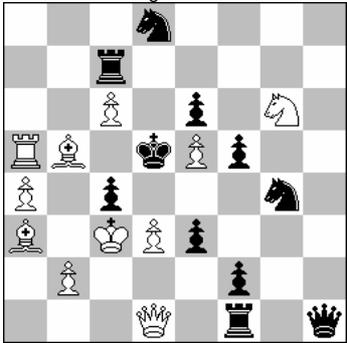
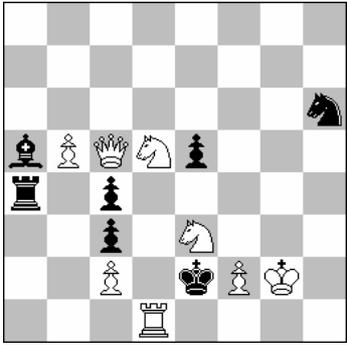
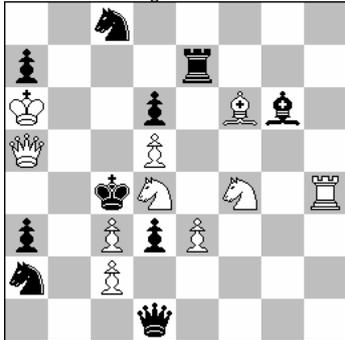


IL BRUTTO ANATROCCOLO - Sezione DIRETTI IN 2 MOSSE

<p>Francesco SIMONI The Problemist 2004 Inghilterra</p>  <p># 2 11+11</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SOLUZIONE</p> <p>GV : 1.Ad6? (2.Cf4#) 1. ... De4 ; 2.dxc4# ma 1... Cxe5!</p> <p>GV : 1.Ta6? (2.Axc4#) 1. ... De4/Cxe5 ; 2.dxc4/Cf4# ma 1... Txc6!</p> <p>GV : 1.Dc2? (2.dxc4#) 1. ... Cxe5/Txc6 ; 2.Cf4/Axc4# ma 1... De4!</p> <p>GR : 1.b3! (2.bxc4#) 1. ... De4/Txc6/Cxe5 ; 2.dxc4/Axc4/Cf4# 1. ... cxb3/cxd3 ; 2.Dxb3/Dxd3#</p> <p>Tema Dombrovskis in tre varianti.</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>Daniele GIACOBBE Best Problems 2001 Italia</p>  <p># 2 8+7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SOLUZIONE</p> <p>GV : 1.Db4? (2.Cxc3-B#) 1. ... Axb4-b!</p> <p>GV : 1.Cb4? (2.Dxc4-A#) 1. ... Txb4-a!</p> <p>GV : 1.Dc8? (blocco) 1. ... A~/Tb4-a ; 2.Cxc3-B# 1. ... T~/Ab4-b ; 2.Dxc4-A# 1. ... e4/C~ ; 2.Cf4/Dg4# ma 1... Cf5!</p> <p>GR : 1.Dd4! (blocco) 1. ... A~/Tb4-a ; 2.Cxc3-B# 1. ... T~/Ab4-b ; 2.Dxc4-A# 1. ... e5 ~/C~ ; 2.Cf4/Dg4#</p> <p>Tema Hannelius, Feldmann I, Novotny nei tentativi e Grimshaw nella soluzione. Il Tentativo 1.Dc8? ripropone il gioco della soluzione ma è sventato dalla mossa di correzione nera del Ch6. Chiave di sacrificio.</p>	<p>2</p>

Marco GUIDA
The Problemist 2003
Inghilterra



≠ 2

10+10

SOLUZIONE

Tries

1. ♖de6? [2. ♜b5≠]

1. ... ♗e8 (a) 2. ♕e2 (A) ≠

1. ... ♜b1 (b) 2. ♕xg6 (B) ≠

1. ... ♗b4+ (♗xc3); 2. ♜xb4 (♜xc3) ≠

But 1. ... ♜b7 (c) !

1. ♕f5? [2. ♜b5≠]

1. ... ♜b1 (b) 2. ♕e6 (C) ≠

1. ... ♜b7 (c) 2. ♕e2 (A) ≠

1. ... ♜e5 (♗b4+, ♗xc3); 2. ♜c7 (♜xb4, ♜xc3) ≠

But 1. ... ♗e8 (a) !

1. ♕de2? [2. ♜b5≠]

1. ... ♜b7 (c) 2. ♕xg6 (B) ≠

1. ... ♗e8 (a) 2. ♕e6 (C) ≠

1. ... ♗b4+ (♗xc3); 2. ♜xb4 (♜xc3) ≠

But 1. ... ♜b1 (b) !

Solution:

1. ♕f3! [2. ♜b5≠]

1. ... ♜b7 (c) 2. ♕xg6 (B) ≠

1. ... ♗e8 (a) 2. ♕e6 (C) ≠

1. ... ♜b1 (b) 2. ♕d2 (D) ≠

1. ... ♜e5 (♗b4+, ♗xc3); 2. ♜c7 (♜xb4, ♜xc3) ≠

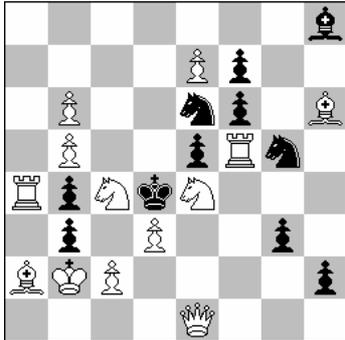
Thematic Highlights

- Cycle of Defences and Refutations (ab-c; bc-a; ca-b)
- Cycle of pairs of Mates by a White Battery
- White Half-Battery: the Half-Battery is controlled by 3 black line pieces which, in turn are:
 - interfered by the Key
 - Interfered or captured by the Mating Move
 - Abandon the line of control of the Battery
- 3 Transferred Mates
- Changes of Mates: the Mate following each of the 3 thematic defence is changed; after 1. ..., ♖♗ there is also a 3rd Change of Mate.

Comments by readers

- "The Key and the Tries open up a line from the white f6 to c3. The tries close black lines, giving rise to cyclic relationships between defences and mates. This is a most interesting strategy, beautifully demonstrated" (JACA)
- "Fantastic presentation of the "three-line play" theme with cyclical changed mates" (E.Petite)
- "Excellent variety of play, both in quality and quantity" (JKH)

Marco GUIDA
Die Schwalbe 2005
Germania



≠ 2

13+11

SOLUZIONE

Tries:

1. ♖xb4 [A] ? [2. ♕e3 [B] ≠]
 1. ... bxc2 [x] 2. ♕xe5 [C] ≠
 But 1. ... ♜xe4 [y] !
1. ♕e3 [B] ? [2. ♖xb4 [A] ≠]
 1. ... ♜xe4 [y] 2. ♗xb4 [D] ≠
 But 1. ... bxc2 [x] !
1. ♕xe5 [C] ? [2. ♕c6 ≠]
 1. ... ♜d8 2. exd8=♗/♝ ≠
 1. ... bxc2 [x] 2. ♖xb4 [A] ≠
 But 1. ... fxe5!

Solution:

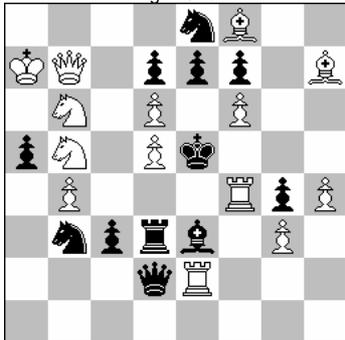
1. ♗xb4 [D] ! [2. ♗d6 ≠]
 1. ... ♜c7/c5/f4 2. ♗(x)c5 ≠
 1. ... ♜xe4 [y] 2. ♕e3 [B] ≠

Thematic Highlights

I 4 temi del paradosso combinati in un unico problema: a mio avviso il risultato giustifica ampiamente qualche "licenza" costruttiva:

- Banny + Dombrovskis distributed over the 4 phases (exploiting refutations in the first 2 Tries):
 1.A? (2.B#), y! 1.B? (2.A#), x!; 1.C?, x; 2.A#, 1.D!, y; 2.B#
- 2 x Vladimirov Effect and 2 x Hannelius Effect distributed over the 4 phases (exploiting defences in the first 2 Tries)
- 2 x Reversal Key-Mate (pairs A/C and B/D)
- 2 x Urania (A and B, each being in turn Key, Threat and Mate)

M. Guida – O. Bonivento
The Problemist 2005
Inghilterra



≠ 2

14+12

SOLUZIONE

Tries

1. ♗b8? [2. ♕xd7 (A) , ♕c4 (B) ≠]
 But 1. ... ♖xd5!
1. ♖d4? [2. ♕xd7(A)≠ (not ♕c4(B)≠?)]
 1. ... ♜xf6 (c); 2. ♕c4 (B)≠
 1. ... ♗xf6; 2. ♕xd7 (A)≠
 But 1. ... ♜c5! (a)
1. ♕d4? [2. ♕c4(B)≠ (not ♕xd7(A)≠?)]
 1. ... ♜xd6 (d); 2. ♕xd7 (A) ≠
 1. ... ♗xd6; 2. ♕c4 (B) ≠
 But 1. ... ♖xd4! (b)

Solution:

1. ♕xe7! [2. ♖e4 ≠]
 1. ... ♜c5 (a); 2. ♕c4 (B) ≠
 1. ... ♖d4 (b); 2. ♕xd7 (A) ≠
 1. ... ♜xf6 (c); 2. ♕xf6 (C) ≠
 1. ... ♜xd6 (d); 2. ♕xd6 (D) ≠

Thematic Highlights

Sono molto affezionato a questo problema in collaborazione con il mio "maestro" e mentore, Prof. Oscar Bonivento, e tra i tre lavori e' quello che rimpiango maggiormente non abbia avuto un premio per il valore "affettivo" che cio' avrebbe avuto per me:

- Barnes + Sushkov + Pseudo Le Grand
- Hannelius
- Rukhlis distributed across several phases
- Indirect Un-pin
- Dual Avoidance

