

Iossef Dorfman – Static and Dynamic Balance

From the book *The Method in Chess*

Move search algorithm

- 1) Find critical position
- 2) Draw up the static balance and decide who is in favour how
- 3) Consider the candidates and make a choice

Critical Position

- 1) Possible exchange of pieces
- 2) Possible change in pawn formation
- 3) The end of a series of forced moves

The Static Balance

A regressive scale of static factors arranged according to importance

- a) King's position (safety)
- b) Material correlation
 - Bishop for knight exchange only when the pawn structure is fixed
 - Rook and bishop are better than rook and knight
 - Queen and knight are better than queen and bishop
- c) Who is better after a queen exchange
 - Exchange of queens is fundamentally linked to the safety of the king
- d) Pawn formation
 - Double or tripled pawns
 - Protected passed pawns
 - Number of pawn islands, compact pawn chain, hanging pawns
 - Pawn majority in the centre
 - Pawn majority on the queenside
 - Weak square, isolated pawn, backward pawn
 - Group of weak squares of one colour, blockade, domination
 - Half open file, outposts
 - Bad pieces
 - Types of centres, space

Certain factors exist in both static and dynamic form (King's position for example; Taimanov – Larsen, 1970)