combination of conditions. Here the thematic content is much more diffuse and the play, centred on the removal of the black pawn, much closer to that of the standard maximummer.

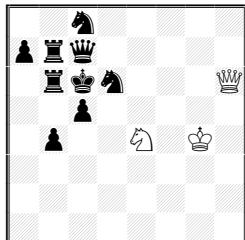
The 34 composers' list: O. Ageev, V. Agostini, A. Armeni, G. Bakcsi, G. Brunori, I. Bryukhanov, A. Cistjakov, M. Cruciolli, S. B. Dowd, A. Fasano, R. Ganapathi, A. Garofalo, H. Gockel, H. Grubert, J. Holubec, Z. Janev, G. Jordan, N. Junio, R. Kohring, Z. Laborczi, L. M. Martin, M. Parrinello, J. Pitkanen, P. L. Placanico, C. Poisson, V. Rallo, M. Rimkus, M. Shapiro, G. Sobrecases, J. Stun, A. Styopochkin, V. Tinebra, P. Tritten, E. Zimmer.

Chris J. Feather, Stamford, May 2012.

I miei più sinceri ringraziamenti all'amico Chris per il suo ampio e particolareggiato verdetto, il quale 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.
[My most sincere thanks to my friend Chris for his ample and detailed award, which 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.]

Tourney announcement (Annunci di concorsi)

Antonio Garofalo-60 Jubilee Tourney



← Antonio Garofalo - *Scacco!* 1992 (1st Commend.)

H≠2 (3+9) C+ 2111

[2s5/prq5/1rks3Q/2p5/1p2S1K1/8/8/8]

1. $\mathbb{R}b5 \mathbb{Q}xd6$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}b6 \mathbb{Q}c4\#$ 1. $\mathbb{R}b8 \mathbb{W}h1$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}b7 \mathbb{Q}xc5\#$

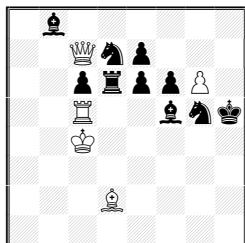
AG60JT = Antonio Garofalo 60 Jubilee Tourney for H≠2, with 2 or more solutions and/or twins. Theme: two white pieces (always the same pieces) create a battery, where the rear piece is always the same, as in example. Set play allowed.

Originals to A. Garofalo, via Collodi n. 13 - 70124 Bari (Italy)

E-mail: perseus@bestproblems.it

Closing date: 19/10/2012. Judge A. Garofalo.

Abdelaziz Onkoud-40 Jubilee Tourney



← 2876 (version). A. Onkoud - Original for *Best Problems* 2012

H≠2 (5+10) C+ [1b6/2Qsp3/2prppP1/2R2bsk/2K5/8/3B4/8]

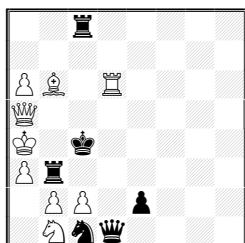
1. $\mathbb{Q}xc5 \mathbb{W}xe7$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}h6 \mathbb{W}h7\#$ 1. $\mathbb{R}xd2 \mathbb{W}g3$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xg6 \mathbb{W}h3\#$

Tema: In una fase, un pezzo bianco A inchioda un pezzo nero C, mentre il pezzo bianco B è catturato. In un'altra fase, il pezzo bianco B inchioda lo stesso pezzo nero C da un asse differente, mentre il pezzo A è catturato. [Theme: In one phase, a white piece A pin a black piece C, while a white piece B is captured. In an other phase, the white piece B pin the same black piece C, on different axis, while the piece A is captured.]

Closing date: 30/11/2012 - Section: H≠2→H≠4. Judge: Abdelaziz Onkoud. Originals to: Abdelaziz Onkoud , 08 François Villon , n° 2362, 93240 Stains, France. azonkoud@hotmail.com

Rodolfo Riva-60 Jubilee Tourney

Best Problems announces the RR60JT for ≠2 with the following theme: Ellerman-Makihovi joined preferably with another free theme. Example:



← R. Riva - 146° TTy *Probleemblad*, 1984 - 4th Comm.

#2

[2r5/8/PB1R4/Q7/K1k5/Pr6/1PP1p3/1Ssq4]

Set play: 1... $\mathbb{R}d8$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}c6\#$ $\mathbb{W}c5\#$ 1... $\mathbb{R}d3$ 2. $\mathbb{W}b4\#$ $\mathbb{W}b5\#$

Try: 1. $\mathbb{R}d2?$ (2. $\mathbb{W}d5\#$) 1... $\mathbb{Q}d3!$

1... $\mathbb{R}d8$ $\mathbb{R}d3$ $\mathbb{W}h1$ 2. $\mathbb{W}c5$ $\mathbb{W}b5$ $\mathbb{R}d4\#$

1. $\mathbb{R}d2!$ (2. $\mathbb{R}d4\#$) 1... $\mathbb{R}d8$ $\mathbb{R}d3$ $\mathbb{W}g1$ 2. $\mathbb{R}c6$ $\mathbb{W}b4$ $\mathbb{W}d5\#$

Ellerman-Makihovi, pseudo-le Grand.

Originals to A. Garofalo, via Collodi n. 13 - 70124 Bari (Italy)

E-mail: perseus@bestproblems.it - Closing date: 31/12/2012

Three subscriptions to *Best Problems Magazine* as Prizes. Judge Rodolfo Riva.

The League of Macedonian Problemists 2012

Theme (for all sections): "Dual avoidance, which can be reciprocal, cyclic or free. Triple avoidance is also allowed."

Judges: ≠2 Predrag Žubić; ≠3 Zlatko Mihajloski; S≠2-4 Živko Janevski; H≠2 Silvio Baier.

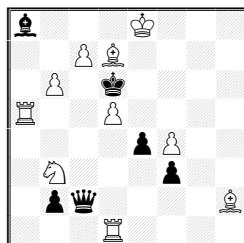
Address and closing date: Zoran Gavrilovski, P. fah 137, Skopje MK-1001, Macedonia (e-mail: mprobl@yahoo.com), by 30 September 2012.

XXVIII Concorso Tematico Internazionale Scacchi e Scienze Applicate

Si richiedono problemi diretti in due mosse con almeno due fasi svolgenti il seguente tema: in almeno una fase (tentativo o soluzione) la minaccia è generata grazie all'azione di un pezzo bianco che ostriuisce un pezzo nero. Si richiedono inoltre uno o più cambi di funzione delle mosse bianche. Inviare al massimo tre problemi per autore. Non sono ammessi gemelli.

Direct problems in two moves are required (≠2) with two or more phases showing the following theme: at least in one phase (try or solution) the threat is generated by a white piece that make interference to a black piece. Besides one or more changes of function of white moves are required. Send maximum three problems per author. Twins are not allowed

Esempio (example):



Daniele Giacobbe

9° Torneo ASIGC 2011/12

b3K3/2PB4/1P1k4/R2P4/4pP2/1S3p2/1pq4B/3R4

≠2 (10+6) C+

1. ♕c5? [2. c8=♕≠]

1... ♛xc5 2.f5≠ 1... ♛d2 2. ♕xe4≠ 1... ♛d3!

1. ♕d2! [2. f5≠]

1... ♛c5 2. ♕xe4≠ 1... ♛xd2 2.c8=♕≠

Giudice (Judge): Daniele Giacobbe (Italia)

Premi (Prizes): 1° 100 €, 2° 60 €, 3° 35 €; Menzioni Onorevoli (Honourable Mentions); Lodi (commendations) a discrezione del Giudice (according to Judge opinion).

Invi (Sendings): in doppia coppia (in two copies) a Francesco Simoni, via Bellinzona, 22 - 40135 Bologna (Italia). Diagramma con soluzione ed indirizzo completi, entro il 30 Novembre 2012 (entries on diagram with complete solution and address, within November 30, 2012).

Nell'esempio il tema richiesto è svolto sia nel tentativo che nella soluzione (ostruzione dell'♗b3 sulla linea di difesa della ♜c2 nera e conseguente minaccia bianca). I cambi di funzione delle mosse bianche sono evidenti tra minaccia e matto.

In the example the theme is shown in both phases (try and solution): ♗b3 make interference to the black queen with consequent white threat. Changes of function of white moves are shown between threat and mate.

Obituary

Ai primi di giugno ci ha lasciati il GM Toma Garai. Nato in Romania nel 1935, ingegnere. Emigrò in USA nel 1970, dove si sposò ed ebbe due figli; viveva nell'area di Los Angeles. Come tanti, inizio a comporre ≠2 e ≠3, poi passò ai suoi amati H≠. Dal suo ottimo libro "Chess problems of the same kind" (naturalmente il "tipo" di problemi sono H≠3) trago la notizia che nel 1994 il numero dei suoi problemi era già a 1400, ad oggi non saprei. A pagina 68 tre suoi lavori.

Segnalazioni (Awards modifications)

Award Best Problems Fairies 2008-09

Il problema di P. Tritten n. 2118, 1st Hon. Ment. BP62, risulta demolito (cooked) da: 1.e3 f4 2.exd2 ♜h1 3.d1=♜ ♜g1 4.♜xe6 ♜xa7 5.♜f3+ ♜g1 6.♜h1 ♜d4 7.g2 ♜h8 8.g3 g7 9.♜a6 ♜f6+ 10.♜xf6 f5 11.♜g6 fxg6 ==. Segnalazione di Enzo Minerva.

Pertanto tutti i problemi con le Menzioni Onorevoli avanzano di un posto:

1^a Menz. Onor. 2016 - Vaclav Kotesovec

2^a Menz. Onor. 2161 - György Bakcsi & László Zoltán

3^a Menz. Onor. 2361 - Pietro L. Placanico & A. Garofalo

4^a Menz. Onor. 2115 - Alberto Armeni

5^a Menz. Onor. 2207 - Gaspar J. Perrone

6^a Menz. Onor. 2309 - Vito Rallo

7^a Menz. Onor. 2254 - György Bakcsi & László Zoltán

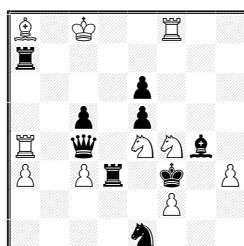
Le Lodi rimangono invariate.

Judge Dinu-Ioan Nicula

Non ci meravigliamo che ancora una volta Enzo Minerva trovi facile demolire questo genere di problemi, vista la mole di lavoro messa in atto anni fa per il raggiungimento della partita minima di stallo reciproco, un suo task record ad oggi ancora imbattuto (NdR).

F. Simoni 50 Jubilee Tourney Award

Su segnalazione di M. Parrinello, risulta che il 2° Premio di Mihajlo Milanovic è anticipato dal seguente lavoro:



← László Apro, correction Zivko Janevski

10° T.T. *Sinfonie Scacchistiche* 1982 (v)

(Winchloe ID 210489)

B1K2R2/r7/4p3/2p1p3/R1q1SSb1/P1Pr1k1P/5P2/4s3

H#2 (10+9) C+

1.♜f5 ♜g5+ 2.♜xf4 ♜xe6≠

1.♜d5 ♜d3+ 2.♜xe4 ♜xc5≠

Pertanto la classifica viene così modificata:

1st Prize - Menachem Witztum, Shaul Shamir & Jean Haymann.

2nd Prize - Menachem Witztum

3rd Prize - Almiro Zarur & Ricardo Vieira

1st Hon. Ment. - Valerio Agostini

2nd Hon. Ment. - Viktor Chepizhny

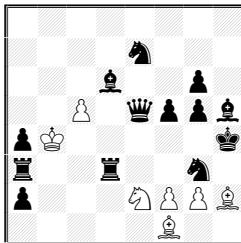
3rd Hon. Ment. - Rodolfo Riva & Antonio Garofalo

Le Lodi rimangono invariate.

Maggio 2012, Inter. Judge Francesco Simoni

Affermazioni italiane (Italian award winners)

α) V. Agostini, A. Garofalo & M. Parrinello
1st Pr. Probleemblad 2010



H#2 (7+13) C+ - b) ♜g5-g4

α) Valerio Agostini, Antonio Garofalo & Mario Parrinello

8/4n3/3b2p1/2P1qppb/pK5k/r2r2n1/p3NPPB/5B2

a) 1. ♛xe2 f3 2. ♛f4 g3≠ b) 1. ♛xf1 f4 2. ♛e3 ♜g3≠

Two delayed Umnov mating moves at g3, a square that is controlled by two black lines in the diagram position, which also shows two pairs of white pieces guarding h3 (Bf1/Pg2) and g3 (Se2/Bh2). The position of the twinning bP (and the resulting flight) determines which move the Pf2 must play, consequently closing one of the black lines. Cleverly the Sg3 has to play twice to interfere the remaining black line. The capture at B1 eliminates a piece of one of the above-mentioned pairs and mate shall be given by a piece of the other pair. Black/white cooperative play in a very good helpmate (Judge R. Vieira).

β) Francesco Simoni

k7/5prb/N1pp4/N7/2P1R3/3Kn3/1q6/6b1

a) 1.f5 ♜b4 2.♖a7 ♜e8≠ b) 1.♕f5 ♜b3 2.♖a7 ♜xc6≠

The description of the solutions [line-opening (departure effect) / unpin (arrival effect) + line-closing + block + mate] is not at all complete if the skillful bicolor dual-avoidance is not mentioned. In B1, the wrong choice of the unpinning black piece is responsible for a negative effect (direct control over the mating line) appearing in b) immediately and in a) only in B2 - a small unbalance. In W1, the wrong choice of the interfering wS immediately introduces a negative effect (unguard) not compensated by the mating move (Judge R. Vieira).

γ) Daniele Giacobbe

b2r4/8/4Nnn1/K1P3p1/3Pk1P1/RQ1p4/3pr1PB/3N1Rb1

1.♕c4? [2.♗xg5≠] (A) 1...♜e3 2.♗c3≠ (B) 1...♜d5 2.♗xd3≠ (C) ma 1...♝h7!

1.♜f3? [2.♗c3≠] (B) 1...♝d5 2.♗xd3≠ (C) 1...♜xd4 2.♗xg5≠ (A) ma 1...♜xg2!

1.♜f5! [2.♗xd3≠] (C) 1...♜e3 2.♗c3≠ (B) 1...♜xd4 2.♗xg5≠ (A) 1...♝f4/♝e5 2.♜(x)e5≠

Pseudo-Le Grand ciclico, matti trasferiti.

δ) Alberto Armeni

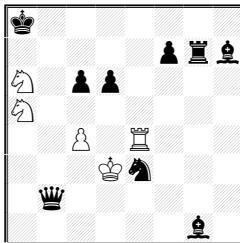
6K1/8/5kp1/2Q1p2P/8/7B/8/8

1...e4 2.♔f8 [3.♕e7≠] gxh5 3.♕f5≠ 1.♕c1! [2.♕f8 e4 3.♕f4≠ 2...g5 3.♕fl≠ 3.♕c6≠ 2...gxh5

3.♕h6≠] 1...♜e7 2.♕c7+ ♜f6 3.♕d8≠ 2...♜e8 3.♕d7≠ 1...e4 2.♕f4+ ♜e7 3.♕f8≠ 1...g5

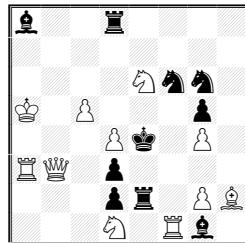
2.♕f1+ ♜e7 3.♕f8≠ 1...gxh5 2.♕h6+ ♜e7 3.♕f8≠ Babushka, chiave "give and take".

β) F. Simoni
2nd Pr. Probleemblad 2010

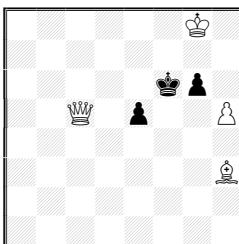
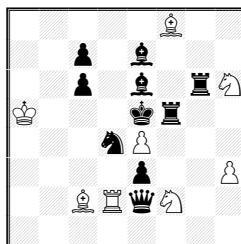
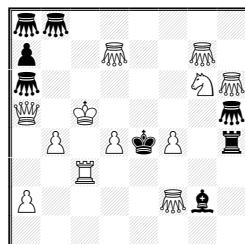


H#2 (5+9) C+ - b) ♜e4

γ) D. Giacobbe
6th Place - Liga na Makedonski Problemisti 2011



#2 (11+10) C+

δ) A. Armeni1st Hon. Ment. *ChessStar* 2011**#3* (4+3) C+****ε) F. Simoni**2nd Pr. *idee & form* 2008-09**H#2 (8+10) C+****ζ) R. Riva**1st Hon. Ment. "Ruud Beugelsdijk Mem. T." 2011**#2 (12+8) C+**

Circe, Madrasí

ε) Francesco Simoni

5B2/2p1b3/2p1b1rN/K3kr2/3nP3/4p2P/2BRqN2/8

1. $\mathbb{Q}xh6 \mathbb{Q}xh6$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}f3 \mathbb{Q}g4\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{W}xf2 \mathbb{Q}xf2$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}g5 \mathbb{Q}g4\neq$

Per mattare il Bianco deve portare l' $\mathbb{Q}f8$ in h6 e la $\mathbb{Q}d2$ in f2, da ciò deriva la cattura in B1 che produce lo Zilahi. Il matto è dato sempre in g4 ma da due Cavalli diversi.

ζ) Rodolfo Riva

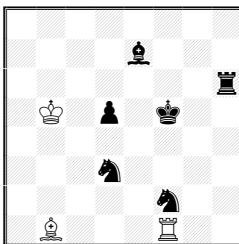
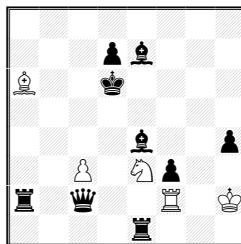
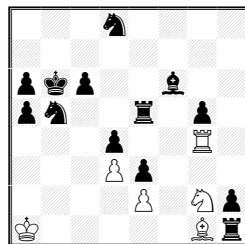
gg6/p2G2G1/g5NG/Q1K4g/1P1PkP1r/2R5/P4Gb1/8

1. $\mathbb{Q}c6?$ [2. $\mathbb{W}e5\neq$] 1... Gg3 2. $\mathbb{Q}e3\neq$ 1... Gd5 2. Gxh4($\mathbb{Q}h8\neq$) 1... $\mathbb{Q}xd4(d2)+$ 2. $\mathbb{W}d5\neq$ ma 1... Gd6!1. $\mathbb{Q}d6!$ [2. $\mathbb{W}d5\neq$] 1... Ge5 2. Gxh4($\mathbb{Q}h8\neq$) 1... Gf3 2. $\mathbb{Q}e3\neq$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}xd4(d2)$ 2. $\mathbb{W}e5\neq$

A description of what happens in this problem may not sound very exciting: le Grand, with two additional mate-transferences. Yet the whole work has been put together with considerable skill, making clever use of the line-effects that can be achieved with Grasshoppers. It's commendable that the composer has used no other fairy units (Judge J. Rice).

GM Toma Garai †**1) T. Garai**

1st Pr. *Boletim da Uniao Brasileira de Problemistas*
1994-96

**H#3 (3+6) C+****2) T. Garai**1st Pr. *StrateGems* 2011**H#3 (5+9) C+****3) T. Garai**1st Pr. *Suomen Tehtäväniekat*
2004-05**H#3 (6+13) C+**

1) Toma Garai

8/4b3/7r/1K1p1k2/8/3n4/5n2/1B3R2

1. $\mathbb{Q}h4$ $\mathbb{Q}xd3+$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $\mathbb{Q}f5\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}d6$ $\mathbb{Q}xf2+$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e6$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}f5\neq$

Mossa critica, eco diagonale-ortogonale, autoblocco preventivo, matti sulla casa iniziale del Re nero, matti modello.

2) Toma Garai

8/3pb3/B2k4/8/4b2p/2P1Np2/r1q2R1K/4r3

1. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}e2$ 2. $fxe2$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 3. $d5$ $\mathbb{Q}g4\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}e6$ $\mathbb{Q}g2$ 2. $f\times g2$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 3. $d6$ $\mathbb{Q}c8\neq$ Eccellenti mosse di Re, doppio passo del Pedone; lo Zilahi è prodotto dalla necessità di aprire la strada alla $\mathbb{Q}f2$ inchiodata.**3) Toma Garai**

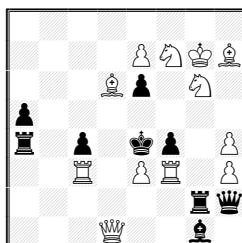
3n4/8/pkp2b2/pn2r1p1/3p2R1/3Pp3/4P1Np/K5Br

1. $\mathbb{Q}b7$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}b5$ $\mathbb{Q}d5\neq$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}c7$ $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}b4\neq$

Zilahi, scambio della prima e seconda mossa bianca, switchback nero. I pezzi bianchi sono piuttosto lontani dal Re nero.

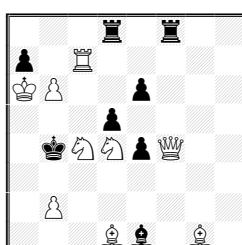
I 90 anni del GM Herbert Ahues

Il GM H. Ahues ha compiuto 90 anni il 2 marzo 2012. Godiamoci questi 4 suoi primi premi e facciamogli i nostri migliori auguri!

**← Herbert Ahues**1st Pr. *Schweizerische Arbeiter Schachzeitung* 1970

8/4PNKB/3Bp1N1/p7/r1p1kp1P/2R1PR1P/6rq/3Q2b1

#2 (12+9) C+

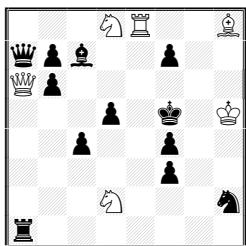
1. $\mathbb{Q}d\sim?$ [2. $\mathbb{Q}d6\neq$] ma 1... $f\times e3$!1. $\mathbb{Q}xf4?$ [2. $\mathbb{Q}d6\neq$] 1... $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xf4\neq$ ma 1... $\mathbb{Q}d2!$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}e5?$ [2. $\mathbb{Q}d6\neq$] ma 1... $\mathbb{Q}e2!$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}b4!$ [2. $\mathbb{Q}d6\neq$]1... $\mathbb{Q}d2$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xf4\neq$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}e2$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}ge5\neq$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg6+$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xg6\neq$ 1... $f\times e3$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xc4\neq$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d6\neq$ **← Herbert Ahues**1st Pr. *Schweizerische Arbeiter Schachzeitung* 1975

3r1r2/p1R5/KP2p3/3p4/1kNNpQ2/8/1P6/3Bb1B1

#2 (9+8) C+

1. $\mathbb{Q}c\sim?$ [2. $\mathbb{Q}c6\neq$] ma 1... $e3$!1. $\mathbb{Q}d2?$ [2. $\mathbb{Q}c6\neq$] ma 1... $\mathbb{Q}f2!$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}e5?$ [2. $\mathbb{Q}dc6\neq$] ma 1... $\mathbb{Q}d6!$ 1. $\mathbb{Q}a5!$ [2. $\mathbb{Q}dc6\neq$]1... $\mathbb{Q}f2$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d2\neq$ 1... $e3$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}c2\neq$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xd6\neq$

Difesa Lewman, Anti-Lewman



← Herbert Ahues

1st Pr. Deutsche Schachzeitung 1980

3NR2B/Qpb2p2/Qp6/3p1k1K/2p2p2/5p2/3N3n/r7

#2 (6+12) C+

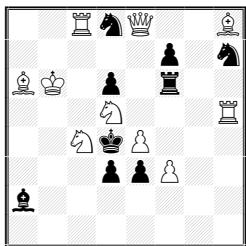
1. ♜e6? [2. ♜d4≠] 1... b5 2. ♜g7≠ 1... fxe6 2. ♜f8≠ ma 1... ♜e5!

1. ♜b3? [2. ♜d4≠] 1... b5 2. ♜f6≠ 1... cxb3 2. ♜d3≠ ma 1... ♜d1!

1. ♜c6! [2. ♜d4≠]

1... b5 2. ♜e7≠ 1... bxc6 2. ♜c8≠ 1... ♜e5 2. ♜xe5≠

Matti cambiati dopo 1... b5. Anti-Lewman.



← Herbert Ahues

1st Pr. Die Schwalbe 1988-I

2RnQ2B/5p1n/BK1p1r2/3N3R/2NkP3/3ppP2/b7/8

#2 (10+9) C+

1. ♜cxe3? [2. ♜f5≠] ma 1... ♜e6!

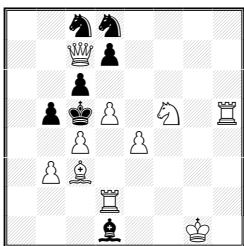
1. ♜a3? [2. ♜b5≠] ma 1... ♜c6!

1. ♜xd6! [2. ♜e5≠]

1... ♜e6 2. ♜b5≠ 1... ♜c6 2. ♜f5≠ 1... ♜g5 2. ♜xf6≠

Hannelius.

Ricostruzione



← Wieland Bruch & Marjan Kovacevic - (Ricos. 51, BP62)

1^o Pr. Problem-Forum 2004

2ss4/2Qp4/2p5/1pkP1S1R/2P1P3/1PB5/3R4/3b2K1

#2 (10+7) C+

1... ♜e7 [a] 2. ♜a7≠ 1... ♜b6 [b] 2. ♜d6≠ 1... bxc4 [c] 2. ♜a5≠

1. dxc6? [2. ♜d5≠] ♜e7! [A] 1. d6? [2. ♜d5≠] ♜b6! [B]

1. ♜e3? [2. b4≠] bxc4! [C]

1. ♜d6! [2. b4≠] 1... b4 [d] 2. ♜d4≠ [D] 1... ♜xb3 [e] 2. dxc6≠ [E]

1... ♜xd6 [f] 2. ♜a7≠ [F]

Cè

Placanico

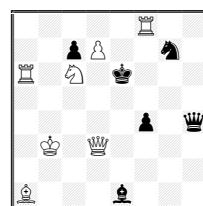
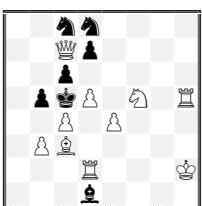
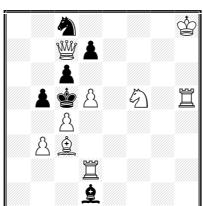
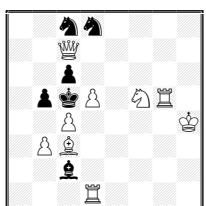
Zurutuza, Nieuwhart,

Krivenko, Cruciolli,

Prahl, Garofalo, Petite

(BP61)

Bienabé



Il problema da ricostruire era di Marjan Kovacevic e Wieland Bruch, vincitore del 1^o Premio nella gara di composizione di *Problem Forum* 2004. Il problema non ha creato particolare difficoltà nella ricostruzione, grazie ai numerosi indizi suddivisi fra GA, GV e GR.

Sono pervenute 9 ricostruzioni. Escludendo le due versioni più economiche che, purtroppo, presentano delle manchevolezze nei vari giochi, tutte le altre sono corrette, con lo stesso numero di pezzi (10+7) e differiscono solo per la posizione del Re bianco il quale, essendo posto dagli autori in 'g1' e non partecipando direttamente al gioco, può essere collocato in case diverse.

Come detto sopra le due posizioni più economiche, entrambe con 9+6 pezzi, sono state quella di Cè, nella quale mancava il richiesto GV: 1.dxc6? e 1.d6?. In più con un duale in una variante del GA: 1... $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 2. $\mathbb{W}d6(\mathbb{Q}e7)\#$ Anche nella posizione di Placanico manca una parte del GV (lo stesso di Cè) ma il difetto maggiore è che risulta demolito da 1. $\mathbb{L}xd1$ tempo.

Dei sette restanti due sono identici all'originale, con Re bianco in g1 (M. Cruciali e G. Prahl) mentre gli altri 5, ripeto, tutti corretti e con lo stesso numero di pezzi, differiscono dall'originale per la posizione del Re bianco messo in 'e1' da I. Zurutuza, in 'a1' da H. Nieuwhart e E. Petite, in 'f6' da V. Krivenko e in 'h2' da A. Garofalo.

Ricostruzione n. 50 – BP61 (rettifica).

Per un disguido nell'archiviazione delle E-mail ricevute relative alla ricostruzione n. 50, per il quale mi scuso, non ho considerato la ricostruzione del francese Alain Bienabé, regolarmente pervenuta, e che è da considerare la migliore tra quelle ricevute in quanto senza il difetto del duale (1... $\mathbb{Q}xd7\mathbb{Q}xe7$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xf5$) è stata realizzata con 13 pezzi anziché con 14 come quella di Cé e Krivenko.

Ricostruzione n. 52. - Ricostruire un ≠2 con la seguente soluzione:

1. $\mathbb{Q}\sim?$ [2. $\mathbb{W}c1\neq$] (A) 1... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}h5\neq$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ 2. $\mathbb{W}xe4\neq$ ma 1... $\mathbb{Q}g4!$
1. $\mathbb{Q}d4?$ [2. $\mathbb{Q}h5\neq$] 1... $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ (a) 2. $\mathbb{W}c1\neq$ (A) 1... $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ (b) 2. $\mathbb{W}xd6\neq$ (B) ma 1... $\mathbb{Q}g6!$
1. $\mathbb{Q}xe5!$ [2. $\mathbb{Q}d3\neq$] 1... $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ (c) 2. $\mathbb{W}xd6\neq$ (B) 1... $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ (d) 2. $\mathbb{W}c1\neq$ (C)

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

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Vito Rallo

NUTS (37)

di Mr. Veneziano

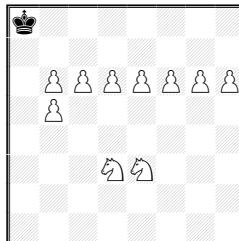
mr.veneziano@yahoo.com



Partiti e sottilità

Rotilio Gracco

MS. Codice Vaticano Boncompagni-Ludovisi n.2
c. 1580



#28 di Pedone, né più né meno, dopo aver con tutti gli altri dato scacco, solo due consecutivi.

I documenti scacchistici del XVI secolo, siano essi nella vecchia forma di manoscritti o nella nuova di libri a stampa, rivestono una particolare importanza perché, contrariamente a quelli dei secoli precedenti, contengono partite e problemi giocati secondo le *regole moderne* e per questo quasi sempre del tutto originali.

La presenza in queste raccolte di *partiti*, così venivano chiamati i problemi, o come si trova per esempio in Polerio di *suttilità*, sta a dimostrare l'alto interesse che questo genere rivestiva al pari della partita giocata. Spesso tali composizioni erano un expediente per ricavare denaro attraverso le scommesse. Ecco due graziosi episodi riportati nella *Storia degli scacchi in Italia* dal M.I. della composizione Adriano Chicco. I protagonisti, in cammino alla volta di Madrid, sono Leonardo da Cutro detto il Puttino, Tommaso Caputo detto il Rosces e Giovanni Rodriguez: "Strada facendo i tre amici fecero una burla a un locandiere chiamato El Muchacho, il quale soleva spellare i suoi ospiti scommettendo sul gioco: Leonardo si finse un principiante, e riuscì a vincere all'ignaro locandiere ben 700 scudi, dopo di che si allontanò verso la corte; ma ebbe cura di informare della burla il malcapitato, al quale promise la restituzione della somma in occasione del ritorno, come poi avvenne. Il viaggio verso Madrid non fu molto comodo, essendo effettuato sopra un carro; alla sera del penultimo giorno Leonardo ebbe occasione di cimentarsi anche in una specie di gara soluzionistica su alcuni *partiti*, che un altro oste proponeva ai viandanti, spillando loro molti quattrini. Ma, scrive il Salvio, volendo fare il medesimo a predetti compagni (cioè a Leonardo e ai suoi amici) egli stesso cadé nel fosso, ch'avea per altri acconcio, con perdervi alcuni scudi."

I *partiti* o *suttilità* più popolari in Italia, tra il 1580 e il 1600, erano quelli *a condizione*, e spesso il matto finale era dato da un pedone, dopo una serie di scacchi. Il numero delle mosse era indicato con la dicitura *nè più nè meno* e ciò significava che eventuali soluzioni in un numero inferiore di mosse non erano valide!

Mr. V.

I concorsi su *Best Problems*:

#2 (2011-2012: NN).

#3 (Judge 2010-2012: Antonio Garofalo).

H#2 (Judge 2012-2013: NN).

H#3/n (Judge 2012-2013: NN).

S#2/3 (Judge 2009-2012: Sven Trommler).

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

Fairies (Judge 2012-2013: NN).

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