## Henri Rinck 150 MT

## PROVISIONAL AWARD

In total, the judges received 60 compositions in anonymous form ( 52 in section A and 8 in section B) in pgn format from the diligent Tourney Director Luis Gómez. Finally, the participation has been of 37 composers from 19 countries which can be considered as a success.

Unfortunately, judge Pedro Cañizares could not complete the judgement due to a health problem, but I want to thank his active and enthusiastic involvement from the very beginning and I wish him a speedy recovery and he may have another chance in the near future.

I also want to thank to the Sociedad Española de Problemistas de Ajedrez (SEPA) for the support in the organization of this Memorial Tourney. Nor do I want to forget the Ukrainian composer Vladimir Samilo who kindly reminded us of the magical date of these150 years since the birth of Rinck.

As is well known, Henry Rinck was Frenchman by birth (Lyon) but he spent the half of his life in Spain (Barcelona) and is considered one of the most prolific and eminent early figures in the field of study composition. In the last sixth version of van der Heijden's database (HHdbVI) we can find up to 1792 (including corrections) of his studies.

Perhaps, such amount of studies could have attracted more compositions in section B (thematic) that definitely falls short of participation. This can be due to multiple reasons: Rinck's studies may not be a source of inspiration nowadays, or composers may need more than three months from the announcement to develop new ideas.

In any case, I consider the level of the tourney good with some important achievements.

The following remarks should be pointed out regarding flaws, predecessors and anticipations, of course, only in section A:

No. 1 (g4/c1): Dual, 5.Qf2+ Kb3 6.Qf7+ Ka3 7.Qa7+ Kb2 8.Qb7+ Ka1 shortens the solution transposing to the 11th move. Also, the echo lines are spoilt by duals: 6.Qe2! in Echo-No. 1 and 9.Qf2! in Echo-No. 2 No. 7 (f7/h5): Published previously, Dmitry Zilberstein, 13th UAPA - 10/10/2020 (HHdbVI\#1)

No. 10 (c3/h1): Cook, 10...g5 11.Qf8+ Ke1 12.Qh6 Qe4+ 13.Kb2 g4+-
No. 18 (f5/a8): Cook, 19...e4! 20.Qc2+ (20.Qc5+ Kb3 21.Qd5+ Kxb4 22.b7 e3=) 20...Kxb4 21.Qc7 e3 22.b7 Qg7+ 23.Kd6 Qxc7+ 24.Kxc7 e2 25.b8Q+ Kc3=

No. 22 (e1/e3): Cook, 3...dxc6 4.Qe8+ (4.Qb4+ Kd5 5.Qb3+ Kd6=) 4...Kd5 5.Qxh5+ Kd4=
No. 26 (f1/g4): Published previously, Marco Campioli, Tehtavaniekat\#4808 (HHdbVI\#766)
No. 33 (c8/a8): The en-passant capture is not permitted by the Codex. Duals, 9.Qa2+- or 10.Qf8+-
No. 43 (g3/f8): Dual, 10.Kxh2 Qa6! 11.Ne7+ Kb8 12.Ng6!+-

No. 50 (d8/h7): Duals, 10.Qg2+ = or 13.Kf7=
No. 52 (g3/a4): Dual, 15.Qd5++-

Finally, I have awarded 19 compositions in section $A$ and 4 in section $B$.
This provisional award will be published in the October issue of Problemas (http://sepa64.blogspot.com/) and is now open for comment during a three-month confirmation period. The final award will be communicated to all participants.

The Judge of the Tourney,
Luis Miguel González
04.08.2021

## Section A

Amatzia Avni, Israel
Yochanan Afek, Israel
Henri Rinck-150 MT, section A $1^{\text {st }}$ prize


Oleg Pervakov, Russia
Karen Sumbatyan, Russia
Henri Rinck-150 MT, section A
$2^{\text {nd }}$ prize


Yuri Bazlov, Russia
Henri Rinck-150 MT, section A $3^{\text {rd }}$ prize

$1^{\text {st }}$ prize, No. 2: 1.Ra1! [1.Be4+? Kg1! 2.Ra1+ Kxf2-+] 1...Kg2 2.Bd3! Ne5! 3.Bxe2 Ng6+4.Kh5 Nf4+5.Kh4 Nxe2 6.f4! h2 [6...Nxf4 7.Ra2+ Kf3 8.Ra3+=] 7.f5 h1Q+ 8.Rxh1 Kxh1 9.f6! [9.g6? Nf4! 10.Kg3 Nxg6!-+] 9...g6! 10.f7 Kg2 11.f8N! Excelsior! [11.f8Q? Nd4! (but not 11...Ng1? 12.Qf2+ Kxf2 stalemate) 12.Qa8+ Nf3+-+] 11...Nf4 [11...c4 12.Nxg6 c3 13.Ne5=] 12.Ne6! Nd3 [12...Kf3 13.Nxc5=] 13.Nf4+! [13.Nxc5? $\mathrm{Ne} 1(5)$ mates] 13...Nxf4 stalemate

In a quite natural starting position with three passed bPs, White struggles to stop at least two of them by sacrificing his pieces. This is used to advance his f-pawn that, not only does it complete an excelsior maneouvre, but it is brilliantly underpromoted to knight and eventually be sacrified as well.
$2^{\text {nd }}$ prize, No. 40: 1.c7! [1.hxg8Q+? Qxg8!-+] 1...Nxc7 2.Bd5+! [2.Nxg5+? Qxg5! 3.h8Q e2+ 4.Kc2 Qd2++] 2...e6! [2...Nxd5 3.Qxd5+ e6 4.Nxg5+ fxg5 5.Qb7+ Kf6 6.Qf3+ Ke5 7.Qxe3+ Kd5 8.Qd3+ Kc5 9.hxg8Q Qxg8 10.Qxc3+=] 3.Bxe6+! [Thematic try: 3.Nxg5+? Qxg5! correct capture 4.Bxe6+ Kxe6! correct capture 5.hxg8Q+ Qxg8 6.Qc6+ Kf5-+] 3...Nxe6! change of capture [3...Kxe6 4.h8Q Qxh8 5.Nxg5+ fxg5 6.Qxh8=] 4.Nxg5+! Nxg5! change of capture [4...Qxg5 5.Qb7+ Ke8 6.Qc6+ Ke7 7.Qb7+ Kd6 8.Qa6+! Kd7 9.Qa4+! Ke7 10.Qa7+ Ke8 11.Qa4+ Kf8 12.Qa8+! perpetual chek] 5.Qh5+! [Logical try: 5.h8Q? Qxh8 6.Qxh8 Nh7! zz, Black domination 7.Kd1 Kf8 8.Kc1 e2 9.Qxh7 e1Q+-+] 5...Kf8 [5...Ke7 6.h8Q Qxh8 7.Qxh8 e2 8.Qh4! Bc4 9.Qg3 Nf3 10.Qc7+ perpetual check] 6.h8Q Qxh8 7.Qxh8 Nh7! 8.Kd1! zz Kf7 9.Kc1 e2 10.Qxh7+! Bxh7 stalemate

This study displays several elements. Initially, there is an original change of play in White's captures at $3 r d$ and 4th moves (in try and solution) which is typical of chess problems. Later, Black's counterplay centers in the wQ domination in the corner based on a reciprocal zugzwang position which is refuted by White leading to a final model stalemate.
$3^{\text {rd }}$ prize, No. 44: 1.Bf5+! Kg5! [1...Kh5 2.Bg4+! Kxg4 3.Rc4+ Kf5 4.Rhxh4+-] 2.Bd2+! [2.Rxh4? Kxh4 3.Bd2 Qa8! 4.Rc4+ (4.Rd1 Qa7+! 5.Be3 Qa2+ 6.Kf3 Qa8+ 7.Be4 Qf8+ 8.Bf4 Qa3+ 9.Bd3 Qa8+=) 4...Kh5 5.Rc3 Qa7+ 6.Ke2 Qa6+ 7.Ke1 Qa1+ 8.Kf2 Qa7+=] 2...Rf4+! 3.Bxf4+! [3.Kg3? Kxf5 4.Rc5+ d5! 5.Rxd5+Ke4=] 3...Kxf4 4.Re1! [Thematic try: 4.Be4? d5! 5.Rh4+ Kg5! 6.Kg3 Qe5+= (6...dxe4? 7.Rg4+ Kf5 8.Rf1+Ke5 9.Rxe4+ Kxe4 10.Re1++-)] 4...Qg8! 5.Bg4!! [5.Rg2? Qa2+! 6.Kg1 Qa7+ 7.Rf2+Kg3 8.Ree2 Qa1+=] 5...Qxg4 [5...Qb3 6.Rg2!+-; 5...Qa2+ 6.Be2!+-] 6.Kf1! Qg3 7.Rf2+ Kg4 8.Rg2+-

No long solution but rich content introducing the brilliant move $5 . \mathrm{Bg} 4$ which leads to a position in the spirit of Rinck as, on an almost empty board, White makes a quite king move and bQ has no escape. It is worth pointing out that the bP, that blocks bQ in the solution, is Black's salvation in the thematic try.

## Jan Timman, Netherlands

Henri Rinck-150 MT, section A special prize


Steffen Slumstrup Nielsen, Denmark
Henri Rinck-150 MT, section A special prize

S. Hornecker, Germany Martin Minski, Germany Henri Rinck-150 MT, section A $1^{\text {st }} / 2^{\text {nd }}$ honourable mention

special prize, No. 20: 1.Nf2! Rh2! [1...Bc6 2.fxg6 fxg6 3.g5=] 2.Nh3 Rxh3+! 3.gxh3 Qh4+! 4.Kxh4 Bf2+ 5.Qg3 g5+ 6.Kh5 Bxg3 7.h4! [7.Bd3? Ne6! 8.Rb4 Nf4+ 9.Rxf4 gxf4! 10.g5 fxg5 11.Kxg5 f6+ 12.Kg4 Kh6+] 7...Bxh4 8.Bd3!! Ne6! 9.Rb4! [Thematic try: 9.Rc4? Be1! 10.Bxe1 e4! 11.Bd2 Kh7! 12.Bxg5 fxg5-+] 9...Be1! 10.Bxe1 e4 11.Bd2! [11.Rxe4? Kh7!-+] 11...Kh7 12.Bxg5! fxg5 13.Rb7 Nf4+ [13...exd3? 14.fxe6 d2 15.exf7+-] 14.Kxg5 exd3! 15.Kxf4 d2 16.Rb1 Ba4 17.g5! Kg7! [17...Kg8 18.g6 f6 19.Rb8+ Kg7 20.Rb7+=; 17...Bc2 18.Rh1+ Kg8 19.Ke5 Kg7 20.f6+ Kg8 21.g6!=] 18.f6+! [18.g6? Bc2! 19.Rh1 f6-+] 18...Kh7 19.Rh1+ Kg8 20.g6! fxg6 21.Kg5 Bc2 22.a6! [22.a4? a6!-+] 22...Kf7 23.Rh7+=

A balanced crowded position full of tactical elements with a spectacular bQ-sac which leads to wK being put in a mating net. White has to defend with precise moves (8.Bd3, 9.Rb4) to achieve a final positional draw.
special prize, No. 47: 1.Bc3! Threatening on b8 and d4 1...Be5! [1...Bxc3 2.Rb8++-] 2.Rb8+ [2.Bxe5+? Qxe5=; 2.Qa8+? Rf8+-+] 2...Rf8+ 3.f4! [3.Bxe5+? Qxe5+-+; 3.Kh3? Rxb8-+] 3...exf3+ 4.Qf4! Qd2+! [4...Rxb8 5.Bxe5++-] 5.Kh3! [5.Bxd2? Bxb8-+] 5...Qxf4 [5...Qg2+ 6.Kh4 Qh1+ 7.Kg5+-] 6.Bxe5+ Kg8 7.Bxf4 Rxb8 8.Bxb8 f2 9.Kg2+-

A festival of mutual pins and unpins in a tense game showing a Maltese cross and several capture refusals. A very entertainment study for solvers.
 Kc2!-+] 3...Ng4! opening the long diagonal 4.Rxg4+ [4.Rg6+? Nxh6 5.Rc6+ (5.Rg1+ Kc2 6.f6 Bxf6 7.h8Q Bxh8=) 5...Kd2! 6.Re6 Nxf5 7.Rxe2+ Kc1! 8.Re1+ Kc2 9.Re2+ Kc1=] 4...Kc2 5.Bd2! Kxd2 6.Rg2 Kc1 [6...Bxd4+ 7.Kb1 Kd3 8.Rxe2+-] 7.Rg1+ Kc2 8.f6! Bxf6 9.h8B! Phoenix [9.h8Q? e1Q+! 10.Rxe1 Bxd4+ 11.Qxd4 stalemate] 9...Bxh8 10.Bh7++-

White sttrugles to avoid being mated along the long diagonal by sacrificing material and showing the Phoenix theme with a bishop underpromotion.

## Amatzia Avni, Israel <br> Vladislav Tarasiuk, Ukraine Henri Rinck-150 MT, section A $1^{\text {st }} / 2^{\text {nd }}$ honourable mention



## Martin Minski, Germany

 Jan Sprenger, Germany Henri Rinck-150 MT, section A $3^{\text {rd }}$ honourable mention

## Yuri Bazlov, Russia

 Henri Rinck-150 MT, section A $4^{\text {th }}$ honourable mention
$1^{\text {st }} / 2^{\text {nd }}$ honourable mention, No. 5: 1.h7! [1.fxg3+? Kh3 2.Nd4 Qc1+!-+ (2...Bxc3? 3.Ne2+-)] 1...Bxc3 [1...Nf7 2.fxg3+! Kh3 3.Nd4! Qc1+ 4.Bg1=] 2.Ne5! [2.Re5? Qh6! 3.fxg3+ Kh3-+] 2...Bxe5 [2...Nf7? 3.fxg3+! Kh3 4.Nd3+-] 3.Rxe5 Qh6! [3...Qxe5? 4.Bxg3++-] 4.Bxg3+! [4.fxg3+? Kh3 5.g4 Qc1+ 6.Bg1 Nf7+; 4.h8Q? Qxh8 5.fxg3+ Kh3 6.g4 Nf5! 7.gxf5 Qd8!-+] 4...Kh3 5.Rg5!! [5.Bf4? Qxh7 6.Rg5 Ne4! 7.Rg2 Nxf2+! 8.Kg1 Qb1+-+] 5...Nf7 6.h8Q! Qxh8 [6...Nxh8 7.Bf4!=] 7.Be5! Nxe5 [7...Qh7 8.Rg3+ Kh4 9.Bf6+ Kh5 10.Rh3+=; 7...Qh6 8.Rg3+ Kh4 9.Kg2= fortress] 8.Rg2! Nxf3 [8...Ng4 9.Rxg4=] 9.Rg3+ Kh4 10.Rh3+! Kxh3 stalemate

After an entertainment introductory play, White has to cover mate threats on two diagonals at 5th and 7th moves with amazing sacrifices. Taking advantage of bQ on h8, White tries to deliver mate in turn, but after Black's refutation, a stalemate cannot be avoided.
$3^{\text {rd }}$ honourable mention, No. 24: 1.e7! [1.Rc7+? Kb6! 2.exd7 Na5! 3.Rc8 Nb7+=] 1...Rg8 2.Rg1! [2.Rd1? Rg6+! 3.Kxd7 (3.Kc7 Re6 4.Kd8 d5! 5.e8Q Rxe8+ 6.Kxe8 Ka6 7.Kd7 Kb5 8.Kd6 Kc4 9.d3+ Kd4=) 3...Nc5+ 4.Ke8 Rh6! 5.Kf7 Rh7+=] 2...Rh8! 3.Rh1! [Logical try: 3.d3? Nd4! 4.Re1 (4.Rh1 Rxh1! 5.e8Q Nb5+6.Kxd7 Rh6! 7.Qe3+ Rb6= fortress) 4...Ne6 5.Kxd7 Nc5+6.Kc7 Na6+ 7.Kd6 Rh6+ position X with bRh6. White cannot win a tempo with Ke8-f7 e.g. 8.Kd7 Nb8+ 9.Ke8 Nc6 10.Kf7 Nxe7=] 3...Rg8! [3...Rxh1 4.e8Q Rh6+
5.Kxd7 Nc5+ 6.Kc7 Rb6 7.Qe3!+-] 4.d3 Nd4! 5.Re1! [5.Kxd7? Rg7 6.Rg1 Rh7! 7.Rf1 Kb6! 8.Rf6+ Kc5 9.Kd8 Rh8+ 10.e8Q Rxe8+ 11.Kxe8 Kb4=] 5...Ne6 6.Kxd7 Nc5+ 7.Kc7 Na6+ 8.Kd6! Rg6+ position X with bRg6 9.Kd7 Nb8+ [9...Nc5+ 10.Ke8 Rg8+ 11.Kf7+-] 10.Ke8 Nc6 11.Kf7+-

A natural setting with classical play and showing a logical try which is refuted in the solution by successive $w R$ sacrifices that allows bK to create a double threat in the final position.
$4^{\text {th }}$ honourable mention, No. 46: 1.Nf6+! [1.Bb3? Kf8 2.Nf6 g5!=] 1...Kf8 2.Bd1! [Thematic try: 2.Bc2? g5! (2...Ke7? 3.Nc6+ Kf8 4.Kd6 g5 5.Ne5+-) 3.Kd6 g4! 4.Nc6 Rg6! 5.Bxg6 fxg6 6.Nxg4 Ke8! zz 7.Ke6 g5! zz 8.Kd6 Kf7? 9.Nce5+ Ke8! zz 10.Nd7 Kd8! zz 11.Nb6 Ke8= positional draw] 2...g5 3.Bh5! g4! 4.Kd6! g3 5.Bxf7! with:
A) 5...Rxf7 6.Ne6\#
B) 5...g2 6.Nd7\#
C) 5...Rg4 6.Nxg4 g2 7.Ne5 g1Q 8.Ne6\#

Unlike other Rinck's studies, the bR domination by minor pieces is not the theme of the solution (only in the try), but an increasing blocking of the position to deliver three model mates.

David Gurgenidze, Georgia
Henri Rinck-150 MT, section A $5^{\text {th }}$ honourable mention


Draw

## Yuri Bazlov, Russia <br> Henri Rinck-150 MT, section A special honourable mention



Draw
5+4

Michael Pasman, Israel Henri Rinck-150 MT, section A special honourable mention

$5^{\text {th }}$ honourable mention, No. 38: 1.Qh5! [1.Qg5? Qf7!-+] 1...Rxf2+! 2.Kxf2 Qd2+ 3.Kf1 Qd1+ 4.Kg2! [4.Kf2? Bb6+!-+] 4...Qe2+ 5.Kh1 Qf1+ 6.Kh2 Qh3+ 7.Kg1 Bb6+ 8.Qc5 e5 9.a5! Bxc5+ 10.bxc5 Kc7 11.Bd8+! Kb8 12.Bh4! e4 13.c6 e3 14.c7+ Kxc7 15.Bd8+! Kb8 16.Bc7+! Kxc7 17.b8Q+ Kxb8 stalemate

An attractive and straightforward play without complicated sidelines in which wB sucessfully confronts $b Q$ to achieve a stalemate by sacrificing at the rigth time.
special honourable mention, No. 45: 1.Bf2! [1.Rb8? Bb6+! 2.Kh2 Bxc7+-+; 1.Rb4+? Kf3! 2.Rb3+ Be3+ 3.Kh2 Rxe1-+; 1.Rg2? Be3+ 2.Kh2 Bxg2 3.c8Q Kf3] 1...Bxf2+ 2.Kh2 Bg4! 3.Kg2! [3.c8Q? Bxc8 4.Kg2 Bh3+! 5.Kxh3 Kf3 6.Rb3+ Be3-+] 3...Bd4! 4.Re2+! [4.Rb8? Rg1+5.Kh2 Rc1! 6.Kg3 (6.c8Q Bxc8 7.Rxc8 Be3! 8.Rf8 $B f 4+9 . K g 2 R c 2+10 . K f 1 K f 3-+$ ) 6...Be6! 7.c8Q (7.Re8 Rc3+8.Kg2 Rc2+9.Kf1 Rf2+10.Ke1 Kd3!-+) 7...Rc3+!
8.Kg2 Rc2+ 9.Kh1 Bxc8 10.Rxc8 Kf3!-+] 4...Bxe2 [4...Kd3 5.Re8!=] 5.c8Q Rf2+! 6.Kg3! [6.Kh3? Be5! 7.Kh4 Rf5 8.Qe8 Kf3! 9.Qg6 Rf4+ 10.Kh5 Ke3+ 11.Kg5 Rg4+-+] 6...Rf3+! 7.Kg2! [Thematic try: 7.Kh4? Bf6+! 8.Kh5 Rg3+ 9.Kh6 Bg7+! 10.Kh7 Bd3! 11.Qb7 Kf4+! 12.Kg8 Bd4+ 13.Kf8 Bc5+14.Ke8 Rg8+ 15.Kf7 Bc4+ 16.Kf6 Bd4+ 17.Ke7 Rg7+-+] 7...Bf1+! 8.Kh2! Be5+ 9.Kg1! Bh3! 10.Qa6! Bd4+ 11.Kh2! Bf1! 12.Qc8! Be5+ 13.Kg1! Bh3 14.Qa6!= Pendulum positional draw

In Rinck's studies with the $R+2 B$ vs $Q+P s$ material, the queen's side usually loses as in the thematic try of this study. However, the author has rehabilited the strongest piece with a remarkable final position of pendulum draw. Perhaps the study lacks some of brilliancy.
special honourable mention, No. 49: 1.Nf5! g6! [1...Bd6 2.Ne4! Kg4 3.Nfxd6 exd6 4.Nxd6=; 1...Kg4 2.Nxg7! Bd6 3.Na4!=] 2.Nxe7! Bd6! 3.Nb7! Bxe7 4.Nxa5! [4.d6? Bxd6! 5.Nxd6 a4-+] 4...g5 5.d6! [Thematic try: 5.Nb7? g4! 6.d6 Bg5! 7.d7 g3-+] 5...Bxd6 6.Nb7! switchback 6...Bb4! [6...Be7 7.Nc5!=] 7.Nc5! Ba3 [7...Bxc5 stalemate] 8.Ne4! g4 9.Kg1! Be7 10.Kh1 Bd8 [10...h4 11.Nf2+ Kg3 12.Nxg4=] 11.Kg1 Ba5 12.Kh1 Be1 13.Kg1! [13.Nf2+? Kg3 14.Ne4+ Kf3-+] 13...h4 14.Kh1 g3 15.Nf2+! Bxf2 stalemate [15...gxf2 stalemate]

An interesting introductory play leads to a single wN having to succesfully defend against B+2P from his vantage point on e4 to achieve a draw by stalemate. There is a partial anticipation by I. Prusin, Ukraine Ty, 1965 (HHdbVI \#55430).

Michal Hlinka, Slovakia<br>L’uboš Kekely, Slovakia

Henri Rinck-150 MT, section A special honourable mention


Petr Kiryakov, Russia Pavel Arestov, Russia Henri Rinck-150 MT, section A $1^{\text {st }}$ commendation


Daniele Gatti, Italy
Henri Rinck-150 MT, section A $2^{\text {nd }}$ commendation

special honourable mention, No. 6: 1.Qg2+! [1.Qxg3? Ra6+ 2.Kf7 Rf6+! 3.Ke8 Rf8+! 4.Kd7 Rxb8-+] 1...Ke6! [1...Kd6 2.Qxg3+! Ke7 3.Bxc7! transposes to the solution] 2.Qxg3 [2.Qf3? Ra6-+ (or 2...Re5-+)] 2...Ke7! [2...Ra6 3.Kh7!=] 3.Bxc7 Rc6+ 4.Kh7! [4.Kg7? Bd4+ 5.Kg8 Ra8+-+] 4...Rh5+ 5.Kg8 Bd4 6.Bd8+! Ke8! [6...Kxd8 7.Qb8+ Kd7 8.Qe8+! Kxe8 stalemate] 7.Bf6! Rxf6 [7...Bxf6? 8.Qg6++-] 8.Qb8+ Kd7 9.Qb7+ Kd6 10.Qb8+! [10.Qa6+? Kc7! 11.Qc4+ Bc5-+] 10...Kc5! [10...Kd5 11.Qb5+! Bc5 12.Qd7+ Bd6 13.Qb5+ Bc5 14.Qd7+ positional draw] 11.Qa7+! [11.Qc7+? Kb4! 12.Qe7+ Rc5-+] 11...Kc4 12.Qa4+ Kc3 13.Qb3+! Kd2 14.Qb4+ Bc3 15.Qf4+! Rxf4 stalemate

After a precise preliminary play, the highlight is the wB maneouvre ( $6 . B d 8,7 . B f 6$ ) which hides a long play of $w Q$ for stalemate. Some Black counterplay is lacking.
$1^{\text {st }}$ commendation, No. 13: 1.Rg7+Bg5! [1...Kh3 2.Bf3! Ra4 3.Bg2+Kh4 4.Rxh7+Kg35.Rh3+Kf2 6.Rf3+=] 2.Rxg5+ Kh3 3.Bg4+ Kh4 [3...Rxg4 4.Rh5+! Kg3 5.Rxe5=] 4.Rh5+! Kg3! 5.Rh3+ Kxg4 6.Rxh7 Kg3 [6...Kf3 7.Kxh2! Rf4 8.Kg1! Ke2 9.Rb7! switchback 9...e4 10.b4 e3 11.b5 Ke1 12.b6 e2 13.Rd7 Rg4+ 14.Kh2=] 7.Rg7+ Kf3 8.b4! [8.Kxh2? comparing to $6 \ldots \mathrm{Kf} 3$ line, wR moved from h 7 to g 7 and Black wins by 8 ...Rh4+! 9.Kg1 e4 10.b4 e3-+] 8...Rxb4 9.Rg3+! Kf2 [9...Kxg3 stalemate] 10.Rg2+ Kf1 11.Kxh2 e4 [11...Rh4+ 12. $\mathrm{Kg} 3 \mathrm{Rg} 4+13 . \mathrm{Kxg} 4 \mathrm{Kxg} 214 . \mathrm{Kf5}=$ = 12.Rg1+ $\mathrm{Ke} \mathbf{2} \mathbf{1 3 . R g 2 + =}$ theoretical draw

This study is inspired by the rook ending of the recent Duda - Aronian game, Norway Chess 2020, which is adorned with a beautiful intro. A magnificent example for practical players.
$\mathbf{2}^{\text {nd }}$ commendation, No. 19: 1.d4+! [1.f8Q+? Rxf8 2.Qxf8+ Kb6! 3.Bc8 Qxd3+4.Bf5 Qxf5+! 5.Qxf5 e1Q+] 1...Kxd4 [1...Kd5 2.f8Q g6+ (2...Rh5+3.Kg8 Qe6+4.Qf7=) 3.Qg7 Qxg7+4.Kxg7 e1Q 5.Qd8+!=] 2.Qb6+! [2.Qb2+? Kc5! (but not 2...Kd5? 3.Qxe2! Rxf7 4.Bc4+ Kc5 5.Bxf7 Qxf7 6.Qe3+! Kb5 7.Qe5+ Ka6 8.Qe2+ Ka7 9.Qe3+ Kb710.Qe4+! Kc711.Qe5+! Kc6 12.Qc3+! Kb7 13.Qxa5 g5+ 14.Kh6! =) 3.Qc3+ Kb6 -+] 2...Ke4 3.Bb7+ Kd3 4.Ba6+ Ke4 [4...Kc2 5.Qe3! e1Q! 6.Qxe1 Rf4! 7.Qe2+! Qd2 8.Qe6=] 5.Bb7+ Kf4 6.Qf2+ Ke5 7.Qc5+ Ke6 8.Qxf5+! Kxf5 9.Bc8! [9.f8Q+? Kg5! 10.Bc8 (10.Qc5+ Qf5+-+) 10...Qd3+-+] 9...Qxc8 [9...Kg5 10.Bxd7 e1Q 11.f8Q Qh1+ 12.Kxg7 Qh6+ 13.Kg8 Qxf8+14.Kxf8 a3 15.Be6=] 10.f8Q+! Kg5! [10...Qxf8 stalemate] 11.Qxc8 e1Q 12.Qc5+! [12.Qd8+? Kh5! 13.Qd5+ g5-+] 12...Kh4 13.Qc4+! [13.Qd4+? Kh5!+] 13...Kg3 14.Qc7+! [14.Qd3+? Kf4!-+] 14...Kh3 15.Qc8+! [15.Qd7+? Kh4! 16.Qxa4+ Qb4 17.Qa1 g5 18.Qh1+ Kg4!-+] 15...Kh4 16.Qc4+! Kg5 [16...Kh5 17.Qf7+ Kg5 18.Qxg7+=] 17.Qc5+! [17.Qd5+? Kf6 18.Qd8+ (18.Qc6+ Qe6!-+) 18...Qe7! 19.Qd4+ Qe5-+] 17...Kf4 18.Qf8+= positional draw

White has a great material disadvantage and his play is aimed at sacrificing all his army for stalemate. Black's capture refusal leads to a $Q$ vs $Q+P$ s ending which is difficult to understand without computer assistance.

## Valery Kalashnikov, Russia

Henri Rinck-150 MT, section A $3^{\text {rd }}$ commendation


Jan Sprenger, Germany
Henri Rinck-150 MT, section A $4^{\text {th }}$ commendation

$3^{\text {rd }}$ commendation, No. 27: 1.Rg1! [1.g6+? Kg7! 2.h8Q+Kxh8 3.d8Q+Kg74.Qe7+Kh65.Qe3+Kg76.Qe7+ Kh6=; 1.d8N+? Kg7! 2.Ne6+ Kxh7 3.g6+ Kh6-+] 1...Qg2+! [1...Rxf2 2.g6+! Kg7 3.h8Q+ Kxh8 4.d8Q+ Kg7 5.Qe7+ Kh6 6.Qe3+ Kg7 7.Qxf2 Rxf2 8.Rxg4 hxg4 9.f6+! Kxf6 10.d7+-; 1...Qxg1+ 2.Kxg1 Rxf2 3.g6+ Kg7 4.h8Q+Kxh8 5.d8Q+ Kg7 6.Qe7+ Kh6 7.Qe3++-] 2.Rxg2 with:
A) 2...fxg2+ 3.Kh2 g1Q+! [3...Rd1 4.g6+! Kg7 5.h8Q+ Kxh8 6.d8Q+ Kg7 7.Qe7+ Kh6 8.Qe3+ Kg7 9.f6+ Kxg6 10.Qg3++-] 4.Kxg1 h2+! 5.Kh1! [5.Kxh2? Rxf2+6.Kg3 Rg2+7.Kf3 Rgf2+8.Ke4 Rfe2+9.Kd5 Red2+= perpetual check] 5...Rd1+! 6.Kxh2 Rxf2+ 7.Kg3 Rxf5 8.d8N+! [8.h8N+? Kg7! 9.d8Q Rd3+10.Kg2 Rd2+ 11.Kg1 Rd1+= perpetual check] 8...Kg6 9.h8N+! Kxg5 10.Ne6+!+-
B) 2...hxg2+ 3.Kh2 Rd1! 4.h8N+! [4.g6+? Kg7! 5.h8Q+ Kxh8 6.d8Q+ Kg7 7.Qe7+ Kh6 8.Qe3+ Kg7 9.f6+ Kxg6!=] 4...Kg7 5.f6+ Kh7 6.g6+ Kh6 7.Nf7+ Kxg6 8.Ne5+ Kf5 9.Nxf3 Rxf2 [9...g1Q+ 10.Nxg1 Rxf2+ 11.Kg3+-] 10.Ng1+-

This shows two main lines with knight promotions after precise defense. The preconfigured White constellation already foresees the play which may not be very dynamic.
$4^{\text {th }}$ commendation, No. 41: 1.d6 Kc8 2.Ke8! [2.Ke7? Nd5+! 3.Ke8 Nf6+=] 2...Nh5 3.Ng6! [3.Nxd7? Ng7+ 4.Ke7 Nf5+=; 3.Ke7? $\mathrm{Ng} 7(3)=] \mathbf{3 . . . N g 7 + ! ~ [ 3 . . . N f 6 + 4 . K f 7 ~ N g 4 ~ 5 . K e 7 ~ N e 3 ~ 6 . K e 8 + - ] ~ 4 . K f 7 ( 8 ) ~ 4 . N h 5 ~ 5 . K e 7 ~}$ Ng7 6.Nh4! zz Ne6 [6...Nh5 7.Ng2 Ng3 8.Ne3 Ne2 transposes to main C] 7.Ng2! zz Nd4 8.Ne3! with:
A) 8...Ne6 9.Nd5! [Logical try with winning plan from main B: 9.Ke8? Nc5! 10.d4 Ne4 11.Nf5 Nf6+ 12.Kf7 Ne4 13.Ke7 Ng5 (or 13...Nd2) 14.Ke8 Nf3! zz position B1 with White to move $15 . \mathrm{d} 5 \mathrm{Ne} 5=$; Logical try with winning plan from main $\mathrm{C}: 9 . \mathrm{Ng} 4$ ? Nf 4 ! 10.d4 Nd5+11.Ke8 Nc3! (11...Nb6? 12.Ne5+-) 12.Ne3 Ne4 13.Ke7 Nc3! 14.d5 position C 1 with bSc3 14...Na4! 15.Ng4 Nb6! 16.Nf6 position C 2 with bSb6 16...Kb7 17.Nxd7 Nxd5+=] 9...Nc5 10.Nf4! zz Na4 11.Ng6 Nc5 [11...Nb6 12.Ke8 Kb7 13.Ne5+-] 12.Ne5+-[or 12.d4+-]
B) 8...Nc6+ 9.Ke8 Ne5 10.d4 Nf3 11.Nf5!+- zz position B1 with Black to move
C) 8...Ne2 9.Ke8! [Logical try with winning plan from main A: 9.Nd5? Nc1! 10.Nf4 Na2! 11.Ng6 Nb4 12.Ne5 position A1 with bSb4 12...Nd5+ 13.Ke8 Nf6+=] 9...Nf4 10.d4 Nh5 11.d5! [Logical try with winning plan from main B: 11.Nf5? Nf6+ 12.Kf7 Ne4 13.Ke7 Ng5 (or 13...Nd2) 14.Ke8 Nf3! zz position B1 with White to move 15.d5 Ne5 16.Ne7+ Kb7 17.Kd8 Kb6=] 11...Ng3 12.Ke7! zz position C1 with bSg3. Compare the logical tries in main A. 12...Ne4 13.Ng4! zz [13.Nf5? Nc5! 14.Ke8 Kb7=; 13.Nd1? Ng3 14.Ne3 Ne4 15.Ng4 loss of time] 13...Ng3! [13...Nc3 14.Nf6 zz position C2 with bSc3] 14.Nh6! zz Nh5 [14...Ne4 15.Ng8! Ng3 16.Ke8+-] 15.Nf5! zz Nf4 16.Ke8 Nxd5 17.Ne7+ Kb7 18.Nxd5 Kc6 19.Ke7! Kxd5 20.Kxd7+-

This study is difficult to asses. A lot of content in miniature form but with a complex idea based on reciprocal zugzwang positions. White must choose between three plans to win of which one of them is successful for each Black variation while the alternative plans appear as logical tries.

Árpád Rusz, Romania
Henri Rinck-150 MT, section A $5^{\text {th }}$ commendation


Pavel Arestov, Russia
Petr Kiryakov, Russia
Henri Rinck-150 MT, section A special commendation

$5^{\text {th }}$ commendation, No. 4: 1.Kd5! [1.Rg3? Kf6! 2.Kd5 Kf5 3.Re3 Ng2!= (3...Nc2? 4.Re4! zz) ] with:
A) 1...Nc2 [1...Nf3 2.Rg4 Kf6 3.Rf4++-; 1...Kf6 2.Ke4+-] 2.Ke5! Kd7 [2...Ne3 3.Rg7++-; 2...Nb4 3.Rg7+ Kd8 4.Kd6 Na6 5.Rg8\#] 3.Rb8! [3.Rg4? Na3! 4.Rb4 Kc6=] 3...Ne3 symmetrical position to main B 4.Rb4 Kc6 5.Re4 Nd1 [5...Nc2 6.Rc4++-; 5...Nf1 6.Re2+-] 6.Re1! [6.Kd4? Nb2! 7.Kc3 Kd5=] 6...Nb2 [6...Nc3 7.Rc1+] 7.Rc1+ Kd7 [7...Kb5 8.Rb1+-] 8.Kd5 Na4 9.Rc6!+- echo chameleon-zz
B) 1...Nd3 2.Rg4 Kf6 3.Rd4 Ne1 [3...Nf2 4.Rf4++-; 3...Nc1 4.Rd2+-] 4.Rd1! [4.Ke4? Ng2! 5.Kf3 Ke5=] 4...Ng2 [4...Nf3 5.Rf1+-] 5.Rf1+ Ke7 [5...Kg5 6.Rg1+-] 6.Ke5 Nh4 7.Rf6!+- echo chameleon-zz

A superminiature whose value lies in the two symmetrical lines with echo chameleon reciprocal zugzwangs. It seemed that $R$ vs $N$ material was exhausted but new nuances can still be found.
special commendation, No. 25: 1.c5+ Ke7 2.g6! Qxc5+! [2...Qf1 3.Qd5! g1Q 4.Qxe4+ Kf8 5.gxf7+-] 3.Rxc5 Nd6+! 4.Kb8! [4.Kc7? g1Q=] 4...Rb4+ 5.Ka8! g1Q Phenix 6.Qa7+ Kf6! [6...Ke6 7.Re5+! Kxe5 8.Qxg1+-] 7.Rf5+! Nxf5! 8.Qxg1 Ra4+! [8...Rxh4 9.Qb6+ Kg7 10.Kb7!+- transposes to the main line] 9.Kb8! [9.Kb7? Rxh4 10.Qb6+ Kg5! 11.g7 Rh7=] 9...Rb4+ 10.Kc8! [10.Kc7? Rxh4 11.Qb6+ Kg5! 12.g7 Rh7=] 10...Rxh4 11.Qb6+ Kg7 [11...Kg5 12.g7! Nxg7 13.Qd8++-] 12.Kb7! [12.Kd7? Rg4 13.Qe6 Nh6! 14.d4 Rxd4+= check; 12.Kc7? Ne7!=; 12.Qe6? Rh8+! 13.Kd7 Rf8! 14.d4 Rf6 15.Qe5 Kxg6=] 12...Rg4 13.Qe6 Nh6 14.d4! Rxg6 [14...Rxd4 15.Qe5++-] 15.Qe7+ Nf7 16.Kc7! [16.d5? Rd6!=] 16...Rf6 17.d5!+-

The flow is good with a nice tactical point and there is also a remarkable march of wK, but the final play is not very interesting.

## Section B

Daniel Keith, France
Pavel Arestov, Russia
Henri Rinck-150 MT, section B prize


Win

Michael Pasman, Israel
Henri Rinck-150 MT, section B honourable mention

prize, No. 3: 1.Bc1+! Kf3 [1...Ke4 2.Kg4! Qxc1 3.Qf5+ Ke3 4.Qg5++-] 2.Qf1+ Ke4 3.Kg5! [3.Kg4? Kd5! 4.Qb5+ Ke6 5.Qc6+ Kf7!=] with:
А) 3...Qa5+ 4.Kg4! Qc5 5.Qf3+ Ke5 6.Qf5+ [6.Bf4+? Ke6!=] 6...Kd6 7.Ba3! Qxa3 8.Qf8++-
B) 3...Kd5 4.Qb5+ Ke6! [4...Ke4 5.Qf5\#; 4...Kd6 5.Bf4++-] 5.Qc6+ Kf7 6.Qd7+ Kg8 7.Qd5+! Kf8! [7...Kg7 8.Qb7++-] 8.Bf4! [8.Qd8+? Kf7 9.Qd7+ loss of time] 8...Qg1+ 9.Kf5! [9.Kf6? Qg7+=] 9...Qg7 [9...Qb1+ 10.Kf6+-] 10.Bd6+ Ke8 11.Qe4+! Kd7 12.Qb7++-

The predecessor is H. Rinck, L'Échiquier \#134, 1928 (HHdbVI \#80693) that is dualistic. Here, the author, saving a pawn, has found a sound solution introducing two lines in which bQ is lost by diagonal and horizontal skewers. A great achievement!
honourable mention, No. 7: 1.c7! [1.Rb1? (or Rg1?) 1...Ke7!=] 1...Ra8 [1...exd1Q 2.c8Q+Ke7 3.Qd7++] 2.Ra1! [2.Rg1? Ke7+! 3.c8Q Rxc8+ 4.Bxc8 d2! 5.Rff1 Bg3 6.Bg4 e1Q=] 2...Ke7+ 3.Rxa8 e1Q [3...Bxc7 4.Re3 Bb6 5.Re4+-] 4.Re8+! [4.c8Q? Qe5+ 5.Kg8 Qg5+ 6.Kh7 Qh6+ 7.Kg8 Qg6+ 8.Kh8 Be5+-+; 4.Rxf4? Qe5+! 5.Kh7 Qh5+=] 4...Kd6! 5.Rxd3+! Kxc7 6.Rd7+ Kb6 7.Rb7+! Kc5 8.Rb5+! Kd4 9.Rd5+ Kc3 10.Rc8+ Kb4 11.Rc4+! Ka3 12.Rd3+ Kb2 13.Rb3+! Kxb3 14.Re4++-

This adds a nice 5-move preliminary play to H. Rinck, 1.p Schackvarlden \#350, 1940 (HHdbVI \#72310) with two additional wR sacrifices.

Vladislav Tarasiuk, Ukraine
Henri Rinck-150 MT, section B $1^{\text {st }}$ commendation


Pavel Arestov, Russia
Henri Rinck-150 MT, section B $2^{\text {nd }}$ commendation

$1^{\text {st }}$ commendation, No.8: 1.a3+! Ka5! [1...Kxa3 2.Qa6+ Kb4 3.Qb6+ Kc3 4.Qa5+ =] 2.Qd2+ Ka4 3.Qd1+! [3.Qc2+? Kxa3-+] 3...Kxa3 4.Qxd6 e5+! [4...Qxh7? 5.Qxc5+=] 5.Qxe5! [5.Kg5? Ne6+! 6.Qxe6 Qg7+ 7.Kf5 Qxh7+ 8.Kxg4 Qe4+-+] 5...Nh5+! 6.Qxh5 Qd4+ 7.Kg3! [7.Kf5? Qd5+ 8.Kxg4 Qxh5+ 9.Kxh5 c4-+] 7...Qe3+ 8.Kg2! [8.Kxg4? Qe2+ 9.Kg5 Qxh5+ 10.Kxh5 c4-+] 8...Qh3+! 9.Qxh3+gxh3+10.Kh1! c4 11.Ng5 c3 12.Nf3 c2 13.Ng1! c1Q stalemate

A good tactical introduction to a final stalemate shown in two early studies of Rinck published in Deutsche Schachzeitung in 1902 (HHdbVI \#89343) and 1904 (HHdbVI \#89096).
$2^{\text {nd }}$ commendation, No. 5: 1.Nd5+! [1.h7? Qe7+! 2.Ka4 Qa7+ 3.Kb3 Qf7+4.Kb4 (4.Kb2 Qxf6+=) 4...Qe7+= positional draw] 1...Kc6 2.Rd2! [2.Rh5? Qd4+=] 2...Qh7! [2...Qc5+ 3.Kb3+-] 3.Bc1! Qb1+! [3...Qxh6 4.Rc2+ Kxd5 5.Bxh6+-] 4.Bb2 Qe1! 5.Bc3! Qh4+ 6.Ka5! [6.Rd4? Qxh6=] 6...Qxh6 7.Ne7+ with:
A) 7...Kc5 8.Rd6! Qh1 [8...Kxd6 9.Nf5++-; 8...Qxd6 9.Bb4+ Kc4 10.Bxd6+-] 9.Rc6+! Qxc6 10.Bb4+ Kc4 11.Nxc6+-
B) 7...Kb7 8.Rd7+ Ka8! [8...Kb8 9.Be5+ Ka8 10.Rd6! Qf8 11.Nd5 Kb7 12.Nb6 Qe7 13.Rd7++-] 9.Bb4! [9.Nd5? Kb8! 10.Be5+ Kc8 11.Nb6+ Qxb6+ 12.Kxb6 Kxd7=] 9...Qe6 10.Nd5! Kb8 [10...Qxd7 11.Nb6++-; 10...Qe5 11.Be7! Qf5 12.Ka6! Qxd7 13.Nb6++-] 11.Bd6+ Kc8 12.Nb6\#

White has to coordinate his pieces to ensure the material advantage. There is a plus with two lines being the first one anticipated by H. Rinck, 3/4.p Magyar Sakkvilág\#193, 1928 (HHdbVI \#80444).

