

## The 11th FIDE World Cup in Composing

# ${\bf Section}\; {\bf D} - {\bf Studies}$

Preliminary award by

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rom a neutral judge I received 41 studies for evaluation on anonymous diagrams (one of them in versions form). The overall impression is that the received entries are of high quality, which is expected for a tournament of this importance. It was an honour for me to be chosen as a judge for this great tournament. The studies that are not ranked will have a chance to win their distinction in other tournaments. The unspoken rule is that sometimes it is better not to award a good study, than to give it an inadequate rank.

Three very intriguing pawn studies have arrived (D14, D40, D41). Unfortunately, two were dropped due to anticipation, so I wanted to keep the rest in the award.

The authors of the winning entries analyzed and commented on their studies quite well and completely, so I, as a judge, can only agree with that and I did not additionally feel the need to intervene too much. Hence my comments may be too short for a tournament like this. My enthusiasm for these studies is precisely this ranking.

Now I would like to say a few words about the unawarded studies. I divided them into the following groups:

- A: (incorrect);
- B: (direct anticipated);
- C: (insufficient quality for this kind of tournament and/or partially anticipated);

- D: (good, quality studies, but still not included in the award)

#### A (incorrect):

- -D1 (=, ₾a5-₾a7, 6+6). The study is not correct because, in several variations, the endgame RB against BS appears where the opposing bishops are of different colours and this is lost for the weaker side according to EGTB. (See my study: B.Djuraševič, 2<sup>nd</sup> comm. Selivanov 55 JT 2022, point in 4<sup>th</sup> move of main variation);
- D24 (+, 含f5-含h8, 4+3). Two duals, one on the 7th move. In several places, it is solved in more than one way. One of the striking ones is 4. 萬g7+ next to the intended 4. 全hg5 and 7. 全fd8+ instead of the intended 7. 全e5+;
- D30 (+, \$\delta\$b3-\$\delta\$d5, 8+14). A bulky and long study with some imprecision in several places. The main unsound is after 44...\$\textit{\textit{B}}\textit{a}7!\$ Nevertheless, even without this defect, I would not have awarded this type of study.
- **D33 (+, \$\ddots\$b8-\$\ddots\$f2, 5+5)**. There is a real danger that 11.Kd8!? is a dual major, but not waste of time (11... \u20da c6 12. \u20da e6!+-). In spite of this, there is no clear connection between the play in the solution 1. **增**f6! and in the try 1. **增**b2? except for the sacrifice of the black pieces. In my opinion, it is not enough to be awarded in such a strong tournament for several reasons: as much as the anti-dual three places seems game at interesting to the author, it is not

so much to the solvers, and not even to the judge. Furthermore, there should be a more effective finale, the position has been diluted into an ordinary one.

### B (direct anticipated):

- D36 (+, ☆e6-☆c5, 6+5). This study already exists in Harold's database under the number 7251 after the 4th move. (13100) Bazlov, Y., Bent MT The Problemist, 2007
- D40 (+, \\displaystyle d3-\displaystyle b2, 7+7). This study was a high candidate to enter into the Award, and even to get some of the prizes. But the author asked to withdraw it, probably because of a partial but strong predecessor. A complex study, interesting and rich in details. I especially like the transformation from a pawn endgame into an endgame of light pieces, and then into a queen endgame.
- D41 (+, \$\delta\$h1-\$\delta\$h4, 9+9). The author insisted on an opening play with pawn captures to break up the monotony of getting a tempo that is repeated a dozen times. But such motives are well known and repeated several times:

Blathy, O. (v) U2, Vielzugige Schachaufgaben#37, 1890, stipulation: mate in 108. U2: Wiereyn=P HHdbV#82421 13-2-2011. Zinar, M., sp.hm Victory AT, 2020, (EG#23303).

Knoppel=J. Springaren, 1962, (Van\_der\_Heijden=H HHdbIV#32790 22-7-2010).

## C (insufficient quality for this kind

## of tournament and/or partially anticipated):

- D3 (=, 堂e4-堂e2, 4+4). Try 1. 單h1? is refuted by 1... 皐f6+2. 堂f5 월d5! where black wins after 187 moves. Namely, the endgames of 單急之 vs 量益 are mostly won, but even in the starting positions where these pieces are on the base row there are exceptions. This already deters the judge from awarding the study, and the author has further discredited his work by offering an unnecessary version.
- D4 (=, 堂h8-堂h5, 5+5). This study was on the verge of being included in the award because of white's unusually precise play, as well as the stalemate on the tied white pieces in the side variation 3...堂f7. The opening play with black on the move (unfortunately) should have justified the play of the white knight.
- D5 (+, 알g1-알a8, 8+11). Insufficient quality for such a strong tournament.
- D6 (+, \( \delta \hat{h}3-\delta e2, 6+6 \)). There are more than a dozen of studies with this ending material and type of checkmate, even studies by the greatest composers. One of them is this by Matous, M. 1.pr. Sachove Umenie 1982 (\( \frac{vacpdb}{276300} \))
- **D9** (+, ≌a1-≌c5, 11+11). Not a good enough opening play leads to a globally familiar position that has been exploited many times so far.

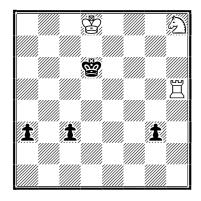
- D11 (=, \$\ddot\delta\$6-\$\ddot\delta\$6, 5+4). No clear idea. The bishop on h4 does not play.
- -D13 (=, \( \Delta \delta 4 \Delta g2, 5+7 \)). If it weren't for the World Cup, I would advise the author to start the study at least from the second move. The way it is now, with a rough taking of a piece in the first move, the author himself has disqualified the study from this eminent tournament.
- D19 (+, \(\delta\)c5-\(\delta\)e7, 4+2). Not enough quality for the World Cup.
- D31 (=, \( \text{\text{\$\texit{\$\text{\$\text{\$\texitex{\$\tex{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$

## D (good, quality studies, but still not included in the Award):

- -D16 (=, \( \text{\$\text{\$\sigma}\$}\) d2-\( \text{\$\text{\$\sigma}\$}\) d5, 5+6). This study contains numerous precise moves, although none of them is in the spirit of problem solving in the true sense of the word. The author himself mentions the switchback of the black king and the white knight on the starting square as one of the main themes of this study, but these are moves that are, as a rule, random in the group of studies.
- D18 (+, ☆g4-☆e6, 5+5). Spectacular check entry. I don't like so much the intro play with a lot of

- taking. A similar idea was already presented by Mirko Miljanić, 9<sup>th</sup> place, J. Mikitovics JT-70 (2019).
- D21 (=, 알a3-알f3, 3+4). Although a miniature with a relatively complex play, this study does not leave nearly as strong an impression as D20.
- D23 (+, \$\delta\$a5-\$\delta\$e8, 6+5). An enjoyable play from start to finish. However, the final material is almost exhausted.
- D25 (=, \Delta b1-\Delta g1, 9+10). Two logical tries. It is an intelligent logical idea with the points Ba6 for white and Bb1 for black, but the realization seems a little violent and more reminiscent of a problem than a study. When looking only at the main line there is not much enthusiasm, and the final position is disappointing, with 7 technical pawns that are only there because of previous attempts. I can praise it for an intelligent idea and recommend it for another tournament.
- D28 (+, \$\delta\$e6-\$\delta\$b3, 7+6). A study that could have won a commendation in this tournament, but I wish the author better luck and even a better distinction in another one.
- D34 (=, \$\delta\$a8-\$\delta\$c1, 4+5). Solid play, giant fight. In such endgames with little material, precise moves come to the fore.
- D39 (+, \( \text{\$\frac{1}{2}}\)g3-\( \text{\$\frac{1}{2}}\)h8, 5+4). A solid study, but not enough to enter in this award.
- **D42** (+, **\( \text{2} \) f3-\( \text{2} a8, 5+3 \)**. Nice position with an interesting play. I regret a lot for omitting this study from the award.

#### D20 - 1st Prize



+ 3+4

1.월f7+ 월c6! [1...월e6 2.월e8! g2 3.월e5+ 월f6 4.월e1+-]

2.2e5+ 2d5! 3.2d3+! [3.2f3+? 2c4! 4.2e1 a2 5.2c2 2b3 6.2a1+ 2b2 7.2h1 c2=]

**3...\$\delta\$e4!** [3...**\$\delta\$c4** 4.**2c**1! +−]

4.2e1 [4.2c1? g2 5. Eg5 \$f3=]

4... 堂e3 5. 全c2+! 堂f2! [5... 堂d2 6. 全xa3 堂e1 7. 全c2+ 堂f2 8. 萬f5+ 堂e2 9. 萬g5 堂f2 10. 全b4! g2 11. 全d3+ 堂f1 12. 萬f5+ 堂e2 13. 全f4++-]

6. \$\Beta f5+ \Delta e2! 7. \$\Beta e5+ \Delta f1! 8. \$\Beta e7!!

Thematic tries:

8.월e6? g2! 9.월e3+ 월e2 10.월xg2+ 월d2 11.월f4 c2 12.월d6+ 월e3 13.월d5+ 월d4! 14.월b4+ 월c5= with double attack;

8... \( \delta g1! \) [8...g2 9.\( \delta e3+ \) wins similarly to the main line]

9. 章 g7! 1st round trip [9. 월 e1? a2! 10. 萬 a7 堂 f2 11. 월 d3+ 堂 e3 12. 萬 xa2 堂 xd3=]

9... \$\dong f2 \ 10. \Beta f7+ \dong e2! \ 11. \Beta e7+ \dong f1! \ 12. \dong e8!

Thematic try: 12.堂c8? g2! 13.월e3+ 堂e2 14.월xg2+ 堂d2 15.월f4 c2 16.鼍d7+ 堂e3 17.월d5+ 堂d3 18.월b4+ 堂c3 19.鼍b7 c1豐 20.월a2+ 堂d2+ 21.월xc1 堂xc1=

12... **堂g1!** 13. **罩g7!** (2nd round trip) 13... \(\delta \)f2 14. \(\beta \)f7+ **⋭́е2!** ⊈f1! 16. ⊈f8! 15. ¤ e7+ **≌g1**! 17. **¤g7!** (3rd round trip) 17... **⊉f2** 18. ♯f7+ ἀe2! 19. ¤ e7+ 20. \$\ddot g8! \$\ddot g1! 21. \$\pi g7! (4th round) trip) **21...⊈f2** 22. ¤f7+ 23. \( \text{\mathbb{e}} e 7 + \\ \dot{\mathbb{e}} f 1! \\ 24. \\ \dot{\mathbb{e}} h 7! \end{array} ģg1! 25. \( \mathbb{g} 7! \) (5th round trip) 25...\( \delta f 2 \) 26. ♯f7+ \$\dotse e2! 27. ¤e7+ **ያ**ተ1! 28. **⊈**g6!

Thematic try:

28.堂h6? g2! 29.월e3+ 알e2 30.월xg2+ 알d2 31.월f4 c2! 32.월d7+ 알e3 33.월d5+ 알d3 34.월b4+알c3=

28...g2 [28...空g1 29.空f5! g2 30.空e4! 空f2 31.罩f7+ 空g3 32.2d4 a2 33.2e2+ 空g4 34.罩g7+ 空h5 35.2g3+ 空h6 36.2f5+ 空h5 37.空f4 a1營 38.罩g5#;

28...a2 29.耳a7 g2 30. ae3+ ae2 31. axg2 c2 32. 耳xa2 ad1 33. ae3++-]

29. 월e3+ 堂e2 30. ②xg2+ 堂d2 31. ②f4! c2 32. 單d7+ 堂e3 33. ②d5+ 堂d2 34. ②b4+ 堂c3 35. 罩b7 c1②! [35...c1營 36. ②a2+ 堂d2 37. 罩d7+ 堂c2 38. 罩c7+ 堂b2 39. ②xc1+-]

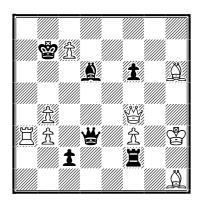
D15 - 2nd Prize

36. 월 d 5 +! 설 d 4 [36... 설 c 2 37. 월 e 3 + 설 c 3 38. 월 c 7 + 설 b 2 39. 월 c 4 + 설 b 3 40. 월 x a 3 + - ]

**37.** 월**c7!** [37. 월b1? 설d3! 38. 월d1 살c4 39. 설e3+ 살c3=]

#### 37... \(\delta\) xd5 38. \(\maxc1\)

In the photo finish, this study stood out to take the admiring epithet of first prize. Very complex manoeuvres to gain tempo, not repeated too often. The crucial point is 28.⋭g6! instead 28. \(\delta\)h6? to avoid check by the promotion of the c1 black pawn into queen. I am aware that without the use of EGTB such a study could not have been composed. But it is our reality to use ordinary computer programs to compose studies for D15, as well as EGTB for D20, are almost the same. Still, the author is like a pilot in an airplane, in charge of deciding which variations displayed and which are not. I had in mind also that this kind of study, with its miniature form and complex play, would attract more problem chess lovers comparing with its competitors for the first place with twice as many pieces in the starting position. A wonderful variation (28...\$\dong1 29.\$\dong15!), as really surprise minor promotion in 35th black move, complete such a pleasant impression!



9+6

#### 1. 🖺 a7+!

Try 1.c8增+? 含xc8 2.增xf6 罩h2+3.党g4 罩xh6 4.增xh6 增d4+5.党h3 增g1! 6.增e6+ (6.增xd6 增xh1+7.党g3 增g1+8.党h4 增f2+9.党g4 增g2+10.党f5 增xf3+=)6...党c77.增f7+ 党b8! 8.增e8+ 党c7 9.增f7+ 党b8 10.罩a8+ 党xa8 11.增d5+ 党a712.f4 增e3+! 13.处f3 增xf3+!14.增xf3 c1增=;

1. \(\mathbb{u}\) xd6?? \(\mathbb{u}\) xd6 2. \(\mathbb{a}\) a7+ \(\mathbb{c}\) c8!\_+

#### 1... 堂xa7 2. 豐xd6!

Thematic try 2.c8 \(\text{2}\) +?! \(\Delta\) 8! 3.\(\Delta\) xd6 \(\Delta\)f1+! 4.\(\Delta\)g4 f5+ 5.\(\Delta\)xf5 \(\Delta\)h3+ 6.\(\Delta\)e4 (**Position A1**) 6...\(\Delta\)xc8= (6.\(\Delta\)e5 \(\Delta\)h2+ 7.\(\Delta\)e4 \(\Delta\)xd6 8.\(\Delta\)xd6 \(\Delta\)h2 9.\(\Delta\)g5 \(\Delta\)xh1=); 3.\(\Delta\)xd6 \(\Delta\)f1 4.\(\Delta\)xf6 \(\Delta\)xh1+ 5.\(\Delta\)g4 \(\Delta\)g1+ 6.\(\Delta\)h4 \(\Delta\)h1+= perpetual check.

2...增f1+! (refusal to capture, 2...增xd6 3.c82+! thematic fork 3...增b8 4.2xd6 罩f1 5.处g2+-Black postponed the capture until later!

3. 堂g4 f5+! 4. 堂xf5 暨h3+ 5. 堂e4! (Position A). [5. 堂e5? 暨h2+ 6. 堂f5 暨xd6 Queen capture! 7.c8 全+ 堂b8 8. 全xd6 賈h2 9. 是e3 賈xh1=; 5. 堂g6? 暨xh6+! 6. 堂xh6 c1 暨+=]

5... **b**h4+ 6. **b**d5! 6.**⋭**d3? Thematic  $\operatorname{trv}$ c1\!! (6... \( \mathbb{E} \text{xf3+}? \) 7.\( \mathbb{L} \text{xf3} \) c1\( \mathbb{E} \) 8.c8\( \mathbb{E} + ! \) 8. \( \Delta xf3 \) (8. \( \Delta c2 \) \( \Delta h7(e4) + \quad 9. \( \Delta b2 \) stalemate) 8... \(\mathbb{G} c4+!\) 9. \(\mathbb{G} e3\) \(\mathbb{G} e6+!\) 10. \$\Delta e4 \quad (10. \Delta f2 \Delta e1+! \quad 11. \Delta xe1= stalemate) 10...**쌀**h3+ 11.**⋭**d4 ₩c3+! 12. \dd5 **≌**xb3+! 13. \$c6 **쌀**b3+ ₩a4+ 14.\dd5 15. ⊈e5 뿔e6+! 16.뿔xe6= stalemate; try 6. &f4? \hbar h7+! 7. \hbar d4 \hbar h8+! 8. \hbar d5 ሧከ5+! 9. ይ d 4 ሧከ8+ 10. ይ d 3 ሧከ7+ 11. \( \delta \) c4 \( c1 \delta +! \) 12. \( \delta \) xc1 ¤c2+ 13. \$\documen\$b5 \$\documen\$f5+ 14. \$\documen\$a4 \$\documen\$xc1 15.b5 \$\dong b7! 16.f4+! \Bar\text{2xh1 17.\dong c6+ \dong c8}\$ 18. 對xh1 對xf4+ 19. \$\text{\$\delta}\$a5 對d2+! (19... \sum xc7+? 20. \\$a6! **≌**d6+ 21.\(\mathbb{U}\)c6+! \(\mathbb{U}\)xc6+ 22.bxc6+-) 20.b4 ₩a2+21.\$b6 \$e6(f2)+= perpetual

6...增h5+ 7.增d4! 增h4+ 8.增c3! [8.增c5? c1增+! 9.益xc1 罩c2+ 10.增b5 增h5+! 11.增a4 罩xc1= Thematic try 8.增d3?]

check.

8... 🖺 xf3+!! Black opens the long diagonal, stalemate counter play.

9.**\$\Delta\$2!** refusal to capture. Thematic try 9.**\$\Delta\$xf3?** c1**\$\Delta\$+!** 10.**\$\Delta\$xc1 \$\Delta\$c4+!** 11.**\$\Delta\$d2 \$\Delta\$xc1+** 12.**\$\Delta\$xc1=** stalemate; 9.**\$\Delta\$xc2? \$\Delta\$e4(**\$\Beta\$3)+=

9... **a xb3+!** 10. **a 2!** refusal to capture, 10. **a xb3? a 2+!** 11. **a 4 a 2+** 12. **b 5 a 2+!** 13. **a xc4** 

c1\(\mathbb{\psi} + 14.\(\mathbb{\psi} \d5 \\mathbb{\psi} \c4+! \) 15.\(\mathbb{\psi} \xc4= \) stalemate. (**Position B**).

10... **日 b2+!** [10...c1 **2** 11. **4** xc1 **2 2** t + 12. **2** d2! +-]

11. \(\delta\)a3! refusal to capture, 11. \(\delta\)xb2?=

**11... 3a2+!** [11... **3**h3+ 12. **4**f3!! **3**xf3+ 13. **2**xb2+-]

12. \(\delta\) sal? refusal to capture, 12. \(\delta\) xa2? \(\delta\) c4+= (Position B1), the white King and black Rook have changed places!

12...c1 2+! [12...c1 2 13.c8 2+ 2 xc8 14. 2 3+++; 12... 2 h3+ 13. 2 f3!! 2 xf3+ 14. 2 xa2+-]

13. **এxc1 Bb2+ 14. <b>a4!** refusal to capture, 14. **&**xb2? **a4!** refusal to capture, 15. **b**xc4= stalemate.

14... **Ba2+** 15. **Aa3** [15. **B**b5? **Ba5+!** 16. **Ba5+!** 17. **Ba5+!** 17. **Ba5+!** 17. **Ba5+!** 17. **Ba5+!** 17. **Ba5+!** 17. **Ba5+!** 18. **Ba5+!** 18. **Ba5+!** 18. **Ba5+!** 18. **Ba5+!** 19. Ba5+! 19

16... **增h3+** 17. **点f3!** [17. **增**a4? **增**b3(a3)+ 18. **增**x **增**= model stalemate]

17... \models xf3+ 18. **≌a**4 ₩c6+! [18...**≌**f5 19.**≌**d4+! (19. \c5+? ሧxc5 20.bxc5 ይb7 21.ይb5 ይxc7=) 19...\$b7 20.\$c4! \$\frac{1}{2}\$c8 (20...\$\frac{1}{2}\$c8 21. \dag{\psi}a6+ \dag{\psi}xc7 22. \dag{\psi}a5+ \dag{\psi}xa5+ 23. \$\ddot xa5 \$\ddot b7 24. \$\ddot b5+-) 21. \$\ddot d5+\$ ሷa7 22. ሤc6 ሤg4 23.c8 ዿ(ዺ)++-; **≌**xb4+! 23.c8 #? 24. \documents xb4= stalemate; 18...**\**a8 19.**⋭**b5! 增d5+! 20.增c5+! +-]

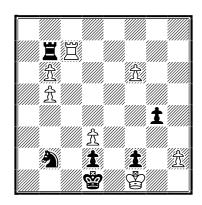
19. \(\Delta\) a5 refusal to capture, 19. \(\Delta\) xc6?= another model stalemate. (Position C)

**19... ≌d5+!** refusal to capture, 19... **≌**xd6 20.c8**2**+ + thematic fork.

20.堂xd5? = refusal to capture, 20.堂xd5? = another model stalemate. (**Position C1**). The Queens have changed places!

Superb study! For a long time, it was my candidate for the first prize. Perhaps the detail that prevailed was the white move 2.\\delta:d6, (taking the black bishop at the early stage of the solution). With the move 8... \(\mathbb{Z}\):f3!! black changes his defense strategy and plays to a stalemate position. An exceptional study. with rich content dominated by "refusal to capture" motives. The last part of the study is the icing on the cake!

#### D37 - 3rd Prize



F 7+6

### **1.f7!** [1. ♯xb7? ⊈c2(c1)]

## 1... \( \mathbb{B}\) b8 2.b7! g3!

If black starts 2... \alpha xb7 white has to make the opposite move: 3. \mathbb{\mathbb{Z}} xb7! (pos. L4) (Logical try now is 3.b6? \Bb8 4.b7 (4.\Bc6 \2xd3 8.  $\mathbb{Z} \times f8$   $\mathbb{C}^2 = 9$ .  $\mathbb{Z} \times f2 = (pos. W2)$ draw) 4...g3! 5.hxg3 \( \mathbb{B} \text{xb7}! \) 6. \( \mathbb{B} \text{xb7} \) Pos.L2 6... \( \delta \)c2 7. \( \delta \)c7+ \( \delta \)b3 8.f8 \( \delta \) d1\dagger + 9.\dagger xf2 \dagger xd3+ 10.\dagger e3 ₩e1+ 11.\(\dong{\psi}\)xd3 \(\dong{\psi}\)xg3+ (pos. S2)) 3... \$\document{\pi}c2 \ 4. \beta c7+ \document{\pi}b3 \ 5.f8 \beta \ d1 \beta+ 6. \(\Delta\) xf2 ②xd3+ 7.**⋭**e3 ₩e1+ 8.\dot\dot xd3+- and no check on g3 8... \mathbb{\mathbb{g}} g3+ (pos. S4) 9.hxg3

## 3.hxg3 \( \mathbb{\text{\pi}} \) xb7 4.b6!

Logical try (change from previous 2... 萬 xb7 line): 4. 萬 xb7? (**pos. L1**) 4... 堂 c2 5. 萬 c7+ 堂 b3 6.f8 堂 d1 堂 + 7. 堂 xf2 包 xd3+ 8. 堂 e3 堂 e1(g1)+ 9. 堂 xd3 營 xg3+ (**pos. S1** - c7 under attack) 10. 堂 d4 營 xc7; 4.f8 營 ?? 禹 xc7

4... \(\mathbb{B}\) b8 [Switchback] 5. \(\mathbb{C}\) c6!!

Logical try: 5.b7 鼍xb7! 6.鼍xb7 (**pos. L2** - again the rook on 7th will be under attack 6...堂c2 7.鼍c7+ 堂b3 /b1 8.堂xf2 d1豐 9.f8豐 ②xd3+ 10.堂e3 豐e1(g1)+11.堂xd3 營xg3+ (**pos. S2**) 12.堂d4 營xc7]

5... 鱼xd3 [now 5... 邑xb6 6. 邑xb6 (pos. L3 - white rook on b6) 6... 堂c2 7. 邑c6+ 堂b3 8. 堂xf2 d1豐 9.f8豐 鱼xd3+ 10. 堂e3 豐e1+ 11. 堂xd3 豐xg3+ (pos. S3 - white rook on c6 - can't be attacked 12. 堂d4+-]

6.b7 **2e5** [6... **2**h8 7.f8 **2**! **2**xf8 8.**2**c8 **2**h8 9.**2**xh8 **2**c2 10.**2**c8+**2**b2 (**pos. U2**) 11.b8 **2**+-]

7.f8增! [7.單c8 월xf7! 8.單xb8 堂c2 9.罩c8+ 堂d3! 10.堂xf2 d1豐 11.b8豐 豐e2(d2)+ perpetual check] 7...單xf8 8.單c8 월c6! [8...월d7

7... 虽xf8 8. 虽c8 包c6! [8... 包d7 9. 虽xf8 含c2 10. 虽xf2+- (pos. W1 is winning]

9. ♯xc6 [9. ♯xf8? ஜc1]

9... 萬c8! [9... 萬b8 10. 萬c7 萬h8 is as main 11. 萬c8! (11.g4? 萬h1+12. 堂xf2 萬h8 13. 萬c8 萬xc8 14.bxc8 益? 堂c1 (pos. Y2, pawn on g4) 11... 萬xc8 12.bxc8 益! (pos. X1, pawn on g3; 9... 萬h8 10. 萬c8 萬xc8 11.bxc8 益! (pos. X1)]

10. \(\mathbb{G}\) c7!! [Switchback]

[10. ♯xc8/bxc8 stalemate]

10... 罩b8!

Thematic line: 10... 日 h8 11.日 c8! Logical try: 11.g4? 日 h1+ 12. 空 xf2 日 h8 13.日 c8 日 xc8 14.bxc8 公?? 空 c1 (pos. Y2 (see Y1 in end of main line), and g4 square is occupied) 11...日 xc8 12.bxc8 处!! (pos. X1, pawn on g3)

11.g4! 🖺 h8 [11... 🖺 e8 12.g5 🖺 e1+ 13. \( \Delta xf2 \) \( \Delta e8 \) \( 14. \Delta c8 \) \( \Delta xc8 \) 15.bxc8&!! \$\Delta c1\$ (Y1) 16.\$\Delta g4; 11...\$\Delta c8\$ 12.g5! \$\Delta b8\$ 13.g6]

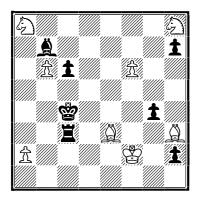
12.g5!

**12... \mathbb{1}h1+!** [12... **\mathbb{E}** c8 13.g6]

**13. 公xf2 日h8! 14. 日c8!** [14.**g**6? **日**f8+!=]

14... 萬xc8 [pos. Z1, pawn on g5] 15.bxc8急! [15.bxc8營 stalemate] 15... 堂c1 [pos. Y1] 16.急g4

With an inventive counterplay, black sets traps that white effectively avoids. The bishop promotion element is found in many studies but here there are many more elements woven together, so the study is original with logical play in its finest!



+ 8+7

**1. Af1+!** White carries out the logical maneuver, the purpose of which is to transfer the a2-pawn to the a3-square.

Logical try: 1. \$\Delta g2? \$\Beta c2+! 2. \$\Delta g3\$ \$\Beta xg2+ 3. \$\Delta xg2 g3 4. \$\Delta c5 (4.f7 c5+!)\$ 4... \$\Delta xc5 (Position P1) 5. \$\Delta f7 \$\Delta xa8\$ 6.b7 \$\Delta xb7 7. \$\Delta d8 \$\Delta a6! (7... \$\Delta a8?\$ 8. \$\Delta e6+ \$\Delta d6 9. \$\Delta c5 h5 10.a4 +- (Position P2, see solution)) 8.f7 \$\Delta c4 (or 8... \$\Delta f1+ 9. \$\Delta h1 \$\Delta c4) 9.f8\$\Delta + \$\Delta b5! (Position P3) 10.a4+ \$\Delta a6\$ 11. \$\Delta c5 \$\Delta d5+ 12. \$\Delta xd5 cxd5 =.

1... **2b4!** 2.**点g2** [2.f7? g3+ 3.**2**xg3 h1**2** 4.f8**2** + c5 5.**2** f4+ **2** a3=; 2.a3+? **2** xa3! =]

## 2... \(\Beta\)c2+ 3.\(\Delta\)g3 \(\Beta\)xg2+ 4.\(\Delta\)xg2 g3 5.a3+!

This check became possible thanks to the check by the Bishop on the 1st move.

 $5. \triangle c5+?$   $\triangle xc5$  (Position P1, see Logical try)

5... 堂 c4 6. 全 c5! The first blocking of the c6-pawn. Doesn't win 6.f7? c5+7. 堂 xg3 h 1 堂 8.f8 堂 堂 g2+9. 堂 h 4 堂 h 2+10. 堂 g5 堂 e5+=.

**6... \(\delta\) xc5** The second blocking of the c6-pawn.

7.2f7! But not 7.f7 \$\ddots b5 8.f8\ddots c5+=.
7...\dots xa8 8.b7 \dots xb7 9.2d8 \ddots a8

Here the move 9... **2**a6? does not save: 10.f7 **2**f1+ 11. **2**h1! **2**c4 12.f8**2**+ **2**b5 (**Position P4**).

The related positions P3 and P4 differ only in the position of the pawn. This difference ∆: pa2-pa3 is decisive. In position P4 a check by the Queen is possible 13. \(\Delta b4+!\) (the effect of foresight is 13 moves deep!), and White checkmates, for example, 13...\(\Delta a6\) 14. \(\Delta a4+ \Omega b6\) 15. \(\Delta xc6+ \Omega a5\) 16. \(\Delta b7#\).

10.2e6+ 2d6 11.2c5! The third blocking of the c6-pawn.

11...h5 12.a4! (Position P2) 12...h4 13.a5 알xc5. The fourth blocking of the c6-pawn.

**14.f7 \$\delta\$b5** the pawn is unblocked, but after **15.f8 \$\delta\$** Black cannot make a saving battery blow, because. the base of the battery − Bishop a8 − is attacked by the Queen.

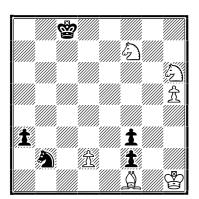
15... 4. b7 16. 增e7! 增a6 17. 增c5! The fifth blocking of the c6-pawn! White wins.

Checkmate for the black King is inevitable: 17... & a8 18. 增b6#.

The main theme of the study multiple blocking of a pawn to prevent a battery check. This theme is made in the form of a logical study with the effect of foresight in 13 moves.

Excellent study, clear idea, multiple blocking of the c5 square. A small drawback is not playing 2 a8.

D12 - 1st Honorable mention



+ 6+5

Natural position.

## 1. ag4!

Logical try: 1.2f5? a2 2.h6 a1 2 3.2g3 2c4! 4.h7 2xd2 5.h8 2 + 2xh8 + check! 6.2xh8 2xf1=.

1...a2 2.h6 (2.\alpha\h2? \alpha\d3 3.h6 \alpha\f4 4.h7 \alpha\g6=)

#### 2...a1 2 3. 2 h2 2 b1!

Now 3... 2c4!? 4.h7 2xd2 5.h8增+ 增xh8 without check! 6. 2a6+! 2d7 7. 2xh8 2e6 8. 2g6!+-.

4.d3 2xd3 5.h7 營a1! 6.h8營+ 營xh8 7.2xh8 2e5!

Black knight dominates! But... 8. 4b5!

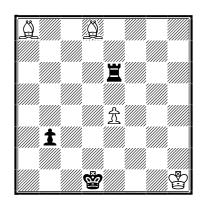
Make room for knight. 8.4h3+? \$\dd 8.4f5 \dd e7 10.2\dd f6!=.

8... 堂d8 9. 월f1! Make room for king. 9... 堂e7 10. 堂h2 堂f6 11. 堂g3 堂g7 12. 堂f4!

And finally White dominates over dominant centralized knight!

Also, clear idea with successive dominations, very cute!

D17 - 2nd Honorable mention



1.e5! **\( \delta\) e2** (main line)

Secondary lines with all unique moves:

4+3

1... \( \text{Exe5} \) 2.\( \text{Af6} \) b2 3.\( \text{Af3+!} \) [logical try 3.\( \text{Ae4} \) \( \text{Exe4!} \) 4.\( \text{Axb2} \) \( \text{Ee1} + 5.\( \text{Ag2} \) \( \text{Ee2} + \) 3...\( \text{Ad2} \) 4.\( \text{Ae4} \) \( \text{Exe4} \) 5.\( \text{Axb2} \) (= theoretical draw)

1...b2 2.&e4 萬c6 3.e6! 萬xe6 4.&b1 [logical try 4.&f5? 堂e2! 5.堂g2 萬d6! 6.&g5 萬d3! 7.&g4+ 堂e1 8.&h4+ 堂d2 9.&g5+ 堂c2 10.&f5 b1豐] 4...堂c1 5.&f5 (= positional draw)

2.&f6 空e3 [2.&d5? b2 3.&e4 空e3! 4.&b1 空f2 5.&h4+ 空f3 6.空h2 萬xe5 7.&f2 萬e2+! 8.空h3 萬e1 9.&e4+ (9.&xb2? 萬h1#) 9...萬xe4 10.&xb2 萬b4)

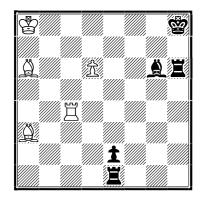
3. \$\Delta g5+ \$\Delta d3\$ [3... \$\Delta d4\$ 4. \$\Delta c1!\$ \$\Backsim a6\$ 5. \$\Delta b2+ \$\Delta c5\$ 6. \$\Delta e4\$ \$\Backsim a2\$ 7.e6!\$ = positional draw]

6. 46 Bel+ 7. 22 Bal 8. 4e6! b1 图 [8. 4f7? Bgl+! 9. 2h2 b1 图 10. \$\Delta g6+ \$\Beta xg6; 8. \$\Delta g8? \$\Beta g1+! \$9. \$\Delta h2 \$\Beta h1+! \$10. \$\Delta g2 \$\Delta b1 \$\Delta 11. \$\Delta h7+ \$\Beta xh7)\$

#### 9. &f5+.

Good study with a lot of precise moves. I especially like the finale with 8.\$\Delta 6!, not 8.\$\Delta f7? and 8.\$\Delta g8?

 $D8-3^{\rm rd}$  Honorable mention



- 5+5

1. &b2+ [1. \( \mathbb{E} \) c8+? \( \mathbb{E} \) h7]

**1...⊉h7** [1...**⊉**g8 2.**里**c8+ **♣**e8 3.d7]

3... 堂g6 4. 罩f6+ 堂g5 5. 罩xh6 罩a1!

[Main 5... \( \delta \) xh6 6. \( \delta \) xe2! \( \delta \) xe2 7.d7 \( \delta \) d2 8. \( \delta \) c1 \( \delta \) g6 9. \( \delta \) xd2+-]

6. \( \Delta xa1? \) e1 \( \Delta \) 7.d7 \( \Delta xh6=; \)

6. \( \Bar{B}\) h5+? \( \Delta\) xh5 (\( \Delta\) a6 cannot capture the e2 pawn)

6... 🖺 xc1 [6... 🖄 f5 7.d7]

7. 章 **h5+!!** Another unexpected victim! Thematic try 7. **\$\Delta\$** xe2? **\$\Delta\$** a1+! (7... **\$\Delta\$** xh6 8.d7 **\$\Delta\$** g1 9. **\$\Delta\$** g4! see main line) 8. **\$\Delta\$** b7 **\$\Delta\$** b1+ 9. **\$\Delta\$** c7 **\$\Delta\$** c1+=) (7.d7? **\$\Delta\$** d1=)

7... **½xh5** (7... **½**f6 8. **£**xe2 **½**e6 9. **£**h6++-)

**8. Axe2+** With the distraction of the bishop, this move became possible!

8... \$\delta\$h6 9.d7 \$\text{ Bg1!}\$ The last trap! [9... \$\text{Ba1+} 10.\$\delta\$b7 \$\text{Bb1+} 11.\$\delta\$c7 \$\text{Bc1+} 12.\$\delta\$d6+-]

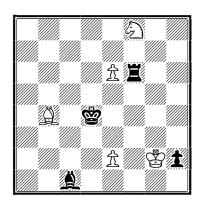
10. **4. 4. 10. 4. 10. 4. 10. 4. 10. 10. 4. 10.**

**10...** 罩**a1+** (10... 罩xg4 11.d8暨+-)

11. 含b7(b8) **Bb1+** 12. 含c7 (other moves of loss time) 12... **Bc1+** 13. 含d6 (other moves of loss times Sacrifice of three white figures!)

Consecutive sacrifices of the white pieces. The sacrifices of black and white figures as well as the avoidance of capture are harmoniously arranged in intensity, which leaves a strong pleasant impression.

D7 - 4th Honorable mention



+ 5+4

1.e3+! Closes the e-file for the Black rook: 1.e7 閏f2+ 2. 堂xf2 h1堂 3.e8堂 堂h2+=

1... 堂**xe3** [1... 堂d3 2.e7 **日**h6 3. 堂h1+-; 1... **&** xe3 2.e7 **日**f2+ 3. 堂h1 **&**f4 4. **&**e6++-]

2.e7 h1발+ In search of counterplay. 2... 월f2+ 3. 발h1 발f3 4. 월e6! 발g3 5. &e1+-.

3. ½xh1 ½f2 [3... ½f3 4. 4c5! 4a3 5. 4xa3 ½g3 6. ½g1 1b6 7. ½f1+-]

4.**&c5+ 堂f1** 5.**堂h2 罩f3!** 6.**Qe6!** [6.**Q**g6? **&**g5 7.e8**豐 &**f4+! 8.**Q**xf4 **罩**h3+! =]

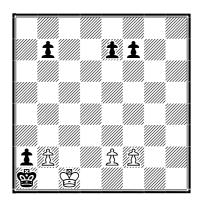
6... & d2 (a waiting move) 7. & f2! [The only way to avoid stalemate and perpetual check. 7.e8增? & f4+8. ② xf4 日 h3+=; 7. & d6? & e3!8. & g3 & g1+9. 增 h3 & f2 10.e8增 图 xg3+11. 增 h2 图 g2+=]

7... **2b4** [7... **3**xf2+ 8. **2**h3 **3**f3+ 9. **2**g4+-]

Exceptional play, several stalemate endings. The \$\Delta f2\$ move

is exceptional. It is regrettable that an effective finale is missing.

D14 - Special Honorable mention



4+5

1.e4? f6!! – Festine Lente (FL) 1.f4? e6!! – FL

1. \(\delta \colon 2!\) - forcing black pawns to play first:

1...f6! 2.f3!! (return echo FL) 2...e6! 3.e3!! (second return echo FL) 3...b6! 4.b3!! — third return echo FL and there is Position A: 3...e5 4.e4! f5 5.exf5 e4 6.fxe4! b5 7.f6! b4 8.f7! +-, for example 8...b3+ 9.党xb3 堂b1 10.f8豐 a1豐 11.豐f1#.

It is interesting that it does not matter in what sequence black pawns will play "FL" on the first and second moves (They can play six times in different ways) - in response, white pawns will similarly play "FL" and Position A will arise.

There are thematic tries in the variation 1...f6 2.b3? f5! 3.f4 b6!! (reciprocal echo FL of the black pawn) 4.b4 b5! 5.e3 e6!! (second reciprocal echo FL of the black pawn) 6.\(\Delta c1\) e5 7.fxe5 f4 8.exf4 – stalemate.

It will be similar in the thematic try in another variation 1...e6 2.e3!! b6 3.b3!! f6 4.f3!! (Position A) – 2.b3? e5! 3.e4 b6!! 4.b4 b5! 5.f3 f6!! (third reciprocal echo FL of the black pawn) 6.\(\Delta c1\) f5 7.exf5 e5 8.fxe5 - stalemate

In case of variant 1...b6 2.b3!! e6 3.e3!! f6 4.f3!! (Position A) thematic tries will be 2.e4? f6!! = and 2.f4? e6!! =)

Continuation of position A: 4...b5 5.b4!

5...e5 6.e4! f5 7.exf5! e4 8.f6! (8.fxe4? stalemate) 8...e3 9.f7! e2 10.f8營! with the inevitable mate.

5...f5 6.f4! e5 7.fxe5! f4 8.e6! (exf4? stalemate) 8...f3 9.e7! f2 10.e8 2! with the inevitable mate.

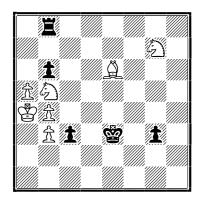
The paradoxical global idea is realized for the first time: in the solution, all three white pawns echo the black pawns for a short move (FL), and in the tries, on the contrary, the black pawns echo back from the short moves (FL) of the white pawns.

An orchestra of six pawns (three white and three black) play the triple symphony Festine Lente!

At a glance, it looks like it is an excellent theoretical position and a great invention. The white king must move away from the first row

so that it is not under check after the later black promotion. The author has excellently analyzed the position in the presented solution. Although the author somewhat pompously announced his study as an extraordinary discovery, I, as a judge, and some of my colleagues with whom I consulted about this particular study, are not so euphoric. It looks like the use of Festina Lente makes more sense with passed pawns. Here it is just avoiding running out of moves. So, let this study be discussed later in various forums, time is the best judge! Therefore, this distinction is the highest, and perhaps too much, that this study could receive in the World Cup tournament.

D26 - 1st Commendation



7+5

+

1. 2f5+ 2f2! [1...2d2 2.2xc3 g2 3.2h4 2xc3 4.2xg2 bxa5 5.b5!+-]

2...b5+! 3. \( \delta a 3 \) g2 4. \( \delta d 1 + ! \) [4. \( \delta e 4 + ? \delta e 2 ! - + ]

4...호e2 5.설d4+ 호xd1 6.소g4+! 호c1! Black's counterplay on stalemate.

7. \$\Delta\$ h 3!! The white bishop needs to control the c8-square. Logical try-1: 7. \$\Delta\$ f 3? g 1 \*\Delta\$ 8. \$\Delta\$ e 2 + \$\Delta\$ b 1 9. \$\Delta\$ xg 1 (position A with w \$\Delta\$ f 3) 9... \$\Delta\$ c 8! 10. \$\Delta\$ e 2 \$\Delta\$ c 2 11. \$\Delta\$ e 4 \$\Delta\$ a 1! 12. \$\Delta\$ xc 2 stalemate]

7...g1營 8.Ձe2+ 含b1! 9.Ձxg1 (position A with w&h3) 9...單f8 10.Ձe2 單f2 11.Ձc3+! [Not 11.兔g4? 含a1! 12.a6 單f6 13.೩c8 罩f2! (13...單c6? 14.Ձd4! 單xc8

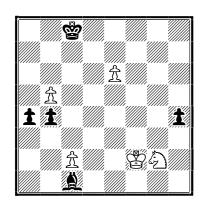
11... 堂a1 12. 急f1!! The white bishop needs to control the c4-square. 12. 鱼xb5?? Ba2#. Logical try-2: 12. 鱼d7? Bb2 (position B with w&d7) 13. &xb5 Bxb3+! 14. 堂a4 Ba3+! 15. 堂xa3 stalemate

12... **Bb2!** (position **B** with w&f1) [12... **B**xf1 13. **2**xb5 **B**f2 14. **2**c3! +-(14. **2**a4? **B**a2+ 15. **2**a3 **2**b2=)]

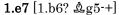
13. &c4!! The final pointe of the Bishop. It's not too late to be wrong: 13. &xb5? 虽xb3+! 14. 堂a4 虽a3+! 15. 堂xa3 stalemate]

13...bxc4 14.bxc4 罩b3+! 15. 堂a4! [15. 堂xb3? stalemate] 15... 罩a3+! 16. 堂b5!

An interesting play. Black is playing on stalemate. Good enough for this position in award.





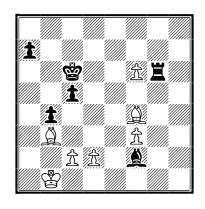


1... \( \dd d \) 2.b6 \( \Dd b \) 3.c3! \( [3.b7? \) \( \Dd d 4 + 4. \( \dd e \) 2 \( \Dd a 7 \) 5.\( \Dd x h 4 \) b3! \( 6.cxb 3 a 3 + \)

**5.**호**e2 &a7 6.**호**xh4 a3** [6...b3 7.호d2!]

7.2f5 a2 8.2d6 2xe7 9.2c8+2d7 10.2xa7 2c7 11.2c6 2xb7 12.2a5+2a6 13.2b3! =

An elegant and light study suitable for solvers.



+ 7+6

This study shows two occurrences of the Berlin theme: the logical try leads to immediate checkmate, but a foreplan opens up a square for the white king. After that, the Black check is harmless. See also <a href="https://www.berlinthema.de">www.berlinthema.de</a> for definition and examples.

**1.f7 \(\mathbb{B}\)g1+** [1...\(\mathbb{B}\)f6 2.\(\mathbb{A}\)h6 c4 3.\(\mathbb{A}\)a4++-]

2. \$\textsquare\$2 \textsquare\$ d4 (thematic threat \$\textsquare\$a1#)

3... \( \dds! \) Renews the threat, now with \( \mathbb{B} a 1 + \) and \( \mathbb{B} a 3 # \).

4.&c6+! It is still too early for 4.f8營? 單a1+ 5.堂b3 罩a3# (thematic try); 4.c4+? 堂xc4 5.&b5+ 堂xb5 6.f8營 罩a1+ 7.堂b3 c4+ 8.堂c2 b3#)

**4... 堂c4!** The logical main line is 4... **堂**xc6 5.f8 **堂** [no w & b3, compare 3.f8 **堂**?] 5... **B**a1+ 6. **堂**b3 **B**a3+ 7. **堂**c4+-

5.d3+ [5.\Delta b5(d5)+ would lose as seen above]

**6...b3+!** (6...**点**g7 7.**点**e5+! **点**xe5 8.f8增+-)

7. **এxb3 含b4** 8. **&d2+ 含b5** (thematic threat **Ba1#**)

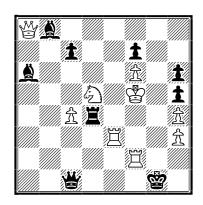
9... **2a4!** 10. **2b5+!!** Thematic try 10. **2c3? 2xc3** 11. **2b5+ 2b4!-+** 

10... **△xb5** [no white **△**b3]. White has avoided the checkmate, but perpetual check is still threatening. Hence:

11. **2c3!** [11. f8增? **2**a1+ 12. **2**b3 **2**b1+] **11... <b>2**xc3 **12. f8**增 **2**a1+ **13. 2**b3 **2**b1+ **14. 2**xc3, and the white king has escaped.

A nice example of the Berlin theme, well explained by the author.

#### D2 - 4th Commendation



9+9

1. **3g2+!** [1. **3g**3+? **2xf**2 2. **3g2+ 2f1!**-+]

2...增**b1+**[2...**ģ**g1 3.**罩**g2+ **ģ**h1 4.**罩**f2] 3.**ģe5 罩e4+!** [3...c5+?? 4.**2**c7+ **罩**e4+ 5.**聲**xe4+ **貸**xe4+ 6.**ģ**xe4+-]

4. \(\mathbb{E}\) xe4 c5+ 5. \(\alpha\) c7! [5. \(\alpha\) f5? \(\alpha\) c8#] 5... \(\alpha\) xc7+ 6. \(\alpha\) f5! self pin

6...堂d3 [main 6... &xc4 7.堂d5!! &xd5 8. 萬h2+! &xh2/堂xh2 pin stalemate; 6... &b7?? 7. 堂xb7 豐xb7 8. 萬e1#]

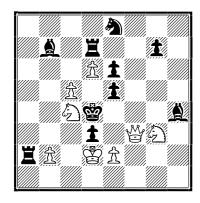
8. **Be6+ Axb7** 9. **Bh2+!** [9. **B**f1+? **Bh2!** 10. **Bh1+ Bg3!-+**]

9...**໘g1** 10.໘**g2+! \$\Delta xg2/\Delta xh2** pin stalemate

This time a triple pinning, one piece by another corresponding

piece of black colour, on three pinning lines. Two queen sacrifices. Witty, but cumbersome position.

D22 - 5th Commendation



+ 8+10

7... \( \text{\text{\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$}}} \) 8. \( \text{\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$}} \) 8. \( \text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$} \) 8. \( \text{\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$}} \) 8. \( \text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$} \) 8. \( \text{\$\frac{1}{2}

Checkmate to 5 blocks. Unfortunately, two blocks already exist in the starting position (pawns on e5 and e6). This rank is a reward for the author's effort.

Branislav Djurašević, August 22, 2023