



# 50<sup>th</sup> WORLD CONGRESS OF CHESS COMPOSITION

## Rhodes, Greece, 13-20 October 2007

### 7th Japanese Sake Tourney

**Judges: Tadashi Wakashima, Kohey Yamada & Masaki Yoshioka**

**Theme: Disguised King(s). H#2.**

No other fairy conditions or pieces are allowed.

**Closing Date:** Wednesday night, 17<sup>th</sup> of October, 9:00 PM.

### Disguised King

#### Definition:

One of the Black pieces (K included) is a royal piece, which we call “Disguised King.” At the start, we don’t know DK’s whereabouts.

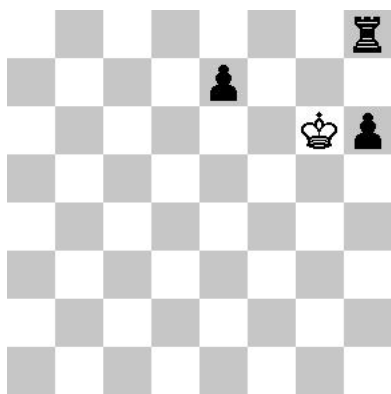
- (1) K can be captured if it is not DK.
- (2) P cannot promote into K.
- (3) P cannot double-step when it is DK and can be captured *en passant*.
- (4) Castling is not allowed when either K or R is DK and the DK is attacked or its path is observed by opponent’s pieces.

When this condition is applied to White as well, we denote it as “Disguised Kings.”

### Examples:

(1) Kohey Yamada

Original



In the diagram, Ph6 is obviously not DK.

**1...Kg7 2.e6** [Rh8≠DK; therefore, Pe6=DK.] **Kf6#**

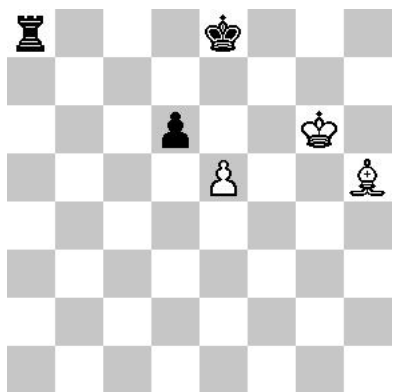
**1...Kf7 2.Rh7+** [Pe7≠DK; therefore, Rh7=DK.] **Kg8#**

H#1.5 2 solutions (1+3)

Disguised King

(2) Tadashi Wakashima

Original



In the diagram, Pd6 is obviously not bDK.

**1...Kf7** [Kf7, Pe5 ≠ wDK; therefore, Bh5 = wDK.]

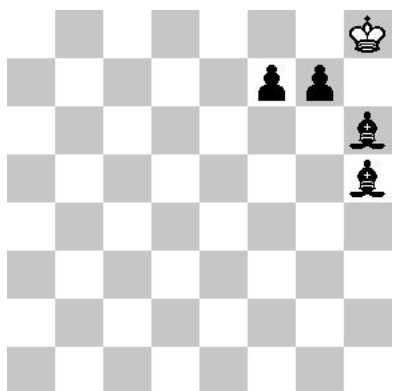
**2.0-0-0** [Kc8 ≠ bDK; therefore, Rd8 = bDK.] **Ke8#**

H#1.5 (3+3)

Disguised Kings

(3) Kohey Yamada

Original



In the diagram, both Pf7 and Pg7 are not DK because White King had to pass through the square f8 to arrive at h8.

**1.g5 Kh7 2.g4** [Bh5 = DK] **Kxh6#**

H#2 (1+4)

Disguised King