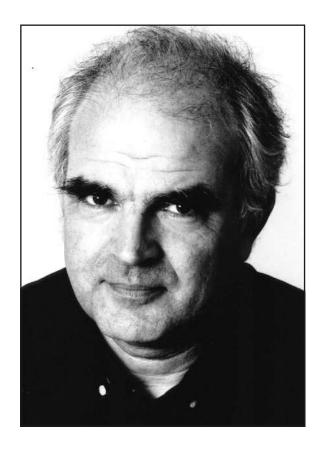
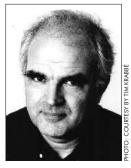
Provisional Award Tim Krabbé 60 Jubilee Tourney



Endgame Studies

PROVISIONAL AWARD TIM KRABBÉ-60 JUBILEE TOURNEY ENDGAME STUDIES

The jubilee man



The co-judge



The tourney director



For my 60th anniversary Jubilee Tourney, 126 studies were submitted, by 81 composers from 29 countries. The avarage quality was high; over three quarters at least had something fresh, witty or deep - and many were simply beautiful. At times, when I went over all those vastly different concoctions. I felt like a vaudeville impresario, judging hopeful fire-eaters, tap dancers, knife throwers, stand-up comedians, human cannonballs, unicyclists, all showing their acts, hoping to be in the show. Often, I was truly moved by the dazzling acts they had devised, their belief in them, the endless practising that had obviously gone into them – but mainly, I was just awed. Chess is inexhaustable, and the study composers' imagination and ingenuity are inexhaustable. I am grateful to them.

I also want to thank tourney director René Olthof and my co-judge Harold van der Heijden. For some twenty years, I have known both as kindred souls; lovers of the unusual, and especially the beautiful in chess.

Only when I saw the original manuscripts, some with solutions in hardly legible handwritten cyrillic; in enigmatic notations; without variations or with an almost sickening plenitude of them, I knew how much work René had done – just to get all the studies uniformly and anonymously to Harold and me.

Harold, with his vast knowledge, his famous database and his eagle's eye as an analyst, hopefully kept us from awarding studies that are not entirely new or correct – but his artistic appreciation was what really mattered.

That endgame composition is a form of art, and therefore a matter of taste, was rather shockingly illustrated by the differences in our initial selections - when we showed each other our first top-9's, not a single study was in both of them. It was great fun, and very enlightening, to explain to each other, in lengthy e-mails, the merits and shortcomings of individual studies. Harold insisted that it was 'my' tourney and that therefore I had to speak the final word, but even if his own ranking would have been different in a few places, we both like the one that is presented here, and he influenced it greatly.

When René finally gave us the names, we discovered we had turned down quite a few celebrities, and had awarded two newcomers. Van Essen and Bichu.

highly. The winner of the tourney, the New Zealander Emil Melnichenko, has been a renowned study composer for over a quarter century, and has won many prizes before.



Emil Melnichenko First Prize winner

This is a *provisional* award. Until 13 July, 2003, faults and anticipations can be reported to

René Olthof Achter het Schaapshoofd 7 NL-5211 MC 's-Hertogenbosch Nederland email: raja@newinchess.com

When they have been checked, the award becomes final, and the winners will receive their prizes. Studies not in the final award are at the disposal of the authors.

Below are the 17 awarded studies with, more or less briefly, the solutions. The complete analyses by the authors can be found in the file **tk60st.pgn**, downloadable at the web version of this report at http://www.timkrabbe.nl/tk60/tk60st_e.html

Amsterdam, 13 April 2003 Tim Krabbé Harold van der Heijden (FIDE judge for endgame studies) Many thanks to Joop de Groot

First Prize Emil Melnichenko (New Zealand)



White to play and win

With a highly original and witty sacrificial manoeuvre, which repeats itself on a neighbour file as an echo-chameleon, White obtains successive vacating checks for two rooks. Finally g7 is vacated by a promotion, leading to a winning rook plus pawn vs. rook endgame. The construction, with only 12 pieces, is perfect. The thematical try 1.\(\hat{\pma}\)d7+, when a third version of White's vacating manoeuvre is refuted by a drawing version of the rook endgame, adds to the unity. Remarkably, the composer seems to have tried to hide the beauty of his masterpiece by using an obscure notation system for the approximately 1200 moves of his, often repetitive, analysis. It took the tourney director many hours to turn this labyrinth into a PGN-file, and the jury to get a clear view of the path from entrance to exit. The reward was great.

a) 1...當xc7 2.罩c8+ 當b6 3.罩c6+ After 3...當xb7 4.罩b8+ 當xc6 5.g8豐 公f8+ 6.當g7 罩xg6+ 7.當xf8 公e6+ 8.豐xe6+ 罩xe6 9.當f7 White wins the rook ending. The thematic defence is 3...當b5 when Black hides behind the white pieces. A strange hunt develops: 4.急a6+當a55.置c5+當a46.急b5+當b47.置c4+當b38.急a4+當a39.置c3+當a11.是c2+當b112.急a2+當a113.置c1+ That would go on forever, if not for the edge of the board: 13...當xa2 14.置a8+ followed by 15.g8營, and White wins.

b) 1...\$\delta b7 2.\bar{\textsf} b8+ \$\delta c6\$
3.\bar{\textsf} b6+ and now the dark-squared bishop joins the hunt: 3...\$\delta c5 (or 3...\$\delta c7 4.\bar{\textsf} c8+ \delta xb6 5.g8\bar{\textsf} and White wins) 4.\delta d6+ \delta d5 5.\bar{\textsf} b5+ \$\delta d4 6.\delta c5+ \delta c4 7.\bar{\textsf} b4+ \delta c3 8.\delta d4+ \delta d3 9.\bar{\textsf} b3+ \delta d2 10.\delta c3+ \delta c2 11.\bar{\textsf} b2+ \delta c1 12.\delta d2+ \delta d1 13.\bar{\textsf} b1+ and \bar{\textsf} g8 finally has its check.

1.盒d7+? does not work, because after 1...

**akd7! the black king is too close: 2.單d8+

**ac6 3.罩d6+ If Black tries to hide now, White wins as above, but 3...

**akzc7! 4.罩c8+

**akd6 draws. After 5.g8

(or 5.罩d8+

**e7! and both promotions only draw; 6.g8

**akg7

**akg6+ etc., or 6.g8

**akg6+ etc., or

Second Prize Martin van Essen (The Netherlands)



White to play and win

Two rooks up, White is in for a ferocious sacrificial struggle to keep

Black from promoting. Both sides take part in the slugfest: Prokes-manoeuvre with double rook sacrifice on f4 by White; self-blocking bishop sacrifice on a promotion square and unguarded guard with Novotny by Black. The black king must undertake a Long March to f3 where his proud passed pawns only help in the tragicomical but beautiful way in which he is mated.

The initial position, light but not too elegant, has miraculously withstood all the computing power unleashed at it. In those side variations too, beautiful moves can be found.

An amazing work of art for a new composer.



Martin van Essen an amazing work of art

1.e6+ Not 1. \bigcirc d3 e1 $\stackrel{\text{\tiny{d}}}{=}$ + 2. \bigcirc xe1 f2. 할g8 6.夕xe6 এc3 (6...f2 7.필g7+ 할h8 8.필f7) 7.필d7 f2 8.필d1 할f7 9. Ød8+ ★g7 and the possibility of £f6+ ensures Black a draw; petual. 1... \(\hat{2}xe6 \) 2.\(\bar{2}xb7+ \\disp g6 \) 3.f5+ \$\displaystar{c}{\psi}\$xf5 Or 3...\$\displaystar{c}{\psi}\$xf5 4.\$\bar{\pi}\$b6+ \$\delta f7 5.\Delta d3! **4.\Delta d3** (4.\Delta e4 \delta d5!) Now Black loses after 4...e1豐+ 7.\(\hat{\text{\(\text{\(2\)}}}\) and after 4...f2 5.\(\bar{\text{\(2\)}}\)c5+ 할f6 6.회f4 f(e)1빨 7.회h5+ 할g6 8. \(\daggerd d3+\disphi h6\) 9. \(\bar{\pi} xh7\) mate, but he has the unlikely 4... \(\hat{2}e1+!\) Blocking his own promotion square. 5.6 xe1 f2 Now it seems the other

pawn will promote. But: 6.\(\mathbb{I}\)f4+! Not 6.42g2+? \&f3, as b7 is blocked. Vacating it is worth a rook. **6... 6xf4 7. 3xb4**+ The pawns' fate seems sealed now: 7... 堂e3 8. 公c2+ 堂d2 9. 罩d4+, followed by \(\preceq\)xe2. 7...\(\preceq\)c4! The last resort – an unguarded guard (also a Novotny) to close the diagonal a6-e2. **8.\begin{align} xc4+ \displies f5 9.\begin{align} f4+!** After two bishop sacrifices by Black. now a second rook sacrifice by White, to open the diagonal again. 9... **\$\delta xf4 10. \Delta g2+ \delta f3** To prevent ≜xe2. But now: 11. ≜b7 with a fairy tale mate in which, except for pawn h7, all remaining pieces co-





White to play and draw

Natural position; crystal clear story, governed by one theme: the prevention of promotions. With two unguarded guards, White uses Black's ingenious anti-promotion struggle for an even more ingenious anti-promotion manoeuvre of his own. The paradoxical journey of the white king from a5 by c8 to d5, to stop pawn h5, makes one think of Réti.

1.a7 Seems winning. 1....全e1+
2.含b5 c6+ 3.含c5 公xd3+
3....全f2+? 4.d4 and White wins.
4.含d6 全g3+5.f4! Mysterious, for the moment. After 5.含xd7 公c5+
6.含d8 公e6+ 7.含c8 公c7 8.含xb7 dxe4 9.fxe4 c5 10.全b5 h4 11.全f1



A crystal clear story by Jarl Ulrichsen

> Fourth Prize Gady Costeff (Israel / USA)



White to play and draw

Brilliant final position with a triple-pin stalemate, after a baffling rook-promotion. Play, from an initial position that looks remarkably like the First Prize, somehow lacks unity – or perhaps we should applaud the composer for finding an acceptable introduction to his beautiful idea at all. The fork after 7... 全xg7+ 8. 全xg7 is a terrific joke, and it is amazing that after 7. 全g8, Black cannot reach a winning database endgame of rook and bishop vs. two knights.

1.**Øe4+** Other moves spoil the promotion's strength, e.g. 1.\(\beta c 8+\) \$\dot{\phi}\$xd2 2.f8\ \$\overline{\pi}\$ \$\overline{\pi}\$h6+ 3.\$\dot{\phi}\$g8 \$\overline{\pi}\$f6+ 4.彙f7 めh7+ 5.彙e8 6.gxf8豐 ②xf8 7.②f5 罩f6 8.②xd6 国h6+ 4.曾g8 ②f6+ 5.曾f7 ②h7+ 6.句f5+ 當xf5 7.豐h8 當g4+ 8.當g8 2 f6 + 9. gf7 2 xe8 + 10. gxe8罩xh8+ 11.gxh8營 罩f8+ loses. 2... **□h6+ 3. □h7 □f6** Or 3... **□**e5 4. Id8+ 含e4 5. 含g8 息xg7 6.f8響 9. **2**e8+ **4**d5 10. **4**g7 drawing – 'at least until there is an 8-piece database,' as the composer drily remarks. **4.g8**營 公**xg8 5.fxg8**罩! $\triangle e5+$ **6.** $\blacksquare g7$ $\blacksquare xf8+$ **7.** $\triangle g8$ and Black cannot win. With a queen on something like 7...**ℤ**a8 8. 響xe5+ 含xe5 9. 含g7 罩b6 would win, but now all pinning rook moves are stalemate. After 7... If7 8.\(\tilde{\Omega}\)xh6 \(\delta\)xg7+ 9.\(\delta\)g8 ≌a7 10.∅f5+ rescues, and after 7...≜xg7+ 8.\(\delta\)xg7 the king's fork on the two rooks draws.



Gady Costeff a triple-pin stalemate

Special Prize Dirk Borst (The Netherlands)



White to play and win

Black creates an unusual Rambling Rook that can be captured without an immediate stalemate. With a logical and beautiful manoeuvre consisting of several phases, White silences this rook, and wins.

A nice feature is that pawn c7's two moves each play their very different but crucial parts in the solution.



Dirk Borst an unusual Rambling Rook

1. \$\hat{o}\$f\$ \$\bigsymbol{\text{Wh7}}\$ + 2. \$\hat{o}\$x\$h\$ 7 \$\bar{o}\$x\$h\$ 7 + and after a future \$\hat{o}\$x\$\bar{o}\$, there follows c5, and the stalemate cannot be lifted. To win, White must force c6+ and hide at b6. But this forcing can only be done with the black pawn on g5, and the hiding only makes sense without it. These considerations govern

White's manoeuvre, but there are many pitfalls. 3. \$\displays g6! g5 being taboo, only this will lure the Rambling Rook to the south of his king, which is necessary to force c6+. **3...\begin{align} 5...\begin{align} 5...\begin{align} 5..** down to the same, but after 3...c5? 4. \(\begin{aligned}
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3. \\ 6. do White jumps to move 10. **6.\dip d3 \Big|d6+ 7.\dip e2** Not 7.**\dip c**2? $\exists d2 + 8. \Leftrightarrow b1 \exists b2 + 9. \Leftrightarrow c1 c5 and$ the white king is boxed in. 7...\bulletd d2+ 8.\div f3 \bullet f2+ 9.\div e4 **If4+ 10.**\dightarrow tion. Without pawn g5, Black could now play 10... If5+, and White couldn't make progress. 10...c6+ The only move. loses immediately, and after 10...c5 11.罩c1 罩d4+ 12.堂e5 White picks up g5, runs to c3 and wins; 12... \(\bar{2}e4+ \) 13. \(\bar{2}f5 \) \(\bar{2}f4+ \) 18. **e**3. **11. e**5 White cannot use the new hiding place right away: after 11. \$\div c5? \$\mathbb{I}\$f3! draws, as the next step in the winning manoeuvre, 12.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c2, is refuted by rook endgame to be won, pawn g5 must vanish. 11... Ze4+ 12. \$\displays f5 **\(\beta\)f4+** White has slower wins. Black slower losses. 13. \$\dig g6\$ **I**f6+ 14. **\$\display\$ I**h6+ 15. **\$\display\$** xg5 **□g6+ 16. • f4** Again, White must force the rook to the south. 16... □f6+ 17. □e3 □e6+ 18. □d2 **ℤe2+** And now: to the hiding place. 19. \$\ddot{\ddot}\$d3 \$\overline{\ddot}\$d2+ 20. \$\ddot{\ddot}\$e4 Ĩd4+ 21.ġe5 Ĩe4+ 22.ġd6 **三e6+** Or 22... **三**d4+ 23. **空**c5 **三**d3 28.\(\beta\)xa5+ \(\dec{a}\)b4 \(29.c5\) 24.\(\beta\)g2 \(\begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
\begin{alig wins. **23.\$\displaysizerrightarrow\text{c5} \begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \text{ge3} \text{Or } 23...\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \text{e-5} + \text{or } ** 24.\dispb6 c5 (24...\dispbe e3 25.\dispb3) 25.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c1 \(\mathbb{Z}\)e6+ 26.\(\delta\)xc5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)e5+ 27. \$\dd \mathbb{I} e4+ 28. \$\dd c3\$. 24. \mathbb{I} g2 **25...\mathbb{Z}** xa3 **26.c5** and White's g4-pawn decides.

First Honourable Mention Jan Timman (The Netherlands)



White to play and win

A clear and wittily told adventure, in a natural position. By choosing the right way to put a rook on d1, and sacrificing it, White sets up a promotion fork. A second rook sacrifice on the same square leaves Black with the wrong check.



Jan Timman a grandmaster at work

1.0-0-0! And not 1. 量d1. 1...cxd5
2. 罩xd5+ 含c6 3. 罩xc5+ 含xc5
4.f6+ 含c6 Not 4...含xc4 5.f7 e6
6.fxe8營 ②a3+7.含c2 罩xe8 8.②e3
mate, nor 4...含b6 5.c5+ followed
by 6.f7. After 4...e5 5.f7 ③d6 it becomes clear why the king had to go
to c1 on move 1: 6.②xe5! – now
the knight is not pinned. (6. 罩xg7
罩gf8 7.fxe8營 罩xe8 8. 罩xd7 is insufficient in both cases) There fol-

lows 6... Igf8 7.fxe8 Ixe8 8. £17+ and the black bishop is lost: 8...\$c6 9.\$\bar{2}\$g6 \$\bar{2}\$e6 10.\$\D\d8+. 5.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c5+! To close the diagonal f8-a3. If immediately 5.f7 e6! 6.42e5+ (6.42f6 gxf6 7.fxg8豐 **\$a3+** 8.**\$c2 \$\begin{align} \text{ \$\text{z}} \text{ \$\text{ \$\text{\$}}} \text{ \$\text{\$}} \text{\$\text{\$}} \text{\$\text{\$\text{\$}} \text{\$\text{\$}} \text{\$\text{\$}} \text{\$\text{\$}} \text{\$\text{\$}** 6... \$b7 7. \$c2 \$e7 8. \$\mathbb{Z}\$xg7 \$\mathbb{Z}\$gf8 9.fxe8豐 罩xe8 10.勾g6 (10.勾xd7 할c8) 10...ዿd6 11.罩xd7+ 할c6 12. \sum xa7 \sugmag8 and Black should be able to hold. 5... \$\dispxc5 6.f7 and now, with the king on c5, Black must open the other diagonal: drawback: 8. 2xh6 \(\bar{\pi} xg8 \) 9. 2xg8 and White wins.

Second Honourable Mention Eduard Eilazian (Ukraine)



White to play and win

1.b7 ⊘b8 2.⊘d6+ Not immediately 2.\mathbb{I}c8 because of 2...\mathbb{I}g8 3. \$\diph4 \$\diphf4 4. \$\diphh5 \$\overline{Q}\$g4! 5. \$\textit{Z}\$xg8 \$\f6+. 2...**∲d**5 Or 2...\$f3 3.\(\beta\)c3+ \(\delta\)f4 4.\(\beta\)c4+ \(\delta\)f3 5.\(\beta\)h4 罩d8 6.罩xh6 罩xd6 7.罩h8 罩xg6 8.\(\bar{\pm}\)f8+\(\dec{\pm}\)e4 9.\(\bar{\pm}\)xb8 and White wins, or 2... \$\div e5 3. \boxed{\pi}c8 \boxed{\pi}g8 4.②f7+ 含d5 5.②xh6 罩xg6 6.②f7 罩b6 7.罩xb8 含c6 8.幻d8+ 含d7 фс7 10.罩c8+ **\$**d7 11.b8\\ and wins. 3.\\ c8 \\ \@g8+ (3... **三**g8 4. **公**f5!) **4. 空g2!** The only good square. After 4. \$\ddotg 3?

7.罩f7+ 含c6 8.罩h7 ②e7 9.罩xh8 \$\dot{\phi}d5! White loses the pawn. doesn't 4.Ġg4 also win: 4...\\$xd6 ②h(f)6+. 4... \(\disp\)xd6 5.\(\bar{\pi}\)xb8 \(\disp\)c7 6.\(\bar{\pi}\)d8! After 6.單f8? \$\dispxb7 7.罩f7+ \$\overline{2}\$e7! 8.\(\bar{\pm}\)xe7+\(\ph\)c6 9.\(\ph\)f3 \(\ph\)d6 10.\(\bar{\pm}\)a7 \$e5, Black draws. White needs that knight to be at g8. 6... \$\dispress xb7 7.**¤d7+ \$c6 8.¤h7 �e7 9.¤xh8** ②xg6 10. \(\bar{\pi}\)h6 and White wins.

Third Honourable Mention Philippe Bichu (France)



White to play and draw

With a square vacation and a quiet rook sacrifice, White meets a promotion threat – with Black to choose whether a surprising perpetual or a symmetrical queen's catch will do the job.

A fine debut at 49 years of age!

1.g6! White needs g5 for his knight. **1...≜xg6** 1...d1**₩** 2.gxh7 營b3+ 3. 含a6 營b8 4. 單h8 enough. 2. \$\displaystyle{c4!} Threatening mate by 3.\(\begin{aligned}
&\begin{aligned}
&\begin{aligned} 3.፟∅f1 d1≝ 4.ٰ∅e3+ is a draw, as is 2...\$h5 3.\(\begin{aligned}
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4.\dispxd4
\end{aligned}
\] the new queen is lost: 5...\$f5 6.4e3+ or 5...\$d6 6.4f7+ \$c6 7.∅d8+ \$b5 8.©c3+. But now **4.** \bigcirc **g5+** is a perpetual, e.g. 4...\$e55.\$\angle f7+\$\displaye46.\$\angle g5+\$\displaye5\$ 7.**②**f7+ **\$e6** 8.925+ **\$d6** 10. 2 d8+ 9.**⊘**f7+ **\$**c6 **\$d6** 11.**⊘**f7+ etc.

Fourth Honourable Mention Mario Matous (Czech Republic)

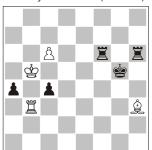


White to play and win

A Zugzwang duel between a bishop and a rook is decided when, for an original surprise effect, a black knight must cause a fatal interference.

1.②e5+ 當f6 2.②d7+ 當g6 3.逾e7 當xh6 4.②f8 置g4 4... 置a5 5.逾f6 is mate, and after 4... 置xh4 5.逾xh4 the knight is lost. 5.逾a3! After 5.逾c5 置e4 (or 5... 置g3 6.逾d4 ②f2 7.逾xf2 置g8+ drawing) 6.逾a3 置e1 7.逾b4 置e2 8.逾c3 置g2, the wrong side must move. 5... 置g1 Or 5... 置c4 6.逾b2 置c7 7.逾f6 置h7+ 8. 當g8. 6.逾b4 置g2 (6... 置d1 7.逾c3) 7.逾c3 and the black knight must spoil the defence.

Fifth Honourable Mention Andrey Visokosov (Russia) and Nikolay Mironenko (Ukraine)



White to play and draw

With a sharp introduction, White reaches an endgame of bishop against rook plus two pawns which he can miraculously draw with the paradoxical 7. \$\delta b4!\$



Andrey Visokosov a miraculous draw

1.c7 \(\bar{2} \) c6 \(2. \bar{2} \) g3+ \(\dec{c} \) h4 \(3. \dec{d} \) d7 **≡xc7 4.≡g4+ \$h5 5.≡g7 ≡hc6** This surprising interposition is the only way for Black to prolong the fight. **6.\hat{2}xc6 \bar{2}xg7 7.\hat{4}b4!** Sparing both pawns. 7. 堂xa4 罩c7 8. 鱼e4 할g5 9.할b4 할f4 10.臭g6 할e5 11. \dispc3 \dispd5 loses. 7...c3 Both after 7... Ic7 8. Q xa4 c3 9. Q c2 🕸 g4 10.\$\documen\$b3 \documen\$f4 11.\$\documen\$g6 \documen\$e3 12.\$\documen\$c2 and 7...a3 8. \$\div xa3 \boxed{\subseteq} c7 9. \$\div e4 \div g5 \$\delta d6 13.\delta f1 White reaches a theoretical draw. 8. \(\delta e8+ \delta g5 \) 9. \(\delta xc3\) But not 9.\(\hat{2}\)xa4 \(\beta\)c7 10.\(\hat{2}\)c2 \(\dec{\phi}\)f4 11. 堂b3 堂e3 12. 桌g6 堂d2 and Black wins. 9...a3 10. \$\dispb3 \bulleta a7 11. \psi a2 with a book draw.

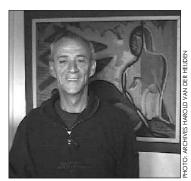
Sixth Honourable Mention Harrie Grondijs (The Netherlands)



White to play and draw

After a rook's homerun, with two bases touched for captures, a last try by Black is refuted by the nice feint 8.\$\displays 5.

1.h8豐+ **Exh8** 2.**Eh1+ \$g2**3.**Exh8** bxa2 4.**Ea8** a1豐 5.**Exa1**Back to base. 5...**_\$xa1** 6.g5 **_\$xf6!** 7.gxf6 **_\$\$h3** 8.**\$g5!** The obvious 8.**\$\$e5** loses after 8...**\$\$g4**9.**\$\$xd5 _\$\$xf5** 10.**\$\$d4 _\$\$xf6** etc.
8...**44** 8...**\$\$g3** 9.**\$\$h6** d4 10.**\$\$g7**d3 11.**\$\$xf7** d2 12.**\$\$g8** d1豐 13.f7 is also a draw. 9.**\$\$f4 _\$\$h4** 10.**\$\$e4 \$\$g5** 11.**\$\$xd4 _\$\$xf5** 12.**\$\$e3 \$\$xf6** 13.**\$\$f4** This third switch-back ensures the opposition and a draw.



Harrie Grondijs a rook's homerun

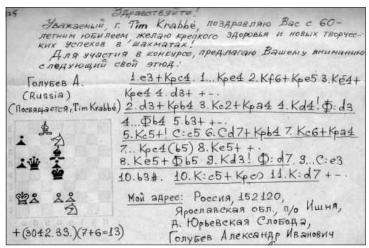
First Commended Alexander Golubev (Russia)



White to play and win

After a witty tour, a knight takes revenge for a collegue, repeating a family check on c5 with great benefit.

1.e3+ 含c4 Or 1...含e4 2.公f6+含e5 3.公g4+含e4 4.d3+ winning the queen. 2.d3+ 含b4 3.公c2+含a4 4.公d4 營xd3 5.公c5+! 总xc5 6.总d7+ 含b4 7.公c6+ 含a4



Original entry by Alexander Golubev

8. ②e5+ ₩b5 9. ②d3 ₩xd7 10.b3 mate was threatened too. But now a second family check on c5 decides: 10. ②xc5+ and White wins.

ately wins the piece back, but 7.公f7+! 曾e3 8.公h8! finally corners the bishop – White wins.

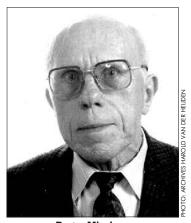
Second Commended Roger Missiaen (Belgium)



White to play and win

A dominated bishop is finally silenced by a knight's corner move.

White is two pieces up, but two pieces are *en prise*. 1.₺f4+1.₺g3+\$f3 loses a piece. 1.₺f3 2.₺xd3! 2.₺c6+\$xf4 3.₺c7 d2 4.₺xd6+\$e3 5.₺c5+\$f4 is a draw. 2.₺xb5 3.₺f6 ₺d6 Or 3.₺g6 4.₺d8! followed by ₺e5 winning a piece. 3.₺e2 4.₺e5 ₺d6 5.₺c7 ₺b5 6.₺b8 also loses the bishop. 4.₺c7 ₺b5 5.₺b8 ₺g6 6.₺e5+\$f4 Now after 7.₺xg6+? \$g5 Black immedi-



Roger Missiaen one of the 3 Flemish Musketeers

Third Commended Luis Miguel Gonzalez (Spain)



White to play and win

A hard struggle for a back-rank mate, with the white pieces constantly occupying squares guarded by pawns. The highlight is the striking 6. \$\mathbb{\pi}\$fd6.

1.單xf6 1.當f7? ②g4! but now 2.當f7 is a threat. 1...當g8 2.c7 罩c6 Or 2...罩a8 3.②xd6 and now 3...e(g)xf6 4.②c8! or 3...h2 4.②e4 罩bb8 5.cxb8豐+ 罩xb8 6.罩f1. 3.②xd6 罩xc7 4.②e8 4.罩f7 exd6 5.罩xc7 d5+6.當g5 a2 will eventually be a draw. 4...罩ac6 5.罩d8 罩c8 and now 6.罩fd6! and mate soon, e.g. 6...罩xd8 7.②f6+ exf6 8.罩xd8 mate.

Fourth Commended Mario Matous (Czech Republic)



White to play and win

Avoiding two stalemate traps, White delivers a beautiful three bishop mate.



Mario Matous two studies in the award

1.h7 Not 1.盒e6+ \$\delta 3 2.h7 \$\bigsymbol{\psi}b1+ \\ \text{1...}\bigsymbol{\psi}b6 \$\bigsymbol{\psi}xk4 3.h8\$\bigsymbol{\psi}\bigsymbol{\psi}xg4 is a draw; White must save his \$\delta g4. 3.\delta d1+ \$\delta c4 \text{ doesn't work, so: } 3.\delta e6+ \$\delta a3 \text{ 4.h8}\delta! \\ \delta \bigsymbol{\psi}xd4+ 5.\bigsymbol{\psi}xd4 is stalemate. Now, both \$5.\delta c5+ and \$5.\delta b2+ are threatened. \$\delta \cdots \begin{array}{c} 4...\bigsymbol{\psi}g5 \\ \delta b2+! \quad \text{ Avoiding } 5.\delta c5+? \\ \bigsymbol{\psi}xc5+6.\delta xc5 \text{ when Black would be stalemated after all. } 5...\delta b4 \\ \delta \delta c3 \text{ with a beautiful mate.} \end{array}

Fifth Commended Iuri Akobia (Georgia)



White to play and draw

Creating a hiding place for his king, White stops the passed pawns, and reaches a database draw where he seems to run in the wrong direction.

1.\mathbb{\pi}xf6! Other tries leave Black with a decisive material advantage, e.g. 1.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c7 g3 2.c6 g2 3.cxd7 五d1 4. 五b8 五b1+ or 1. 五c8 g3 2.c6 g2 3.cxd7 罩d1 4.d8豐 罩xd8 1.\(\bar{\pi}\)d6 g3 2.\(\bar{\pi}\)d2 g2 3.\(\bar{\pi}\)xg2 \(\bar{\pi}\)xg2 4.\$\ddot\document\doc 2.c6 dxc6+ 3.\(\delta\)xc6 c3 4.\(\beta\)f5+ ġh6 5.\(\bar{\pi}\)c5 g2 6.\(\bar{\pi}\)xc3 \(\bar{\pi}\)h1 7.\(\bar{\pi}\)g3 and now only 10.\(\boxed{\pi}b1!\) draws. There could follow: 10... \(\bar{2}\)g4 11.\(\bar{\pm}\)h1+ \(\drighta\)g6 12.\(\drighta\)e5 \(\drighta\)g5 13. \$\dig e6 g6 14. \$\dig f7 \quad f4+ 15. \$\dig g7\$ with a draw. With the rook on b2. 14... \(\begin{aligned}
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14... \(\begin{aligned}
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\begin 15.曾g7 曾f4 16.罩f2+曾g3.

Sixth Commended Yochanan Afek (Israel)



Black to play, White draws



Yochanan Afek an improbable rook sacrifice

The improbable 5.\(\mathbb{\pi}\)a4+, a check-provoking rook sacrifice while Black threatens everything, is a true gem, and the resulting perpetual is nice.

1...d2+ If 1...b2, then 2.還a4+! does the trick. Black wants to capture with check. 2.當f1 e2+3.當xe2 d1豐+ 4.當xd1 After 4.豐xd1 â.h5+5.當d2 â.xd1 6.還c5 b2 7.還xa5+ â.a4 8.②b5+ \$b3 9.②d4+ \$c4 10.還xa4+ \$c4 11.還xa2 b1豐 Black must win. 4...b2 5.還a4+! Even now. 5...âxa4+6.\$c\$d2 bxa1豐 7.②c4+\$c\$b3 8.②xa5+\$c\$b2 9.②c4+\$c\$b1 10.②a3+\$c\$b2 11.②c4+\$c\$ct, drawing.