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 10 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/

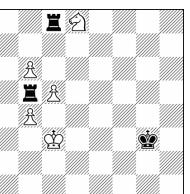
Vladislav Tarasiuk (Ka1/Ka4) couldn't prevent an anti-stalemate check Nc1 better than Pogosyants and Yakimchik did in 1968. https://eg.org.ua/chessgame/pogosyantse-yakimchikv-0313-11h7h5-v/ Micaloni and Gatti (Kb6/Kd5) discovered a study by Klinkov published in Italy in 1968. https://eg.org.ua/chessgame/klinkovm-0140-01c7f4/

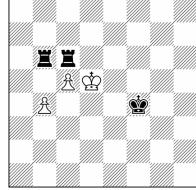
Arpad Rusz found the same queen sacrifice a few years before Martin Minski and Volker Hergert (Kf5/Kh6). https://eg.org.ua/chessgame/rusza-0603-42c5a5/

Michael Pasman



Draw Position after 5...Rc8!



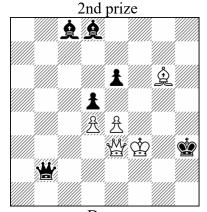


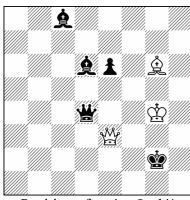
Position after 8...Kf4

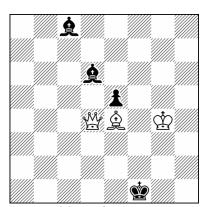
1.②f6! 置e5+ [1...置dxd8 2.c6 增f4 3.c7 增f5 4.cxd8增 置xd8 5.②h5=] 2.②e4+! [2.增d3? 置xd8+(2...置xc5? 3.②e4+) 3.堂c4 置e6 4.②d5 置e4+ 5.堂b5 置xd5 6.b7 置e8 7.堂b6 置d4 8.c6 置b4+-+] 2...置xe4+ [2...党f4 3.②c6! 置xe4+ 4.堂d3 置e6 5.b7=] 3.堂d3 Now the attacked rook slows down the passed pawns 3...置b4 and after 4.堂c3 置b5 5.b4 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







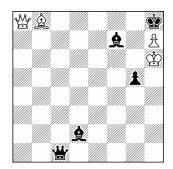
Draw

Position after 4...Qxd4!

Position after 6...e5+

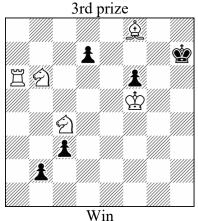
1. **位f4+ 位g2** [1... **位**h2 2. **世**g3+ **位**h1 3. **世**e1+ **位**g2 4. exd5 **②**c7+ 5. d6 **②**xd6+ 6. **位**g5=] **2. exd5** [Too early is 2. **世**g3+? **位**f1 and Bd3+ is impossible.] **2... ②**c7+ [2... exd5 3. **世**g3+ **位**h1 (3... **位**f1 4. **②**d3+) 4. **世**e1+ **位**g2 5. **世**g3+; 2... **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.

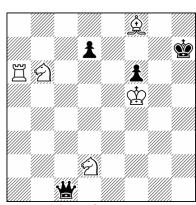
The idea to counter a queen sacrifice with a self-pin check is one of many inventions by the current world champion. In his earlier study he already managed to end this combination in a stalemate but the new mechanism is better. Now the finale is perfect.

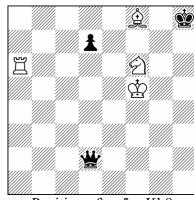


Steffen Nielsen 1/2 3.p e4-e5 2016

Martin Minski







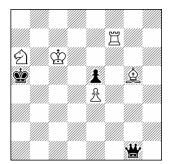
Position after 3...c1=Q

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.罩a5!!** Yes. A brave move! [6.**罩**a4? **\u00da**c2+ 7.**\u00bace2**e4 d5 8.**\u00fa**g6 **\u00dac2**c4 8.**\u00bacc2**f5+--] **7.\u00dac2**e6 d**5 8.\u00ac2**e7#

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



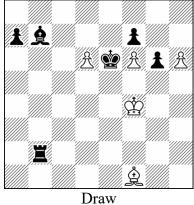
The position has a white pawn but the cage for the black king is more spacious which adds to the paradox.

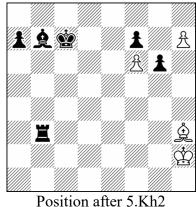
Gunter Amann 1-0 7/8.p WCCT-8 2005

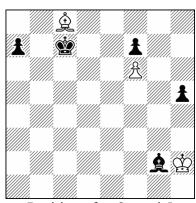
7.**□f2! 營xf2** [7... 營a1 8. ② c5; 7... 營xg5 8. □a2#; 7... 含xa6 8. □a2#] **8.** ② c5! 營c2 [8... 含b4 9. ② d3+] **9. ② d2+ 營xd2 10. ② b3+ 含b4 11. ② xd2**

Jan Timman

1st honourable mention







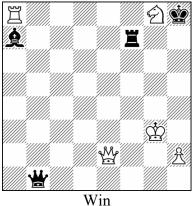
raw Position

Position after 8...gxh5

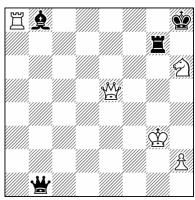
A nice duel of the fearless bishops: 5...Bg2! opens the b-file for the rook, 6.Bc8! closes the 8th rank but opens the h-file.

Steffen Nielsen

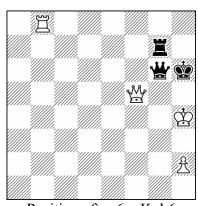
2nd honourable mention



\$



Position after 3...Rg7+



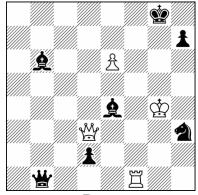
Position after 6...Kxh6

1.**增h5+!** This check forces the rook to block the h7–square. [1.②h6+? 逸b8+ 2. 增e5+ 空h7! 3. 置xb8 營g1+=] **1...呂h7 2.匂h6+ 鼻b8+ 3.營e5+ 呂g7+ 4.堂h4 堂h7** [4...營b4+ 5.堂h5 堂h7 6.罝xb8+_] 5.**罩xb8 咝g6 6.咝f5! 亞xh6 7.罩b6!** [7.罩h8+ 罩h7 8.咝f8+ 咝g7 9. 咝d6+ 咝g6=] **7...咝xb6 8.咝h5**#

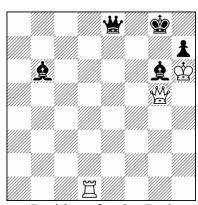
Three consecutive self-pins 3...Bb8+ 4.Qe5+ Rg7+ may convince chess players that it's an effective method to defeat their opponents. These dangerous stunts are performed by professional composers; do not repeat them in your games.

Michael Pasman

3rd honourable mention



升 **Q** ₩, 2 買



Draw

Position after 4...Qb5

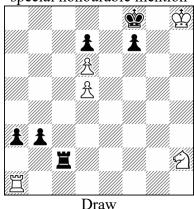
Position after 8...Bg6

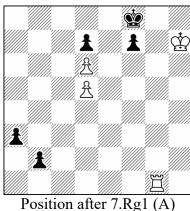
[4... 對xd3 5. 異xd3 中f7 6. 異xh3=] The position is more digestible now. 5.e8 對+! [5. 對d8+? 鼻e8! 6.罩g1+ 含f7 7.罩g7+ 含e6 8.豐c8+ 豐d7 9.豐c3 含d6 10.豐g3+ 含c6-+] **5...豐xe8 6.豐b3+ 魚f7** [6... 空f8 7. 豐xb6=] 7. 豐g3+! [7. 豐xb6? 豐f8#] 7... 包g5 8. 豐xg5+ 皇g6 9. 罩d8! Fuel dump before

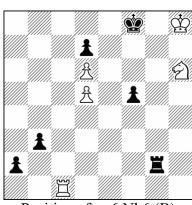
This study teaches us not to kill the bishops.

Daniele Gatti

special honourable mention







Position after 6.Nh6 (B)

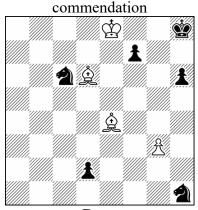
The rooks are going to the g-file soon that's why the knight should close it. 1. \(\Delta \textbf{g4!} \) [1. \(\Delta \text{f3?} \) a2! 2.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}g1 \mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}g2! 3.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}xg2 a1\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}'+]

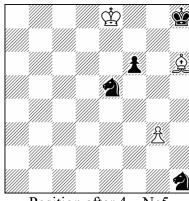
Main A. 1... **Ec3 2. ②f6 Eh3+ 3. ②h7+ Exh7+ 4. 堂**xh7 **b2 5. Eg1** [5. **Eb**1? **堂**e8! 6. **堂**g7 **堂**d8! 7. **堂**xf7 ©c8! 8. ©e7 a2! 9. □xb2 a1 =+ The f-pawn is a switch between two draws: 5...f5 [5...f6 6. □g8+ $(6. \oplus g6? a2! 7. \Xi h1 b1) + 6... \oplus f7 7. \Xi g7 + \oplus e8 8. \Xi g8 + perpetual check to the black king.] 6. \oplus g6!$

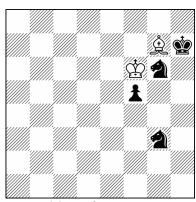
Main B. 1...a2 2. 国g1! 国g2 (now the white rook can leave the g-file) 3. 国c1 国c2 4. 国g1 国g2 5. 国c1 f5 6. ②h6! 国g8+ 7. 堂h7 国g7+ 8. 堂h8 perpetual check to the white king.

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







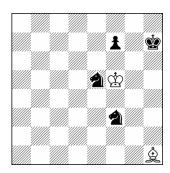
Draw

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.\(\Delta h5 \) **\(\Delta g7 \)** 4.\(\Delta xd2 \) \(\Delta xg3-+ \) **3...\(\Delta xf3 \) 4.\(\Delta xh6 \) \(\Delta e5 \) [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.\(\Delta f8 \) 9.\(\Delta g7 \) \(\Delta xg7 \) \$\(\D**

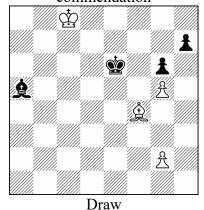
The idea of a stuck bishop in the battle vs. two knights and a pawn is new but it's hard to do better than Kasparyan.

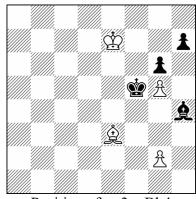


Genrikh Kasparyan 1/2 4.p UV CSTV 1977

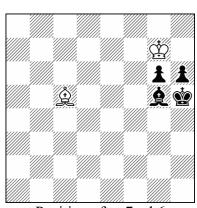
1.堂f6 堂g8 2.奠g2 包d7+ 3.堂e7 包de5 4.堂f6 包g4+ 5.堂e7 包gh2 6.堂f6 堂f8 7.奠h3 包d4! [7...包d2 8.奠f5!] 8.奠c8! 包f1! 9.奠b7! 包e3 10.夐f3! 包xf3 stalemate.

Jan Timman commendation





Position after 3...Bh4

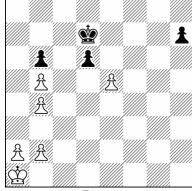


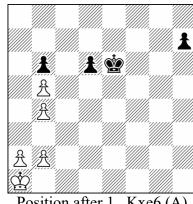
Position after 7...h6

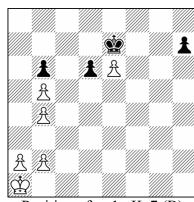
1. \$\docume{2}e3!\$ The bishop should be ready to stop the h-pawn from f2. [1.g4? \docume{1}d5 2. \docume{1}d7 \docume{1}e4 3. \docume{1}c1 \docume{1}b6 4.\$\dot\delta\$e3_+; 1.\$\dot\color{1}\$c1? \$\dot\delta\$f5 2.\$\dot\delta\$d7 \$\delta\$e1 3.g4+ \$\dot\delta\$xg4 4.\$\dot\delta\$e6 \$\delta\$h4 5.\$\delta\$f6 h6 6.\$\delta\$xg6 \$\delta\$xg5_+] 1...\$\delta\$e1 [1...\$f5 2.\$\dd7 \dd\$e1 3.\$\dd\$e7 comes to the same.] 2.\$\dd\$d8 \dd\$f5 [2...\$\dd\$h4 3.g4!] 3.\$\dd\$e7 \dd\$h4 4.g4+! **Φxg4 5.Φf6 Φh5** [5...h6 6.Φxg6 ዿxg5 7.ዿf2=] **6.Φg7 ዿxg5 7.ዿc5** [or 7.ዿd4] **7...h6 8.Φh7!** [8.\&f8? \Psig4! 9.\Psixg6 h5-+] 8...\&f4 [8...\&h4 9.\&f8 g5 10.\&xh6 g4 11.\&f4=] 9.\&f8! \&e3 10.\&g7= 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 \Particle stalemate.

Main **B. 1...\Delta e7! 2.a3!** (2.b3? d5! 3.\Delta b2 d4 4.\Delta a3 d3 5.\Delta a4 d2 6.a3 \Delta d6 7.e7 d1\Delta !-+) **2...h5** 3. \$\dot{\phi}a2 \text{ h4 4. \$\dot{\phi}b3 \text{ h3 5. \$\dot{\phi}a4 \text{ h2 6.b3 h1}\$\dot{\dot{\text{ mate.}}} \dot{\text{ stalemate.}}

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

Judge of the tourney Serhiy Didukh