

# Using tactics as a weapon

Part 1 of this course was nearly entirely dedicated to the tactical possibilities of our game. Why would we then treat the subject of tactics again? There are at least two good reasons for that. The first reason is that we only covered the standard combinations and didn't treat more complex shots, forcings and sacrifices yet. The second reason is that one can never practice tactical aspects of our game enough. Without good tactical skills, you will never be able to play a game without mistakes.

In order to perform a strategy successfully you also need to account for tactical possibilities. The nicest thing is that your strategy is helped by tactical resources. The way world champion Georgiev plays, is a good example of the universal player: he excels in both strategy and tactics. Since Georgiev is willing to take enormous risks in his games his opponents always have a hard time playing against the Russian grandmaster. If Georgiev does get into trouble, he uses his brilliant calculation skills to defend.

Many players like the tactical aspects of the game. We show some nice examples of beautiful shots in this section. We hope you will not only learn a lot by being able to recognize patterns of shots and other tactics, but that you will enjoy the richness of our game!

We cover several ways to look at tactics in our game:

- 1) Pieces are attacked
- 2) Weaknesses
- 3) The track to king
- 4) The impossible move
- 5) Sacrifices
- 6) Forcing
- 7) Kings involved
- 8) Extra exercises

In chapter 7, positions with kings are covered. The type of endgame which contains both kings and many pieces is called a macro endgame. You could also consider this to be middle game positions with kings involved. With kings on the board, the kinds of shots one can make are different from the usual shots. This type of tactics is rarely covered in any book about draughts, but we wanted to include it in this course, since it is important to practice these kinds of tactics as well.

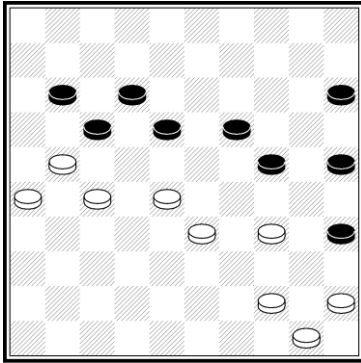


*Tactical genius Guntis Valneris*

# 1.Pieces are attacked

There are a number of occasions in which you should be very alarmed to search for tactics.

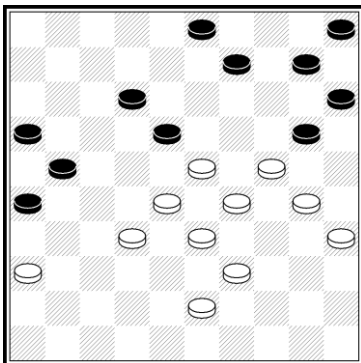
We will discuss the most important cases. When pieces are attacked you need to look for tactics with extra care!



**A. Chizhov – T. Kooistra**

White wanted to play 21 – 16. He had nearly played the move giving his opponent the chance to perform a winning shot. Chizhov checked his move and just in time he discovered the shot for his opponent and chose another move...

- 1.21 – 16? 24 – 29!
- 2.33 x 22 35 – 40!
- 3.16 x 18 40 x 49
- 4.22 x 11 49 x 32



**K. Thijssen – P. Hoogteijling**

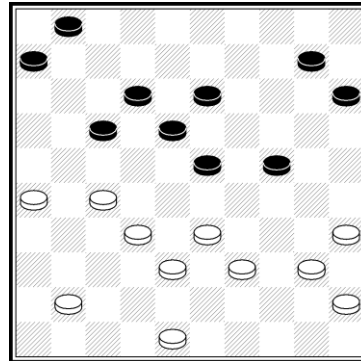
White played 30 – 25? attacking piece 20 in order to make an exchange. Black could have used the free move to make a shot as GMI Hans Jansen showed after the game. Notice that a piece at <38> is absent!

- 1.30 – 25? 26 – 31!!

The choice of capture makes the shot more surprising.

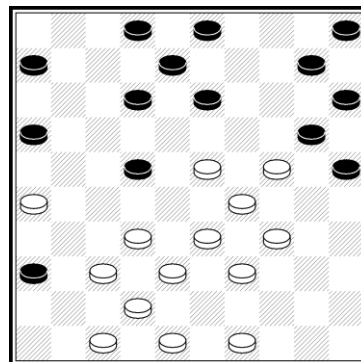
- 2.25 x 14 10 x 30
- 3.35 x 24 21 – 26
- 4.36 x 27 26 – 31
- 5.27 x 36 12 – 17
- 6.23 x 21 16 x 49

Attacking pieces is dangerous. You give your opponent a free move, he could use for a shot!



In this position from a blitz game, black (G. Kolk) has just changed back 14 – 20 25 x 14 19 x 10 hoping for his opponent to attack piece 23 which indeed occurred. Kolk then showed a beautiful Grand Prix shot using his free move!

- 1.33 – 28 24 – 30
- 2.28 x 8 6 – 11
- 3.35 x 24 15 – 20
- 4.24 x 4 1 – 6
- 5. 4 x 22 17 x 46
- 6. 8 x 17 11 x 31
- 7.26 x 37 46 x 35



**A. Baljakin – A. Presman**

- 1.32 – 28?

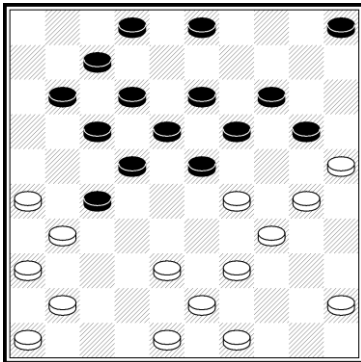
White attacked piece 22. Black used his free move to perform an amazing combination.

- 1... 2 – 7!
- 2.28 x 17 12 x 21

**3.26 x 17 25 – 30!**  
**4.34 x 24 10 x 28**  
**5.33 x 22 15 – 20**  
**6.24 x 15 16 – 21**  
**7.17 x 26 5 – 10**  
**8.15 x 4 8 – 12**  
**9.4 x 18 12 x 41**

The punch line of the shot only emerges after nine moves: If white plays 10.42 – 37 41 x 32 11.48 – 42 then 11... 32 – 37! 12.42 x 31 36 x 18 + follows.

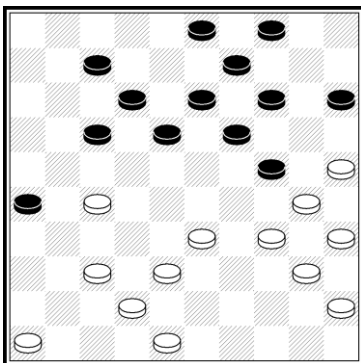
After a few moves white surrendered.



**M. Dolfing – B. Dollekamp**

Knowledge of shot patterns helps spotting combinations in your games. Martin Dolfing has made elaborate study of the game and recognized the pattern from the Presman shot. In this game situation he forced an amazing shot, getting a king at 5...

**Ex 1.1** Try to find the forced shot for white! White begins by playing 45 – 40! 5 – 10\* and then performs the shot.



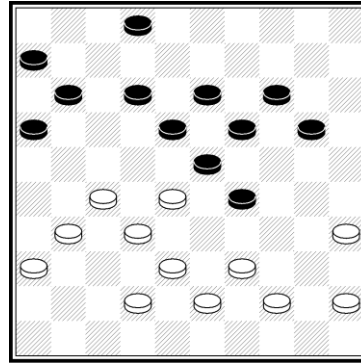
**A. Scholma – A. Schwarzman**

**1.34 – 29?**

White thought that 1... 17 – 22 2.29 x 20 22 x 31 3.46 – 41 15 x 24 4.41 – 36 would be fine.

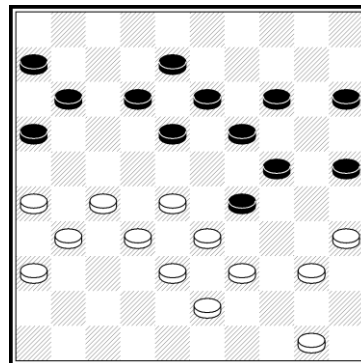
The world champion didn't spot the tactical idea for black either. GMI Guntis Valneris (World champion 1996) showed how black could have won after the game.

**Ex 1.2** Can you spot the way black takes a shot using free moves?



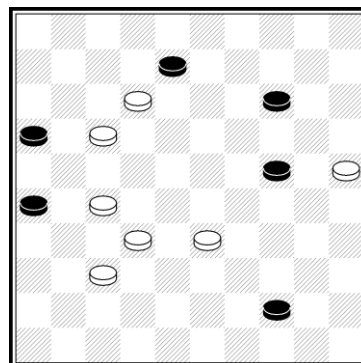
**R. Palmer – A. Damen**

**Ex 1.3** How could black have won after 39 – 33?



**E. van de Weerdhof – L. Kouogueu**

**Ex 1.4** How did black win after 39 – 34?



**R. Palmer – B. Eggen**

After white had attacked piece 8 the players agreed on a draw, even though black could have used the free move!

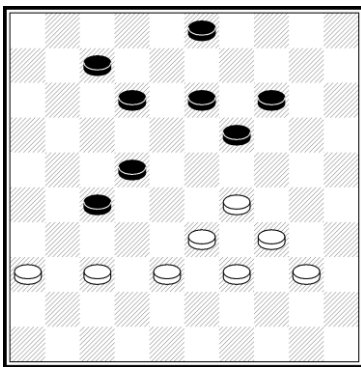
**1... 24 – 30!**

White can choose how to take, but in the end it doesn't make a difference.

**2.12 x 3 44 – 50  
3.3 x 20**

3.25 x 34 50 x 25 4.3 x 20 15 x 38 +.

**3.... 50 x 48  
4.25 x 34 48 x 38**

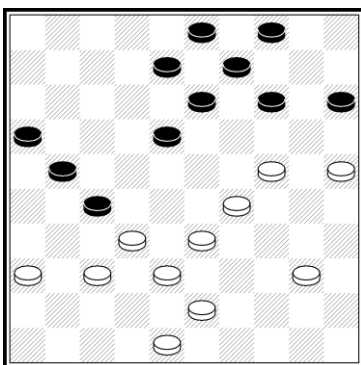


**G. Valneris – A. Gantwarg**

After 40.37 – 32 black should have played 12 – 18 41.32 x 21 22 – 28 42.33 x 22 18 x 16 =, but he went wrong by playing

**40.37 – 32 7 – 11? 41.32 x 21 11 – 16**

**Exercise 1.5** How did white now use the free move to take a winning shot?



**A. Gantwarg – W. Chogoliev**

**34.37 – 31 18 – 22?!**

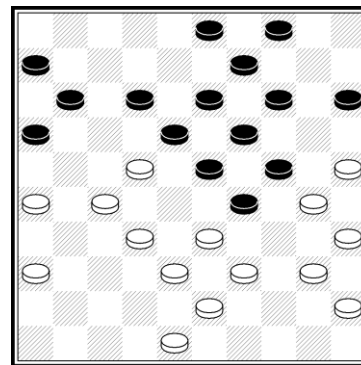
White can't attack with 35.31 – 26 because of 22 – 28 36.33 x 31 4 – 10 37.26 x 17 8 – 12 38.17 x 19 14 x 45.

**35.25 – 20? 14 x 25  
36.31 – 26**

White thought that his problem could be resolved by a sacrifice, but black surprised his opponent by a break through shot!

**36... 8 – 12!!  
37.26 x 19 27 – 31  
38.36 x 18 9 – 13  
39.18 x 9 3 x 45**

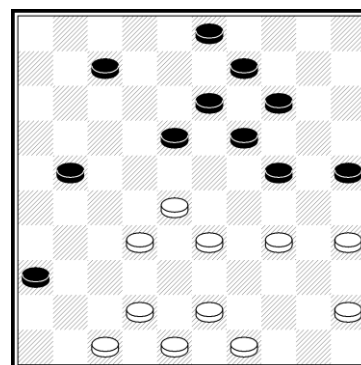
and black won.



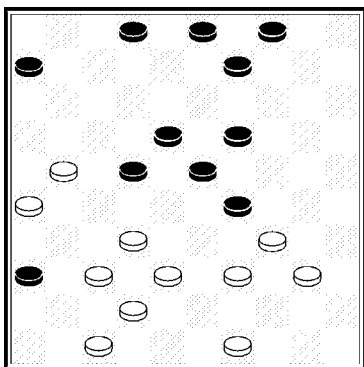
**J. Lemmen – K. Thijssen**

Black attacked piece 22 by 1... 12 – 17? White performed a great ping pong shot!

**2.32 – 28 23 x 21  
3.25 – 20 14 x 34  
3.39 x 30 17 x 39  
4.43 x 14 9 x 20  
5.30 x 8 3 x 12  
6.26 x 8**



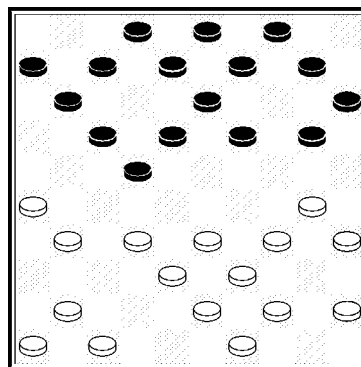
**Ex 1.6** How does black win with a kingshot after 34 – 29?



**K. Thijssen – R. Sloot**

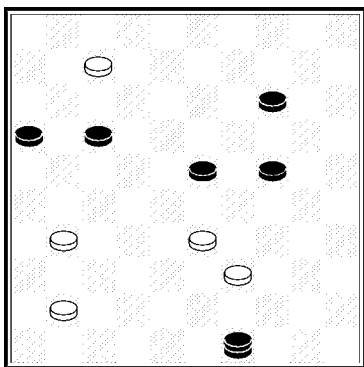
White played 32 – 27? 22 x 31 37 – 32

**Ex 1.7** How could black have used the free move to take a breakthrough shot?



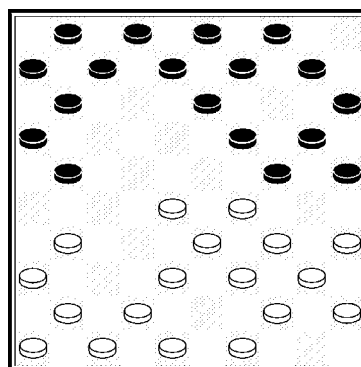
**Z. Golubeva – G. Valneris**

**Ex 1.10** How was 30 – 25? punished?



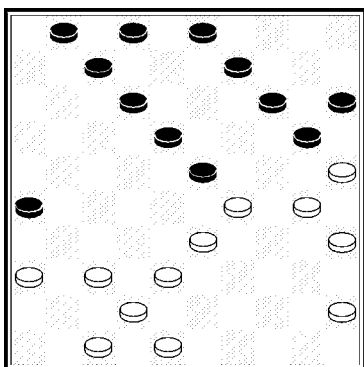
**E. van Hierden – R. Heusdens**

**Ex 1.8** How should 7 – 1? be punished?



This fork-lock position has occurred amongst others in P. Meurs – F. Andriessen. Black has just played 14 – 19?! It looks as if 29 – 23 forces winning a piece (10 – 14 23 – 18 W+).

**Ex 1.11** Why would 29 – 23 be a mistake?



**A. Scholma – A. Baljakin**

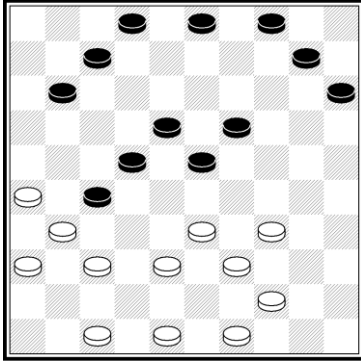
**Ex 1.9** Black attacked having a gap at <13>, which often is a bad idea. How could white have profited? .



*Andreiko, a great tactical player (right), playing Mogiljanski*

## 2.Weaknesses

Weaknesses in the opponent's position can help you looking for tactics. Especially gaps in the opponent's position often allow combinations, forcings or sacrifices.



**M. de Block – L. Huitema**

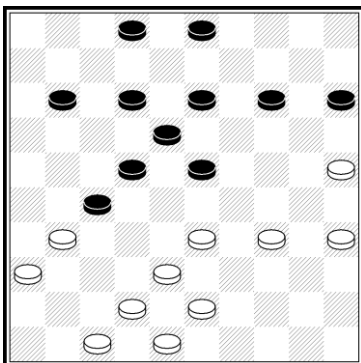
Black's right wing attacking position contains gaps at <6, 12, 13, 14 & 17>. White forces a win by exploiting these weaknesses.

**1.47 – 41!**

Threatening 34 – 29 23 x 32 37 x 6 with a breakthrough. At 11 - 17 white simply plays 37 – 32 winning the outpost at <27>. Therefore black only has one response to eliminate the breakthrough threat.

**1... 23 – 28**  
**2.26 – 21!! 27 x 16**  
**3.38 – 32**

Due to gaps at <12 & 14>, white launches a double attack, introduced by a sacrifice eliminating piece 27. Black can only respond by closing <23> with either 19 – 23 or 18 – 23. In both cases white plays 34 – 29 with a king shot.



**C. van Dusseldorp – B. Woolschot**

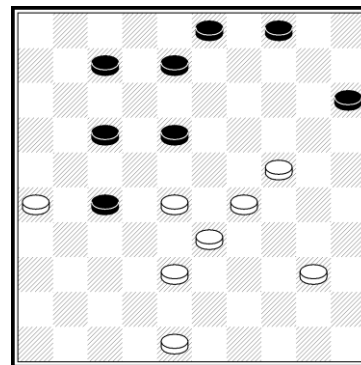
Black has many gaps in his position. White profited by performing a shot:

**1.25 – 20!!**

Black can now choose how to loose:

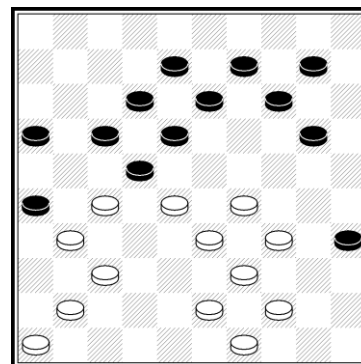
- 1) 1... 14 x 25 2.34 – 30 25 x 34 3.43 – 39 34 x 32 4.33 – 28 22 x 33 5.31 x 22 18 x 27 6.42 – 38 ad lib. 7.48 x 6 W+
- 2) 1... 15 x 24 2.34 – 29 23 x 34 3.43 – 39 34 x 32 4.33 – 29 24 x 33 5.42 – 38 ad lib. 6.48 x 10 W+

**Gaps make your position tactically vulnerable!**



**K. Thijssen – N. Hoekman**

**Exercise 2.1** White has some gaps. Black to play made a nice shot!



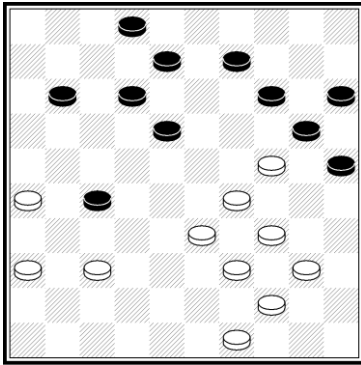
**I. Weiss – A. Dussaut**  
*Match 1899*

Isidore Weiss was the first world champion international draughts. He reigned from 1899 until 1912.

He was famous for his combinational talent. This position is typical for Weiss' playing style. Positional play was secondary to tactics. Piece 18 is vulnerable in this position, because black

has a weakness at <7>. White performed a nice shot. Being able to make a 27 x 7 capture, white can pierce through black's position.

1.34 – 30! 35 x 24  
 2.37 – 32 26 x 37  
 3.29 – 23 18 x 38  
 4.27 x 7 38 x 27  
 5.41 x 3

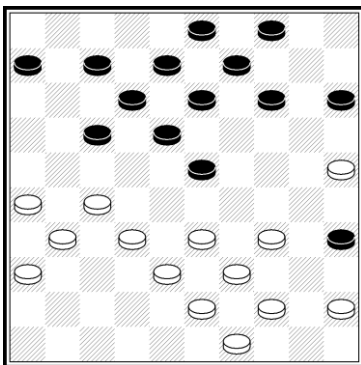


**N. Rosink – J. Daems**

Here, white can benefit from the gaps in black's position. Playing 37 – 31 at this moment would not yield any result after 9 – 13 31 x 22 18 x 27 of course, but white prepares the attack by playing a sacrifice.

1.24 – 19! 14 x 23  
 2.37 – 31!

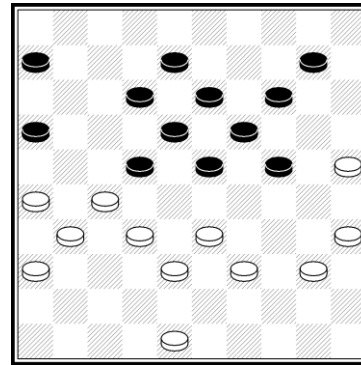
Both 9 – 13 and 8 – 13 don't work anymore and 27 – 32 is met by 31 – 27 32 x 21 26 x 6 W+, so white wins.



**E. Prosman – M. Kloosterziel**

In this game situation black has weaknesses at his right wing. Gaps at <2> and <11> should trigger the idea of tactics.

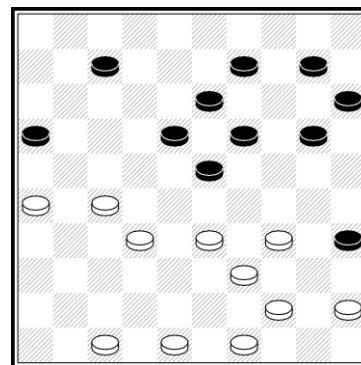
**Ex 2.2** How could white have won?



**A. Getmanski – A. Georgiev**

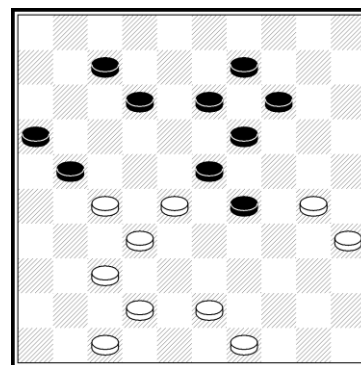
Black has a strong centre. White has a lack of active formations to do something about it. He played 48 – 43? in order to be able to exchange via 32 – 28 23 x 21 26 x 28.

**Ex 2.3** Black forced a win by preventing all white's moves tactically. Which strong move did black play?



**P. Steijlen – Z. Palmans**

**Exercise 2.4** How could white have exploited black's weaknesses, the gaps at both <12> and <14>?



**A. Georgiev – A. Chizhov**

Black faced problems in a closed classical position and just played 33... 24 – 29?  
 Black has some weaknesses in his position. There are gaps at <8> and <17>. Piece 9 is not active yet. If piece 29 is changed black risks losing control over <24 >.

**34.43 – 39!**

Let's look at all possible moves for black:

- 1) 34... 29 – 33 35.30 – 24! 33 x 31 36.37 x 8 W+.
- 2) 34... 29 – 34 35.30 – 24! W+
- 3) 34... 21 – 26 35.39 – 33! 29 x 38 36.42 x 33 14 – 20\* 37.27 – 22! 12 – 18\* 38.30 – 25! 18 x 29 39.25 x 3 etc. with a good chance to win.
- 4) 34... 13 – 18 35.27 – 22 18 x 38 36.42 x 4 23 x 41 37.47 x 36 W+
- 5) 34... 12 – 17 35.39 – 33! 29 x 38 36.42 x 33 14 – 20\* 37.33 – 29! 23 x 25 38.28 – 22 17 x 28 39.32 x 5 21 x 41 40.47 x 36 W+
- 6) 34... 14 – 20 35.30 – 24 19 x 30 36.28 x 26 W+
- 7) 34... 7 – 11 35.30 – 25 (35.42 – 38 29 – 34 35.30 – 24 also wins) 11 – 17 36.39 – 33 29 x 38 37.42 x 33 followed by 35 – 30 and 30 – 24 W+.

So black was left only one alternative.

**34... 12 – 18  
 35.30 – 25! 29 – 33**

Black again has no choice. At other moves white plays 39 – 33 29 x 38 42 x 33 and black can't resist the 35 – 30 – 24 threat. White now creates a breakthrough by sacrificing two times in a row.

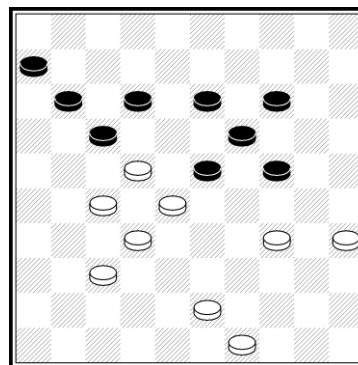
**36.25 – 20 33 x 31  
 37.37 x 17 14 x 25**

38.17 – 11 doesn't work because of 19 – 24!  
 39.11 x 2 23 – 29 40.2 x 30 25 x 43 41.49 x 38 18 – 22 =.

**38.32 – 28! 23 x 32  
 39.17 – 12**

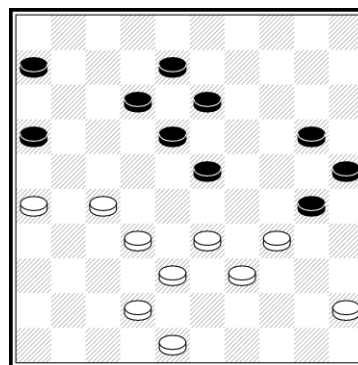
Black surrendered two moves later.

Weaknesses in the opponent's position should alarm you to look for tactical possibilities!



**L. van der Laan – J. Stokkel**

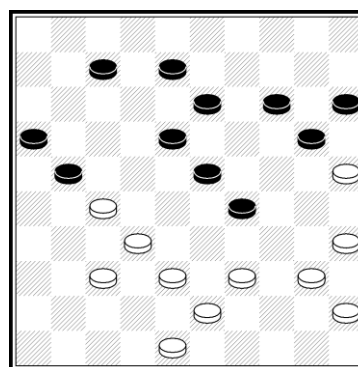
**Ex 2.5** There are many gaps in black's position...  
 How did white win?



**B. Ba – A. Gantwarg**

White could have forced a win playing 33 – 29! threatening 27 – 22 W+. Black had prepared 23 – 28 32 x 23 30 – 35 as a response, but it would have failed.

**Ex 2.6** How does white win after 33 – 29 23 – 28 32 x 23 30 – 35 ?



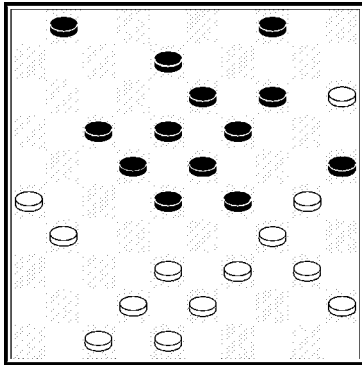
**A. van Tilborg – R. Palmer**

White played 37 – 31!



Black can't attack 21 – 26 because of 32 – 28  
 23 x 21 39 – 34 26 x 37 34 x 1 +.

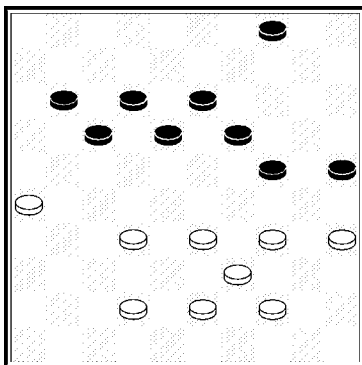
**Ex. 2.7** After 37 – 31 black played 29 – 34 39 x  
 30 21 – 26. How did white secure the win now?



**G. Valneris – W. Ludwig**

The weakness at <12> triggered the search for a shot, which Valneris indeed found and performed. The trapped piece at <37> gives white a free move for capturing with his king.

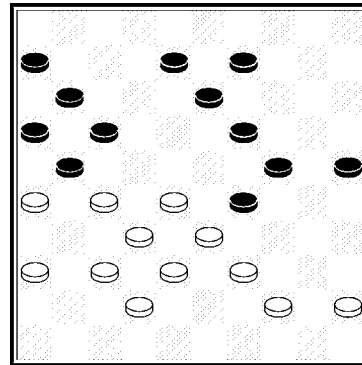
34.38 – 32! 28 x 37  
 35.39 – 33 29 x 49  
 36.26 – 21 49 x 24  
 37.21 x 3 37 x 26  
 38. 3 x 17



**A. Tjong a Ong – A. Scholma**

White has many gaps in his position. He closed <38> by playing 43 – 38? but black took advantage of the remaining gaps!

**Ex 2.8** How did black win?



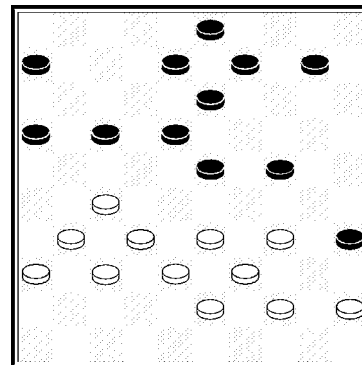
In this position (coming from an analysis of the game P. van der Stap – Bouzhinski) black has many weaknesses. He is locked at his right wing, has a vulnerable outpost at <29> and several gaps in his position. White can attack piece 29 helped by tactics.

1.44 – 40! 19 – 23

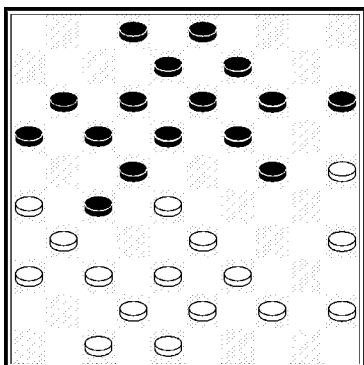
Other moves simply lose a piece because of 2.39 – 34.

2.28 x 30 25 x 43  
 3.33 x 24 43 – 48  
 4.40 – 34! 48 x 19  
 5.27 – 22 17 x 28  
 6.32 x 12

and white would have won the game.



**Ex 2.8** How can white force a win?



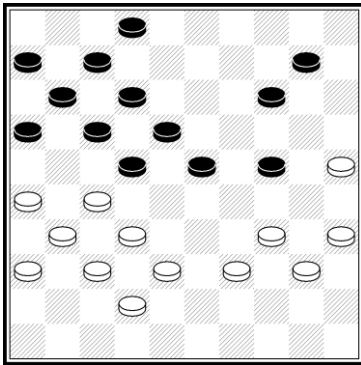
**A. Der – G. Valneris**

**Ex 2.9** Black has a Roozenburg attack. How did Valneris take advantage of the missing piece at <49> to make a breakthrough shot?



*World champion 1994 Guntis Valneris*

### 3.The track to king



**D. Issalene – J. Rabatel**

White has fork-locked his opponent. Although black has occupied <23 & 24>, white can still challenge control over <24> using the 42 / 38 / 33 tail. Black's last move 31... 4 – 10? gave white the opportunity to use tactics as a weapon.

**32.39 – 33!**

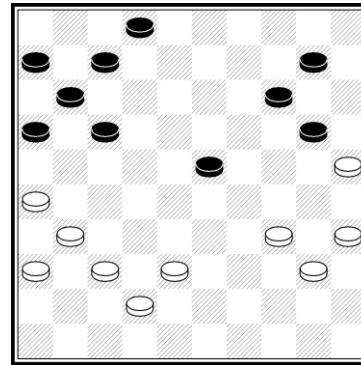
This activates the 42 / 38 / 33 tail and threatens 33 – 28 W+. Black can't escape by making an exchange:

1) 32... 24 – 30 33.35 x 24 23 – 29 34.34 x 23 18 x 20 is punished by 35.33 – 28! using the weakness at <19>.

2) 32... 23 – 29 33.34 x 23 18 x 29 34.27 x 18 12 x 23 gives white the chance to force a coup Napoleon: 35.33 – 28! 14 – 19\* 36.25 – 20! 24 x 15 37.28 – 22 17 x 28 38.26 – 21 16 x 27 39.31 x 13 W+.

The third possibility to change was played in the game, but white had an unpleasant surprise for his opponent:

**32... 24 – 29  
33.33 x 24 23 – 28  
34.32 x 23 18 x 20  
35.27 x 18 12 x 23**



The track to king 35 x 24 x 15 x 4 becomes visible now.

**36.26 – 21!!**

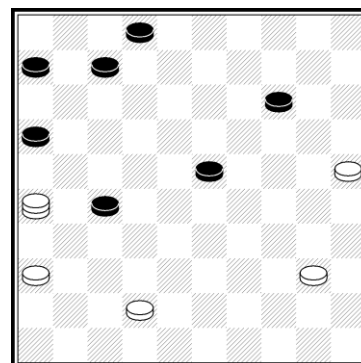
A brilliant move. Black can choose how to capture, but white always gets a piece at <30>. At 36... 16 x 27 31 x 22 17 x 28 38 – 33 28 x 30 35 x 4 W+ follows.

**36... 17 x 26  
37.37 – 32 26 x 28  
38.38 – 33 28 x 30  
39.35 x 4**

In order to be able to avoid this scenario black should have discovered this shot already when he played 31... 4 – 10?

Nobody told you draughts was an easy game! White's king cost 2 pieces (we count the king as one piece). He needs to stay concentrated and play precise to win. Never underestimate the endgame! It's easy to overlook something when kings are involved!

**39... 11 – 17  
40.4 – 31! 17 – 21  
41.31 – 26! 21 – 27**



White can play 26 – 3 safely. The king can't be caught 7 – 11 (or 23 – 28 – 33) 3 x 25 23 – 29 20 x 21 16 x 27 because 25 – 20 gives white an easily winning breakthrough.

**42.42 – 38 23 – 28**

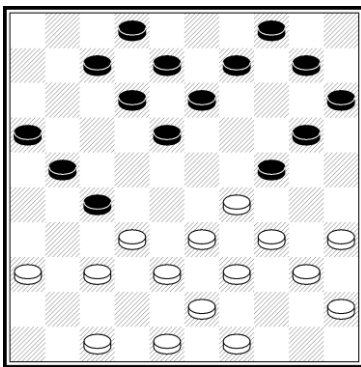
43.26 – 48 2 – 8  
44.40 – 34 8 – 13

White makes a shot with his king now.

45.25 – 20! 14 x 25  
46.34 – 30 25 x 34  
47.48 x 39

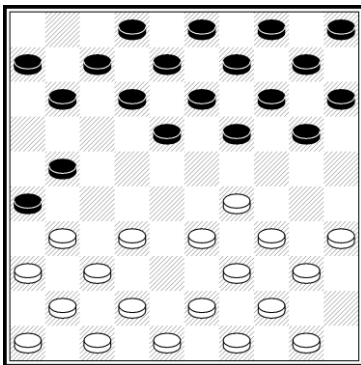
Black resigned.

Spotting the track to king can often help you find a shot



The track to king is 34 x 23 x 12 x 3 x 14 x 5. White has to remove piece 12, but this seems impossible at first sight! However, when we examine the situation with more detail we see a surprising way to remove piece 12. Piece 33 is going to make a giant leap!

1.33 – 28! 24 x 31  
2.28 – 22 27 x 38  
3.36 x 27 21 x 32  
4.22 – 17 12 x 21  
5.39 – 33 38 x 29  
6.34 x 5

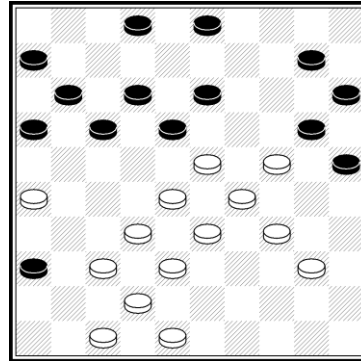


**A. Getmanski – S. Bonadikov**

The position that emerges in the opening after (for example) 1.32 – 28 17 – 22 2.28 x 17 12 x

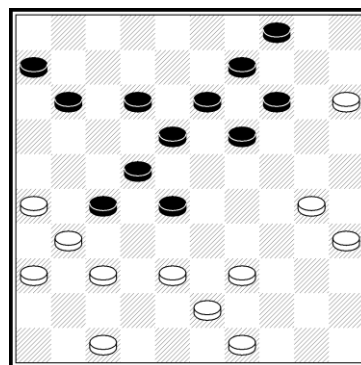
21 3.34 – 29 7 – 12 4.40 – 34 1 – 7 5.38 – 32 16 – 21? has occurred in several games, like M. Durdyev – M. Linssen. Durdyev and Getmanski, both grandmasters didn't spot white could have forced a king shot.

**Ex 3.1** Can you find how to force a king shot?



White discovered a track to king 23 x 5. He also spotted a way to get a king at 49 which is transported to square 19. But the nicest thing is that white gets a free move, which allows him to make a shot with his king capturing 6 pieces.

1.37 – 31! 36 x 27  
2.32 x 21 16 x 27  
3.38 – 32 27 x 38  
4.48 – 43 38 x 49  
5.26 – 21! 49 x 19  
6.23 x 5 17 x 26  
7.28 – 22 18 x 27  
8.34 - 30 25 x 23  
9.5 x 25



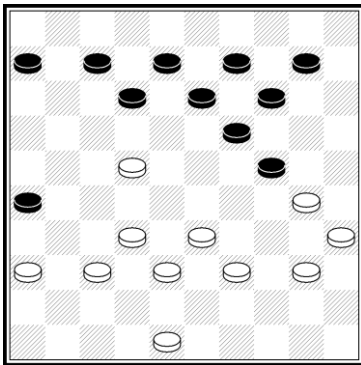
In this position white uses two tracks in order to be able to take a shot. These are 43 x 32 x 23 x 14 x 3 and 37 x 28 17 x 8 followed by 31 x 22 x 13 x 4.

White can combine both ideas playing

1.15 – 10!! 4 x 15

1... 14 x 5 would allow 2.38 – 32 27 x 38 3.43 x 3 W+. Now white gives his opponent a king using the free move to make the 41 / 37 formation.

2.39 – 33! 28 x 48  
 3.47 – 41 48 x 25  
 4.35 – 30 25 x 32  
 5.37 x 8 13 x 2  
 6.31 x 4



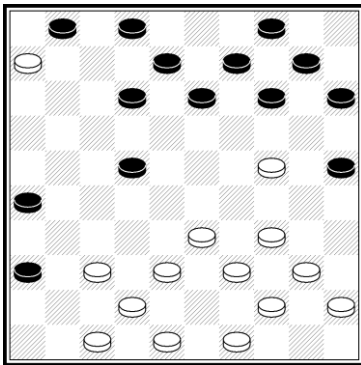
Z. Golubeva – T. Tansykuzhina

White played 1.32 – 28?? This is a terrible tactical mistake.

Ex 3.2 Answer the questions:

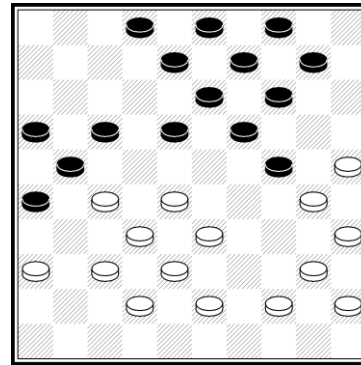
A) Why should white have been alarmed?

B) How did black win?



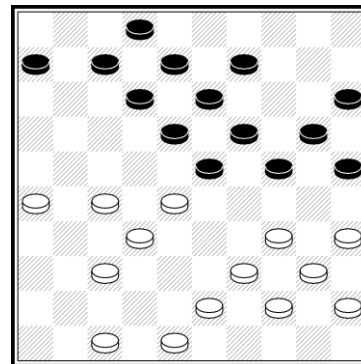
A. Baljakin – R. Boomstra

Ex 3.3 White played 34 – 29? How did black win?



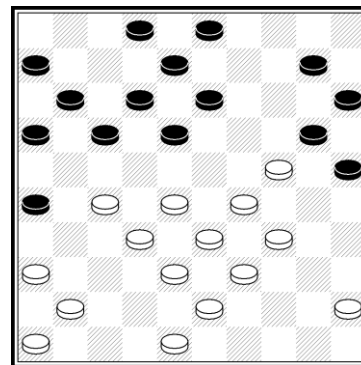
W. Sipma – K. van Amerongen

Ex 3.4 How was 26.40 – 34? punished?



H. van den Heuvel – H. Van der Veen

Ex 3.5 White performed a brilliant king shot. Try to find it.

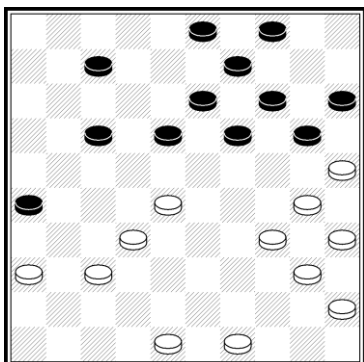


J. Smits – W. Van der Braak

White performed a great kingshot:

1.36 – 31 26 x 37  
 2.24 – 19 13 x 24  
 3.34 – 30 25 x 23  
 4.28 x 30 37 x 28  
 5.33 x 13 8 x 19  
 6.30 – 24 19 x 30

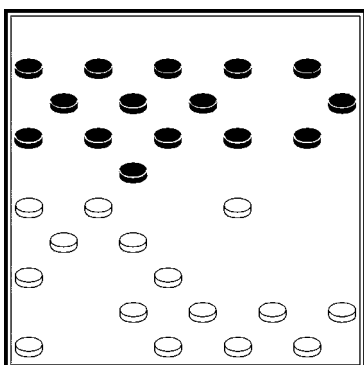
7.39 – 33 28 x 39  
8.43 x 5



G. Heerema – E. Prosman

With his last move 12 – 17? black opened the door for a king shot:

1.30 – 24 19 x 39  
2.28 – 23 18 x 29  
3.37 – 31 26 x 28  
4.40 – 34 39 x 30  
5.35 x 2



Sijbrands – Algra

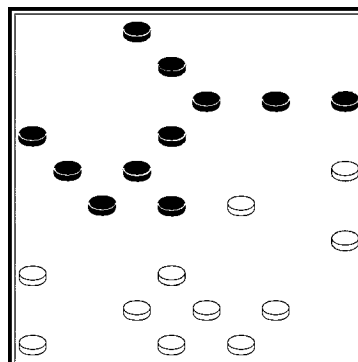
In this fork-lock position black has a weakness at <14>. White can look for a shot 43 x 3 now, but it is very hard to spot the way to do this. Nevertheless Sijbrands demonstrated a beautiful king shot.

1.29 – 24! 20 x 29

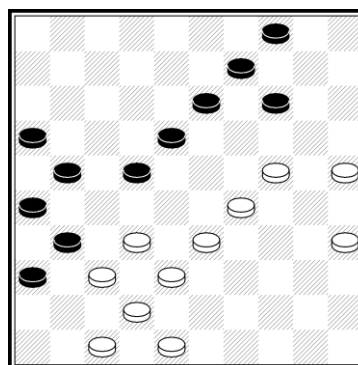
1... 19 x 30 is met by 2.26 – 21 17 x 28 3.38 – 33 22 x 31 4.36 x 27 28 x 39 5.43 x 3 W+

2.38 – 33 29 x 47  
3.32 – 28 22 x 33  
4.27 – 22 17 x 28  
5.48 – 42 47 x 38  
6.43 x 3

The piece at <33> forces the king to stop at <38>. Sijbrands won the game after 6... 33 – 38 7.49 – 43 38 x 40 8.45 x 34 11 – 17 9.3 – 25 13 – 19 10.34 – 30 19 – 23 11.30 – 24 23 – 28? 12.25 – 39 and black resigned.

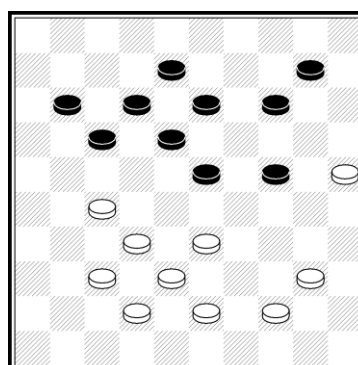


Ex 3.6 Try to find the king shot for white!



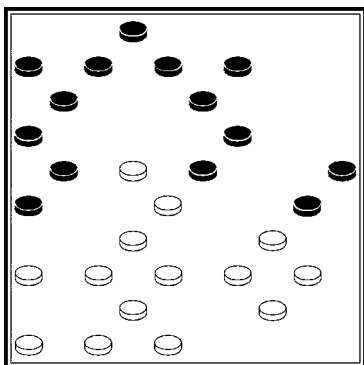
G. Kolk – B. Derkx

Ex. 3.7 How did black win after 48 – 43?



N. Smeitink – A. Shaibakov

Ex 3.8 How did black punish 37 – 31?



**A. Scholma – K. Thijssen**

During the Dutch championships 2005 both grandmasters went terribly wrong. Black has just played 24 – 30? White should have been alarmed by the 32 x 1 track to king, but played 38 – 33?

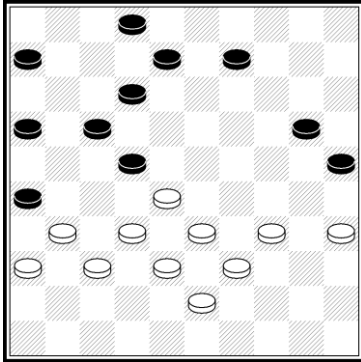
**Ex 3.9** How could white have won?



*Kees Thijssen*

## 4. The impossible move

Sometimes a move that apparently is absurd turns out to be a surprising way to win. In this lesson we will see examples of what is ironically called *the impossible move*.



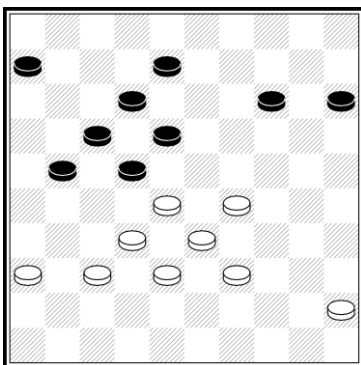
**A. Georgiev – L. Sekongo**  
*World Challenge 1997*

Black has just played 37... 18 – 22?, presuming that 32 – 27 would be impossible now.

**38.32 – 27!!**

This must have come as a shock for black! It appears that replying with 38... 2 – 7 fails: 39.27 x 18 12 x 41 40.36 x 47 26 x 37 41.38 – 32 37 x 28 33 x 4 +.

Black is lost, because 138... 2 – 18 fails also, due to 39.27 – 21 16 x 27 40.37 – 32 26 x 37 41.32 x 14 20 x 9 42.28 x 17 +.



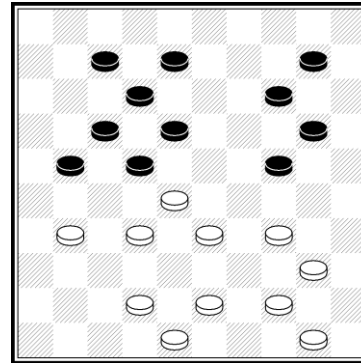
Black has a weakness at <13>, so he should have been alarmed! White plays an 'impossible' move:

**1.37 – 31!!**

Black can't take the obvious 21 – 27 32 x 21 17 x 37 28 x 17 12 x 21 due to 38 – 32 37 x 28 33 x 2 W+.

The 21 – 26 move doesn't help either. White then takes a king shot: 32 – 27 26 x 37 27 – 21 17 x 26 28 x 17 12 x 21 38 – 32 37 x 28 33 x 2 +.

At all other moves 31 – 27 W+ follows.

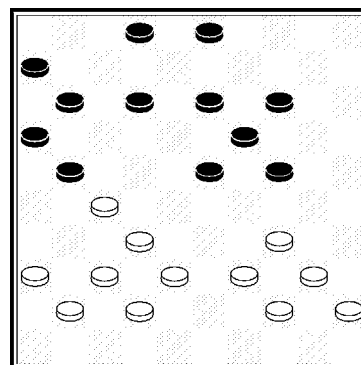


**F. Hermelink**

In this composition white wins surprisingly playing a sacrifice, which is followed by the 'impossible' move:

**1.34 – 30! 24 x 35**  
**2.42 – 38!**

Threatening both 28 – 23 W+ and 31 – 27 22 x 31 44 – 39 35 x 44 28 – 22 17 x 37 38 – 32 37 x 28 33 x 11 44 x 33 43 – 38 33 x 42 48 x 8 W+. After 21 – 27 32 x 21 17 x 37 28 x 17 12 x 21 white wins by playing 44 – 39! 35 x 44 38 – 32 37 x 28 33 x 11 44 x 33 11 – 7 etc. W+.



**A. Scholma**

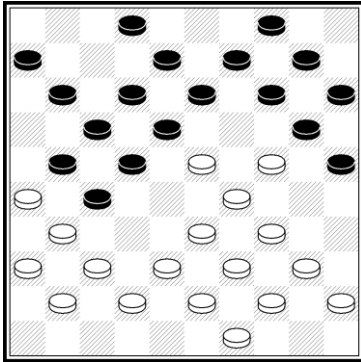
**1.39 – 33!!**

Both 24 – 29 and 23 – 29 are followed by 38 – 33 50 x 31 37 x 10 W+, while white is threatening both 34 – 29 & 33 – 29. It looks like black can change via 23 – 28 33 x 22 24 – 29 34 x 23 19 x 17, but:

**1... 23 – 28**  
**2.32 x 23! 19 x 30**



3.44 – 39 21 x 34  
4.40 x 7



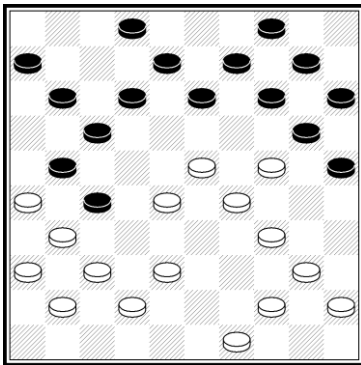
A. Chizhov – H. Elenbaas

Both players have an outpost at <24 / 27>. White controls the centre having an outpost at <23>.

Both black and white have little room to play. Therefore the game approaches its climax. White can't play 30.40 – 35? due to 13 – 19 31.24 x 13 8 x 28 B+1.

The alternative 30.34 – 30? 25 x 34 31.39 x 30 would be a terrible move because of 31... 13 – 19 B+ that would also follow at 30.37 – 32?, so white has only one move left...

20.33 – 28! 22 x 33  
21.39 x 28 18 – 22  
22.43 – 39 22 x 33  
23.39 x 28



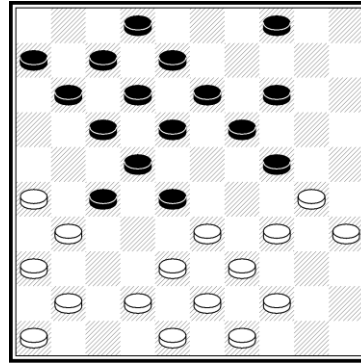
A bizarre situation. It looks like white has just committed suicide, but in fact he trapped his opponent.

23... 13 – 18?  
24.31 x 13 8 x 50  
25.40 – 34! 50 x 22  
26.23 – 19 14 x 23  
27.29 x 18

Black could have escaped from the shot playing 23... 25 – 30!

1) 24.34 x 25 13 – 18 25.31 x 13 8 x 30 26.25 x 34 12 – 18 27.23 x 12 17 x 8 28.26 x 17 11 x 24 =

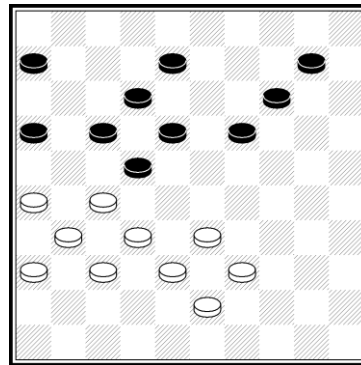
2) 24.24 x 35 2 – 7! 25.31 x 22 21 – 27 26.22 x 31 17 – 21 27.26 x 17 11 x 24 Black will regain the lost piece, for example 28.44 – 39 24 – 29 29.24 – 19 13 x 24 30.34 x 23 24 – 30 31.35 x 24 20 x 18 =.



H. Meijer – A. Aksanov

It seems absurd, but white played the superb 34 – 29!! forcing a win using the enemy king to make king shot himself.

1.34 – 29! 4 – 9  
2.29 x 20 14 x 34  
3.39 x 30 28 x 50  
4.38 – 33 50 x 28  
5.26 – 21 17 x 37  
6.41 x 5



P. Roozenburg

White has fork-locked his opponent. He has got a rare and brilliant idea to blow up black's position.

1.26 – 21! 17 x 26  
2.32 – 28!

Stunning! White sacrifices a piece and offers his opponent winning another two pieces. But playing 10 – 15 (or other moves like 19 – 23

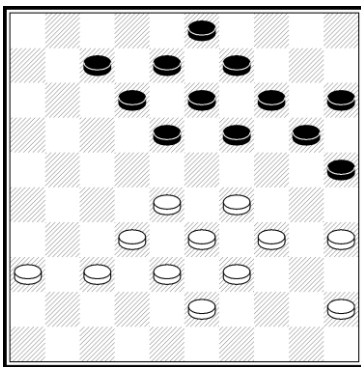
and 14 – 20) 28 x 17 12 x 41 36 x 47 26 x 37 is punished by 38 – 32 37 x 28 33 x 2 W+.

2... 8 – 13 3.28 x 8 13 x 2 (piece 13 disappears!) 4.37 – 32 26 x 28 5.33 x 24 loses a piece.

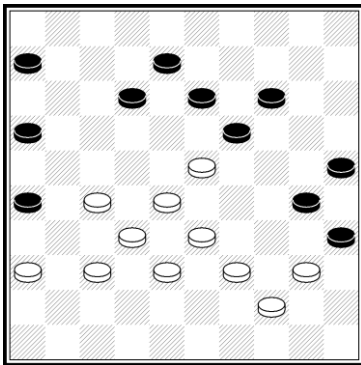
At 2... 16 – 21 white takes 3.28 x 17! with the same idea.

Closing the gap playing 12 – 17 brings about new gaps: White takes the 27 – 21 16 x 27 37 – 32 26 x 37 32 x 3 W+ shot.

**Ex 4.1** Look at the same position, but with piece 10 at <4>. If white plays 26 – 21 17 x 26 32 – 28 now, black can escape the king shot. What's black's best reply?



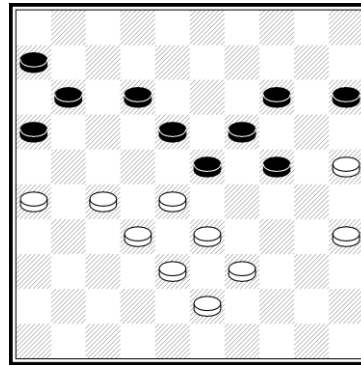
**Ex 4.2** Which strong move can white play? Why is it so strong?



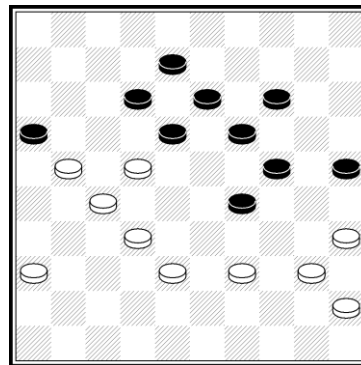
**C. van der Tak – H. Jansen**

White has a good centre attack, but made a mistake playing 41.36 – 31?

**Ex 4.3** Which strong move could black have played now?

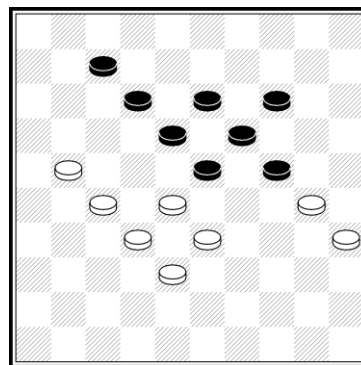


**Ex. 4.4** Is 28 – 22 a good move or not?

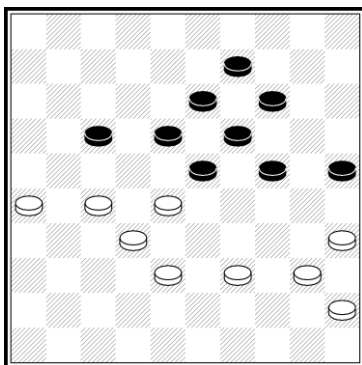


**A. Georgiev – T. Chub**

**Ex 4.5** Which strong move forces the gain of a piece?



**Ex 4.6** White can't win by playing 21 – 17 12 x 21 27 x 16 because black can still pay 7 – 12! What is the right move for white?



**T. Harmsma – NN**

White controls the left wing in this classical position. He forces a nice win.

**1.40 – 34 24 – 29**

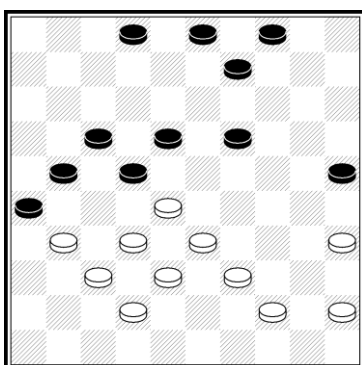
1... 14 – 20 is met by 2.27 – 22 etc. With a breakthrough.

**2.39 – 33 29 x 40  
3.35 x 44!!**

This continuation seems impossible, because black can go to king. Because of the 33 – 29 27 – 22 break through threat black has no choice. He has to take the king shot.

**3... 17 – 22  
4.28 x 17 23 – 28  
5.32 x 12 13 – 18  
6.12 x 23 19 x 50  
7.27 – 22!**

The king will be caught with an easy win for white.



**A. Georgiev – V. Milshin**

It looks like white should play 28 – 23 heading for a draw, but Georgiev plays an incredible move:

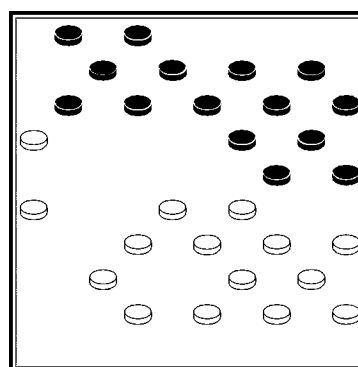
**1.44 – 40?!**

Georgiev is never afraid to take risks. He surely is the bravest player in the world. After 9 – 13 white will be in trouble, but it looks like black can force a win immediately. Milshin couldn't resist the temptation...

**1... 18 – 23? 2.44 – 40!!**

Wow! Milshin must have been flabbergasted. It's not so hard to see that 21 – 27 32 x 12 23 x 43 fails due to 33 – 28 22 x 33 34 – 30 25 x 34 40 x 49 W+1, but what about 2... 21 – 27 3.32 x 12 23 x 41? White turns out to have a very special type of ping pong shot: 4.12 – 7! 26 x 48 5.7 – 1 48 x 30 49.35 x 13 9 x 18 50.1 x 46 W+.

Milshin played 2... 22 – 27 3.31 x 11 21 – 27 4.32 x 21 23 x 43 but lost the macro endgame after 5.21 – 16.



**A. Mogiljanski – A. Baljakin**

Baljakin played (during the Wch 2011) the impossible move

**24... 11 – 17?!**

as a snare. A snare is a move provoking a shot that will be punished by a contra-shot. So it looks as if the move is a mistake, but actually one hopes that the opponent takes the shot... White was trapped after 28 – 23.

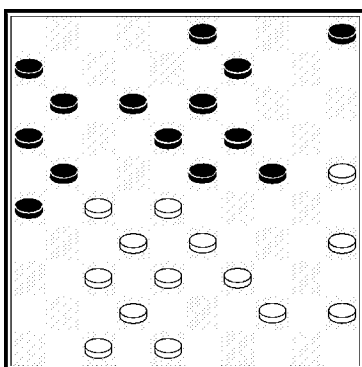
**25.28 – 23 19 x 28 26.33 x 11 24 x 33  
27.39 x 28 25 – 30 28.34 x 25?**

28.35 x 24! 20 x 29 29.34 x 23 12 – 17 30.11 x 22 14 – 19 31.23 x 12 7 x 47 32.40 – 34 13 – 18 33.34 – 29 47 x 20 34.43 – 38 20 x 31 35.26 x 37 results in a draw.

**28... 12 – 17 29.11 x 22 14 – 19  
30.25 x 12 7 x 47**

White caught the black king: 31.40 – 34 13 – 18 32.34 – 29 47 x 20 33.43 – 38 20 x 31

34.26 x 37 with a worse position for white. Compared with the other line white has a weak piece at <35>. White didn't defend accurately and lost the game.

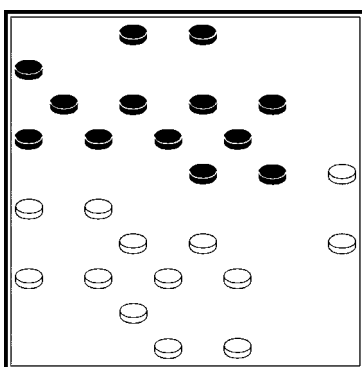


White plays 47 – 41?! as a snare, hoping for his opponent taking a shot by 24 – 29. Black will get a king, but white calculated a phenomenal contra-shot!

1.47 – 41?! 24 – 29?

Black takes a semi coup Royal, but he turns out to be trapped.

2.33 x 24 19 x 30  
 3.28 x 17 11 x 31  
 4.35 x 24! 31 – 36  
 5.25 – 20! 36 x 47  
 6.37 – 31 26 x 28  
 7.38 – 33 47 x 29  
 8.24 x 4



O. Pestunova – A. Krasnova

In this decisive game for the girls' Wch 2000 white played a snare.

1.49 – 44?!

Provoking black to take a king shot by 24 – 30 & 23 – 28. But 1... 24 – 30 is met by 2.35 x 24! 19 x 30 3.25 x 34 23 – 28 4.33 x 22 17 x 28 5.32 x 23 18 x 49 6.38 – 33! 49 x 21 7.26 x 10 W+.

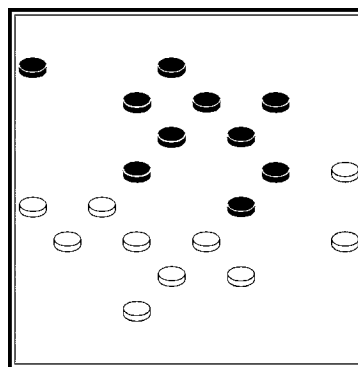
1... 2 – 8  
 2.44 – 40 17 – 22  
 3.27 – 21 16 x 27  
 4.32 x 21

White makes another attempt to trap the opponent by playing a snare. 4... 17 – 22 5.33 x 22 18 x 16 gives white the opportunity to perform a coup Philippe: 6.35 – 30 24 x 33 7.38 x 20 +.

5... 12 – 17?

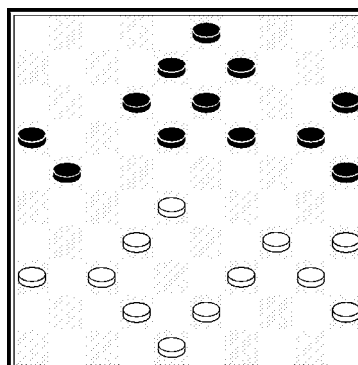
After this exchange the game was drawn later. Black could have forced the win however, playing the surprising 5... 3 – 9!! threatening 22 – 28 while 6.21 – 16 is met by 14 – 20!! 7.25 x 3 6 – 11 8.16 x 7 12 x 1 9.3 x 28 12 x 45 B+.

A snare is a move provoking a shot that will be punished by a contra-shot



M. Nasanbayar – O. Pestunova

During the same championship the player from Mongolia missed to win by playing the seemingly impossible move 1.32 – 28!! Black doesn't have a temp to wait for 28 x 17 12 x 34. It appears black can play 18 – 23, but this loses too: 1.32 – 28 18 – 23 2.27 x 20 23 x 34 3.42 – 38 24 x 15 4.33 x 2 W+.



**A. den Doop – E. Watoetin**

Black to move played the impossible move:

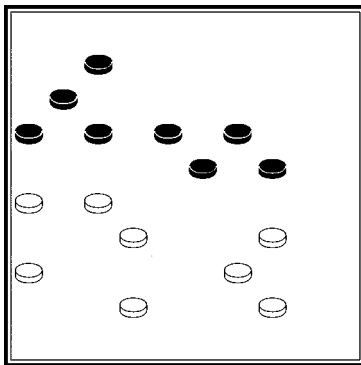
**32... 18 – 23!**

White can't take the 34 – 30 shot: 25 x 34 40 x 7 8 – 12 7 x 18 13 x 44 B+. 33.28 – 22 is punished by the 23 – 29 13 – 19 25 – 30 20 x 47 coup Napoleon.

White should have replied 33.37 – 31! for now 21 – 27 can be met by 32 x 21! 23 x 32 (16 x 27 31 x 22 doesn't change things) 43 – 38 32 x 43 34 – 29 43 x 23 35 – 30 etc.

In the game white fell victim of the coup Napoleon:

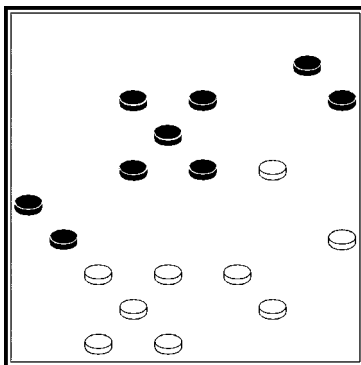
**33.36 – 31 21 – 27  
34.31 x 22 23 – 29  
35.34 x 14 13 – 19  
36.14 x 23 25 – 30  
37.35 x 24 20 x 47**



**T. Goedemoed**

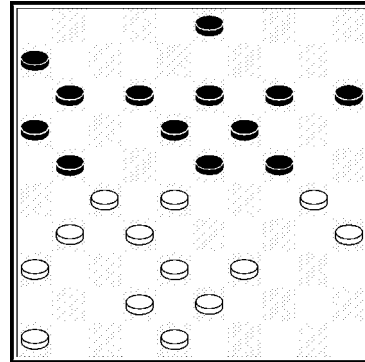
In this composition white can force a win!

**Ex 4.8** White has to play two forcing moves, after which black has to take a losing king shot. How does the forcing go?



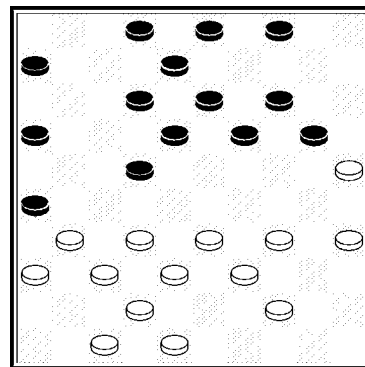
**M. Knipper – M. Linssen**

**Ex 4.9** Which is the winning move for white?



**T. Goedemoed – G. Mollink**

**Ex 4.10** Which move did white play?



**A. Baljakin – Truus**

It is pretty hard to play against a computer program like Truus. These programs make no tactical mistakes and can surprise even grandmasters sometimes!

Here Truus played a beautiful, seemingly impossible move:

**26... 19 – 23!!**

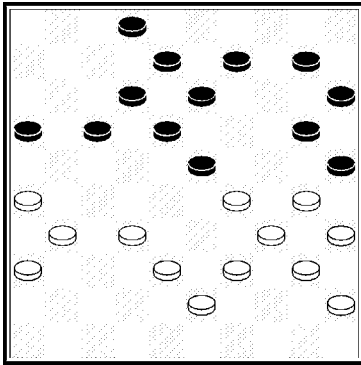
Funny. 33 – 28 22 x 33 39 x 10 4 x 15 25 x 14 is punished by 13 – 19 14 x 23 18 x 49 B+. Black is threatening to play 23 – 28 and 31 – 27 x 27 isn't a solution for that.

**27.24 – 30 13 – 19?!**

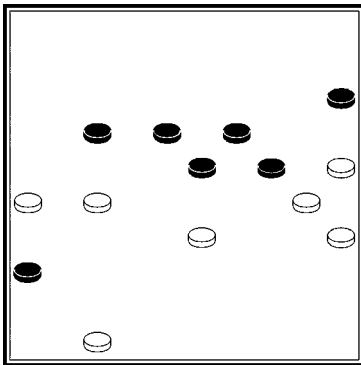
White wanted to change 30 – 24 20 x 29 33 x 13 8 x 19 now, but it turned out that black played a snare!

**28.30 – 24 19 x 30  
29.35 x 15 23 – 29  
30.33 x 24 4 – 10  
31.15 x 4 3 – 9  
32.4 x 13 8 x 30**

33.25 x 34 22 – 28  
 34.32 x 23 18 x 49



**Ex 4.11** White wins a piece by a forcing. How?



**N. Hoving – M. Stempher**

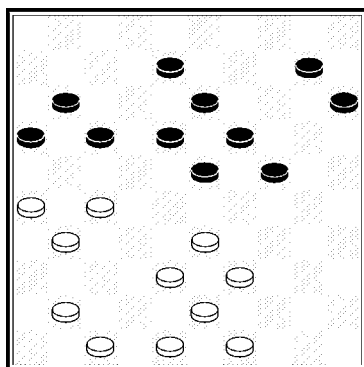
**Ex 4.12** Black faces huge problems. Since 1... 23 – 29 2.27 – 21 etc. looks very bad, he played 1... 17 – 22. Which would have been the winning move for white?



*Matrena Nogovychina is building a tower of draughtsmen while Thijs van den Broek watches in admiration*

## 5.Sacrifices

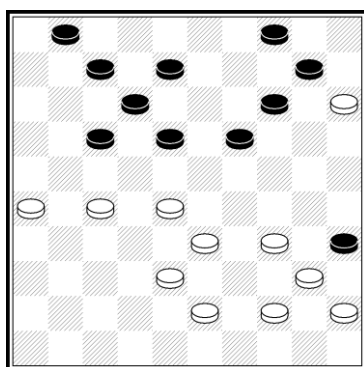
In *A course in draughts part 2* sacrifices were covered, especially in classical positions. There are many different types of sacrifices in our game. In this paragraph, we will try to cover some of the most common ones, but we'll start with a few extraordinary examples



**A. Scholma**

1.27 – 22!! 18 x 36  
2.33 – 28 23 x 32  
3.38 x 27

There is not much black can do to stop the 27 – 21 47 – 42 threat. 8 – 12 is answered by the king shot 27 – 22 47 – 42 43 x 5 +.

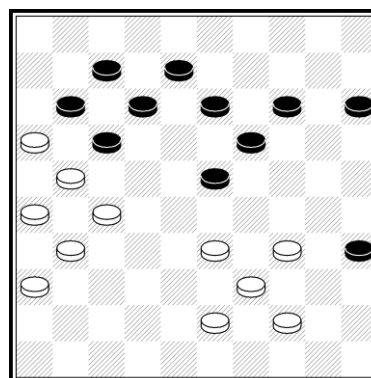


**O. Dijkstra**

White plays a stunning sacrifice:

1.34 – 30! 35 x 24  
2.43 – 39!

Black can't parry the threats 28 – 22 & 27 – 22 28 – 23 by 17 – 22 or 18 – 22 because piece 15 will go to king. 17 – 21 is answered by 26 x 17!! with the same idea...

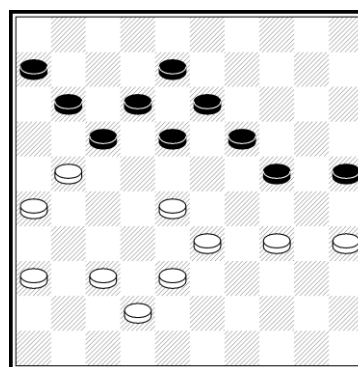


**W. van der Kooij – J. Krajenbrink**

Black's right wing is locked, but Krajenbrink must have thought that this lock is not economic and he wanted to exploit the seemingly non-active pieces at <31 & 36>. He played 1... 15 – 20? It looks like white can't go to <22>. However sacrificing a piece changes that.

1... 15 – 20?  
2.34 – 30!! 35 x 24  
3.27 – 22! 18 x 27  
4.33 x 22

To eliminate the 21 – 17 threat black has to give back the piece, but after 4... 23 – 28 5.22 x 33 his situation was still hopeless: White threatens to play 33 – 28 followed by 28 – 22 after which 21 – 17 is lethal. 4... 11 – 17 isn't possible because of 16 – 11 W+. 4... 12 – 18 is punished by 5.21 – 17 11 x 22 6.33 – 29 24 x 33 7.39 x 17 8 – 12 8.17 x 8 13 x 2 9.16 – 11! 7 x 16 10.26 – 21 16 x 27 11.31 x 15 W+.



**V. Milshin – G. Valneris**

White went wrong playing 1.21 – 16? and was trapped by Valneris in a beautiful way:

1.21 – 16? 17 – 21!!

Now 2.26 x 17 loses due to 11 x 22 2.28 x 17 12 x 21 3.16 x 27 24 – 30 4.35 x 24 19 x 28

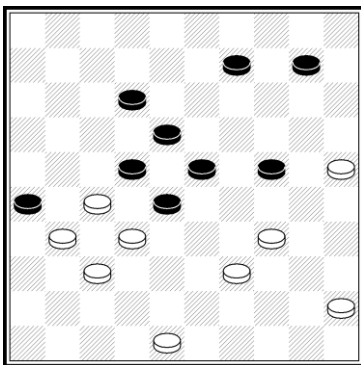
B+. and 2.16 x 27 is met by 18 – 23 followed by 24 – 29 with a winning breakthrough.

**2.16 x 7 12 x 1**  
**3.26 x 17**

The immediate 18 – 23 would be answered by the stick move 17 – 12, but black eliminates this opportunity by another sacrifice:

**3... 6 – 11!!**  
**4.17 x 6 18 – 23!**  
**5.38 – 32 24 – 29**  
**6.33 x 24 19 x 39**  
**7.28 x 19 13 x 24**

and black won the game.

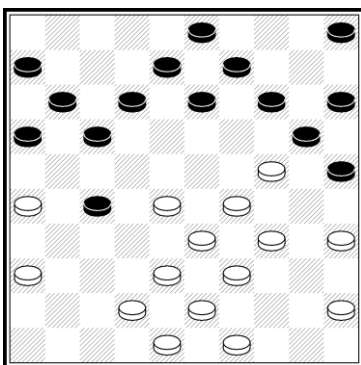


**A. Vermeulen - E. van Reenen**

Can white touch the vulnerable spot at <18>? Yes, with the help of a double sacrifice he can!

**1.25 – 20! 24 x 15**  
**2.34 – 29 23 x 43**  
**3.48 x 39**

Flabbergasted, black stands empty-handed!



**H. Wiersma - A. Scholma**

White has a right wing attack with some weakness: piece 35 would be more active at <40> and base piece <47> is missing. White can't go on with 42 – 37 because of 27 – 31 36

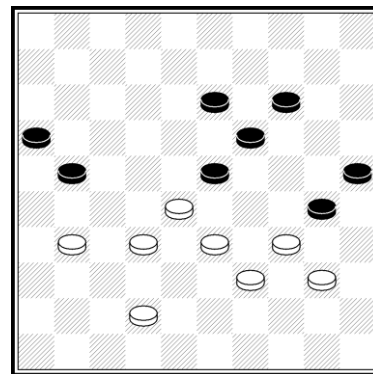
x 27 17 – 21 26 x 17 12 x 41 B+. White plays the most natural move, but overlooked black's surprising response.

**1.28 – 23? 14 – 19!**  
**2.23 x 14 12 – 18**

Threatening 27 – 32 18 – 23 B+.

3.42 – 37 27 – 31 4.36 x 27 18 – 23 5.29 x 18 13 x 42 6.48 x 37 20 x 40 7.45 x 34 9 x 20 wins a piece for black.

White has no sensible way to give back the piece. He chose 3.34 – 30 25 x 23 4.14 x 25 losing a piece (and later the game) after 4... 23 – 29!

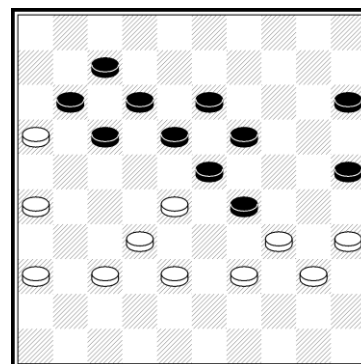


**H. Meijer - A. Berçot**

Black has just played 24 – 30? White can't attack the piece at <30> with 40 – 35?? of course due to 21 – 26, but by sacrificing a piece white could have forced a situation in which black has no good move left.

**1.31 – 26! 21 – 27**  
**2.32 x 21 16 x 27**  
**3.33 – 29 23 x 32**  
**4.40 – 35**

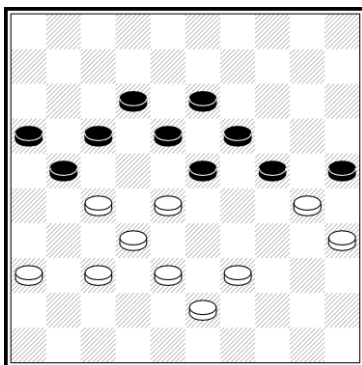
Black has a piece more, but loses anyhow ...



**B. Groen - J. Peters**

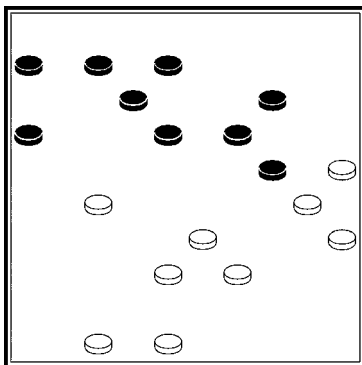


**Ex 5.1** White forces a win with the help of a sacrifice!

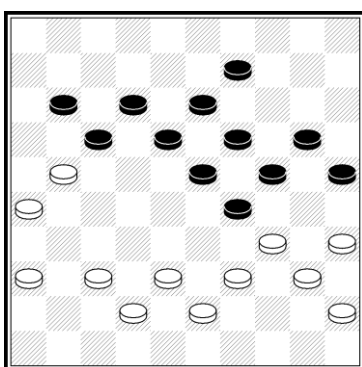


**R. Kromhout – J. Arts**

**Ex 5.2** Try to freeze black out with the help of a sacrifice!



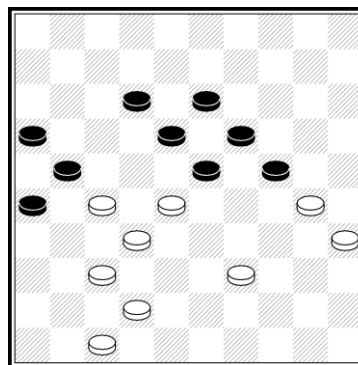
**Ex 5.3** How does white force the win?



**J. vanden Akker – V. Kudriavcev**

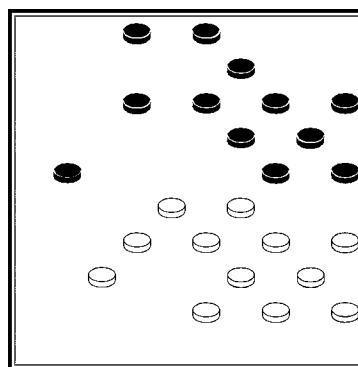
White played **1.38 – 32?!** hoping to seduce his opponent to make a sacrifice. Black indeed played **1... 29 – 33? 2.39 x 28 11 – 16**

**Ex 5.4** How did white punish this sacrifice?



**T. Goedemoed – T. van Adrichem**

**Ex 5.5** How could white have forced a sacrifice leading to a freeze out?



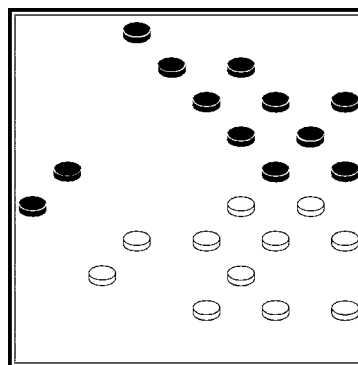
**N. Samb – R. Clerc**

White is fork-locked and tried to relieve the pressure by playing a sacrifice.

**39.28 – 22 3 – 8**  
**40.22 – 17 21 – 26**

Going on to <11> is impossible because of the **12 – 17 19 – 23 24 – 30 20 x 49** king shot.

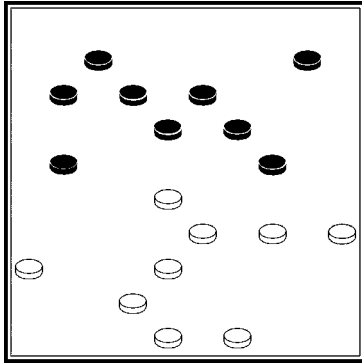
**41.35 – 30 12 x 21 42.40 – 35**



Black could have played the *impossible move*: **42... 13 – 18!!**

**Ex 5.7** Why does 37 – 31? fail?

The positional continuation 42... 13 – 18 43.32 – 28 19 – 23! 44.28 x 10 15 x 4 45.30 x 19 9 – 13 gives black a big advantage, for example 46.19 – 14 20 x 9 47.43 – 38 13 – 19! 48.29 – 24 19 x 30 49.35 x 24 18 – 23 50.38 – 32 21 – 27 51.32 x 21 26 x 17 52.37 – 32 17 – 21 53.45 – 40 21 – 26 54.32 – 27 2 – 7 and white is losing due to a lack of space.

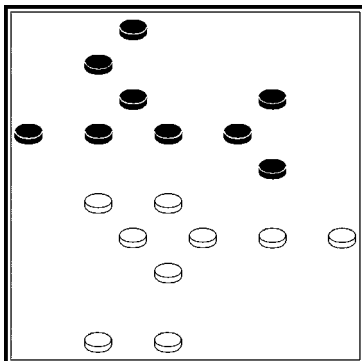


White attacks the piece at <24> and then sacrifices a piece to activate the 33 / 38 / 42 tail in order to change and break through.

- 1.34 – 29 10 – 15
- 2.29 x 20 15 x 24
- 3.28 – 22 18 x 27
- 4.33 – 29 24 x 33
- 5.38 x 29

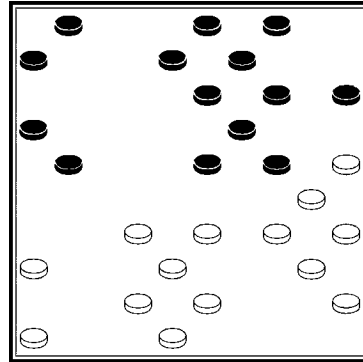
At the next move white plays 29 – 24 x 24 and races to king, winning the game.

Sacrifices often help breaking through to king



- 1.34 – 29 14 – 20
- 2.27 – 22! 18 x 27
- 3.32 x 21 16 x 27
- 4.29 – 23

White wins a piece or breaks through.



**T. Goedemoed – J. Algra**

White built the power block to put pressure at <24>. With the help of some sacrifices the attack is successful.

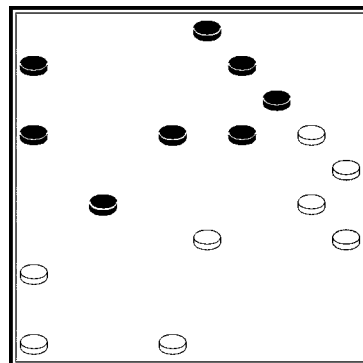
- 23.34 – 29 23 x 34
- 24.40 x 20 15 x 24
- 25.45 – 40 13 – 18
- 26.40 – 34 18 – 23

Piece 24 is defended horizontally by piece 23. White gets rid of piece 23 by playing a (pseudo)sacrifice and attacks piece 24.

- 27.32 – 28! 23 x 32
- 28.38 x 27 21 x 32
- 29.34 – 29 4 – 10
- 30.29 x 20 10 – 15
- 31.42 – 38 15 x 24
- 32.38 x 2 7 8 – 12
- 33.43 – 39 12 – 18

The same situation has emerged. Black tries to defend piece 24 horizontally (34.39 – 34 18 – 23) but white eliminates the defender again by sacrificing.

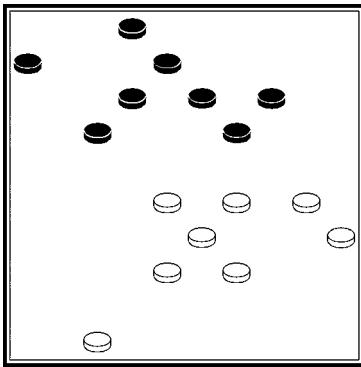
- 34.27 – 22! 18 x 27
- 35.39 – 34 1 – 7
- 35.34 – 29 7 – 12
- 36.29 x 20 12 – 18



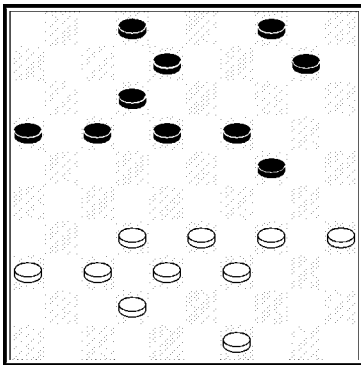
**37.20 – 15?**

Hoping for 37... 18 – 23? 38.36 – 31! 27 x 36 39.46 – 41 36 x 47 40.30 – 24 47 x 20 41.15 x 4 W+, but black played 37... 19 – 23 and defended correctly with a draw.

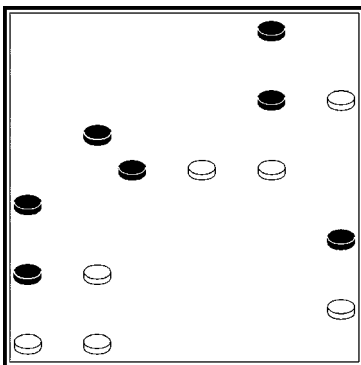
White should have made a third sacrifice to break through! 37.33 – 28! 9 – 13 (37... 18 – 23 38.30 – 24 W+) 38.20 x 9 3 x 14 39.28 – 22!! 27 – 32 40.30 – 24! 19 x 30 41.35 x 24 18 x 27 42.24 – 20 14 – 19 43.20 – 15 and white goes to king quickly.



**Ex 5.7** How can white force a breakthrough?



**Ex 5.8** Try to find out how white can force a breakthrough helped by a sacrifice at the end of the variation.



**G. Bosker – A. Domchev**

It looks like white has a good position but black takes advantage of the non-active piece at <46> sacrificing a piece.

**42... 22 – 28! 43.23 x 32  
17 – 22**

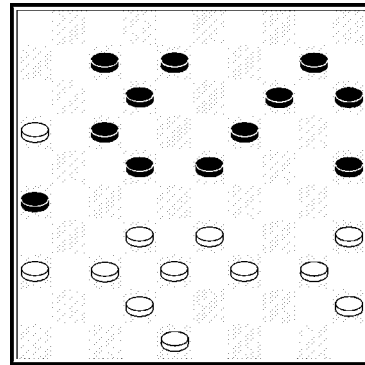
All white pieces but one are locked. But how to continue after 46 – 41?

**44.46 – 41 14 – 20!**

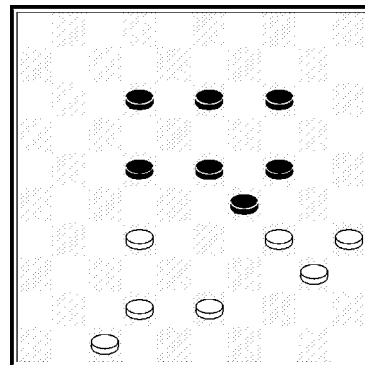
45.24 – 19 20 – 24 46.19 x 30 35 x 24 B+

**45.32 – 28 22 x 33  
46.24 – 19 20 – 24  
47.19 x 30 35 x 24  
48.37 – 32 33 – 39**

White resigned after 49.32 – 28 39 – 43 50.28 – 22 43 – 49 51.22 – 17 26 – 31.



**Ex 5.9** White forces the win playing a sacrifice!



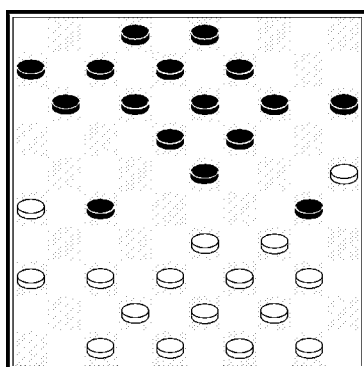
**D. Douwes**

**Ex 5.10** White to play and win!

## 1.6 Forcing

More surprising than a direct shot is forcing a shot. A forcing begins with a move facing the opponent with a threat, forcing him to do something against the threat. Only then the real point of the forcing is revealed, a combination.

A forcing is introduced by a move or a couple of moves that force(s) the opponent to reply in a certain way after which a shot is taken.



**C. Kuijstermans – A. Sheoratan**

**18.40 – 35 11 – 17?  
19.35 x 24 19 x 30**

White can force a win now. Black should have played 18... 18 – 22.

**20.33 – 29!**

Introducing the 25 – 20 39 x 10 threat, forcing black's response, after which white forces another reply.

**20... 14 – 19  
21.37 – 32! 17 – 21  
22.26 x 17 12 x 21**

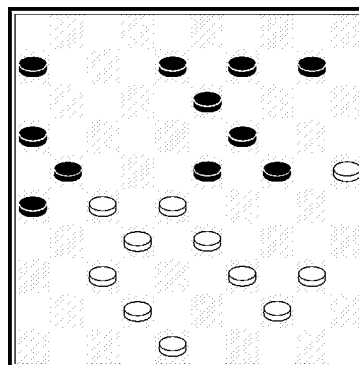
21... 6 – 11 22.32 x 21 11 – 16 23.29 – 24! 16 x 27 24 x 34 W+1.

**23.29 – 24! 30 – 35**

Only after the third forcing move, the combination is performed.

**24.50 – 45! 19 x 30  
25.34 – 29! 23 x 34**

**26.38 – 33 27 x 29  
27.43 – 38 34 x 32  
28.25 x 1**



**R. Boomstra – A. Getmanski**

The game was played during the World championship 2011. Black has a worse closed classical position and goes wrong:

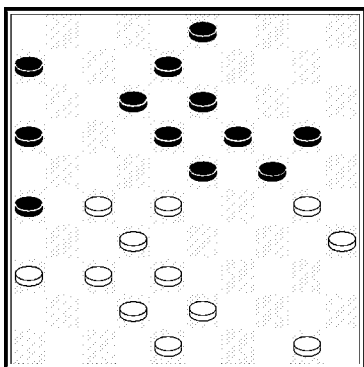
**33... 13 – 18?**

Alarm bells should have rung for the young grandmaster Boomstra. Black creates a gap at <13> next to the already existing gaps at <12 & 14>! The logical move to look at is 37 – 31 x 31 attacking piece 21. In the game white didn't pay attention to this forcing and played 42 – 38 and later the game ended in a majority draw (1+ – 1-). For a discussion of the majority and minority draw, see the section on the endgame.

**34.37 – 31! 26 x 37 35.42 x 31 21 – 26**

35... 6 – 11 is met by 36.28 – 22 9 – 13 37.31 – 26 W+ while 35... 8 – 12 is answered with an Arch shot: 36.27 – 22! 18 x 29 37.39 – 34 23 x 32 38.34 x 5 W+.

**36.27 – 21! 16 x 29  
37.40 – 35! 26 x 37  
38.44 – 40 23 x 32  
39.48 – 42 37 x 48  
40.39 – 34 48 x 30  
41.25 x 5**



White forces a shot in this classical position. Black has just played 14 – 20 in order to break open the position after 30 – 25.

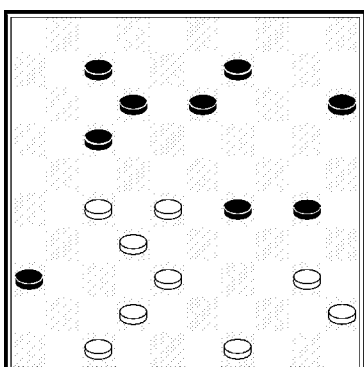
**1.30 – 25! 24 – 29**  
**2.25 x 14 19 x 10**  
**3.28 x 19 13 x 24**  
**4.32 – 28!**

Threatening 27 – 22 28 – 23 37 – 31 42 x 2 +. At 4... 8 – 13 white attacks twice playing 5.28 – 23 29 – 34 6.23 – 19 W+, so the next move is forced.

**4 ... 29 – 34**  
**5.37 – 31! 26 x 37**  
**6.42 x 31**

Again forcing black's reply: something must be done about the 27 – 21 threat.

**6... 8 – 13**  
**7.28 – 23! 18 x 29**  
**8.38 – 33 29 x 49**  
**9.31 – 26 49 x 21**  
**10.26 x 34**



**I. Kostionov – T. Goedemoed**

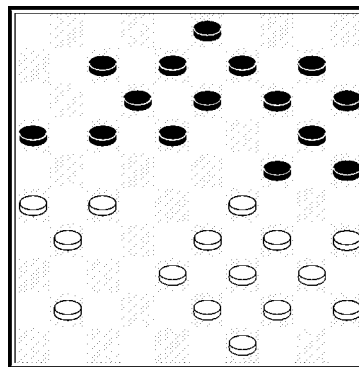
White forced a nice win:

**39.27 – 22! 17 – 21**

39... 7 – 11 40.47 – 41! 36 x 47 41.42 – 37 47 x 33 42.28 x 39 17 x 28 45.32 x 25 W+1

**40.22 – 17! 36 – 41**  
**41.17 x 19 41 – 46**  
**42.19 – 14! 9 x 20**  
**43.38 – 33 29 x 27**  
**44.40 – 34 47 x 40**  
**45.45 x 14**

Black resigned.



This fork-lock position occurred at least three times in a game: D. Edelenbos – E. Wanders 1990, J. Dallinga – A. van Tilborg & J. Haijink – J. Groeneveld. Black can force a winning shot, but not one of the players spotted it during the game!

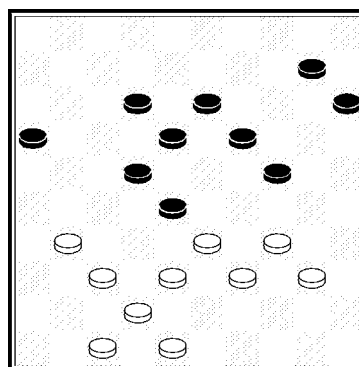
**23... 17 – 22!**  
**24.38 – 32\* 18 – 23!!**

Wanders played 24... 14 – 19? and white won with the 35 – 30 29 – 24 38 – 33 34 x 5 king shot.

White has two options:

1) 25.27 x 18 13 x 22 26.29 x 27 16 – 21 29.26 x 17 12 x 21 30.27 x 16 24 – 30 31.35 x 24 20 x 47 B+

2) 25.29 x 18 12 x 23 26.27 x 29 16 – 21 27.26 x 17 24 – 30 28.35 x 24 8 – 12 29.17 x 19 14 x 23 30.29 x 18 20 x 47 B+



**D. van den Berg**

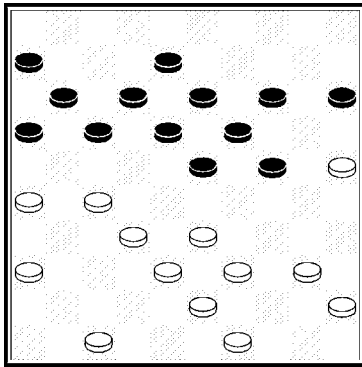
1.31 – 27! 22 x 31 2.37 x 26 10 – 14

2... 18 – 22 is met by 26 – 21 38 – 32 34 x 5  
W+.

3.33 x 22 18 x 27  
4.26 – 21! 27 – 31  
5.48 – 43 16 x 27  
6.38 – 32 27 x 49  
7.39 – 33 49 x 35  
8.33 – 29 24 x 33  
9.34 – 30 35 x 24  
10.42 – 37 31 x 42  
11.47 x 7

After this beautiful shot white wins a sharp endgame.

11... 19 – 23  
12. 7 – 1 23 – 28  
13. 1 – 29 28 – 32  
14.24 – 42 W+



J. Stokkel – M. Rentmeester

White played 1.47 – 41? Black spotted the track to king 17 x 46. White has also weakened <42>. These features triggered the idea for a nice forcing:

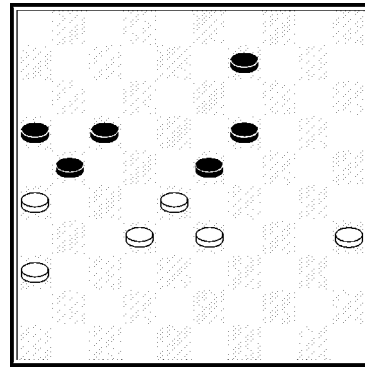
1... 14 – 20!  
2.25 x 14 19 x 10

Introducing the 24 – 19 15 – 20 13 – 19 17 x 46 threat. White's reply is forced.

2.33 – 28 17 – 21!!

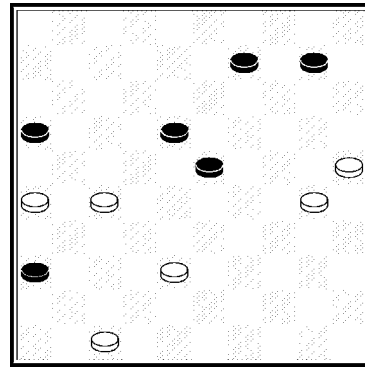
Creating a free move to take a breakthrough shot.

3.28 x 30 10 – 14  
4.26 x 17 11 x 31  
5.36 x 27 18 – 22  
6.27 x 20 15 x 42



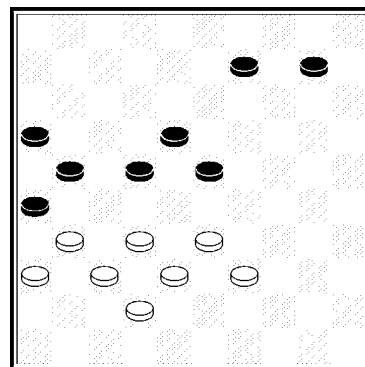
B. Smeenk

Ex 6.1 White to play forces a win. He plays 4 introductory moves before combining. Then an endgame follows in which black's future king is ambushed.



H.J. v.d. Holst

Ex 6.2 White forces opposition!



A. Timmer

A deep forcing in which white makes the position classical, forces a coup Weiss and wins the endgame in a nice way.

1.31 – 27! 22 x 31 2.36 x 27 9 – 14

2... 10 – 14 or 2... 9 – 13 make no difference.

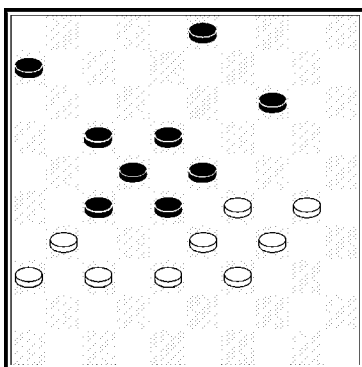
3.33 – 28 14 – 19  
 4.38 – 33 9 – 14  
 5.42 – 38 14 – 20

Black had no choice. Now white takes the coup Weiss and wins as already shown by G. Bakker.

6.27 – 22 18 x 27  
 7.28 – 22 27 x 18  
 8.37 – 31 26 x 28  
 9.33 x 15 23 – 28  
 10.15 – 10 28 – 32  
 11.38 x 27 21 x 32  
 12.10 – 5 32 – 38  
 13.5 – 37 16 – 21  
 14.37 – 48!

White wins:

- 1) 14... 21 – 26 15.48 – 37 W+
- 2) 14... 21 – 27 15.48 – 26 27 – 32 16.26 – 31 W+
- 3) 14... 38 – 43 15.48 – 26 43 x 34 16.26 x 40 W+



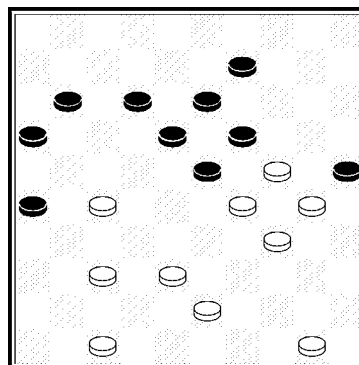
**R. Boomstra & W. Spima**

In this great composition, a co-production of the gifted duo Roel Boomstra & Wouter Sipma, white surrounds black's attack, forcing a win by opposition!

1.29 – 24! 3 – 8

1... 6 – 11 is met by 2.30 – 25 with the strong 24 – 19 threat.

2.24 – 19! 14 – 20  
 3.30 – 24! 20 x 40  
 4.39 – 34 28 x 30  
 5.19 x 28 22 x 42  
 6.31 x 2 42 x 31  
 7. 2 x 11 6 x 17  
 8.36 x 27 W+



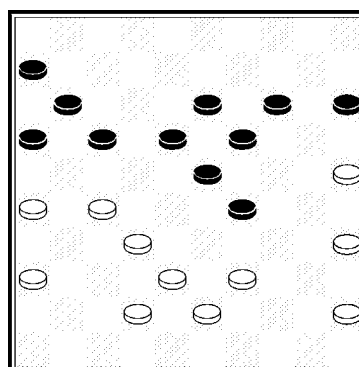
**J. Spoelstra**

White has a Partie Bonnard, although pieces at <15 & 20> are missing here.

1.50 – 44!

1... 11 – 17 (or 12 – 17) is answered by 2.37 – 31 26 x 37 3.38 – 32 37 x 28 4.27 – 22 etc. W+  
 The only remaining move is 23 – 28.

1... 23 – 28  
 2.37 – 31! 26 x 37  
 3.27 – 21 16 x 27  
 4.29 – 23 18 x 49  
 5.38 – 32 49 x 15  
 6.32 x 3 25 x 34  
 7.3 x 38! 15 x 42  
 7.47 x 38



**T. Goedemoed – K.H. Leijenaar**

In this position from a blitz game white controls the wings in a classical position in which black has taken a Highland attack. Black went wrong with his last move 12 – 17? He should have defended his outpost by using the 12 / 18 / 23 tail: 11 – 17! 39 – 33 14 – 20! =  
 After the played 0... 12 – 17 1.39 – 33 doesn't yield a positive result, because black replies 1... 14 – 20! and because 2.25 x 14? 19 x 10 3.33 x 24 fails due to 13 – 19 B+ white has to take 2.33 x 24 20 x 29 =.  
 But white found a way to force a breakthrough helped by an attack at the outpost at <29>.

1.27 – 21! 16 x 27  
 2.32 x 12 18 x 7  
 3.39 – 33! 19 – 24  
 4.35 – 30! 24 x 35  
 5.33 x 24

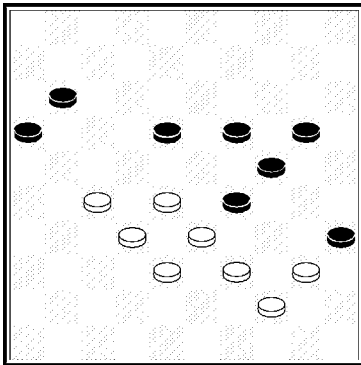
Threatening 24 – 20 45 – 40 43 – 39, so black's reply is forced.

5... 23 – 28 6.24 – 19!

In the game white played 6.24 – 20? 15 x 24 7.45 – 40 35 x 44 8.43 – 39 44 x 33 9.38 x 18 which leads to no more than a draw.

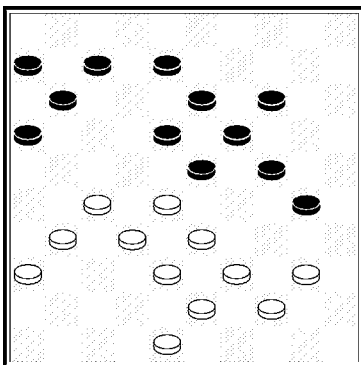
6... ad lib.  
 7.45 – 40 35 x 44  
 8.43 – 39 44 x 33  
 9.38 x 9

9... 28 – 33 10.9 – 4 33 – 39 11.4 – 13! The threat 25 – 20 forces black to sacrifice a piece by 15 – 20 12.25 x 14 and white gets two kings and wins convincingly.



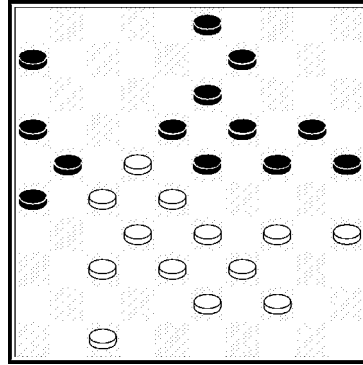
J. Krajenbrink – N. Samb

**Ex 6.3** How could white have forced winning a piece (and the game)?



A. Timmer

**Ex 6.4** How does white force a winning king shot?



W. Wesselink – M. de Kruijf

White could have performed an outstanding forcing from this closed Highland attack. It's pretty hard to find the winning continuation. The decisive shot is performed only after three introductory moves...

1.47 – 41! 6 – 11

1... 3 – 8 2.41 – 36 8 – 12 3.22 – 17! 9 – 14  
 4.17 x 8 13 x 2 5.35 – 30! 24 x 35 6.27 – 22 18  
 x 27 7.28 – 22 27 x 18 8.37 – 31 26 x 28 9.33 x  
 15 W+

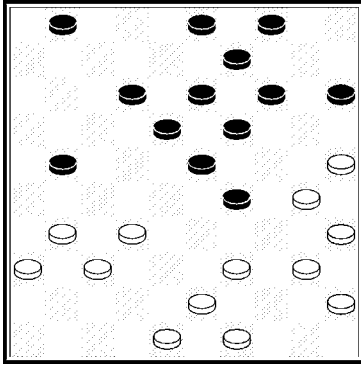
2.41 – 36 3 – 8  
 3.36 – 31 8 – 12

3... 9 – 14 4.34 – 30 25 x 34 5.39 x 30 20 – 25  
 6.44 – 39 25 x 34 7.39 x 30 23 – 29 8.43 – 39  
 8 – 12 (18 – 23 30 – 25 W+) 9.28 – 23 19 x 17  
 12.30 x 10 13 – 19 (17 – 22 – 28 & 18 – 23 –  
 28 are losing too) 13.33 x 22 17 x 28 14.32 x  
 23 21 x 43 15.35 – 30 34 x 25 16.10 – 4 25 –  
 30 17.4 – 22 12 – 17 18.22 – 44 30 – 34 19.23  
 – 19 17 – 21 20.44 x 6 21 – 27 21.31 x 22 34 –  
 39 22.22 – 18 39 – 43 23.6 – 44 43 – 49 24.44  
 – 35 W+.

4.22 – 17! 11 x 22  
 5.28 x 8 13 x 2  
 6.33 – 29!! 24 x 42  
 7.37 x 48 26 x 28  
 8.44 – 40 21 x 32  
 9.39 – 33 28 x 30  
 10.35 x 4

The white king is winning back two pieces. A great shot!





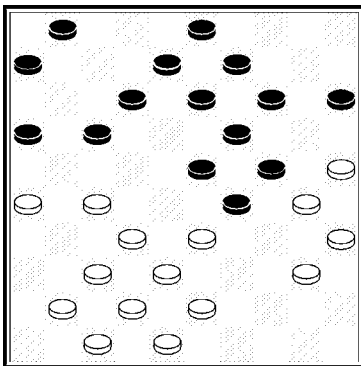
**A. Tjon a Ong – W. Bor**

White performed a beautiful forcing:

1.31 – 26! 3 – 8  
 2.26 x 17 12 x 21  
 3.37 – 31! 1 – 7

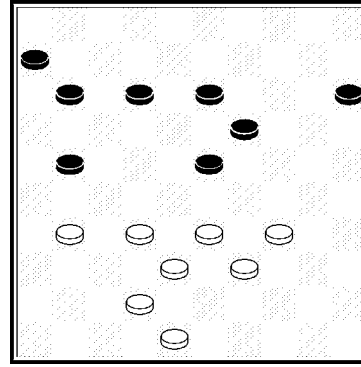
3... 21 – 26 is met by 4.32 – 28! & 5.39 – 34  
 W+

4.31 – 27! 21 – 26  
 5.39 – 33! 29 x 38  
 6.25 – 20 14 x 34  
 7.40 x 29 23 x 34  
 8.36 – 31 26 x 28  
 9.43 x 1



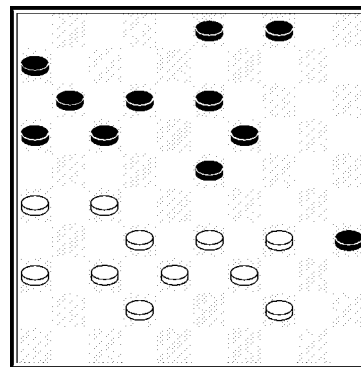
**S. Spaans – R. Boomstra**

**Ex 6.5** White played 37 – 31? How did black respond?

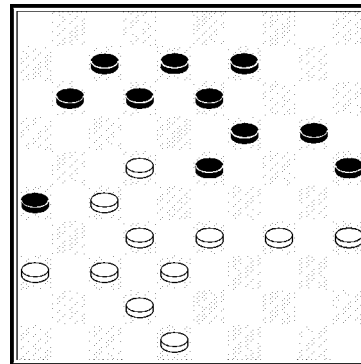


**J. W. Konings**

**Ex 6.6** White forces a winning shot.

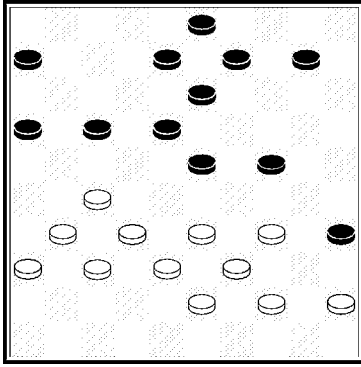


**Ex 6.7** How can white force a win?

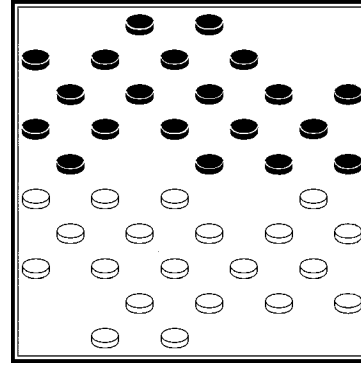


**R. Bubbi – K. Thijssen**

**Ex 6.8** How did the Italian player force the win?



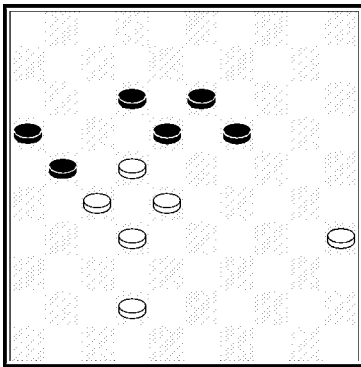
**Ex 6.9** How can white force a win?



**M. van Gortel – G. Schoenmakers**

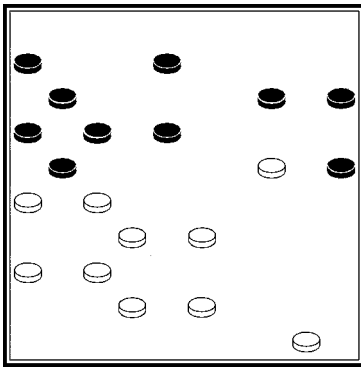
A sharp position with a mutual right wing lock has emerged.

**Ex 6.12** How could white have forced the win?



**M. Douwes**

**Ex 6.10** Show the winning forcing!



**Baliakin – Dibman**

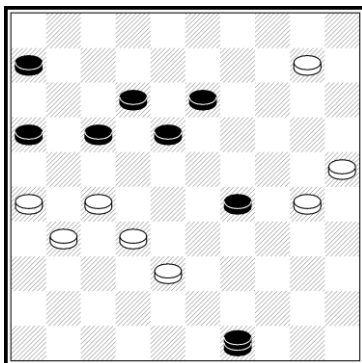
**Ex 6.11** White has a great position. Black's right wing is locked. White has a strong outpost at <24>. Black has a lack of space and can't play anything else but 8 – 13 & 14 – 19. How does white force a win? Hint: White plays two introductory moves before the shot comes.



*Draughts tournament in Thailand*

## 1.7 Kings involved

Tactics in the endgame are rarely covered in any course or training in draughts. But why not? It is important to know this type of tactics. Therefore this type of tactics deserves special attention! Kings give many more possibilities for surprising shots, in which the king might take many pieces.



**M. Borghetti – A. Schwarzman**

White saw that going to king would not be good:

51.10 – 5 is not answered by 51... 18 – 23?  
 52.5 x 11 6 x 17 because 53.30 – 24 29 x 20  
 54.25 x 14 is a draw. Instead, black replies  
 51.10 – 5 with 49 – 35! B+  
 After 51.10 – 4 black doesn't catch the king  
 playing 13 – 19 52.4 x 11 6 x 17 because  
 53.30 – 24 is a draw again. 51.10 – 4 is met by  
 the shot 51... 29 – 33!! 52.38 x 29 17 – 21  
 53.26 x 19 49 – 43 54.4 x 22 16 – 21 55.27 x  
 16 43 x 26 B+.

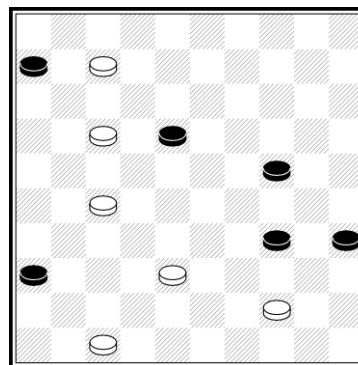
The only way to keep on fighting would have been 51.30 – 24 29 x 20 52.25 x 14 but white went wrong by playing:

**51.25 – 20?**

White should have been alarmed for a shot with his pieces loose on the board.

**51... 29 – 33!  
 52.38 x 29 17 – 21  
 53.26 x 19 18 – 22  
 54.27 x 18 49 x 5**

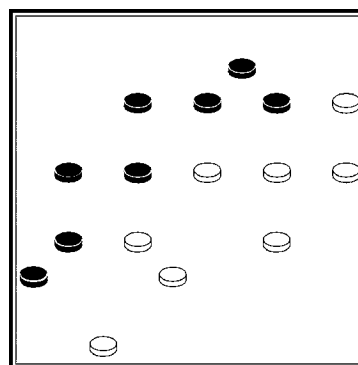
Don't forget to look for shots  
 in the endgame!



**V. Wirny – D. de Voogd**

Wirny, who played a world title match against Wiersma in 1983 (Wiersma kept his title after the match ended in a 20 – 20 draw.) finished this game with a shot.

**55.27 – 22! 18 x 27  
 56.47 – 41 36 x 47  
 57.7 – 2 47 x 50  
 58.2 x 16 50 x 11  
 59.16 x 7**

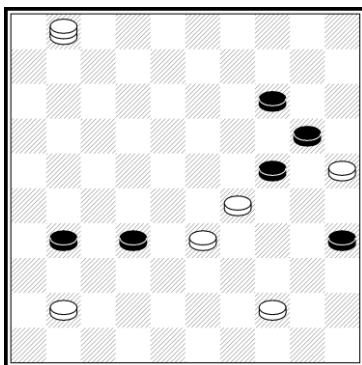


**V. Wirny – A. Silva**

In this game from the world championship 2011 Wirny has got a winning position after a good game. Now the time has come to finish the game.

**48.25 – 20! 14 x 25  
 49.15 – 10 13 – 18**

All other moves don't give a chance to draw. Now white should have spotted the shot, because after the played 50.34 – 29? 9 – 14 51.10 x 19 22 – 28 the game was drawn soon. White could have won playing the brilliant 50.34 – 30!! 18 x 20 51.10 – 5 25 x 34 52.47 – 41 36 x 47 53.5 – 14 and no matter how black takes, he will lose. Check this yourself carefully!



**P. Steijlen – S. Fedin**

In this complex situation white should use tactics to be able to win. He should also take care for a tactical defence of black.

**53.1 – 12?**

This move gives black the opportunity to draw the game by playing 53... 14 – 19! 54.25 x 23 31 – 36 55.29 x 20 36 x 47 (56.33 – 28 47 x 15 57.28 x 37 58.15 – 10) =. However, black went wrong with playing:

**53... 41 – 47?  
54.12 – 1 36 x 47  
55.29 – 23?**

Now 55.44 – 40 35 x 44 56.29 – 23 47 x 18 57.1 x 27 24 – 29 58.27 – 4! 20 – 24 59.4 – 15 14 – 19 60.15 – 10 would have been the correct way to win.

**55... 47 x 18  
56.1 x 41 24 – 29  
57.41 x 10 29 – 33  
58.25 x 14 33 – 38**

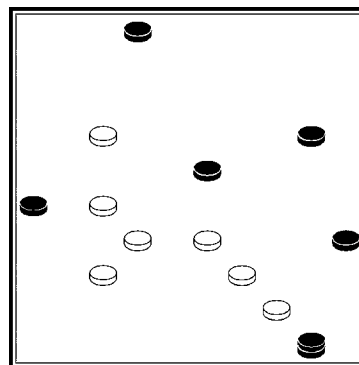
and the game was drawn.

In the initial position white could have won by playing 53.29 – 23! The most important variations are:

1) 53... 31 – 36 54.23 – 19!! 24 x 13 (check that the other ways to take also lose) 55.1 – 29 36 x 47 56.29 x 15 47 x 20 57.15 x 4 W+

2) 53... 31 – 37 54.23 – 18 37 x 46 55.33 – 28 32 x 12 56.1 x 5 W+

3) 53... 24 – 29 54.33 x 15 31 – 36 55.44 – 39 36 x 47 56.25 – 20! 14 x 25 57.39 – 33 47 x 12 58.1 x 37 35 – 40 59.37 – 28 and white is in time to win at the trictrac.



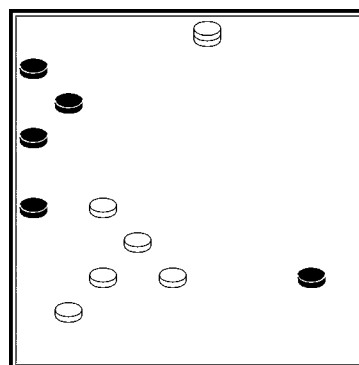
**A. Stoljarov – V. Simonov**

In the game black played 50... 2 – 7? and the game ended in a draw. Black should have used tactics to win:

**50... 20 – 24!  
51.17 – 11 23 – 28!!**

The choice of capture makes it more difficult to spot the combination.

1) 52.33 x 22 35 – 40 53.44 x 35 50 x 6 B+  
2) 52.32 x 23 2 – 7 53.11 x 2 50 – 45 54.2 x 30 45 x 25 B+



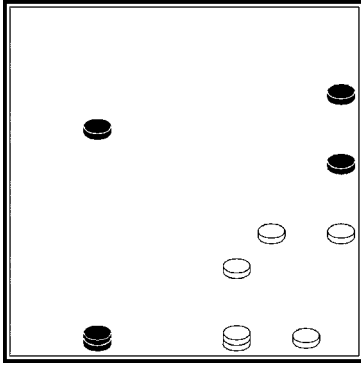
**B. Derkx – D. de Jong**

In this game situation white has to find a way to catch black's king if he goes to <49> or <50>:

**1.3 – 25! 40 – 44  
2.41 – 36 44 – 49**

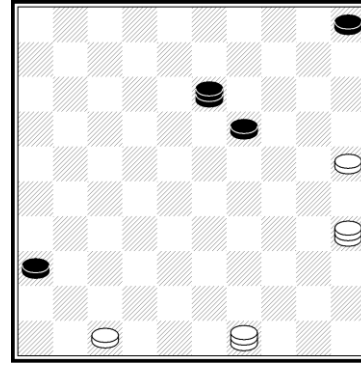
2... 44 – 50 3.27 – 22 50 x 17 4.32 – 28 17 x 31 5.36 x 27 11 – 17 6.25 – 48! 17 – 21 7.48 – 43 21 x 32 8.43 x 27 W+

**3.37 – 31! 26 x 28  
4.25 – 39 49 x 21  
6.43 x 26 W+**

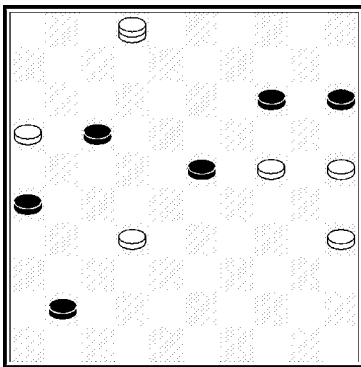


**J. Geisenblas – H. Gerding**

**Ex 7.1** How did white win the game?

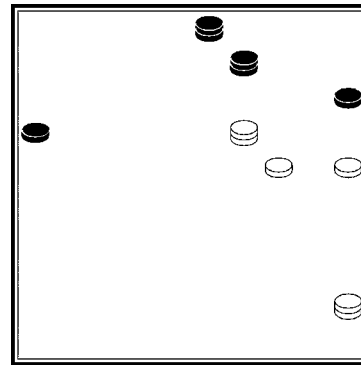


**Ex. 7.4** The author of this course played a blitz game at the online draughts server Kurnik (<http://www.playok.com>) and went wrong by playing 49 – 32? How did black punish this error?

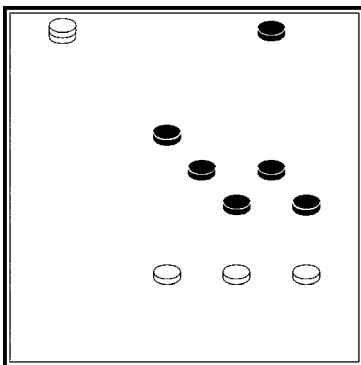


**Ex 7.2 A)** How did white punish the played 53... 26 – 31? (O. Bleihker – H. Van Dijk)

**B)** How does white win after 53... 41 – 47?

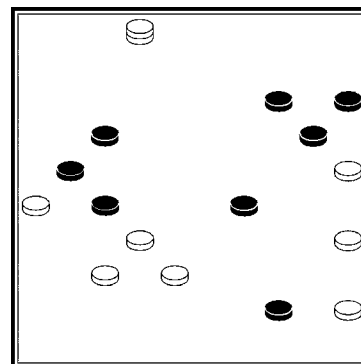


**Ex 7.5** How can white win surprisingly?



White played 39 – 34? 30 x 39 1 – 6

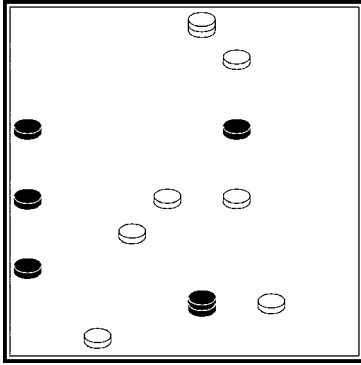
**Ex. 7.3** How did black win with a coup turc?



**E. van Dusseldorp – J.M. Ndjofang**

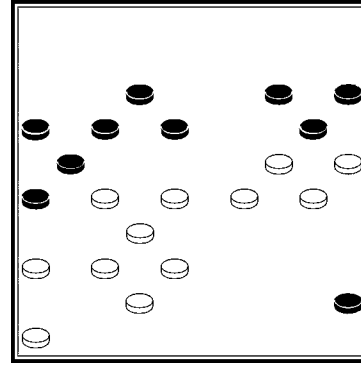
White has just played 8 – 2?

**Ex 7.6** How did black win?



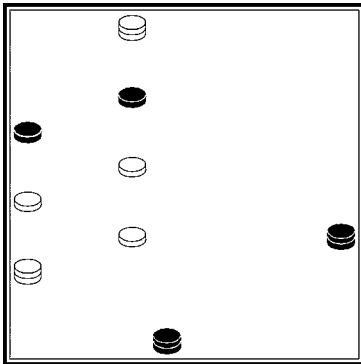
F. Andriessen – R. Mooser

Ex 7.7 How did white catch the black king in this game from the Dutch championship 2011?

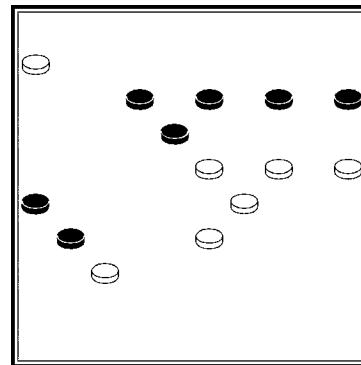


Esselman – H. v. Westerloo

Ex 7.10 Black to move won with a great shot. The black player has issued a draughts magazine called *Hoofdlijn* since 1988. Show the shot!

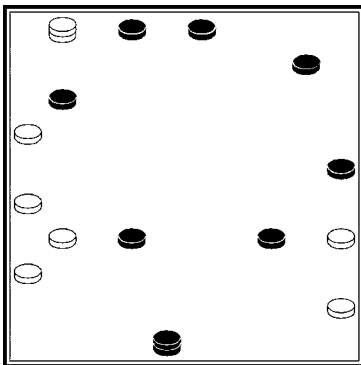


Ex 7.8 How does white catch both black kings?



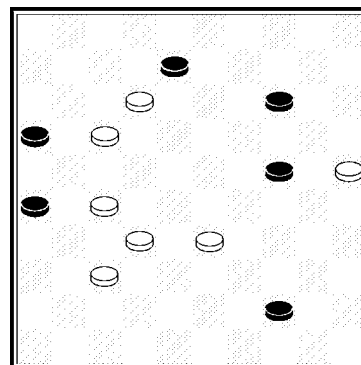
H. Wiersma – D. van Dommelen

Ex 7.11 Harm Wiersma won this game with a shot. Show how!



L. Sekongo – H. Vermin

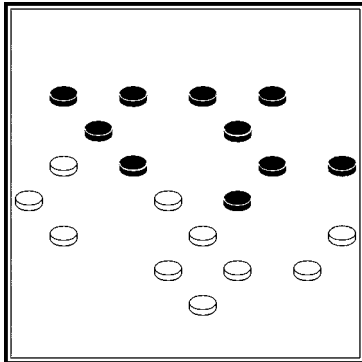
Ex 7.9 White has just played 21 – 16? How can black take a winning shot?



R. Palmer – B. Eggens

Ex 7.12 Black to move could have won the game (instead of agreeing on a draw...). How?

Some spectacular examples of king shots after which the king can capture many pieces are shown.

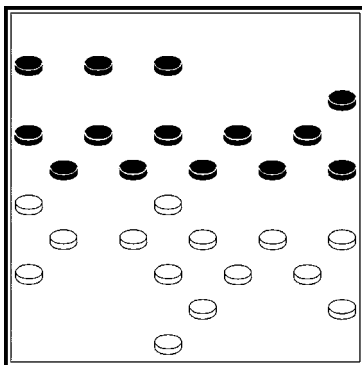


**V. Wirny – E. Vatoetin**

After white went wrong playing 21 – 16? Black performed a devastating shot!

- 1.21 – 16 19 – 23
- 2.16 x 20 23 x 32
- 3.38 x 18 29 x 49
- 4.20 x 29 17 – 21
- 5.26 x 17 25 – 30
- 6.35 x 24 49 x 12

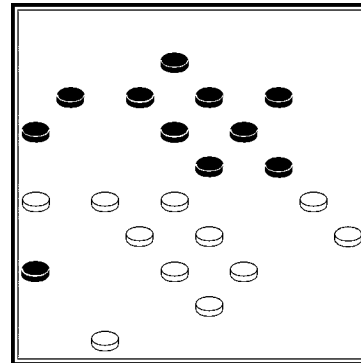
Leaving only the victorious black king at the board...



**I. Terechko – I. Rybakov**

Black to move performed a devastating shot!

- 1... 24 – 29!
- 2.33 x 11 22 x 44
- 3.11 x 13 44 – 49
- 4.26 x 17 23 – 29
- 5.34 x 23 25 – 30
- 6.35 x 24 49 x 19



**P. van der Stap – E. van Dusseldorp**

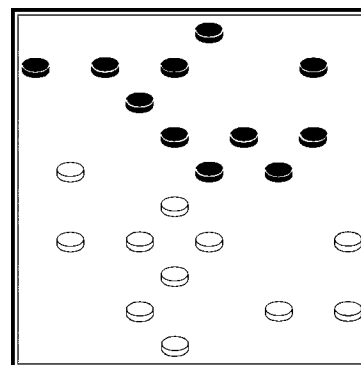
A classical position with a piece at <36> which gives extra tactical possibilities...

**40.28 – 22?!**

Threatening 32 – 28. Black should change back 11 – 17 22 x 11 16 x 7 but goes wrong, after which white performs a very surprising combination.

- 40... 24 – 29?
- 41.33 x 24 12 – 17
- 42.32 – 28!! 23 x 21
- 43.39 – 33!! 17 x 48
- 44.26 x 6 48 x 25
- 45.35 – 30 25 x 21
- 46.6 – 1 19 x 30
- 47.1 x 26

Black surrendered after 47... 13 – 19 48.26 – 42 16 – 21 49.42 – 38 21 – 26 50.42 – 29.



**H. Elenbaas – A. Mathijsen**

Black to move performed a nice king shot. Both players go to king. You have to take the right temp in order to catch the white king!

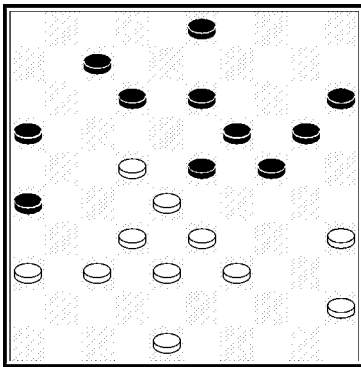
**Ex 7.13** Show the right way to perform the king shot!

## 1.8 Extra exercises

Playing a game you are never warned that there is a tactical possibility or that you should take care for tactical threats. To be able to recognise tactics in a game it is necessary to know a lot of combinational patterns. Therefore in this last chapter about using tactics as a weapon a series of combinations and forcings are presented. You can try to solve the exercises. **C** means that you have to look for a (direct) combination, **F** means there is a forcing. It may be possible you have to use a sacrifice during the forcing.

All exercises are derived from real games, mostly games played during the last 15 years. This is to guarantee that you practice practical combinations. If the exercise turns out to be too difficult you can look at the solution and try to solve the exercises a couple of days later.

To get in the mood we first show some nice tactics from recent games.



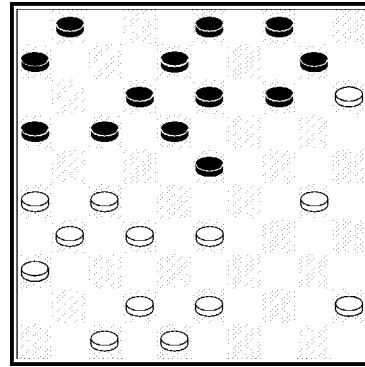
**J.T. Dekker – G. Kolk**

White has just taken an outpost at <22>. The creative black player was looking for a forcing to punish this. He saw that an immediate attack by 12 – 18 22 – 17 16 – 21 17 – 12 7 – 11 is punished by 33 – 29!! 24 x 31 36 x 7 W+. But black can prepare the attack.

**36... 3 – 8!**  
**37.36 – 31 12 – 18!**  
**38.22 – 17 7 – 12!**

White had seen this coming and thought he would be fine after the next king shot. But black had calculated deeper and saw that the king shot failed!

**39.39 – 34 12 x 21**  
**40.34 – 29 23 x 34**  
**41.28 – 23 19 x 39**  
**42.38 – 33 39 x 28**  
**43.32 x 3 21 – 27!!**  
**44.3 x 21 16 x 36**



**N. Kuijvenhoven – B. Provoost**

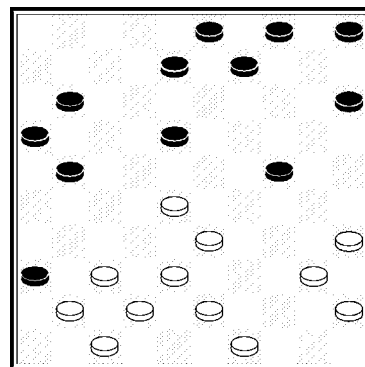
Black is being surrounded. He didn't trust his position and tried to simplify the game by playing.

**24... 14 – 20?**  
**25.15 x 24 23 – 29**

White has got a free move and should search for a shot. You have to be creative to find this non standard combination. White missed his chance and later even lost the game.

**26.45 – 40!! 29 x 49**  
**27.42 – 38 49 x 35**  
**28.24 – 19!! 35 x 42**  
**29.47 x 38 13 x 24**  
**30.27 – 21 16 x 27**  
**31.31 x 2**

The next game was played during the Mind Games 2008 in Beijing.



**R. Boomstra – K. Thijssen**

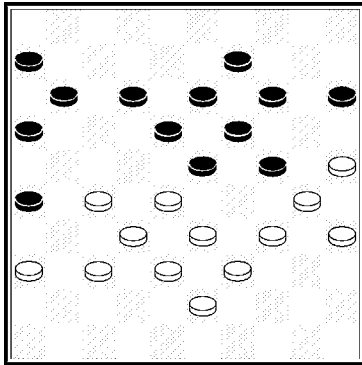
**28.37 – 31? 36 x 27**  
**29.28 – 22**

White wants to remove piece 36, just like in the last example. Black could have punished this in a beautiful way:

**29... 21 – 26!**



30.22 x 2 26 – 31  
 31.2 x 30 3 – 8  
 32.30 x 2 16 – 21  
 33.2 x 16 21 – 26  
 34.16 x 32 31 – 37  
 35.42 x 31 26 x 48



**A. Getmanski – R. Clerc**

White has little space to play left. He has put his hope in the 34 – 29 27 – 22 28 – 23 tactics, but black made a terrific calculation to punish this idea!

**34... 15 – 20! 35.36 – 31**

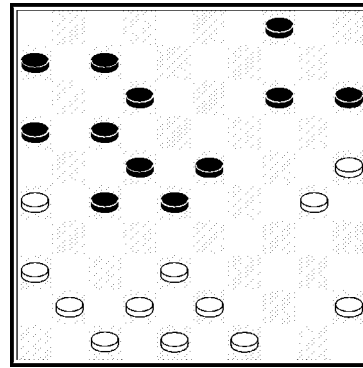
Check that 34 – 29 23 x 34 27 – 22 18 x 27 32 x 21 16 x 27 28 – 23 results in a king at <48> for black.

35... 11 – 17  
 36.34 – 29 23 x 34  
 37.27 – 22 18 x 36  
 38.28 – 23 19 x 28  
 39.30 x 10 36 – 41!  
 40.33 x 11

40.25 x 3 41 – 47 41.33 x 11 47 x 4 42.3 x 17 16 x 7 39 x 30 is punished by 6 – 11!! 43.17 x 6 7 – 12 44.6 x 9 4 x 25 B+

40... 6 x 17  
 41.25 x 3 41 – 47  
 42.39 x 30 47 x 4

Now white's king can't escape: 43.3 – 20 4 – 9! 44.20 x 3 12 – 18 45.3 x 21 16 x 49 B+. Therefore white sacrificed two pieces by playing 43.37 – 31 26 x 28 and lost the endgame.



**A. Georgiev – K. Leontiev**

White played 1.30 – 24 as a snare. Black must have thought that Georgiev overlooked the king shot, but he had prepared a brilliant counter!

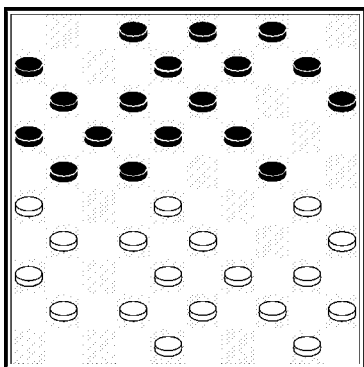
**1.30 – 24?! 14 – 20?**

Black couldn't resist the temptation!

2.25 x 14 4 – 9  
 3.14 x 3 12 – 18  
 4.3 x 32 28 x 46  
 5.38 – 32! 46 x 28  
 6.30 – 24 23 x 14  
 7.26 – 21 16 x 27  
 8.36 – 31 27 x 36  
 9.47 – 41 36 x 38  
 10.43 x 1



*Alexander Georgiev*



**M. Rentmeester – Valneris**

White has just played 47 – 41? Valneris, one of the best tactical players in the world, forced a win:

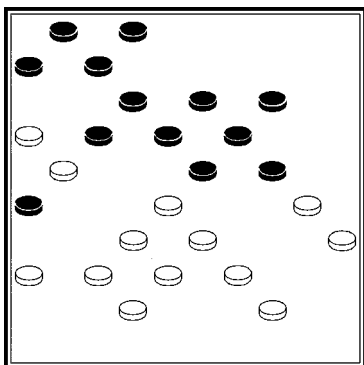
**15... 24 – 29! 16.33 x 24 22 x 33  
17.38 x 29**

17.39 x 28 is met by 19 – 23 18.28 x 19 10 – 14 19.19 x 10 13 – 19 20.24 x 22 17 x 46 21.26 x 17 46 x 5

**17... 19 – 23!! 18.39 – 34**

Only now the shot comes forward!

**18... 13 – 19  
19.24 x 22 17 x 46  
20.29 x 7 46 – 37  
21.26 x 17 37 x 1**



**P. Sier – A. Scholma**

Black forced a win by playing the impossible move:

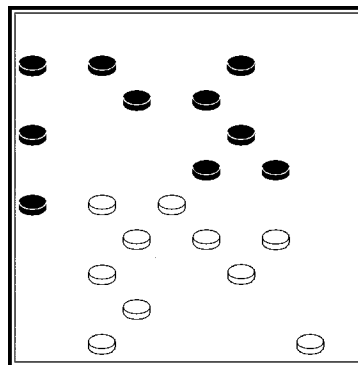
**31 ... 18 – 22!**

Black is threatening 12 – 18 & 22 – 27 B+. White has only one sensible response: the 32 – 27 shot.

**32.32 – 27 23 x 25**

**33.27 x 29 25 – 30!  
34.35 x 13 2 – 8  
35.13 x 22 26 x 50**

White resigned after 36.29 – 23 12 – 18! 37.23 x 12 50 – 45 B+.



**A. Tjon a Ong – M. de Koning**

White forced a win by playing

**36.27 – 22!**

Threatening 22 – 18 W+. Black can't answer the threat by playing 36... 12 – 18 because of an arch shot with 37.34 – 30! 18 x 29 38.39 – 34 23 x 41 39.34 x 3 24 x 35 40.47 x 36 W+

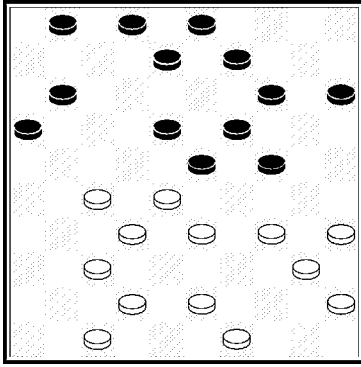
**36... 9 – 14**

Parrying the immediate 37.22 – 18 13 x 22 38.28 x 8 by 26 – 31 39.37 x 26 7 – 12 40.8 x 17 23 – 29 41.34 x 23 19 x 48. White can give an extra piece however to break through.

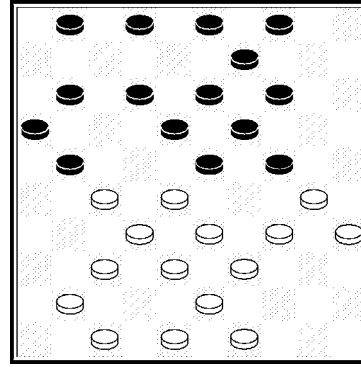
**37.34 – 30 24 x 35  
38.22 – 18 13 x 22  
39.28 x 8 7 – 12  
40.8 x 17 16 – 21  
41.32 – 27! 21 x 41  
42.47 x 36**

### **Exercises 8.1 – 8.88**

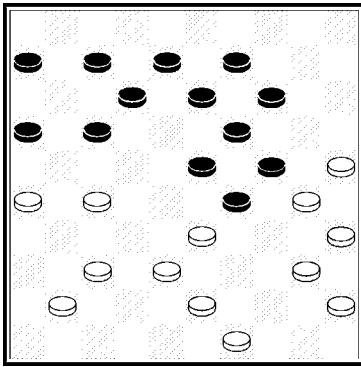
You can try to solve the exercises. C means there is a direct shot. F means that you can force a win. Sometimes you need a sacrifice to force the win.



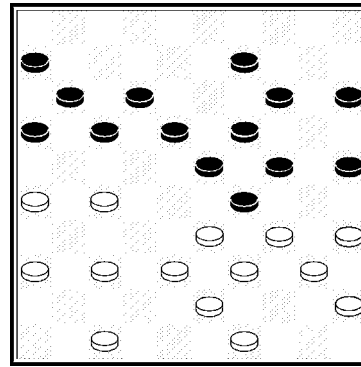
C8.1



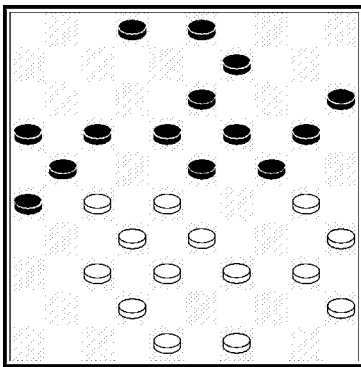
C 8.5



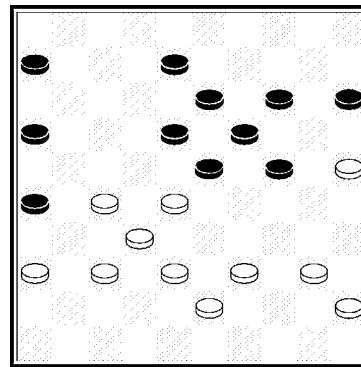
C 8.2



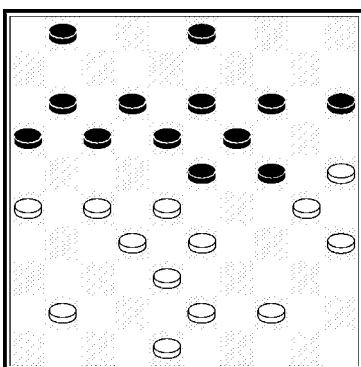
C8.6



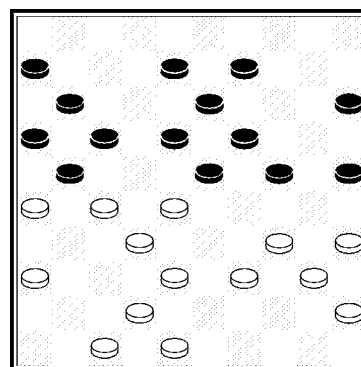
C8.3 Black to move



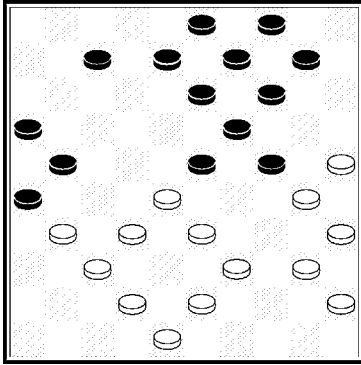
C8.7 Black to move



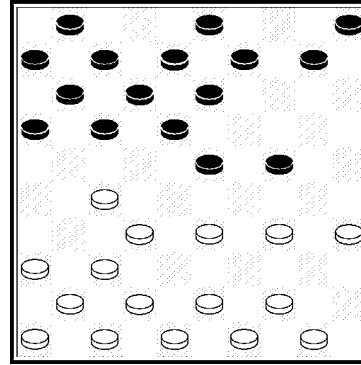
C8.4 Black to move



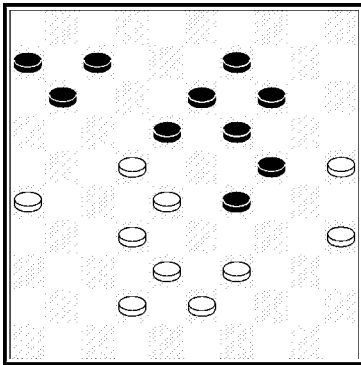
C8.8



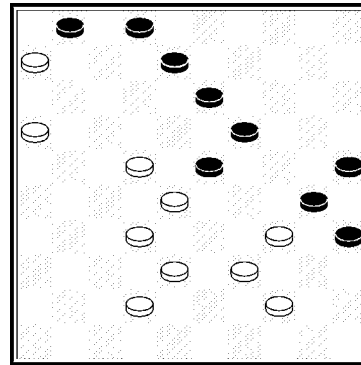
8.9 C Black to move



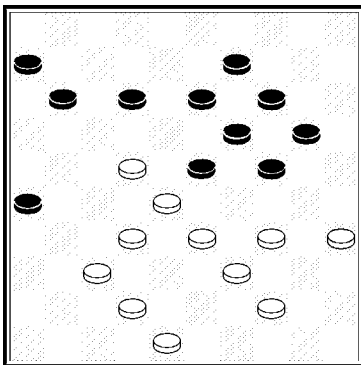
F 8.13



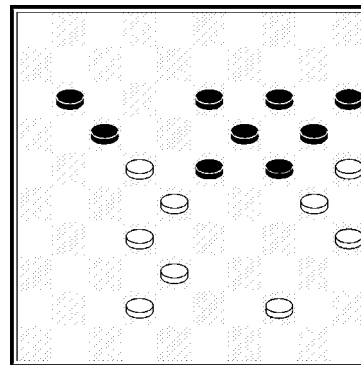
C 8.10



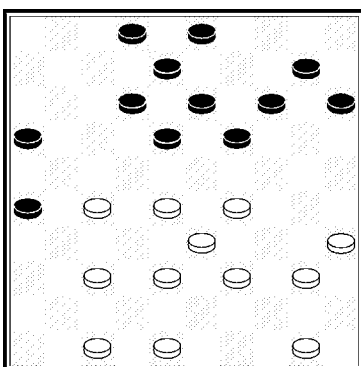
C 8.14 Black to move



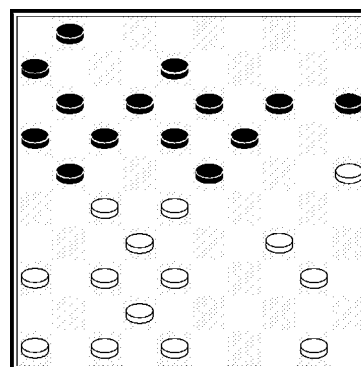
F 8.11 Black to move



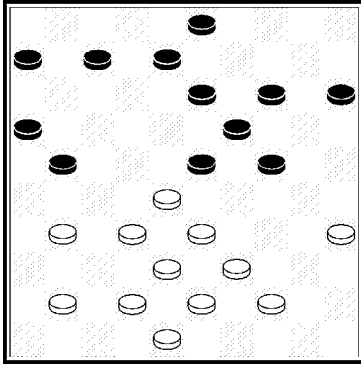
F 8.15 Black to move



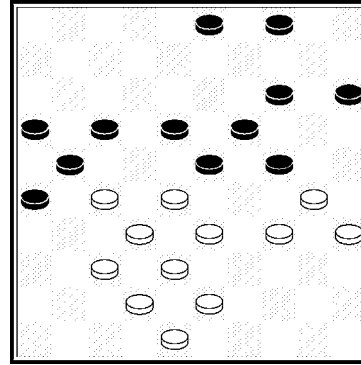
C 8.12



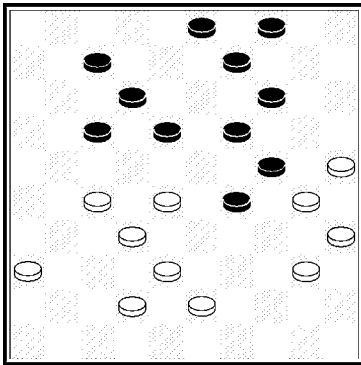
C 8.16



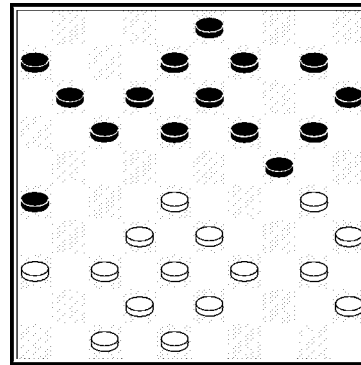
C 8.17 Black to move



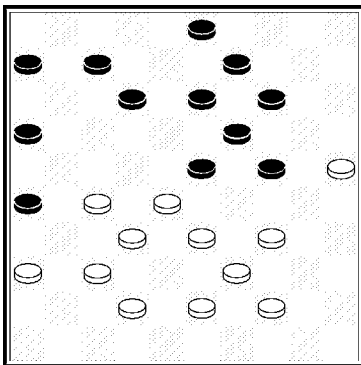
F 8.21



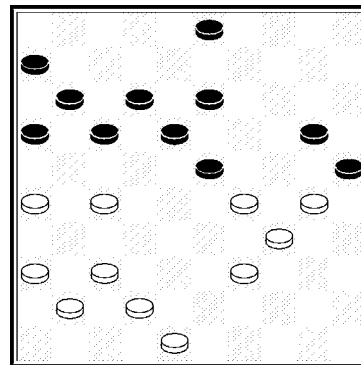
C 8.18



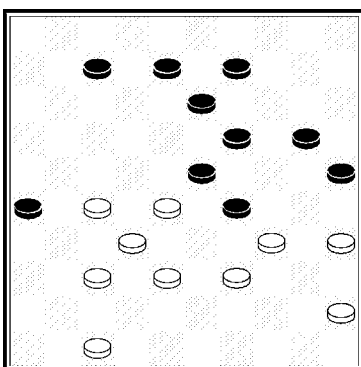
C 8.22



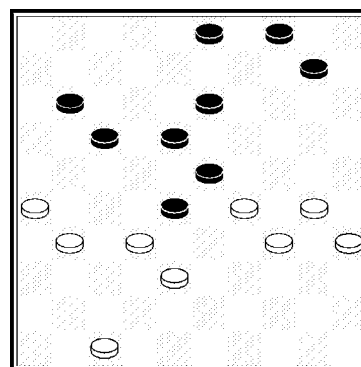
F 8.19 Black to move



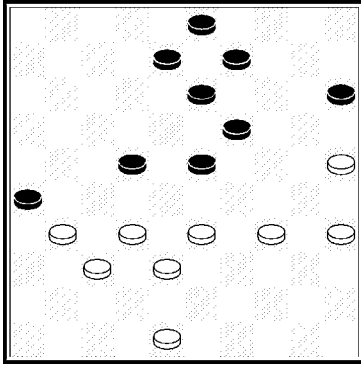
C 8.23 Black to move



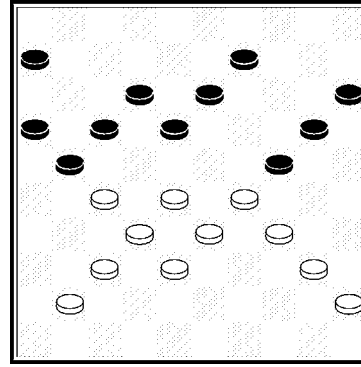
C 8.20



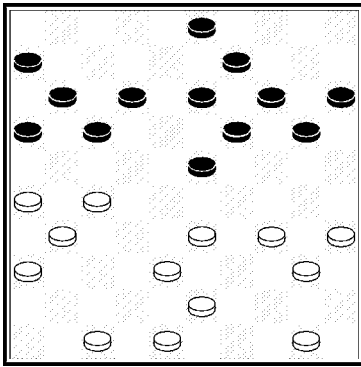
C 8.24



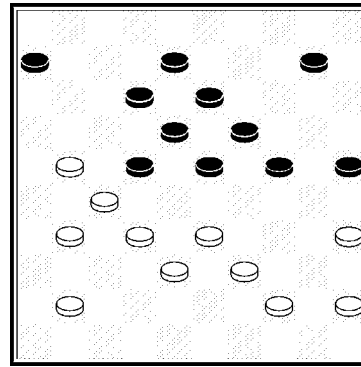
**F 8.25**



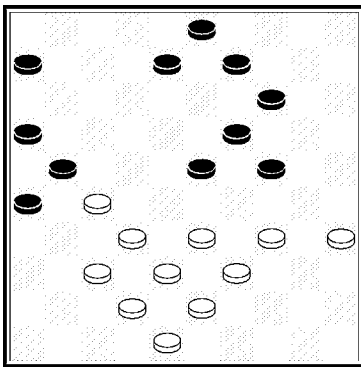
**C 8.29**



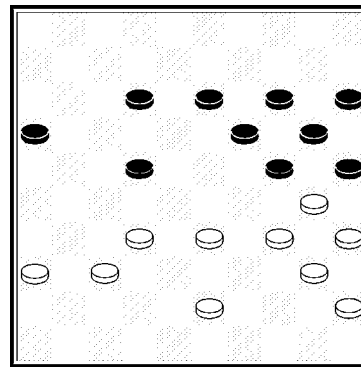
**F 8.26**



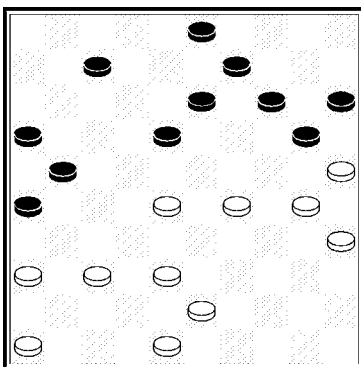
**C 8.30 Black to move**



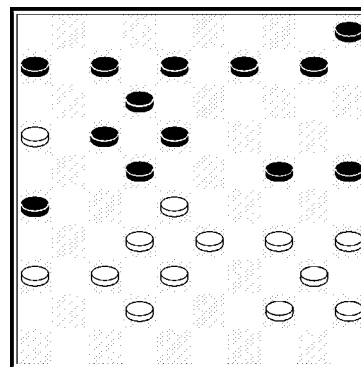
**C 8.27**



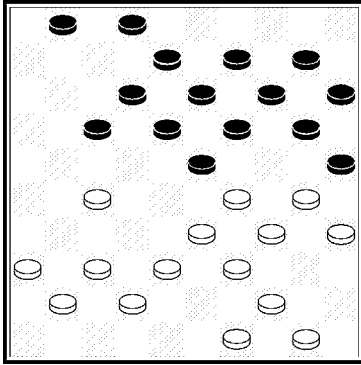
**C 8.31 Black to move**



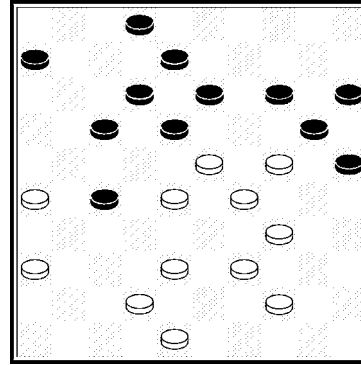
**C 8.28**



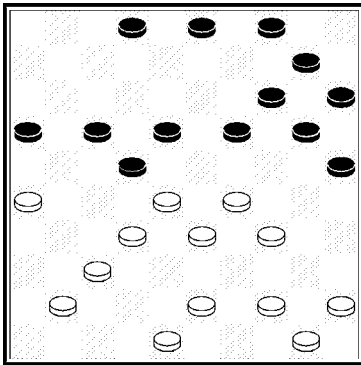
**8.32 Black to move**



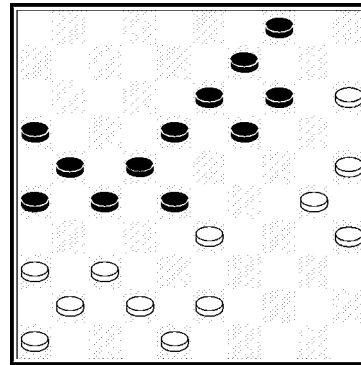
**C 8.33** Black to move



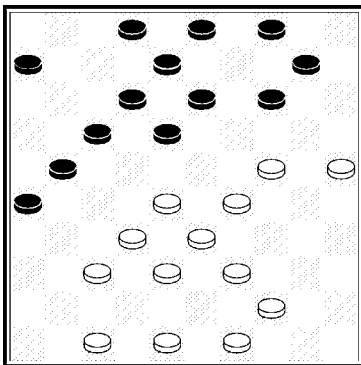
**C 8.37** Black to move



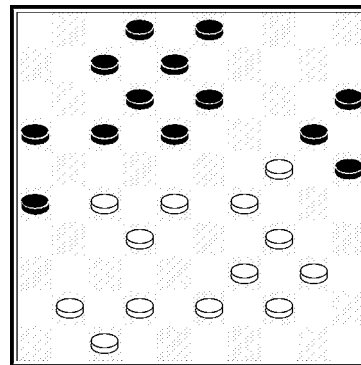
**C 8.34** Black to move



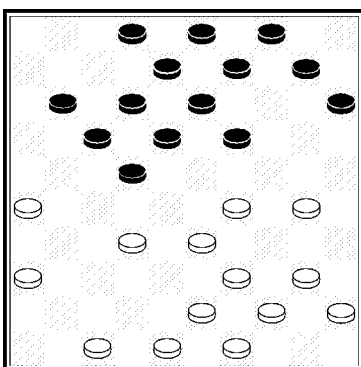
**C 8.38**



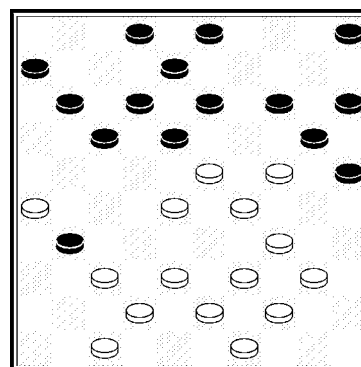
**C 8.35** Black to move



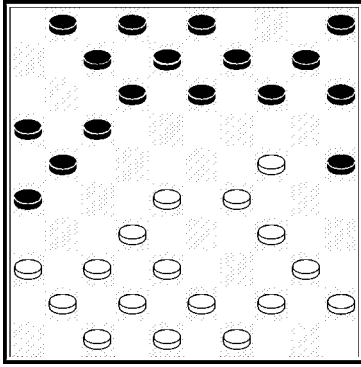
**C 8.39** Black to move



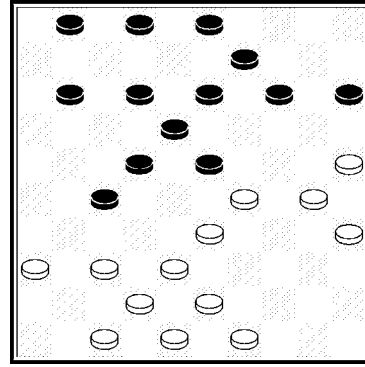
**C 8.36**



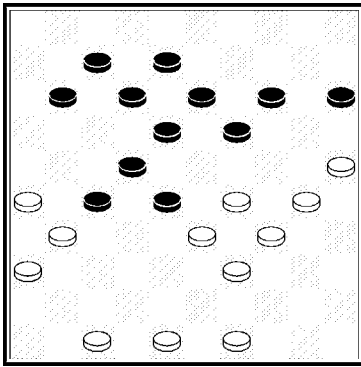
**C 8.40** Black to move



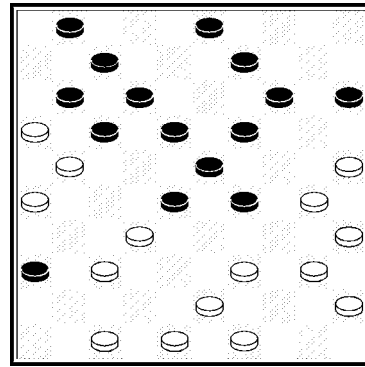
C 8.41 Black to move



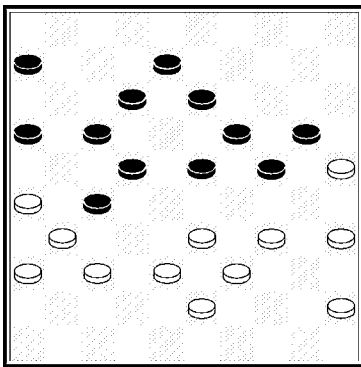
C 8.45



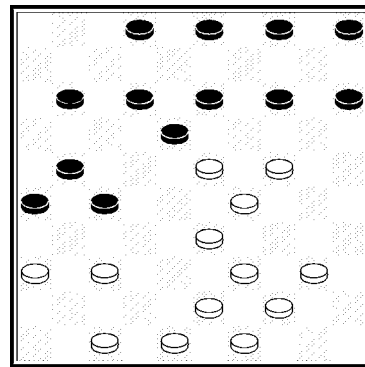
C 8.42



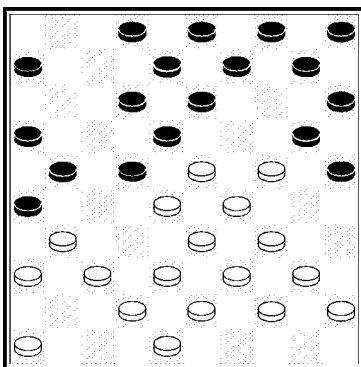
C 8.46



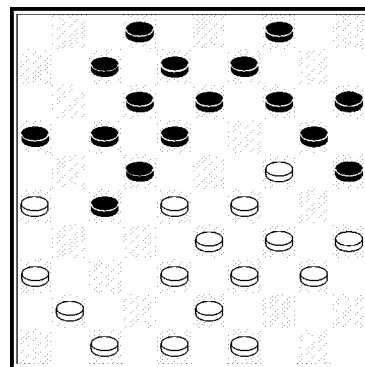
C 8.43 Black to move



C 8.47

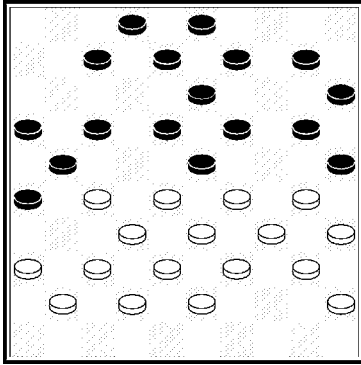


C 4.44 Black to move

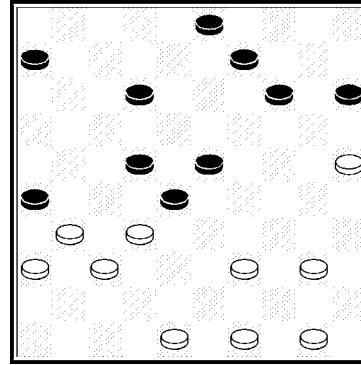


C 8.48

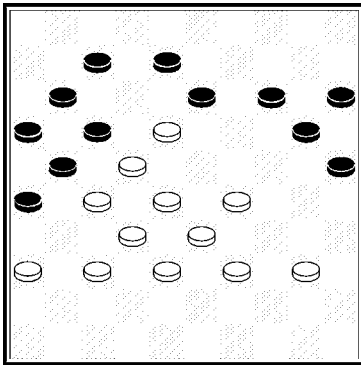




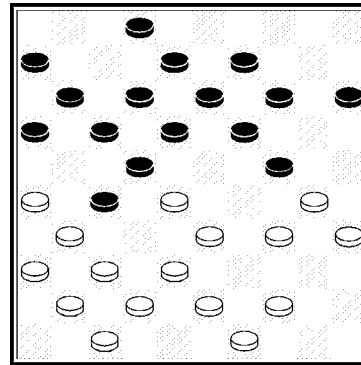
**C 8.49**



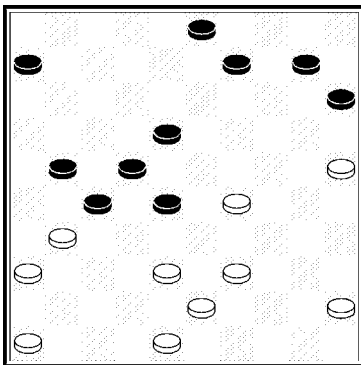
**F 8.53**



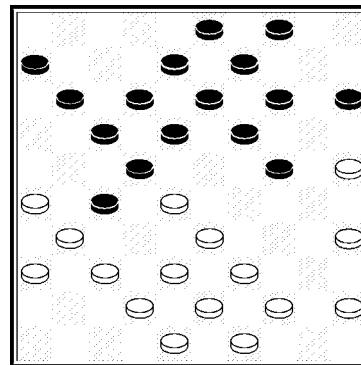
**C 8.50** Black to move



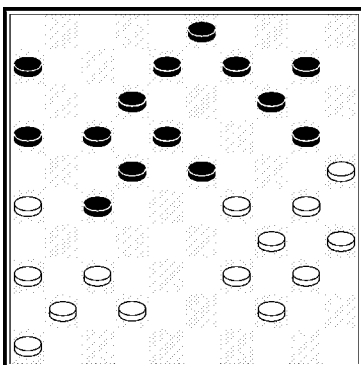
**C 8.54** Black to move



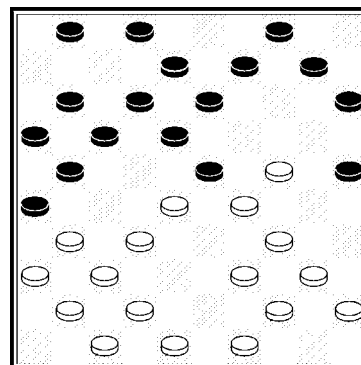
**F 8.51**



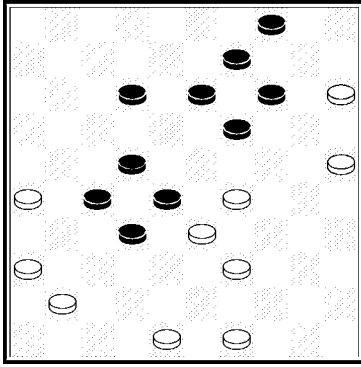
**F 8.55** Black to move



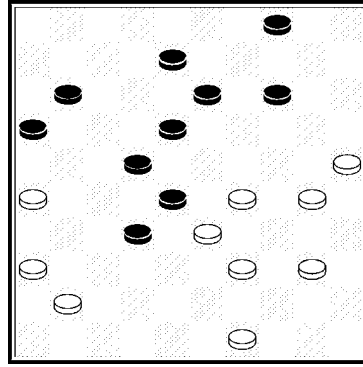
**C 8.52**



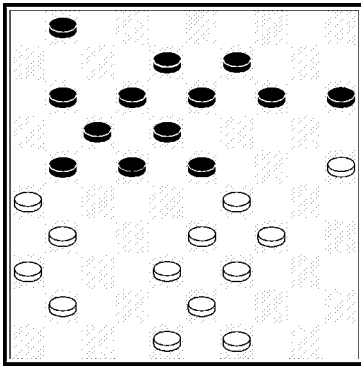
**C 8.56** Black to move



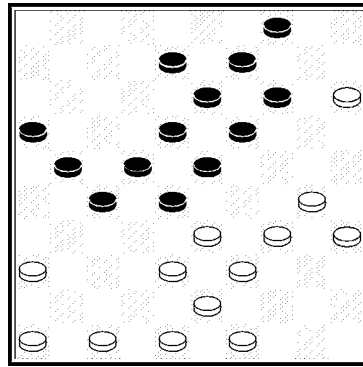
**F 8.57**



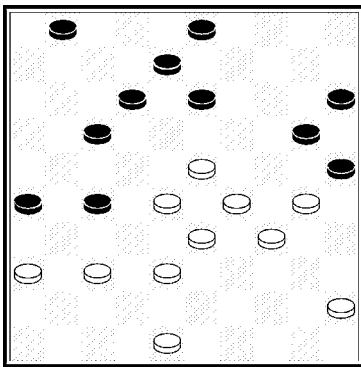
**C 8.61**



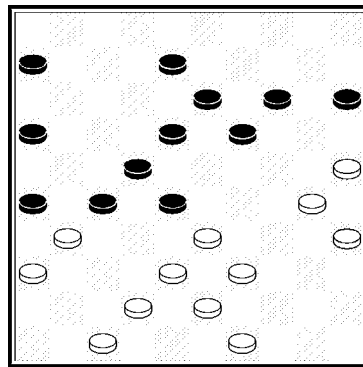
**F 8.58**



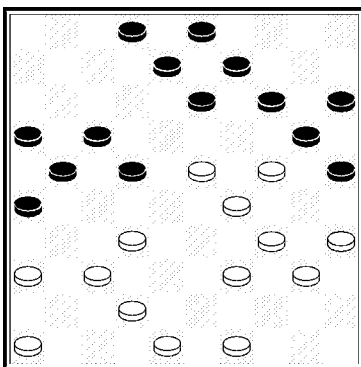
**C 8.62**



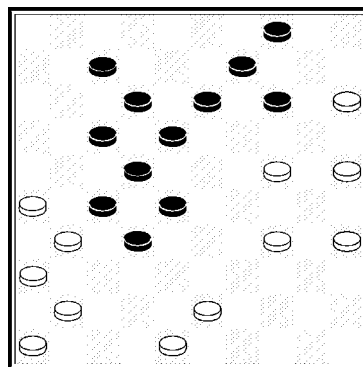
**F 8.59 Black to move**



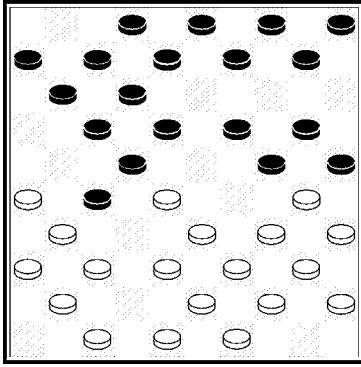
**C 8.63**



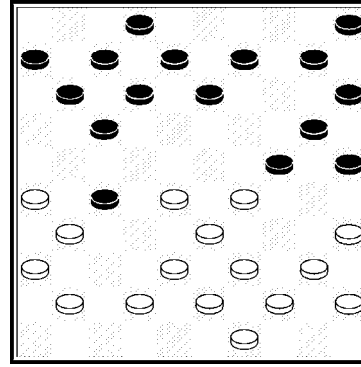
**C 8.60 Black to move**



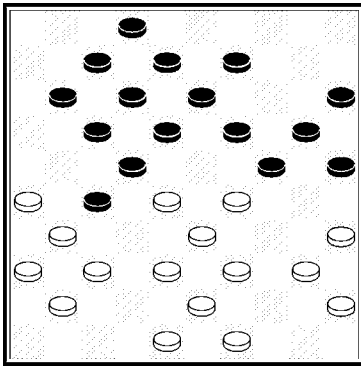
**C 8.64**



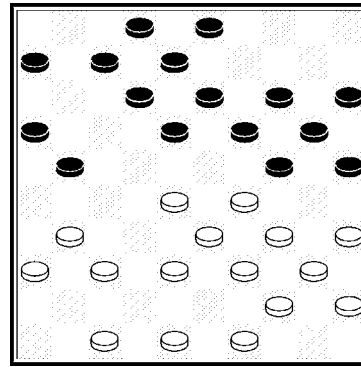
F 8.65



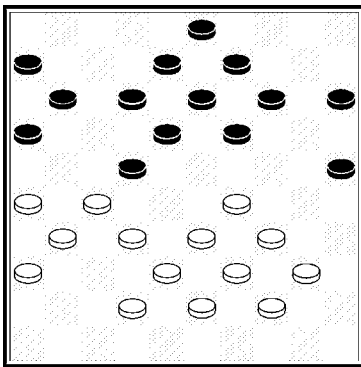
C 8.69 Black to move



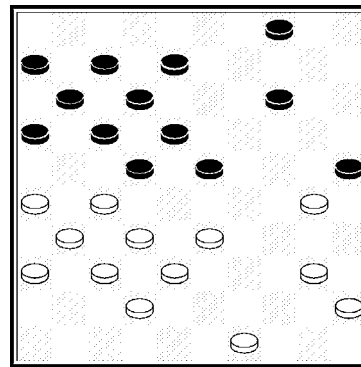
C 8.66



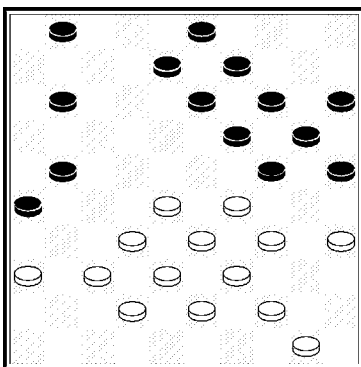
C 8.70 Black to move



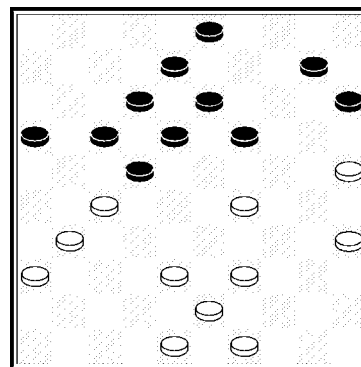
C 8.67 Black to move



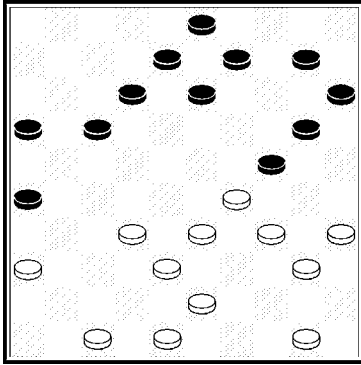
C 8.71



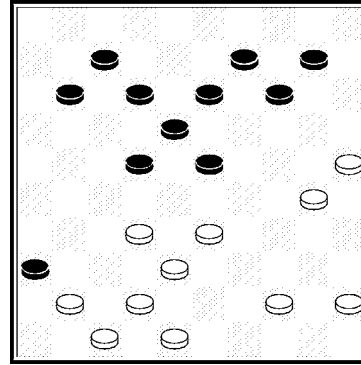
C 8.68



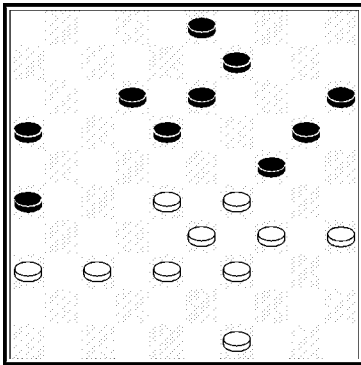
C 8.72



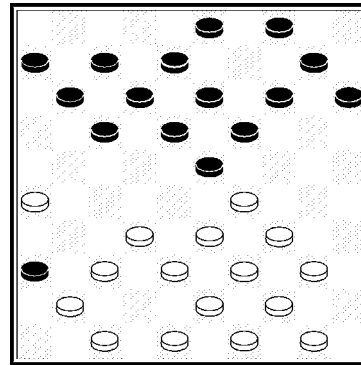
**C 8.73**



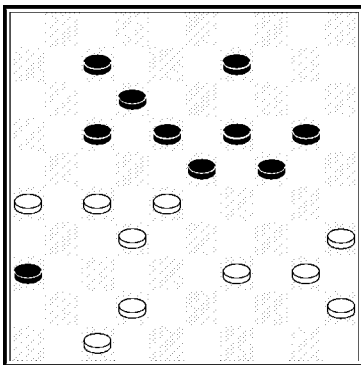
**C 8.77**



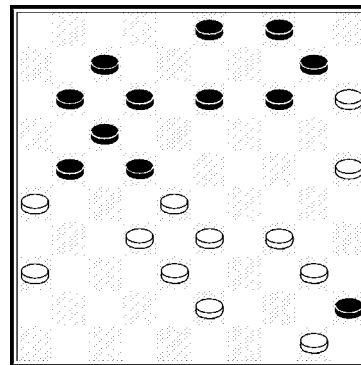
**F 8.74**



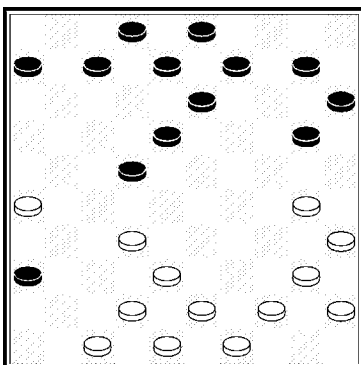
**C 8.78**



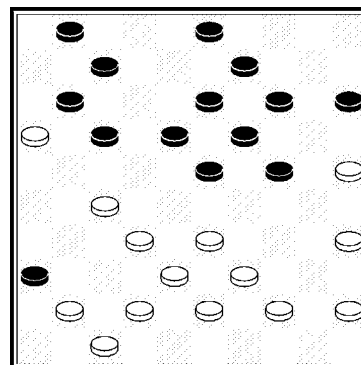
**C 8.75**



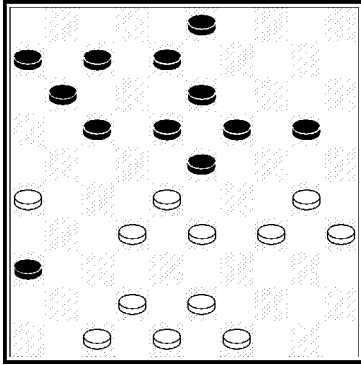
**C 8.79**



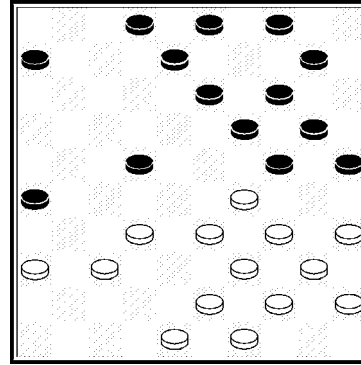
**C 8.76**



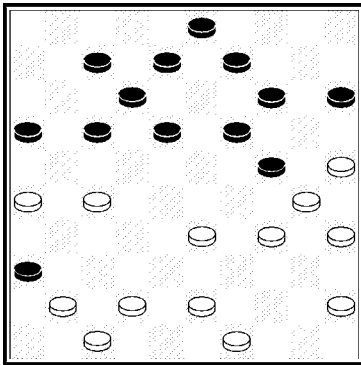
**C 8.80 Black to move**



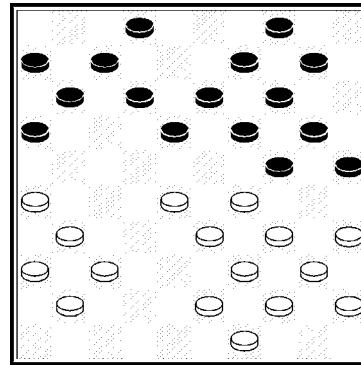
**C 8.81**



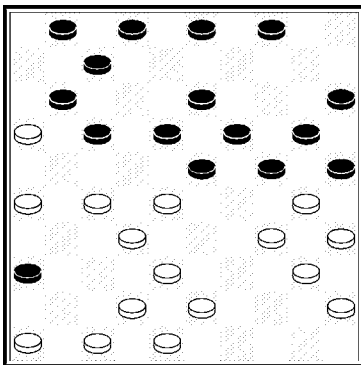
**C 8.85 Black to move**



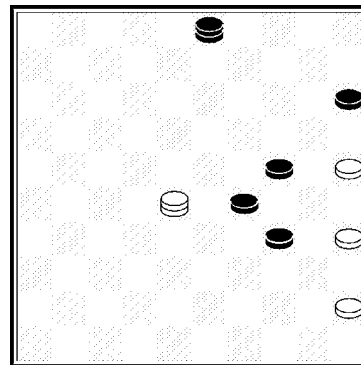
**C 8.82**



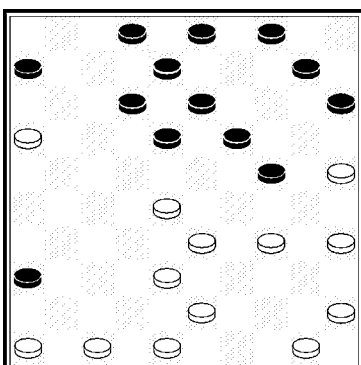
**C 8.86 Black to move**



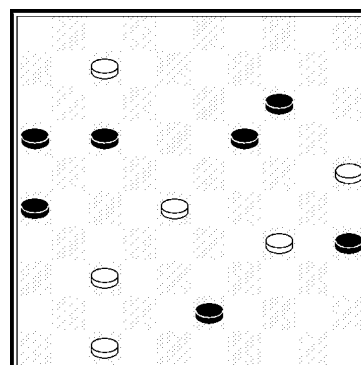
**C 8.83**



**C 8.87 Black to move**



**F 8.84**



**C 8.88**

## Solutions

### Lesson 1: Piece are attacked

**1.1** 45 – 40 5 – 10 30 – 24 19 x 30 39 – 33 30 x 28 40 – 35 23 x 34 26 – 21 17 x 37 41 x 23 18 x 29 36 – 31 27 x 36 46 – 41 36 x 47 35 – 30 47 x 33 30 x 19 14 x 23 25 x 5 W+

**1.2** 4... 14 – 20 5.25 x 23 18 x 29 6.30 x 17 3 – 8 7.36 x 27 7 – 12 8.33 x 24 12 x 41 B+

**1.3** 12 – 17 33 x 15 14 – 20 15 x 24 19 x 30 28 x 8 2 x 13 35 x 24 13 – 19 24 x 22 17 x 50 B+

**1.4** 18 – 22 27 x 20 25 x 14 34 x 23 16 – 21 26 x 17 11 x 22 28 x 17 19 x 48 B+

**1.5** 42.33 – 28 22 x 35 38 – 33 16 x 27 34 – 30 35 x 24 29 x 7 W+

**1.6** 34 – 29 7 – 12 29 x 20 36 – 41 47 x 36 21 – 27 32 x 21 12 – 17 21 x 23 25 – 30 35 x 24 14 x 25 23 x 14 9 x 47 B+

**1.7** 32 – 27 22 x 31 37 – 32 9 – 13 26 x 37 23 – 28 ad lib. 36 – 41 ad lib. 41 x 45 B+

**1.8** 7 – 1 49 – 21! 1 x 9 17 – 22 1 x 27 21 x 29 B+

**1.9** 30 – 24 23 x 34 38 – 32 20 x 27 37 – 31 26 x 37 42 x 4 W+

**1.10** 30 – 25 19 – 23 25 x 5 22 – 28 33 x 22 18 x 36 5 x 28 17 – 21 26 x 17 11 x 42 47 x 38 36 x 47 B+

**1.11** 29 – 23 24 – 29 23 x 5 20 – 24 34 x 23 9 – 14 5 x 30 25 x 32 28 x 37 21 – 27 31 x 22 13 – 18 ad lib. 8 x 50 B+

### Lesson 2: Weaknesses

**2.1** 18 – 23 29 x 18 (28 x 19 27 – 32 3.38 x 27 17 – 22 27 x 18 8 – 13 ad lib. 3 x 45 B+) 17 – 21 26 x 17 8 – 12 17 x 8 3 x 43 48 x 39 27 – 31 B +

**2.2** 34 – 30 35 x 24 33 – 28 14 – 19 27 – 22 W+

**2.3** 23 – 29 40 – 34 (26 – 21 24 – 30 B+) 29 x 40 35 x 44 24 – 29 33 x 24 19 x 30 25 x 34 22 – 28 32 x 23 18 x 49 B+

**2.4** 33 – 28 threatening 27 – 21 45 – 40 39 – 33 34 x 1/5 W+

**2.5** 27 – 21 17 x 26 22 – 17 11 x 33 34 – 29 23 x 34 43 – 39 ad lib. 49 x 7 W+

**2.6** 34 – 30 25 x 21 26 x 17 12 x 21 23 x 3 W+

**2.7** 32 – 28 23 x 21 43 – 39 26 x 37 30 – 24 20 x 29 48 – 42 37 x 48 39 – 34 48 x 30 25 x 1 W+

**2.8** 24 – 29 34 x 14 25 – 30 35 x 24 13 – 19 24 x 22 17 x 48 B+

**2.9** 27 – 32 38 x 27 14 – 20 25 x 23 18 x 40 27 x 7 24 – 30 45 x 25 8 – 12 7 x 18 13 x 44 B+

### Lesson 3: The track to king

**3.1** 31 – 27 11 – 16 37 – 31 26 x 28 33 x 22 21 x 32 22 – 17 12 x 21 29 – 24 20 x 29 34 x 1

**3.2** A) The track 12 x 23 x 32 x 43 x 34 x 45 should have alarmed white to take care for a shot.

B) 24 – 29 33 x 24 14 – 20 24 x 4 9 – 14 4 x 18 12 x 45 B+

**3.3** 22 – 28 33 x 22 12 – 17 22 x 11 2 – 7 11 x 2 8 – 12 2 x 19 14 x 41 B+

**3.4** 24 – 29 34 x 12 13 – 18 12 x 23 17 – 22 27 x 18 26 – 31 37 x 17 8 – 12 ad lib. 2 x 22 28 x 17 19 x 50 B+

**3.5** 27 – 22 18 x 49 37 – 31 23 x 32 48 – 43 49 x 38 31 – 27 32 x 21 26 x 17 12 x 21 39 – 33 38 x 29 34 x 1 W+

**3.6** 38 – 32 27 x 47 25 – 20 15 x 33 48 – 42 47 x 38 43 x 3 W+

**3.7** 13 – 19 24 x 13 36 – 41 47 x 27 22 x 31 13 x 22 21 – 27 32 x 21 26 x 48 37 x 26 48 x 37 B+

**3.8** 24 – 30 25 x 34 23 – 29 34 x 23 18 x 29 33 x 24 14 – 20 24 x 4 13 – 18 4 x 22 17 x 50 B+

**3.9** 22 – 17 11 x 33 38 x 18 13 x 22 39 – 33 30 x 50 42 – 38 50 x 28 32 x 1 W+

### Lesson 4: The impossible move

**4.1** 15 – 20! 28 x 17 12 x 41 36 x 47 26 x 37 38 – 32 37 x 28 33 x 15 =

**4.2** 28 – 23 19 x 28 32 x 23 and because 20 – 24? 29 x 20 18 x 40 45 x 34 15 x 24 34 – 30 25 x 34 39 x 10 loses for black, white will get a

strong attacking position by 35 – 3, while black has little space to play.

**4.3** 13 – 18! B+

**4.4** 28 – 22! 23 – 28 22 x 13 28 x 37 26 – 21 (or 27 – 22 & 26 – 21) 19 x 8 27 – 22 16 x 18 38 – 32 37 x 28 33 x 2 W+

**4.5** 39 – 34 25 – 30\* 34 x 25 W+

**4.6** 28 – 22! 23 – 29 (23 – 28 32 x 23 19 x 26 30 x 17 W+) 21 – 17 12 x 21 27 x 16 18 x 27 32 x 21 breaking through.

**4.7** 17 – 22 25 – 20! 22 x 31 26 x 37 23 – 29 33 – 28 18 – 23 37 – 32 W+

**4.8** 44 – 40 7 – 12 (17 – 22 39 – 33 22 x 31 36 x 27 11 – 17 42 – 37 17 – 22 37 – 31 W+) 39 – 33 24 – 29 (24 – 30 34 x 25 23 – 29 33 x 22 17 x 48 40 – 34 W+; 17 – 22 32 – 28 23 x 21 26 x 8 W+) 33 x 22 17 x 48 36 – 31 48 x 25 40 – 34 25 x 21 26 x 6 16 – 21 6 – 1 21 – 26 1 x 29 26 x 37 29 – 47 W+.

**4.9** 38 – 32 31 – 36 32 – 27 22 x 31 42 – 38 31 x 33 39 x 17 W+

**4.10** 31 – 26! 12 – 17 (3 – 8 26 x 17 11 x 44 27 – 22 18 x 27 32 x 21 16 x 27 43 – 39 44 x 33 38 x 7 W+) 39 – 33 with a winning right wing lock for white.

**4.11** 32 – 28! 23 x 32 38 x 27 and black can't stop the 27 – 21 W+1 threat, with 17 – 22 (29 – 23) or 17 – 21 26 x 17 12 x 32 29 – 24 W+.

**4.12** 25 – 20 22 x 31 26 x 37 23 – 29 33 – 28 18 – 23 37 – 32 W+

### **Lesson 5: The sacrifice**

**5.1** 26 – 21 17 x 26 39 – 33 11 – 17 33 x 24 19 x 39 28 x 8 12 x 3 38 – 33 39 x 28 32 x 1 W+

**5.2** 39 – 34 24 – 29 (21 – 26 38 – 33 17 – 21 28 – 22 W+) 36 – 31! 29 x 40 35 x 44 25 x 34 31 – 26 (23 – 29 28 – 22) W+

**5.3** 27 – 22 18 x 27 39 – 34 12 – 18 34 – 29 8 – 13 29 x 9 13 x 4 38 – 32 27 x 29 30 – 24 ad lib. 25 x 1 W+

**5.4** 38 – 32 29 – 33 39 x 28 11 – 16 43 – 39! 37 – 31 23 x 32 39 – 33 47 x 29 34 x 3 W+

**5.5** 43 – 39 12 – 17 28 – 22! 17 x 28 38 – 33 (26 – 31 37 x 17 28 x 37 39 – 34) W+

**5.6** 43.37-31 26x28 44.33x4 24x33 45.39x28 8-13 46.4x16 2-7 47.16x24 20x38 B+

**5.7** 28 – 23 19 x 28 33 x 11 6 x 17 29 – 23 and at the next move 23 – 19 14 x 23 and piece 30 breaks through.

**5.8** 34 – 29 10 – 15 29 x 20 15 x 24 39 – 34 4 – 10 34 – 29 10 – 15 29 x 20 15 x 24 33 – 29 24 x 33 38 x 29 19 – 23 32 – 28 23 x 41 36 x 47 etc. W+

**5.9** 37 – 31 26 x 28 36 – 31 and black has no good reply to the 31 – 27 threat.

**5.10** 32 – 27 22 x 31 34 – 30 13 – 19 40 – 34 29 x 40 35 x 44 24 x 35 44 – 40 35 x 44 43 – 39 44 x 33 42 – 37 31 x 42 47 x 7 19 – 23 7 – 1 23 – 28 1 – 29 28 – 32 29 – 42 14 – 19 42 – 15 19 – 23 15 – 20 23 – 28 20 – 42 W+

### **Lesson 6: Forcing**

**6.1** 36 – 31 9 – 14 35 – 30 14 – 20 30 – 25 20 – 24 31 – 27 23 – 29 25 – 20! 29 x 38 32 x 43 21 x 23 20 x 18 19 – 23 18 x 29 16 – 21 43 – 38 21 – 27 29 – 23 17 – 21 26 x 17 27 – 31 17 – 12 31 – 36 12 – 7 36 – 41 7 – 2! W+

**6.2** 30 – 24 23 – 28 47 – 41 36 x 47 25 – 20 47 x 33 20 – 15 33 x 20 15 x 33 15 x 21 26 x 17 W+

**6.3** 28 – 22 18 – 23 22 – 18 23 x 12 39 – 34 19 – 23 33 – 28 (or 34 – 30W+) W+

**6.4** 40 – 34 30 – 35 48 – 42 7 – 12 (14 – 20 27 – 22 x 22 +) 33 – 29 24 x 22 34 – 29 23 x 34 39 x 30 35 x 24 32 – 28 22 x 33 38 x 9 13 x 4 27 – 21 16 x 27 31 x 2 W+

**6.5** 37 – 31 14 – 20 25 x 14 9 x 20 30 – 25 23 – 28 25 x 34 28 x 46 B+

**6.6** 31 – 27 11 – 16 (21 – 26 33 – 29 W+) 32 – 28 ad lib. 33 – 29 ad lib. 29 – 24 19 x 30 34 x 25 43 x 34 25 – 20 15 x 24 42 – 38 32 x 43 48 x 6 W+

**6.7** 33 – 29 13 – 18 (35 – 40 29 x 9 40 x 49 38 – 33 3 x 14 32 – 28 49 x 21 28 – 23 19 x 28 33 x 22 17 x 28 26 x 19 W+

**6.8** 36 – 31! 12 – 18 34 – 29 23 x 34 27 – 21 26 x 39 38 – 33 39 x 28 32 x 1 W+

**6.9** 34 – 30 35 – 40 (13 – 19 27 – 21 17 x 26 32 – 28 23 x 41 36 x 47 26 x 37 38 – 32 37 x 28 33 x 15 W+; 23 – 29 30 x 19 13 x 24 33 – 28 W+1) 30 x 28 40 x 49 45 – 40 49 x 35 28 –

23 18 x 29 33 x 24 35 x 19 27 – 22 17 x 28 32 x 5 W+.

**6.10** 35 – 30 21 – 26 22 – 17 12 x 21 42 – 37 18 – 23 30 – 24 19 x 30 28 x 8 30 – 34 8 – 2 35 – 40 37 – 31 26 x 28 2 – 35 21 x 32 35 x 27 28 – 33 27 – 43 W+

**6.11** 37 – 31 8 – 13 33 – 28 14 – 19 (17 – 22 26 x 17 22 x 33 17 – 12 18 x 7 24 – 20 15 x 24 32 – 28 33 x 22 27 x 29 W+; 14 – 20 42 – 37 20 x 29 28 – 23 etc. W+) 42 – 37 19 x 30 28 – 23 18 x 29 27 – 22 17 x 28 32 x 34 30 x 48 26 x 17 11 x 22 31 – 26 48 x 31 36 x 9 W+

**6.12** 28 – 22 17 x 28 33 x 22 12 – 17 (11 – 17 x 17 27 – 22 17 x 28 26 x 17 12 x 21 34 – 29 etc. W+) 47 – 41 17 x 28 26 x 17 11 x 22 34 – 29 etc. W+

### **Lesson 7: Kings involved**

**7.1** 34 – 29 47 x 20 35 – 30 25 x 43 49 x 25 W+

**7.2** A) 25 – 20 14 x 25 35 – 30 25 x 34 32 – 28 23 x 32 24 – 20 15 x 24 2 x 47 W+  
B) 32 – 28 23 x 32 25 – 20 14 x 25 35 – 30 ad lib. 2 – 8 ad lib. 8 x 9 W+

**7.3** 39 – 34 30 x 39 1 – 6 4 – 10 6 x 50 29 – 33 50 x 29 23 x 45 B+

**7.4** 13 – 27 35 x 31 36 x 38 B+

**7.5** 45 – 12 3 x 26 19 – 37 26 x 20 25 x 3 W+

**7.6** 20 – 24 2 x 30 14 – 20 25 x 14 17 – 22 26 x 28 44 – 50 26 x 17 50 x 9 B+

**7.7** 9 – 4 43 x 21 28 – 23 19 x 28 47 – 41 36 x 47 4 – 15 47 x 20 15 x 17 21 x 12 3 x 17 W+

**7.8** 22 – 18 12 x 23 32 – 28 23 x 32 36 – 13 35 x 8 2 x 37 48 x 31 26 x 37 W+

**7.9** 2 – 8 16 x 7 (1 x 40 8 – 12 3.16 x 18 25 – 30 4.35 x 24 32 – 37 5.31 x 42 48 x 49 B+) 25 – 30 35 x 24 8 – 12 7 x 18 32 – 37 31 x 42 48 x 35 1 x 40 35 x 49 B+

**7.10** 26 – 31 37 x 26 14 – 19 24 x 11 16 x 7 26 x 8 45 – 50 25 x 14 50 x 48 B+

**7.11** 33 – 28 31 x 42 24 – 20 15 x 22 6 – 1 18 x 29 1 x 47 W+

**7.12** 24 – 30 12 x 3 (25 x 34 44 – 50 12 x 3 50 x 25 3 x 20 25 x 38 B+) 44 – 50 3 x 20 50 x 48 25 x 34 48 x 38 B+)

**7.13** 18 – 22 28 x 17 24 – 30 35 x 11 10 – 14! 17 x 8 6 x 50 8 – 2 14 – 19 2 x 15 23 – 29 15 x 33 50 x 28 B+

### **Lesson 8: Extra exercises**

**8.1** A. Kooistra – V. Kudriavcev 34 – 29 23 x 34 40 x 20 15 x 24 35 – 30 24 x 35 27 – 21 16 x 29 28 – 22 8 x 27 37 – 32 27 x 38 42 x 4 W+

**8.2** H. Jansen – O. Mol 40 – 34 29 x 40 35 x 44 24 x 35 25 – 20 14 x 25 33 – 29 23 x 34 27 – 22 17 x 28 26 – 21 16 x 27 38 – 32 27 x 38 43 x 3 W+

**8.3** J. Cremers – W. Ankersmit 18 – 22 27 x 29 21 – 27 32 x 12 20 – 25 29 x 20 15 x 41 B+

**8.4** E. Heslinga – O. Dijkstra 24 – 29 33 x 24 14 – 20 25 x 14 19 x 10 28 x 8 15 – 20 24 x 4 1 – 6 4 x 22 17 x 46 8 x 17 11 x 31 26 x 37 46 x 44 (Grand Prix Shot)

**8.5** H. Jansen – H. Van der Zee 27 – 22 18 x 27 33 – 29 24 x 31 30 – 24 W+

**8.6** F. Tiemensma – L. Springer 26 – 21 17 x 26 37 – 31 26 x 37 27 – 21 16 x 27 35 – 30 24 x 44 33 x 42 44 x 33 38 x 16 W+

**8.7** I. Koeperman – M. Deslauriers 26 – 31 37 x 26 14 – 20 25 x 14 19 x 10 28 x 30 18 – 22 27 x 9 10 – 14 9 x 20 15 x 42 B+

**8.8** B. Terwel – E. Autar 27 – 22 18 x 27 38 – 33 27 x 29 48 – 43 23 x 32 34 x 17 17 x 8 26 x 17 11 x 22 35 – 30 24 x 33 42 – 38 33 x 42 47 x 9 W+

**8.9** J. Daems – A. Schotanus 21 – 27 31 x 22 24 – 29 33 x 24 26 – 31 37 x 26 16 – 21 26 x 17 8 – 12 17 x 8 13 x 2 24 x 13 8 x 47 B+

**8.10** A. Schotanus – M. Knipper 28 – 23 19 x 48 39 – 34 48 x 30 25 x 1 W+

**8.11** V. Wigman – A. Gantwarg 24 – 29 33 x 15 12 – 18 B+

**8.12** B. Zwart – H. Hoekman 37 – 31 26 x 37 47 – 41 37 x 46 39 – 34 46 x 23 27 – 22 18 x 27 29 x 20 15 x 24 38 – 32 27 x 29 34 x 5 W+

**8.13** J. van Dijk – C. Groen 33 – 28 24 – 29 (13 – 19 28 – 22 17 x 28 27 – 21 16 x 38 42 x 15 W+) 28 x 19 29 x 40 32 – 28 13 x 24 28 – 22 17 x 28 27 – 21 16 x 27 37 – 32 ad lib. 42 x 15 W+



**8.14** B. Land – S. Kramer 19 – 24 28 x 19 13 – 18 22 x 13 24 – 29 34 x 23 30 – 34 39 x 30 35 x 24 19 x 30 8 x 48 B+

**8.15** Sijbrands – T. Goedemoed 23 – 29 42 – 37 29 – 34 30 x 39 24 – 30 35 x 24 19 x 30 25 x 34 13 – 18 22 x 13 14 – 19 13 x 24 20 x 49 B+

**8.16** T. Kooistra – A. Schotanus 27 – 22 18 x 27 38 – 33 27 x 29 25 – 20 23 x 41 20 x 7 1 x 12 34 x 14 W+

**8.17** Valeev – A. Shaibakov 21 – 27 31 x 22 24 – 29 33 x 24 19 x 30 28 x 10 15 x 4 35 x 24 13 – 19 24 x 11 6 x 46 B+

**8.18** W. Warlamov – A. Getmanski 28 – 23 19 x 39 230 x 10 4 x 15 27 – 21 17 x 26 36 – 31 26 x 37 38 – 32 37 x 28 40 – 34 ad lib. 35 x 4 W+

**8.19** A. Scholma – Z. Golubeva 23 – 29 34 x 23 24 – 30 25 x 34 13 – 18 B+

**8.20** R. Heusdens – H. Jansen 27 – 21 26 x 17 (23 x 34 45 x 34 26 x 17 28 – 22 17 x 28 34 – 29 W+) 32 – 27 (23 x 41 34 x 1 41 – 46 47 – 41) W+

**8.21** G. Valneris – G. Zalitis 43 – 39 3 – 9 28 – 22 17 x 28 33 x 13 9 x 18 37 – 31 26 x 28 38 – 33 21 x 32 33 x 13 19 x 8 30 x 37 W+

**8.22** P. van der Laan – P. Mostert 28 – 23 18 x 29 37 – 31 26 x 28 33 x 22 17 x 28 39 – 33 28 x 39 43 x 5 W+

**8.23** M. Kolsloot – J. Lewkowicz (missed) 20 – 24 ad lib. 17 – 22 ad lib. 18 – 22 27 x 18 16 – 21 26 x 17 11 x 44 B+

**8.24** H. Jansen – Watoetin 31 – 27 28 x 37 47 – 42 37 x 48 30 – 24 48 x 19 27 – 21 23 x 34 21 x 5 W+

**8.25** Goedemoed – K.H. Leijenaar 32 – 27 23 – 28 27 x 18 28 x 30 25 x 34 13 x 22 37 – 32 26 x 28 38 – 33 28 x 30 35 x 4 W+

**8.26** F. Andriessen – Watoetin 33 – 29 and black sacrificed a piece (23 – 28), for 12 – 18 is met by 26 – 21 17 x 37 27 – 22 18 x 27 29 x 18 13 x 22 48 – 42 37 x 30 35 x 4 W+

**8.27** M. De Jonge – W. Vlooswijk (missed) 33 – 29 24 x 44 37 – 31 26 x 28 38 – 33 28 x 30 35 x 4 21 x 32 43 – 39 44 x 33 42 – 38 ad lib. 48 x 10 W+

**8.28** R. Groot – H. Van Hierden (missed) 29 – 24 20 x 29 37 – 31 26 x 37 46 – 41 37 x 46 30 – 24 46 x 30 25 x 1 W+

**8.29** T. Tanchikuzjina – E. Wanders (missed) 27 – 22 18 x 27 28 – 22 17 x 30 40 – 34 24 x 31 34 x 3 27 x 38 3 x 8 W+

**8.30** W. Leijenaar – S. Nagel (missed) 22 – 28 33 x 22 23 – 28 32 x 5 13 – 19 22 x 2 12 – 17 5 x 11 6 x 46 2 x 30 25 x 21 B+

**8.31** 22 – 28 33 x 22 19 – 23 30 x 17 23 – 29 34 x 23 16 – 21 17 x 26 25 – 30 35 x 24 20 x 49 B+

**8.32** A. Schotanus – S. Reekers 24 – 30 35 x 24 22 – 27 32 x 21 7 – 11 16 x 7 12 x 1 21 x 14 10 x 50 B+

**8.33** H. Clasquin – R. Boomstra 19 – 24 30 x 28 25 – 30 35 x 24 (game: 35 x 24 17 – 22 B+1) 17 – 22 28 x 17 12 x 43 49 x 38 18 – 23 29 x 18 20 x 49 B+

**8.34** B. Derkx – I. Kanafeev 25 – 30 34 x 25 19 – 23 28 x 19 14 x 34 25 x 5 34 – 39 43 x 34 4 – 10 5 x 21 16 x 49 B+

**8.35** B. Land – F. Tiemensma 21 – 27 32 x 21 17 – 22 28 x 17 13 – 19 24 x 22 8 – 13 17 x 19 14 x 41 47 x 36 26 x 50 B+

**8.36** C. Koene – J.T. Dekker (missed) 26 – 21 17 x 26 36 – 31 26 x 28 29 – 23 18 x 38 43 x 5 W+

**8.37** A. Bakker – A. Baljakin 17 – 22 28 x 17 12 x 21 23 x 3 13 – 18 26 x 17 27 – 31 36 x 27 18 – 23 29 x 18 20 x 49 3 x 20 49 x 43 48 x 39 15 x 24 B+

**8.38** A. Baljakin – A.Ratz 25 – 20 14 x 34 42 – 38 28 x 39 38 – 33 39 x 28 37 – 31 26 x 37 41 x 3 W+

**8.39** J. v.d. Akker – K. Thijssen 25 – 30 34 x 14 3 – 9 14 x 3 18 – 22 27 x 9 9 – 13 9 x 18 12 x 45 3 x 21 16 x 40 B+

**8.40** A. Shaibakov – M. van IJzendoorn 17 – 21 26 x 17 11 x 33 37 x 26 12 – 17 23 x 21 14 – 19 39 x 28 19 x 37 B+

**8.41** S. Beugelink – D. van Schaik 17 – 22 28 x 17 26 – 31 37 x 26 7 – 11 17 x 6 14 – 19 26 x 17 19 x 50 B+

**8.42** R. Clerc – J. van der Wal 25 – 20 15 x 35  
34 – 30 35 x 24 29 x 9 13 x 4 26 – 21 27 x 16  
31 – 27 22 x 31 33 x 2 W+

**8.43** W. v.d. Wijk – O. Kamysleeva (misses) 17  
– 21 26 x 28 23 x 41 25 x 23 41 – 47 31 x 22  
24 – 29 33 x 24 47 x 27 B+

**8.44** F. Laporta – D. de Jong 25 – 30 34 x 14  
10 x 30 28 x 17 30 – 34 39 x 30 21 – 27 31 x  
22 12 x 21 23 x 12 8 x 50 B+

**8.45** Z. Golubeva – N. Jankovskaja 30 – 24 23  
x 34 36 – 31 27 x 36 37 – 31 36 x 27 43 – 39  
34 x 32 24 – 20 15 x 24 33 – 29 24 x 33 42 –  
38 ad lib. 48 x 10 W+

**8.46** Z. Golubeva – K. Rimsha 30 – 24 29 x 20  
37 – 31 36 x 38 43 x 32 28 x 37 48 – 42 37 x  
48 39 – 34 48 x 30 35 x 4 W+

**8.47** P. Meurs – P. Wijninga 23 – 19 14 x 45  
24 – 20 15 x 24 44 – 40 45 x 34 39 x 6 W+

**8.48** W. Chogoliev – I. Kostionov 26 – 21 17 x  
26 28 x 17 12 x 21 36 – 31 26 x 46 29 – 23 46  
x 30 35 x 24 20 x 29 34 x 1 W+

**8.49** G. Valneris – A. Ivanov 30 – 24 19 x 30  
28 x 19 13 x 24 33 – 28 24 x 31 35 x 24 20 x  
29 34 x 1 W+

**8.50** D. Spieker – B. Terwel 14 – 19 18 x 9 8 –  
13 9 x 18 26 – 31 37 x 26 19 – 23 28 x 19 17 x  
37 26 x 6 7 – 11 6 x 17 20 – 24 ad lib. 25 x 45  
B+

**8.51** A. Schwarzman – A. Chizhov 39 – 33 28  
x 39 43 x 34 (threatening 38 – 32 48 – 42 29 –  
24 25 x 5) 10 – 14 31 – 26 22 – 28 26 x 17  
W+1

**8.52** G. Valneris – H. Wiersma 29 – 24 20 x 29  
30 – 24 29 x 20 26 – 21 17 x 26 37 – 31 26 x  
48 39 – 33 48 x 30 35 x 2 W+

**8.53** T. Sijbrands – J.M. Ndjofang 32 – 27 12 –  
18 39 – 33 28 x 39 37 – 32 26 x 28 49 – 44 22  
x 31 44 x 4 W+

**8.54** E. Wanders – A. Baljakin 27 – 32 38 x 27  
17 – 21 28 x 17 21 x 32 37 x 28 12 x 21 26 x  
17 11 x 22 28 x 17 8 – 12 17 x 8 24 – 29 34 x  
12 13 – 18 12 x 23 19 x 46 8 – 3 14 – 19 B+

**8.55** W. van der Wijk – N. Samb 18 – 23 37 –  
32 23 – 29 32 x 21 29 – 34 39 x 30 12 – 18 21  
x 23 4 – 10 28 x 17 19 x 50 B+

**8.56** I. Rybakov – R. Clerc 15 – 20 28 x 19 9 –  
14 24 x 15 13 x 33 39 x 28 14 – 20 15 x 24 21  
– 27 31 x 13 8 x 50 B+

**8.57** J. Lemmen – B. Messemaker (misses) 29  
– 23 19 – 24 (13 – 18 25 – 20 48 – 43 41 – 37  
43 x 3 3 x 33 W+2) 36 – 31 27 x 47 25 – 20 47  
x 18 20 x 29 18 x 43 49 x 7 W+

**8.58** W. Sipma – T. Van den Broek 29 – 24  
(threatening 24 – 20 34 – 29 39 x 10; 23 – 29  
34 x 23 18 x 20 is met by 31 – 27 W+; 14 – 19  
38 – 32 & 31 – 27 W+) 23 – 28 25 – 20 14 x 25  
24 – 19 13 x 24 31 – 27 W+

**8.59** W. Kaplan – Mamina N'Diaye 13 – 18  
(threatening 17 – 22 & 27 – 32) 37 – 32 17 –  
21 30 – 24 (game: 23 – 19 20 – 24 B+1) 12 –  
17 23 x 12 1 – 7 12 x 1 17 – 22 28 x 17 21 x 12  
1 x 21 26 x 19 B+

**8.60** 13 – 18 23 x 12 26 – 31 36 x 18 21 – 26  
12 x 21 16 x 47 B+

**8.61** M. Koopmanschap – S. Wijker (misses)  
26 – 21 16 x 27 36 – 31 27 x 47 29 – 23 47 x  
44 23 x 3 44 x 33 3 x 19 W+

**8.62** V. Wirny – T. Miksa 34 – 29 23 x 25 38 –  
32 27 x 29 39 – 33 ad lib. 43 x 3 W+

**8.63** A. Presman – O. Verdell 30 – 24 26 x 48  
24 – 20 15 x 24 38 – 32 27 x 29 39 – 34 48 x  
30 25 x 3 W+

**8.64** A. Scholma – P. Oudshoorn 26 – 21 17 x  
37 25 – 20 14 x 25 34 – 30 25 x 34 15 – 10 4 x  
15 24 – 20 15 x 24 43 – 38 32 x 43 48 x 17 22  
x 11 41 x 1 W+

**8.65** B. Stegeman – E. Dusamos 37 – 32 11 –  
16 32 x 21 16 x 27 26 – 21 17 x 46 28 x 17 12  
x 21 38 – 32 27 x 29 34 x 1 25 x 34 40 x 29 24  
x 33 39 x 28 46 x 23 1 x 15 W+

**8.66** J. Kos – J. Krajenbrink (misses) 28 – 23  
19 x 28 37 – 32 28 x 46 38 – 32 46 x 30 39 x  
19 13 x 24 33 – 28 22 x 33 31 x 4 W+

**8.67** A. van Leeuwen – L. de Rooij 25 – 30 34  
x 25 14 – 20 25 x 23 22 – 28 33 x 22 16 – 21  
27 x 7 12 x 1 23 x 12 8 x 48 B+

**8.68** Kamysleeva – Wanders 37 – 31 26 x 48  
32 – 27 21 x 23 29 x 18 13 x 22 33 – 29 24 x  
42 43-38 42 x 33 39 x 6 48 x 30 35 x 2 W+

**8.69** G. Valneris – N. Samb (misses) 24 – 30  
35 x 24 13 – 19 24 x 4 25 – 30 31 x 22 30 – 34  
39 x 30 20 – 24 29 x 20 (30 x 19 8 – 13 etc.)

15 x 35 4 x 15 5 – 10 15 x 4 8 – 13 4 x 18 12 x 32 38 x 27 17 x 46 B+

**8.70** A. Baljakin – Truus 18 – 23 29 x 9 21 – 27 31 x 22 25 – 30 34 x 25 8 – 13 9 x 18 12 x 34 40 x 29 24 – 30 35 x 13 2 – 8 13 x 11 6 x 50 B+

**8.71** N. Hoekman – N. Sadowska 40 – 35 25 x 34 45 – 40 34 x 45 33 – 29 23 x 34 32 – 28 22 x 33 38 x 40 45 x 34 27 – 21 16 x 27 31 x 2 W+

**8.72** J. Lemmen – P. Sterrenburg 27 – 21 17 x 37 38 – 32 37 x 28 29 – 23 18 x 29 39 – 33 ad lib. 43 x 5 W+

**8.73** Baba Sy – A. de Descallar 36 – 31 26 x 30 40 – 34 24 x 42 34 x 5 W+

**8.74** T. Goedemoed – H. Veenstra 34 – 30 3- 8 30 x 19 13 x 24 29 – 23 18 x 29 28 – 23 29 x 18 37 – 31 26 x 37 38 – 32 37 x 28 33 x 4 W+

**8.75** M. Seck – P. Meurs 27 – 22 18 x 38 42 x 33 23 x 32 47 – 41 36 x 47 39 – 34 47 x 29 34 x 3 W+

**8.76** B. De Vos – N. Lughthart 47 – 41 36 x 47 42 – 37 47 x 50 32 – 28 22 x 33 30 – 24 20 x 29 49 – 44 50 x 39 43 x 1 W+

**8.77** A. Gantwarg – A. Tsjizjow 32 – 27 22 x 31 25 – 20 14 x 34 44 – 39 34 x 32 42 – 37 31 x 42 48 x 6 W+

**8.78** J. Hendriksen – M. Palmer (missd) 47 – 42 36 x 47 26 – 21 17 x 26 37 – 31 36 x 28 33 x 22 18 x 27 29 x 20 15 x 24 38 – 33 47 x 29 34 x 5

**8.79** F. Tholel – F. Fennema 32 – 27 (34 – 29? 45 x 23 28 x 8 21 – 27 32 x 21 22 – 27 21 x 32 4 – 9 15 x 13 12 – 18 13 x 22 17 x 48 8 – 2 11 – 16 B+) 21 x 23 33 – 28 22 x 42 43 – 38 42 x 33 26 – 21 17 x 26 34 – 30 45 x 34 30 x 6 W+

**8.80** J. Groeneveld – K.H. Leijenaar 24 – 29 33 x 24 19 x 30 35 x 24 (25 x 34 7 – 12 16 x 7 23 – 28 32 x 23 18 x 49 7 x 18 13 x 31 B+) 13 – 19 24 x 4 15 – 20 4 x 22 17 x 48 B+

**8.81** F. Stuger – R. Heusdens (missd) 30 – 24 20 x 27 47 – 41 36 x 38 43 x 1 23 x 32 1 x 46 W+

**8.82** J. Stokkel – J. Van der Borst 25 – 20 14 x 25 33 – 29 24 x 33 42 – 38 33 x 42 47 x 38 36 x 47 27 – 22 47 x 40 22 x 4 25 x 34 35 x 44 W+

**8.83** F. Tiemensma – A. Kooistra 34 – 29 24 x 31 26 x 37 25 x 34 40 x 29 23 x 34 37 – 31 36 x 27 32 x 25 W+

**8.84** A. Presman – A. Schwarzman 25 – 20 24 – 30 34 x 25 15 x 24 47 – 41 38 – 32 47 x 29 28 – 22 18 x 49 50 – 44 49 x 40 45 x 5 W+

**8.85** J. De Boer – N. Waterink 22 – 28 32 x 23 19 x 28 33 x 22 24 x 33 39 x 28 25 – 30 35 x 15 14 – 20 15 x 24 13 – 18 22 x 13 8 x 50 B+

**8.86** Y. Tsjertok – W. Chogoliev 18 – 23 29 x 18 12 x 32 37 x 28 24 – 29 33 x 15 16 – 21 26 x 17 11 x 33 39 x 28 14 – 20 15 x 24 19 x 48 B+

**8.87** C. Van Dusseldorp – M. Koopmanschap 34 – 40 45 x 23 24 – 29 23 x 34 15 – 20 25 x 14 3 x 22 B+

**8.88** H. Meijer – G. Jansen 34 – 30 35 x 24 37 – 31 26 x 37 47 – 41 37 x 46 7 – 1 46 x 23 1 x 49 W+

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World Draughts Forum

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