Chess Study Art 2023

All the studies of the tourney: https://chessstudy.art/cs_category/art-2023/

The award of the tourney: https://chessstudy.art/2023/12/20/chess-study-art-2023/

The awarded studies in the online database: https://eg.org.ua//?s=chess+study+2023/

The theme of the tourney asked composers to show something interesting with 8-11 pieces and the main line within 10 moves. Such studies dominated in the past that's why I think this size is classical. Eleven pieces suffice to realize even some complex ideas while the requirement of 10 moves makes composers present them concisely. So, it was an opportunity to charm people who like studies without long introductions and wild initial positions. Hopefully, they will enjoy some of the awarded works.

17 studies participated. I liked 11 of them.

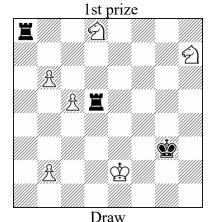
Anticipated studies:

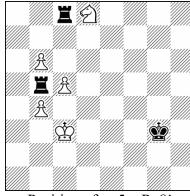
Jan Timman (Kh2/Kf4) added more sacrifices to a study by Kalinin 1967 but they didn't improve it. https://eg.org.ua/chessgame/kalinina-0440-11h7d6/

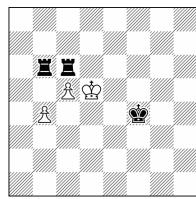
Vladislav Tarasiuk (Ka1/Ka4) couldn't prevent an anti-stalemate check Nc1 better than Pogosyants and Yakimchik did in 1968. https://eg.org.ua/chessgame/pogosyantse-yakimchikv-0313-11h7h5-v/

Micaloni and Gatti (Kb6/Kd5) discovered a study by Klinkov published in Italy in 1968. https://eg.org.ua/chessgame/klinkovm-0140-01c7f4/

Michael Pasman







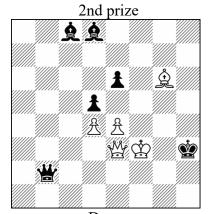
Position after 5...Rc8!

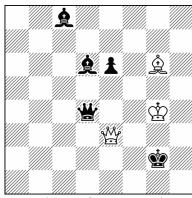
Position after 8...Kf4

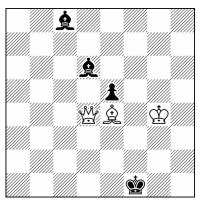
1.②f6! 置e5+ [1...置dxd8 2.c6 增f4 3.c7 增f5 4.cxd8增 置xd8 5.②h5=] 2.②e4+! [2.增d3? 置xd8+(2...置xc5? 3.②e4+) 3.堂c4 置e6 4.②d5 置e4+ 5.堂b5 置xd5 6.b7 置e8 7.堂b6 置d4 8.c6 置b4+-+] 2...置xe4+ [2...党f4 3.②c6! 置xe4+ 4.堂d3 置e6 5.b7=] 3.堂d3 Now the attacked rook slows down the passed pawns 3...置b4 and after 4.堂c3 置b5 5.b4 it is immobilized too. The other rook hurries to its rescue 5...置c8! but it can't stop the knight: 6.②c6!! [6.堂c4? 置xb6; 6.堂b3? 置cxc5] 6...置xc6 7.堂c4! 置bxb6 8.堂d5! 蛰f4 [8...置a6 9.b5] 9.b5!=

The knight's display of courage in the intro is admirable. The following imprisonment of the black rook is funny. The decoy sacrifice Nc6 is astonishing. The finale is picturesque. The blend of humour and subtleties in this study persuaded the judge that this is the winner of the tourney.

Steffen Nielsen







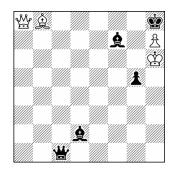
Draw

Position after 4...Qxd4!

Position after 6...e5+

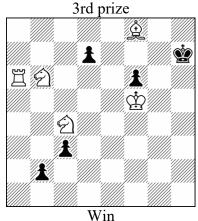
1. **位f4+ 位g2** [1... **位**h2 2. **世**g3+ **位**h1 3. **世**e1+ **位**g2 4. exd5 **②**c7+ 5. d6 **②**xd6+ 6. **位**g5=] **2. exd5** [Too early is 2. **世**g3+? **位**f1 and Bd3+ is impossible.] **2... ②**c7+ [2... exd5 3. **世**g3+ **位**h1 (3... **位**f1 4. **②**d3+) 4. **世**e1+ **位**g2 5. **世**g3+; 2... **世**b8+ 3. **位**g4 exd5+ 4. **②**f5=] **3.d6! ②**xd6+ **4. 位**g4 [4. **位**g5? **世**b5+ 5. **位**f6 **也**f1+ 6. **位**g7 **也**f8+--+] **4... 也**xd4+! [4... e5+ 5. **位**h5 exd4 (5... **也**xd4 6. **②**e4+ **d**f1 7. **②**d3+ **d**g2 8. **②**e4+=) 6. **②**e4+ **d**h2 7. **也**f3! **也**b5+ 8. **d**h6=] Here a little black combination meets a white one. **5. ②**e4+! **d**f1 6. **也**xd4 e5+ 7. **②**f5 **②**xf5+ 8. **d**f3 exd4 stalemate.

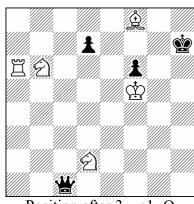
The idea to counter a queen sacrifice with a self-pin check is one of many inventions by the current world champion. In his earlier study he already managed to end this combination in a stalemate but the new mechanism is better. Now the finale is perfect.

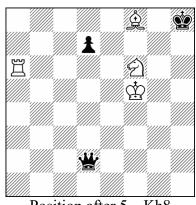


Steffen Nielsen 1/2 3.p e4-e5 2016

Martin Minski







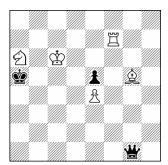
Position after 3...c1=Q

Position after 5...Kh8

1. ②a3 [1. ②xd7? b1營+ 2. 堂e6 堂g6=] 1...b1營+! [1...c2 2. ②d5 b1營 3. ②xf6+ 堂h8 4. 置a4 c1營+ 5. ②xb1+-] 2. ②xb1 c2 3. ②d2! c1營 4. ②d5! White keeps the Pd7 alive because it prevents stalemate. [4. ②xd7? 營xd2 5. ②xf6+ 堂h8=] 4... 營xd2 5. ②xf6+ 堂h8 Can the rook shield his king

from checks? **6.□a5!!** Yes. A brave move! [6. □a4? ভc2+ 7. □e4 d5 8. □g6 ভxe4+=] **6... ভxa5+** [6... d6 7. □g6 ভc2+ 8. □f5+-] **7. □g6 d5 8. □g7**#

A quiet rook sacrifice that leaves White with bishop and knight is impressive. A similar sacrifice was shown by Amann.



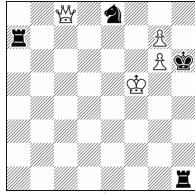
The position has a white pawn but the cage for the black king is more spacious which adds to the paradox.

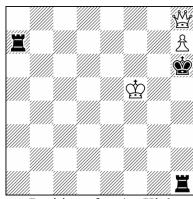
Gunter Amann 1-0 7/8.p WCCT-8 2005

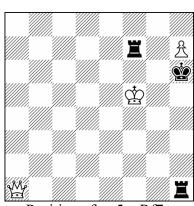
7.**□f2! 營xf2** [7... 營a1 8. ②c5; 7... 營xg5 8. □a2#; 7... 含xa6 8. □a2#] **8.** ②c5! **營c2** [8... 含b4 9. ②d3+] **9. ②d2+ 營xd2 10. ②b3+ 含b4 11. ②xd2**

M. Minski & Volker Hergert

1st honourable mention







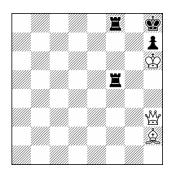
Win

Position after 4...Kh6

Position after 5...Rf7+

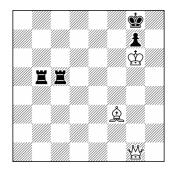
1.g8 公+! 含h5 2. 公f6+! [2. 營c5? 莒a6! 3. 營e5 莒f1+ 4. 含e4+ 含xg6 5. 營xe8+ 含g7 6. ②e7 莒af6=] 2... 公xf6 3. 營h8+ 公h7 4.gxh7 含h6 [4... 畐f1+ 5. 含e6 畐e1+ 6. 含d6 畐ee7 7. 營e5+!+-] Here White may start thinking that his queen plays against him. But after 5. 營a1!! her faithfulness is beyond any doubt! [5. 營d4? 莒h5+ 6. 含f6 (6. 含e4 莒e7+) 6... 莒a6+ 7. 含f7 莒f5+ 8. 含e7 含xh7=] 5... 莒f7+ [5... Ξaxa1 6.h8 營#] 6. 含e6 [6. 含g4? 莒g7+ 7. 含f5 莒h5+=; 6. 含e5? Ξxa1=] 6... Ξxa1 7.h8 營+ 含g6 8. 營xa1+-

A spectacular Q-sacrifice on a square attacked by two rooks is necessary to vacate the promotion square for the pawn. Up to now composers could achieve this using a stalemate resource which is not so difficult.



Genrikh Kasparyan 1/2 Chess Life 1996

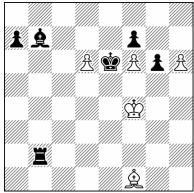
10.**堂e**5+! 罩xe5 11.**營f**5! 罩**fxf**5 stalemate.



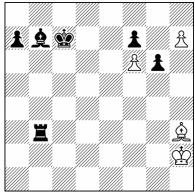
Alexander Zhukov 1/2 3.p UAPA-5 2017

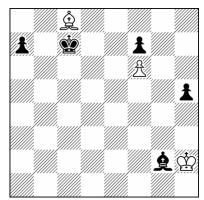
Jan Timman

2nd honourable mention



Draw





Position after 5.Kh2

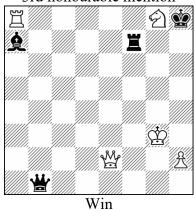
Position after 8...gxh5

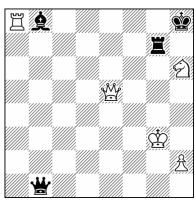
1.d7! [1.彙h3+? 亞xf6 2.d7 罩d2-+] 1...亞xd7 2.彙h3+ 亞c7! Anticipating 6.Bc8! [2...亞d6 3.h7 罩b4+ 4.亞g3 罩b3+ 5.亞h2 奠g2 6.奠c8 罩b5 7.h8豐 罩h5+ 8.豐xh5 gxh5 9.亞xg2=] 3.h7 罩b4+ 4.亞g3 罩b3+ 5.亞h2 奠g2! 6.奠c8! [6.奠xg2? 罩b8-+] 6...罩b5 7.h8豐 罩h5+ 8.豐xh5 gxh5 Now the black king attacks the bishop but 9.奠e6! wins the important pawn.

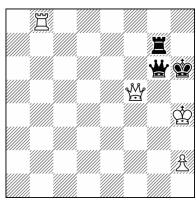
A nice duel of the fearless bishops: 5...Bg2! opens the b-file for the rook, 6.Bc8! closes the 8th rank but opens the h-file.

Steffen Nielsen

3rd honourable mention







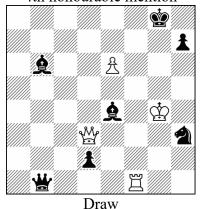
7in Position after 3...Rg7+

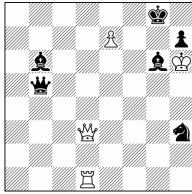
Position after 6...Kxh6

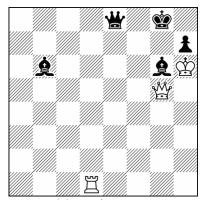
Three consecutive self-pins 3...Bb8+ 4.Qe5+ Rg7+ may convince chess players that it's an effective method to defeat their opponents. These dangerous stunts are performed by professional composers; do not repeat them in your games.

Michael Pasman

4th honourable mention







Position after 4...Qb5

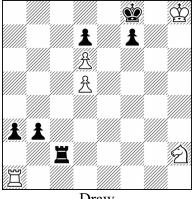
Position after 8...Bg6

1.e7 **\$f5+!** 2.**\$h5!** [2.**\begin{aligned}** xf5+ 3.**\begin{aligned} xf5+ \\ \delta xf5 \end{aligned} xf5+ \end{aligned} 2...d1 \begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} xfd \\ \delta g6+ 4.\begin{aligned} xf6+ \\ \begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} xf5+ \\ \delta xf5 \end{aligned} \begin{aligned} xf5+ \\ \delta xf5 \end{aligned} \begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} xf6+ \\ \delta xf5 \end{aligned} \begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} xf6+ \\ \delta xf5 \end{aligned} \begin{aligned} xf6+ \\ \delta xf6 \end{aligned} \end{aligned} \begin{aligned} xf6+ \\ \delta xf6 \end{aligned} \begin{aligned} xf6+ \\ \delta xf6 \end{aligned} \end{aligned} \begin{aligned} xf6+ \\ \delta xf6 \end{aligned} \end{aligned} \end{aligned} \end{aligned} \end{aligned} \tag{aligned} \begin{aligned} xf6+ \\ \delta xf6 \end{aligned} \end{aligned} \begin{aligned} xf6+ \\ \delta xf6 \end{aligned} \end{aligned} \end{aligned} \tag{aligned} \tag{aligned} \end{aligned} \tag{aligned} \tag{aligned} \tag{aligned} \ta** [4... 對xd3 5. 異xd3 空f7 6. 異xh3=] The position is more digestible now. 5.e8 對+! [5. 對d8+? 鼻e8! 6.\Bg1+ \Psi f7 7.\Bg7+ \Psi e6 8.\Bg28+ \Bg407 9.\Bg3 \Psi d6 10.\Bg3+ \Psi c6-+] 5..\Bgx xe8 6.\Bg1+ \Bg17 [6... 空f8 7. 豐xb6=] 7. 豐g3+! [7. 豐xb6? 豐f8#] 7... 包g5 8. 豐xg5+ 皇g6 9. 異d8! Fuel dump before 11.\(\delta\)xd8\(\delta\)g6!\(12.\delta\)d5+\(\delta\)f7\(13.\delta\)d8+\(\delta\)f8+\(14.\delta\)xf8+\(\delta\)xf8-+\[]

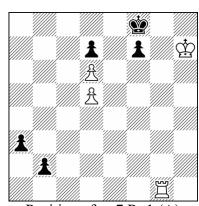
This study teaches us not to kill the bishops.

Daniele Gatti

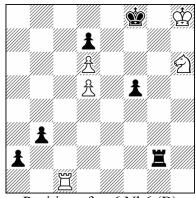
special honourable mention



Draw



Position after 7.Rg1 (A)



Position after 6.Nh6 (B)

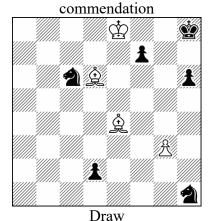
The rooks are going to the g-file soon that's why the knight should close it. 1. \(\Delta \text{g4!} \) [1. \(\Delta \text{f3?} \) a2! 2.\Big1 \Big2! 3.\Big2 a1\Big+]

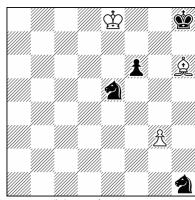
Main A. 1... \(\bar{Z} c3 \) 2. \(\Dar{Q} f6 \) \(\Bar{B}h3 + 3. \(\Dar{Q} h7 + \Bar{B}xh7 + 4. \Dar{Q}xh7 \) b2 5. \(\Bar{B}g1 \) [5. \(\Bar{B}b1 \) ? \(\Dar{Q} e8! \) 6. \(\Dar{Q}g7 \) \(\Dar{Q}d8! \) 7. \(\Dar{Q}xf7 \) \$\displant\$c8! 8.\displant\$e7 a2! 9.\displant\$xb2 a1\displant\$\displant\$=+] The f-pawn is a switch between two draws: 5...f5 [5...f6 6.\displant\$g8+ $(6. \oplus g6? a2! 7. \mathbb{Z}h1 b1 \mathbb{W}^+) 6... \oplus f7 7. \mathbb{Z}g7 + \oplus e8 8. \mathbb{Z}g8 + \text{perpetual check to the black king.}]$ 6. $\oplus g6!$ a2 7.\mathbb{Z}h1 \psige g8 8.\mathbb{Z}e1 \psige f8 9.\mathbb{Z}h1=.

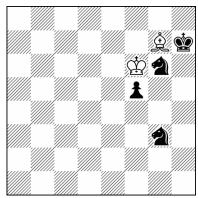
Main B. 1...a2 2.\mathbb{Z}g1! \mathbb{Z}g2 (now the white rook can leave the g-file) 3.\mathbb{Z}c1 \mathbb{Z}c2 4.\mathbb{Z}g1 \mathbb{Z}g2 5.\mathbb{Z}c1 f5 6.2 h6! \(\begin{align}
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Each main line has two positional draws. They all are simple but the construction is great, each pawn is involved. Maybe that's the reason why at some moments I like this study more, but then I look at the draws and I like it less. This explains its special distinction.

Thomas Niessen





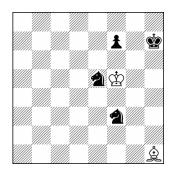


Position after 4...Ne5

Position after 8...Nxg3

1.**≜f3** [1.**≜**c2? **\(\Delta g8** 2.**\(\Delta f4 \) \(\Delta d4** 3.**\(\Delta a4 \)** h5! 4.**\(\Delta xd2 \) \(\Delta xg3-+ \)** 1....**f6** [1....**\(\Delta g8 2.\) \(\Delta f4 \) \(\Delta d4 3.\) \(\Delta h5 \) \(\Delta g6 4 \) \(\Delta c3 \) \(\Delta xd2 \)** \(\Delta xg3-+ \) 3...\(\Delta xf3 4.\) **\(\Delta xh6 \) \(\Delta e5 1 \) [4...\(\Delta h7 5.\) \(\Delta f7 \) \(\Delta xh6 \) 6.\(\Delta xf6 = \)] 5...\(\Delta f8! \)** White prepares his bishop's dive on g7. [5.\(\Delta e7 ? \) \(\Delta g4 6.\) \(\Delta d2 \) \(\Delta h7 7.\) \(\Delta e6 \) \(\Delta g6 8.\) \(\Delta c3 \) f5-+] **5...**\(\Delta h7 [5...\(\Delta g4 6.\) \(\Delta g7 + \) \(\Delta h7 7.\) \(\Delta xf6 \) \(\Delta xf6 8.\) g4=] **6.\(\Delta g7 \) \(\Delta g6 + 7.\) \(\Delta f7 \) f5 8.\(\Delta f6 \)** \(\Delta xg3 9.\) \(\Delta g5 \) \(\Delta xg7 \) stalemate.

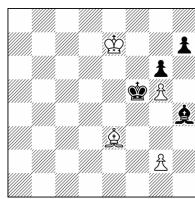
The idea of a stuck bishop in the battle vs. two knights and a pawn is new but it's hard to do better than Kasparyan.

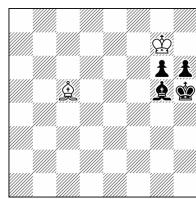


Genrikh Kasparyan 1/2 4.p UV CSTV 1977

1. 中 6 中 8 2. 单 g 2 包 d 7 + 3. 中 6 包 d 6 包 g 4 + 5. 中 6 包 g 1 + 5. 中 7 包 g h 2 6. 中 6 中 7 2 k 1 2 d 2 8. 单 5 ! 包 f 1 9. 单 5 ! 包 e 3 10. 单 f 3 ! ② x f 3 stalemate.

Jan Timman





Position after 3...Bh4

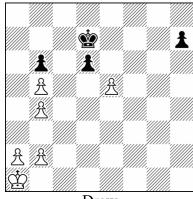
Position after 7...h6

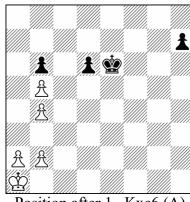
1.**½e3!** The bishop should be ready to stop the h-pawn from f2. [1.g4? 位 5 2.位 7 位 4 3. ② c 1 ② b 6 4.位 e 6 ② e 3 — +; 1. ② c 1? 位 f 5 2.位 d 7 ② e 1 3.g 4 + 位 x g 4 4.位 e 6 ② h 4 5.位 f 6 h 6 6.位 x g 6 ② x g 5 — +] 1... ② e 1 [1...位 f 5 2.位 d 7 ② e 1 3.位 e 7 comes to the same.] 2.位 d 8 位 f 5 [2... ② h 4 3.g 4!] 3.位 e 7 ② h 4 4.g 4 +! 位 x g 4 5.位 f 6 位 h 5 [5...h 6 6.位 x g 6 ③ x g 5 7.② f 2 =] 6.位 g 7 ③ x g 5 7.② c 5 [or 7. ② d 4] 7... h 6 8.位 h 7! [8. ② f 8 ? 位 g 4! 9.位 x g 6 h 5 — +] 8... ② f 4 [8... ② h 4 9. ② f 8 g 5 10. ② x h 6 g 4 11. ② f 4 =] 9.② f 8! ② e 3 10. ② g 7 =

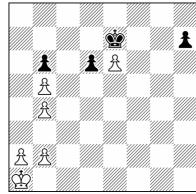
The h-pawn is an uncomfortable opponent for the bishop. So, White finds a way to win this pawn or keep the black pieces busy with its defense.

Vladislav Tarasiuk

commendation







Draw

Position after 1...Kxe6 (A)

Position after 1...Ke7 (B)

Dedicated to M. Zinar.

1.e6+! [1.b3? h5 2.e6+ \$\div e8\$! 3.\$\div b2 h4 4.\$\div a3 h3 5.\$\div a4 h2 6.a3 h1\$\div 7.e7 \$\div a8\$#]

5. \Particle a4 h2 6.a3 h1 \Particle stalemate.

Main **B. 1...\$e7! 2.a3!** (2.b3? d5! 3.\$\dot\$b2 d4 4.\$\dot\$a3 d3 5.\$\dot\$a4 d2 6.a3 \$\dot\$d6 7.e7 d1\$\dot\$!-+) 2...h5 3. Фa2 h4 4. Фb3 h3 5. Фa4 h2 6.b3 h1 ₩ stalemate.

The king's reaction to 1.e6+ makes White change the order of his tortoise moves.

Judge of the tourney Serhiy Didukh