

# BEST PROBLEMS

## Rassegna dei migliori problemi

diretta da Antonio Garofalo

Col sostegno dell'API (Associazione Problemistica Italiana)

Anno XIX - n. 74

2°/2015 - April

### Hanno collaborato a questo numero:

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

Hanno collaborato a questo fascicolo: A. Armeni, E. Rosner, Z. Laborczi

### EDITORIALE

Benvenuti per la loro prima pubblicazione fra gli inediti a (welcome to first publication among originals): J. A. COELLO ALONSO, Luis GOMEZ, Mikhaïl KREIMER (BP73, una mia dimenticanza) e a Elmar ABDULLAEV, Marco GUIDA (si è proprio vero!), L'ubos KEKELY, Gábor TAR.

È iniziato il percorso per il 10° WCCT; i temi sono interamente pubblicati su *Sinfonie Scacchistiche* n. 120; per chi ha internet: <http://www.wfcc.ch/competitions/composing/10-wcct/> Nelle Affermazioni italiane di questo numero presenti quasi solo Premi. Segno di ottima performance negli ultimi tempi; a cominciare dalla prima pagina (diagramma speciale in basso).

**Marco Bonavoglia** - Tanagras, Phénix 2006, Prize



8/5k2/8/7r/8/8/2BK4/8 - H≠4 (2+2) C+ a) Andernach b) Anti-Andernach

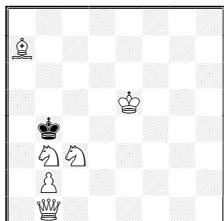
a) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}h2+$   $\mathbb{Q}d3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}g6$   $\mathbb{Q}e4$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}h5$   $\mathbb{Q}f5$  4.  $\mathbb{Q}xc2(W)$   $\mathbb{Q}h2\neq$

b) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}h8(W)$   $\mathbb{Q}h7(B)$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}g6$   $\mathbb{Q}e3$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}h5$   $\mathbb{Q}f4$  4.  $\mathbb{Q}h4$   $\mathbb{Q}xh7\neq$

Parfait "Wenigsteiner" avec un échange bicolore en écho exactement miroir consécutif à un jumeau paradoxal. Oui, il n'y a que peu d'effets spécifiques et ceux-ci sont très simples, mais la balance entre le deux solutions (interception, échange de fonction entre Tour et Fou, marches royales différencierées) m'a convaincu de décerner la palme à cette pièce comparativement simple.  
(Judge Arno Tungler)

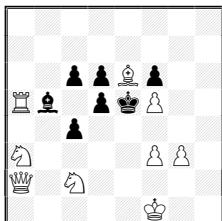
**Inediti**

**3396. M. Chernyavsky & P. Murashëv**  
Ucraina/Russia



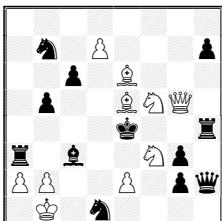
$\neq 2$  vv (6+1) C+  
 $\text{b} \rightarrow \text{a}7 \leftrightarrow \text{e}5$

**3397. G. Sardella**  
Italia



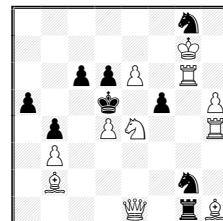
$\neq 2$  (9+7) C+

**3398. V. Shanshin**  
Russia



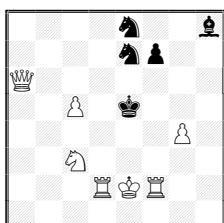
$\neq 2$  vv (10+12) C+

**3399. G. Sardella**  
Italia



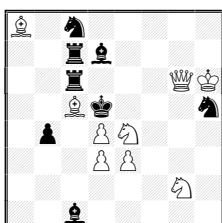
$\neq 2$  (11+9) C+

**3400. V. Agostini**  
Italia



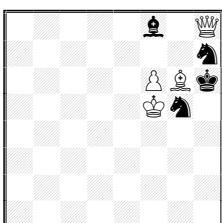
$\neq 2$  vv (7+5) C+

**3401. V. Agostini**  
Italia



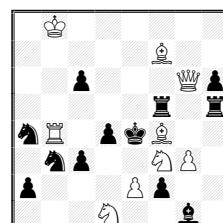
$\neq 2$  v (9+8) C+

**3402. E. Abdullaev**  
Azerbaijan



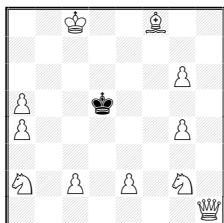
$\neq 2$  (4+4) C+

**3403. C. Handloser**  
Svizzera



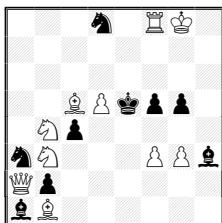
$\neq 2$  vv (9+12) C+

**3404. J. Pitkanen**  
Finlandia



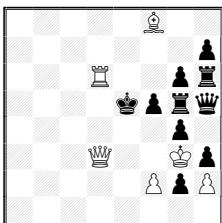
$\neq 2$  v (11+1) C+

**3405. T. Ersek & G. Tar - Ungheria**



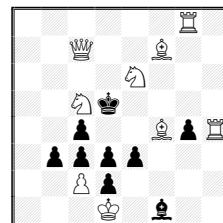
$\neq 3$  (10+9) C+

**3406. J. Pitkanen**  
Finlandia



S $\neq 2$  vv (6+10) C+

**3407. G. Jordan**  
Germania



S $\neq 3$  v (9+9) C+

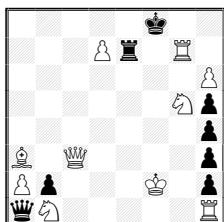
$\neq 2$  - n. 3396-3404 (Judge 2015: NN).

$\neq 3$  - n. 3405 (Judge 2014-2015: Antonio Garofalo).

S $\neq 2/3$  - n. 3406-3408 (Judge 2014-2016: NN)

**3408. J. Pitkanen**

Finlandia

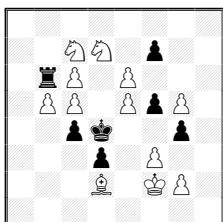


**S≠3 (10+8) C+**

**3409. M. Kreimer,**

**Y. Bilokin & D.**

**Grinchenko - Ucraina**

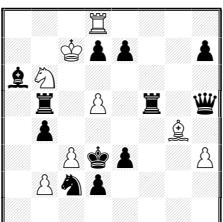


**H≠2 (12+7) C+**  
4 sol.

[version 3370, BP73]

**3410. V. Agostini**

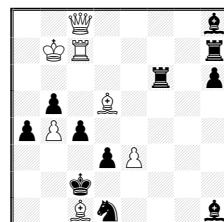
& M. Guida - Italia



**H≠2 (8+12) C+**  
2 sol.

**3411. M. J. Elbaz**

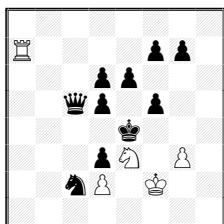
Marocco



**H≠2 (7+11) C+**  
b) ♜c8-f8

**3412. R. Kohring**

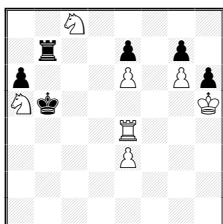
Germania



**H≠2 (5+10) C+**  
b) ♜a7-a3

**3413. C. Jonsson**

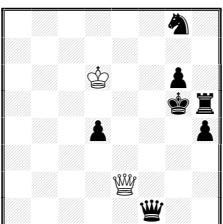
Svezia



**H≠2 (7+6) C+**  
2 sol.

**3414. A. Dikusarov**

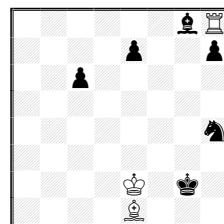
Russia



**H≠2 (2+7) C+**  
5 sol.

**3415. A. Dikusarov**

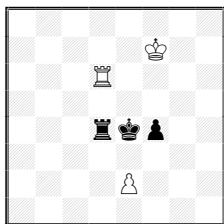
Russia



**H≠2 (3+6) C+**  
b,c,d,e) ♜c1,e8,f7,a4  
f) ♜e7-g3

**3416. A. Dikusarov**

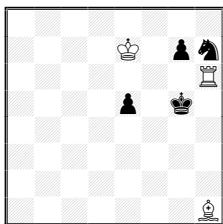
Russia



**H≠2 (3+3) C+**  
b) ♜e2-c2  
c) ♜d6-c7

**3417. J. Carf**

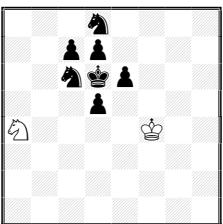
Francia



**H≠2 (3+4) C+**  
b) ♜e7-f2

**3418. J. F. Carf**

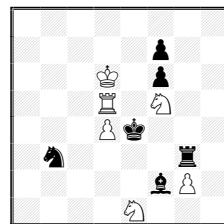
Francia



**H≠2 (2+7) C+**  
2 sol.

**3419. P. Piet**

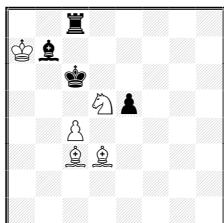
Francia



**H≠2 (6+6) C+**  
2 sol.

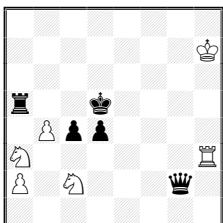
**H≠2 - n. 3409-3420** (Judge 2014-2015: M. Parrinello).

**3420. E. Abdullaev**  
Azerbaijan



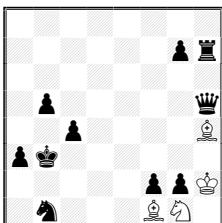
H≠2 (5+4) C+  
2 sol.

**3421. C. Jonsson**  
Svezia



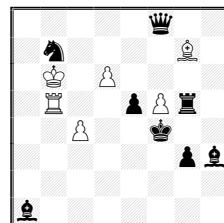
H≠2.5 (6+5) C+  
2 sol.

**3422. J. J. Lois, J. M.  
Kapros & C. Jonsson**  
Argentina/Svezia



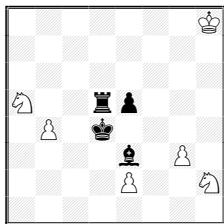
H≠3 (4+10) C+  
2 sol.

**3423. A. Bidlen**  
Slovacchia



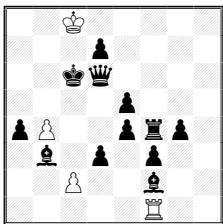
H≠3 (6+8) C+  
5 sol.

**3424. V. Agostini**  
Italia



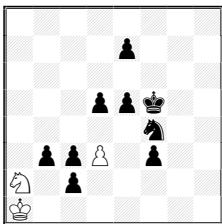
H≠3 (6+4) C+  
b) ♠a5-c1

**3425. J. F. Carf**  
Francia



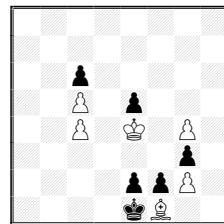
H≠3 (4+12) C+  
2 sol.

**3426. Z. Nikolic**  
Serbia



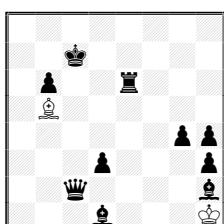
H≠5 (3+9) C+  
2 sol.

**3427. A. Bidlen**  
Slovacchia



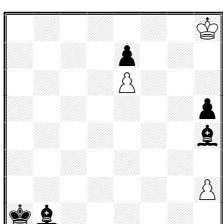
H≠5 (6+6) C+  
2 sol.

**3428. M. Rimkus**  
Lituania



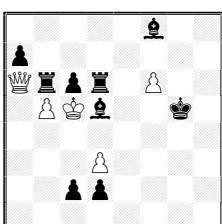
H≠6.5 (2+10) C+  
2 sol.

**3429. J. Pitkanen**  
Finlandia



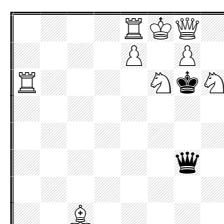
H≠7 (3+5) C+  
2 sol.

**3430. V. Agostini**  
Italia



H≠5 (3+9) C+  
2 sol.

**3431. M. Caillaud, G.  
Brunori & V. Rallo**  
Francia/Italia

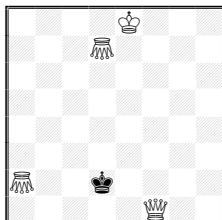


hs2≠ (9+2) C+  
2 sol.  
Platzwechselcirce

H≠2.5/3 - n. 3421-3425 (Judge 2014-2015: NN).

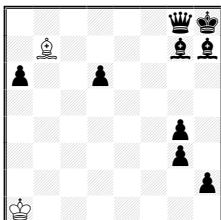
H≠n - n. 3426-3429 (Judge 2014-2015: NN).

**3432. V. Kotesovec**  
Rep. Ceca



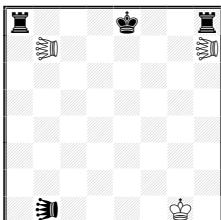
hs=9 (4+1) C+  
2 sol.  
Grasshoppers

**3433. L. Kekely**  
Slovacchia



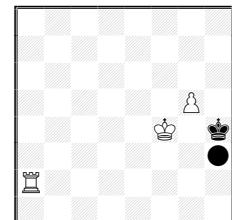
hs≠3 (2+9) C+  
b) ♠g4-g2  
SAT, Maximum

**3434. H. Grubert**  
Germania



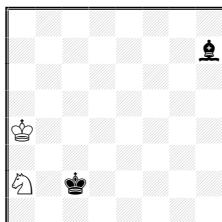
H≠2 (3+4) C+  
b) ♡h7-d5  
=Sparrow

**3435. E. Zimmer**  
Polonia



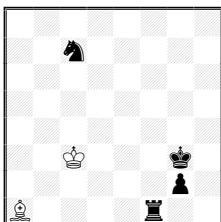
Serie-H=9 (3+2) C+  
1 sol. - Circe  
●=Orphan

**3436. V. Rallo**  
Italia



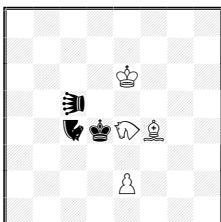
H≠3 (2+2) C+  
2 sol.  
Koko

**3437. E. Zimmer**  
Polonia



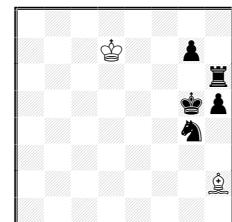
H≠6 (2+4) C+  
1 sol.  
Alphabet Chess

**3438. H. Grubert**  
Germania



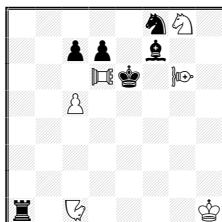
H≠2 (4+3) C+  
b) ♙e6-c6 ♣=Zebu  
=Moose, ♦=Mao

**3439. R. Kohring**  
Germania



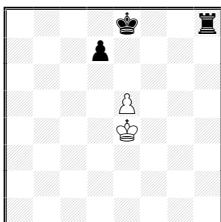
Serie-H≠8 (2+5) C+  
1 sol.  
Circe

**3440. V. Agostini**  
Italia



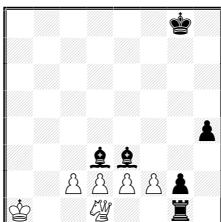
H≠2 (6+6) C+  
2 sol. - ♠=Vao  
=Gnu, ♣=Pao

**3441. Z. Laborczi**  
Ungheria



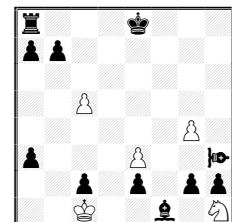
pser-H≠6 (2+3) C+  
sol. 1211...  
Diagram-circe

**3442. P. L. Placanico**  
Italia



H≠2 (6+6) C+  
3 sol.  
Amazon

**3443. A. Armeni**  
Italia



pser-H≠9 (5+11)  
1 sol. [not C+]  
Bishop-Lion

Fairies n. 3430-3443 (Judge 2014-2015: NN).

## Note agli inediti

- **Alphabet Chess** - Each move of either side must be by the piece occupying the first square in the order of a1, a2, a3...b1, b2, b3...c1, c2, c3... etc., which is able to make a legal move. Castling is permitted if the King has the right to make a legal alphabetical move, provided the usual other rules for that move are obeyed.
- **Amazon:** 
- **Bishop-Lion:** moves like a **Lion**, but only on Bishop-lines.
- **Gnu** = Saltatore 1,2 – 1,3
- **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).
- **Mao** = the Chinese Knight, which is a **Rider** moving along a bent line to the arrival square of a normal Knight, first orthogonally then diagonally. The Mao can be interfered with on the intervening square. [Il Mao muove come un Cavallo, ma non se trova un ostacolo sulla sua linea sbilenco di movimento.]
- **Moose** = Moves like a **Grasshopper** but turns 45 degrees on the hurdle.
- **Orphan:** a unit which can move only when attacked by an opposing unit, whose power it then takes on. If attacked by several units, it takes on the power of each such unit, and it can transfer all assumed power(s) to another Orphan of the opposite colour. [L'Orfano è un pezzo che può muovere solo quando è sotto attacco di un pezzo nemico, dal quale esso prende il potere. Cioè se viene attaccato da una Torre, l'Orfano muove come una Torre. Ciò accade anche quando è lo stesso Orfano, una volta che ha mosso, a mettersi sotto minaccia del pezzo nemico. Ecco perché quando è vicino al Re avversario, ne prende il potere e pertanto gli dà scacco. Se l'Orfano è attaccato da diverse unità avversarie, prende il potere di tutte loro. Un Orfano può far da ponte fra due Orfani nemici, trasferendo il potere da uno all'altro.]
- **Pao** = The Chinese Rook, which moves like a normal Rook but captures like a **Rook-Lion**.
- **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.)
- **Pser** = Problema a serie, parziale. Durante una normale serie di mosse il Nero può dare scacco, il quale viene parato da una mossa bianca, dopo di che la serie prosegue.
- **SAT** = Free square of king is check.
- **Sparrow** = Muove come un Grasshopper ma devia di 135° in un senso o nell'altro appena dopo l'ostacolo. La casa d'arrivo è contingua all'ostacolo.
- **Vao** = the Chinese Bishop, which moves like a normal Bishop but captures like a **Bishop-Lion**.
- **Zebù** = Saltatore 1,3 – 1,4

## Soluzioni Inediti

Fascicolo n. 74

Commenti degli autori e del redattore.

### 3396. (#2, Mikola Chernyavsky, Pavel Murashov)

8/B/8/4K3/1k6/1SS5/1P6/1Q6

- a) 1. ♕a2? [2. ♔a4#] ma 1... ♔c4! 1. ♔a1? 1. ♔c1? tempo 1... ♔c4 2. ♔e4# ma 1... ♔a5!
1. ♔c5! tempo 1... ♔c4 2. ♔e4# 1... ♔a5 2.b4#
- b) 1. ♕d3? [2. ♔b5#] ma 1... ♔xb3! 1. ♔d2? tempo 1... ♔a5 2.b4# ma 1... ♔c5!
1. ♔a5! tempo 1... ♔xa5 2.b4# 1... ♔c5 2.b4#

**3397. (#2, Giuseppe Sardella)**

8/8/2ppBp2/Rb1pkP2/2p5/S4PP1/Q1S5/5K2

1. ♜xc4! [2. f4#] 1... ♜xc4≠ 2. ♜xc4≠ 1... d4 2. ♜e2≠ 1... dxcc4 2. ♜xc4≠

**3398. (#2, Valery Shanshin)**

8/1s1P3p/2p1B3/1p2BSQ1/4k2r/r1b2Sp1/PP2P1pq/1K1s4

1.d8=♕? [2. ♜d3≠] 1... ♜xe5 (a) 2. ♜d2≠ (A) 1... ♜d2 (b) 2. ♜d4≠ (B) 1... ♜~ 2. ♜d4≠ ma 1... ♜xb2!

1. ♜g7? [2. ♜g5≠] 1... ♜xe5 (a) 2. ♜xe5≠ (C) 1... ♜d2 (b) 2. ♜xd2≠ (A) ma 1... h6!

1. ♜c1! [2. ♜c2≠] 1... ♜xe5 (a) 2. ♜g5≠ (D) 1... ♜d2 (b) 2. ♜xc6≠ (E)

1... ♜~ 2. ♜xc6≠ 1... ♜~ 2. ♜e3≠ 1... ♜c5 2. ♜d6≠

Theme Zagoruiko with black correction, paradox Dombrovskis (A - a) - (Author).

**3399. (#2, Giuseppe Sardella)**

6s1/6K1/2ppP1R1/p2k1p1P/1p1PS2R/1P6/1B4s1/4Q1rB

1.e7! [2. ♜xd6≠]

1... ♜e3 2. ♜c3≠ (2. ♜f6? ♜e6) 1... ♜f4 2. ♜f6≠ (2. ♜c3? ♜xd4) Tema Java

1... ♜xe1 2. ♜c3≠ 1... ♜xh4 2. ♜f6≠ 1... ♜f6 2. ♜xf6≠ 1... fxe4 2. ♜xe4≠

**3400. (#2, Valerio Agostini)**

4s2b/4sp2/Q7/2P1k3/6P1/2S5/3RKR2/8

1. ♜~? [2. ♜e2≠]

1... ♜d5 a 2. ♜f5≠ A1 2. ♜xd5≠ A2

1... ♜f5 b 2. ♜xf5≠ B1 2. ♜d5≠ B2

1... ♜d6 2. ♜xd6≠ 1... ♜f6 2. ♜d6≠ ma 1... f5!

1. ♜f3? [2. ♜fe2≠]

1... ♜d5 a 2. ♜xd5≠ A2 1... ♜f5 b 2. ♜d5≠ B2

1... ♜d6 2. ♜xd6≠ 1... ♜f6 2. ♜d6≠ ma 1... ♜c6!

1. ♜d3! [2. ♜de2≠]

1... ♜d5 a 2. ♜f5≠ A1 1... ♜f5 b 2. ♜xf5≠ B1

1... ♜d6 2. ♜xd6≠ 1... ♜f6 2. ♜d6≠

Ellerman-Makihovi

**3401. (#2, Valerio Agostini)**

B1s5/2rb4/2r3QK/2Bk3s/1p1PS3/3PP3/6S1/2b5

1. ♜g5? [2. e4≠] ma 1... ♜f5! 1. ♜d6! [2. ♜e4≠]

1... ♜g3 2. ♜f4≠ 1... ♜f6 2. ♜f4≠ 1... ♜xd6 2. ♜xd6≠ 1... ♜xe3+ 2. ♜xe3≠ 1... ♜f5 2. ♜xf5≠

**3402. (#2, Elmar Abdullaev)**

5b1Q/7s/5PBk/5Ks1/8/8/8/8

1. ♜g8! tempo 1... ♜xf6 2. ♜xf8≠ 1... ♜~ 2. ♜g7≠ 1... ♜g~ 2. ♜xh7≠

**3403. (#2, Chris Handloser)**

1K6/5B2/2p3Qp/5r1r/sR1pkB2/1sp2SP1/p3Pp2/3S2b1

1. ♜e5? [2. ♜xc6≠] 1... ♜a5 2. ♜xd4≠ ma 1... ♜b6!

1. ♜e5? [2. ♜xc6≠] 1... ♜b6 2. ♜xc3≠ ma 1... ♜a5!

1. ♜e8! [2. ♜xc6≠] 1... ♜a5 2. ♜xd4≠ 1... ♜b6 2. ♜xc3≠ 1... ♜d5 2. ♜xc6≠

**3404. (#2, Jorma Pitkanen)**

2K2B2/8/6P1/P2k4/P5P1/8/S1P1P1S1/7Q

1. ♜a1? tempo, ma 1... ♜e4!

1. ♜h8! tempo 1... ♜c4 2. ♜e3≠ 1... ♜c6 2. ♜b4≠ 1... ♜e6 2. ♜f4≠ 1... ♜e4 2. ♜c3≠

**3405. ( $\neq 3$ , Tibor Ersek, Gábor Tar)**

3s1RK1/8/8/2BPkpp1/1Sp5/sS3PPb/Qp6/bB6

1.  $\mathbb{Q}c1!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}cd3+$  cxd3 3.  $\mathbb{Q}xd3\#$ ]1...  $\mathbb{Q}f7$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e8+$   $\mathbb{Q}f6$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}e6\#$ 1... bxc1=  $\mathbb{Q}$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e2+$   $\mathbb{Q}e3$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}xe3\#$ 1... bxc1=  $\mathbb{Q}$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xa1+$  c3 3.  $\mathbb{Q}xc3\#$ **3406. ( $S\neq 2$ , Jorma Pitkanen)**

5B2/7p/3R2pr/4kprq/6p1/3Q2Kp/5PpP/8

1.  $\mathbb{Q}e7?$  tempo, ma 1... g1=  $\mathbb{Q}!$  1.  $\mathbb{Q}c6?$  tempo, ma 1... g1=  $\mathbb{Q}!$ 1.  $\mathbb{Q}c2!$  tempo, 1... g1=  $\mathbb{Q}$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e2+$   $\mathbb{Q}xe2\neq$  1... g1=  $\mathbb{Q}$  2. f4+ gxf3 e.p.≠**3407. ( $S\neq 3$ , Gunter Jordan)**

6R1/2Q2B2/4S3/2Sk4/2p2BpR/1pppp3/2Pp4/3K1b2

1.  $\mathbb{Q}f\sim? g3!$  1.  $\mathbb{Q}g3!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}f4+$   $\mathbb{Q}d4$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}e2+$   $\mathbb{Q}xe2, dxe2\neq$ ]1...  $\mathbb{Q}g2$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}g5+$   $\mathbb{Q}d4$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}f3+$   $\mathbb{Q}xf3\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}h3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}g7+$   $\mathbb{Q}d4$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}xg4+$   $\mathbb{Q}xg4\neq$ **3408. ( $S\neq 3$ , Jorma Pitkanen)**

5k2/3Pr1R1/7P/6Sp/7p/B1Q4p/Pp3K1p/qS5R

1.  $\mathbb{Q}e5!$  tempo, 1...  $\mathbb{Q}xb1$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}h7+$   $\mathbb{Q}xh7$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}f5+$   $\mathbb{Q}xf5\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}xa2$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}f6+$   $\mathbb{Q}f7$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}f3$   $\mathbb{Q}xf6\neq$ **3409. ( $H\neq 2$ , Mikhaïl Kreimer, Yuri Bilokin, Dmitry Grinchenko) - [version 3370 BP73]**

8/2SS1p2/1rP1P3/1PP1Pp1/2pk2p1/3p1P2/3B1KP1/8

1.  $\mathbb{Q}xc6$   $\mathbb{Q}b8$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe5$   $\mathbb{Q}xc6\neq$  1. f6  $\mathbb{Q}f4$  2. fxe5  $\mathbb{Q}xe5\neq$ 1. gxf3  $\mathbb{Q}e3+$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e4$  gxf3≠ 1. fxe6  $\mathbb{Q}f8$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xc5$   $\mathbb{Q}fxe6\neq$ **3410. ( $H\neq 2$ , Valerio Agostini, Marco Guida)**

3R4/2Kpp2p/bS6/1r1P1r1q/1p4B1/2PkP2P/1Psp4/8

1.  $\mathbb{Q}bx5$   $\mathbb{Q}xd7$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}c4$   $\mathbb{Q}c5\neq$  1.  $\mathbb{Q}fd5$   $\mathbb{Q}xd7$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e2$   $\mathbb{Q}f5\neq$ 

Interferenze Leibovici (Authors).

**3411. ( $H\neq 2$ , Mohamed Jamal Elbaz)**

2Q4b/1KR4r/5r1p/1p1B4/pPp5/3pP3/2k5/2Bs3b

a) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}g7$   $\mathbb{Q}xc4+$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}b3$   $\mathbb{Q}e4\neq$  b) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}f3$   $\mathbb{Q}xc4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}c3$   $\mathbb{Q}f7\neq$ 

Echo diagonal-orthogonal, batterie reciproche.

**3412. ( $H\neq 2$ , Rolf Kohring)**

8/R4pp1/3pp3/2qp1p2/4k3/3pS1P1/2sP1K2/8

a) 1. d4  $\mathbb{Q}d5$  2. exd5  $\mathbb{Q}e7\neq$  b) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}d4$   $\mathbb{Q}c2$  2. dxc2  $\mathbb{Q}e3\neq$ 

Sacrifice of the unpinned white piece with Umnov effect (Author).

**3413. ( $H\neq 2$ , Christer Jonsson)**

2S5/1r2p1p1/p3P1Pp/Sk5K/4R3/4P3/8/8

1.  $\mathbb{Q}b8$   $\mathbb{Q}b3$  ( $\mathbb{Q}b7?$ ) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}b6$   $\mathbb{Q}a7\neq$  1.  $\mathbb{Q}c5$   $\mathbb{Q}f4$  ( $\mathbb{Q}g4?$ ) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}b4$   $\mathbb{Q}f5\neq$ **3414. ( $H\neq 2$ , Andreï Dikusarov)**

6s1/8/3K2p1/6kr/3p3p/8/4Q3/5q2

1.  $\mathbb{Q}f7$   $\mathbb{Q}xh5+$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}f6$   $\mathbb{Q}e5\neq$  1.  $\mathbb{Q}f8+$   $\mathbb{Q}e5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}h6$   $\mathbb{Q}g2\neq$  1.  $\mathbb{Q}f6$   $\mathbb{Q}e8$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}g5$   $\mathbb{Q}f8\neq$ 1.  $\mathbb{Q}h6$   $\mathbb{Q}e5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}g5$   $\mathbb{Q}h8\neq$  1. h3  $\mathbb{Q}xf1$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}h4$   $\mathbb{Q}f4\neq$ **3415. ( $H\neq 2$ , Andreï Dikusarov)**

6bR/4p2p/2p5/8/7s/8/4K1k1/4B3

a) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}g1$   $\mathbb{Q}xh7$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}g2$   $\mathbb{Q}f2\neq$  b) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}b3$   $\mathbb{Q}b8$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}c2$   $\mathbb{Q}d2\neq$  c) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}d7$   $\mathbb{Q}a5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e6$   $\mathbb{Q}d8\neq$ d) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}g7$   $\mathbb{Q}g3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xh8$   $\mathbb{Q}e5\neq$  e) 1. h5  $\mathbb{Q}xh5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}b3$   $\mathbb{Q}a5\neq$  f) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}h3$   $\mathbb{Q}xh7$  2. g2  $\mathbb{Q}xh4\neq$ 

Sei matti modello.

**3416. (H≠2, Andrei Dikusarov)**

8/5K2/3R4/8/3rkP2/8/4P3/8

a) 1. ♕f5 e4+ 2. ♔e5 ♕e6≠ b) 1. ♕e5 c4 2. ♕e4 ♕d5≠ c) 1. ♕d3 ♕e6 2. ♕e3 ♕c4≠

**3417. (H≠2, Jean Carf)**

8/4K1ps/7R/4p1k1/8/8/7B

a) 1. ♕f5 ♕h4 2.g5 ♕e4≠ b) 1. ♕f4 ♕e4 2. ♕g5 ♕h4≠ Scambio di mosse bianche.

**3418. (H≠2, Jean-François Carf)**

3s4/2pp4/2skp3/3p4/S4K2/8/8

1. ♕e7 ♕c5 2. ♕dc6 ♕b7≠ 1. ♕b7 ♕b6 2. ♕c5 ♕c8≠

**3419. (H≠2, Pascale Piet)**

8/5p2/3K1p2/3R1S2/3Pk3/1s4r1/5bP1/4S3

1. ♕e3 g4 2. ♕xd4 ♕xd4≠ 1. ♕xd4 ♕d3 2. ♕e3 ♕xg3≠

**3420. (H≠2, Elmar Abdullaev)**

2r5/Kb6/2k5/3Sp3/2P5/2BB4/8/8

1. ♕c5 ♕f6 2. ♕c6 ♕e4≠ 1. ♕d6 ♕f5 2. ♕c6 ♕b4≠

**3421. (H≠2.5, Christer Jonsson)**

8/7K/8/r2k4/1Ppp4/S6R/P1S3q1/8

1... ♕xc4 2. ♕xc4 ♕b3 3. ♕d5 (♕d5?) ♕a3≠ 1... ♕xd4 2. ♕xd4 ♕e3 3. ♕d5 (♕d5?) ♕c2≠

Zilahi, Kniest.

**3422. (H≠3, Jorge J. Lois, Jorge M. Kapros, Christer Jonsson)**

8/6pr/8/1p5q/2p4B/pk6/5ppK/1s3BS1

1.gxf1=♕ ♕e2 2. ♕h3 ♕f6 3. ♕a2 ♕c1≠ 1.fxg1=♕ ♕d3 2. ♕h3 ♕e1 3. ♕a4 ♕c2≠

Zilahi, Phenix, molto elegante.

**3423. (H≠3, Anton Bidlen)**

5q2/1s4B1/1K1P4/1R2pPr1/2P2k2/6pb/8/b7

1. ♕xg7 d7 2. ♕g5 d8=♕+ 3. ♕h6 ♕h4≠ 1. ♕e4 c5 2. ♕d5 c6+ 3. ♕xd6 ♕xf8≠

1. ♕g4 ♕xe5 2. ♕h5 ♕e6 3. ♕g4 ♕h6≠ 1. ♕xf5 ♕c6 2. ♕e6 ♕xb7 3. ♕f5 ♕e7≠

1.e4 ♕xa1 2. ♕xd6 ♕b2 3. ♕e5 ♕f2≠

Black king make 10 different moves, and the other 5 moves are done by Queen, Rook, Bishop, Knight and pawn. White Rook make 7 different moves and other white figures make additional non-recurrent moves. Black makes 15 different moves and white also (Author).

**3424. (H≠3, Valerio Agostini)**

7K/8/8/S2rp3/1P1k4/4b1P1/4P2S/8

a) 1. ♕d6 ♕f3+ 2. ♕d5 ♕g5 3. ♕d4 e4≠ b) 1. ♕f2 ♕a2 2. ♕e3 ♕c3 3. ♕d4 ♕f1≠

Black follow-my-leader (Author).

**3425. (H≠3, Jean-François Carf)**

2K5/3p4/2kq4/4p3/pP2prp1/1b1p1p2/2P2b2/5R2

1. ♕b6 ♕h1 2.e3 ♕h5 3.e4 b5≠ 1. ♕e6 ♕c1 2. ♕d5 ♕b7 3. ♕d4 c4≠

Black selfblock with mates by pawns (Author).

**3426. (H≠5, Zoran Nikolic)**

8/4p3/8/3ppk2/5s2/1ppP1p2/S1p5/K7

1. ♕xd3 ♕xc3 2. ♕f4 ♕e2 3. ♕e4 ♕b2 4.c1=♕+ ♕c3 5. ♕e3 ♕g3≠

1. ♕e6 ♕xc3 2. ♕f4 ♕b2 3. ♕e3 ♕c1 4. ♕d4 ♕d2 5. ♕c5 ♕b5≠

**3427. (H≠5, Anton Bidlen)**

8/8/2p5/2P1p3/2P1K1P1/6p1/4ppP1/4kB2

1. ♕d1 ♕e3 2.e1=♕ ♕d3 3.f1=♕ ♕e4 4. ♕f4+ ♕d3 5. ♕c1 ♕f3≠

1. ♕d2 g5 2. ♕c3 g6 3. ♕b4 g7 4. ♕a5 g8=♕ 5. ♕a6 ♕a8≠

**3428. (H≠6.5, Mechislovas Rimkus)**

8/2k5/1p2r3/1B6/6pp/3p3p/2q4b/3b3K

1... ♜a6 2. ♜e5 ♜g1 3. ♜c6 ♜f2 4. ♜b7 ♜e3 5. ♜c6 ♜xd3 6. ♜c7 ♜c4 7. ♜d6 ♜b5≠  
 1... ♜xd3 2. ♜d6 ♜f1 3. ♜e5 ♜xh3 4. ♜f4 ♜xg4 5. ♜g3 ♜xd1 6. ♜h3 ♜xc2 7. ♜g3 ♜f5≠

**3429. (H≠7, Jorma Pitkanen)**

7K/4p3/4P3/7p/7b/8/7P/kb6

1. ♜g5 h4 2. ♜h7 hgx5 3.h4 g6 4.h3 g7 5.h2 g8= 6.h1= 7. ♜b1 ♜a3≠  
 1. ♜g3 hgx3 2.h4 g4 3.h3 g5 4.h2 g6 5.h1= 7. ♜d5 g8= 7. ♜da2 ♜g7≠

**3430. (Serie-hs≠4, Valerio Agostini)**

5b2/p7/Qrpr1P2/1PKb2k1/8/3P4/2pp4/8

a) 1. ♜g6 2. ♜f7 3. ♜e8 4. ♜f7 ♜c8+ 5. ♜d8≠ b) 1. ♜f4 2. ♜e3 3. ♜xd3 4. ♜c3 ♜a3+ 5. ♜b3≠

**3431. (hs≠2, Michel Caillaud, Gabriele Brunori & Vito Rallo)**

4RKQ1/4P1P1/R4SkS/8/6q1/8/2B5

1. ♜a2 ♜b3 2.g8= + ♜xg8( ♜b3) ≠ 1. ♜ea8 ♜b8+ 2.e8= + ♜xe8( ♜b8) ≠ Turton bicolore.

**3432. (hs=9, Václav Kotesovec)**

4K3/3G4/8/8/8/G2k4/5Q2

1. ♜f5 ♜c3 2. ♜g4 ♜b4 3. ♜b1+ ♜a5 4. ♜d7 ♜a6 5. ♜c8 ♜a7 6. ♜a8 ♜a6 7. ♜c7 ♜a5 8. ♜b8  
 ♜a6 9. ♜b6+ ♜xb6=

1. ♜b1 ♜e2 2. ♜f2 ♜e3 3. ♜f7 ♜d4 4. ♜f8 ♜d5 5. ♜d4 ♜e5 6. ♜g7 ♜f4 7. ♜h8 ♜g5 8. ♜g8  
 ♜h6 9. ♜g6+ ♜xg6=

**3433. (hs≠3, L'ubos Kekely)**

6qk/1B4bb/p2p4/8/6p1/6p1/7p/K7

a) 1. ♜c8 g2 2. ♜xg4 g1= 3. ♜d1 tempo ♜g6≠

b) 1. ♜f3 h1= 2. ♜d1 ♜h6 3. ♜h5 tempo ♜e6≠

Double minor promotion to rooks. Meredith, Zugzwangs (Author).

**3434. (H≠2, Harald Grubert)**

r3k2r/1Z5Z/8/8/8/8/1z4K1

a) 1.Mh6 Mg6 2.0-0 Mgg7≠ b) 1.0-0-0 Mb8 2.Ma7 Mc7≠

**3435. Serie-H=9, Eligiusz Zimmer)**

8/8/6P1/5K1k/7i/R7/8

1. ♜h5 2. ♜g6 3. ♜f7 4. ♜e6 5. ♜d5 6. ♜c4 7. ♜b3 8. ♜xa2( ♜h1) 9.Oa3 ♜b1=

**3436. (H≠3, Vito Rallo)**

8/7b/8/8/K7/8/S1k5/8

1. ♜b1 ♜a3 2. ♜a1 ♜b4 3. ♜b1 ♜c2≠ 1. ♜b2 ♜b4 2. ♜b1 ♜c2 3. ♜a2 ♜a3≠

Ideal mate con ciclo di mosse bianche (Author).

**3437. (H≠6, Eligiusz Zimmer)**

8/2s5/8/8/2/K3k1/6p1/B4r2

1. ♜d5+ ♜d3 2. ♜f4+ ♜e4 3. ♜h1 ♜d4 4. ♜h3 ♜f2+ 5. ♜h2 ♜f3 6.g1= + ♜g3≠

**3438. (H≠2, Harald Grubert)**

a) 1.Zd7 Md2 2.Ze3 ♜e5≠ b) 1.ELd7 Mf2 2.ELc3 e3≠

**3439. (Serie-H≠8, Rolf Kohring)**

8/3K2p1/7r/6kp/6s1/8/7B/8

1. ♜h8 2. ♜h6 3.g5 4. ♜xh2( ♜c1) 5. ♜f3 6. ♜h4 7. ♜g6 8. ♜h7+ ♜xg5(g7)≠

**3440. (H≠2, Valerio Agostini)**

5sS1/2pp1b2/3Dk1F1/2P5/8/8/r1N4K

1. ♜xg6 PAd1 2. ♜e5 GNd4≠ 1.cxd6 Vb1 2.d5 GNd3≠

**3441. (pser-H≠6, Zoltán Laborczi)**

4k2r/3p4/8/4P3/4K3/8/8/8

1.d5+ exd6 e.p.(d7) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}h4+$   $\mathbb{Q}e5$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}e4+$   $\mathbb{Q}f6$  4.  $\mathbb{Q}e6+$   $\mathbb{Q}g7$  5.  $\mathbb{Q}e7+$  dxe7( $\mathbb{Q}h8$ ) 6.  $\mathbb{Q}f8$   
 $\text{exf8}=\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{Q}h8)\neq$   
1.d5+  $\mathbb{Q}f5$  2.0-0+  $\mathbb{Q}g6$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}f6+$  exf6( $\mathbb{Q}h8$ ) 4.  $\mathbb{Q}h7$  5.  $\mathbb{Q}g7+$  fxg7( $\mathbb{Q}h8$ ) 6.d4 gxh8= $\mathbb{Q}\neq$   
Valladao.

**3442. (H≠2, Pietro Luciano Placanico)**1.  $\mathbb{Q}xf2$  Af1 2.  $\mathbb{Q}e1$  Af6 $\neq$  1.  $\mathbb{Q}xd2$  Ac1 2.  $\mathbb{Q}e1$  Ah6 $\neq$  1.  $\mathbb{Q}xc2$  Ab1 2.  $\mathbb{Q}d1$  Ag6 $\neq$ 

Un esempio dei tre modi in cui un'Amazzone può mattare da sola col campo del Re nero composto da 6 case libere.

**3443. (pser-H≠9, Alberto Armeni)**

r3k3/pp6/8/2P5/6P1/p3P2f/2p1p1pp/2K2b1S

1.e1= $\mathbb{Q}+$   $\mathbb{Q}d2$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e2+$   $\mathbb{Q}d3$  3.c1= $\mathbb{Q}+$   $\mathbb{Q}c4$  4.b5+ cxb6 e.p. 5.  $\mathbb{Q}c2+$   $\mathbb{Q}d5$  6.gxh1= $\mathbb{Q}+$   $\mathbb{Q}d6$  7.0-0-0+  $\mathbb{Q}e7$  8.  $\mathbb{Q}c7+$  bxc7 9.  $\mathbb{Q}b7$  cxd8= $\mathbb{Q}\neq$

AUW, Valladao.

## Segnalazioni

- Diagram 3261 (Dikusarov) was already published in *Suomen Tehtäväniekat* 64/2 (May 2010) (ID 353585). Pointed out by C. Poisson
- Diagram 3310 (Fasano) was already published in *Newsletter ASIGC* September 2014 n. 039. Pointed out by A. Fasano.
- Diagram 3356 (Sviták) as well as its predecessor by Giacobbe, are anticipated by L. Lacny, 1<sup>st</sup> Hon. Ment. *Ceskoslovensky Sach* 1954-II (ID 2617). Pointed out by C. Poisson

## Alberto Armeni – 70 Jubilee Turney.

by A. Armeni and A. Garofalo

We had the honour and pleasure of jointly judging the Armeni JT 70, which required the theme Valladao (en passant, castling, promotion) in series or parry-series problems of maximum 9 moves. First of all some statistics.

From October to December 2014 we received 32 compositions by 10 Authors from 6 Countries.

14 problems were with fairy pieces and/or fairy conditions and 18 were without fairy elements: a well balanced situation. We appreciated problems where castling was not already set in the initial position. The Authors obtained the "jump" of King and Rook to the castle squares by using the AntiCirce condition in 6 compositions.

The overall quality was medium.

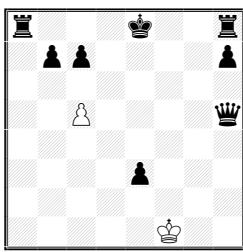
Some considerations on discarded problems.

1 was not thematic (incomplete Valladao, with no promotion).

15 with too simple and evident play or, on the contrary, with complications "created" by the Authors only to justify the en passant capture.

2 not testable with the PC.

And now the award of the remaining 14 problems.

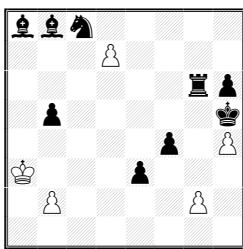


← 1<sup>st</sup> Prize: 11 - Zoltán Laborczi

r3k2r/1pp4p/8/2P4q/8/4p3/8/5K2  
pser-H≠6 zeroposition (2+8) C+  
a) ♕f1→b3 b) ♜c7→d7

- a) 1.0-0-0 2. ♜d5+ ♔a4 3. b5+ cxb6 e.p. 4. ♜b7 5. ♜a7+ bxa7  
6. ♜d7 a8=≠  
b) 1. ♜a1+ ♔g2 2. ♜g5+ ♔f3 2.0-0+ ♔e4 4. d5+ cxd6 e.p.  
5. ♜e7+ dxe7 6. ♜h8 exf8=≠

Usually the Judges don't like zeropositions (often they are simply not accepted in the tournaments), but in this case the zeroposition twinning allows to the Author the presentation of a pleasant work. The play in the two twins is not trivial and without repetition of moves. b) is better, as both Rooks take part in the play.

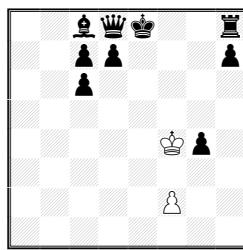


← 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize: 05 - Gábor Tar

bbn5/3P4/6rp/1p5k/5p1P/K3p3/1P4P1/8  
Ser-S≠9 (5+9) C+ Anticirce

1. ♔b4 2. ♔xb5(♔e1) 3. b4 4. b5 5. b6 6. b7 7. bxc8=♕(♕h1) 8.0-0  
9. g4+ fxg3 e.p.(g7)≠

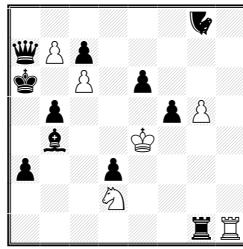
Excelsior with straightforward but nice play. It's a valid added value the fact that castling is not pre-defined in the diagram. The Anticirce mechanism is well used and expressed.



← 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize: 21 - Zoltán Laborczi

2bqk2r/2pp3p/2p5/8/5Kp1/8/5P2/8  
pser-H≠6 (2+9) C+ Symmetrical Circe

- 1.0-0+ ♔e3 2. ♜g5+ f4 3. gxf3 e.p.(c5)+ ♔e4 4. d5+ cxd6 e.p.  
5. ♜e7+ dxe7(♕d2) 6. ♜h8 exf8=♕(♕c1)≠ - Nice black and white en passant, with Excelsior of the white Pawn. Particularly interesting the usage of Symmetrical Circe condition and the double en passant, the second of them a little unexpected.

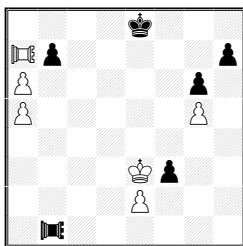


← Special Prize: 04 - Gábor Tar & Zoltán Laborczi

6s1/qPp5/k1P1p3/1p3pP1/1b2K3/p2p4/3N4/6rR  
Ser-≠7 (6+11) C+ Anticirce, ♖=Nightrider-Hopper  
1. gxf6 e.p.[♖f2] 2. ♜xg1[♜a1] 3. ♜xd3[♔e1] 4.0-0-0 5. ♜c4  
6. ♜d8 7. b8 ♖≠

The w♔ is under check; b♖f5 did not come from g6 (with the capture g6xf5), due to Anticirce rules (it would go immediately to f7), and did not come from f6, due to the presence of Nightrider Hopper g8, therefore the last black move was f7-f5+, justifying 1) gxf6 e.p. → f2.

We like the fact that one expects 0-0, with w♕h1, but said Rook "jumps" to a1 and we have 0-0-0. Smart play on the whole. We point out the fact that the role of white ♜g5 is limited to the first move, the en passant capture, and this is a remarkable flaw, preventing a higher rank in the award.

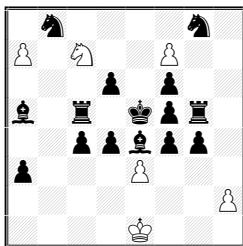


← 1<sup>st</sup> Hon. Mention: 06 - Sébastien Luce

4k3/Dp5p/P5p1/P5P1/8/K7/5p2/1d6  
pser-H≠6 (6+6) C+ b) ♜f3-f2 Circe inverse  
♜=Rook-Lions

- a) 1.fxe2(d2) 2.e1=♛+ ♜d3 3. ♜e3+ dxe3(♛a8) 4.0-0-0+ ♜c4  
5.b5+ axb6 e.p.(g7) 6. RLb8 b7≠  
b) 1.f1=♛ 2. RLh1 3. ♜f3+ ♜xf3(♛h8) 4.0-0+ ♜g4 5.h5+ gxh6  
e.p. 6. RLh8 h7≠

This work presents a good use of Circe inverse condition and of Rook-Lions. There is a too evident symmetry of play in the twins, but without repetition of moves. It's for sure a valid problem.



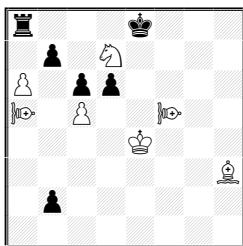
← 2<sup>nd</sup> Hon. Mention: 03 - Ralf Kratschmer

1n4n1/P1N2P2/3p1p2/b1r1kpr1/2ppbpp1/p3P3/7P/4K3  
Ser-S≠4 (6+15) C+ b) ♜a5→h4 Anticirce

- a) 1.exd4(d2) 2.axb8=♛(♛a1) 3.0-0-0 4.d4+ cxd3 e.p.(d7)≠  
b) 1.exf4(f2) 2.fgxg8=♛(♛h1) 3.0-0 4.f4+ gxf3 e.p.(f7)≠

Pleasant presentation of the two white castling. A pity that the twins are necessarily too symmetric. The reversed pawns (e.g. w♜a7 and b♜a3) are impossible to obtain with Anticirce condition, but it's common opinion that stepping into the fairy field the concept of a legal orthodox game becomes irrelevant.

N. B. b) is legal; e.g. ♜g3xh1→g8+: see initial diagram.

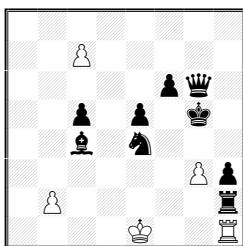


← 3<sup>rd</sup> Hon. Mention: 30 - Pietro Pitton

r3k3/1p1N4/P1pp4/F1P2F2/4K3/7B/1p6/8  
Ser-H≠6 (7+6) C+ ♜=Bishopper

- 1.b1=BJH 2.BHxf5 3.0-0-0 4. ♜c7 5. BHc8 6.b5 cxb6 e.p.≠

Smart usage of Bishoppers. wBHf5 avoids cooks like 1.0-0-0 etc and wBHa5 avoids the dual 6...b6, cxb6≠ Then, there is the nice, basic promotion to black Bishopper.



← Special Hon. Mention: 31 - Rolf Kohring

8/2P5/5pq1/2p1p1k1/2b1n3/6Pp/1P5r/4K2R

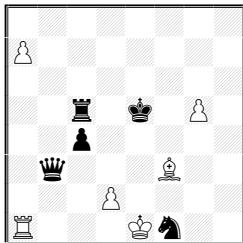
Ser-S≠8 (5+9) C+ Annan chess

- 1.c8=♛ 2. ♜xh3 3.0-0 4. ♜b1 5.f2 6. ♜b5 7. ♜xc5 8.f4 ♜f3≠

An unusual en passant capture made by the Knight, playing as the black Pawn e5, thanks to the Annan condition.

It's also interesting the role of the b♜c5, initially playing as the b♝c5 and thus allowing the white castling, and finally taking back its power of Bishop.

N.B. : it seems that Winchloe doesn't accept 8)... ♜xf3 e.p. but the problem is correct according to Popeye.



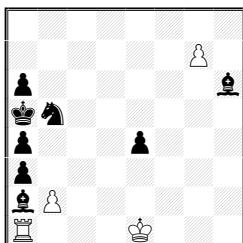
← 1<sup>st</sup> Commendation: 32 - Rolf Kohring

8/P7/8/2r1k1P1/2p5/1q3B2/3P4/R3Kn2

Ser-S≠8 (6+5) C+

1.a8=♕ 2.♕8a2 3.♕c2 4.0-0-0 5.♕a2 6.♕a6 7.♕f6  
8.d4+ cxd3 e.p.≠

The underpromotion to white Rook with its switchback is well done and the economy is appreciable.



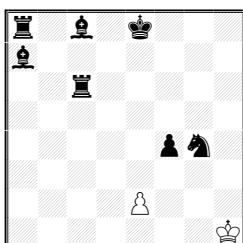
← 2<sup>nd</sup> Commendation: 01 - Michael Barth

8/6P1/p6b/kn6/p3p3/p7/bP6/R3K3

Ser-S≠6 (4+8) C+

1.g8=♕ 2.♕g5 3.0-0-0 4.♕c2 5.♕c5 6.b4+ axb3 e.p.≠

Straightforward but interesting, fine play. The role of the white Queen is well defined, with interference to the black Bishop h6.



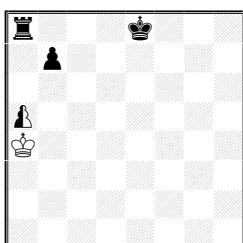
← 3<sup>rd</sup> Commendation: 19 - Zoltán Laborczi

r1b1k3/b7/2r5/8/5pn1/8/4P3/7K

pser-H≠5 (2+7) C+ Antipodean Circe

1.♗b7 2.0-0-0 3.♗c7+ e4 4.fxe3 e.p.(♘a8)+ ♛g1 5.♗b8 ♘b6≠

Smart and pleasant use of the Antipodean Circe condition, that usually is a strong limit of the play. With this condition it's possible to see an accelerated Excelsior of the white Pawn.

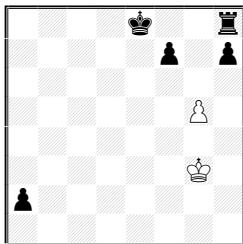


← 4<sup>th</sup> Commendation: 17 - Zoltán Laborczi

pser-H≠5 (1+3+1) C+ Antipodean Anticirce

1.0-0-0 2.b5+ nPx b6 e.p. [n Pb6 → f1 = n ♔] 3.♗d4+ ♛a5 4.♗d5+ ♛b6 5.n ♔g3 ♛c7≠

Very tricky for a Tanagra. The mating position is peculiar, with the neutral Knight g3 avoiding the white self-check, due to Anticirce Antipodean rules.



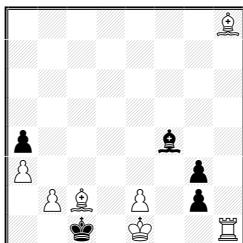
← 5<sup>th</sup> Commendation: 27 - Pietro Pitton

4k2r/5p1p/8/6P1/8/6K1/p7/8

pser-H≠6 (2+5) C+

- 1.a1=♕
- 2.♕e5+ ♔g4 3.h5+ gxh6 e.p.
- 4.f5+ ♔xf5 5.0-0+ ♔g6
- 6.♕h8 h7≠

White minimal miniature, with agreeable play of both parties.  
The black minor promotion to Bishop is well conceived.



← 6<sup>th</sup> Commendation: 29 - Pietro Pitton

7B/8/8/8/p4b2/P5p1/1PB1P1p1/2k1K2R

pser-H≠5 (7+5) C+

- 1.g1=♕
- 2.♕b6 3.♕a5+ b4 4.axb3 e.p.+ ♕c3
- 5.bxc2 0-0≠

Simple, anyhow the play is not trivial and the black underpromotion is not so easy to handle.

Many thanks to all participants and congratulations to the awarded Authors.

Judges: **A. Armeni** (Rome) & **A. Garofalo** (Bari), January 2015

This 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.]

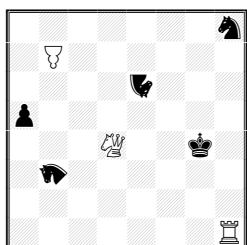
A final consideration. I would have expected and appreciated to see the required Valladao joined with Allumwandlung, but that didn't happen! Therefore I was stimulated to face this difficult task and I composed a problem, published in the fairy section of *Best Problems* (see no. 3443).

1.e1=♕+ ♔d2 2.♕e2+ ♔d3 3.c1=♕+ ♔c4 4.b5+ cxb6 e.p. 5.♕c2+ ♔d5 6.gxh1=♕+ ♔d6  
7.0-0-0+ ♔e7 8.♕c7+ bxc7 9.♕b7 cxd8=♕≠ Not C+.

Looking forward to receiving your comments to my e-mail: a.armeni@tiscali.it

**A. Armeni**

## Curiosity (Curiosità)



← Zoltán Laborczi

Serie-≠2 (3+5) Not C+

White Royal Reverse Pawn (RRP) b7;

Sparrow-lion d4; Sparrow e6; Rosehopper b3;

Antipodean anticirce; Royal pawn promotion to king is allowed.

- 1.RRPb7xa6 e.p.[+RRPe1=♕] 2.0-0≠
- Valladao in 2 mosse.

The thematic events shown within the absolute minimum of two plies.

The only possible last black move is a7-a5+ because:

- 1) in the diagram position the RRP b7 is checked by the rosehopper.
- 2) before a6-a5+, it would have been checked by the sparrow on e6.
- 3) the rosehopper could not move to b3.
- 4) neither the pawn nor the rosehopper could come to the diagram position by circe capture (e.g. the rosehopper could not capture on f7 and arrive on b3).

### **Explanations of the fairy features:**

- **Antipodean anticirce:** after a capture the capturing piece is removed to the square at a distance of 4,4 from the square where a unit is captured (its "antipodes"), e.g. for a5 the antipodes is e1. If the antipodes is occupied then the capture is illegal. Pawns removed to promotion squares promote immediately.
- **Reverse pawn:** moves opposite to normal pawns and promotes at the opposite end of the board.
- **Rose:** moves any number of knight steps in a circle, e.g. b3-d2-f3-g5-f7-d8-b7-a5
- **Rosehopper:** as grasshopper but moving on rose lines.
- **Sparrow:** as grasshopper but pivots 135° (to either side) at the hurdle, e.g. from e6 over hurdle b3 to b4 or c3.
- **Sparrow-lion:** as sparrow but moving to any square beyond the hurdle (unless blocked).

**Zoltán Laborczi**

## **Two-mover award Best Problems 2013-14**

by Eugene Rosner

I would like to thank Antonio Garofalo for asking me to judge this tournament. The task was a heavy one: 56 problems took part, many of which did not have much to say, but the ones which stood out certainly made the experience more than worthwhile. I would also like to thank Udo Degener and Wieland Bruch who helped me in search of anticipations. The job was an important one as it turned out: There were many more anticipations than usual, several of which I would've liked to honor.

No. 3304 by the late Efren Petite, a problem I would've prominently placed is completely anticipated by Alexander Mochalkin, *Schachmaty*, 1988.

3079 (Placanico) has a few forerunners, an example being Gennadi Schinkarenko, 1<sup>st</sup> Pr., *Panorama*, 1998 as does No. 3039 (Agostini), one of several examples being Rainer Paslack, *The Problemist Supplement* 2005.

No. 3125 (Lipton) is anticipated a few times, the earliest being *Club Player Chess Amateur*, 1921.

No. 3042 (Murashev) is an extension of his Hannelius idea, 1<sup>st</sup> Prize JT Ples – 600 2010, but there is not enough that's different here.

No.3248 (Dikusarov) is a reprint of the author's *Freie Presse*, 2011. (ID 530707)

Petite's No.3305 is self-anticipated by his *Suomen Shakki*, 1998. (ID 543937)

Composers are implored not to do this sort of thing...

Some notes are in order on some of the other problems:

2992 (Agostini/Mariani) - the WCCT-9 theme, good Dombrovskis and nice refutations but a familiar mechanism and bad key.

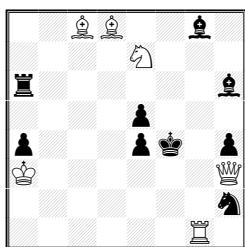
3165 (Mariani), an attempt at the Rice cycle, but the twinning device actually removes one of the thematic mates!

On 3308 (Alexandrov) the setting is heavier than the former problem it is based on and only adds a try which features the thematic moves of the set play.

The two-solution form of 3309 (Bomio/Kochli/Handloser) is never as convincing as a try, but the lack of play of the w $\mathbb{Q}$ f7 in the 2<sup>nd</sup> solution is particularly troubling.

3041 (Fasano) has a very heavy setting but its third threat in the opening try distracts.

Only seven problems stood out. Let's have a look at them in reverse order so that we can see all the interesting things this tourney had to offer. Please have a look at the first two offerings with their parallel examples. I hope a quick study of these will give you an idea of how I look at problems with predecessors.



← Commendation : 3161 - Herbert Ahues - Best Problems 2014

#2 (6+9) C+

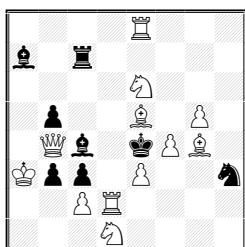
2BB2b1/4N3/r6b/4p3/p3pk1p/K6Q/7n/6R1

1.  $\mathbb{Q}$ e6? [2.  $\mathbb{Q}$ d5,  $\mathbb{Q}$ g6≠] but 1...  $\mathbb{Q}$ f8!

1.  $\mathbb{Q}$ e1! [2.  $\mathbb{Q}$ e3≠]

1...  $\mathbb{Q}$ e6 2.  $\mathbb{Q}$ g6≠ 1...  $\mathbb{Q}$ e6 2.  $\mathbb{Q}$ d5≠ 1...  $\mathbb{Q}$ ~ 2.  $\mathbb{Q}$ g4≠ 1...  $\mathbb{Q}$ g5 2.  $\mathbb{Q}$ f5≠

The twin by Bernard (see appendix 1) is a neat Meredith twin! Here, the composer expands the basic Novotny and Grimshaw matrix to include a transference, a nice flight-giving key and no w $\mathbb{Q}$ s.



← Commendation : 3163 - Valery Shanshin - Best Problems 2014

4R3/b1r5/4N3/1p2B1P1/1Qb1kPB1/Kpp1P2n/2PR4/3N4

#2 (12+8) C+

1.  $\mathbb{Q}$ d6? [2.  $\mathbb{Q}$ c5,  $\mathbb{Q}$ xc7≠] but 1...  $\mathbb{Q}$ e7!

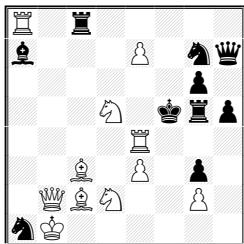
1.  $\mathbb{Q}$ d4! [2.  $\mathbb{Q}$ xc3≠]

1...  $\mathbb{Q}$ c~ 2.  $\mathbb{Q}$ xc7≠ 1...  $\mathbb{Q}$ d5 2.  $\mathbb{Q}$ c5≠ 1...  $\mathbb{Q}$ xe6 2.  $\mathbb{Q}$ c5≠

1...  $\mathbb{Q}$ xd4 2.  $\mathbb{Q}$ xd4≠ 1...  $\mathbb{Q}$ d5 2.  $\mathbb{Q}$ f3≠

The problem I sweated the most over. The basic matrix goes way back to Arthur Charlick in 1909! (see appendix 2)

Goldschmeding and Shanshin (see appendix 3, 4) created modern versions with try play. Both diagrams feature white correction, threat correction and black correction, but by going away from the cross-check setup, the composer introduces the thematic advancement of pseudo le Grand with a neat selfblock variation in the try. The new setting also reduces the try threats to only two, the two thematic mates seen later as variations to the black correction play. In many ways this is actually a version of the former problem, but I believe it can stand on its own with the thematic addition and reduction of threats. For those of you who haven't seen this matrix before, note how 1...  $\mathbb{Q}$ xe6 2.  $\mathbb{Q}$ c6≠ makes use of the rear battery piece. The w $\mathbb{Q}$  also supplies the solo guard of d6 in the flight square variation.



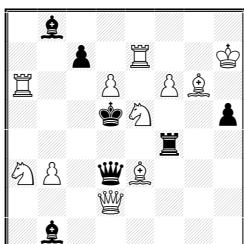
← Commendation : 3307 - Vladimir Alexandrov

(after Giuseppe Sardella) *Best Problems 2014*  
R1r5/b3P1nq/6p1/3N1krp/4R3/2B1P1p1/1QBN2P1/nK6  
≠2 (11+10) C+

1.  $\mathbb{W}b5!$  [2.  $\mathbb{W}f1\neq$ ]  
1...  $\mathbb{Q}e6$  2. Tf4≠ 1...  $\mathbb{Q}xe3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe3\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}b8$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}c7\neq$   
1...  $\mathbb{Q}g4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e5\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}c4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}f8\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}b8$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}b6\neq$

A much-improved construction of G. Sardella, n. 2935 *Best Problems* n. 64, 2012. There are two nice pairs of variations which are visually

very aesthetic the star pair being the double shutoffs by the knight (see 1...  $\mathbb{Q}xe6$  in the previous problem!). The content easily carries the unfortunate placement of the w $\mathbb{Q}$ a8.

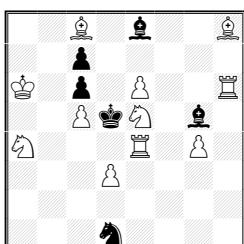


← 2<sup>nd</sup> Hon. Mention : 3252 - Daniel Wirajaya - *Best Problems 2014*

1b6/2p1R2K/R2P1PB1/3kN2p/5r2/NP1qB3/3Q4/1b6

≠2 (11+7) C+  
1... cxd6 2.  $\mathbb{Q}a5\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}e4$  2. Ff7≠  
1.  $\mathbb{Q}ec4!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}e5\neq$ ]  
1... cxd6 2.  $\mathbb{Q}a5\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}e4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe4\neq$   
1...  $\mathbb{Q}f5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}f7\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}xc4$  2. bxc4≠

A very nice pair of changed mates, this combination is apparently new. This young Indonesian, a protégé of Touw Hian Bwee, shows off an excellent technique.



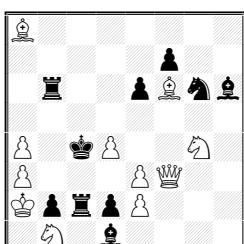
← 1<sup>st</sup> Hon. Mention : 3124 - Chris Handloser - *Best Problems 2013*

2B1b2B/2p5/K1p1P2R/2PkN1b1/N3R1P1/3P4/8/3n4

≠2 (11+6) C+  
1.  $\mathbb{Q}g6?$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}d4\neq$ ]  
1...  $\mathbb{Q}e3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e7\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}f6$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}f4\neq$  but 1...  $\mathbb{Q}d7!$   
1.  $\mathbb{Q}d7?$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}d4\neq$ ] 1...  $\mathbb{Q}e3$ ,  $\mathbb{Q}f6$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}(x)f6\neq$  but 1...  $\mathbb{Q}g6!$   
1.  $\mathbb{Q}xc6!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}b4\neq$ ]  
1...  $\mathbb{Q}d2$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e7\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}xc6$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}d4\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}xc6$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}b7\neq$

A neat idea! In the tries, arrival squares of first moves by the w $\mathbb{Q}$  and refutations by b $\mathbb{Q}$  are reciprocally changed.

The 1<sup>st</sup> try has a w $\mathbb{Q}$  bearing down solely on f6, whereas the 2<sup>nd</sup> try produces focal changed play. The solution sees a transference due to the new threat square, a return of the former threat and a king flight variation. This is crisp, light and novel.

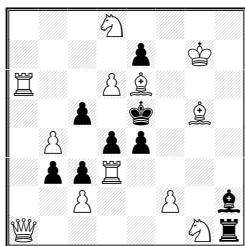


← 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize : 2989 - Rodolfo Riva - *Best Problems 2013*

B7/5p2/1r2pBnb/8/P1kP2N1/P3PQ2/KprpP3/1N1b4

≠2 (11+10) C+  
1...  $\mathbb{Q}b3$  (a) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}c6\neq$  (A) 1...  $\mathbb{Q}xe2$  (b) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe2\neq$  (B)  
1. e4? [2.  $\mathbb{Q}d3\neq$ ] 1...  $\mathbb{Q}b3$  (a) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}xb3\neq$  (x) 1...  $\mathbb{Q}xe2$  (b) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe2\neq$  (B)  
1...  $\mathbb{Q}f4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e3\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}e3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe3\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}c3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xc3\neq$  but 1...  $\mathbb{Q}e5!$   
1.  $\mathbb{Q}e4!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}d3\neq$ ] 1...  $\mathbb{Q}b3$  (a) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}c6\neq$  (A) 1...  $\mathbb{Q}xe2$  (b) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}xc2\neq$  (y)  
1...  $\mathbb{Q}f4/\mathbb{Q}e5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}(x)e5\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}c3$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xd2\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}b7/\mathbb{Q}c6$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}(x)c6\neq$   
1.  $\mathbb{Q}e4?$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}d3\neq$ ] but 1...  $\mathbb{Q}b3!$

A new matrix to effect four changes using a White Arguelles mechanism (notice the active and passive effects of White's two moves to e4). The better play is saved for the solution phase. The incidental Bartolovic scheme is apparent when considering the corresponding mates after thematic defenses in the set play. All in all, this is a sublime piece of work.



← 1<sup>st</sup> Prize : 3253 - Zoltán Labai - Best Problems 2014

#2 (12+9) C+

1.  $\mathbb{W}xc3?$  A [2.  $\mathbb{W}xc5\#$ ]

1...c4 (a) 2.  $\mathbb{W}xd4\neq$  1...dxc3 (b) 2.  $\mathbb{B}d5\neq$  (B)

1...e3 (c) 2.  $\mathbb{B}xe3\neq$  (D) 1...exd3 2.  $\mathbb{W}e1\neq$  but 1...exd6!

1.  $\mathbb{B}e3?$  (D) [2.  $\mathbb{Q}f3\neq$  (E)]

1...dxe3 2.  $\mathbb{W}xc3\neq$  (A) 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg1$  2.f4# but 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg1$ !

1.  $\mathbb{B}f3?$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}f5\#$ ] 1...exf3 2.  $\mathbb{W}e1\neq$  (C) 1... $\mathbb{Q}f4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xf4\neq$

1...d3 2.  $\mathbb{W}xc3\neq$  but 1...e3!

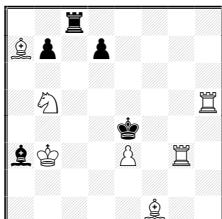
1.  $\mathbb{B}xc3?$  [2.  $\mathbb{B}xc5\neq$ ] 1...c4 (a) 2.  $\mathbb{W}a5\neq$  (F) 1...dxc3 (b) 2.  $\mathbb{W}xc3\neq$  (A) 1...e3 (c) 2.  $\mathbb{B}xe3\neq$  (D) but 1...exd6! 1.  $\mathbb{B}xd4!$  [2.  $\mathbb{B}d5\neq$ ] 1...e3 (c) 2.  $\mathbb{Q}f3\neq$  (E) 1...exd4 2.  $\mathbb{W}a5\neq$  (F) 1... $\mathbb{Q}xd4$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}c6\neq$

A modern problem featuring the very much in-vogue change of function with changed play. The White Rook is the star but all the other officers work together beautifully especially during the solution, which I believe is a noted signature-style of the composer. The sacrificial key which gives the King a flight should be valued highly as well. There are transfers for 2.  $\mathbb{W}e1/\mathbb{W}a5$ , changes for 1...c4/dxc3/e3 while 1.  $\mathbb{W}c3$  &  $\mathbb{B}e3$  are first moves and mates. 2.  $\mathbb{Q}f3\neq$  changes function as well (threat and mate). Although there is a slight annoyance in the repeated refutation 1...exd6! this is a clear winner and a joy for the solver to completely unravel.

## Appendix

### 1) E. Bernard

T. T. *Thèmes-64* 1978  
3<sup>rd</sup> Prize



#2 (7+5) C+  
b) -▲b7

### 1) Edmond Bernard

a) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}c5!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}c3$ ,  $\mathbb{Q}d6\neq$ ]

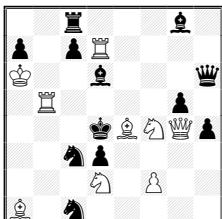
b) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}e2!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}g4\neq$ ] 1... $\mathbb{Q}c5$ ,  $\mathbb{Q}d6$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}(x)d6\neq$  1... $\mathbb{Q}c5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}c3\neq$  1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ ,  $\mathbb{Q}f8$ ,  $\mathbb{Q}c3$  + 2.  $\mathbb{Q}(x)c3\neq$

### 2) Arthur Charlick

1.  $\mathbb{Q}d5!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}f3\neq$ ] 1... $\mathbb{Q}d\sim$  + 2.  $\mathbb{Q}g6\neq$  1... $\mathbb{Q}xf4$  + 2.  $\mathbb{Q}e6\neq$  1... $\mathbb{Q}e5$  + 2.  $\mathbb{Q}e6\neq$  1... $\mathbb{Q}xd5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xd5\neq$   
1... $\mathbb{Q}e5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xc3\neq$

### 2) A. Charlick

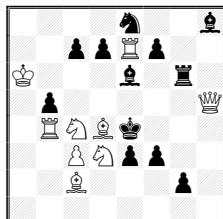
*The Western Daily Mercury* 1909



#2 (9+12) C+

### 3) C. Goldschmeding

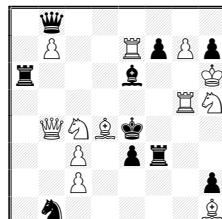
*Die Schwalbe* 1981



#2 (9+12) C+

### 4) V. Shanshin

*Uralsky Problemit*  
2011



#2 (12+10) C+

**3) Cor Goldschmeding**

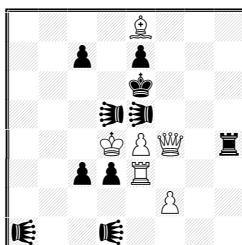
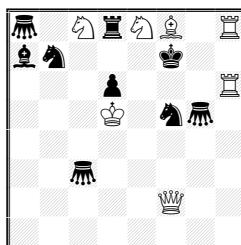
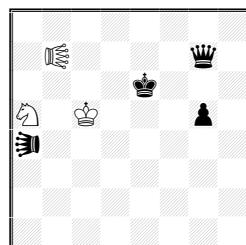
1.  $\mathbb{Q}e5!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}f4\#$ ] 1...  $\mathbb{Q}h3+$ ,  $\mathbb{Q}g4+$ ,  $\mathbb{Q}f5+$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}b6\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}xc4+$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}f6\neq$   
 1...  $\mathbb{Q}d5+$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}d6\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}xe5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe5\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}d5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xf3\neq$

**4) Valery Shanshin**

1.  $\mathbb{Q}d\sim?$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}c\sim$  but 1...  $f5!$  1.  $\mathbb{Q}f6?$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}c\sim\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}e5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe5\neq$  but 1...  $e2!$ ]  
 1.  $\mathbb{Q}xe3?$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}f6\neq$ ] 1...  $\mathbb{Q}e5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe5\neq$  but 1...  $\mathbb{Q}f4!$   
 1.  $\mathbb{Q}e5!$  [2.  $\mathbb{Q}f6\neq$ ] 1...  $\mathbb{Q}\sim$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}b6\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}d5+$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}d6\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}xc4+$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}d6\neq$  1...  $\mathbb{Q}xe5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xe5\neq$   
 1...  $\mathbb{Q}d5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}xf3\#$

March 2015, Judge: Eugene Rosner

I miei più sinceri ringraziamenti a Eugene Rosner per il suo ampio e particolareggiateo 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 Eugene Rosner 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.]

**Affermazioni italiane (Italian award winners)****α) M. Parrinello**5<sup>th</sup> Prize *StrateGems* 2012hs≠3 (6+10) C+ b)  $\mathbb{Q}e3-c4$  $\blacksquare$ =Lion,  $\blacksquare$ =Siren**β) M. Parrinello**1<sup>st</sup> Comm. *StrateGems* 2012hs≠3 (7+9) C+ b)  $\mathbb{Q}f2\leftrightarrow\mathbb{Q}a7$  $\blacksquare$ =Grasshopper**γ) M. Parrinello**1<sup>st</sup> Prize *KoBuLChess* 2014

hs≠3 (3+4) C+ - KobulKings

 $\blacksquare$ =Locust,  $\blacksquare$ =Siren**α) Mario Parrinello**

4B3/2p1p3/4k3/3zz3/3KPQ1r/2ppR3/5P2/y2y4

a) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}xd3$   $\mathbb{S}lh5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}e3$   $\mathbb{L}ld1$  3.  $\mathbb{W}xe5+$   $\mathbb{S}lx5-d5\neq$  b) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}xc3$   $\mathbb{S}la5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}c4$   $\mathbb{L}ia1$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}xd5+$   $\mathbb{S}lx5-e5\neq$   
 The "Platzwechsel" of Siren and Lion and the switchback of wRook are the main attractions of this helpselfmate. The presentation also includes diagonal-orthogonal correspondence with horizontal half-pin and efficient exchanges of functions between 3 pairs of units (wPe4-wQf4, bSirens, bLions). A neat carrousel with few technical pieces. (Judge: Eric Huber)

**β) Mario Parrinello**

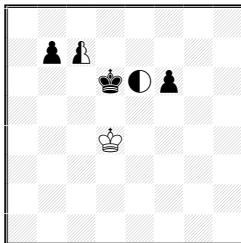
g1NrNB1R/bn3k2/3p3R/3K1ng1/8/2g5/5Q2/8

a) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}c5$   $\mathbb{G}cc6$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}f2$   $\mathbb{Q}xc8$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}xd6+$   $\mathbb{Q}bx6\neq$   
 b) 1.  $\mathbb{Q}d4$   $\mathbb{G}ee5$  2.  $\mathbb{Q}a7$   $\mathbb{Q}xe8$  3.  $\mathbb{Q}xd6+$   $\mathbb{Q}fx6\neq$

Perfect correspondence between the two phases, exchange of functions between three pairs of units (wKights, bGrasshoppers, bKnights) and switchback of the wQ are the highlights of this work. Because of the type of matrix, three white pieces are mere bystanders and the strategy is not very refined. (Judge: Eric Huber)

**δ) V. Agostini**

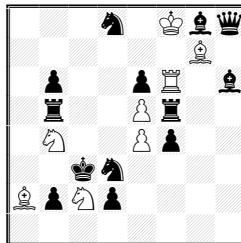
Christmas Blitz Julia's fairy  
2014 - 5<sup>th</sup> Prize



- H≠3 (1+3+2) C+  
 b) ♜b7-f5, c) ♜d4-b5  
 d) ♜f6-c2, ☺=Imitator

**ε) P. L. Placanico &**

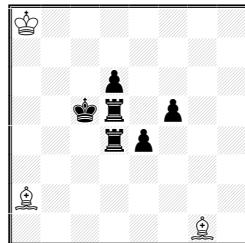
A. Garofalo, StrateGems  
2013 - 4<sup>th</sup> Prize



- H≠2 (8+13) C+  
 b) ♜d3-d1

**ζ) V. Agostini**

2° Mini-Tour, Sinfonie  
Scacchistiche 2012 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize



- H≠3 (3+6) C+ 2 sol.

**γ) Mario Parrinello**

8/1Y4q1/4k3/N1K3p1/z7/8/8/8

- 1.SLb4 LOxb4-c4+ 2.□xc4 □c3 3.SIRD5+ □xc4≠  
 1.SLb5 LOxb5-c6+ 2.□xc6 □b7 3.SIRD6+ □xc6≠

Il verdetto era in tedesco. Ed io devo ancora imparare ad apprezzare i kobulkings; forse questa miniatura mi aiuterà a farlo. Intanto possiamo vedere matti in eco diagonale-ortogonale.

**δ) Valerio Agostini**

- a) 1.□c6 {Id6} □e4 {Ie6} 2.□c5 {Ie5} c8=n□ {Ie6} 3.n□d7 {If5} □d5 {Ie6}≠  
 b) 1.□d7 {Ie7} c8=n□ {Ie8} 2.n□b8 {Id8} □c4 {Ie8} 3.n□b7 {Ic7} □d5 {Id8}≠  
 c) 1.f5 {Ie5} □b4 {Ie4} 2.□c6 {Id4} c8=n□ {Id5}+ 3.n□d8 {Ie5} □c5 {If6}≠  
 d) 1.b5 {Ie4} □d3 {Ie3} 2.b4 {Ie2} c8=n□ {Ie3}+ 3.□c5 {Id2} □c4 {Ic3}≠

In white “Rex solus” form and with only 5 men on the board + 1 Imitator the author demonstrates an interesting and difficult concept – neutral AUW of n□c7 plus 4 different mates given by the w□ on its last move! (Judge: Petko A. Petkov)

**ε) Pietro L. Placanico & Antonio Garofalo**

3n1Kqb/6B1/1p2pR1b/1r2Pr2/1N2Pp2/2kn4/BpNp4/8

- a) 1.□g5 □xf4 2.□xe5 □f3≠ b) 1.□f7 □xe6 2.□bx5 □c6≠

Indirect unpinning in one phase and direct unpinning in the other phase is combined with closing of black lines. The black piece is then self-pinned (on the same square e5) resulting in two pin-mates. There is disharmony between Black's first moves. (Judge: Petre Stojoski)

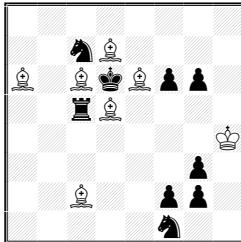
**ζ) Valerio Agostini**

K7/8/3p4/2kr1p2/3rp3/8/B7/6B1

- 1.□e5 □b1 2.□d5 □b7 3.□d1 □a2≠ 1.□c6 □b8 2.□a5 □f7 3.□dd5 □e8≠

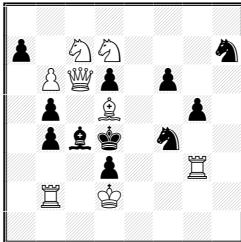
Erano richiesti problemi di qualsiasi tipo con la limitazione di avere il matto in 3 mosse, ne più ne meno, ed essere fra 8-12 pezzi (Meredith).

**η) A. Armeni**  
Sommarturnering  
*Springaren 2014 - 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize*



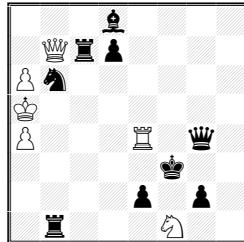
H≠2 (7+9) C+  
Take & Make

**θ) M. Guida**  
*Wola Gulowska 2014*  
3° Prize



≠2\* vvv (8+11) C+

**t) V. Agostini & G. Brunori**  
Mem. A. Ellerman-120, 2013  
Commend. e.a.



hs≠2.5 (6+9) C+  
b) ♜f1-h3

**η) Alberto Armeni**

8/2nB4/B1BkBpp1/2rB4/7K/6p1/2B2pp1/5n2

1.♗xc2(♗f5) ♕xf1(♕d2) 2.♗e5 ♕b4≠ 1.♗xa6(♗c8) ♕xg6(♕g5) 2.♗e7 ♕f4≠

Erano richiesti problemi di ogni tipo, con un solo tipo di pezzo bianco, oltre al Re.

**θ) Marco Guida**

8/p1NN3n/1PQp1p2/1p1B2p1/1pbk1n2/3p2R1/1R1K4/8

1...♕~ 2.♗xb5≠ (A) ma 1...♕xd5! (a) 1...♗f~ 2.♗(x)e6≠ (B) ma 1...♗xd5! (b)

1.♗xb4? (C) [2.♗xb5≠ (A)] 1...♗xd5 (b) 2.♗xd5≠ (E) ma 1...a6!

1.♗g4? (D) [2.♗e6≠ (B)] 1...♕xd5 (a) 2.♗xd5≠ (E) ma 1...♗f8!

1.♗e3? [2.♗e4≠] 1...♕xd5 (a) 2.♗xb5≠ (A) 1...♗xd5 (b) 2.♗e6≠ (B) ma 1...f5!

1.♗xd6! [2.♗c5≠ (X)]

1...♕xd5 (a) 2.♗xb4≠ (C) 1...♗xd5 (b) 2.♗g4≠ (D) 1...♗e6 2.♗xe6≠ 1...axb6 2.♗xb6≠

- Zagoruijko over 4 phases (Tries + Solution).

- Banny (versus threats/mates C & D, and respectively defenses (b) and (a)).

- Hannelius (versus Mates A & B).

- Kind of 2 x Dombrovskis “pattern” across Set Play and Solution: in Set Play the specific moves of the 2 thematic black pieces (Knight & Bishop) do not allow the respective thematic mates that, in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Try, appear after the thematic defences.

- Black Correction matrix, with transferred Mates A & B across Set Play (after generic moves of black Knight/Bishop) & Solution (after specific moves of the Knight/Bishop).

- Pinning play.

**t) Valerio Agostini & Gabriele Brunori**

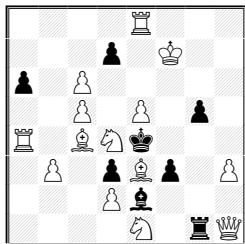
3b4/1Qrp4/Pn6/K7/P3R1q1/5k2/4p1p1/1r3N2

a) 1...♗d5 2.♗xc7 ♕h5 3.♗f4+ ♗xf4≠ b) 1...♗c3 2.♗xb6 e1=♕ 3.♗e3+ ♕xe3≠

Semibatteria nera dalla quale un pezzo si muove andando a formare un'altra batteria nera (in B2), la quale matterà grazie all'autoinchiodatura in W2. Davvero un bel problema.

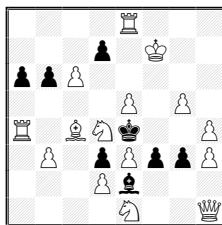


## Ricostruzione

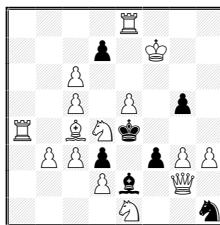


← Zoltán Labai - (Ricostruzione n. 62 - BP73)  
V. Chepizhny-80, Jub. Tourney, *Shakhmatnaya Kompozitsiya* 2014  
Special Hon. Mention - ID 543301  
4R3/3p1K2/p1P5/2P1P1p1/R1BNk3/1P1pBp1P/3Pb3/4N1rQ  
#2 (14+8) C+  
1...d5 2.exd6 e.p.≠ 1...♝f1 2.♛xf3≠  
1.♝e6? [2.♝dxsf3≠] 1...d5 2.♝f5≠ 1...♝xe5 2.♝c4≠ ma 1...dxe6!  
1.♝dxsf3! [2.♝e6≠]  
1...d5 2.♝xd3≠ 1...♝f5 2.♝d4≠ 1...♝xf3 2.♛xf3≠

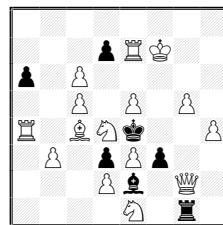
Placanico



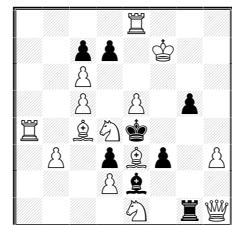
Nieuwhart



Garofalo



Prahl, Coello Alonso



Il problema di Zoltan Labai, senza tenere conto degli effetti tematici ma rispettando la soluzione fornita, si prestava a diverse soluzioni, come dimostrato dalle varie ricostruzioni corrette ricevute. Nonostante il maggior numero complessivo di pezzi (23), rispetto a tutte le altre che ne hanno 22, ritengo che la migliore ricostruzione sia quella di **Pietro L. Placanico** che ha utilizzato rispetto all'originale 3 pedoni in più (2 bianchi e 1 nero) ma risparmiato 1 Alfiere bianco e una Torre nera. E non è poco. Seguono le ricostruzioni di: **Hans Nieuwhart** (- 1 Torre e 1 Alfiere, + 1 Cavallo); **Antonio Garofalo** (- 1 Alfiere e + 1 Pedone). **Gerd Prahl** e **Josè A. Coello Alonso**, questi ultimi due con ricostruzioni simili all'originale.

Gerd Prahl ha inviato in alternativa anche una versione [4R3/3p1K2/p1p5/2P1P1p1/R1BNk3/1p1pBp1P/3Pb3/4N1rQ] che presenta il minore numero di pezzi bianchi, ma nuoce la doppia minaccia e il matto duale nel tentativo: 1.♝e6? [2.♝xc6, ♜dxsf3≠] 1...♝xe5 2.♝c4/♝xb3≠ ma 1...dxe6!

Sfortunatamente risultano illegali per eccesso di catture nere le posizioni di Saverio Cè [4R3/2pp1K2/2P5/2P1P1p1/R1BNk3/1PPp1pPP/3Ppb2/4N2Q] e Imanol Zurutuza [8/3pRPr1/2P5/2P1P2P/R1BNk2B/1PPp1pP1/3Kb2N/7Q]

Ricostruzione n. 63. - Ricostruire un ≠2 con la seguente soluzione:

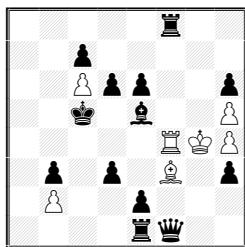
1.♛c5! [2.♝d4≠]  
1...♝c6 2.dxc6≠ (A) 1...e6 2.dxe6≠ (B) 1...♝f5 2.♝e6≠ (B) 1...exf6 2.♝f4≠ (C)  
1...♝f2 2.f4≠ (C) 1...♝b5 2.♝c6≠ (A) 1...♝xc3 2.♛xc3≠ Matti su case cicliche.

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

E-mail: [vitorallo@virgilio.it](mailto:vitorallo@virgilio.it) (last available day for to send: 10/05/2015)

**Vito Rallo**

## L'angolo delle fetecchie (Trash Corner)



← Valerio Agostini & Antonio Garofalo

5r2/2p5/2Ppp2p/2k1b2P/5RKP/1p1p1B1p/1P2p3/4rq2

H#3 (7+13) C+ b) ♜e5-b5

a) 1. ♜f2 ♜e4 2. ♜d5 ♜xh3 tempo 3. ♜c5 ♜f4≠

b) 1. ♜f5 ♜e4 2. ♜c4 ♜g3 tempo 3. ♜c5 ♜f3≠

Questo lavoro è stato inviato al Baruch Lender Memorial Tourney ma è risultato anticipato da Marko Ylijoki, Unto Heinonen

*Suomen Tehtäväniekat* 2000 [ID 185367 ]

8/r2RB2q/1p3p1r/pP2pP2/P1k1p1K1/6P1/8/

1. ♜f7 ♜d6 2. ♜c5 ♜f8 tempo 3. ♜c4 ♜d7≠

1. ♜c7 ♜d6 2. ♜d5 ♜d8 tempo 3. ♜c4 ♜e7≠

Effettivamente gli Autori ammettono l'anticipazione, anche se la mossa Tempo sembra migliore nella nostra versione, essendo effettuata dal Re. Ma è solo un'opinione personale. Siccome, ovviamente, il lavoro era farina del nostro sacco, ci fa piacere essere stati anticipati sì... ma da quali nomi!

## Michael Grushko 60 Jubilee Tourney Announcement

Required are fairy-miniatures with free theme. All types of problems are accepted but with at least one fairy condition. All originals should be computer tested with any of the following programs (mentioning the program used): Popeye, WinChloe, Alybadix.

Judge: Michael Grushko.

Please send entries to the director, Paz Einat, (paz@pazeinat.com; 45a Moshe Levi St. Nes Ziona, 74207, Israel) with the remark MG-60 JT. Closing date: 31.05.2015

I concorsi su *Best Problems*:

#2 (2015): judge NN

#3 (2014-2015): A. Garofalo

S#2/3 (2014-2016): NN

H#2 (2014-2015): M. Parrinello

H#3/n (2014-2015): NN

Fairy (2014-2015): NN

Pubblicazione trimestrale senza scopo di lucro.

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## Contents

Inediti (Originals) . . . . .	p. 314
Soluzioni BP74 (Solutions BP74) . . . . .	p. 318
Segnalazioni . . . . .	p. 323
A. Armeni-70 JT Award by A. Armeni & A. Garofalo . . . . .	p. 323
Curiosità (Curiosità) by Zoltan Laborczi . . . . .	p. 327
Two-mover Award Best Problems 2013-14 by Eugene Rosner . . . . .	p. 328
Affermazioni italiane (Italian award winners) . . . . .	p. 332
Ricostruzione n.62/63 by Vito Rallo . . . . .	p. 335
L'angolo delle fetecchie (Trash Corner) . . . . .	p. 336
Michael Grushko-60 J.T. Announcement . . . . .	p. 336