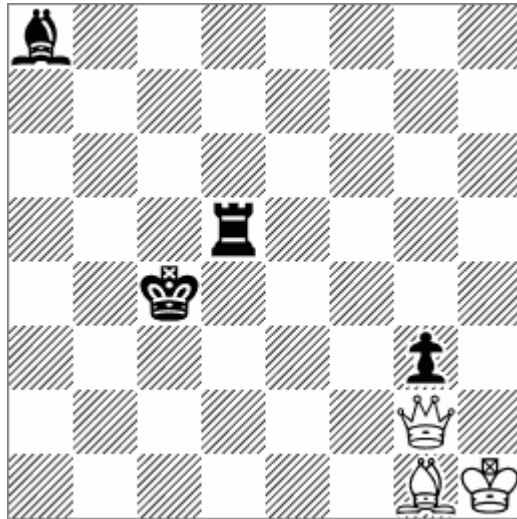


(1)

Theodoros Giakatis – Greece

2<sup>nd</sup> Honorable Mention

17<sup>th</sup> Romanian Tzuica Tourney



hs#2.5

(3+4)

C+ Popeye 4.83

Diagram = zeroposition

(a) Add wSd3 (2 solutions)

(b) Add wBd1 (2 solutions)

Solutions:

(a) 1...Rd5-a5 2.Sd3-b2+ Kc4-b5 3.Qg2-b7+ Ba8\*b7#

1...Rd5-b5 2.Sd3-c1 Rb5-b4 3.Qg2-c6+ Ba8\*c6#

(b) 1...Rd5-d2 2.Bd1-b3+ Kc4-d3 3.Qg2-f3+ Ba8\*f3#

1...Rd5-d3 2.Bd1-a4 Rd3-c3 3.Qg2-e4+ Ba8\*e4#

Judge's Comments:

In spite of its zeroposition, the only miniature of the orthodox section deservedly appears in a front place in the award. The four solutions presenting a new duel wQ-bB have in common two features: bR selfblocks and Pelle moves by the wQ.

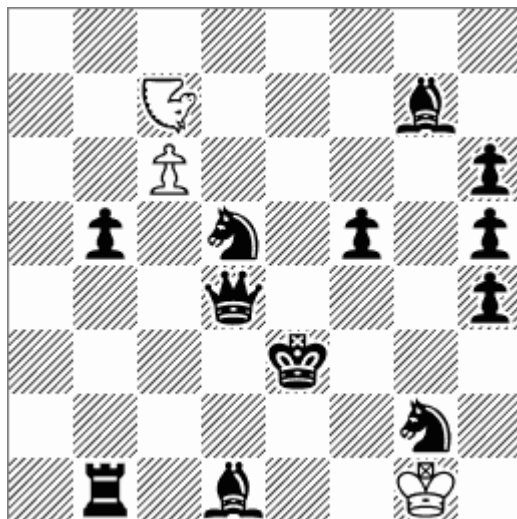
Congratulations to the Greek composer for the skillful construction.

(2)

Theodoros Giakatis – Greece

1<sup>st</sup> Prize

Quartz TT11



h#3

(3+12)

C+ Popeye 4.83

Glasgow Chess

(a) Diagram – White Nightrider c7

(b) wNc7 → wBc7

(c) wNc7 → wRc7

Solutions:

(a) 1.Qd4-f6 Nc7-a8 2.Ke3-f4 c6-c7=Q+ 3.Kf4-g5 Qc7-g3#

(b) 1.Qd4-g4 Bc7-b8 2.Ke3-f3 c6-c7=R 3.Kf3-g3 Rc7-c3#

(c) 1.Qd4-b2 Rc7-c8 2.Ke3-d2 c6-c7=B 3.Kd2-c1 Bc7-f4#

Author's Comments:

In the first black move the Black Queen moves and destroys the royal battery and at the same time makes an anticipatory distant self block for her King. Then in the second-third black move the Black King is free to go to the matting square.

In the first white move the White Nightrider-Bishop-Rook moves to the last rank (3,2,1 steps left). Then in the second white move the White Pawn promotes and the battery is ready. Last, in the third white move the battery takes fire and the double check mates Black.

This type of battery, move to last rank and promote, can be done only in Glasgow Chess.

The moves of the Black Queen and the King and the moves of the White matting figure (Q,R,B) appear orthogonally and diagonally analogy.

Judge's Comments:

Three unified and harmonious solutions that perfectly use the Glasgow Chess condition. In each of the solutions the white piece standing on c7 moves to the 8th row such that the promotion on c7 immediately creates a battery, which fires to give the mate. This is complemented by the first black move by the black Queen, which makes an anticipatory selfblock.

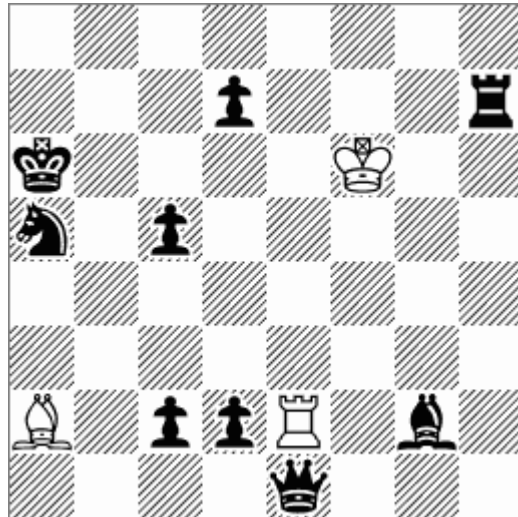
Definition: Glasgow Chess has a simple deviation from regular chess; promotions are on the 7th row for white and 2nd row for black.

(3)

Theodoros Giakatis – Greece

2<sup>nd</sup> Honorable Mention

Funny Snowflake



h#3

(3+9)

C+ Popeye 4.83

Circe

2 Solutions

Solutions:

(a) 1.Sa5-b7 Re2-e5 2.Qe1\*e5[+wRa1]+ Kf6\*e5[+bQd8] 3.Qd8-b6 Ba2-c4#

(b) 1.Bg2-b7 Ba2-f7 2.Rh7\*f7[+wBf1]+ Kf6\*f7[+bRa8] 3.Ra8-a7 Re2-e6#

Author's Comments:

Reciprocal batteries.

Active sacrifices by wR and wB to be reborn and become the rear piece of the battery.

Active sacrifices by bQ and bR to be reborn and make the selfblock next.

Judge's Comments:

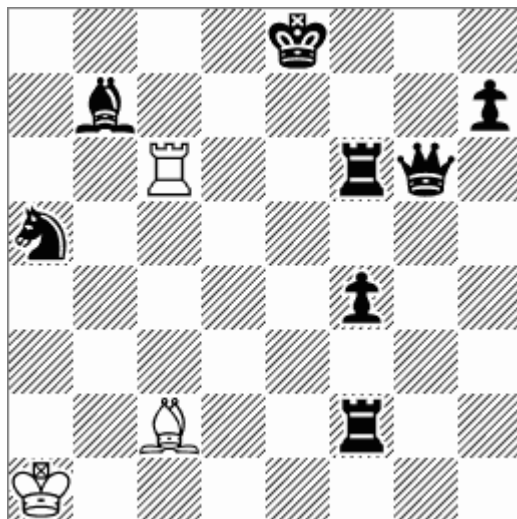
The preparation of white batteries and the movement of the black pieces to block the Royal square are fine, exactly in the spirit of Circe. Mates are, however, "ordinary" if they also used Circe motivation, so the problem would be among the prizes.

(4)

Theodoros Giakatis – Greece

2<sup>st</sup> Prize

8<sup>th</sup> FIDE World Cup in Composing 2020



h#2.5

(3+8)

C+ Popeye 4.83

Take and Make Chess - Circe

2 Solutions

Solutions:

(a) 1...Rc6\*f6-f5[+bRh8] 2.Rf2\*c2-d3[+wBf1] Bf1\*d3-h3[+bRa8] 3.0-0-0 Rf5\*a5-c4[+bSb8]#

(b) 1...Bc2\*g6-g3[+bQd8] 2.Rf6\*c6-c1[+wRh1]+ Rh1\*c1-g1[+bRh8] 3.0-0 Bg3\*f2-a2[+bRh8]#

Author's Comments:

The main task of the problem is the realization of the classic idea “white battery and black castling” in an initial position where there is not right for castling and in shorter time than in orthodox chess, using the two fairies conditions Take and Make – Circe. In both solutions a similar scenario is directed.

W1: The wRc6/wBc2 captures the bRf6/bQg6 and moves to become the front piece of the battery. Detail: The bR/bQ is reborn on a square from which will not blocks the castling in the future.

B2: The bRf2/bRf6 captures the other white piece wBc2/wRc6 and moves to the right square d3/c1 where it will be captured later, an indirect sacrifice. The wB/wR is reborn and is already placed behind the front white piece of the battery.

W2: The newborn wBf1/wRh1 captures the bRd3/bRc1 and moves exactly behind the front white piece of the battery, the battery is ready now. The bR in both cases is reborn and gives Black the right to castle.

B3: Black castles long/short.

W3: White fires the battery, the wRf5/wBg3 captures the bSa5/bRf2 moves, checks and mates Black because the bS/bR is reborn and self blocks the bK.

### Judge's Comments:

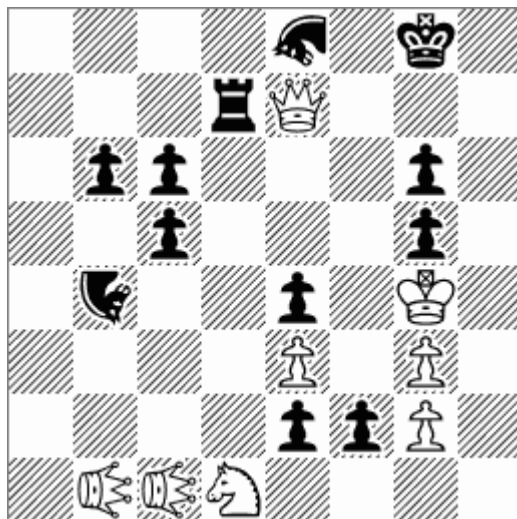
The author's description says almost everything: The main task of the problem is the realization of the classic idea "white battery and black castling" in an initial position where there is not right for castling and in shorter time than in orthodox chess, using the two fairies conditions Take & Make – Circe. Apparently the solutions are well unified, with similar strategic motivations: W1 sets the front battery piece, B2 captures a white piece and indirectly sacrifices the Rook, W2 captures the black Rook and sets the rear battery piece, B3 is the castling and W3 fires the battery and blocks a flight by the captured black piece. All these create the intensive impression of fireworks. Both fairy conditions are heavily exploited, with an impressive density of Take & Make effects and Circe also very consistently used. However, there are some effects which are not matching: the captured bQg6 is placed on the battery's prospective line, while bRf6 isn't. There is also a choice of the arrival square in one solution (3...R:a5-c6[+bSb8]?? 4.S:c6-e6[+wRh1]!), while in the second solution there is no similar choice. Last, but not least, the two castling moves have been already shown with these conditions (see Appendix I), but without the creation of white batteries. Undoubtedly, the problem can be easier to follow than the 1st Prize and definitely deserves its high ranking.

(5)

Theodoros Giakatis – Greece

2<sup>nd</sup> Honorable Mention

18<sup>th</sup> Romanian Tzuica Tourney



hs#3.5

(8+12)

C+ Popeye 4.83

Circe

b1 - c1: Locust

b4: Nightrider

e8: Zebra

(a) Diagram

(b) wSd1 → f1

Solutions:

(a) 1...e2\*d1=B+ 2.Lc1\*d1-e1[+bBc8] f2\*e1=R 3.Lb1\*e1-f1[+bRh8] Nb4-d5 4.Qe7-f7+ Rd7\*f7[+wQd1]#

Dual avoidance: 3...Nb4-d3? allows 4...Nd3\*f7[+wQd1]

(b) 1...e2\*f1=B 2.Lc1\*f1-g1[+bBc8] f2\*g1=B 3.Lb1\*g1-h1[+bBf8] Nb4-d3 4.Qe7-h7 + Rd7\*h7[+wQd1]#

Dual avoidance: 3...Nb4-d5? allows 4...Nd5\*h7[+wQd1]

Judge's Comments:

The author submitted two versions of the same idea. While we generally prefer the other version, we decided to retain no.29 because it shows the theme more intensively, with all the four captured pieces being Black. The Circe condition ensures that the captured piece has a role to play afterwards: the black Bishop as a rear battery piece, while the black Rook / Bishop blocking a flight. The white Locust is not just a technical capturing unit: it also guards the white Queen in the final position. But the highlight move is undoubtedly the subtle dual avoidance motivation in the black Nightrider's play, which must prospectively obstruct the d file against 5.Qd1-d7, while paying attention not to guard f7 (in a) or h7 (in b). The black Zebra not fitting quite properly in the whole picture hinders a higher classification. A somewhat similar quadruple Schnoebelen can be found in Appendix D with a richer strategy.