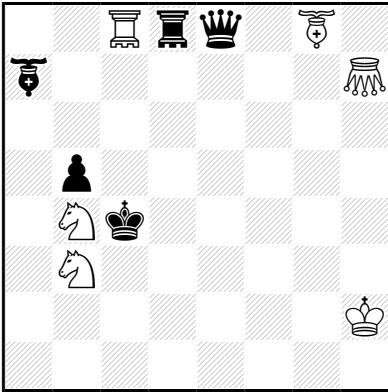


1

Francesco SIMONI
 Julia's Fairies 2013-I
 6° Prix



2Aaq1C1/c6G/8/1p6/1Nk5/1N6/7K/8

h#3 (6+5) C+

2.1.1...

♠♠=Bishop-Hopper

♖♗=Rook-Hopper

♟=Grasshopper

1.Qe4 (Qc6?) Gd3 (Gf5?) 2.Qc6 (Qe6?) Sc5 (Sc1?) 3.BHd4 (RHd4?) Sd5♯
 1.Qg6 (Qe6?) Gf5 (Gd3?) 2.Qe6 (Qc6?) Sd5 (Sa2?) 3.RHd4 (BHd4?) Sc5♯

The bQ would already be able to occupy its final square c6 (or e6) on B1. However, to make W1 possible, the bQ moves first to another square, where it continues to guard both squares c6 and e6, to play in one of them in B2, and the bQ B2 move is specified by the move W1 by the grasshopper, which will guard the flight d5 (or c5) in the mate position. In B2 the bQ move allows the white guard on the other flight c5 (or d5) by the hopper c8 (or g8) with anticipatory selfpin of the bQ itself. In W2 the wS move pins the bQ and takes two flights. Finally, in B3, the hopper which jump became possible, blocks the square d4. Anti-battery pin model mates in reciprocal form.

Echange des 2° et 3° coups blancs

Auto-blocage

Anti-batterie

Mats modèles

Mat par clouage

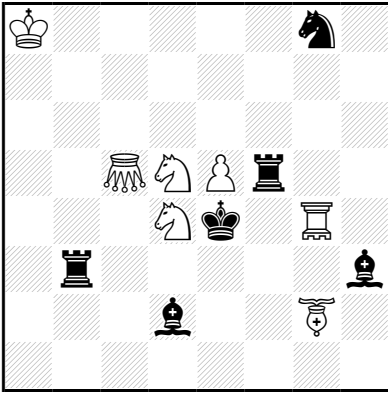
Clouage indirect

Source :

220, Julia's Fairies (jan. 13)

2

Francesco SIMONI
KoBulChess 2013



K5n1/8/8/2GNPr2/3Nk1A1/1r5b/3b2C1/8

h#3 (7+6) C+

2.1.1...

♗=Bishop-Hopper

♖=Rook-Hopper

♛=Grasshopper

1.B×g4 Sb4 2.Bf4 Ga3 3.Re3 Sf3‡

1.B×g2 Sc6 2.Rbf3 Gc7 3.Be3 Sf4‡

If Black plays immediately 1.Bf4 or 1.Rf3 is check, so in B1 Black must before capture the white hopper, to avoid the check in B2. In W1 white guards two flights and prepares the jump to the grasshopper (this second effect avoids the inversion of moves W1, W2). B2 is also a critical move in relation to B3. Anti-battery model mates.

Auto-blocage

Anti-batterie

Mats modèles

Source :

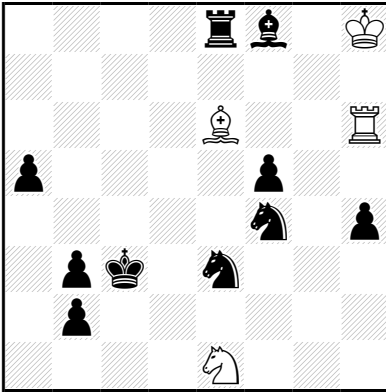
109, KoBulChess (jan. 13)

3

Francesco SIMONI

4° Bulgarian Wine, Batoumi 2013

4° Prix



4rb1K/8/4B2R/p4p2/5n1p/1pk1n3/1p6/4N3

h#2 (4+10) C+

b) ♠f4→c7

Take & Make

Anti Take & Make

C+ Popeye: priority to Take e Make

a) 1.Sg6+ (Sh5?) Rxc6-f4(bSe7) 2.Sc4 (Sd5?) Bxc4-e5(bSd2)#
[2.Sd5? Bxd5-f6(bS~?)]
Try: 1.Sh5? Rxh5-f4(bS~?)

b) 1.S3d5 (Sc4?) Bxd5-e3(Se7) 2.Sa6 (Se6?) Rxa6-c5(bSb4)#
[2.Se6? Rxe6-c5(bS~?)]
Try: 1.Sc4? Bxc4-e3(bS~?)

Very good use of T&M and A-T&M effects: The W1 moves have the purpose of guarding some squares with a white unit (T&M) and of allowing an interference to a black piece (Anti T&M). B1 tries allow a correct T&M step, but tries fail because black can't interfere in the Anti T&M step. The W2 moves have the purpose of mating (T&M) and of allowing the captured piece to block a square (Anti T&M). In B2, black has two choices to allow a correct T&M step, but only in one case black can self-block in the Anti T&M step. Exchange of functions between white and black pieces. (Judge)

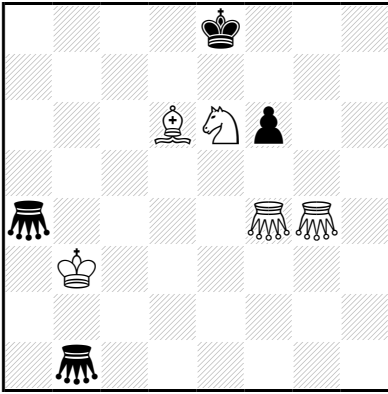
Davaine

Sacrifice noir

Source: <http://kobulchess.com/en/tournaments/awards/367-bulgarian-wine-tourney.html>

4


Francesco SIMONI
Problembiad 2013



4k3/8/3BNp2/8/g4GG1/1K6/8/1g6

h#3 (5+4) C+

2.1.1...

  =Grasshopper

1.Gb4 Bc7 (Be7?) 2.Gc4 Gb8 3.Gf7 Bd8‡

1.Gc2 Sg5 (Sd8?) 2.Gd3 Gg6 3.Gd7 Sf7‡

Echo diagonal-orthogonal play by the black grasshoppers. White moves build the anti-battery pattern (W1 must allow a wG jump in W2). In W2 the wG gives a flight, so in B3 the bG jumps again and blocks it: the bG jumps the orthodox white unit which will move in the other solution, in reciprocal form. Echo diagonal-orthogonal, anti-batteries, selfblocks, model mates.

Echo diagonal-orthogonal

Auto-blocage

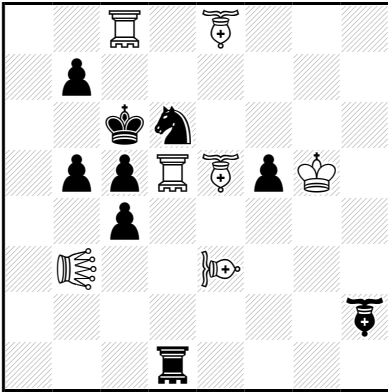
Anti-batterie

Mats modèles

Source: F969, PB N.2, Apr-Jun 2013

5

Francesco SIMONI
The Problemist 2013



2A1C3/1p6/2kn4/1ppACpK1/2p5/1Y2F3/7c/3a4

h≠2 (7+9) C+

2.1.1.1

♗♘=Bishop-Hopper

♙=Vao

♖♗=Rook-Hopper

♚=Léo

1.S×c8 LEd3 2.BGd6 (RGd6?) RGd7‡

1.S×e8 Vf4 2.RGd6 (BGd6?) BGc7‡

In the position a bS blocks the square d6 and it guards two potential anti-battery lines (c8-c6, e8-c6). The square d6 is also guarded by two black hoppers. In B1 the bSd6 moves away, to abandon the guards. It has two choices and it must capture one of the anti-batteries rear pieces so that to specify the rest of play. In W1 a w Chinese moves behind a w hopper and forms an indirect battery on d6 with the hopper itself as front piece. The Chinese interferes one of the b hoppers mentioned above, so only the other can play B2 to block d6. In W2 the front hopper moves to form an anti-battery and so the Chinese takes the guards of the square occupied by the front hopper. The guard on d6 is instead lost by white, but this square was blocked by black in B2 (Somov B2).

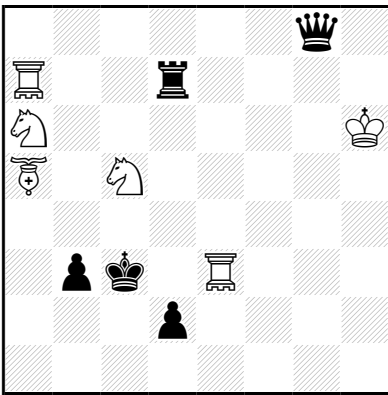
Echo diagonal-orthogonal. Somov B2. Indirect battery. Anti-battery. Dual Avoidance

Source :

F3045, May 2013

6

Francesco SIMONI
Problemiste 2013



6q1/A2r4/N6K/C1N5/8/1pk1A3/3p4/8

h#3 (6+5) C+

b) ♖a7

♖ = Bishop-Hopper

♖ = Rook-Hopper

a)

1.Qd8 Sb4+ 2.Q×a5 RHa4 3.Rd4 Scd3‡

b)

1.Re7 Sd3+ 2.R×e3 BHf2 3.Qc4 Sab4‡

Black could play immediately Rd4 [Qc4] to block one flight, but as soon as white plays in W1 Sb4 [Sd3], to guard two flights, is check (anti-battery), so black must before move twice the other piece (Q or R) in B1 and B2 to capture the checking hopper. W1 has also the purpose to open a line to another white hopper, which moves in W2 to take the second flight c4 [d4] (the need to open a line avoids the inversion of white moves). In B3, finally, black blocks the flight d4 [c4]. Anti-battery model mates and reciprocity.

Source :

#004, 2013/01, <http://www.problemiste.fr/#/2013-004-solution/4204320>