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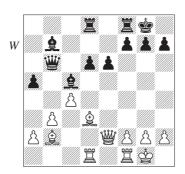
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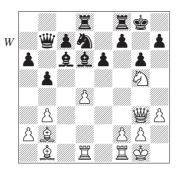
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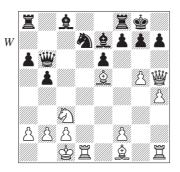
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15a: White to play



15b: White to play



15c: after 14... ₩b6

Idea 15 – Point Your Bishops in the Right Direction

A pair of bishops pointing towards the enemy king, often on the a1-h8 and b1-h7 diagonals, can be a deadly attacking force.

In diagram 15a Black's careless play has left his king without any piece protection. White can now strip away his pawn-cover with a standard double bishop sacrifice: 1 **≜**xh7+ **Ġ**xh7 2 **Ġ**h5+ **Ġ**g8 3 **≜**xg7! **Ġ**xg7 (it is unlikely that Black can get away with ...f6 or ...f5 in such positions but the details must be checked – after 3...f6, White wins by 4 \(\hat{\omega}\)h6, and after something like 4...\(\beta\)d7 then 5 \(\begin{aligned} \beg into the attack) 4 \(\mathbb{g}\)5+ \(\delta\)h7. The success of the attack usually depends on whether White has a rook he can swing over to the rook were still on all or there were a pawn on g3, White would have to be content with perpetual check.

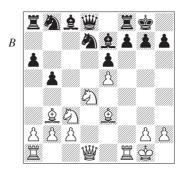
Diagram 15b is an example of Blackburne's famous mate. This time the bishops don't lay down their lives but combine to weave the mating net. White wins by 1 h4 h5 (1... 166 is also met by 2 d5!) 2 d5! 2 xd5 3 h7#.

Diagram 15c features a typical Sicilian position (it arises from diagram 46a after 13...dxe5 14 2xe5 \$\bigsimes\$ b6). White wins by 15 \$\bigsimex\$ xd7! \$\bigsimex\$ xd7 16 \$\bigsimes\$ d3 g6 17 \$\bigsimes\$ h6 f6 18 \$\bigsimex\$ xg6! and Black is soon mated. Note how dealing with the attack on one diagonal leads to serious trouble on the adjacent one. Here, 16...g6 exposed Black on the long diagonal, which he was then forced to block with 17...f6, but this left g6 without sufficient protection and allowed White a decisive sacrifice. This is an example of how every pawn advance creates weaknesses.

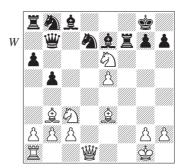
There are quite a few variations in the Sicilian in which White manoeuvres his light-squared bishop to b3 via c4. This is a very doubled-edged strategy since if Black has well-protected pawns on e6 and f7 then the bishop on b3 may end up biting on granite in an endgame it can be a virtual spectator. White has two main strategies once he has parked his bishop on b3. The first is to soften up the black centre with his f-pawn by f4-f5. The second strategy is more spectacular – to sacrifice, either the bishop itself or another piece in order to bring the bishop back to life. These sacrifices usually take place on d5, e6 or f7. Here we concern ourselves with f7.

(16a) It has now been established that 12...②xe5 is best in this well-known position from the ②c4 Najdorf. The alternatives can be swiftly punished, e.g. 12...豐c7 13 ②xf7!! ③xf7 (13...④xf7 14 豐h5+ wins easily) 14 ②xe6 (the bishop is well and truly alive) 14...豐xe5 (14...豐b7 (16b) loses to 15 ②d8! ②xd8 16 e6!) 15 ②d4 豐f5 16 ②xg7 豐f4 17 ②e2! 豐e4 18 豐f1 ②f6 (18...②f6 is a slight improvement though Black is still lost after 19 ③xf6 ②xf6 20 ②h5) 19 ②f5! ②e5 20 ②d6 1-0 Rosenberger-Barta, corr 1983.

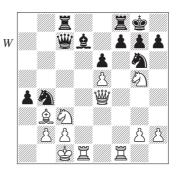
(16c) Gallagher-Čabrilo, Royan 1989. One would be forgiven for thinking that White was in serious trouble here but this was in fact the very position I had been aiming for. 22 罩xd7! 豐xd7 23 罩xf7! axb3? (this is based on a simple oversight; instead 23... 三xf7 24 毫xe6 豐xe6 25 ②xe6 favours White but Black can resist with 25... ②c6) 24 罩xd7 罩f1+25 罩d1 ②a2+26 ③xa2 1-0. As 26...bxa2 27 豐a4 stops the pawn.



16a: after White's 12th move



16b: after 14... 學b7



16c: after Black's 21st move