## EG 2020-21

# Study Tourney Prelimilary Award 

by Arpád Rusz



## The author's solution:

1.c7 Rf1+ 2.Kb2 Rf2+ 3.Kb3 Rf3+ 4.Kb4 Rf4+ 5.Kb5 Rf5+ 6.Kxb6 Rf6+ 7.Kb5! With this move begins a 17 moves long systematic movement aimed at isolating Nh1 from the Black king. [7.Kc5? Rf1! 8.Rb3+ Kg2! 9.Kd4 Rf4+ 10.Kc3 Rf3+ 11.Kb2 Rf2+ 12.Ka3 Rf8 13.Rb2+ Nf2! 14.Rb8 Rf3+ 15.Kb4 Nd3+ =] 7...Rf5+ 8.Kb4 [Or 8.Kc4 Rf4+ 9.Kb3 minor dual] 8...Rf4+ 9.Kb3 Rf3+ 10.Ka2! Rf2+ 11.Rb2 Systematic movement, step 1. 11...Rf8 12.Rb3+ Kg4 [12...Kg2 13.Rb8 Rf2+ 14.Rb2 +-] 13.Rb8 Rf2+ 14.Kb3 Rf3+ 15.Kb4 Rf4+ 16.Ka3! Rf3+ 17.Rb3 Step\#2 17...Rf8 18.Rb4+ Kg5 19.Rb8 Rf3+ 20.Kb4 Rf4+ 21.Kb5 Rf5+ 22.Ka4! Rf4+ 23.Rb4 Step \#3! 23...Rf8 24.Rb5+ Kh6 [24...Kg6 25.Rb8 Rf4+ 26.Kb3 White King goes e3 to trap the Nh1 (or 26.Kb5 Rf5 + 27.Kb4 Rf4+ 28.Kc3 Some minor duals are possible on a way to xe3) $26 \ldots \mathrm{Rf} 3+27 . \mathrm{Kc} 2 \mathrm{Rf} 2+28 . \mathrm{Kd} 3 \mathrm{Rf} 3+$ 29.Kd4 Rf4+ 30.Ke3! (30.Kd5? Rf5 + 31.Kd6 Rf6+ 32.Ke7? Rf7+! = King g6 controls xf7 compare with main line $24 \ldots \mathrm{Kh} 6$ ) 30...Rc4 31.c8Q Rxc8 32.Rxc8 Kg5 (32...Ng3 33.Rg8+ +-) 33.Kf3! +-] 25.Rb8 Rf4+ 26.Kb3 Rf3+ 27.Kc2 Rf2+ 28.Kd3 Rf3+ 29.Kd4 Rf4+ 30.Kd5! [30.Ke3? Rc4 31.c8Q Rxc8 32.Rxc8 Ng3! = No Rg8+ unlike in the 24...Kg6 line] 30...Rf5+ 31.Kd6 Rf6+ 32.Ke7! [Try 32.Ke5? Rc6 33.Rb6 Rxb6 34.c8Q Ng3! (34...Rg6 35.Qf8+ +-) 35.Qh3+ (35.Qf8+ Kh5 36.Qf3+Kh4! =) $35 . . \mathrm{Kg} 736 . \mathrm{Qxg} 3+\mathrm{Rg} 637 . \mathrm{Qc} 3 \mathrm{~h} 6!!$ = Black reaches a well known fortress ( Guretzky-Kornitz, 1864) White cannot break black's rook g-file defence. There is no fortress with pawn h7, for example ( $37 \ldots . . \mathrm{Kg} 8$ 38.Kf5 Kf7 39.Qc7+Kg8 40.Qd7 Rh6 41.Qe8+Kg7 42.Qe7+Kg8 43.Kg5 Rg6+ 44.Kh5! +- Decisive King transfer to the \"h\"-file 44...Kh8 45.Qf8 + Rg8 46.Qf6+ Rg7 47.Kh6 +-) 38.Kf5+ Kh7 39.Qd4 Rg7 40.Kf6 Kh8 41.Qe4 Rg5 $=]$ 32...Rc6 33.Rb6 Rxb6 34.c8Q Ng3 35.Qh3+ Kg7 [35...Nh5 36.Qe3+! +-] 36.Qxg3+ +- There is no fortress with the White king on e7. For example 36...Rg6 37.Qe5+ Kh6 38.Qf4+ Kh5 39.Qh2+ +-

I took the liberty to reinterpret the author's solution. Hopefully, nobody will be very upset about this...

## The judge's solution:

1.c7 Rf1+ 2.Kb2 [2.Kc2? Rf5 3.c8Q Rc5+=] 2...Rf2+ 3.Kb3 Rf3+ 4.Kb4 Rf4+ 5.Kb5 Rf5+ 6.Kxb6 Rf6+ 7.Kb5! [7.Kc5? Rf1! 8.Kd4 (8.Rb3+Kg2 9.Kd4 Rf4+ 10.Kc3 Rf3+ 11.Kb2 Rf2+ 12.Ka3 Rf8 13.Rb2+ Nf2 14.Rb8 Rf3+ 15.Kb4 Nd3+=) 8...Rd1+ 9.Ke3 Rc1 10.c8Q Rxc8 11.Rxc8=] 7...Rf5+ 8.Kb4 [minor dual 8.Kc4 Rf4+ 9.Kb3] 8...Rf4+ 9.Kb3 Rf3+ 10.Ka2!! [Logical try: 10.Kc2?! Rf2+ 11.Kd3 Rf3+ 12.Kd4 Rf4+ 13.Kd5 Rf5+ 14.Kd6 Rf6+ 15.Ke7? Rc6=] 10...Rf2+ 11.Rb2 Systematical movement - 1st step 11...Rf8 12.Rb3+ Kg4 [The second rank is forbidden: $12 . . . \mathrm{Kg} 2$ 13.Rb8 Rf2+ 14.Rb2+-] 13.Rb8 Rf2+ 14.Kb3 Rf3+ 15.Kb4 Rf4+ 16.Ka3

Rf3+ 17.Rb3 2nd step 17...Rf8 18.Rb4+ Kg5 [The third rank is forbidden: 18...Kg3 19.Rb8 Rf3+ 20.Rb3+-] 19.Rb8 Rf3+ 20.Kb4 Rf4+ 21.Kb5 Rf5+ 22.Ka4 Rf4+ 23.Rb4 3rd step 23...Rf8 24.Rb5+ Kh6! [24...Kg6 25.Rb8 Rf4+ 26.Kb3 (26.Kb5 is also possible) 26...Rf3+ 27.Kc2 Rf2+ 28.Kd3 Rf3+ 29.Kd4 Rf4+ Position A 30.Ke3! dual avoidance (30.Kd5?! Rf5+ 31.Kd6 Rf6+ 32.Ke7? Rf7+! = The f7 square is controlled by the black king; compare with main line 24...Kh6!) $30 \ldots$ Rc4 31.c8Q Rxc8 32.Rxc8 Ng3 (32...Kg5 33.Kf3+-) 33.Rg8+ +- This skewer is the reason why the black king avoids stepping into g 6 in the main line. Returning to a previous rank was again not an option: 24...Kg4 25.Rb8 Rf4+ 26.Rb4+-] 25.Rb8 Rf4+ 26.Kb3 Rf3+ 27.Kc2! The main plan! See the logical try on move 10. 27...Rf2+ 28.Kd3 Rf3+ 29.Kd4 Rf4+ Position B 30.Kd5! dual avoidance [30.Ke3? Rc4 31.c8Q Rxc8 32.Rxc8 Ng3!= and there is no Rg8+ skewer unlike in the 24...Kg6 line.] 30...Rf5+ 31.Kd6 Rf6+ 32.Ke7! [32.Ke5? Rc6 33.Rb6 Rxb6 34.c8Q Ng3! 35.Qh3+ Kg 7 ! (35...Nh5? 36.Qe3++-) $36 . \mathrm{Qxg} 3+\mathrm{Rg} 6$ Now we see that the white king would be much better placed on e7. 37.Qc3 h6!! There is no fortress with the pawn on h7. 38.Kf5+ Kh7 39.Qd4 $\mathrm{Rg} 7=$ Black reaches a well-known fortress discovered by Guretzky-Kornitz (1864). White cannot break black's rook g-file defence.] 32...Rc6 33.Rb6! Rxb6 34.c8Q Ng3 35.Qh3+ Kg7 [35...Nh5 36.Qe3+ +-] 36.Qxg3+ and White wins. Due the proximity of the white king, black will have no time to setup a fortress. E.g. 36...Rg6 37.Qe5+ Kh6 38.Qf4+ Kg7 39.Qf8\#

In my eyes, this study was the clear winner of the tourney. After the classical $K$ vs $R$ systematical movement (moves 2 to 9) one would expect the natural 10. Kc2 to follow in order to get the king closer to the black rook, but that move is just a logical try! The amazing 10.Ka2!! and a complex systematical movement is needed to before returning back to the main plan with the move 27.Kc2! By then, the black king is attracted to the $6^{\text {th }}$ rank which makes possible the pin with 33.Rb6!

You can see the progress by comparing it with this older study:

1.Rg8 Rc1! [1...Rc6+ 2.Kh5 Rc5+ 3.Kh4 Rc1 4.Rg4+ Kc5 5.Kh5] 2.Rg4+! Ka3! 3.Kh5! [3.Kg5? Rc8] 3...Rc8 [3...Rc5+ 4.Kh4 Rc8 5.Rg8 Rc4+ 6.Kg3 Rc3+ 7.Kf2 Rc2+ 8.Ke3 Rh2 9.h8Q Rxh8 10.Rxh8] 4.Rg8 Rc1 [4...Rc5+ 5.Kg4 Rc4+ 6.Kg3 Rc3+ 7.Kf2 Rc2+ 8.Ke3] 5.Rg3+! Ka2 [5...Ka4 6.Rg4+] 6.Kh4! Rc8 7.Rg8 Rc1 8.Rg2+! Kb1 9.Kh3 Rc8 10.Rg8 Rc1 11.Kh2 Rc2+ 12.Kh1 Rc1+ 13.Rg1 +-

## J. Sprenger



Strategic miniature with logical content and systematic king movements up and down the board. The question is how White must break the opposition $1 . \mathrm{g} 3 \mathrm{Kd} 1$. White needs to play Ka3 at the right moment, when Black cannot reply Kc3 due to the f4-f5 breakthrough: h8Q occurs with check!. But first, the king needs to go all the way up to b6! 1.g3 Forced since Black threatened g4-g3.
1...Kd1! Black can rush to the kingside, too. After Kf2 or Kf3, White plays h4-h5 g6xh5 f4-f5, promoting the f-pawn with check. Black then draws against the queen [1] pushing both the g - and the h-pawn if the white king is on the seventh rank, the b-file or on c6; [2] with the doubled g-pawn after hxg3 with wKd6. With wKd5, like in the solution, White is winning. [e.g., 1...Ke2 2.Kc2 Kf3 3.h5 gxh5 4.f5+-] 2.Kb2 Kd2 3.Kb3 [Thematic try: White would like to play 3.Ka3? luring the black king to c 3 so that $\mathrm{f} 4-\mathrm{f} 5$ works. However, Black draws with $3 \ldots \mathrm{Ke} 3$ ( or $\mathrm{Ke} 1 / \mathrm{Ke} 2$ ) (3...Kc3? 4.f5! gxf5 5.h5+- and White promotes with check; 3...Kd3? 4.Kb3 and Black must give up the opposition) 4.Kb4 Kf3 5.h5 gxh5 6.f5 Kxg3 ( e.g. ) 7.f6 h4 8.f7 Kh2 9.f8Q g3=] 3...Kd3 4.Kb4 Kd4 5.Kb5 Kd5 6.Kb6! Kd6! Black keeps the opposition [6...Ke4 Black tries to exploit the remote position of the white king. 7.Kc5! (logical try 7.Kc7? ( or Kc6 ) 7...Kf3 8.h5 gxh5 9.f5 $\mathrm{h} 4 / \mathrm{Kxg} 3$ transposes 10.f6 Kxg3! Now the two pawns are strong enough for draw, e.g, 11.f7 Kh2 12.f8Q g3 13.Qf4 h3 14.Kd6 Kh1 15.Qxg3 h2=) 7...Kf3 8.h5! gxh5 9.f5 h4 10.f6 Kxg3 11.f7 Kh2 12.f8Q g3 13.Qf4 h3 14.Kd4!+- and the king arrives in time.]

7.Ka5!!

Now the black king can't attack the g-pawn directly, and so White can afford to move the king to the a-file. [Logical try 7.Kb7?! Kd5! (If Black continues to mirror White's movements, the h-pawn queens with check: 7...Kd7? 8.Kb8 Kd8 9.Ka8 Kc8 10.f5! gxf5 11.h5+-) 8.Kc7? (8.Kb6! Kd6 leads back to the position after move) 8 ...Ke4! 9.Kd6!? The white king is now too close to draw with g-
and h-pawn like in main B, but the second defense plan works: 9...Kf3 10.h5 gxh5 11.f5 h4 12.f6 hxg3! 13.f7 g2 14.f8Q $+\mathrm{Kg} 3=$ The wKd6 blocks the check on the b8-h2 diagonal and so g2-g1Q cannot be prevented.] 7...Kc5 [7...Kd5 8.Kb5 and White has gained the opposition.] 8.Ka4 Kc4 9.Ka3 Now Black must either allow the f4-f5 breakthrough or give up the opposition: 9...Kd3 main B [main A 9...Kc3 10.f5! echo with the breakthrough in main B (thematic try 10.h5? gxh5 11.f5 h4 12.f6 hxg3 13.f7 g2 14.f8Q glQ=) 10...gxf5 11.h5 f4 12.h6 fxg3 13.h7 g2 14.h8Q++- Check!] 10.Kb3! We have reached again the position after 3. Kb3, but now it is BLACK to move. 10...Kd4 11.Kb4 [11.Kc2?! Ke4 12.Kc3 Ke3 13.Kc4 Ke4 14.Kc5 Ke3 just loses time] 11...Kd3 12.Kc5 Ke4 13.Kc4! [13.Kd6? ( or Kc6 ) 13...Kf3! = see the logical try 7. Kb7.] 13...Ke3!? Luring the white king to the d5 square. [13...Kf3 14.h5 gxh5 15.f5+- loses straightforwardly, the white king is too close.] 14.Kd5 Kf2 15.h5! gxh5 16.f5 h4 17.f6 The a8-h1 diagonal is now closed, and so Black tries 17...h3!? 18.f7 h2 19.f8Q+ Kg2 Now, h1Q cannot be prevented, but White wins with 20.Qa8! ( changing the order of moves is possible ) 20...h1Q 21.Ke5+ Kg1 22.Qxh1+ Kxh1 23.Kf4 +-

As a strange coincidence, the key moment of this study has some similarity to that from the previous work. I guess everybody would try the natural 7. Kb7 but that is just a well hidden try. Winning is another amazing move to the edge of the board: 7.Ka5!! The position after black's $3^{\text {rd }}$ move is a 'cyclic zugzwang': white's only way of winning is by returning to the same position but with BTM. A prize winning pawn study is a rarity nowadays but I consider it completely justified.

1.e ${ }^{7+K d 3}$ 2.e8Q Ke2 3.Bc4+Ke1 4.Ba5+Qd2 5.Bxd2+exd2

6.Kxd4!!
6...alQ+ [6...d1Q+7.Nd2+Kxd2 8.Qe3\#; 6...g1Q+ 7.Nf2+Kxf2 8.Qe2\#] 7.Nc3+Kf2 8.Qe3\# The white king steps deliberately to a square where three(!) promoting pawns can give him a check.

## G. Ostmoe

$1^{\text {st }}$ Honourable Mention

1.c6 Rxc6 2.Rxf2 [2.Qxf2+? Qxf2+ 3.Rxf2 Rd6 draws.] 2...Qe3! 3.Qxe3 Rh6+! [3...fxe3 4.Rd2! This sideline sets the scene 4...Rh6+ (4..exd2 5.d8Q) 5.Kg3! Rh8 6.Rd1\#] 4.Kg4! [Thematic try: 4.Kg5? fxe3 draws (Ostmoe, Probleemblad 2019): 5.Rg2+!? Kxg2 6.d8Q Rh2! 7.Qd3 Kf2 8.Qd4 Kf1! 9.Qf6+ Kg1 10.Qd4 Kf1 11.Qf4+ Rf2 12.Qxe3 Rg2+ 13.Kf4 Rf2+ 14.Kg3 Rg2+ 15.Kh3 Rh2+ 16.Kxh2 stalemate.] 4...fxe3 Now White must evacuate f2 to prevent Pe3 from landing there; a theme similiar to the Prokes theme, that Tallaksen has also been exploring thoroughly.

5.Rf6!! Unexpectedly, the evacuation happens without check. [5.Rd2? Rh8! draws; 5.d8Q? exf2 draws; 5.Rg2+? Kxg2 6.d8Q e2 draws now that the rook is on h6. 7.Qd2 Kf1 8.Qf4+ Kg1 9.Qe3+ Kf1 10.Qf3+ Ke1 is a draw.] 5...Rxf6 [5...Rh8 6.Kf3 wins.] 6.d8Q e2 7.Qd4+ This is why Black's rook had to be forced to f6. Black's king cannot reach the f-file. 7...Rf2 [7...Kg2 8.Qe5! wins, for example 8...Rg6+ 9.Kf5 Kf2 10.Qf4+ Kg2 11.Qe3 Kf1 12.Qf3+ Ke1 13.Kxg6] 8.Qe4 Kf1 Allowing mate in 1, but otherwise Black's pawn would soon be captured. 9.Qh1\#

It is unfortunate that the author published before a work featuring our thematic try. The study is of prize level but, for this award, I have to take into account this partial self-anticipation.
G. Ostmoe

Probleemblad 2019

1.f7! Rxf7 2.Qc6+ Kg5 3.Rh3! Kg4! 4.Qe6+ Qxe6 5.dxe6 Rg7+! 6.Kxg7 d1Q 7.Rh7! Qd6 8.Kf7! Qd5 9.Kf8! Qf3+ 10.Kg8! Qd5 11.Kf8! Qf5+ 12.Rf7! Qxe6 13.Rg7+ Kf5 14.Rf7+ Kg6 15.Rg7+ Kh6 16.Rh7+! Kxh7 stalemate

## M. Pasman

$2^{\text {nd }}$ Honourable Mention

1.Kb7! [Thematic try: 1.Ra6? Nb4! 2.Rxa2 (2.Ra4? Kc7) 2...Nxa2 3.Kb7 Be5= Difference from main line: black knight on a2.] 1...Be5! 2.Ra6 a1Q 3.Rxa1 Nxa1 4.Nd4!!

mutual zugzwang
4...Bd6! [4...Bxh2 5.f4! Bxf4 6.Ne6+ Ke8 7.Nxf4 Nb3 8.c7 Na5+ 9.Kc8+- with Nd5 next] 5.f4! mutual zugzwang [5.h3 Be5 6.f4 Bd6=] 5...h6 [5...Bxf4 6.Ne6++-; 5...h5 6.h4!] 6.h3!! mutual zugzwang [6.h4? h5 mutual zugzwang] 6...h5 [6...Bc7; 6...Bxf4 7.Ne6+ Ke8 (7...Ke7 8.Nxf4) 8.Nxf4 Nb3] 7.h4! mutual zugzwang 7...Ke8! [7...Bxf4 8.Ne6++-] 8.c7! Bxc7 9.Kxc7 Ke7 10.Kc6! [10.Kc8 Ke8 11.Kc7 wastes time] 10...Kf6 11.Kd6 [11.Kd5] 11...Nb3 [11...Nc2 12.Nxc2] 12.Nxb3 Kf5 13.Nd4+! Kxf4 14.Ke6! Kg4 15.Nf5 +-

An original mutual zugzwang arises after white's fourth move. While the black knight is trapped in the corner, the bishop is trapped on the middle of the board.

1.d6 [1.Re6? Bxa1 2.d6 Bc3 3.d7 Ba5=] 1...e1Q [1...Bxa1 2.d7 e1Q 3.d8Q+ Kh7 4.Qd3!+-] 2.d7 Qe7 [2...Ba5 3.R6xa5! (3.R1xa5? Bxf3+ 4.Kxf3 Qd1+ 5.Kg3 Qxd7=) 3...Bxf3+ (3...Kh7 4.d8Q Bxf3+ 5.Kg3!+-) 4.Kxf3 Qc3+ 5.Kg2 Qc6+ 6.f3 Qxd7 7.Ra8+ Kf7 (7...Kh7 8.Rh1+ +-) 8.R1a7 +-] 3.Ra8+ [3.Rxd1? Qxg5+=] 3...Kh7 [3...Kf7 4.d8Q (4.d8N++-) ] 4.d8Q Bxf3+ playing for stalemate 5.Kxf3 [5.Kg1 Qxd8 6.Rxd8 Bxal=] 5...Qb7+ 6.Kg3 [6.Kf4? Be5+ 7.Ke3 Bd4+ 8.Qxd4 Qe4+=] 6...Be5+ 7.f4 Bxf4+ 8.Kh4 [8.Kxf4 Qe4+=] 8...Bxg5+ [8...Bg3+? 9.Kh3!+-] 9.Kxg5 [9.Qxg5 Qh1+=] 9...Qxa8!

10.Qg8+!! [10.Qd4? Qd8+! 11.Qxd8 stalemate; 10.Rxa8? stalemate; 10.Qd1 Qg2+=] 10...Qxg8 [10...Kxg8 11.Rxa8+ +-] 11.Rh1\#

Unfortunately, I have found a partial anticipation for this idea.
I. Krikheli

Schakend Nederland, 1986

1.Rd3! Qa7+ [1...Qf7 2.Rh3\#] 2.Bd4 Qd7 3.Bg7+! Qxg7 4.Rh3\#

## S. Nielsen \& M. Minski

Special Honourable Mention

1.Nf5+! Bxf5+ 2.Ne7 [2.Be7 Bb1 3.Qc3+ (3.Qb2+ Qxb2-+) 3...Kh7] 2...Nd6+! [2...Be6 3.Qc3+ Kh7 4.f8N+! (4.f8Q? Nd6\#) 4...Qxf8+ 5.Kxf8 Rf1+ 6.Bf3+-; 2...Bg4 3.Qb2+! Qxb2 4.f8Q+ Kh7 5.Qg8\#; 2...Bg6 3.Qc3+ Qf6 (3...Kh7 4.hxg6\#) 4.Qxf6+ Kxf6 5.hxg6 Nd6+ 6.Kxd7 Kg7 7.Bxg2+-] 3.Qxd6 Be6 [3...Bc2 4.Qd4+! (4.Bd5) 4...Qxd4 5.f8Q+] 4.Nf5+! [4.Qd4+? Qxd4 5.f8Q+ Kh7=] 4...Bxf5+ 5.Be4! Preventing the future escape of Bf5 along the f5-b1 diagonal. [5.Be7? Bd3] 5...Rxe4+ 6.Be7 Be6 [6...Bh7 (selfblock) 7.Qg3+! Qxg3 8.f8Q\#] 7.Bf6+! [7.f8Q+? Qxf8+ 8.Bxf8+ Kg8 9.Qh2 Bf7+ 10.Kxd7 Kxf8=] 7...Qxf6 [7...Kxf6 8.f8Q+; 7...Kh7 8.f8Q Bf7+ 9.Kd8 (9.Kxf7??-+ Qa2+!) ] 8.Qf8+ Kh7 9.Qg8\#

Paradoxical play from both sides: white forces black to fire its batteries, black unpins white's pinned pieces. But what a mess! I think such ideas can be shown more naturally in helpmates.

1.Ng2+ Kd4 2.Nc5 Kxc5 3.Ne1 c1Q 4.Nd3+ Kxd6 5.Nxc1 Ke7

6.Kg6! [Thematic try: 6.Kh6? Kf7 7.Nd3 Qc7! 8.Bxe6+ dxe6 9.Ne5+ Kg8! 10.Ng4 Qxg7+ -+] 6...Qe8+ 7.Kh6 Kf7 8.Nd3 Qb8 9.Bxe6+ dxe6 10.Ne5+ Qxe5 11.g6+ Kg8 stalemate

Interesting triangulation to attract the queen deeper behind the pawns.
I. Richardson
$2^{\text {nd }}$ Commendation

1.Re6! [1.Re1?? Rb4-+; 1.Re7? Qxh2+ 2.Rxh2 Rxe7=] 1...Qd8 [1...Rb4 2.Rf6+ Ke7+ 3.Bxb8+-] 2.Ra8! [2.cxb7?? Qh4+ 3.Rh6 Qxh6\#] 2...Qxa8 [2...Rb8 3.Re8+! (3.Rxb8? Kf7+ 4.Kh7 (4.Rxd8) 4...Qh8+ 5.Rxh8 (5.Kxh8) ) ] 3.cxb7 Qd8! [3...Qxb7 4.Bd6+ Kf7 5.Re7+ Qxe7 6.Bxe7 Kxe7 7.Kg7+-]

4.Re8+!! [4.b8Q? Kf7+! 5.Kh7 (5.Qxd8) 5...Qh8+ 6.Qxh8 (6.Kxh8) ] 4...Kxe8 5.b8R! Phoenix! [5.b8Q? Kf7+! 6.Qxd8 (6.Kh7? Qh4\#) ] 5...Qxb8 6.Bxb8 Kf7 7.Be5+-

Two rook sacrifices followed by a rook promotion. A study with a nice flow featuring the Phoenixtheme.

1.h7 Qb7+ [1...b2 2.h8Q Qxe1 3.Ra8+-] 2.Kh8 [2.Kg6? Ra6+ 3.Kg5 Qxh7=] 2...Ra7! (threatens 3...Qxh7\#) [2...b2 3.Qc3! Ka2 4.Nd3! b1Q 5.Nc1+ Qxc1 6.Qxc1+-] 3.Nc2+! [3.Qc1+? Ka2 4.Rg2+ $\mathrm{b} 2=5 . \mathrm{Qc} 4+\mathrm{Kb} 16 . \mathrm{Qd} 3+\mathrm{Ka} 2$ 7.Qc4+ Kb1=] 3...bxc2 [3...Ka2 4.Nb4++-] 4.Qxc2 [4.Qc3+? Qb2 5.Rg1+ Ka2=; 4.Rg1+? Kb2 5.Qd4+ Kb3 6.Qd3+ Kb2 7.Qd4+ Kb3 8.Rg3+ Ka2 9.Qc4+ Ka1 $10 . \mathrm{Qc} 3+\mathrm{Qb} 2$ 11.Rg1+ Ka2=]

4...Qg7+! play for stalemate $\mathbf{5 . R x g} 7 \mathrm{Ra} 8+\mathbf{6 . Q c 8}$ ! counter queen sacrifice $[6 . \mathrm{Rg} 8$ ? $\mathrm{Rxg} 8+7 . \mathrm{Kxg} 8$ model stalemate] 6...Rxc8+ 7.Rg8+- +-

A study with mutual Queen sacrifices. Solvers will love it!

1.Be4 Threatens mate [1.Rb8+? Kh7 2.Be4+ Bg6-+] 1...Ra2+! [1...Kg8 2.Rb8+ Kf7 3.Bd5+ Kg6 4.Be4+=; 1...Bf7 2.Rb8+ Bg8 3.Bd5=] 2.Kxa2 Nc3+ 3.Kb2!! All other king moves lose, because the king is too far from the action. 3...Nxe4 [3...Na4+4.Kc2 Nxb6 5.Kd3=] 4.f7! By sacrificing this important pawn, White creates the threat of Rh6+ and evacuates square f 6 for his next move. [4.Re6 Ng5! 5.Re5 (5.Re3 h2 6.Re1 Nf7) 5...Bf7! 6.Bd6 g3 7.Ra5 h2 8.Ra1 Ne4 9.Bf4 threat Rh1 9...Kg8+] 4...Bxf7

5.Rf6!
5...Kg7 [5...Nxf6 6.Bxf6+ Kh7 7.Be5 Kg6 8.Kc3 Kf5 9.Kd4 just in time; 5...Bd5 6.Rf4 g3 (6...h2 7.Rxg4 h1Q 8.Rh4+=) 7.Bd8! Kg7 (7...g2 8.Bb6 Kg7 9.Bg1 Kg6 10.Kc2 Kg5 11.Rf8 Kg4 12.Kd3 Kg 3 13.Ke3=) 8.Rg4+ Kf7 9.Bc7 g2 10.Bh2= for instance 10...Nd2 11.Rh4 Nf3 12.Rf4+ Kg6 13.Rxf3=] 6.Rf4 g3 7.Rg4+ [7.Rxe4? h2-+] 7...Bg6 8.Bd6!! The entire white's army was offered during the solution 8...Nxd6 [8...h2 9.Be5+ Kf7 10.Rh4=] 9.Rxg3 $=$ The pin along the $g$-file ensures that the h-pawn falls.

There is a surprising rook sacrifice on move 5 .


This race contains a surprising number of retreats. The high point is without any doubt the second retreat of the defending king $5 . \mathrm{Kg} 4$ !! far away from the promotion squares of the pawns. 1.Kg7 Ke4 2.Kh6! The king starts with a surprising retreat. [2.Kg6? Kf3 3.g5 Bb1!! Now a bishop retreat does the job. 4.Kf6 Kf4 5.g6 Bxf5 6.g7 Bh7-+] 2...Kf4 3.Kh5 Kf3 4.g5 Kg2 5.f6 Kxh2

6.Kg4!!

A really amazing king retreat to sidestep the mating attack. [6.g6? $\mathrm{Kg} 37 . \mathrm{f} 7 \mathrm{~h} 28 . \mathrm{f8Q} \mathrm{~h} 1 \mathrm{Q}+9 . \mathrm{Kg} 5$ Qh4+ 10.Kf5 Qf4\#] 6...Be6+ [6...Bf7 7.Kf5=] 7.Kf4 Kg2 8.g6 h2 9.Ke5! This time the only move is an advance. 9...Bb3 [9...h1Q 10.Kxe6 Qh6 11.f7 Qxg6+ 12.Ke7=] 10.f7 h1Q 11.f8Q Qa1+ 12.Ke4!= The final point fortunately again is a king retreat.

Instead of pushing its pawns to promotion, white surprisingly retreats the king.

1.b8Q+ Nxb8 2.d8Q+ Ka6 3.Qxf8 Qd3+ [3...Qa3+ 4.Kc7 Qxf8 stalemate] 4.Ke6 Qe4+

5.Kf6! [5.Kd6? Qb4+ 6.Kc7 Qb6+ 7.Kc8 Qc6+-+] 5...Nd7+ 6.Kg7 Qe5+ 7.Kg8 Qg5+ 8.Kh8 [8.Qg7? Nf6+ 9.Kf8 Qc5\#] 8...Nxf8 stalemate

A study in the classical style with two stalemates.

1.Nc7 The white knight sets out on a long journey. It gallops from a8 down to e2, up to g 7 , down to g 1 and finally back to e2. [1.Nb6 ? 1...c3 2.Nd7+ Ke7 3.Nc5 c2 ((Black avoids 3...Kd6 4.Ne4+ $K x d 55 . N x c 3+K d 46 . N e 2+$ which leads to the solution.)) $4 . \mathrm{Nd} 3 \mathrm{~g} 45 . \mathrm{Kf1} \mathrm{~g} 36 . \mathrm{h} 3 \mathrm{Kd} 7$ 7.Ke2 Kd6 and White can make no progress.] 1...c3 [1...Ke7 2.Nb5 g4 3.h3 g3 4.Kf3 Kf6 (or 4...Kd7 5.Ke2 Ke 7 6.Na3 c3 7.Nc2 Kd6 8.Ne3 wins.) 5.Nd6 c3 6.Ne4+ Ke5 7.Nxc3 wins.] 2.Ne6+ Ke7 3.Nd4 Kd6 [3...Kf6 4.Kf3 Ke5 5.d6 Kxd6 6.Nb5+ Ke5 7.Nxc3 Kf5 8.h3 wins.; 3...g4 4.Nf5+ Kf6 5.Ne3 Ke5 6.Nxg4+ Kxd5 7.Ne3+ Ke4 8.Nc2 Kd3 9.Na3 wins.] 4.Nb5+ [4.Kf3 ? 4...Kxd5 5.Nc2 Ke5 draws (EGTB).] 4...Kxd5 5.Nxc3+ Kd4 [5...Ke5 6.Kf3 Kf5 7.h3] 6.Ne2+ White must prevent Black from setting up a fortress with pawns on g 4 and h 4 . Other knight moves than $6 . \mathrm{Se} 3+$ lead to a draw (EGTB); e.g.: [6.Nb5+? Ke3! (the only move) 7.Nd6 (or 7.Nc7 g4 draws.) 7...Kf4 draws.; 6.Nd1 g4 draws.] 6...Ke3 7.Ng3! Kf4 [7...hxg3 8.Kxg3 loses immediately. White wins the black pawn on g 5 and promotes his pawn.; 7...g4? loses at once: 8.Nf5+ Kf4 9.Nxh4] 8.Nh5+! [8.Nf1? g4] 8...Kg4 [8...Kf5 9.Kf3] 9.Ng7! [Not 9.Nf6+? Kf5 10.Nd5 g4 with a fortress.] 9...Kf4 10.Ne6+ Kf5 11.Nd4+ Ke4 [or 11...Ke5 12.Nf3+ Kf4] 12.Nf3 [Not 12.Ne2? g4 with a fortress.] 12...Kf4 13.Kf2 [13.Nd2? or other knight moves draws after 13...g4] 13...Kg4 [Or 13...Kf5 14.Ke3 Kg4 15.Ng1 Kf5 16.Kf3 g4+ 17.Ke3 Ke5 18.Ne2 wins.] 14.Ng1 [14.Kg2 Kf4 15.Kf2 is loss of time.] 14...Kf4 15.Ne2+ After nine moves the knight is back on e2. [Not 15.Nh3+? Kg4 16.Kg2 Kf5 17.Ng1 g4 and Black draws. (But White can play 16.Sg1 which is loss of time.)] 15...Kg4 16.Kg2 +-

Long journey by the knight across the whole board.

