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## Proof Games #color by P. Răican

**#color** (or simply #c) was introduced by Andrey Frolkin and Chris Tylor in *feenschach 212/2015*.

**Definition:** After a checkmate, the colour of the mating piece(s) is changed and the game resumes, if a legal position results.  
In a first phase, the authors introduced this condition in helpmates, but then, they also used it in proof games.

Let begin our examples with a proof game by A. Frolkin. The paradoxical unit is here the Bishop a3, with bPs e7 and g7 on their home squares.

#c1) **A. Frolkin**  
feenschach 212/2015 (v)



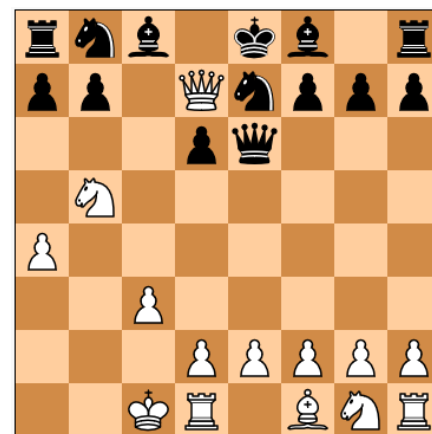
(16+16) PG 15.5  
#color

#c2) **P. Răican**  
original  
after Unto Heinonen



(8+12) PG 18.5  
#color

#c3) **P. Răican & E. Huber**  
original



(14+14) PG 9.5  
#color + Madrasi

**#c1)** 1.f3 d5 2.Kf2 d4 3.Kg3 Qd5 4.Kf4 Bd7 5.g3 **g5#[g5=w]** (the bP become white, so 9 wPs are accepted) 6.e4 Bg7 7.Ba6 d3 8.b4 Bb2 9.g6 Ba3 10.Bb2 Kf8 11.Bd4 Be8 **12.g7#[g7=b]** (and now, it is black again) 12. ...Sh6 13.Bb6 c5 14.Ke3 Bc6 15.Kf2 Ke8 16.Ke1. Both Kings are returning home, masking the checkmate position.

**#c2)** 1.f4 Sh6 2.f5 Rg8 3.f6 gxf6 4.Sf3 Rxc2 5.Rg1 Rxc2 6.Bh3 Rxe2+ 7.Kf1 Rxd2 8.Rg3 Rxc2 9.Bg5 a5 10.Sbd2 a4 11.Kg2 a3 12.bxa3 Rxa2 13.Qh1 R2xa3 14.Rg1 Re3 15.Sf1 **Re2#[e2=w]** 16.Bxd7+ Kxd7 17.Qh3+ Kd6 18.Qxc8 c5 **19.Rd2#** Bristol orthogonal + Bristol diagonal (Bristol was the theme required at Champagne – Vilnius 2019).

In the second mate, if the Rook d2 change colour, then a self-check occurred. So we have an orthodox mate.

I am convinced that the condition could be realized in fairy proof games. An attempt was last year, during the Champagne Tourney, where Valladao task was required. At the time, the work provided by me and Eric Huber have been demolished by Michel Caillaud, with orthodox means. Now, we are able to show a new attempt:

**#c3)** 1.c3 c5 2.Qa4 Qb6 3.Qxd7+ Qe6 4.a4 c4 5.b4 **cxb3 e.p.** 6.Ba3 b2 7.Bd6 exd6 8.Sa3 Se7 9.Sb5 **bxal=R#[a1=w]** **10.O-O-O**. One of the shortest Valladao known on proof games.

**#c4) P. Răican**  
Julius fairies, fev./2019



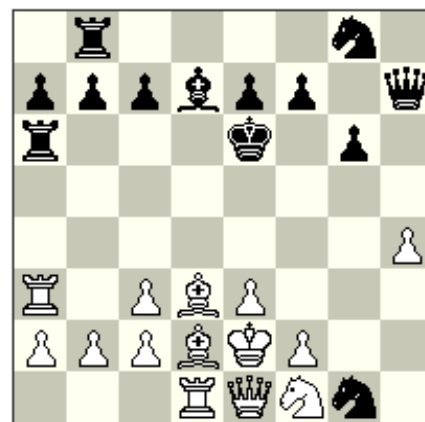
(14+13) PG 15  
#color

**#c5) P. Răican**  
StrateGems 86/2019  
after G. Donati



(13+14) PG 19  
#color

**G. Donati**  
4HM, Springaren 1999-2000  
Christmas Tournament



(13+14) PG 16

**#c4)** 1.d4 c5 2.d5 Sc6 3.dxc6 d5 4.g4 Bf5 5.gxf5 Qd7 6.f6 O-O-O 7.fxe7 Sf6 **8.e8=R** Bd6 9.Bh3 Bg3 10.Bf4 Se4 **11.cxd7#[d7=b]** Sxf2 12.Re5 Kc7 13.Sd2 Kd6 **14.Re6#[f4,e6=b]** Ke7 15.Sf1 **Sd3#[d3,g3=w]**. Three checkmates, two of them made by batteries.

**#c5)** 1.Ph2-h4 Sg8-f6 2.Ph4-h5 Sf6-e4 3.Ph5-h6 Se4xd2 4.Ph6xg7 Ph7-h5 5.Rh1-h3 Rh8-h6 6.Rh3-a3 Sd2-b3 7.Pc2xb3 Rh6-a6 8.Qd1-d6 Pe7-e6 9.Qd6-h2 Bf8-d6 10.Pg2-g3 Ke8-e7 11.Bf1-g2 Qd8-e8 12.Bg2-c6 Pd7xc6 13.Ke1-d2 Sb8-d7 14.Kd2-e3 Sd7-f8 15.Bc1-d2 Bc8-d7 16.Bd2-e1 Ra8-d8 **17.g8=S#[g8=b]** Bf4+ 18.Kxf4 Ra4+ 19.Kg5 f6#

Impostor Sg8. The last 11 moves checked by Jacobi (~3h:40min).

When Black give checkmate (f6#) the Pawn remains black, because otherwise will be self-check. The problem could not be sound with orthodox rules only.

See the last diagram as source of inspiration: 1.Sf3 h5 2.Se5 h4 3.Sxd7 h3 4.Sxb8 hxc2 5.h4 Rh6 6.Rh3 Ra6 7.Ra3 Qd3 8.e3 Qh7 9.Bd3 g6 10.Ke2 Bg7 11.Qe1 Bc3 12.dxc3 Rxb8 13.Sd2 Kd7 14.Sf1 Ke6 15.Bd2 Bd7 16.Rd1 **g1=S#**

We believe that these works will inspire you to participate in the Christmas Quartz contest 2019.

## Christmas Quartz contest 2019

The contest has one section:

1. **Proof games** with #color condition.

It is admitted, but not necessary, to add at most one other condition (but not fairy pieces). Jacobi can test this genre, writing #c as condition.

The tourney is informal. Send problems to the judge, until the 1<sup>st</sup> February 2020.

Judge: P. Răican, [quarpaz1@yahoo.fr](mailto:quarpaz1@yahoo.fr)

## Award of TT11 Quartz – Glasgow Chess section fairies

judge Paz Einat

Glasgow Chess has a simple deviation from regular chess: promotions are on the 7<sup>th</sup> row for white and 2<sup>nd</sup> row for black. As such, I expected problems in which the promotions one row before last, or first, are meaningful and show something unique. Repeating ideas already done by normal promotions is certainly unacceptable, but new ideas, even some that might be done with normal promotion, are acceptable for me. It is reasonable that Glasgow Chess promotions make the composing of certain idea easier, and this is certainly fine. I judged the 21 anonymous problems I received from the Director, Dinu-Ioan Nicula, with all that in mind. The overall level was average and I am certain that much more can be done.

### 1<sup>st</sup> Prize: No. 11 - Theodoros Giakatis

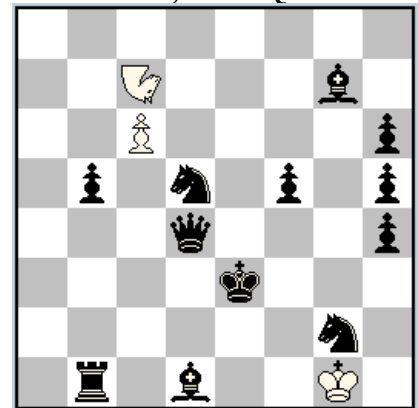
Three unified and harmonious solutions that perfectly use the Glasgow Chess condition. In each of the solutions the white piece standing on c7 moves to the 8<sup>th</sup> row such that the promotion on c7 immediately creates a battery, which fires to give the mate. This is complemented by the first black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

Sol:

- a) 1.Qf6 Na8 2.Kf4 c7=Q+ 3.Kg5 Qg3#
- b) 1.Qg4 Bb8 2.Kf3 c7=R 3.Kg3 Rc3#
- c) 1.Qb2 Rc8 2.Kd2 c7=B 3.Kc1 Bf4#

*N.Red.: Paz Einat found an economical version (2 units saved), but with an illegal black Pawn h2. Congrats for Theodoros! Just found out from WinChloe, that he is born in 1970.*

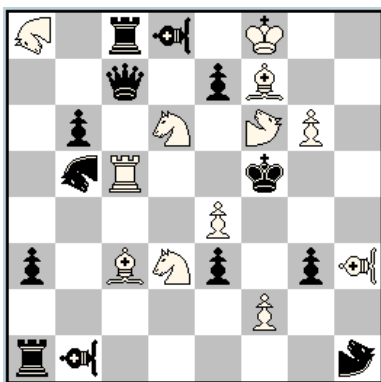
### Theodoros Giakatis 1<sup>st</sup> Prize, TT11 Quartz



(3+12) Glasgow h#3  
b) wBc7 c) wRc7

### Hubert Gockel

2<sup>nd</sup> Prize, TT11 Quartz



(12+13) Glasgow #2vV

Anticirce Cheylan

♞♞=Bishop-Lion

♞♞=Moa ♞♞=Nao

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize: No. 12 - Hubert Gockel

A beautiful Pickaninny/Albino duel with subtle motivations based mainly on the Anticirce condition. Glasgow chess is not a major factor here, but it determines the key to disallow promotion on a2 to queen of bishop-lion, and the threat by allowing the check by bishop-lion h3 which must have the f7 rebirth square empty.

Sol: **1.Bf7-a2!** (2.MOg4#)

Moves of bPe7 defend, because the threat 2.MOg4+ is parried by 1.- Qf7!

After 1.- e7~, BLd8 loses 1.- B:f6[bBLf2], when f2-pawn moves:

- |                 |               |                          |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1.- e:f6[bPf7]  | 2.f3#         | (2.f2~+? Kg4!)           |
| 1.- e6          | 2.f4#         | (2.f2~+? Kg5!)           |
| 1.- e5          | 2.f:g3[wPg2]# | (2.f2~+? MOf2!)          |
| 1.- e:d6 [bPd7] | 2.f:e3[wPe2]# | (2.MOg4+? Naf7!; 2.f2~+? |
| BL:e4[bBLe2]!   |               |                          |
| 1.- Q~          | 2.Be6#        |                          |

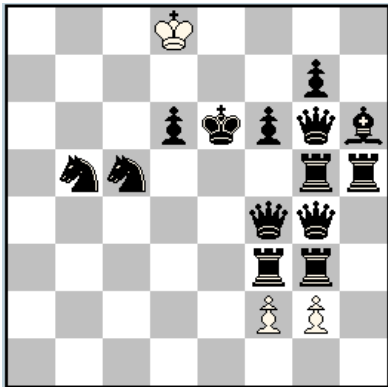
Fourfold duel bP/wP (mating **Albino vs. Pickaninny**), key-Bishop frees own Glasgow promotion square and combats black Glasgow promotions, (prevented) AntiCirce rebirths on Glasgow rows assist quadruple avoidance. Type Cheylan is necessary: 1.Ba2? Rxa8!

**wBc3** has 2 purposes:

1) guarding f6 after 1.- e:f6[bPf7] 2) preventing refutation 1.- NAd1! (2.MOg4+ NA:h3[bNAh2]!)

**Rc8** prevent refutation 1. ...e3-e2=B or g3-g2=B [author]

**Arno Tüngler**  
3<sup>rd</sup> Prize, TT11 Quartz



(3+14) Glasgow ser-#34  
Circe

**3<sup>rd</sup> Prize: No. 4 - Arno Tüngler**

The maneuver of the white king to prevent circe rebirth is known, but here the oscillation, first between d8 and a8 and then between d8 and h8, makes a good impression. White needs to capture bQg6 first to enable the wK move to h8, preventing rebirth there. This determines that wPf2 can start its capturing journey only after wPg2 reached g6. The interplay of the two pawns, and their final promotion for the mate, is nice.

1.Kc8 2.Kb8 3.Ka8 4.gxf3 7.Kd8 8.fxg4 11.Ka8 12.gxh5  
15.Kd8 16.hxg6 20.Kh8 21.fxg3 25.Kd8 26.gxf4 30.Kh8 31.fxg5  
32.gxf6[+bPf7] 33.fxg7=Q 34.gxf7=Q#

Two delayed Glasgow excelsiors from f2/g2 to g7/f7 with two queen promotions. The wK hinders fatal Circe rebirths of the captured black army.

**1<sup>st</sup> Honourable Mention: No. 17 - Lörinc Juraj & Paul Răican**

Five WR promotions and an extra WS promotion, but the main idea is the paralysis play between the promoted WR's and promoted WB's and the way the BB's are lured to guard a4 and mate the WK. The Eiffel condition is used well to force the promotions: white Rook promotions necessitate Bishop promotions by black as only bishops can paralyze the rooks.

Sol: 1.g6-h7=S+! Kg8 2.h6-g7=R+ Kh8 3.Rg6+ Kxh7 4.b6-a7=R+ f2=B 5.e3+! Bxe3 (Roman theme) 6.a6-b7=R+ g2=B 7.d7=R+ Bc6 8.e7=R+ Bc5#

Try: 1.h6-g7=Q+? Ke8 2.d7=B+ Kd8 3.Qf8+ Kc7 4.a7=R+ Kb6 5.Qd6+ Ka5 6.b7=B+ f2=B 7.Qc5+ Bxc5#, but 4. ...f2=B! 5.?

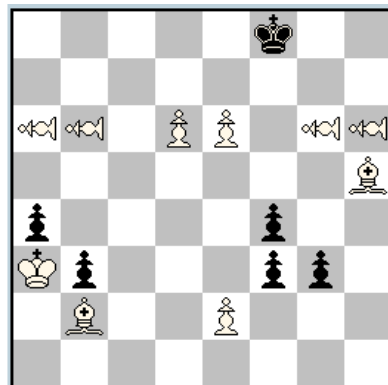
**2<sup>nd</sup> Honourable Mention:  
No. 10 – Arnold Beine**

This is the best of several Ultraschachzwang problems that participated in the tourney. There are two solutions full with promotions that lead to two harmonious mates. The use of batteries to maintain the checking moves is a nice feature.

1.h2=R+ Kg1 2.e2=S+ Kf1 3.g2=B+ Kf2 4.Bh3+ Ke3 5.d2=Q+ Ke4 6.c2=Q+ Ke5 7.Qc7+ Kf6 8.Qf7+ gxf7=Q 9.Qh6+ Qg6+ 10.Qg5+ Qxg5#,

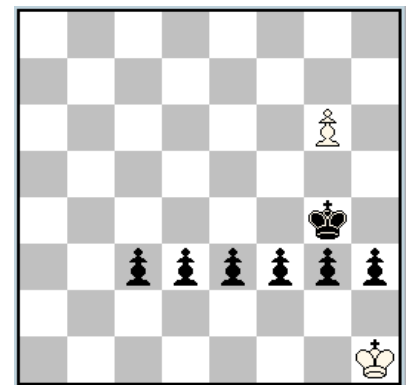
1.f2=S+ Kg1 2.h2=Q+ Kf1 3.d2=S+ Ke2 4.Sfe4+ Kd3 5.e2=Q+ Kd4 6.Qe3+ Ke5 7.Sg5+ Kf6 8.Sh7+ gxh7=Q 9.Qf4+ Kg6 10.Qh5+ Qxh5#. [tested by WinChloe in 42 min]

**J. Lörinc & P. Răican**  
1<sup>st</sup> HM, TT11 Quartz



(10+6) Glasgow s#8  
Eiffel, Berolina Pawns

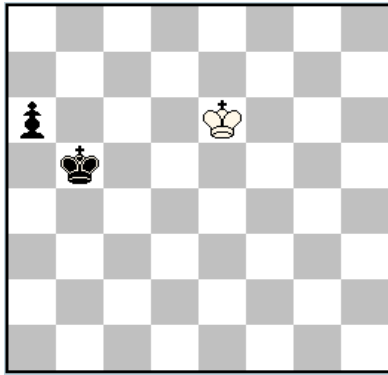
**Arnold Beine**  
2<sup>nd</sup> HM, TT11 Quartz



(2+7) Glasgow h#10  
Ultraschachzwang, 2 sol

**Paul Răican**

3<sup>rd</sup> HM, TT11 Quartz



(1+2) Glasgow pser-h#14  
Doublemax, Sentinels,  
ChameleonChess

**3<sup>rd</sup> Honourable Mention: No. 16 - Paul Răican**

The nice thing about the combination of Sentinels and Chameleon Chess is that one can start with a minimal number of pieces and end with a full board. Nice play here, with promoted pieces that change while moving, and good strategy to restrict the movement of the BK and BR.

Sol: 1.Kc4 [+bPb5] 2.Kb3 [+bPc4] 3.Ka4 [+bPb3] 4.c3 5.c2=R 6.Rc8=Q+ Kf5 [+wPe6] 7.Qc1=S [+bPc8] 8.Sd3=B [+bPc1]+ Kg6 [+wPf5] 9.Bb1=R [+bPd3] 10.d2=Q 11.Qd8=S 12.Sf7=B [+bPd8]+ exf7=S 13.Kb4 [+bPa4] 14.Ka5 [+bPb4] **Sxd8=B#**  
[verified by Jacobi in few seconds]

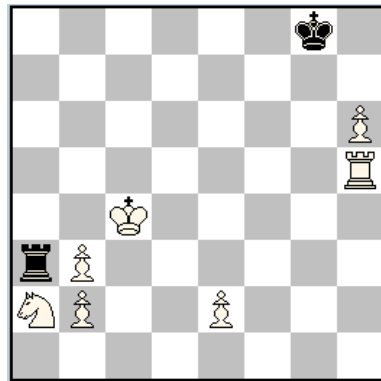
**4<sup>th</sup> Honourable**

**Mention: No. 20 - George Spiccas & Paul Răican**

Two features stand out in this problem: the repeated tempo gaining maneuver and the exchange of guard on c4 & b5 by the WR, releasing the WK from this duty. However, like some other problems that participated in this tourney, selfmates of this kind are a poor excuse for the use of Glasgow. As the problem is not computer checked I hope it is sound.

**G. Spiccas & P. Răican**

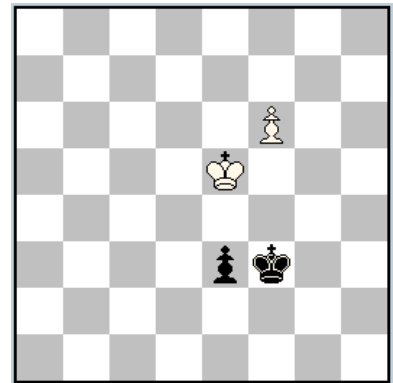
4<sup>th</sup> HM, TT11 Quartz



(7+2) Glasgow s#49

**A. Beine & P. Răican**

5<sup>th</sup> HM, TT11 Quartz



(2+2) Glasgow h#14.5  
Doublemax, Koeko  
b) Duplex C+

Sol.: 1.h7=Q+ Kf8 2.Rf5+ Ke8 3.Qf7+ Kd8 4.Rd5+ Kc8 5.Qd7+ Kb8 6.Rb5+ Ka8 7.Qc8+ Ka7 8.Rb7+ Ka6 9.Sb4+ Ka5 10.Ra7+ Kb6 11.Ra6+ Rxa6 12.Qb8+ Ka5 13.Qc7+ Rb6 14.Kc3 Kb5 15.Qc4+ Ka5 16.Qc5+ Rb5 17.Qc7+ Rb6 18.e4 Kb5 19.Qc4+ Ka5 20.Qc5+ Rb5 21.Qc7+ Rb6 22.e5 Kb5 23.Qc4+ Ka5 24.Qc5+ Rb5 25.Qc7+ Rb6 26.e6 Kb5 27.Qc4+ Ka5 28.Qc5+ Rb5 29.Qc7+ Rb6 30.e7=R Kb5 31.Qc4+ Ka5 32.Qc5+ Rb5 33.Qc7+ Rb6 34.Re4 Kb5 35.Qc4+ Ka5 36.Qc5+ Rb5 37.Qc7+ Rb6 38.Kc2 Kb5 39.Qc4+ Ka5 40.Qc5+ Rb5 41.Qc7+ Rb6 42.Kb1 Kb5 43.Qc4+ Ka5 44.Re5+ Rb5 45.Qc7+ Kxb4 46.Re4+ Kxb3 47.Qf7+ Rd5 48.Qf3+ Rd3 49.Qd1+ Rxd1#

**5<sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention: No. 15 - Arnold Beine & Paul Răican**

Despite the restrictions exerted by the Koeko and max conditions there many choices available along the solutions and the plan is well executed. Koeko checks are nicely used.

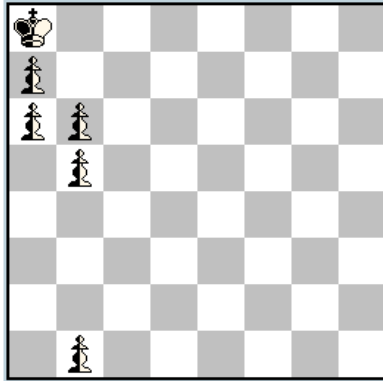
Sol.: A. 1...Ke5-d4 2.Kf3-e2 Kd4-e5 3.Ke2-d3 Ke5-f4 4.Kd3-e2 Kf4-g5 5.Ke2-f3 Kg5-f5 6.Kf3-g4 + Kf5-e4 7.Kg4-g5 Ke4-f3 8.e3-e2=B Kf3-f4 + 9.Kg5-g4 Kf4-g3 10.Kg4-h3 Kg3-f2 11.Be2-g4 Kf2-g2 + 12.Bg4-e6 f6-f7=S 13.Kh3-h2 Sf7-e5 14.Be6-d5 + Kg2-h3 15.Bd5-e4 Se5-f3#

B.(duplex) 1...Kf3-e2 2.Ke5-f4 Ke2-d3 3.Kf4-g5 Kd3-e4 4.Kg5-g6 Ke4-f3 5.Kg6-f5 Kf3-g4+ 6.Kf5-e4 Kg4-g5 7.Ke4-f3 e3-e2=R 8.Kf3-g4+ Kg5-f4 9.Kg4-g3 Re2-e7 10.f6-f7=R+ Kf4-g4 11.Rf7-f5+ Kg4-h3 12.Rf5-f8 Re7-g7+ 13.Kg3-h4 Rg7-e7 14.Rf8-f6 Re7-e5 15.Rf6-f4 Re5-h5#

*A reminiscence of feenschach 56TT (f-157/2004) [author]*

**Bojan Basic**

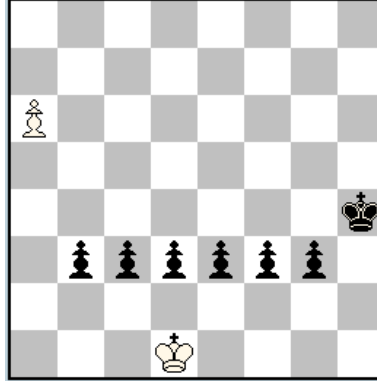
1<sup>st</sup> Comm, TT11 Quartz



(0+0+6) Glasgow h#2.5  
Strict Circe

**Arnold Beine**

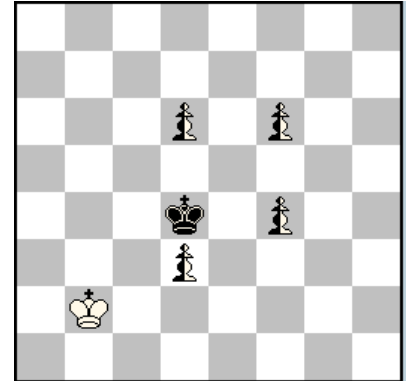
2<sup>nd</sup> Comm, TT11 Quartz



(2+7) Glasgow h#8  
Ultraschachzwang

**Sebastian Luce**

3<sup>rd</sup> Comm, TT11 Quartz



(1+1+4) Glasgow h#3  
take&make 2sol.

**1<sup>st</sup> Commendation: No. 6 - Bojan Basic**

In all four solutions the mates are given by moving a neutral pawn, in different ways, to b7. However, in three solutions b2 is occupied to prevent the capture of the mating pawn on b7. This does not happen in the 4th solution, which serves mostly to complete the AUW.

- a) 1...n**Pb6-b7**=nR 2.nPa6xb5[+nPb2] nRb7xb5[+nPb7]+ 3.nPb7-b6 nRb5xb2[+nPb7] #
- b) 1...nPa4-a5 2.nPa7\*b6[+nPb2] n**Pa6-a7**=nS 3.nSa7-c6 nPa5\*b6[+nPb7] #
- c) 1...n**Pa6-a7**=nB 2.nPb5\*c4[+nPc2] nPc4-c5 3.nPc2\*b1[+nPb2] nPc5\*b6[+nPb7] #
- d) 1...nKa8-b7 2.nPf4-f3 nKb7-a8 3.n**Pf3-f2**=nQ nQf2\*b6[+nPb7] #

**2<sup>nd</sup> Commendation: No. 9 - Arnold Beine**

Nice AUW leading the WK and promoted WQ to the correct squares.

1.d2=R+ Ke1 2.f2=B+ Kf1 3.Rd1+ Ke2 4.b2=Q+ Kf3 5.Qb7+ axb7=Q 6.e2=Q+ Kf4 7.g2=S+ Qxg2 8.Qg4+ Qxg4#. Black AUW + qQ.

**3<sup>rd</sup> Commendation: No. 14 - Sebastian Luce**

Two different mating positions with, as often required with neutral pieces, double-check mates.

1.Kd4-d5 n**Pd6-d7**=nS 2.nSd7-e5 n**Pf6-f7**=nQ+ 3.nQf7-h5 nPf4xe5-d7=nQ #

1.nPf4-f3 n**Pf6-f7**=nB 2.nBf7-d5 n**Pd6-d7**=nQ 3.nQd7-d6 nBd5xf3-f2 #

[N.Red: the problem works also without Glasgow rules, if all position rises with a row]

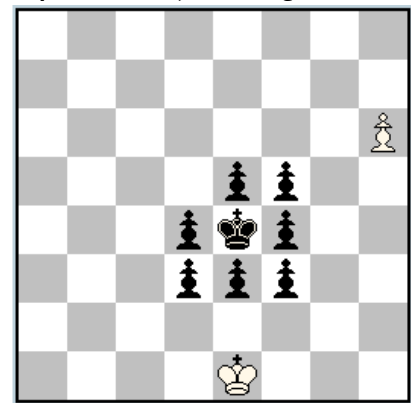
**4<sup>th</sup> Commendation: No. 8 - Arnold Beine**

Nice route for the BQ, which sacrifices itself at the end to allow promotion of the WQ on the correct square.

1.d2=Q+ Kf1 2.e2=B+ Kg1 3.Qc1+ Kh2 4.f2=R+ Kh3 5.Qa3+ Kh4 6.Qe7+ Kh3 7.Rf3+ Kg2 8.Qg7+ hxg7=Q 9.Rg3+ Qxg3 10.Bf3+ Qxf3#.

**Arnold Beine**

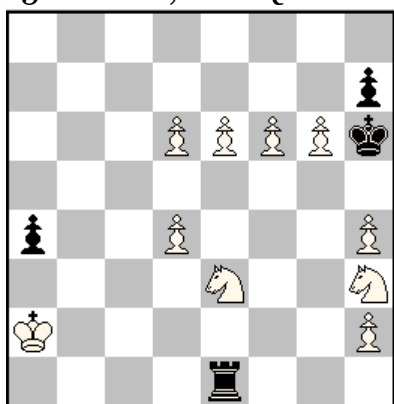
4<sup>th</sup> Comm, TT11 Quartz



(2+8) Glasgow h#10  
Ultraschachzwang

**P. Răican**

5<sup>th</sup> Comm, TT11 Quartz



(10+4) Glasgow s#13

### 5<sup>th</sup> Commendation: No. 8 - Paul Răican

The B-Q-B-Q consecutive promotion arrangement is nice but, overall, the use of promotions on the 7th row does not make a difference and, with such a scheme, it is reasonable that promotions on the 8th row would allow an additional promotion on c8. As the problem is not computer checked I hope it is sound.

1.g7=B+ Kg6 2.h5+ Kxh5 3.f7=Q+Kh4 4.e7=B+Kxh3  
 5.d7=Q+Kxh2 6.Qh5+Kg1 7.Qdg4+ Kf2 8.Qhf5+ Kxe3 9.Qgf3+  
 Kd2 10.Bb4+ Kc1 11.Ba3+ Kd2 12.Qa5+ Kc2 13.Qb3+ axb3#  
 Winchloe checked the last 8 moves. But meanwhile, the problem was cooked by F. Labelle (see En bref, p.822) [author]

*N.Red.:* Thank you, Paz, for this professional judgment!

The participants: 1.Themis Argirakopoulos (GR), 2.Arno Tüngler (KIR), 3.Bojan Basic (Serbia), 4.Arnold Beine (D), 5.Theodoros Giakatis (GR), 6.Hubert Gockel (D), 7.Sebastian Luce (F), 8.Paul Răican (RO), 9.Juraj Lörinc (Slovak Rep.), 10.George Sphicas (USA), 11.Karol Mlynka (Slovak Rep.)

## Award of TT11 Quartz – Glasgow Chess section retros

judge Manfred Rittirsch

The stipulated fairy condition does not turn everything topsy-turvy: advanced promotion (by one rank) is the only aspect in which it differs from orthodox play. Granted that the convergence of promotion squares is able to yield some opportunities for new arrangements, too, the main benefit of this rule modification is the acceleration of pawn excelsiors [1], and it is no surprise that one saved move per promotion encouraged participant's efforts to push the envelope for multiple settings of the well-known proof game themes involving promotions - like Ceriani-Frolkin, Pronkin or Schnoebelen - more than anything else. Even under the premise that any result supported by such an external boost needs to clearly outperform equipollent orthodox efforts in order to be celebrated, specimen of all these favored tasks were allowed to shine in this award.

The accomplished enhancements varied from minimal to stupendously wide, with foreseeable consequences on the final ranking. On the other side, the input also confirmed the sophisticated expectation that previously unseen effects, if exhibited at all, will be rare in this tournament.

I added a final paragraph for details on contributions not incorporated in this award. Note that in my opinion every single one of them is worth publishing.

I decided to bring out the following 11 entries (= 50%) as outstanding achievements in the course of this special contest. Numbers prefixed by a P indicate comparison problems found in PDB database.

### 1<sup>st</sup> Prize: No. 21 - François Labelle

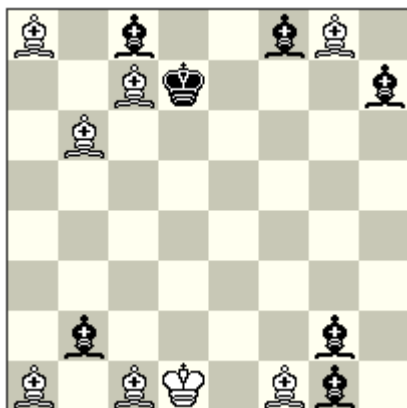
The additional fairy condition involved here is far from far-fetched, because it uses the coincidence of the pawn's base rank with the opponent's promotion rank induced by Glasgow Chess, creating perfect horizontal symmetry of pawn's departure and arrival squares, for even more acceleration. With three more bishops in the final position compared to PDB P1000438 (diagram A, see the annex, p.822) the result achieved in this proof game would already be prize-worthy, but with the unparalleled actuality of an otherwise empty board (apart from the KK, of course!) it is nothing less than sensational.

[1] In view of that, only the series mover is able to compete with the proof game (in the broadest sense) as an ideal playground for Glasgow Chess.



**F. Labelle**

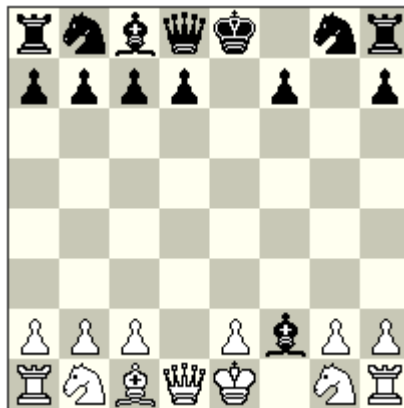
1<sup>st</sup> Prize, TT11 Quartz



(8+7) Glasgow PG 15.5  
Mirror Circe

**F. Labelle**

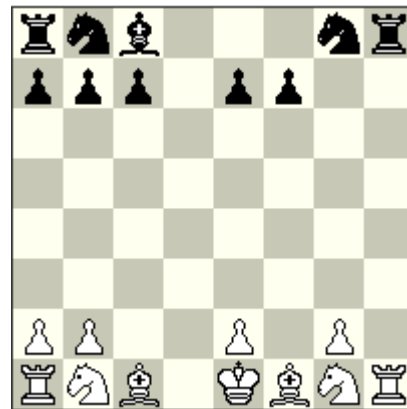
2<sup>nd</sup> Prize, TT11 Quartz



(13+14) Glasgow PG 7  
2 solutions C+

**P. Răican**

1<sup>st</sup> HM, TT11 Quartz



(11+10) Glasgow PG 9.5  
Losing Chess C+

I still cannot believe that the high-flyer of this event is sound, but given the fact that no piece may vanish if the corresponding rebirth square is empty, the miracle might as well be real, and I sincerely hope it is!

Sol: 1.d4 e5 2.dxe5 f6 **3.Qxd7 [+bPd2=R]+** Kxd7 4.exf6 **Rxe2 [+wPe7=B]+** 5.Kd1 **Rxf2 [+wPf7=B]** 6.Bxd8 Rxc2 7.Bxc7 Rxh2 8.Bxb8 **Rxc2 [+wPc7=B]** **9.fxg7=B [+bPg2=B]** b6 10.Bxh8 **Rxb2 [+wPb7=B]** 11.Bxa8 Rxa2 **12.Rxh7 [+bPh2=B]** Rxa1 13.Bxa1 Bxg1 **14.Bxa7 [+bPa2=B]** Bxb1 15.Bxg8+ Bxh7 **16.Ba7xb6 [+bPb2=B]**

Comments:

- 9 promotions to bishop to achieve 13 bishops in the final position.
- one unexpected promotion to rook (Ceriani-Frolkin).
- The combination Glasgow Chess & Mirror Circe makes it possible to have 2 promotions in the same single move. This is shown in move 9.
- Getting rid of unwanted pieces is not so easy as the rebirth squares must be occupied. For example, the white move 11.Bxa8 cannot be postponed to move 12 because it would cause the unwanted rebirth [+bRh1].

Partially tested with Jacobi. [author] N. Red: the last 7 moves tested by Jacobi.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Prize: No. 22 - François Labelle**

After P1000924 and P1013068, the move count for a Ceriani-Frolkin AUW split among two solutions was depressed to 11.5 moves in diagram B, which is still so much more than the impressive single digit applying here.

1.d4 g5 2.d5 g4 3.d6 g3 **4.dxe7=B gxf2=R** 5.Bc5 Rxf1+ 6.Kxf1 Bxc5 7.Ke1 Bf2+  
1.f4 e5 2.f5 e4 3.f6 e3 **4.fxg7=Q exd2=S** 5.Qf6 Sxf1 6.Qxf1 Bc5 7.Qf2 Bxf2+

Comments:

AUW Ceriani-Frolkin (Br/Qs) split over two solutions with a different first move. This theme has been accomplished before in orthodox chess, but the Glasgow Chess realization is much shorter.

- RQ/BS in 16.0 moves by Michel Caillaud (Probleemblad 2000, 1st prize, P1000924)
- SR/BQ in 13.0 moves by Michel Caillaud (Problemesis 2001, 1st prize, P1013068)
- Sq/Br in 11.5 moves by Mark Kirtley (StrateGems 2016, 2nd prize, not in PDB) [author]

**1<sup>st</sup> Honourable Mention: No. 18 - Paul Răican**

I love this Hashimoto (= Pronkin captures Pronkin) hidden well in a double home base. What a pity that a catalyst condition was needed.

1.c3 d5 2.Qa4 d4 3.Qxe8 dxc3 4.Qxf8 **cxh2=Q** 5.Qxd8 Qxd8 6.f4 g5 7.fxg5 Qd6 8.g6 Qxh2  
**9.gxh7=R** Qxh1 10.Rxh1. Hashimoto theme (Pronkin captures Pronkin) in 9.5 moves only. [author]

**2<sup>nd</sup> Honourable Mention: No. 10 – Kostas Prentos**

Back in 1982 four Ceriani-Frolkin Ss have been shown for the first time in an exact proof game (see P0002246), but even P1067974 (see C) did not dare to add the fifth one. It makes another major effort to finally succeed, armored with nothing else than a minimum of enhanced speed.

Sol: 1.g4 a5 2.g5 a4 3.g6 a3 **4.gxf7=S axb2=S** 5.Sh6 gxh6 6.f4 Bg7 7.f5 Bd4 8.f6 Bb6 **9.f7=S** Sf6 10.Sd6+ exd6 11.a4 Qe7 12.a5 Kd8 13.a6 Re8 **14.a7=S** Qf8 15.Sc6+ bxc6 16.e4 Ba6 17.e5 Bc4 18.e6 Sa6 **19.e7=S** Be6 20.Sd5 cxd5 21.Bb5 Sd3+ 22.cxd3.

*Five Ceriani/Frolkin promotions to Knights (4 for White and 1 for Black). This task has not been achieved yet in orthodox proof games.*

*Tested with Jacobi:*

1. the first 19 moves
2. the last 16.5 moves (from 5...gxh6 to the end) [author]

**3<sup>rd</sup> Honourable Mention: No. 2 – Michel Caillaud**

The attractive fairy combination (see 1st Prize) was also fit to yield a sixth Ceriani-Frolkin knight (compare to 2nd H. M.) in a very short game.

Sol: 1.d3 d6 2.Bf4 Be6 **3.Bxd6(d2=S)** Sf3+ 4.exf3 Kd7 **5.Bxe7(e2=S)** Sg3 6.hxg3 Kc8 **7.Rxh7(h2=S)** Sg4 8.fxg4 **Qxd3(d7=S)** 9.Sb6+ cxb6 10.g5 **Qxc2(c7=S)** 11.Sa6 bxa6 12.g6 **Qxb2(b7=S)** 13.Sa5 bxa5.

*Six Ceriani-Frolkin Knights in a very short game. Partially tested with Jacobi : 10.0 first moves, 9.5 last move [author]*

**4<sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention: No. 11 - Kostas Prentos**

The possibly first fourfold S Prentos ever comes along one single step short of a black home base. However, the thematic captures are of minor quality, because all of them occur on the back rank, and in all cases but one the promoted S itself has captured there before.

Sol.: 1.b4 g5 2.b5 g4 3.b6 g3 **4.bxa7=S gxh2=S** 5.Sxc8 Sxf1 6.Rh3 f5 7.Rc3 f4 8.d3 f3 9.Sd2 **fxe2=S** 10.Sxf1 Sxc1 11.Qxc1 h5 12.Qb2 h4 13.0-0-0 h3 14.Kb1 **hxg2=S** 15.Ka1 Se1 16.Rxe1 Qxc8

*Four promoted Knights (3 for Black and 1 for White) are captured by officers (Prentos theme).*

*This task has not been achieved yet in a single phase orthodox proof game.*

*Tested with Jacobi: 1. the first 15.5 moves 2. the last 12.5 moves (from 4.bxa7=S to the end)[author]*

**Kostas Prentos**

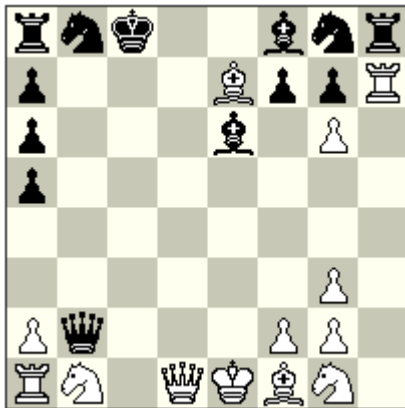
2<sup>nd</sup> HM, TT11 Quartz



(11+14) Glasgow PG 21.5

**Michel Caillaud**

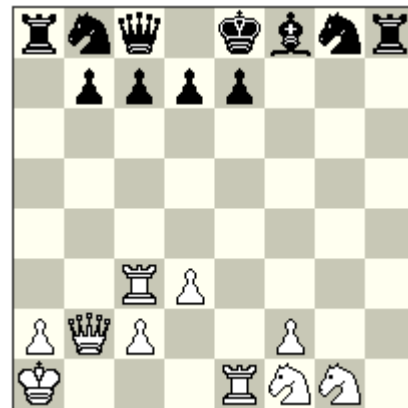
3<sup>rd</sup> HM, TT11 Quartz



(13+13) Glasgow PG 13  
Mirror Circe

**Kostas Prentos**

4<sup>th</sup> HM, TT11 Quartz



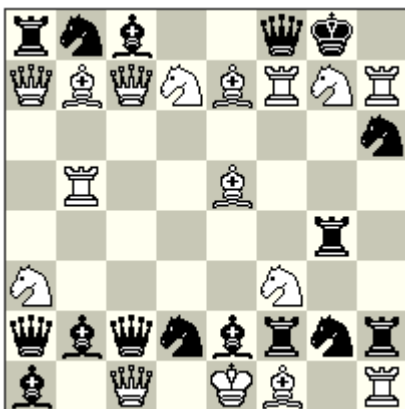
(10+11) Glasgow PG 16

**5<sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention: No. 20 - Alexandre Leroux**

Adding Annan to the tried and tested Mirror Circe carries time saving to the extreme by enabling one move double excelsiors, casually highlighting the exposure of the promotion rank as another useful trait of Glasgow Chess, and the author did not stop halfway through. Promotion of ALL pawns amounting to a double “Babson”, however, is as charming as a man’s body pumped up with steroids.

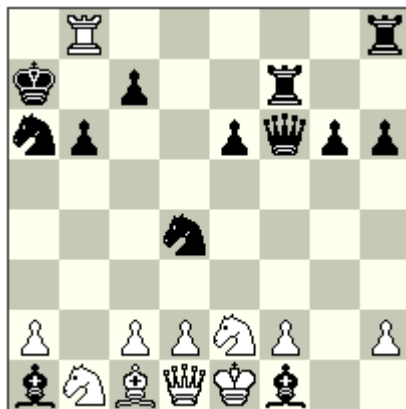
Sol.: **1.hxh7=R [+bPh2=R]** Sh6 **2.axa7=Q [+bPa2=Q]** Rg8 3.Sa3 gg3 4.Rb1 Rg4 5.bb6 Bg7 6.Rb5 Ba1 7.Bb2 Kf8 **8.dxd7=S [+bPd2=S]**+ Kg8 9.Qc1 Qe8 **10.cxc7=Q [+bPc2=Q]** **exe2=B [+wPe7=B]** 11.Be5 Qf8 **12.bxb7=B [+bPb2=B]** **fxf2=R [+wPf7=R]** 13.Sf3 **gxc2=S [+wPg7=S]**+  
*N. Red: the last 8 moves tested by Jacobi in about 1 hour.*

**A. Leroux**  
 5<sup>th</sup> HM, TT11 Quartz



(16+16) Glasgow PG 13  
 Mirror Circe  
 Annan Chess

**Kostas Prentos**  
 1<sup>st</sup> Comm, TT11 Quartz



(11+13) Glasgow PG 18

**Paul Răican**  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Comm, TT11 Quartz



(15+15) Glasgow PG 16.5  
 Antipodean Circe

**1<sup>st</sup> Commendation: No 8 - Kostas Prentos**

The three types of Schnoebelen promotions discriminable in orthodox proof games have already been shown together, see P1067968 (split between parties) and the fabulous P1177781. P1067933 proves that more is possible with the use of fairy conditions. Nevertheless this is an original setting for a difficult task.

Sol: 1.g4 Sh6 2.g5 Sf5 3.g6 h6 **4.gxf7=R** g6 5.b4 Bg7 6.b5 Bxa1 7.b6 Sd4 **8.bxa7=B** b6 9.e4 Ba6 10.e5 Bxf1 11.e6 Sa6 **12.exd7=S** e6 13.Se2 Qf6 14.Rg1 0-0-0 15.Rg5 Rxd7 16.Rd5 Rxf7 17.Rd8+ Kb7 18.Rb8+ Kxa7.

*Three Schnoebelen promotions to all possible types(RBS). The identity of the promoted pieces is almost completely determined by a single move (14...0-0-0). A second move by the black Kings required in order to determine the type of the third promoted piece.*

*Tested with Jacobi:*

*1.The first 15 moves 2.The last 14 moves (from 4...g6 to the end) 3.Various tries (A->B) of different lengths. No cooks were discovered. [author]*

**2<sup>nd</sup> Commendation: No 13 - Paul Răican**

Another only slightly less effective accelerator from the Circe family steals the show in this colourful, if a little haphazard mix of a S Pronkin with a S Schnoebelen, a R circuit and two switchbacks.

Sol: 1.e3 a6 **2.Bxa6(pe2=S)** Sxc1(Bg5) 3.Bxe7(pa3) Sxa2(pe6) **4.exf7=S(pb3)** Sc3 5.Sxh8(Rd4) Rxd2(ph6) 6.Qh5+ Rxc2(pg6) **7.gxh7=Q(pd3)+** g6 8.Sxc3(Sg7) Rxc3 **9.Sxg6(pc2=B)** **d2=S!** 10.Qh8 Bxg6(Sc2) **11.0-0-0!** Rd3 12.Rxd2 (S Schnoebelen) Bxh5(Qd1) (switchback) 13.Rxd3(Rh7) Rxh8(Qd4) (R circuit) 14.Qa7 b6 15.Bc5 Bd6 16.Sxa3(pe7) (switchback) Bxa6(Be2) 17.Sb1 (S Phoenix-Pronkin).

*Partially checked by Jacobi (last 10.5 moves) [author]*

### 3rd Commendation: No 9 - Kostas Prentos

With promotions on the 7th rank all you need to enforce two unique Schnoebelen promotions is a single (castling) move – an observation that must be recognized within the scope of this tournament.

Sol: 1.e4 d5 2.e5 Bf5 3.e6 d4 4.**exf7=S** e5 5.f4 Qg5 6.fxg5 Bc5 7.g6 Se7 8.**gxh7=R o-o** 9.Bb5 Bxh7 10.Se2 g6 11.o-o Rxf7.

*Two Schnoebelen promotions (RS). The identity of the promoted pieces is completely determined by a single move (8...o-o) [author]*

### Kostas Prentos 3rd Comm, TT11 Quartz



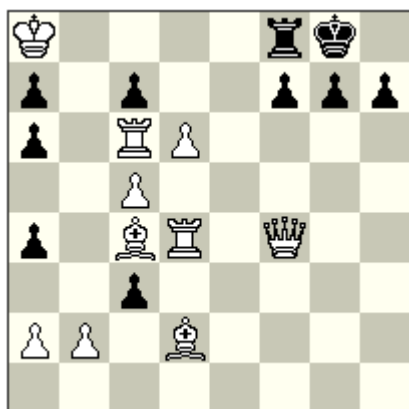
(14+13) Glasgow PG 11  
C+

### 4th Commendation: No 7 - Andrey Frolkin

This is the most convincing evidence for the acceleration thesis in my preamble: the prosperous extension of P0005644 (see D) even uses the same last move trick.

#### A. Frolkin

4th Comm, TT11 Quartz



(10+10) Glasgow  
Resolve the position!

Sol: White balance: 10 (pieces on the board) +6 (b7xa6, d7xc6xb5xa4, exdxc) = 16. Black balance: 10 + 6 (fxe>e7, gxfxe>e7, hxgxfxe>e7) = 16. Last move: -1...o-o+. The white pawns e, f, g and h were all promoted on e7. Since the black king remained on e8 all through the game until the concluding castling, white promotions to queen or rook are ruled out (illegal checking). The white pawns could promote on e7 only to knight or to dark squared bishop. Retract: -1...o-o+ -2.Rd3-d4 d4xSc3!(d4xBc3?) -3.Sd5-c3 b5xSa4 -4.Se7-d5 d5-d4 The last 7 single moves are unique. -5.f6x~e7=S and black retro stalemate is avoided. -3...b7xa6? or -4.Rb6-c6? c6xb5? –the white king’s position becomes illegal: he got to a8 via c6 and b7. The black pawns captured six white knights, among them four promoted ones. This is impossible in standard chess, where promotions occur on the 1st and 8th ranks. Only 5 knights can be captured there (see for example problem P0005644 in PDB).

### D to No7: A. Frolkin & N. Plaksin Die Schwalbe 1979

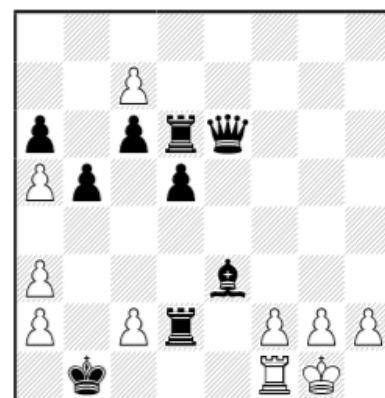
• R: 1.o-o Rd8-d6 2.b4xSa5 d7-d5 3.d6xSc7 Sc4-a5 4.d5-d6 Sb2-c4 5.d4-d5 Sd1-b2 6.d3-d4 e2xSd1=S and now we’re out of retro-stalemate.

White: bxa3, dxc3xb4xa5, exd3xc7 [h7], black: exd1, fxexd1, gxfexd1.

As promised, here follows a paragraph with works not included in this ranking.

[Ke4/Ke8, Caillaud]: The thematic change, albeit nicely achieved by a well prepared check, is the only difference between the twins.

[Ke1/Ke8, Werner, 1st]: This quickie picks a low-hanging fruit by reducing the time to the local minimum. See N. Elkies, PG7, Retro Mailing List 2004: 1.b4 h5 2.b5 h4 3.b6 h3 4.bxc7 hxg2 5.cxd8=S gxh1=R 6.Sxf7 R1xh2 7.Sxh8 Rxh8.



(10+9) Resolve the position!

[Ke1/Ke8, Werner, 2nd]: Compare to Vlaicu Crișan & Eric Huber, 2nd Murfatlar, Vilnius 2019, Commendation, **PG5.5 Glasgow Duelist**:

1.f4 c5 2.f5 c4 3.f6 c3 4.fxg7=Q cxd2=R 5.Qd4 Rxd1+ 6.Qxd1  
1.d4 g5 2.d5 g4 3.d6 g3 4.dxc7=Q gxf2=S 5.Qd6 Sxd1 6.Qxd1

[Ke1/Ke8, Tungler]: The pawn on the thematic square is the only deviation from a double home base, but three non-thematic captures blur the effect.

[Kh5/Kh8, Tungler]: The goal of a quick performance was certainly reached here without any additional fairy condition, but S Schnoebelen is better realized in the recent work of Kostas Prentos, 2nd Murfatlar, Vilnius 2019, 1st HM, **PG14.5 Glasgow Duelist**:

1.d4 f5 2.d5 f4 3.d6 f3 4.dxc7=S+ Qxc7 5.h4 Qc4 6.h5 Qxa2 7.h6 Qd5 8.hxg7=S+ Bxg7 9.Ta2 Bc3+ 10.Sxc3 fxc2=S+ 11.Bxg2 b5 12.Be4 b4 13.Bd3 b3 14.Bc4 bxc2=S+ 15.Qxc2.

[Ke1/Ke8, Prentos]: The non-thematic play is fully redundant.

[Kc3/Kc8, Raican]: The Madrasi effects of b) are known.

[Ke1/Kb7, Raican]: **Jacobi vo.6.6 found cooks**, when all the white pawn moves were given as constraints.

[Raican, Itamar Faybish]: At the price of another fairy condition Schnoebelen + circuit is not enough for the award.

[Frolkin, Raican]: This fourfold Ceriani-Frolkin was close to a commendation, but in the context of this tournament the random setting (at least) is just not spectacular enough.

A warm thank you to all participants and everybody else who contributed to the success of this tournament, including Silvio Baier, who did not hesitate to provide his expertise for a final review!

**Manfred Rittirsch**

Buch, 5.11.2019

**N.Red.:** *We must thank to Manfred for this very detailed and argued judgment! And also, many thanks to Silvio Baier, a precious supervisor.*

*The participants: 1.Michel Caillaud (F), 2.Gregor Werner(D), 3.Arno Tüngler (KIR), 4.Andrey Frolkin (Ukraine), 5.Kostas Prentos (USA), 6.Paul Răican (RO), 7.Alexandre Leroux (Canada), 8.François Labelle (Canada).*

*As usual, anyone can come with complaints, 3 months from the publication of this report (both sections). Short time after editing this award, Kostas Prentos send us this addendum:*

### **An Addendum to 1<sup>st</sup> Commendation: No 8, by Kostas Prentos**

*In July 2019, Michel Caillaud sent me **G1** for publication to StrateGems. His inspiration of a Glasgow PG with multiple Schnoebelens (here RRS) determined by a single castling move came from Paul Răican's **G2**. When I mentioned I had submitted a problem with similar content (RBS Schnoebelens) to Quartz TT11, he showed me his own version **G3**, composed around the same time as **G1**. Michel wrote about his choice between the two versions: "**As only 2,25 promotions were determined by castling in [G3] and RBS Schnoebelens already exist in orthodox, I chose to publish [G1] that maximizes the fairy effect with 3 promotions determined by one move.**" Since no other composer came up with the same idea in Quartz TT11, Michel offered me joint credit for **G3**; it appears here for the first time, as a more economical version of the 1<sup>st</sup> Comm.*

**G1**

**Michel Caillaud**

StrateGems 10/2019 (88/Po481)

Dedicated to Paul Răican

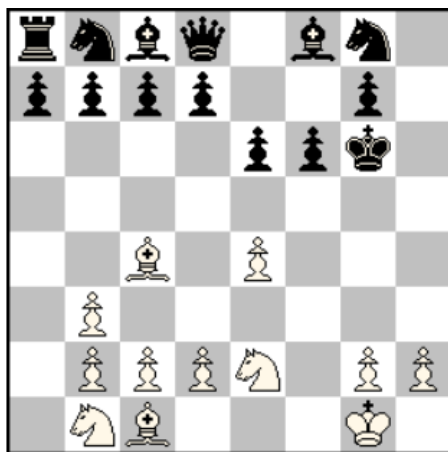


12+13 Glasgow PG 17 C?

**G2**

**Paul Răican**

StrateGems 10/2018 (84/Po461)



12+14 Glasgow PG 10 C+

**G1** qrb5/sp1r2bk/s7/p1p1p1pB/6K1/8/PP1P1P1P/RSBQ2SR

1.c4 a5 2.c5 Sa6 3.c6 Rb8 **4.cxd7=R** c5 5.e4 Qb6 6.e5 Qa7 7.e6 Qa8 **8.exf7=S** e5 9.g4 Se7 10.g5 Sc6 11.g6 Sa7 **12.gxh7=R** g5 13.Be2 Bg7 14.Bh5 **O-O** 15.Ke2 Kxh7 16.Kf3 Rxf7+ 17.Kg4 Rxd7

**G2** rsbq1bs1/pppp2p1/4ppk1/8/2B1P3/1P6/1PPPS1PP/1SB3K1

1.e4 h5 2.Qg4 hxg4 3.Bc4 Rh3 4.Se2 Rb3 5.axb3 g3 6.Ra6 **gxf2=S** 7.Re6 fxe6 **8.O-O** Kf7 9.Rxf2+ Kg6 10.Rf6+ exf6

**G3**

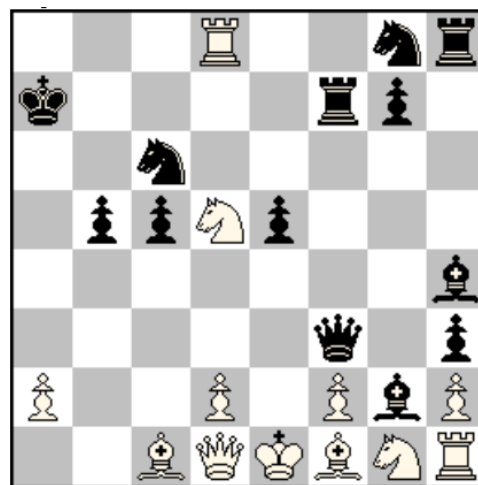
3R2sr/k4rp1/2s5/1ppSp3/7b/5q1p/P2P1PbP/2BQKBSR

1.e4 h5 2.e5 h4 3.e6 h3 **4.exf7=R** e5 5.b4 Be7 6.b5 Bh4 7.b6 Qf6 **8.bxa7=B** b5 9.c4 Bb7 10.c5 Bxg2 11.c6 Qf3 **12.cxd7=S** c5 13.Sc3 Sc6 14.Rb1 **O-O-O** 15.Rb4 Rxd7 16.Rd4 Rxf7 17.Rd8+ Kb7 18.Sd5 Kxa7

**G3**

**Michel Caillaud & Kostas Prentos**

original



12+13 Glasgow PG 18 C?

## A new condition – Antircirce Cage

by P. Răican and F. Labelle

Among the last implemented conditions in Jacobi, from now a known program to solve fairy proof games, are **Cage Circe** and **Antircirce Cage**. The first one is an invention by Nicolas Dupont and Étienne Dupuis from 2009. The second is a natural combination between Cage Circe and Antircirce. The simplest definition is: **Antircirce in which the rebirth square is a cage**. But the definition must be detailed. We assume that:

### Definition: Antircirce Cage (type Calvet)

1. On making a capture, the capturing unit (including King) is reborn as in a Cage Circe rebirth(\*). The captured unit disappears, as in normal chess.
  2. When there are more than one cage, the side making the capture chooses the rebirth square from the available cages.
  3. Since rebirth is obligatory, a capture is legal only if the capturing unit may find a rebirth cage.
  4. It is possible to answer a check by spoiling the cage where the checking piece would be replaced.
  5. Promotion with capture is legal provided the promoted unit may find a rebirth cage.
  6. White pawns may be reborn on the 1st row, from which they can move like ordinary pawns, including making a double step from the second row. Same for black pawns.
  7. White pawns may also be reborn as promoted pieces on the last row. In such case, the rebirth square must be a cage for the promoted piece, the type of which is chosen by the side making the capture. Same for black pawns.
  8. A King may capture only if he can find a rebirth cage and not end in check; however, he may threaten to capture the opposing King even if after rebirth he would be in check.
  9. A cage which coincides with the square of capture is allowed.
- Type Cheylan** would be the opposite: A cage which coincides with the square of capture is not allowed.
10. A replaced Rook, King (or Rook and King) may be used for castling, provided the usual castling rules are satisfied.
- (\*).Rebirth squares are called cages. A cage for a given piece is a square such that if the given piece lied on that square, its only legal moves would be captures.

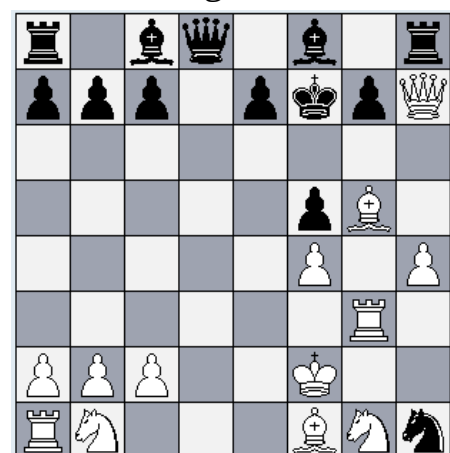
Let see some examples:

**ACC1:** This work is rather demonstrative.

Sol: 1.h4 Sf6 2.Rh3 Se4 3.Rg3 Sxd2 [bSd2->h1]  
 4.Bg5 Sc6 5.f4 Sd4 6.Kf2 Sxe2 [bSe2->h3] **7.gxh3**  
**[wPh3->g8=B]** f5 8.Bxh7 [wBh7->h6] Kf7 9.Qxd7  
 [wQd7->h7] gxh6 [bPh6->g7]

B Ceriani-Frolkin. It is paradoxical, but h7 is a cage for wQ. Qh7-g8 or Qh7-g6 are selfchecks. Partially checked by Jacobi.

**ACC1) Paul Răican**  
original

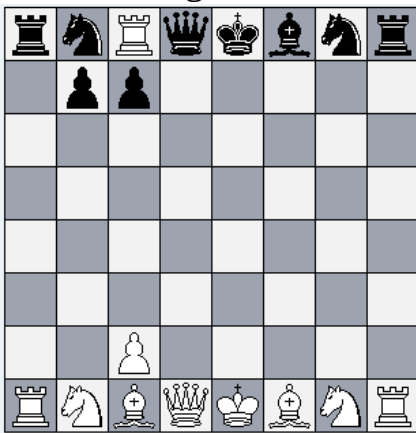


(13+13)

PG 9

Antircirce Cage

**ACC2) François Labelle**  
original



(10+9) PG 7.5  
Anticirce Cage

**ACC2**

Sol: 1.b4 a5 2.bxa5 [wPa5->g6] hxg6 [bPg6->g3] 3.hxg3 [wPg3->f6] gxf6 [bPf6->f3] 4.gxf3 [wPf3->e6] fxe6 [bPe6->e3] 5.fxe3 [wPe3->d6] exd6 [bPd6->d3] 6.exd3 [wPd3->c6] dxc6 [bPc6->c3] 7.dxc3 [wPc3->d7] Rxa2 [bRa2->a8] 8.dxc8=R [wRc8->c8]

7.dxc3 [wPc3->d7] is not check because there is no cage for the white promotion.

7... Rxa2 [bRa2->a8] is bRa8's only legal move to avoid creating a cage on a8 for a promotion to bishop.

Massacre proof game. The piece count shows that every move is a capture, excepted the first two half-moves.  
C+ Jacobi v0.6.7 RC2 in 1.5h

**En bref**

◆ **feenschach 70 Jubilee Tournee**

*feenschach* turns 70 this year, and so feenschach editorial team announced a Jubilee Tourney dealing with the new fairy condition **make&take**, invented at Andernach 2019 (bernd ellinghoven gave a lecture on this condition in Vilnius). Additional fairy conditions (or pieces) will be accepted. Closing date **Feb 29, 2020**; judges: the feenschach core team: bernd ellinghoven, Hans Gruber, Thomas Brand. Controller: Ulrich Ring – please send your contributions via email to [feenschach-70@rxng.de](mailto:feenschach-70@rxng.de)

Prizes: feenschach subscriptions or *FEE=NIX* books.

An introductory article and the result of the Andernach 2019 composing tourney, both on make&take, are here <http://www.feenschach.de/downloads/f235-make-and-take.pdf>

◆ **5<sup>th</sup> Retroblog TT on Fuddled Men proof games**

With *Fuddled Men*, no unit can make two moves in succession. This restriction also holds for the effect on the opponent's king.

In an article Bernd Gräfrath demonstrates this fairy condition with six original proof games, and in order to encourage the further exploration of this thematic field, the Retroblog announces a thematic tourney for proof games with Fuddled Men. Both article and announcement of the thematic tourney you will find at

[https://www.thbrand.de/downloads/5rbtt\\_fuddled.pdf](https://www.thbrand.de/downloads/5rbtt_fuddled.pdf)

Please send your entries until March 31, 2020 to Thomas Brand, [t.brand@gmx.net](mailto:t.brand@gmx.net); Bernd will judge the tourney.



◆ **At the end of edition**

The vigilance of **Michel Caillaud** is well known. He does not deny this time either and demolishes the problem #c3 of the article with which I started the magazine:

Here is the message of Michel:

*Jacobi est très lent avec #C, mais j'ai eu un doute sur la réelle utilité de cette condition dans ce problème et je l'ai enlevée pour voir si Jacobi trouvait des solutions sans elle.*

*Avec la condition Madrasi seulement, Jacobi trouve plus de 100 solutions. Par exemple:*

*1.ç3 ç6 2.Da4 Db6 3.Ca3 D×b2 4.D×ç6 Db3 5.Cb5 Dé6 6.Fa3 Ca6 7.Fd6 é×d6 8.D×d7 Cb8 9.a4 Cé7 10.O-O-O Désolé.*

**François Labelle** surprisingly cooked the 5<sup>th</sup> **Comm** fairy section, with **u#13** Glasgow (~20 min):

1.g7=Q+ Kh5 2.f7=Q+ Kxh4 3.e7=B+ Kxh3 4.d7=Q+ Kxh2 5.Qf4+ Kh1 6.Qxh7+ Kg1 7.Qfg4+ Kf2 8.Qdf5+ Kxe3 9.Qhh3+ Kd2 10.Bb4+ Kc1 11.Ba3+ Kd2 12.Qa5+ Kc2 13.Qb3+ axb3#

*The Jacobi stipulation "u" cannot prove correctness of a "s", but it can find demolitions. (FL)*

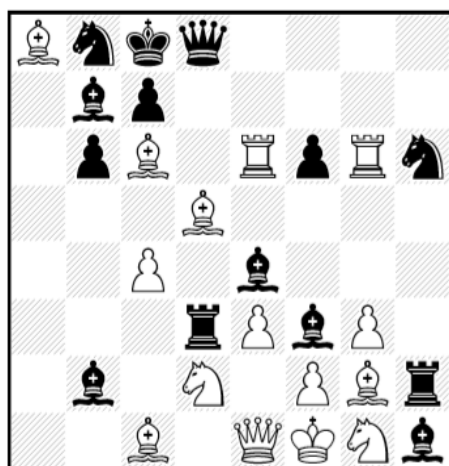
Thank you, François, for this trick! The problem is then eliminated.

## Annex of the award TT11 Quartz, retro section

### A to No 21: Unto Heinonen

dedicated to M. Caillaud

Probleemblad 2000

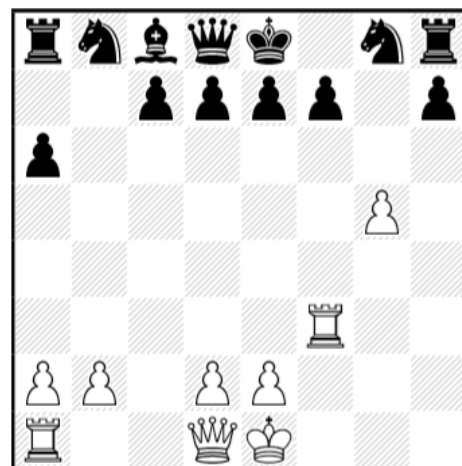


PG 28.0

### B to No 22: Mark Kirtley

StrateGems 2016

2nd Prize

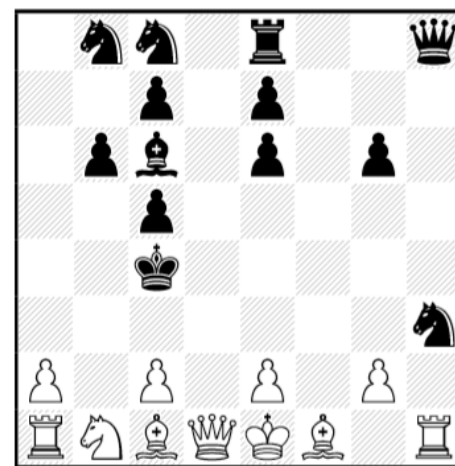


PG 11.5

2.1;1...

### C to No 10: Göran Wicklund

Probleemblad 2004



PG 24.0

**A** 1.h4 a5 2.h5 a4 3.h6 a3 4.hxg7 axb2 5.Rh6 Ra3 6.Rg6 h5 7.d4 h4 8.d5 h3 9.d6 h2 10.dxe7 d5 11.g3 d4 12.Bg2 d3 13.Kf1 d2 14.Qe1 **d1=B** 15.Sd2 **b1=B** 16.c4 Be4 17.e3 Rd3 18.a4 **h1=B** 19.a5 Rh2 20.a6 Sh6 **21.g8=B** Bg7 22.a7 Bb2 23.Raa6 f6 24.Bd5 Kd7 25.Re6 b6 **26.a8=B** Bb7 **27.e8=B+** Kc8 28.Bec6 Bdf3.

**B** 1.f4 b5 2.f5 b4 3.f6 b3 4.fxg7 bxc2 **5.gxf8=S** cxb1=Q 6.Se6 Qxc1 7.Sc5 Qxc5 8.g4 Qxg1 9.g5 Qxh2 10.Bh3 Qxh3 11.Rxh3 a6 12.Rf3

1.h4 b5 2.h5 b4 3.h6 b3 4.hxg7 bxc2 **5.gxf8=B** cxb1=R 6.Bg7 Rxc1 7.Bc3 Rxc3 8.Sf3 Rxf3 9.g4 Rxf2 10.g5 Rxf1+ 11.Rxf1 a6 12.Rf3

**C** 1.h4 Sf6 2.h5 Sd5 3.h6 Sb6 4.hxg7 h5 **5.gxf8=S** h4 6.Sg6 fxg6 7.f4 Kf7 8.f5 Re8 9.f6 Ke6 10.f7 Kd5 **11.f8=S** Kc4 12.Se6 dxe6 13.b4 Qd4 14.b5 Qh8 15.d4 h3 16.d5 h2 17.d6 **hxg1=S** 18.d7 Sh3 **19.d8=S** Bd7 20.Sc6 Sc8 21.b6 bxc6 22.b7 c5 **23.bxa8=S** Bc6 24.Sb6+ axb6