

# Chess

## Bad bishops

FIRSTLY a quick refresher course in case you are still unsure of the new algebraic notation I use for this column (and which is now accepted by the world controlling chess body, FIDE, as the only acceptable notation).

Each square has only one label (shown on the diagram below) no matter whether you are moving white or black pieces. Pawn moves are generally abbreviated eg: 1. P-K4 would be either 1. e2-e4 or simply 1. e4.

N-KB3 would be Nf3.  
For Black: 1... P.Q3 would be 1... d6.



DURING A brief gap in the English chess circuit recently, the Welsh town of Buckley organised a tournament. The event attracted international master David Levy who won the tournament with 5/5. In the last round I played Levy for the tournament win. As Black I drifted into an inferior opening and never escaped from his bind, and I resigned on the 45th move.

My best game was against the third highest graded player, P. Killick, who finished second equal with me. That game demonstrated the importance of mobility, particularly with regard to "good" and "bad" bishops. A "bad" bishop is one whose movement is hampered by its own pawns. It is always advisable to place your pawns on the opposite coloured squares to those occupied by your bishop.

### FRENCH DEFENCE

M. Chandler	P. G. Killick
1. e4	e6
2. d4	d5
3. Nd2	Nf6
4. e5	N(f)d7
5. Bd3	c5
6. c3	Nc6
7. Ne2	Qb6
8. Nf3	cxd4
9. cxd4	f6
10. exf6	Nxf6
11. O-O	Bd6
12. Bf4	Qc7
13. g3!?	

The "book" move is 13. Bg3 which gives a slight advantage to White.

13. . . .	O-O
14. Rc1	Nh5
15. Ng5!	

This forces Black to slightly

weaken his king position, for on 15... Bxf4. 16. Nxf4 Nxf4. 17. gxf4 Q (or Rook)xf4. 18. Qh5. White has a winning position.

15. . . . g6  
16. Be3  
Ideally I would have liked to exchange this bishop as it is due to become "bad".

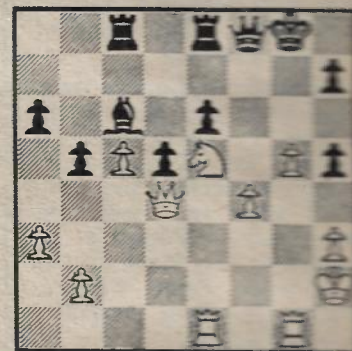
However after 16. Bxd6 Qxd6 I could not see how to prevent both of Black's threats: 17... e5 and 17... Qb4.

16. . . .	Qg7
17. f4	Nf5
18. Nc3	Bd7
19. a3	R/a c8
20. Kg2!	Na5
21. Bg1	Nc4
22. Qe2	R/f e8
23. Nf3	b5
24. Ne5	Rb8
25. h3	R/e c8
26. Nb1	a6

Just who is winning at this point is not obvious. Black appears to have gained some Queen-side counterplay in compensation for White's control of the centre. But appearances are deceptive, and my next six moves allow my pieces greater freedom of movement.

27. R(c)e1	Re8
28. Be3	Bc7
29. g4	Nd6
30. Nd2	Bb6
31. Nb3!	Nc4
32. Nc5	Nxe3 ch
33. Qxe3	Bxc5
34. dxc5	R(b)c8
35. g5	Nh5
36. Be2!	Bc6
37. Qd4	Rf8
38. Bg4	R/f e8
39. Kh2!	Qf8
40. Bxh5	gxf5
41. Rg1	

### BLACK



### WHITE

The complete realisation of White's plans. Every black pawn is on the same colour square as the black bishop which renders it totally useless. The win is now simplicity itself although I am not one piece or pawn up.

41. . . .	Re7
42. g6	Rg7
43. gxh7 ch	Kxh7
44. Rxg7 ch	Qxg7
45. Rg1	Qf8

And Black resigned after making his move.

My continuation would have been 46. Nxc6! Rxc6. 27. Rg5 Rxc5 (Kh6 28. Qe5 Qf7. 29. Qh8ch and mates). 28. Qd3ch Kh8. 29. Rxf5ch Kg7. 30. Qh7ch Kf6. 31. Rh6ch etc.

Without knowing the "bad" bishop concept it is doubtful that I could have won the game.

MURRAY CHANDLER