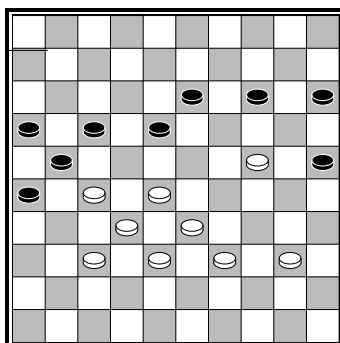# Section 4
Right wing attack

The right wing attack is a popular way to play. The right wing attack is characterized by an outpost at <24>, supported by a strong centre. Sometimes you can put another outpost at <23>.

Piece 24 keeps pieces 15 and 25 at their place. In the diagrammed position white also holds strategic squares <27> and <28>, the ideal attack. Black to play is completely lost.

In this section we show you what is important when attacking. We show some games from strong players, to get a feeling how to play an attack.

After this we show the special *Samba-swing*, going to <19>.

The next lessons treat the way you can play against an attack, especially if the attack contains weaknesses.

The following items will be featured in this section:

1.The right wing attack
2. Going to <19>
3. Playing against the right wing attack
4. Attacking the outpost
5. Blocking the attack
6. Surrounding
7. The counter attack
8. isolating the outpost
9. Tactical ideas

After having studied this section you will have learned many useful plans you can perform in your own games. You also have learned important tactical ideas and combinational patterns.

1.Right wing attack
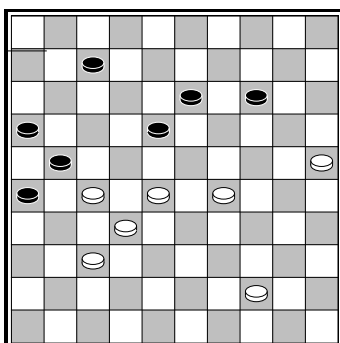
D. Edelenbos – B. Nuijs

White has strategic squares 27 and 28 in possession. To be able to win white has to conquer <24>. In the game white played 1.44 – 40? 13 – 19 2.40 – 35 7 – 12 3.29 – 24 19 x 30 4.35 x 24 12 – 17 5.24 – 20 14 – 19 6.20 – 15 19 – 23!! 7.28 x 19 17 – 22 =.
You should remember this sacrifice to make a draw. It is something you should take care of when possessing <27>.
It is better to occupy square 24 immediately. Black will have to make a double sacrifice to be able to attack 27!

1.29 – 24! 7 – 12
2.44 – 39 12 – 17
3.39 – 33 14 – 19

3… 17 – 22 4.28 x 17 21 x 12 5.33 – 28 leads to an easy win for white.

4.24 – 20 19 – 23
5.28 x 8   17 – 22
6.9 – 3 !   22 x 42
7.3 – 9 !!

Black can't take a king at <47>: 7… 42 – 47 8.9 x 36 47 x 15 9.25 – 20 15 x 27 10.36 x 18 W+.

7… 18 – 23
8.20 – 14 42 – 48

8… 42 – 47 9.9 – 3! W+. White plays a nice patient move now. He shouldn't hurry by playing 9.14 – 10? 48 – 42 10.33 – 28? 42 – 15 B+.

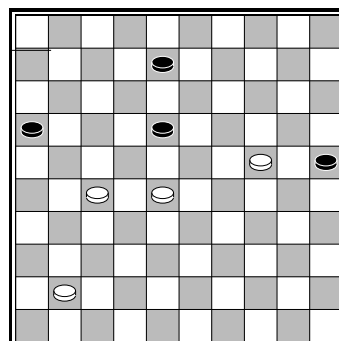**9.9 – 4!   48 – 42**
10.33 – 28 26 – 31

10… 23 – 29 11.28 – 23 W+

11.4 x 36   23 – 29
12.28 – 23 29 x 18
13.36 x 4

White will become dominant and win the game.

J. Ambags – R. Sloot

White has reached a position possessing <27, 28 and 24>. Exact play is needed to win the endgame.

1.41 – 37 8 – 13

1… 8 – 12 can be met by 2.28 – 22! 16 – 21 3.27 x 16 18 x 27 4.16 – 11 +

2.37 – 32

If white plays 2.37 – 31? black makes a draw after 2… 25 – 30! 3.24 x 35 13 – 19.
If 2.37 – 32! is answered by 25 – 30 3.24 x 35 13 – 19 then 4.35 – 30 18 – 23 5.28 – 22 23 – 29 6.32 – 28 follows, and now there are two variations:

1) 6… 19 – 24 7.30 x 19 29 – 34 8.19 – 14 34 – 39 9.13 – 9 39 – 43 10.9 – 3 43 – 48 11.28 – 23 and white has a winning endgame.

2) After 6… 19 – 23 7.28 x 19 29 – 33 8.19 – 14 33 – 38 9.14 – 9 38 – 43 10.30 – 25! 43 – 48 11.22 – 18! white also wins. Notice that especially white's last two moves are very precise. Other moves lead to a draw! We show you an example:
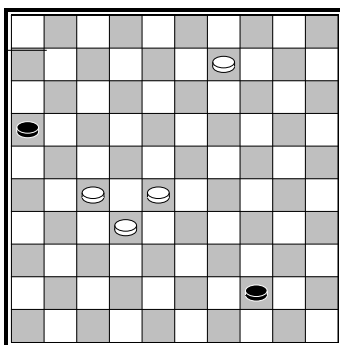If white plays 10.9 – 3 black holds a draw playing 43 – 48 11.30 – 25 48 – 34!! (48 – 39? 22 – 18 39 – 22 3 – 14! 22 x 20 25 x 14 +) 12.25 – 20 (otherwise black keeps playing 34 – 29 – 34 – 29 – 34 etc.) 34 – 39! 3 – 17 16 – 21!! 27 x 16 39 – 25 20 – 15 25 – 9 = and black escapes...

2… 13 – 19
3.24 x 22 25 – 30

In the game white didn't succeed in winning the endgame. We show you the best play for white.

4.22 – 18 30 – 34
5.18 – 1 3 34 – 39
6.13 – 9   39 – 44

7.9 – 3 44 – 50 8.27 – 22 (28 – 23 50 – 45 23 – 19 45 – 18 =) 50 – 45 is a draw because white's pieces can't go to second king. So white needs to play very precise again. He should advance another piece towards the king row.

7.28 – 23! 44 – 50

If 7… 44 – 49 then 8.9 – 4!

8.23 – 19! 50 – 45
9.9 – 4!

White has protected his pieces and is able to get a second king soon. This example is meant to make you aware that although you might have a winning position, actually winning isn't easy at all!

Always stay concentrated until the end of the game! Even if you have a winning position: stay alert!
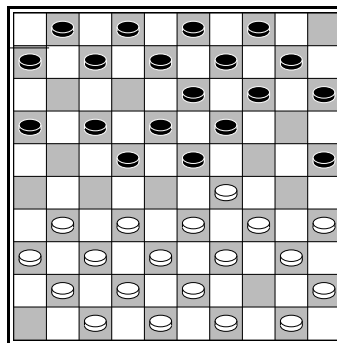
K. Thijssen – R. Heusdens
Bijlmer 2008
1.32 – 28 20 – 25   2.33 – 29 17 – 22
3.28 x 17 11 x 22   4.37 – 32 19 – 23
5.39 – 33 14 – 19   6.44 – 39 10 – 14
7.41 – 37   5 – 10   8.46 – 41 12 – 17

Black's last move allows white to start a right wing attack. If black plays 7 – 11 or 14 – 20 white can start the attack playing 9.32 – 28 10.37 x 17 followed by 11.29 – 24.

White can go to <24> because black broke the 12 / 18 / 23 - tail.

9.29 – 24! 19 x 30   10.35 x 24   7 – 12

Because black's right wing will get weak it is a better idea to play 8 – 12 and 3 – 8.
Not possible is 10… 14 – 20? 11.32 – 28 W+.
At 10… 14 – 19 white simply defends the outpost playing 40 – 35 19 x 30 35 x 24.

11.32 – 28 23 x 32   12.37 x 28 14 – 20
13.34 – 29 16 – 21   14.41 – 37   6 – 11
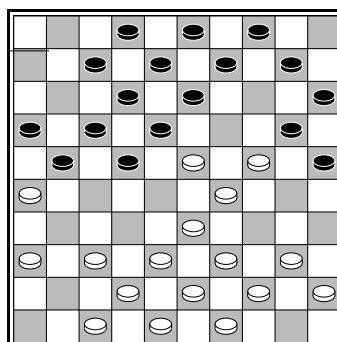**15.50 – 44 11 – 16?**

Black allows white to lock his weak wing.
In combination with a dangling piece at 10 this is a bad idea.

16.31 – 26! 1 – 7   17.28 – 23!

White intensifies the attack by taking another outpost. Black's best response is 17… 10 – 14 18.37 – 31!
Black can't take 13 – 19 24 x 13 8 x 28 now for white breaks through by 31 – 27 etc.
18… 7 – 11 19.33 – 28 22 x 33 20.39 x 28 21 – 27 21.31 x 22 18 x 27 but the dangling piece at 11 still makes black's position vulnerable.

17… 21 – 27? 18.37 – 31

Threatening 33 – 28 W+.
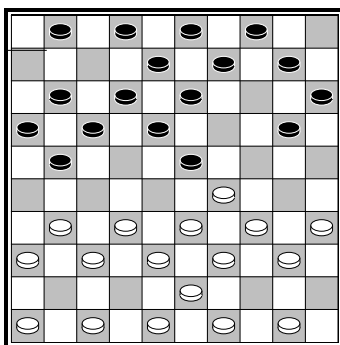
18… 7 – 11 19.42 – 37!

Black has a strong centralized position. He holds the central pyramid and the outpost at 27 is completely safe.

28.33 – 29 3 – 9 29.48 – 42 23 – 28!

Black prevents an attack at his outpost. 29… 2 – 7 would allow white to play 30.37 – 32 11 – 16 31.32 x 21 16 x 27 32.42 – 37 7 – 11 33.37 – 32!
Black can't reply 19 – 24 32 x 21 24 x 42 43 – 38! 42 x 33 39 x 6 W+.
33… 11 – 16 34.32 x 21 16 x 27 35.38 – 32 27 x 38 36.43 x 32 breaking down the attack.

30.38 – 33 11 – 17

There is also nothing wrong with the normal 20 – 24 31.29 x 20 15 x 24 32.42 – 38 18 – 23.

31.42 – 38 20 – 24 32.29 x 20 14 x 25

Black captures to 25, avoiding chances after 37 – 32 x 42. Piece 25 indirectly controls square 24.

**33.37 – 32 28 x 37 34.31 x 42 9 – 14
35.34 – 30 25 x 34 36.39 x 30 19 – 23
37.44 – 39**

37… 2 – 8

If white plays 38.30 – 24 black should not play 38… 23 – 29? 39.42 – 37! 29 x 20 40.37 – 32

White uses the Kung Fu shot to blow up black's position. Black's position collapses because of the 26 – 21 24 – 19 38 – 32 x 42 39 x 6 threat.
The critical line is 19… 16 – 21 20.40 – 34 10 – 14 21.45 – 40 13 – 19 22.24 x 13 8 x 28 23.29 – 23! 18 x 29* 24.34 x 32 9 – 13 25.47 – 42 12 – 18 26.33 – 28 22 x 33 27.39 x 28 winning a piece, for example 4 – 9 28.31 x 22 18 x 27 32.37 – 31 (or 36 – 31 28 – 22 etc. W+) W+.

A. Cordier – K. Thijssen
Dutch Club competition 2005
**1.32 – 28 17 – 22 2.28 x 17 12 x 21
3.34 – 29 7 – 12 4.40 – 34 19 – 23
5.45 – 40 14 – 19 6.33 – 28 23 x 32
7.37 x 28 10 – 14 8.41 – 37 5 – 10
9.37 – 32 11 – 17 10.39 – 33 19 – 23
11.28 x 19 14 x 23 12.44 – 39 6 – 11
13.42 – 37**

Black took centre square 23 and has built the so called *fist*. The fist is formation 11 / 16 / 17 / 21 which is often used to go to square 27.

**13… 17 – 22! 14.31 – 26 21 – 27
15.32 x 21 16 x 27**

Black starts a right wing attack. His outpost is supported by a strong centre.

**16.37 – 31 10 – 14 17.46 – 41 13 – 19
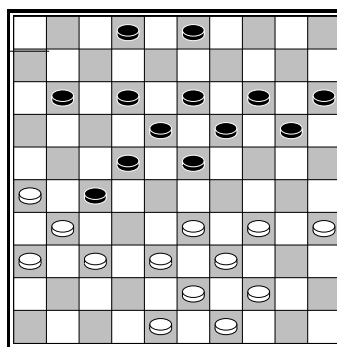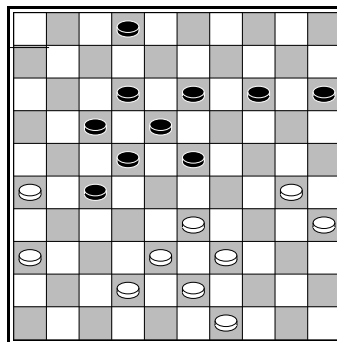18.29 – 24 19 x 30 19.34 x 25 8 – 13!**

Black's pieces are moving in the right direction, strengthening the left wing.

20.40 – 34 14 – 19 21.25 x 14 9 x 20

Black takes four more temps. He has a lead in development of 6 temps now. Such a lead in development is a good condition to play an attack.

**22.41 – 37 4 – 9 23.47 – 42 1 – 7
24.37 – 32 11 – 16 25.32 x 21 16 x 27**

= but 38… 23 – 28! 39.33 – 29 14 – 20! 40.35 – 30 20 – 25 41.39 – 34 17 – 22 42.26 x 17 22 x 11 with a superior position.

38.39 – 34 14 – 20
39.33 – 29 20 – 25 40.29 – 24 22 – 28
41.42 – 37 17 – 22 42.37 – 31 12 – 17
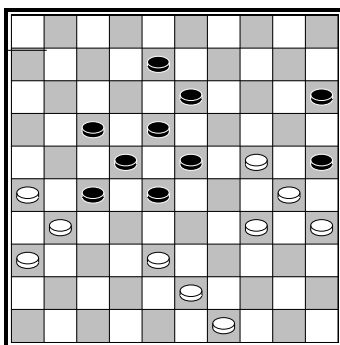
White's space is more and more reduced.
White can make a shot 24 – 19 23 x 14 (or also 13 x 24) 26 – 21 17 x 37 38 – 32 27 x 38 43 x 3 but the king is caught 13 – 19 3 x 20 15 x 24 and black wins.

43.43 – 39 8 – 12 44.38 – 33 13 – 19
45.24 x 13 18 x 9 46.33 - 29 12 – 18

Changing back 34 – 29 won't help white. Black's attack will grow too strong.

47.29 – 24 9 – 13 48.49 – 43 27 – 32!

While white's space is shrinking, black's gradually gets more space…

49.43 – 38 32 x 43 50.39 x 48 28 – 32
51.48 – 42 22 – 28 52.42 – 37

52.34 – 29 23 x 34 53.30 x 39 25 – 30! B+.

**52… 32 x 41 53.36 x 47 28 – 32**

White resigned..

B. Ba – A. Schwarzman
World Challenge 1997

1.32 – 28 18 – 23   2.38 – 32 17 – 21
3.31 – 26 21 – 27   4.32 x 21 16 x 27

Black takes a right wing attack right from the opening. Usually 3.31 – 27 is played.
Another variation sometimes played is 5.42 – 38 23 x 32 6.37 x 28 19 – 23 7.28 x 19 14 x 23.

5.37 – 31 23 x 32   6.31 x 22 32 – 38
7.43 x 32 13 – 18   8.22 x 24 20 x 27

9.41 – 37 11 – 17   10.37 – 31 17 – 22
11.46 – 41 14 – 19   12.35 – 30 19 – 23
13.30 – 24   9 – 13   14.42 – 38 10 – 14
15.48 – 43
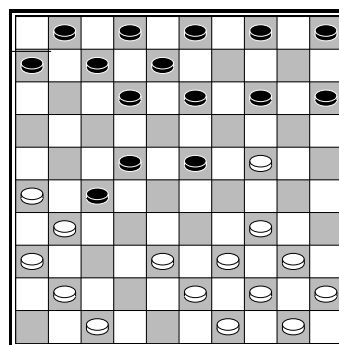
15… 23 – 28!

Black doesn't allow white to weaken his central position by 34 – 29 x 29 and takes a second outpost. White's next move is obliged, because black threatens to take the kingshot 28 – 33!!
For example: 41 – 37 28 – 33 39 x 17 12 x 21 26 x 17 5 – 10 (or 14 – 19) 31 x 22 13 – 18 22 x 13 8 x 48 B+.

16.34 – 29 13 – 18!

Black obstructs the 41 – 37 move by 27 – 32 38 x 27 28 – 33 39 x 17 12 x 41 B+.

17.38 – 33   6 – 11 18.41 – 37 11 – 17

White has to do something against black's outposts. He changes one of them.

19.37 – 32 28 x 37 20.31 x 42 14 – 19
21.24 x 13   8 x 19 22.42 – 38   7 – 11
**23.38 – 32 27 x 38   24.33 x 42**

White also changes the other outpost. It would have been more logical to take forwards: 24.43 x 32 22 – 27 25.32 x 21 11 – 16 26.33 – 28 16 x 27 27.28 – 22 17 x 28 28.29 – 24 19 x 30 29.39 – 34 30 x 39 30.44 x 31 and black has a clearly better position, but white can defend.

24…   2 – 8 25.36 – 31   5 – 10
26.43 – 38   8 – 13 27.38 – 32
10 – 14 28.42 – 38
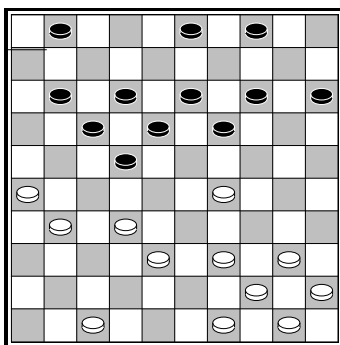
Black built a strong centre position. White's pieces on his right wing are inactive.
Black performs a brilliant combination, losing a piece, but reaching a breakthrough.

28… 22 – 27!!   29.32 x 21 11 – 16!
30.31 – 27 18 – 22!! 31.27 x 20 15 x 42
**32.47 x 38 16 x 27   33.40 – 34 19 – 23!**
34.39 – 33   3 – 8!
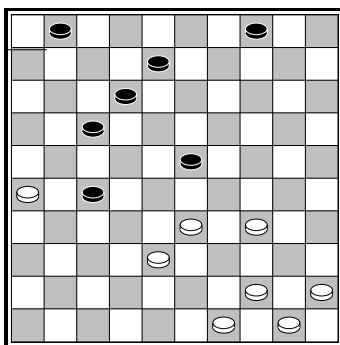
Black built the crucial 8 / 12 / 17 tail. White can't stop black from playing 17 – 21 x 21 and breaking through. Piece 4 is a strong defender. White's distribution of pieces is terrible.

35.33 – 29 23 – 28 36.29 – 24 17 – 21
37.26 x 17 12 x 21   38.24 – 19 27 – 31
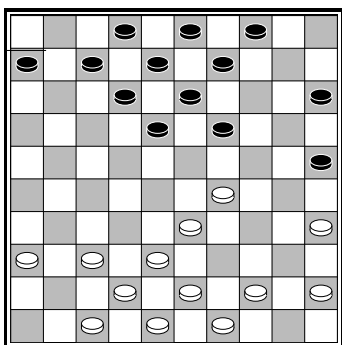**39.34 – 30 31 – 36**

Black won after 40.30 – 24 36 – 41 41.19 – 14 41 – 46 42.14 – 9 4 x 13 43.24 – 20 21 – 26 44.20 – 15 26 – 31 45.44 – 39 31 – 36 46.45 – 40 36 – 41   47.38 – 33 41 – 47 48.33 x 22 8 – 12   49.40 – 34 47 – 41 50.50 – 45 41 – 5.

An outpost at 27 should be supported by a strong centre. The next exercises suffice to prove that point.
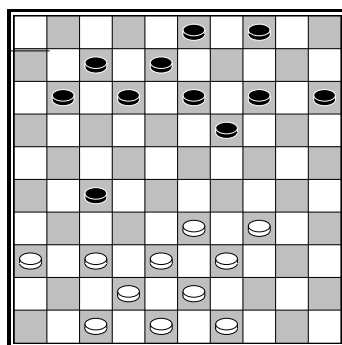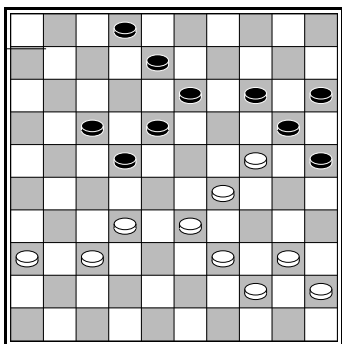
Black's piece at 27 is not backed by a strong centre.

Exercise 1.1: How can white (to move) force a win?

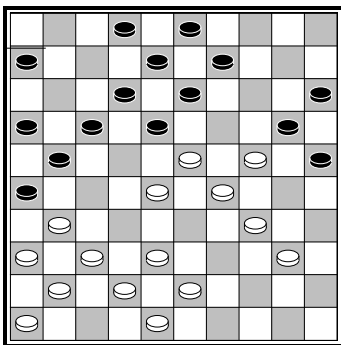**Exercise 1.2** Why is 29 – 24 x 24 a bad idea for white?

S. Buurke – W. Van der Braak

Exercise 1.3 White has a good attacking position. How would you continue?

2. Going to <19>

Sometimes it is possible to take more space while attacking by moving to <19>. After Samb was successful with this strategy against Baljakin in the World Challenge 1997 this was dubbed in the *Samba-swing*.

N. Samb – A. Baljakin

White's right wing attack contains a few weaknesses. Piece 40 isn't really active and white's left wing isn't developed. Black has a good construction without weaknesses. Normal moves for white aren't a success:

1) 25.38 – 33? fails to the Trap shot 17 – 22 28.28 x 17 21 – 27 29.31 x 22 12 x 21 30.23 x 12 8 x 30 B+

2) 25.43 – 39? 18 – 22! and now:

2.1) 26.38 – 33 12 – 18! 27.23 x 12 2 – 7 28.12 x 1 8 – 12 29.1 x 27 21 x 23 30.29 x 18 20 x 47 B+

2.2) 26.39 – 33 9 – 14 and now:

2.2.1) 27.38 – 32 12 – 18! 28.23 x 12 21 – 27 29.32 x 21 16 x 27 30.12 x 32 13 – 18 31.28 x 17 18 – 23 32.29 x 18 20 x 47 B+.

2.2.2) 27.37 – 32 26 x 37 28.42 x 31 12 – 18! 29.23 x 12 21 – 26 30.12 x 21 26 x 37 31.28 x 17 37 x 19 B+

2.2.3) 27.40 – 35 21 – 27! White can't play 37 – 32 because after the capturing black has 13 – 19 +. After the ugly 28.35 – 30 13 – 19! 29.24 x 13 8 x 19 B+ follows and the necessary move 37 – 32 still doesn't work.

3) 25.37 – 32? 26 x 37 26.42 x 31 18 – 22 and black wins because 38 – 32 is met by 12 – 18 21 – 26 16 x 49 etc. B+

White chose a surprising move to take more space.
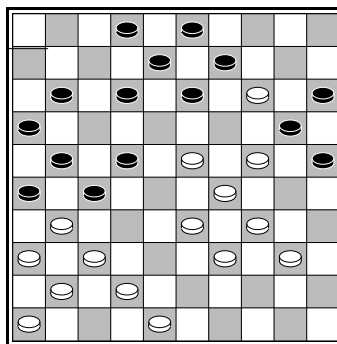
25.23 – 19 18 – 22
26.28 – 23 21 – 27

Black has still a good position locking white's left wing.

27… 6 – 11!

White has to take care about the 22 – 28 threat now, so he closes <39>.

28.43 – 39 17 – 21
29.19 – 14!

It is necessary to go to <14>, because otherwise 12 – 18 23 x 12 8 x 17 19 x 8 2 x 13 would have followed and white's position is completely blocked.

29… 12 – 18?

Black had too little time to calculate this complex situation. After 29… 22 – 28 30.33 x 22 27 x 18 the position would still have been better for black.
White has two plans: developing his left wing or sharpening the position even more.

1) 31.31 – 27 21 x 32 32.37 x 28 11 – 17 33.39 – 33 18 – 22 with a good position for black, for example: 34.41 – 37 13 – 18 35.37 – 31 26 x 37 36.42 x 31 16 – 21 37.31 – 26 9 – 13 38.14 – 10
White might save himself giving a piece with 38.46 – 41 20 x 9 39.41 - 37
38… 15 x 4 39.24 x 15 3 – 9 40.40 – 35 9 – 14 41.35 – 30 21 – 27 42.48 – 43 27 – 32! 43.28 x 37 13 – 19 44.43 – 39 19 x 28 followed by 17 – 21 x 21 with an irresistible attack.
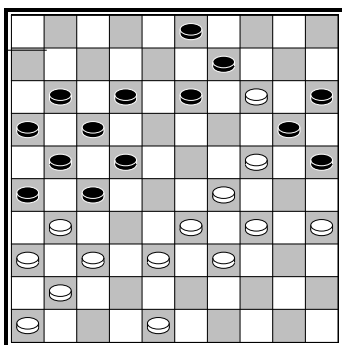
2) 31.42 – 38 11 – 17
31.. 18 – 22? 32.34 – 30! W+
32.38 – 32 18 – 22 33.48 – 42 22 – 28?! and now:

2.1) 34.23 – 19 13 – 18 35.37 x 28 9 – 13 and white has to give back the piece with advantage for black.

2.2) 34.14 – 10 28 x 30 35.10 – 4 and the position isn't clear because 35… 30 – 35 would be met by 36.29 – 23 35 x 33 37.34 – 30 25 x 34 38.23 – 19 13 x 24 4 x 6 with a good endgame for white.

30.23 x 12 8 x 17
31.42 – 38 2 – 8
32.40 – 35 8 – 12

White could have forced an even more convincing win by playing 33.48 – 42! now: 33… 12 – 18 34.24 – 19 13 x 24 35.33 – 28 24 x 44 36.35 – 30 22 x 33 37.31 x 4 20 x 9 38.4 x 50 W+.

33.48 – 43 12 – 18
34.24 – 19 13 x 24
35.33 – 28 24 x 44
36.35 – 30 22 x 42
37.31 x 4   42 x 31
38.36 x 27 21 x 32
39.41 – 37 32 x 41
40.46 x 37   20 x 9
41.4 x 50

White's position is winning. After the time scramble that followed black resigned.
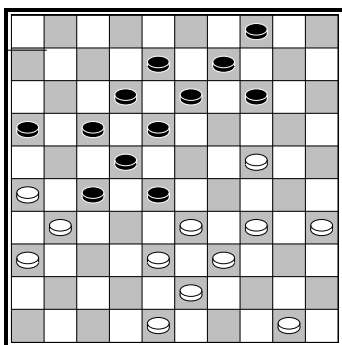
A. Gantwarg – A. Schwarzman

Black has a right-wing-centre-attack with little space to play. 34… 18 – 23 35.34 – 29! would lead to a blocked right wing attack. White continues his attack to <32>.
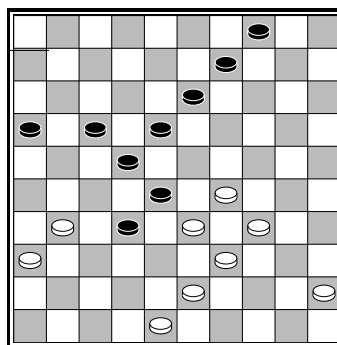
34… 27 – 32
35.38 x 27 17 – 21
36.26 x 17 12 x 32
37.34 – 29   8 – 12

Black still has little space and it appears he got on a dead end, but black prepares a nice plan to continue the attack.

38.35 – 30 12 – 17
39.30 – 25 14 – 19

39… 17 – 21 isn't answered by 31 – 27 but by 40.43 – 38! 32 x 23 41.31 – 26 28 x 39 42.26 x 8 W+.
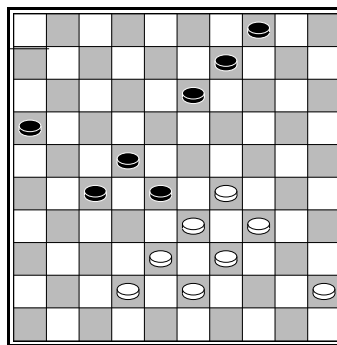
40.50 – 45 19 x 30
41.25 x 34

41… 17 – 21!!

White sacrifices a piece to get the attack moving again!

42.31 – 27 22 x 31
43.36 x 38 18 – 22
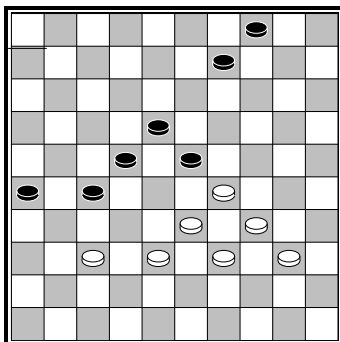**44.48 – 42 21 – 27**

After 45.42 – 37 13 – 18 46.45 – 40 9 – 13
Threatening 27 – 32 B+
White has to give back a piece playing 29 – 23 anyway, so he decides to return it immediately.
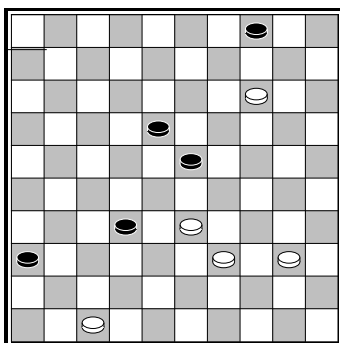
45.29 – 23 28 x 19
46.34 – 29 13 – 18

47.45 – 40 16 – 21
48.42 – 37 21 – 26
49.39 – 34 19 – 23
50.43 – 39

50… 27 – 31!

Going for the breakthrough at white's left wing.

51.29 – 24 31 x 42
52.38 x 47 26 – 31
53.24 – 20 22 – 27
54.34 – 30 27 – 32
**55.30 – 25 31 – 36**
56.20 – 14 9 x 20
57.25 x 14

Black can't take the fastest way to king: 57...
32 – 37 is met by 58.14 – 9 4 x 13 59.47 – 42
37 x 48 60.33 – 28 48 x 45 61.28 x 8 and white
escapes with a draw.
Black played 57… 18 – 22? and white
escaped narrowly. Black could have won by
making another sacrifice. 57… 36 – 41! 58.47
x 36 32 – 37. If white gives back the piece
59.36 – 31 37 x 26 there are two scenarios:

1) 60.40 – 34 26 – 31 61.34 – 30 31 – 37
62.30 – 25 37 – 41 63.25 – 20 4 – 10! 64.14 x
5 41 – 46 B+

2) 60.39 – 34 26 – 31 61.34 – 30 31 – 37
62.30 – 25 37 – 41 63.25 – 20 23 – 29!
*63… 4 – 10 64.14 x 5 41 – 46 65.5 x 32! 46 x
25 66.20 – 14 leads to no more than a draw!*
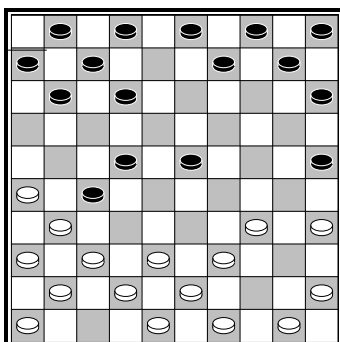64.33 x 24 41 – 46 B+.
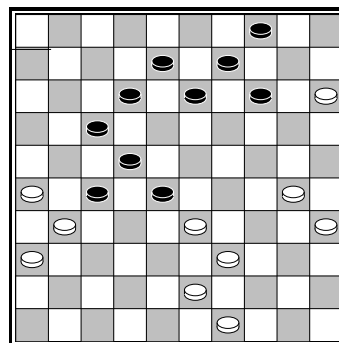
S. Doller – B. Visser

Exercise 2.1 Black is to move. What is the
best way to continue his attack?

3. Playing against the right wing attack

There are several strategies playing against a right wing attack:

Attacking the outpost

T. Goedemoed – K. Posthumus

White is going to attack the outpost as many times as possible in order to attack black's right wing, eventually resulting in a breakthrough.

15.37 – 32 11 – 16
16.32 x 21 16 x 27
17.42 – 37 7 – 11
18.48 – 42 2 – 7

Black can't defend the outpost horizontally by 23 – 28. White plays 38 – 33 and 42 – 38 and black has no time to build the necessary 13 / 18 / 22 tail to defend the outpost against the 37 – 32 41 x 21 threat.

19.37 – 32 11 – 16
20.42 – 37 7 – 11
21.32 x 21 16 x 27
22.41 – 37 6 – 11
**23.37 – 32 11 – 16**
24.32 x 21 16 x 27
25.46 – 41
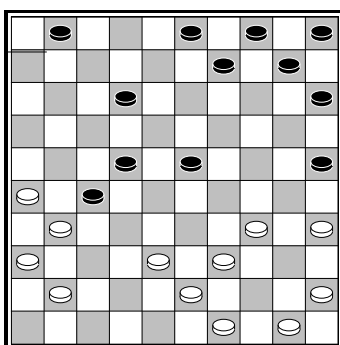
25… 1 – 7?

The only chance for survival is 25… 23 – 28 26.41 – 37 10 – 14. After 27.38 – 32 27 x 38 28.43 x 23 9 – 13 black will win back the piece.

26.41 – 37 7 – 11
27.50 – 44

It was also good to attack immediately: 27.37 – 32 11 – 16 28.32 x 21 16 x 27 29.38 – 32 27 x 38 30.43 x 32 for example 9 – 13 31.31 – 27 22 x 31 32.36 x 27 13 – 18 33.27 – 21! 12 – 17 34.21 x 12 18 x 7 35.39 – 33 3 – 8 36.33 – 29! 8 – 12 37.29 x 18 12 x 23 38.45 – 40 and the threat to play 50 – 45 and 34 – 30 can't be parried.

27… 10 – 14
28.37 – 32 11 – 16
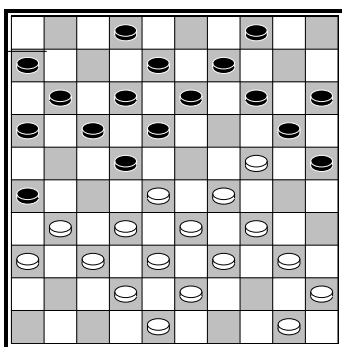**29.32 x 21 16 x 27**
30.38 – 32 27 x 38
31.43 x 32
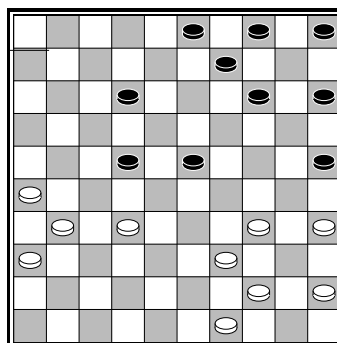
White played 17.50 – 44 because 32 – 28 23 x 32 34 – 30 is now a serious threat. After 31… 5 – 10 32.39 – 33! white is threatening 33 – 28 34 – 30 44 – 39 while 32… 12 – 18 33.26 – 21 leads to a breakthrough for white.
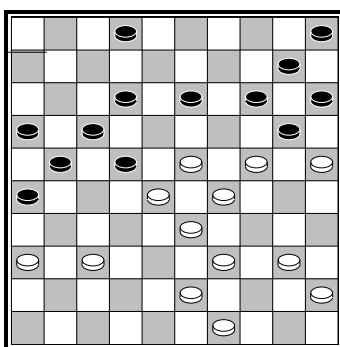Black is thus forced to play 22 – 28, but a breakthrough can't be stopped anymore.

31… 22 – 28
32.32 – 27 14 – 19
33.27 – 21

Black sacrificed a piece playing 33… 12 – 17 34.21 x 12 25 – 30 35.35 x 13 9 x 7 and lost soon.

Blocking the attack

H. Verdoolaege – P. Meurs

White's right wing attack is blocked. He can't play at <27> or <23> because of black's strong formations.
21.34 – 30 25 x 23 22.28 x 10 20 x 29 23.33 x 24 loses a piece to 9 – 14 24.10 x 19 22 – 28 25.32 x 23 18 x 20 B+1.
White therefore suffers from a lack of space to play.

$$21.40 – 35 \quad 4 – 10$$
$$22.45 – 40 \quad 14 – 19$$
$$23.50 – 45 \quad 19 \times 30$$
$$24.35 \times 24 \quad 9 – 14$$
$$25.40 – 35 \quad 14 – 19$$
$$26.35 – 30 \quad 10 – 14$$
$$27.45 – 40 \quad 2 – 7$$
$$28.40 – 35$$

White might have thought he had the last temp, but the next move of black destroys all hope.

$$28… 17 – 21!$$
$$29.28 \times 17 \quad 11 \times 22$$

After 30.31 – 27 22 x 31 31.36 x 27 7 – 11! It's over, because 33 – 28 is met by 26 – 31! B+.

$$29.32 – 28 \quad 7 – 11$$
$$30.28 \times 17 \quad 11 \times 22$$

Surrounding

K. Thijssen – T. Brouwers

Black has a weakness at <13>. Therefore white can exchange piece 27, surrounding the centre.

$$32.37 – 32 \quad 27 \times 38$$
$$33.43 \times 32 \quad 4 – 10$$
$$34.31 – 27 \quad 22 \times 31$$
$$35.36 \times 27 \quad 10 – 15$$
$$36.47 – 41$$

Avoiding the kingshot after 46 – 41? by 23 – 28 33 x 24 14 – 19 24 x 13 12 – 18 13 x 22 17 x 46.

$$36… 15 – 20 \quad 37.41 – 36$$

White is threatening 26 – 21 17 x 26 36 – 31 etc. After 37… 17 – 22 white can force a win by 38.26 – 21! 22 x 31 39.36 x 27 always followed by 33 – 28 with the lethal threat of 30 – 24.
In the game black collapsed by playing 2 – 8.
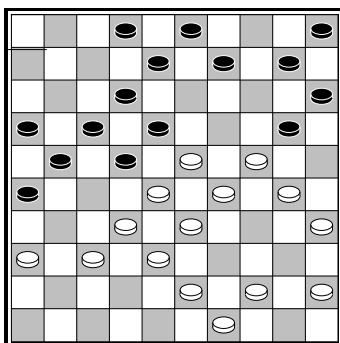
Counter attack

L. Tsipes – A. Gantwarg

White has locked pieces 5 / 10 / 14 / 15 / 20, but his distribution of pieces isn't optimal. He has too many pieces at the right side of the board. Black builds a strong construction at the other wing.

36… 13 – 18!

White had no defence against the plan 21 – 27 37 – 32 27 x 38 43 x 32 26 – 31 36 x 27 22 x 31.

Tactical means

J. Wielaard – T. Sijbrands

White has a centre-wing-attack, occupying both <23> and <24>. White thought he could develop his right wing. Black showed a surprising tactical way to benefit from this mistake.

29.30 – 25 21 – 27!

White can't take 32 x 21 at any time because after the capturing, 27 – 32 follows.

30.25 x 14 10 x 30
31.35 x 24   9 – 14!
32.32 x 21 16 x 27

Because of the 27 – 32 threat white has a forced reply.

33.38 – 32 27 x 38
34.43 x 32 22 – 27
35.32 x 21 17 – 22
36.28 x 17 14 – 19
37.24 x 22   8 – 13
38.17 x 19 26 x 50

And perplexed by this combination white surrendered much too early. He should off course have fought on.

A mixture of plans

Of course many times you have to use more than one idea at the same time. Attacking the outpost can help blocking the attack. Tactics can support your surrounding strategy.
We will now discuss all plans in more detail.

4.Attacking the outpost
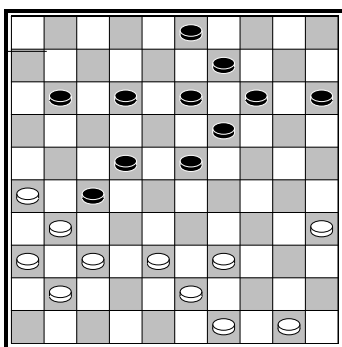
White can attack the outpost twice. Black can defend with both piece 11 and piece 23. But white uses tactics to prevent the latter defence.

1.37 – 32! 11 – 16
2.32 x 21 16 x 27
3.41 – 37 23 – 28

Black defends horizontally now, but white uses the gap at 18 taking a shot.

4.39 – 33 28 x 48
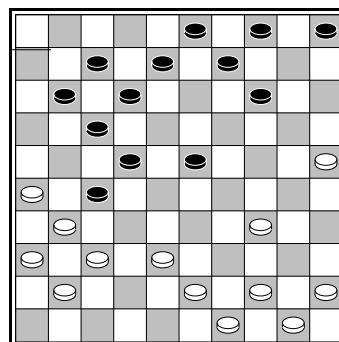**5.26 – 21 27 x 16**
6.31 – 26 48 x 31
7.36 x 7

Often black can use tactics himself to protect the outpost.
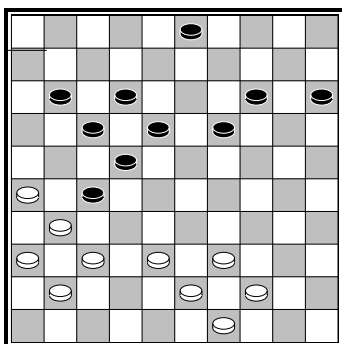
The 37 – 32 attack would be punished by 22 – 28! 31 x 24 28 x 46 B+.
What about 38 – 33 threatening 33 – 28 ?
1.33 – 28 can be met by 19 – 23!! 2.33 – 28 19 x 28! 3.37 x 28 22 x 33 4.31 x 13 33 – 38 5.43 x 32 12 – 18 6.13 x 22 17 x 46 B+.

White uses a sacrifice to launch a winning attack.

1.37 – 32 11 – 16
2.32 x 21 16 x 27

3.41 – 37 7 – 11 will not yield any results. White uses a sacrifice to attack the vulnerable spot at 22.

3.34 – 29! 23 x 34
4.41 – 37   7 – 11
5.37 – 32   11 – 16
6.32 x 21   16 x 27
7.38 – 33!
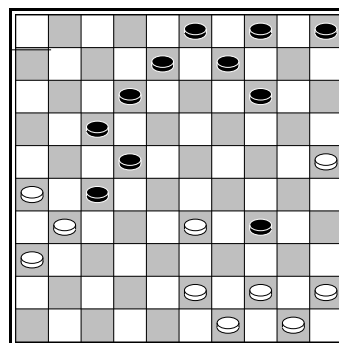
White threatens to play 33 – 28. Black can't play 27 – 32 because of 43 – 39 W+. If black gives back a piece first and then plays 27 – 32 he loses by a shot:

7… 34 – 39
8.43 x 34   27 – 32
9.25 – 20! 14 x 25
10.34 – 30 25 x 34
11.44 – 39 34 x 43
12.49 x 7
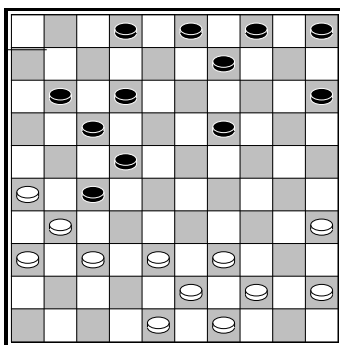
R. Keller – D. Van der Staaij

Manifold Dutch champion Keller showed a nice sacrifice with the objective to attack the vulnerable piece at <22>.

1.37 – 32 11 – 16
2.32 x 21 16 x 27
3.39 – 33
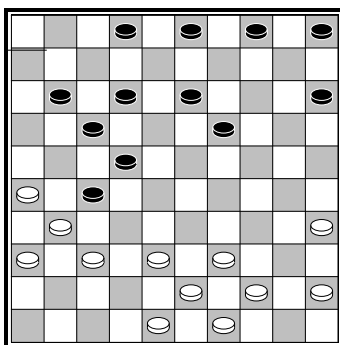
Black isn't allowed to activate piece 2. At 2 – 7 white takes the 33 – 28 22 x 42 31 x 2 42 – 47 2 x 30 endgame, gaining two pieces.

3… 19 – 23
4.33 – 29! 23 x 34
**5.38 – 33 34 – 39**

An immediate 27 – 32 is met by 43 – 39 W+.

6.43 x 34 27 – 32
7.49 – 43   2 – 7
8.48 – 42 7 – 11
9.44 – 39

Of course white should avoid the 22 – 27 threat. At the next move white plays 42 – 38 winning a piece.

The pieces at black's left wing weren't developed well. They have stayed behind and can't go to the centre quick enough.
This is nearly the same position, but piece 9 is at <13>. the difference of one single temp brings about a successful defence for black:

1.37 – 32 11 – 16 2.32 x 21 16 x 27 3.39 – 33 19 – 23 4.33 – 29 23 x 34 5.38 – 33 34 – 39 6.43 x 34 27 – 32 7.49 – 43 2 – 7 8.48 – 42 7 – 11 9.44 – 39 12 – 18!
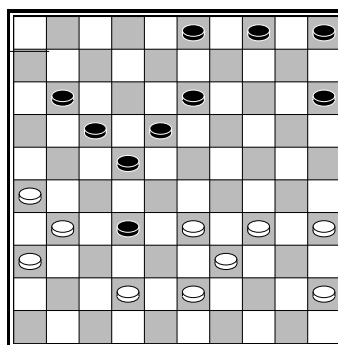
Black is just in time to build the 11 / 17 / 22 / 18 / 13 construction to defend piece 32, since 10.42 – 38 is answered by 10… 22 – 27 11.31 x 22 18 x 27.
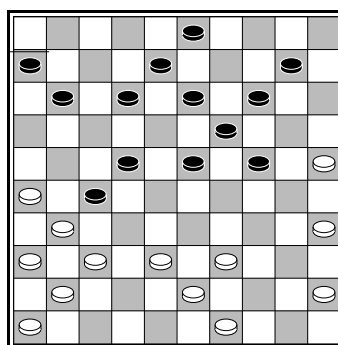

F. Raman – L. Duitz 1934

In this position white can attack the outpost three times. Black can defend two times vertically. White hopes to use tactics against the horizontal defence 23 – 28.
Black's pieces are developed well and he controls the centre. In these cases black usually can defend the outpost. In this case he uses tactics in quite a surprising way.

1.37 – 32 11 – 16
2.32 x 21 16 x 27
3.41 – 37   6 – 11

Black can't play 3… 23 – 28? because of the 4.35 – 30 5.25 – 20 6.38 – 32 7.43 x 5 kingshot.

White can attack the outpost in two different ways now. In the game white played:
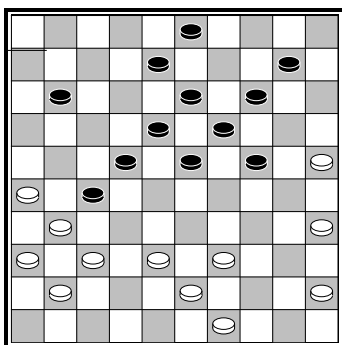
4.37 – 32 11 – 16
5.32 x 21 16 x 27
6.46 – 41
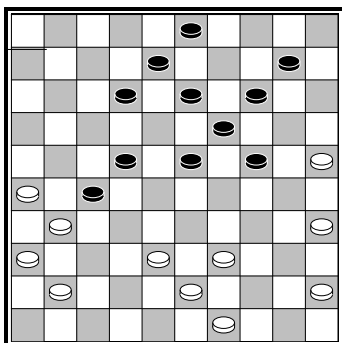
Black shouldn't play 23 – 28 now: white forces a shot by 7.41 – 37 threatening 35 – 30 25 – 20 38 – 32 W+, while 7… 19 – 23 is punished by 8.39 – 33 28 x 48 9.26 – 21 27 x 16 10.31 – 26 48 x 31 11.36 x 7 (capturing 7 pieces).

6… 12 – 17!

Now 7.41 – 37 is answered by 17 – 21! 8.26 x 28 23 x 41 9.36 x 47* 27 x 36 with a better position for black.
R.C. Keller claimed that white should have played 4.46 – 41. The idea then is to prepare a double attack at the outpost, for example 13 – 18 37 – 32 11 – 16 32 x 21 16 x 27 41 – 37 and 23 – 28 fails again.
However, black can prevent 37 – 32 by a nice shot playing 4… 12 – 18!!

At 5.37 – 32 black now plays 5… 14 – 20!! 6.25 x 5 23 – 28! 7.5 x 16 28 x 46 8.16 x 32 46 x 50 with good chances to win. This is the so called Nagel shot.
White should play 5.45 – 40
Losing the opportunity to tactically punish 23 – 28.
5… 8 – 12 6.37 – 32 11 – 16 7.32 x 21 16 x 27 8.41 – 37 23 – 28! 9.40 – 34!
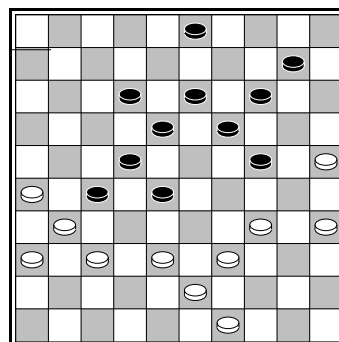
Black has to take care for shots. White has reactivated the 35 – 30 25 – 20 38 – 32 shot.
9… 18 – 23? still allows a king shot by 35 – 30 25 – 20 34 – 29 39 x 30 38 – 32 43 x 5.
Because 9… 24 – 30 10.35 x 24 19 x 30 11.38 – 32! etc. also loses a piece, black should play 9… 19 – 23 10.38 – 32! 27 x 38 11.43 x 32 and the position is about equal.
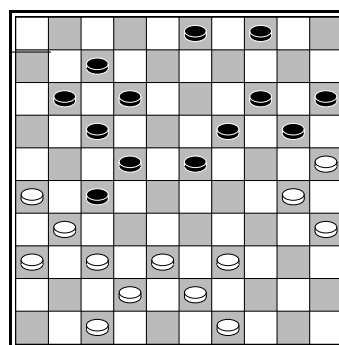
The piece at 30 often gives the attacker chance to defend the outpost using tactics.

1.37 – 32 11 – 16
2.32 x 21 16 x 27
3.42 – 37   7 – 11

Black can't defend horizontally by 23 – 28? since 30 – 24 followed by 38 – 32 wins a piece for white.
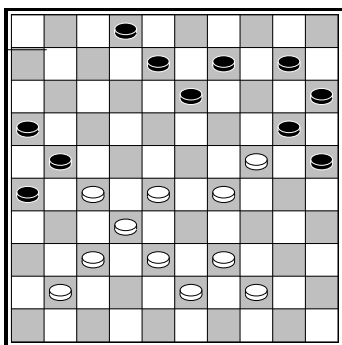
4.47 – 41 20 – 24
5.37 – 32

Black can choose from two shots now:
1) 5… 4 – 9 6.32 x 21 14 – 20 7.25 x 14 19 x 10 8.30 x 28 22 x 42 9.43 – 38 42 x 44 10.49 x 40 9 – 13 with small advantage for black.

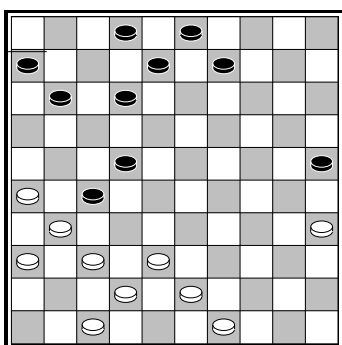2) 5… 22 – 28! 6.31 x 33 24 – 29 7.33 x 13 12 – 18 8.13 x 22 17 x 46 with a good chance to win.

E. Heslinga – J. Terpstra
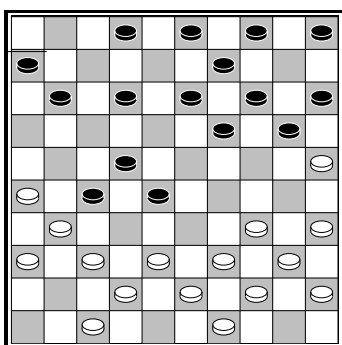
Ex 4**.1** Answer the questions.

38.28 – 23? 9 – 14!

A) Black threatens with a shot. Which shot follows at 32 – 28 x 27?
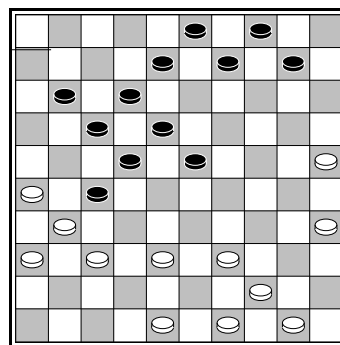
B) How should white have defended his outpost (in the diagram)?

Ex 4.2 How does white win attacking the outpost combined with the use of tactics?

Ex 4.3 Black has two outposts. White can force a 40 x 16 shot. Try to find the forced win!

The 39 / 44 / 50 is very active. It helps in preventing the horizontal defence of the outpost.

1.37 – 32 11 – 16
2.32 x 21 16 x 27
3.48 – 42

3… 23 – 28 is answered by 4.39 – 33! 28 x 39 5.44 x 33 18 – 23 6.42 – 37 23 – 28 7.49 – 44 28 x 39 8.44 x 33 9.37 – 32 and white wins the outpost.
3… 10 – 15 shouldn't be answered by 42 – 37? for black breaks through by 27 – 32 37 x 19 18 – 23 19 x 28 22 x 42, but 3… 10 – 15 is met by 4.39 – 33! 15 – 20 5.25 x 14 9 x 20 5.42 – 37 23 – 28 6.35 – 30 (6. 44 – 40 28 x 39 7.40 – 34 39 x 30 8.35 x 15 also wins) 28 x 39 7.44 x 33 18 – 23* 8.37 – 32 20 – 25 9.32 x 21 25 x 34 10.33 – 29 W+1.
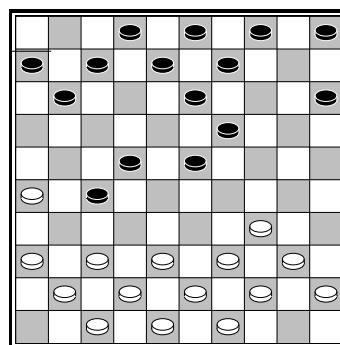

M. Raichenbach – B. Springer

White attacks the outpost in order to reach a breakthrough. White begins by eliminating black's centre piece. The chance for a horizontal defence will thus now disappeared.

17.34 – 29! 23 x 34
18.40 x 29 13 – 18
19.37 – 31   9 – 13
20.41 – 37   5 – 10
21.37 – 32 11 – 16
22.32 x 21 16 x 27
23.42 – 37   7 – 11
24.48 – 42   2 – 7

25.37 – 32 11 – 16
26.32 x 21 16 x 27
27.42 – 37 7 – 11
28.47 – 42 15 – 20
29.37 – 32 11 – 16
**30.32 x 21 16 x 27**
31.42 – 37 6 – 11
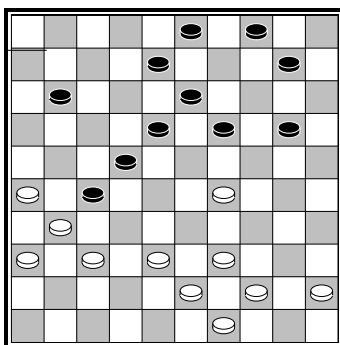
32.37 – 32! 11 – 16

Black can't play 32… 19 – 24 33.32 x 21 24 x 42 34.43 – 38! 42 x 33 35.39 x 6 W+.

33.32 x 21 16 x 27
34.38 – 33!!

Black can't do anything about the 29 – 23 18 x 38 43 x 21 exchange with a future break through. Playing 34… 19 – 23 35.44 – 40 23 x 34 36.40 x 29 doesn't solve black's problems. Removing piece 18 weakens black's defence, while white is at <21> very fast due the 2 x 2 exchange 29 – 23 18 x 38 43 x 21.

34.. 8 – 12
35.29 – 23! 18 x 38
36.43 x 21 13 – 18
37.31 – 27 22 x 31
38.36 x 27 3 – 8
39.39 – 33 19 – 23
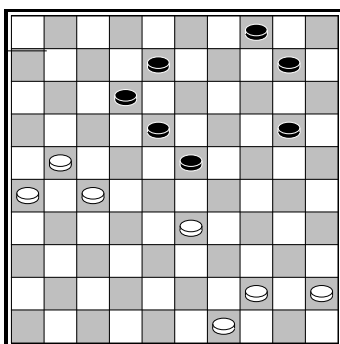
The best way to play this position is reinforcing the attack by 49 – 43 – 38. As soon as black plays 8 – 13 white plays 21 – 16 12 – 17 26 – 21 17 x 26 16 – 11 breaking through.
For example: 40.49 – 43! 20 – 24 41.43 – 38

Threatening to play 38 – 32 followed by 21 – 17 etc. Black needs to play 12 – 17 so he can change after 38 – 32 12 – 17 =.
41… 8 – 13 42.21 – 16 12 – 17 43.26 – 21 17 x 26 44.16 – 11 18 – 22 45.27 x 20 26 – 31 46.11 – 7 31 – 36 47.7 – 2 etc. W+
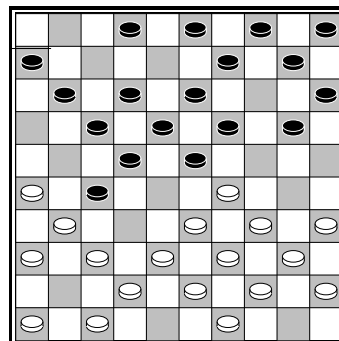

T. Goedemoed – A. Kuyken

14.29 – 24 19 x 30
15.34 x 14 10 x 19

Black should have taken 14… 20 x 29 15.33 x 24 19 x 30 17.35 x 24 23 – 28! 18.38 – 33 10 – 14 19.42 – 38 5 – 10 with an equal position.

Now white removes his own piece at 33, so that the attack at 27 can begin. With a piece at 33 the attack by 37 – 32 is never successful because black can simply change: 37 – 32 5 – 10 32 x 21 22 – 28 33 x 22 18 x 16.

16.33 – 29! 23 x 34
17.40 x 29 15 – 20
18.37 – 32 11 – 16
19.32 x 21 16 x 27
20.46 – 41 6 – 11
21.41- 37 2 – 7
22.37 – 32 11 – 16
23.32 x 21 16 x 27
24.42 – 37 7 – 11
25.47 – 42
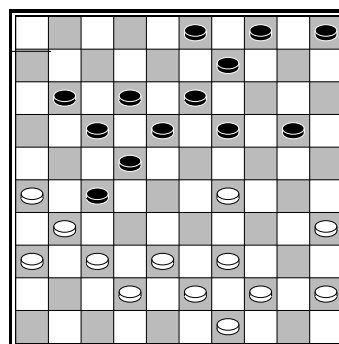
After 25… 5 – 10 26.37 – 32 11 – 16 27.32 x 21 16 x 27 28.39 – 33! black can't parry the 33 – 28 threat.

25… 11 – 16

Hoping for 26.37 – 32 19 – 23! 27.32 x 21 23 x 34 28.39 x 30 16 x 27 29.42 – 37 18 – 23 30.37 – 32?
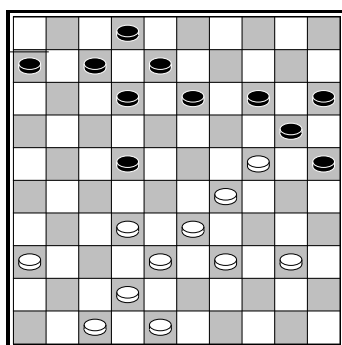*Much better is 30.30 – 25!*
30… 13 – 18 31.32 x 21 20 – 24 32.30 x 28 22 x 42 33.43 – 38 42 x 33 34.43 – 38 =.

26.39 – 33!

White prepares the 37 – 32 move. Black sacrifices a piece playing 20 – 24 27.29 x 20 18 – 23 28.37 – 32 and lost.
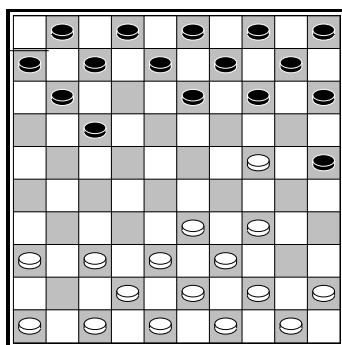

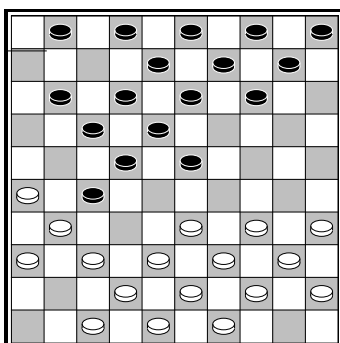*Draughts promoter Henk de Witt*

A. Kooistra – T. Goedemoed

Ex 4.4 Black to move. What plan should black perform best?

Shakirov – I. Koeperman

Ex 4.5 Black to move can win a piece. How?

5.Blocking the attack

R. van der Pal – J. Adema

Black's outpost is defended only three times (pieces 1, 2 and 11) while white has four attacking pieces (37, 42, 47, 48). White can use this threat to block blacks pieces at the 4 / 36 diagonal.

$$15.34 – 29! \quad 23 \text{ x } 34$$
$$16.40 \text{ x } 29 \quad 14 – 19$$
$$17.35 – 30!$$

At 1 – 6 white plays 18.30 – 24 19 x 30 19.29 – 23 18 x 29 20.33 x 35 followed by an attack at 27, for example 11 – 16 21.37 – 32 6 – 11 22.32 x 21 16 x 27 23.42 – 37 2 – 7 24.47 – 42 13 – 18 25.37 – 32 11 – 16 26.32 x 21 16 x 27 27.42 – 37 7 – 11 28.37 – 32 11 – 16 29.32 x 21 16 x 27 30.39 – 33! 18 – 23 31.33 – 29! 23 x 34 32.38 – 33

The sacrifice from Keller – v.d. Staaij! But black hasn't even got a piece at 2 anymore, so the piece at 32 is simply lost.
32… 34 – 39 33.43 x 34 27 – 32 34.49 – 43 12 – 18 35.34 – 29 followed by 48 – 42 and 42 – 38 winning a piece.

$$17… \quad 19 – 23$$
$$18.30 – 25 \quad 23 \text{ x } 34$$
$$19.39 \text{ x } 30 \quad 9 – 14$$

After 19… 18 – 23 20.33 – 29 23 x 34 21.30 x 39 white is going to attack piece 27 again.

$$20.33 – 29 \quad 2 – 7$$

At 37 – 32 black can make a 2 x 2 change playing a temp and then 22 – 28 33 x 22 18 x 16 =. Without piece 33 this defence isn't possible anymore. That's why after some preparation, white clears <33>. The piece at <29> blocks the 18 – 23 move.
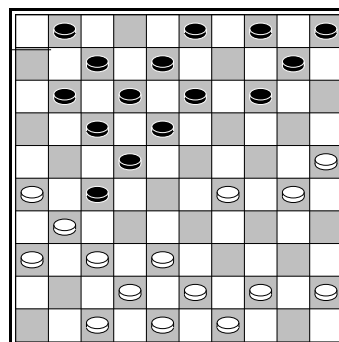
The following attack on 27 weakens black's position even further. White takes care the 7 / 12 / 18 tail is broken, so that black can't go to the centre anymore.

$$21.37 – 32 \quad 11 – 16$$
$$22.32 \text{ x } 21 \quad 16 \text{ x } 27$$
$$23.42 – 37 \quad 7 – 11$$
$$24.37 – 32 \quad 11 – 16$$
$$25.32 \text{ x } 21 \quad 16 \text{ x } 27$$
$$26.47 – 42 \quad 1 – 7$$
$$27.42 – 37 \quad 10 – 15$$

Black can answer 37 – 32 by 14 – 19 32 x 21 19 – 24 now.
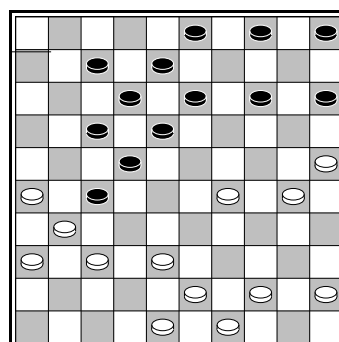
$$28.38 – 33! \quad 7 – 11$$

Aiming his arrows at the vulnerable spot <22>. After the forced 7 – 11 the 18 / 12 / 7 tail is definitively broken and black can't change 18 – 23 x 23 anymore.
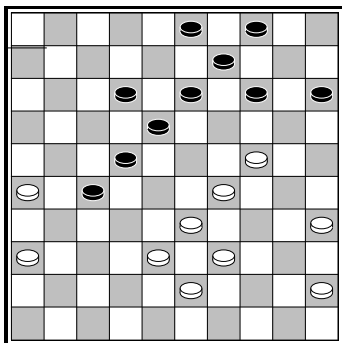
$$39.45 – 40 \quad 4 – 9$$

After 39… 14 – 19 40.40 – 35 black can't play 40…19 – 23 because white takes the kingshot 30 – 24 24 – 19 33 – 28 31 x 2 W+.

$$40.40 – 35$$

Black's position is completely blocked. 40…14 – 19 is answered by 41.30 – 24 19 x 30 42.35 x 24 and white has a kingshot at the next move.

Black sacrificed a piece by 40…. 27 – 32 and lost.

I. Stegeman – E. van Muijen

White's attack isn't strong, because it's blocked. White misses active formations to break the blockage. She especially lacks the 38 / 43 / 49 tail to exchange the strong piece at 27 which is keeping two pieces (26 / 36) busy. <49> is a weakness.
The game was 38 … 14 – 19 but we will show the best way to exploit white's weaknesses.

38… 14 – 20! 39.45 – 40

Black would like to play 39... 12 – 17 here, threatening 27 – 32 followed by 18 – 23 and 20 x 49, but white has a spectacular shot after 39… 12 – 17? 40.38 – 32! 27 x 49 41.35 – 30 49 x 35 42.30 – 25 35 x 19 43.25 x 21 W+.

39… 9 – 14 40.39 – 34

Now 12 – 17 is prevented by the 33 – 28 42 – 38 Kung Fu shot.

40… 4 – 9
41.43 – 39 12 – 17
**42.38 – 32 27 x 38**
43.33 x 42 22 – 27
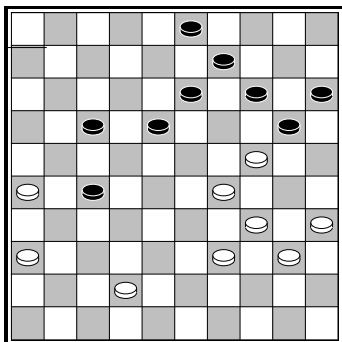
44.29 – 23 is answered by 20 x 29!! 45.23 x 32 13 – 19! 46.34 x 23 19 x 48 B+.

44.42 – 38 17 – 22

Now 45.29 – 23 18 x 29 46.24 x 33 13 – 19! results in a winning position for black (47.34 – 30 19 – 23 48.30 – 25 20 – 24 etc.)

45.39 – 33 is not answered by 45… 14 – 19 46.26 – 21 W+, but by 45… 27 – 32! 46.38 x 27 22 x 31 47.26 x 37 18 – 23 48.29 x 18 20 x 38 49.18 – 12 13 – 18 50.12 x 23 38 – 43 B+.

45.35 – 30 or 45.34 – 30 is strongly met by 20 – 25 followed by 14 – 20 and white is frozen out.
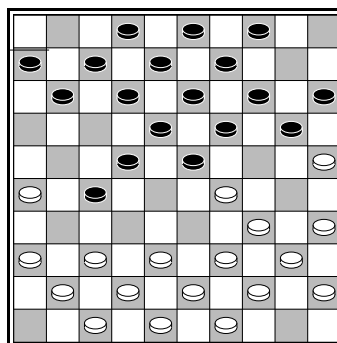
Y. Anikeev – A. Hanssens

14.39 – 33 11 – 17?

Black allows his position to be blocked. He should have played 14… 23 – 28 15.44 – 39 18 – 23 16.29 x 18 12 x 23.

15.44 – 39	**7 – 11**
16.37 – 31	**11 – 16**
17.41 – 37	**2 – 7**
18.37 – 32	**7 – 11**
19.32 x 21	**16 x 27**
20.47 – 41	**11 – 16**
21.41 – 37	**6 – 11**
22.49 – 44	

The weakness at 49 is not important here. It is all about the last temp.
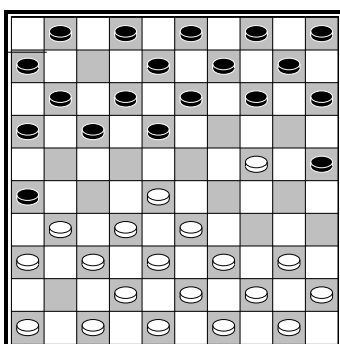
22…. 4 – 10
23.37 – 32 20 – 24

23… 16 – 21 24.34 – 30! 23 x 34 25.40 x 29 19 – 23
25… 20 – 24 26.29 x 20 15 x 24 27.33 – 29! 24 x 33 28.39 x 28 22 x 33 29.31 x 22 17 x 37 30.26 x 6 W+
26.44 – 40 23 x 34 27.40 x 29 20 – 24 28.30 x 19 14 x 34 29.39 x 30 10 – 14 30.33 – 28 22 x 33 31.31 x 22 17 x 37 32.26 x 6 W+.

24.29 x 20 15 x 24

25.34 – 29 23 x 34
26.40 x 20

P. Chmiel – R. Misans
1.32 – 28 17 – 21
2.37 – 32 11 – 17
3.34 – 29 20 – 25
4.41 – 37   7 – 11
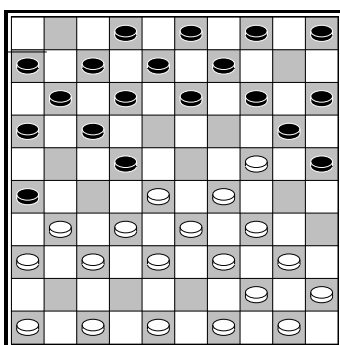**5.29 – 24 19 x 30**
6.35 x 24 21 – 26

7.33 – 29?

Better is to keep <29> open. The standard way
to play is 40 – 34 44 – 40 50 – 44. If black
attacks 14 – 20 white just plays a temp and
takes 20 x 29 33 x 24.
Closing <29> in such an early stage of the
game is very dangerous, because black gets
the plans of attacking the outpost and blocking
the attack.

7… 1 – 7
8.38 – 33 14 – 20
9.42 – 38 18 – 22!
10.39 – 34 10 – 14
11.43 – 39

11… 17 – 21!
12.28 x 17 11 x 22

Blocking the ugly looking attack.

13.47 – 42   5 – 10
14.40 – 35 14 – 19
15.45 – 40 19 x 30

16.35 x 24 10 – 14
17.40 – 35 14 – 19
18.44 – 40 19 x 30
19.35 x 24   7 – 11
20.49 – 44 12 – 18
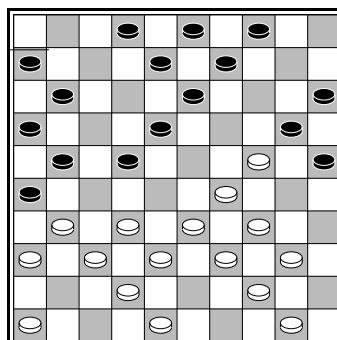
21.50 – 45 9 – 14! 22.31 – 27 22 x 31 23.36 x
27 4 – 9!

1) 24.33 – 28 14 – 19 25.40 – 35 19 x 30
26.35 x 24 18 – 22 (or 9 – 14) B+1.

2) 24.46 – 41 18 – 23 25.29 x 18 13 x 31
26.41 – 36 20 x 29 27.36 x 27 26 – 31! 28.37
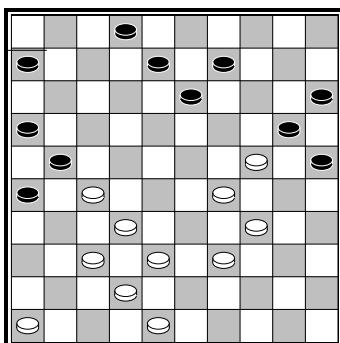x 17 11 x 31 29.33 x 24 31 – 36 30.42 – 37 16
– 21 B+.

21.33 – 28 22 x 33
22.39 x 28 18 – 22!
23.28 x 17 11 x 22
24.31 – 27 22 x 31
25.36 x 27   9 – 14

Black has a winning attack at the outpost.
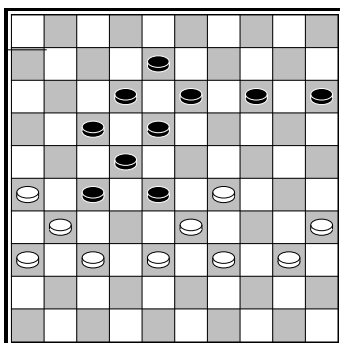

Roberts Misans

```
26.44 – 39   14 – 19
27.40 – 35   19 x 30
28.35 x 24    4 –  9
29.50 – 44    9 – 14
30.44 – 40   14 – 19
31.40 – 35   19 x 30
32.35 x 24
```
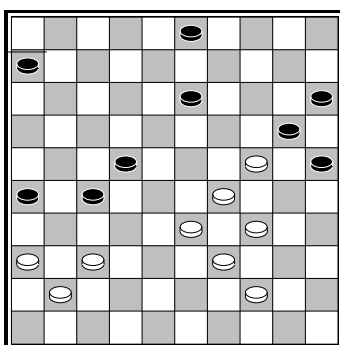

13 – 18!

Attacking <29> while 24 – 19 is met by 26 – 31
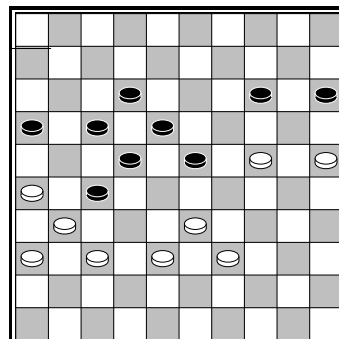8 – 12 2 x 44 B+.

Black won after 33.27 – 22 18 x 27 etc.

R. van der Pal – R. van Velzen
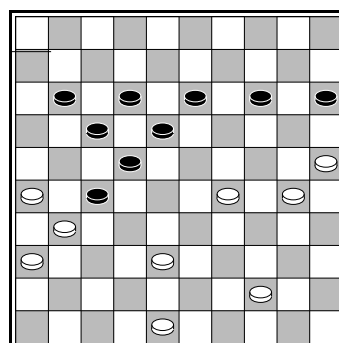
Ex 5.1 What's the best move for white?

A. Georgiev – H. Wiersma

Ex 5.2 Black finished the game with a strong
move. Which move did six-fold world champion
Wiersma play?

C. van Dusseldorp – Baljakin

Ex 5.3 How can white win after 1… 23 – 29?
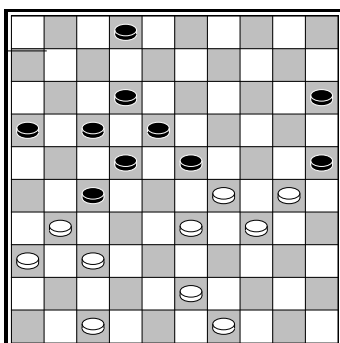

Ex 5.4 White to play can use tactics to leave
black without moves soon. How?

A. Georgiev – A. Chizhov

6.Surrounding

G. Kolk – A. Schotanus

The black attack contains some weaknesses. He has only one piece in the Drent-zone 2 / 3 / 4 / 8 / 9 / 13. Pieces 15, 16 and 25 aren't active.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\textbf{39.37 – 32! } & \textbf{27 x 38} \\
\textbf{40.43 x 32 } & \textbf{2 – 7} \\
\textbf{41.31 – 27! } & \textbf{22x31} \\
\textbf{42.36 x 27}
\end{array}$$

The black position is surrounded. His position is hopeless. The attack at <27> is met by a counter attack at <23> followed by a breakthrough.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\textbf{42… 7 – 11} & \\
\textbf{43.30 – 24!} & \textbf{17 – 22} \\
\textbf{44.49 – 44} & \textbf{22 x 31} \\
\textbf{45.33 – 28} & \textbf{31 – 37} \\
\textbf{46.28 x 19} & \textbf{37 x 28} \\
\textbf{47.19 – 14} & \textbf{28 – 32} \\
\textbf{48.14 - 9} & \textbf{32 – 37} \\
\textbf{49.44 – 39} & \textbf{18 – 22} \\
\textbf{50. 9 – 4} & \textbf{22 – 28} \\
\textbf{51.4 – 9} &
\end{array}$$

Black resigned.
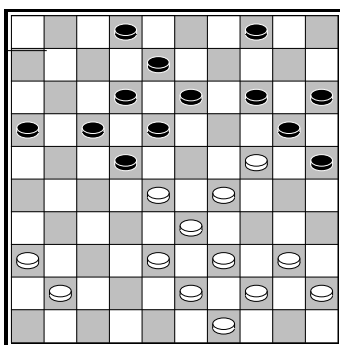
H. Klaassen – H. Spanjer

White has a right wing attack with a weakness at <42>. Black takes advantage of this weakness by attacking and changing the outpost starting the surrounding-plan.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\textbf{31… 14 – 19} & \\
\textbf{32.40 – 35} & \textbf{19 x 30} \\
\textbf{33.35 x 24} & \textbf{13 – 19} \\
\textbf{34.24 x 13} & \textbf{8 x 19} \\
\textbf{35.45 – 40} & \textbf{20 – 24} \\
\textbf{36.29 x 20} & \textbf{15 x 24}
\end{array}$$

Black plays a pokdowa. He could also have chosen 19 – 23 28 x 19 20 – 24 29 x 20 25 x 23 with a strong centre.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\textbf{37.40 – 34} & \textbf{16 – 21} \\
\textbf{38.38 – 32} & \textbf{4 – 10} \\
\textbf{39.34 – 29} & \textbf{2 – 8} \\
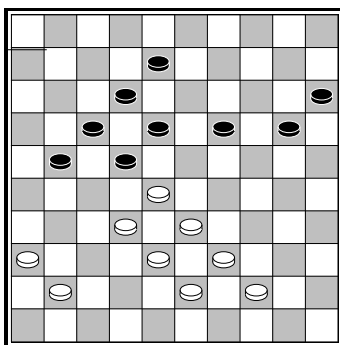\textbf{40.29 x 20} & \textbf{25 x 14}
\end{array}$$
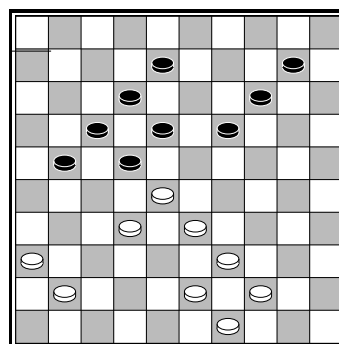
41.43 – 38

You would expect black to use his tail to change 19 – 23 x 23, but black persists in surrounding the centre.

41… 10 – 15 42.49 – 43

42.41 – 37 loses to 19 – 24! 43.39 – 34 14 – 20! 44.34 – 29 20 – 25 45.29 x 20 15 x 24
White can't play either 44 – 39 or 44 – 40 because of the reaction 18 – 23!
46.49 – 43 21 – 26 followed by 24 – 29 B.

42… 14 – 20

After 43.39 – 34 19 – 24 44.34 – 30! 24 x 35 45.28 – 23 18 x 29 46.33 x 24 20 x 29 47.44 – 40 35 x 44 48.43 – 39 44 x 42 49.41 – 37 42 x 31 50.36 x 7 white can still fight for a draw.

43.41 – 37 19 – 24
44.39 – 34?

The best defence is 44.28 – 23! 18 x 29 45.44 – 40 12 – 18 46.37 – 31!

44… 21 – 26

Black could already have played 24 – 29 and the endgame is winning. Now white could try the shot 34 – 30 24 x 35 28 – 23 18 x 29 33 x 24 20 x 29 44 – 40 35 x 44 43 – 39 44 x 31 36 x 7 with drawing chances again.

45.34 – 29 20 – 25
46.29 x 20 15 x 24

There is no defence against the threat 24 – 29 anymore. After a few moves white resigned.
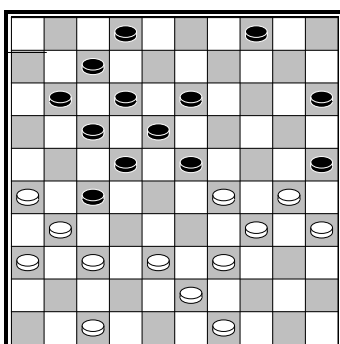
G. Heerema – J. Knipper

Black has a good right wing attack after 4 – 9 but his next mistake gives white the opportunity to surround black's centre successfully.

35… 23 – 28?
36.37 – 32! 28 x 37
37.31 x 42 13 – 19

Black can't go to <28> again, for after 38… 22 – 28 39.42 – 37 (threatening 38 – 32) black simply loses a piece.
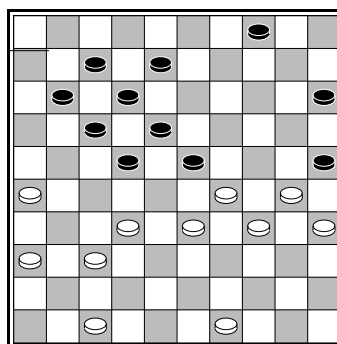
38.38 – 32 27 x 38
39.43 x 32 19 – 23

Black didn't want to allow 30 – 24 x 24, but now his centre is surrounded.

40.42 – 37

40.39 – 33 isn't good because of 22 – 28 33 x 13 12 – 18 13 x 22 17 x 48 B+.
The best move for black is 40… 22 – 28!

40… 2 – 8? 41.39 – 33!

41.. 8 – 13 is punished by 26 – 21 17 x 26 33 – 28 22 x 24 30 x 6 + now.

41… 4 – 9 42.47 – 41!

The 26 – 21 32 – 28 threat forces black to play the weakening 42… 11 – 16.

42… 11 – 16
43.37 – 31 9 – 13?

A better defence is 43… 9 – 14 44.30 – 24 14 – 20, although white has a very strong attack after 45.31 – 27 22 x 31 46.26 x 37!
46.36 x 27 is met by 18 – 22! 27 x 18 7 – 11 18 x 7 11 x 2 29 x 18 20 x 27 18 – 12 27 – 32 12 x 3 32 – 37 3 x 21 37 x 46 =
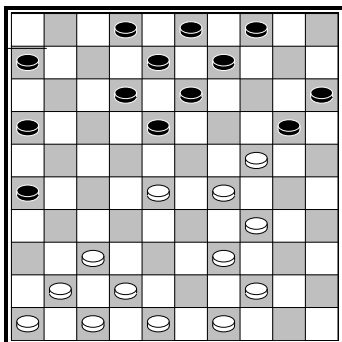46… 17 – 22* 47.32 – 28 23 x 32 48.37 x 17 12 x 21 49.33 – 28.

44.30 – 24! 7 – 11

After 44 … 25 – 30 45.34 x 25 23 x 34 46.32 – 27! the fork-lock is decisive.

45.31 – 27 22 x 31
46.36 x 27 25 – 30
**47.34 x 25 23 x 34**
48.33 – 28

After 34 – 39 48.25 – 20 black is frozen out completely so he resigned.

A. Schotanus – M. Kroesbergen

White has a right wing attack. Black's defence is fine, having an intact pyramid of Drent. White goes to <23> much too early and will be surrounded. He should simply have played 37 – 31 26 x 37 41 x 32 developing his left wing.

28.28 – 23? 6 – 11
29.42 – 38 11 – 17
30.38 – 33 17 – 21
31.41 – 36 18 – 22
32.33 – 28 22 x 33
33.39 x 28 9 – 14
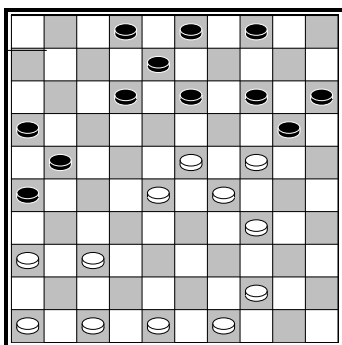
Black is ready to change piece 24.

34.44 – 39 3 – 9

Black threatens to play 13 – 19 24 x 13 9 x 18 34 – 30 (otherwise 20 – 24 follows!) 12 – 17 23 x 3 20 – 25 3 x 20 15 x 44 25 x 45 B+. White is obliged to play either 35.36 – 31 or 35.47 – 42

35.47 – 42

Now 35… 13 – 19 36.24 x 13 9 x 18 is met by 37.28 – 22 18 x 27 38.37 – 31 26 x 37 39.42 x 22 =.
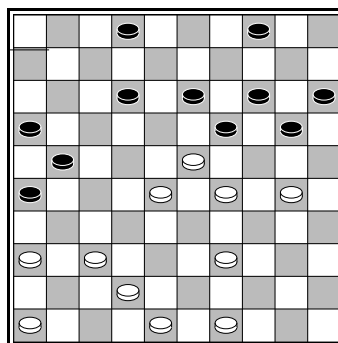Black thus changes piece 24 in another way.

35… 13 – 19
36.24 x 13 8 x 19!

Threatening 20 – 24 29 x 20 15 x 24. White can't play at <33> because of the 24 – 29 shot, so black wins a piece by 24 – 29.
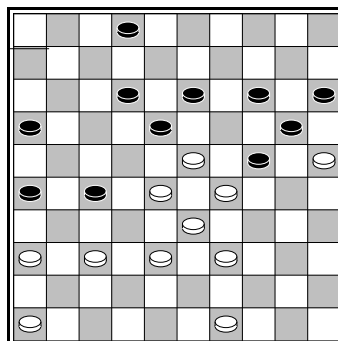
37.34 – 30 9 – 13!

After 37… 20 – 24 38.29 x 20 black has to take 14 x 43 and white wins.

After 38.42 – 38 combinations don't work for black, but he infiltrates <27> strongly by 21 – 27! 39.30 – 25 13 – 18 40.48 – 43 4 – 9 41.39 – 33 9 – 13
Even better than 18 – 22 etc.
42.43 – 39 19 – 24!

Having possession of both <27> and <24>, black surrounds the white centre. Black can use the weapon of tactics while trying to freeze white out.
43.49 – 44 is punished by 24 – 30 25 x 34 20 – 24 29 x 9 18 x 49 9 x 7 49 x 1 B+.
43… 28 – 22 is met by 26 – 31! 44.37 x 26 13 – 19 45.22 x 13 19 x 28 46.33 x 31 24 x 42 B+.
We continue this interesting variation: 43.46 – 41 13 – 19 44.49 – 44
44.37 – 32 18 – 22! 45.28 x8 19 x 46 46.8 – 3
24 – 30 47.25 x 34 20 – 25 48.3 x 20 15 x 24 49.29 x 20 25 x 14 B+
16 – 21 47.44 – 40 2 – 8 and at the next move 18 – 22 will decide the game.

38.30 – 25 13 – 18?

Black could have forced a kingshot taking advantage of the weakness at <38>: 19 – 24! 39.39 – 33 12 – 18! 40.23 x 12 14 – 19 41.25 x 23 13 – 18 42.29 x 20 18 x 47 and after 43.20 – 14 15 – 20 44.14 x 25 21 – 27! black has a winning endgame.

The best defence for white after the played 38… 13 – 18 is 39.49 – 44 4 – 9 40.44 – 40 20 – 24 41.29 x 20 15 x 24 42.39 – 34 18 x 29 43.34 x 23 9 – 13 44.36 – 31 13 – 18 45.42 – 38 18 x 29 46.38 – 32 and white can still fight for a draw.

39.36 – 31? 19 – 24!

Without waiting for 40.39 – 33 24 – 30! 41.25 x 34 20 – 24 42.29 x 9 18 x 47 43.9 – 3 2 – 7 44.3 x 17 21 x 12 white resigned.
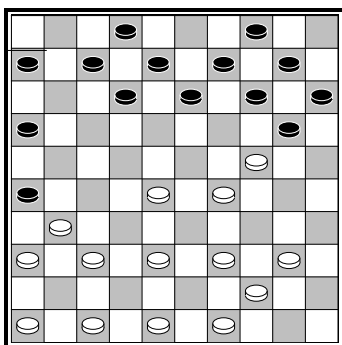
L. Rosendaal – A. Baliakin

White has many gaps in his position. Black has nice formations in his defence like 2 / 8 / 13 and 4 / 9 / 13.
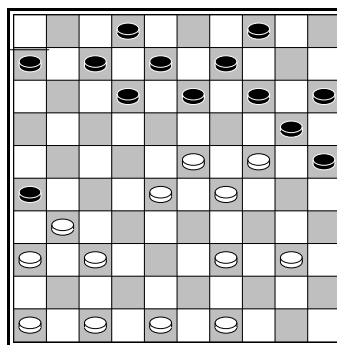
20… 12 – 17!

Threatening 17 – 22 28 x 17 8 – 12 17 x 19 14 x 45. White is forced to take a crucial decision.

21.39 – 34 20 – 25
22.29 – 23

22.44 – 39 7 – 11 23.38 – 33 17 – 22 24.28 x 17 11 x 22 25.47 – 42 14 – 19 26.40 – 35 19 x 30 27.35 x 24 10 – 14 and white must flee playing 28.24 – 20 15 x 24 29.29 x 20 16 – 21! with a big advantage for black.

22… 17 – 22!
23.28 x 17 16 – 21
24.38 – 32 21 x 12
25.32 – 28 14 – 20
26.34 – 29 10 – 14
27.44 – 39

27… 13 – 19!
28.24 x 13 8 x 19

After 29.47 – 42 25 – 30 white is in trouble.

1) 30.40 – 35 19 – 24! 31.39 – 33 30 – 34 32.29 x 40 24 – 30 33.35 x 24 20 x 47 B+

2) 30.42 – 38 30 – 34 31.39 x 30 20 – 24 32.29 x 20 15 x 44 33.49 x 40 9 – 13 34.38 – 33 19 – 24 35.28 – 22 6 – 11 36.31 – 27 14 – 19! 37.23 x 14 4 – 9 38.14 x 3 12 – 17 39.3 x 21 26 x 39 and the plan 24 – 29 13 – 19 – 24 – 30 results in a winning breakthrough for black.

3) 30.40 – 34! 30 – 35 31.39 – 33 9 – 13 32.31 – 27
Preventing the chain-lock 13 – 18 by 27 – 22 18 x 27 37 – 31 26 x 37 42 x 22.
32.. 4 – 9 33.49 – 44 6 – 11 with a very difficult position for white, for example 34.37 – 31 26 x 37 35.42 x 31 11 – 17
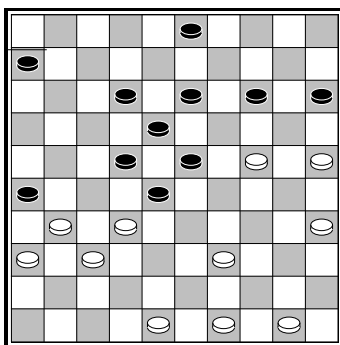*Threatening 17 – 22! B+*
36.27 – 22 20 – 25 37.22 x 11 7 x 16 38.31 – 27 13 – 18 with a deadly chain-lock.

29.31 – 27 25 – 30!
30.27 – 22?

White couldn't play 30.40 – 35 26 – 31! B+ either. Obliged was 30.39 – 33 9 – 13 and the fight goes on.
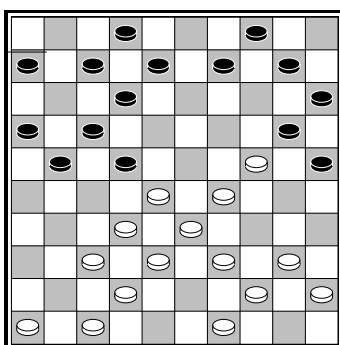
30… 30 – 34
31.39 x 30 20 – 24
32.29 x 20 14 x 45
33.23 x 3 12 – 17

White resigned.

T. Sijbrands – J.M. Ndjofang
Wch 2003

Ex 6.1 Black to move played 34… 13 – 19?
35.24 x 13 18 x 9. How did white force a
winning shot ?

P. Roozenburg – A. Scholma

White has a right wing attack with a weakness
at <48>. Piece 47 could be better at <48>.
White wants to take more space. Without the
37 / 42 / 48 tail white has no control over the
left wing.

$$23.28 – 23 \quad 7 – 11$$
$$24.32 – 28?$$

It was necessary to change 33 – 28 22 x 33 39
x 28. Now black can surround white's centre by
exchanging piece 24.

$$24… \quad 9 – 13$$
$$25.40 – 34 \quad 10 – 14$$
$$26.49 – 43 \quad 13 – 19$$
$$27.24 \text{ x } 13 \quad 9 \text{ x } 18$$
$$28.34 – 30 \quad 25 \text{ x } 34$$
$$29.39 \text{ x } 30$$

It looks like white gets more space, but black
will take over <24>.

$$29… \quad 4 – 9!$$
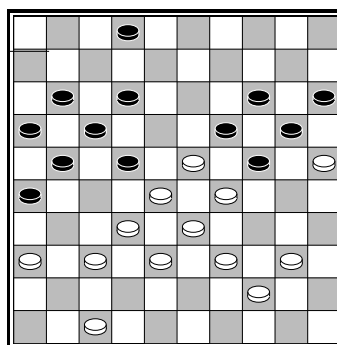$$30.30 – 25 \quad 21 – 26$$

Threatening 17 – 21 B+.

$$31.43 – 39 \quad 9 – 13$$
$$32.45 – 40$$
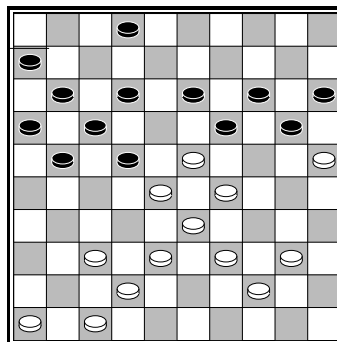
Now black takes <24>, blocking white's right
wing. The next step is to conquer <27>.

$$32… \quad 19 – 24!!$$
$$33.46 – 41 \quad 13 – 19!$$
$$34.41 – 36 \quad 16 – 21$$
$$35.38 – 32 \quad 11 – 16$$
$$36.42 – 38 \quad 6 – 11$$

Black now controls <27>. If he takes this
square white risks being frozen out.

$$37.40 – 35 \quad 2 – 8$$
$$38.39 – 34 \quad 21 – 27$$
$$39.32 \text{ x } 21 \quad 16 \text{ x } 27$$
$$40.34 – 30 \quad 11 – 16$$
$$41.44 – 39 \quad 8 – 13$$
$$42.37 – 32 \quad 13 – 18$$
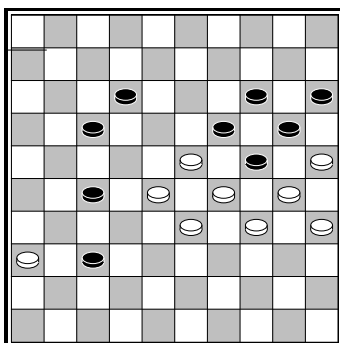$$43.32 \text{ x } 21 \quad 16 \text{ x } 27$$
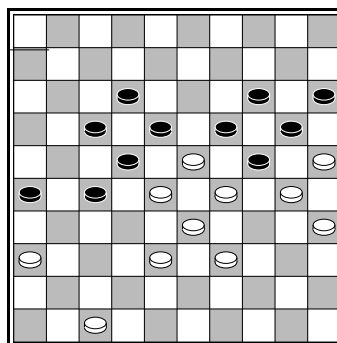
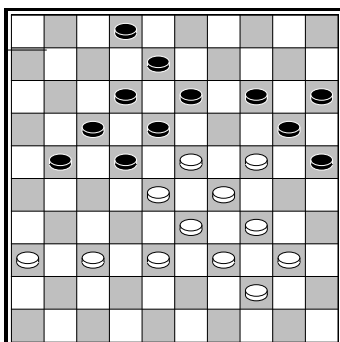White has nowhere to go and is frozen out beautifully.

44.47 – 41 27 – 31
45.36 x 27 22 x 31
46.41 – 37 31 x 42
47.38 x 47 26 – 31

48.28 – 22 fails to 17 x 28! 33 x 13 24 x 44 13 x 24 20 x 18 B+

48.47 – 41 18 – 22
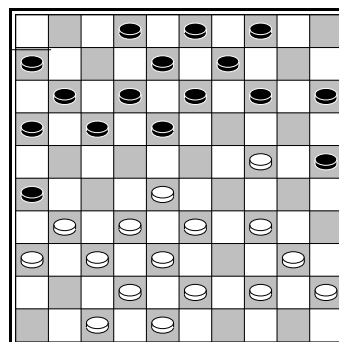**49.39 – 34 22 – 27**
50.41 – 36 31 – 37

The picture is clear. White lost.

Sijbrands – Shwarzman

Exercise 6.2 Black to move has a nice plan to force white being frozen out. Can you find it?

A. Uutma – A. Scholma

19.44 – 39?

White should have played 43 – 39 keeping a piece at <44>. After 19.43 – 39 14 – 20 white can play 20.34 – 29.
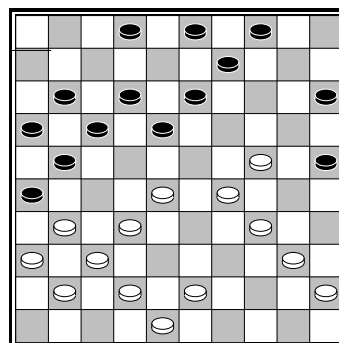
19… 14 – 20!

Now 20.34 – 29 isn't possible.

Exercise 6.3 How would black punish 20.34 – 29?

The best move for white is 20.34 – 30 25 x 34
If 20… 20 x 29 then 21.33 x 24 25 x 34 22.40 x 29 =.
21.40 x 29
No good is 21.39 x 30 20 x 29 22.33 x 24 18 – 23 23.28 x 19 15 – 20 24.24 x 15 13 x 44 B+.

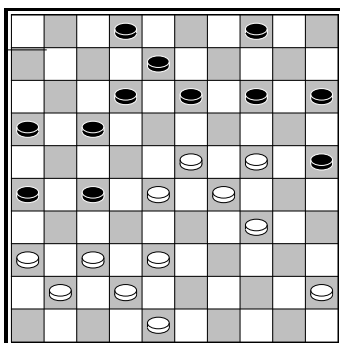**20.47 – 41? 20 x 29**
21.33 x 24

The dangling piece at 41 is a serious weakness.

21… 17 – 22
22.28 x 17 12 x 21
23.32 – 28 11 – 17
24.39 – 33   6 – 11
25.33 – 29   8 – 12
26.38 – 32

By infiltrating <27> black begins surrounding the white centre position. The infiltration is made possible by the terrible 47 – 41 move…

$$26… \ 21 – 27$$
$$27.32 \times 21 \quad 16 \times 27$$
$$28.31 \times 22 \quad 18 \times 27$$
$$29.43 – 38 \quad 9 – 14$$
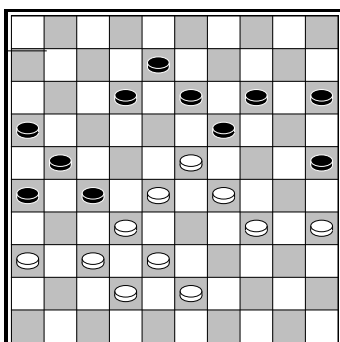$$30.29 – 23 \quad 3 – 8$$
$$31.34 – 29 \quad 11 – 16$$
$$32.40 – 34$$

Exercise 6.4 How would 32.37 – 32 have been punished?

Black changes piece 24 to take control over <24> himself.

$$32… \ 13 – 19$$
$$33.24 \times 13 \quad 8 \times 19$$

34.37 – 32 is punished by 17 – 22 35.28 x 8 19 x 46 now and the king at <3> is caught.

$$34.45 – 40 \quad 4 – 9$$
$$35.40 – 35 \quad 9 – 13$$
$$36.48 – 43 \quad 17 – 21$$
$$37.37 – 32 \quad 2 – 8$$
$$38.41 – 37$$

Black can play 12 – 17 39.43 – 39 26 – 31 40.37 x 26 17 – 22 etc. B+, but he chooses another way.

$$38… \ 13 – 18$$

Threatening 18 – 22 28 x 17 19 x 28 32 x 23 27 – 31 etc. B+ while giving the opponent the opportunity to take a shot, which, however, will be punished by a counter-shot.
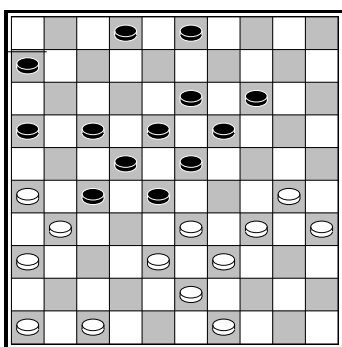
$$39.37 – 31 \quad 26 \times 30$$
$$40.35 \times 31 \quad 12 – 18!$$
$$41.23 \times 3 \quad 21 – 26$$
$$42.3 \times 20 \quad 15 \times 42$$

And black won soon.

Indian draughts player in Thailand

7.The counter attack

K.H. Leijenaar – C. Remeijer

Black has some weaknesses at his right wing. White is able to attack the other wing with the help of tactics.
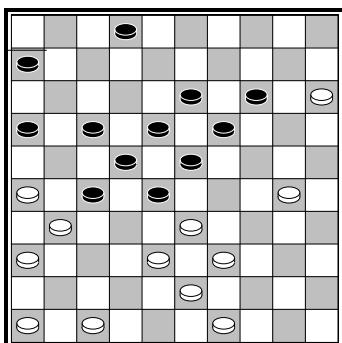
30.30 – 24! 19 x 30
31.35 x 24

Black can't change piece 24, because 3 – 8 is punished by 24 – 19 13 x 24 34 – 30 24 x 35 33 – 29 23 x 34 39 x 30 35 x 24 26 – 21 17 x 37 38 – 32 27 x 38 43 x 3 (14 – 19 47 – 41!) W+.
After 6 – 11 32.47 – 42! white is threatening 24 – 19 followed by 34 – 29, so black has to play 14 – 19 then.
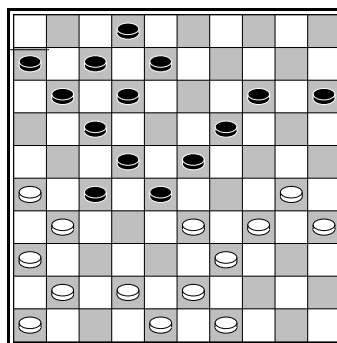
31… 14 – 19

Weakening his left wing even more.

32.24 – 20! 3 – 9
33.20 – 15 9 – 14
34.34 – 30

34… 2 – 8?

After 34… 6 – 11 35.46 – 41 2 – 8 36.41 – 37 8 – 12 37.37 – 32 28 x 37 38.31 x 42 23 – 28 39.30 – 25 18 – 23 white breaks through 40.25 – 20 14 x 25 41.15 – 10 W+.

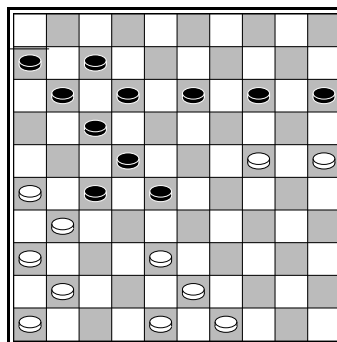**Exercise 7.1** What shot did white take after 34… 2 – 8?

T. Sijbrands – A. Kuyken

Black has an attack with two outposts, but his division of pieces isn't optimal. White launches a counter attack at black's left wing.

28.30 – 24 19 x 30
29.34 x 25 8 – 13
30.42 – 38 13 – 19

Exercise 7.2 How would white have played after 30… 12 – 18?

31.33 – 29! 23 x 34
32.39 x 30   2 – 8
33.30 – 24! 19 x 30
34.35 x 24   8 – 13

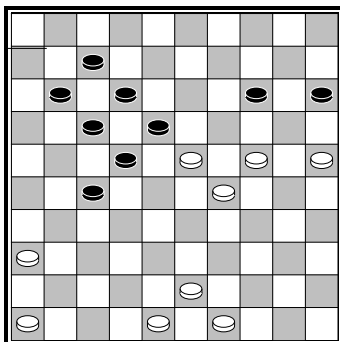The outpost at <24> gets company after the next exchange:

35.26 – 21! 17 x 37
36.41 x 23 11 – 17

36… 13 – 18 will lead to a breakthrough for white after 37.23 – 19! 14 x 23 38.38 – 33 followed by 25 – 20 – 14 etc.

37.38 – 33 13 – 18
38.33 – 29

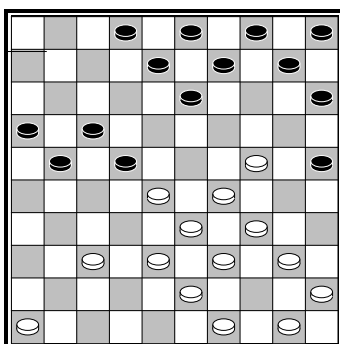White can also play 38.23 – 19! 14 x 23 39.25 – 20 W+.

38… 6 – 11

39.43 – 38 27 – 31
40.36 x 27 22 x 31
41.25 – 20! 14 x 25
42.23 – 19 17 – 21

In stead of going to king with piece 19 another surprise follows:

43.19 – 13! 18 x 9
44.24 – 20 15 x 42
45.48 x 6

White won after 45… 25 – 30 46.6 – 1 30 – 34 47.49 – 44 9 – 13 48.1 – 6 13 – 19 49.6 – 28 19 – 24 50.28 – 32 12 – 18 51.32 – 49 34 – 39 52.44 x 33 24 – 30 53.49 – 35 30 – 34 54.33 – 29 34 x 23 55.35 – 44 23 – 29 56.44 – 39 W+.


Nikhila – Wiersma

Black has a nice position to play against the attack. He still has all formations in the Drent-zone. White's left wing is a bit weak. Black wants to counter-attack at this wing.

22.37 – 31 21 – 26
23.38 – 32 26 x 37
24.32 x 41 10 – 14

The 24 – 20 x 20 exchange isn't attractive, because black gets too much space.

25.41 – 37 16 – 21
26.43 – 38   8 – 12
27.46 – 41 13 – 18
28.50 – 44   3 – 8
29.41 – 36 14 – 20
30.38 – 32   9 – 13
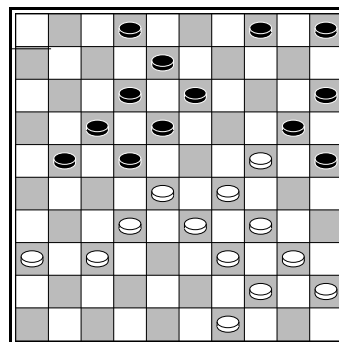
31.49 – 32 isn't met by 18 – 23? And white catches the king with equality, but by 31… 4 – 10!
Preventing 28 – 23 by 13 – 19. This is why 4 – 10 in this case is stronger than 5 – 10 in this case.
32.43 – 38 10 – 14 33.28 – 23 5 – 10 34.32 – 28 21 – 27! 35.37 – 31 13 – 19! 36.24 x 13 18 x 9!! 37.40 – 35 8 – 13 38.45 – 40 20 – 24! 39.29 x 20 15 x 24 40.34 – 29 13 – 18 41.29 x 20 18 x 29 42.33 x 24 22 x 42 43.31 x 11 12 – 17 44.11 x 22 42 – 48 B+.
You see different plans for black in this game. After 30.49 – 43 he surrounds the position, now he launches a counter-attack.
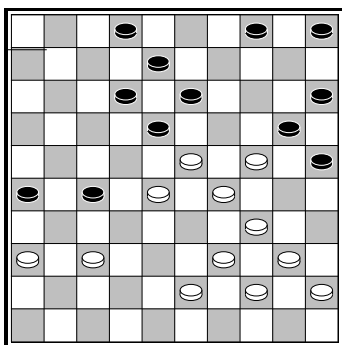
31.28 – 23 22 – 27
32.32 – 28 21 – 26
33.37 – 32

After 33.49 – 43 4 – 9! the 27 – 31 17 – 22 threat is decisive.

33… 27 x 38
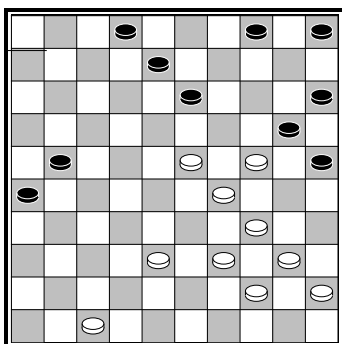**34.33 x 42 17 – 21**

Threatening 13 – 19 21 – 27 26 x 48 +.

35.42 – 37 21 – 27
36.49 – 43

36… 27 – 32!

37.39 – 33 32 x 41 38.36 x 47 26 – 31! 39.43 – 38 fails to 39.. 31 – 37! 40.38 – 32 18 – 22! 41.32 x 41 25 – 30! 42.34 x 14 4 – 10 43.28 x 17 10 x 50 B+.

37.43 – 38   32 x 41
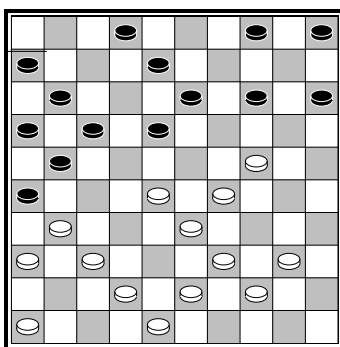**38.36 x 47 18 – 22!**
39.28 x 17   12 x 21

Both 39 – 33 and 38 – 32 are punished by the 25 – 30 13 – 19 shot.

40.23 – 19 13 – 18
41.29 – 23

White loses a piece now, but his position was already was very difficult.
After 41… 18 x 29 42.24 x 33 4 – 9 43.38 – 32 21 – 27 44.32 x 21 26 x 17 45.33 – 28 9 – 13 white lost a piece and the game.

8. Isolating the outpost

R. Clerc – H. Wiersma
Wch rapid 1997

White's right wing attack contains weaknesses: piece <46> isn't active and the gap at <34> makes his position tactically vulnerable. Black doesn't have the usual piece at <25>. Usually, this makes the attack less strong.

> **23… 17 – 22!**
> **24.28 x 17 11 x 22**

Black uses tactics to perform his plan. The natural move 25.33 – 28 22 x 33 26.39 x 28? is punished by 15 – 20! 27.2 x 15 4 – 10 28.15 x 4 18 – 22 29.4 x 27 21 x 45 B+.
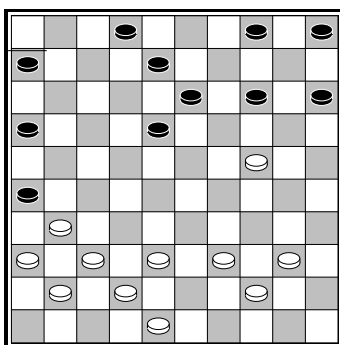
Exercise 7.1 How is 25.46 – 41 punished?

Because white can't take forwards, white makes the change backwards, losing space.

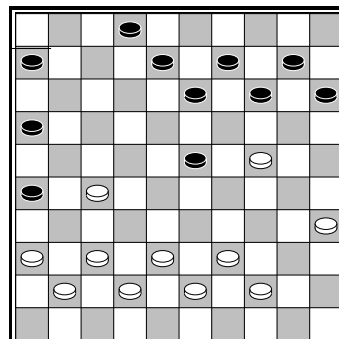> **25.33 – 28 22 x 33**
> **26.29 x 38 18 – 22**

Taking care the pieces at white's left wing can't get active.

> **27.46 – 41 21 – 27**
> **28.39 – 33 22 – 28**
> **29.33 x 22 27 x 18**
> **30.43 – 39**

Black isolates the outpost now.

> **30… 18 – 23!**
> **31.31 – 27 5 – 10**
> **32.48 – 43 4 – 9**
> **33.40 – 35**

White has prepared the repeated 14 – 20 attack at <24> in order to take <28> in possession. This plan is very strong since white does not have any base pieces anymore. Moreover, pieces 41 and 36 are weak.

> **33… 14 – 20!**
> **34.39 – 33 20 x 29**
> **35.33 x 24 10 – 14**
> **36.43 – 39 14 – 20**
> **37.39 – 33 20 x 29**
> **38.33 x 24 9 – 14**
> **39.44 – 39 14 – 20**
> **40.39 – 33 20 x 29**
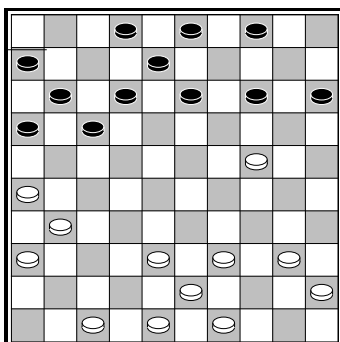> **41.33 x 24 23 – 28!**
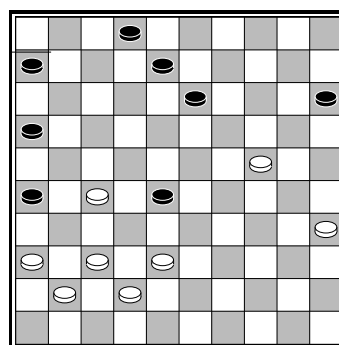
Black's position is really superior! White has nearly no space left.
Piece 28 is extremely strong.
White sacrificed a piece by playing 38 – 32 28 – 33 38 – 32 and lost.

In this game white's outpost wasn't supported by a strong centre and six-fold world champion Wiersma took advantage of this in a very nice way.

W. Bremmer – K. Thijssen

White's outpost isn't supported by a strong centre. In this case isolating the outpost is the right plan.

         26… 12 – 18
         27.48 – 42 18 – 23
         28.42 – 37   8 – 12
         29.40 – 35 16 – 21

After 29… 12 – 18 30.37 – 32 2 – 8 31.39 – 33 black lost his advantage (23 – 29? 31 – 27 – 21 W+)

         30.37 – 32 23 – 28
         31.32 x 23 21 – 27
         32.31 x 22 17 x 30
         33.35 x 24 12 – 18

After this exchange black follows the same plan again, occupying <23>.
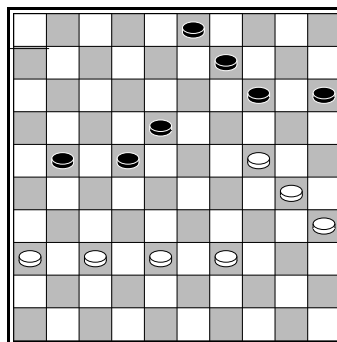
         34.45 – 40 18 – 23
         35.40 – 35 11 – 17
         36.36 – 31   6 – 11
         37.35 – 30   2 – 8
         38.49 – 44   8 – 12
         39.44 – 40   4 – 9
         40.47 – 41 12 – 18
              41.41 – 36
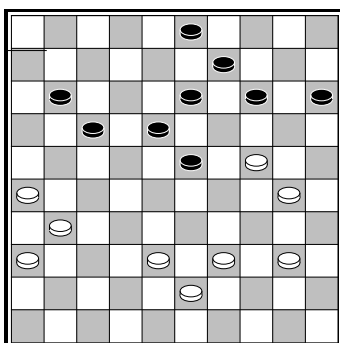
41… 23 – 28!

The next step in black's plan is starting a centre attack by taking <28>. Black hopes to get <27> as well.

         42.39 – 34 11 – 16
         43.43 – 39 18 – 22
         44.31 – 27 22 x 31
         45.26 x 37 16 – 21
         46.40 – 35 17 – 22
         47.39 – 33 28 x 39
         48.34 x 43 13 – 18
              49.43 – 39
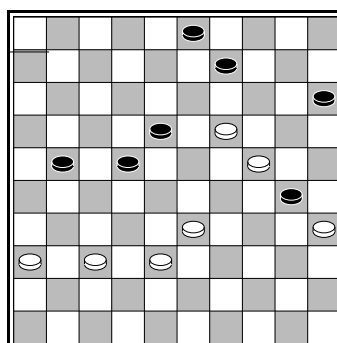

White has changed piece 28, but is still in trouble.

         49… 14 – 20 50.24 – 19

The right defence, for after 50.39 – 33 20 x 29 51.33 x 24 9 – 14 piece 35 stays inactive.

         50… 20 – 25 51.30 – 24

A better defence is 51.39 – 34. Now black infiltrates at <30>.

         51… 25 – 30 52.39 – 33



Black should have played 21 – 27! now with a winning position:

1) 52… 21 – 27 53.33 – 29 22 – 28 54.37 – 31 18 – 22 55.29 – 23 28 – 32 56.38 – 33 30 – 34 57.23 – 18 (what else?) 22 x 13 58.19 x 8 3 x 12 59.31 x 22 32 – 37 and black wins, for example 60.33 – 28 37 – 42 61.28 – 23 42 –

48 62.22 – 18 34 – 40! 63.35 x 44 (63.18 x 7
48 – 30! 35 x 44 30 x 50 +) 48 – 34 18 x 7 34 x
1 B+

2) 52… 21 – 27 53.37 – 31 9 – 14 54.19 x 10
15 x 4 55.24 – 19 30 – 34 56.19 – 14 18 – 23
57.33 – 29 34 – 39 58.29 x 18 22 x 13 59.31 x
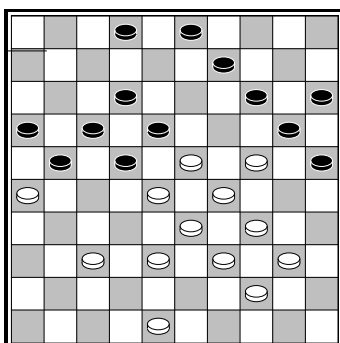22 39 – 44 60.22 – 17 44 – 50 62.17 – 12 50 –
45 B+
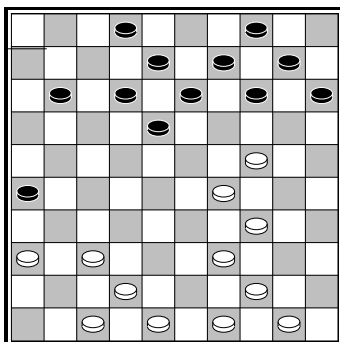
A. Andreiko – T. Sijbrands

Exercise 8.1 White has a weak attack with no
strong centre and no black piece at 25. Black
to move performed a strong plan. Can you
predict the next three moves of black?

T. Sijbrands – A. Andreiko

9.Tactical ideas

T. Goedemoed – A. Schotanus

White supposed his opponent would build the 2 / 8 / 13 tail by 9 – 13 and 3 – 8.

37.48 – 43?

At 37… 40 – 35 black plays 14 – 19 38.24 x 4 20 – 24 39.29 x 20 18 x 49 40.4 x 36 49 x 5 with a bad endgame for white.
White should have played 37.37 – 32 21 – 27 38.32 x 21 16 x 27 39.38 – 32 27 x 38 40.33 x 42 22 x 33 41.39 x 28 18 – 22 42.23 – 18 12 x 32 43.24 – 19 14 x 23 44.29 x 38 =.

37… 2 – 8!

After this surprising move white can't escape anymore! 38.40 – 35 is answered by 21 – 27! 39.37 – 32 27 – 31! 40.26 x 37 22 – 27 41.32 x 21 16 x 27 and white has no good reply against the 27 – 32 17 – 22 threat.

38.37 – 32 21 – 27
39.32 x 21 16 x 27
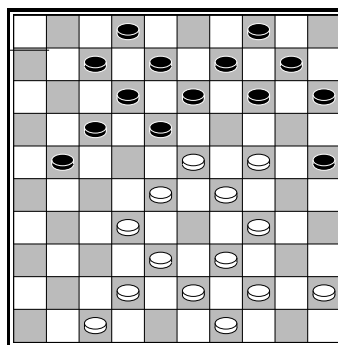**40.40 – 35 27 – 31!**
41.26 x 37 22 – 27

Black won.
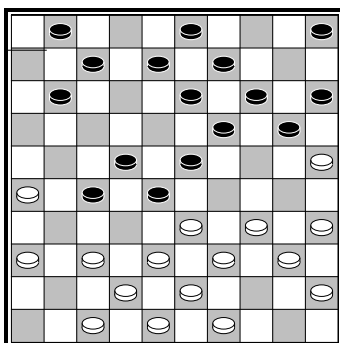
J.M. Drent – M. Barkel

Black has just played *18… 18 – 23 19.29 x 18 12 x 23.* White makes a sacrifice you should remember.

20.36 – 31! 27 x 36
21.33 – 29

Black can't play 13 – 18 nor 22 – 27 because of a kingshot for white. The stick-shot 36 – 41 also fails. So white won a piece and the game.
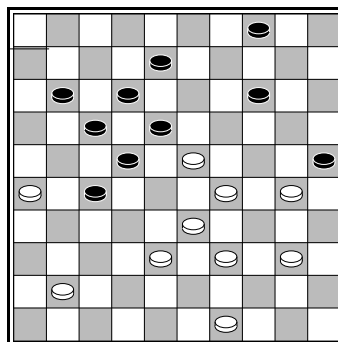

G. Tigchelaar – T. Sijbrands

31.39 – 33?

White has too many gaps in his position now. Black took advantage of this situation by making a stunning sacrifice.
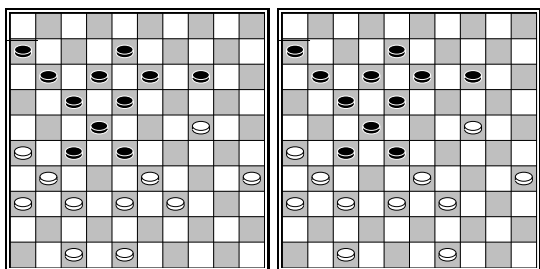
Exercise 9.1 How did black force a win?


B. Zwart – E. Dul

White can play 30 – 24, 40 – 34 or 39 – 34.

**Exercise 9.2**   Which is the only good move and why?

Sometimes a little detail can make a big difference. In the left diagram white can force the game: 1.37 – 32! 28 x 37 2.31 x 42 18 – 23 3.39 – 34! and black has no good move left:

3… 23 – 28 is answered by the stick-move 24 – 19! W+.

3… 12 – 18 is met by 4.24 – 19 13 x 24 5.34 – 29 23 x 34 6.33 – 28 22 x 33 7.38 x 9 W+.

Exercise 9.3 Why is the forcing not good in the right diagram?
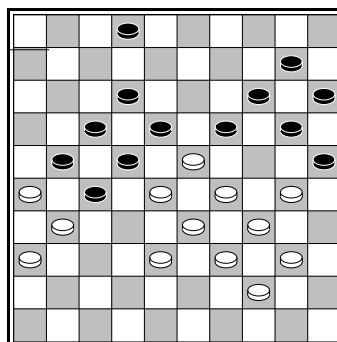
36… 19 – 24!!
37.30 x 19 25 – 30
38.34 x 25 20 – 24
39.29 x 9 22 x 33
40.38 x 29 22 x 42
41.31 x 11 42 – 47
42.26 x 8 47 x 6

White resigned (too early!).
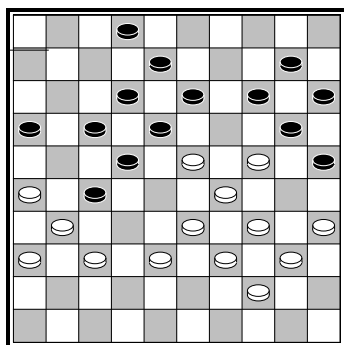
H. Wiersma – A. Presman

White overestimated his position and played:

33.37 – 32

33.38 – 32? 27 x 38 34.33 x 42 16 – 21 35.42 – 38 13 – 19 36.24 x 13 8 x 28 37.38 – 32 21 – 27! wins a piece for black.
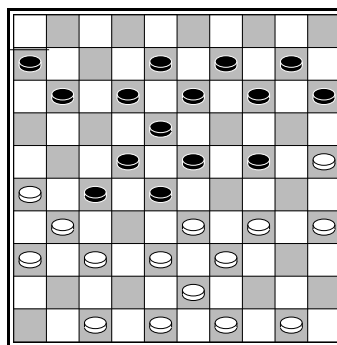White could have made a sacrifice by 33.33 – 28! 22 x 42 34.31 x 11 42 x 31 35.26 x 37 16 x 7 36.37 – 32 =.

33… 16 – 21
34.32 – 28?

White's last chance for a draw was 33 – 28 =. But white wasn't aware tactics would be against him in this situation.

34… 13 – 19!
35.24 x 13 8 x 19
36.35 – 30

Presman performs a spectacular combination now.

R. Heusdens – Z. Golubeva

25… 11 – 17?

Black possesses all strategic squares, but this is only part of the story. Black's position contains some weaknesses. She has no base pieces anymore, making her position tactically vulnerable. Piece 15 isn't active. White has strong formations to exploit the weaknesses. In the game he went wrong playing 26.34 – 29 and black eventually won. We show the way white should have played.

26.47 – 42!

Threatening 37 – 32 28 x 37 25 – 20 14 x 25 34 – 29 23 x 34 39 x 19 13 x 24 33 – 28 22 x 33 31 x 4 W+.
Black can't take the kingshot 27 – 32 38 x 27 17 – 21 27 x 16 23 – 29 34 x 32 22 – 28 32 x 23 18 x 47 because the king is caught by 43 – 38 47 x 44 50 x 39 W+1.
After 26… 14 – 19 white chances 27.34 – 29 followed by a winning attack at the outpost.

White can also play 27.49 – 44 in preparation of 28.34 – 29 etc.

Black should thus have played 25…. 14 – 19 26.25 – 20!
Black can't play 24 – 30 because of 34 x 25 15 x 24 35 – 30 24 x 35 33 – 29 23 x 34 39 x 30 35 x 24 38 – 32 27 x 38 43 x 3 W+.
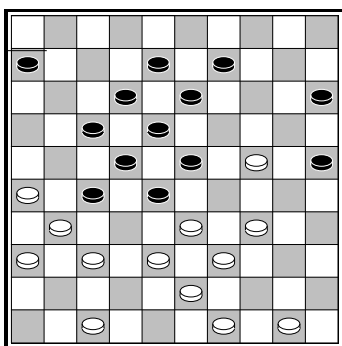26… 24 – 29 27.33 x 24 19 x 30 28.35 x 24 10 – 14 29.38 – 33 14 x 25 30.43 – 38 11 – 17
30… 9 – 14 is punished by 24 – 19 13 x 24 26 – 21 27 x 16 31 – 27 22 x 42 33 x 2 42 x 44 2 x 35 W+.
31.48 – 43!!
31.49 – 43 allows 17 – 21 26 x 17 12 x 21 31 – 26 28 – 32 26 x 19 32 x 41.
This move gives white many tactical ideas.

1) 31… 9 – 14 32.14 – 19 13 x 24 33.34 – 29 23 x 34 34.39 x 10 28 x 48 35.38 – 33 15 x 4 36.33 – 28 22 x 33 37.31 x 2 48 x 31 38.36 x 27 W+

2) 31… 17 – 21 32.26 x 17 12 x 21 33.33 – 29!
Threatening 34 – 30 followed by 38 – 32 +
33… 8 – 12 34.39 – 33!! 28 x 19 35.47 – 41 23 x 34 36.43 – 39 34 x 32 37.37 x 8 3 x 2 38.31 x 4 W+

3) 31… 6 – 11. White can take a shot immediately by 34 – 29 23 x 34 39 x 30 28 x 48 38 – 33 25 x 34 24 – 19 13 x 24 33 – 28 22 x 33 31 x 2 48 x 31 2 x 4 W+1, but after 32.50 – 45 11 – 16 the shot is definitely winning: 34 – 29 23 x 34 39 x 30 28 x 48 38 – 33 25 x 34 24 – 19 13 x 24 33 – 28 22 x 33 31 x 2 48 x 31 2 x 11! 16 x 7 36 x 27 W+.
Black can fight on by playing 32.50 – 45 27 – 32! 33.38 x 27 11 – 16 with still a good position for white after 34.47 – 41.
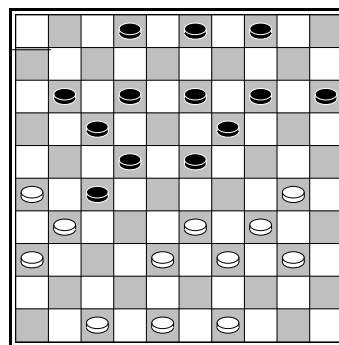
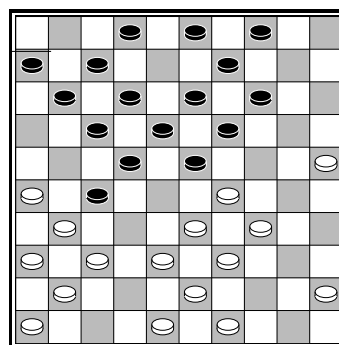

R. v.d. Pal – Bedinovs

Ex 9.4 This combination was shown in part I of the course. Do you remember (or just discover) how white wins taking a shot?
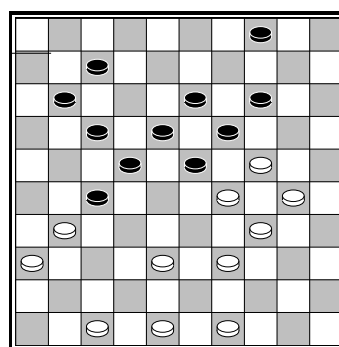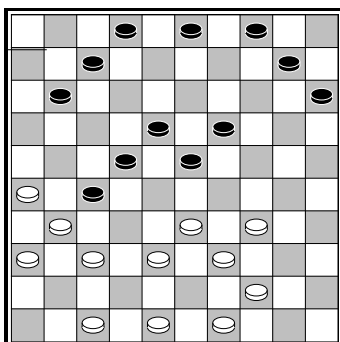

N. Samb – G. van Aalten

Ex 9.5 White could have taken a kingshot, but he missed it. Can you spot it?

Ex 9.6 White to move can take a tremendous combination. If you don't see the idea, watch Wielaard – Sijbrands again.

M. de Block – L. Huitema

Exercise 9.7 White can force a tactical win taking advantage of the gaps at <12>, <14> and <17>. How?
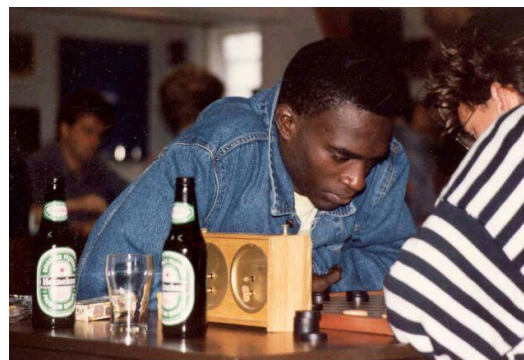
N'diaga Samb
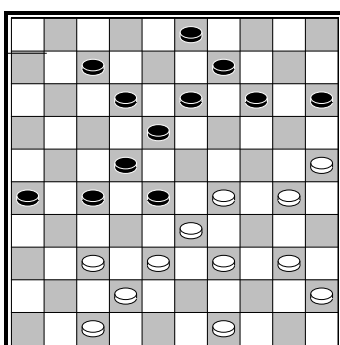
Z. Palmans – D. Reszka

Black has an attacking position with no clear weaknesses. Still white performed a surprising kingshot.

Exercise 9.8 Can you find the great kingshot white performed?

In the next exercises (**9.9 – 9.16**) white plays and wins by a shot in the first four examples. In the other examples black to move wins.

White to move wins!

Black to move wins!

9.9

9.13

9.10

9.14

9.11

9.15

9.12

9.16

Solutions section 4

Lesson 1: Right wing attack

1.1 34 – 29! threatening 29 – 23 while 12 – 18 is punished by 29 – 24 19 x 30 39 – 34 30 x 28 38 – 32 27 x 38 43 x 1 W+.

1.2 18 – 23! *Threatening 23 – 29* 33 – 29 23 x 34 44 – 40 9 – 14 40 x 29 14 – 19 44 – 40 19 x 30 40 – 35 3 – 9 35 x 24 9 – 14 winning piece 24.

1.3 33 – 28! 22 x 33 39 x 28 and 18 – 22 is punished by 37 – 31! 22 x 33 29 x 38 20 x 29 38 – 33 29 x 27 31 x 11 W+.

Lesson 2: Going to <19>

2.1 17 – 21 26 x 17 12 x 21 31 – 26* 27 – 32 26 x 17 22 x 11 33 x 22 32 – 37 43 – 38 12 – 18 winning back the piece and breaking through soon.

Lesson 4: Attacking the outpost

4.1 A) 13 – 18 23 x 3 25 – 30 24 x 35 20 – 25 3 x 20 15 x 42 B+
B) 44 – 40 (or 39 – 34 & 44 – 39) 9 – 14 40 – 34 14 – 19 27 – 22 (or 28 – 22) 19 x 30 32 – 27 21 x 23 29 x 9 8 – 13 9x 18 10 – 14 18 – 12 with advantage for white.

4.2 37 – 32 11 – 16 32 x 21 16 x 27 42 – 37 6 – 11 47 – 41 and the 35 – 40 43 – 39 37 x 6 threat is lethal.

4.3 34 – 30 (threatening 30 – 24 & 38 – 32 W+1) 19 – 23 37 – 32 28 x 48 38 – 32 27 x 38 43 x 32 48 x 34 40 x 16 W+

4.4 14 – 19 40 – 35 19 x 30 35 x 24 13 – 18 followed by 22 – 28 8 x 30 and breaking through.

4.5 14 – 19 34 – 30 (otherwise black keeps attacking until white plays 34 – 30) 25 x 34 39 x 30 18 – 23 & 23 – 29 B+1.

Lesson 5: Blocking the attack

5.1 39 – 34 28 x 30 35 x 24 W+

5.2 13 – 18 threatening 18 – 23 and 27 – 31 while 33 – 28 22 x 33 39 x 28 is met by 26 – 31 37 x 26 27 – 32 28 x 37 18 – 23 29 x 18 20 x 49 B+.

5.3 37 – 32 29 x 20 32 x 21 16 x 27 33 – 29 W+

5.4 44 – 40 14 – 19 40 – 35 19 – 23 29 – 24 and both 13 – 19 x 9 and 23 – 28 are met by 26 – 21 17 x 37 25 – 20 (or 24 – 20) 30 x 6 W+

Lesson 6: Surrounding

6.1 32 – 27 12 – 18 39 – 33 28 x 39 37 – 32 26 x 28 49 – 44 22 x 31 44 x 4 W+

6.2 21 – 27 37 – 31* 13 – 19 24 x 13 18 x 9 40 – 35 8 – 13 44 – 40 (or 35 – 30) 13 – 19 (31 – 26 2 – 8) B+

6.3 18 – 23 29 x 7 20 x 29 33 x 24 8 – 12 7 x 18 13 x 35 B+

6.4 27 – 31 36 x 27 16 – 21 27 x 16 17 – 22 28 x 17 12 x 21 12 x 21 16 x 27 13 – 19 24 x 13 8 x 46 B+

Lesson 7: The counter attack

7.1 33 – 29 23 x 25 26 – 21 17 x 37 15 – 10 (preventing the king to be caught) 14 x 5 38 – 32 27 x 38 43 x 3 W+.

7.2 25 – 20 15 x 24 (14 x 25 33 – 29 etc.) 35 – 30 24 x 35 33 – 29 23 x 34 39 x 30 35 x 24 26 – 21 17 x 37 41 x 1 W+

Lesson 8: Isolating the outpost

8.1 25… 2 – 7 26.34 – 30 18 – 23 27.29 x 18 12 x 23 (28.30 – 25 8 – 12 29.36 – 31 11 – 17 30.31 – 27 13 – 19 31.24 x 13 9 x 18 with advantage for black who won the game.

Lesson 9: Tactical ideas

9.1 15 – 20 24 x 15 17 – 22 28 x 26 13 – 19 +

9.2 White should play 39 – 34 in order to catch the black king after 22 – 28! 33 x 2 14 – 19 2 x 32 19 x 46 29 – 23 46 x 40 49 x 40 =.

9.3 37 – 32 28 x 37 31 x 42 18 – 23 39 – 34 23 – 29! 34 x 23 13 – 19 24 x 2 14 – 19 2 x 32 19 x 48 B+

9.4 38 – 32 27 x 29 39 – 33 29 x 38 49 – 43 38 x 49 31 – 27 49 x 24 27 x 16 W+

9.5 30 – 25 19 x 30 38 – 32 27 x 38 39 – 33 30 x 28 n48 – 43 23 x 34 43 x 1 W+

9.6 34 – 30 23 x 34 30 – 24 19 x 30 38 – 32 27 x 29 26 – 21 17 x 26 43 – 39 34 x 32 37 x 10 4 x 15 25 x 1 W+.

9.7 47 – 41! *Threatening 34 – 29* 23 – 28* 26 – 21 27 x 17 38 – 32 +

9.8 38 – 32 27 x 38 49 – 43 38 x 49 29 – 24 49 x 35 24 – 19 35 x 38 19 x 17 22 x 11 42 x 4 W+

9.9 38 – 32 27 x 47 24 – 20 15 x 33 48 – 42 47 x 38 43 x 3 W+

9.10 34 – 29 23 x 34 39 x 30 28 x 48 38 – 33 25 x 34 24 – 20 15 x 24 33 – 28 22 x 33 31 x 2 48 x 31 2 x 8 3 x 12 36 x 27 W+

9.11 34 – 29 23 x 34 39 x 30 28 x 48 38 – 33 25 x 34 24 – 19 13 x 24 33 – 28 22 x 33 31 x 2 2 x 17 11 x 22 36 x 18 W+

9.12 25 – 20 14 x 25 39 – 33 28 x 19 37 – 32 23 x 34 32 x 3 W+

9.13 3 – 19 24 x 13 23 – 29 34 x 23 2 – 8 1x 2 14 – 19 2 x 32 19 x 46 B+

9.14 13 – 19 24 x 13 15 – 20 25 x 14 23 – 29 34 x 23 2 – 8 13 x 2 5 – 10 2 x 32 10 x 46 B+

9.15 15 – 20 24 x 15 25 – 30 34 x 25 23 – 29 33 x 24 28 – 32 37 x 28 22 x 35 31 x 11 35 – 40 45 x 34 12 – 17 11 x 22 13 – 18 22 x 13 8 x 48 B+.

9.16 28 – 33 38 x 29 22 – 28 31 x 33 9 – 14 20 x 9 13 x 4 24 x 22 17 x 50 B+