

Strategy

Strategy is about long term plans. We have seen these kinds of plans in the second course. We described the strategy of the centre or right wing attack: at first you build a strong centre position, then you take an outpost, you reinforce the centre, take the strategic squares under control and finally you will have to finish off the game precisely.

In this section we will discuss games from strong players who follow a clear strategy. There are many different kinds of strategies. In the beginning of the 20th century most players performed a classical strategy, trying to lose temps in order to freeze the opponent out in a late closed classical position. A player who performed this strategy on a high level was Pierre Ghestem, world champion of 1945 and 1947.

His Dutch successor Piet Roozenburg introduced many new strategies, among which the famous Roozenburg attack. From that time on the modern type of game became more popular. Sijbrands became famous for his centre play, attacking from classical positions. He also is an expert in playing fork-locks. Wiersma and Andreiko liked to play against an attacking position and their creativity helped them becoming successful at it.

When Chizhov became world champion a kind of renaissance took place. Chizhov brought back the classical game, but on his own perspectives. He liked attacking from classical position and gaining temps in open positions. Chizhov was a master in creating chances without taking too many risks. Shwarzman had a completely different style. He likes complex games, using creative sacrifices and playing against an attack. He has natural feeling for how to perform a powerful strategy. His successor Georgiev has an even more romantic style. He is the ultimate player, combining positional and tactical play, not afraid to take enormous risks. Because of his perfect calculating skills he can afford to get in bad positions, defending them accurately, while creating lots of chances in other games. But he can also play very positional in quiet games, just like Chizhov.

We will show games with different kind of strategies played by the best players in the world. Studying these commented games will increase your understanding of the strategies used in the game of draughts.

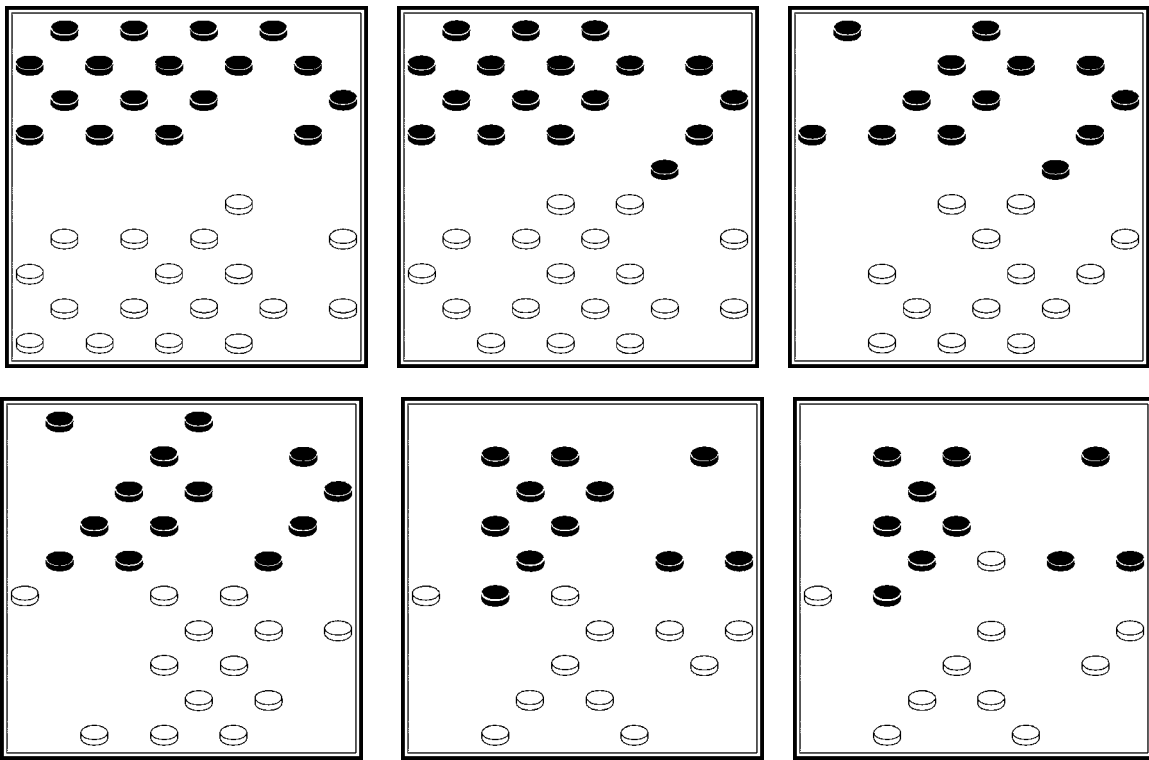
In this section the games are divided in several strategic themes:

- 1) The semi-fork
- 2) The fork-lock
- 3) The right wing lock
- 4) Centre play
- 5) Classics
- 6) Wing control
- 7) Podkowa
- 8) Attacking games
- 9) Roozenburg attack
- 10) Playing against an attack
- 11) Playing against an edge piece at <36>

1. The semi-fork

D. van der Staay - T. Sijbrands 0-2 (Dutch championship, 30-03-1967)

1.34-29 19-23 2.32-28 23x34 3.40x29 14-19 4.37-32 10-14 5.44-40 5-10
 6.50-44 19-23 7.28x19 14x34 8.40x29 13-19 9.41-37 19-24 10.32-28 9-13
 11.37-32 4- 9 12.46-41 17-22 13.28x17 12x21 14.41-37 21-26 15.32-28 7-12
 16.37-32 26x37 17.32x41 11-17 18.41-37 17-22 19.28x17 12x21 20.37-32 8-12
 21.32-28 6-11 22.36-31 2- 8 23.45-40 21-26 24.38-32 26x37 25.32x41 11-17
 26.41-37 18-22 27.40-34 13-18 28.37-31 16-21 29.31-26 9-13 30.42-38 3- 9
 31.48-42 1- 7 32.34-30 20-25 33.30x19 13x24 34.29x20 15x24 35.39-34 21-27
 36.44-40 9-13 37.28-23 18x29 38.34x23 13-18 39.33-29 24x33 40.38x29 8-13
 41.40-34 10-14 42.35-30 13-19 43.49-44 19x28 44.30-24 18-23 45.29x18 22x13
 46.44-39 17-22 47.42-38 12-18 48.24-20 7-12 49.20x 9 13x 4 50.38-33 12-17
 51.47-41 4- 9 52.43-38 9-14



Dia 1: White captured **8.40 x 29?** instead of the more usual 39 x 30. Occupying <29> gives black the idea of taking a semi-fork, playing 13 – 19 – 24. White can't go 9.29 – 24? after 8... **13 – 19!** because of 20 x 29! 33 x 22 17 x 26 B+1.

Dia 2: After having played some moves in the direction opposite from the lock (9 – 13 & 4 – 9) black plays the standard exchange **12.17 – 22!** x 21. Black weakens the white centre and wins 2 temps. At the 19th move, black makes the same exchange again.

Dia 3: The semi-fork strategy is usually aimed at surrounding the opponent's centre. So changing 17 – 22 x 21 makes sense: White's centre is weakened, he will usually get back at <28> and at the right time black plays 20 – 25 x 24, breaking the lock and switching to podkowa, a classical position with wing control or an attacking position. Black could have changed 17 – 22 x 21 again, but Sijbrands decides it is time for a more direct approach, starting the surrounding of the centre with **26.18 – 22!**

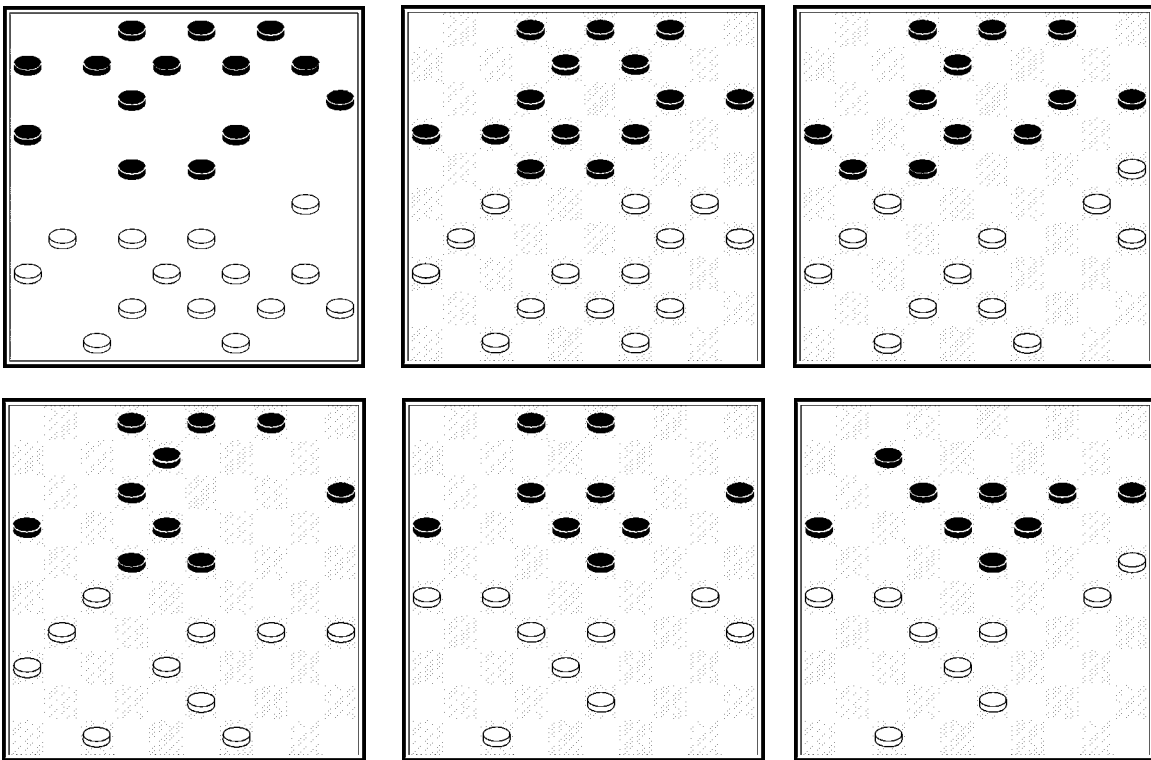
Dia 4: After 32.34 – 30? black decided it was time to break the semi-fork with the standard 20 – 25. White could better have played some waiting moves like 38 – 32 43 – 38 49 – 43 etc.

Dia 5: 37.34 – 29 13 – 19 38.29 x 20 25 x 14 confronts white with an attack at piece 28. 39.42 – 37 27 – 32! 40.38 x 27 22 x 42 41.47 x 38 17 – 21! 42.26 x 17 12 x 21 43.38 – 32 18 – 23! now results in a breakthrough for black: piece <21> will go to king for free. White therefore goes to <23>, but this piece is simply surrounded and consumed.

Dia 6: 39.43 – 39 18 x 29 40.39 – 34 27- 32! 41.38 x 18 29 x 38 42.42 x 33 12 x 23 leaves white with a dangling piece at <40>.

A. Shwarzman – L. Sekongo 2-0 (World championship, 25-11-1996)

1.33-29 19-24 2.39-33 14-19 3.44-39 19-23 4.32-28 23x32 5.37x28 17-22
6.28x17 12x21 7.38-32 7-12 8.32-28 21-26 9.50-44 26x37 10.41x32 1- 7
11.46-41 18-22 12.28x17 11x22 13.36-31 10-14 14.41-36 14-19 15.42-38 20-25
16.29x20 25x14 17.48-42 5-10 18.35-30 19-24 19.30x19 14x23 20.34-30 13-19
21.32-27 12-18 22.40-34 10-14 23.45-40 6-11 24.40-35 11-17 25.33-29 7-12
26.30-24 19x30 27.34x25 23x34 28.39x30 9-13 29.44-39 13-19 30.39-33 17-21
31.30-24 19x30 32.25x34 21x32 33.38x27 14-19 34.42-38 19-23 35.31-26 22x31
36.36x27 4- 9 37.38-32 9-14 38.34-30 14-19 39.43-38 8-13 40.49-43 2- 7
41.30-25 3- 9 42.35-30 9-14 43.30-24 19x30 44.25x34 23-28 45.33x22 7-11
46.32-28 14-19 47.38-33 15-20 48.43-39 11-17 49.22x11 16x 7 50.34-29 19-24
51.27-21 24-30 52.21-17 12x21 53.26x17 30-35 54.17-12 7-11 55.12x23 11-17
56.39-34 20-25 57.29-24 25-30 58.34x25 35-40 59.28-22 17x30 60.25x45



Dia 1: Black tried to simplify the game from the opening. White takes the initiative by making the fork-lock:

21.32 – 27!

Dia 2: White built a typical construction for surrounding play at his right wing. Changing 30 – 24 x 25 x 30 creates the active formation 25 / 30 / 35, while weakening the black centre.

Dia 3: 31.30 – 24 White changes back, waiting for black to return to <23>.

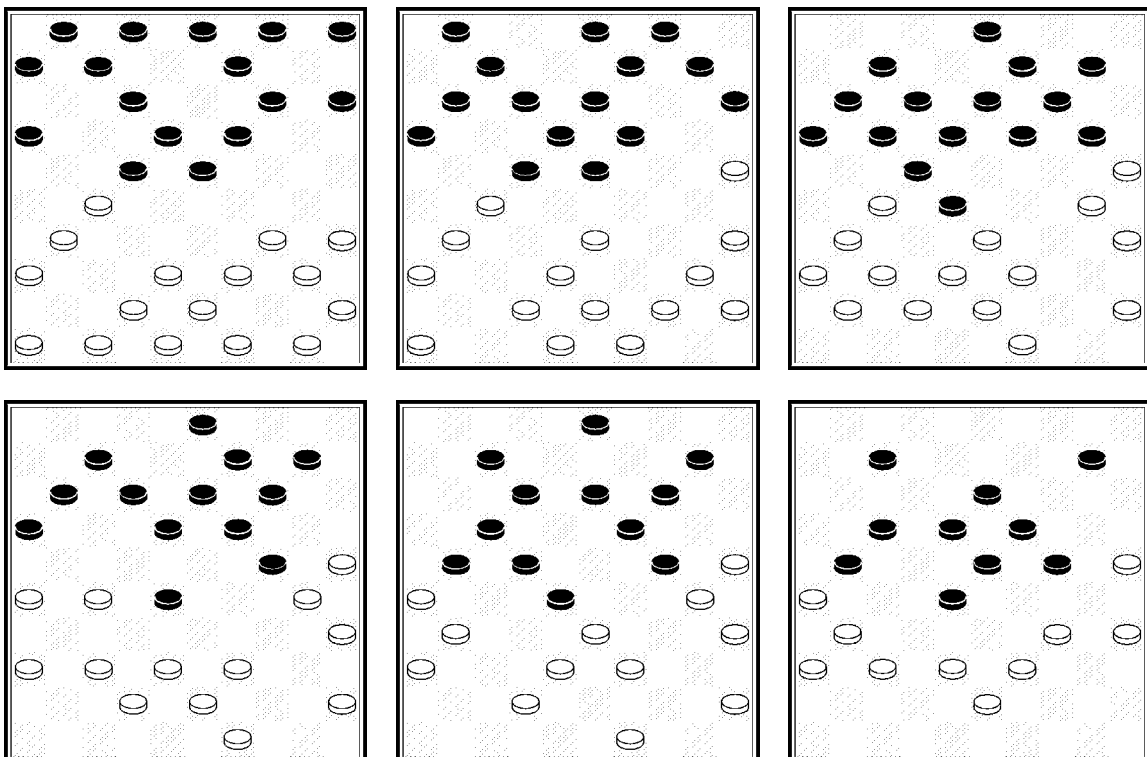
Dia 4: Black came back at <23>. Changing 31 – 26 x 27 is the start of the surrounding of the black centre.

Dia 5: White built a podkowa construction. Black can't reinforce his beleaguered left wing by playing 3 – 9? because of 32 – 28! 23 x 21 26 x 8 W+. 40... 15 – 20 is met by the sacrifice 41.32 – 28! 23 x 21 42.26 x 8 3 x 12 43.30 – 24 etc. breaking through.

Dia 6: 43.30 – 24! 19 x 30 44.25 x 34 is the last move of a long forcing. 44... 14 – 19 is met by 45.33 – 29! threatening 27 – 22 W+ while 19 – 24 46.29 x 20 15 x 24 is followed by 47.32 – 28! 23 x 21 48.26 x 30 W+.

G. Jansen – T. Sijbrands 0-2 (Dutch championship, 1988)

1.32-28	18-23	2.33-29	23x32	3.37x28	17-22	4.28x17	11x22	5.39-33	13-18
6.44-39	19-23	7.41-37	14-19	8.29-24	20x29	9.33x13	8x19	10.37-32	10-14
11.32-27	2- 8	12.38-33	8-13	13.34-29	23x34	14.39x30	19-23	15.42-38	14-19
16.47-42	6-11	17.50-44	5-10	18.30-25	23-28	19.44-39	12-17	20.42-37	10-14
21.46-41	7-12	22.48-42	1- 7	23.40-34	4-10	24.34-30	15-20	25.31-26	22x31
26.36x27	20-24	27.33x22	17x28	28.41-36	18-22	29.27x18	13x22	30.37-31	11-17
31.38-33	16-21	32.43-38	9-13	33.39-34	28x39	34.34x43	22-28	35.43-39	3- 8
36.42-37	12-18	37.45-40	19-23	38.30x19	13x24	39.40-34	8-13	40.49-43	14-19
41.38-32	28-33	42.39x28	18-22	43.34-29	23x34	44.28-23	19x28	45.32x23	7-12
46.23-19	24-29	47.19x 8	12x 3	48.35-30	21-27	49.30x39	27-32	50.37x28	22x44
51.43-39	44x33	52.31-27	3- 8	53.36-31	33-38	54.27-21	8-12	55.31-27	38-42
56.27-22	17x28	57.21-17	12x21	58.26x17	42-47	59.17-12	29-34	60.12- 8	10-14



Dia 1: White has just played **11.32 – 27**, taking the semi-fork. Black reinforces his centre by playing **2 – 8 – 13**. White changes piece 23, but black's centre remains strong enough.

Dia 2: **18... 23 – 28! 19.44 – 39 12 – 17** Black shows his aggressive intentions by launching a centre attack. After **19... 12 – 17**, he threatens to play **28 – 32**, so white must either retreat with **31 – 26 x 37** or play the sharper **42 – 37**.

Dia 3: The centre attack has grown stronger and white decides to change **31 – 26 x 27**, after which black's attack continues.

Dia 4: Black has to do something against **37 – 31**, threatening **27 – 21**. He changes **28... 18 – 22 29.27 x 18 13 x 22**, making the first step towards conquering <27>.

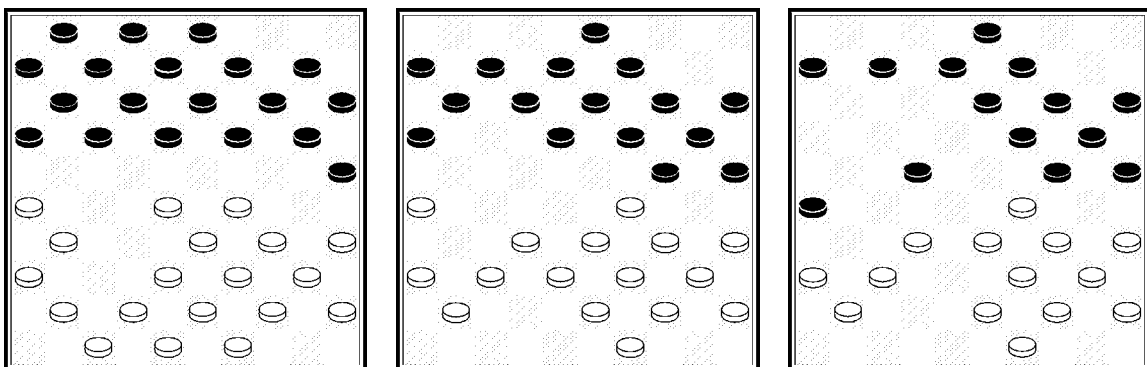
Dia 5: Black is close to <27> but is patient. White changes **33.39 – 34 28 x 39 30 x 39**, but black immediately goes to <28> again, continuing the attack.

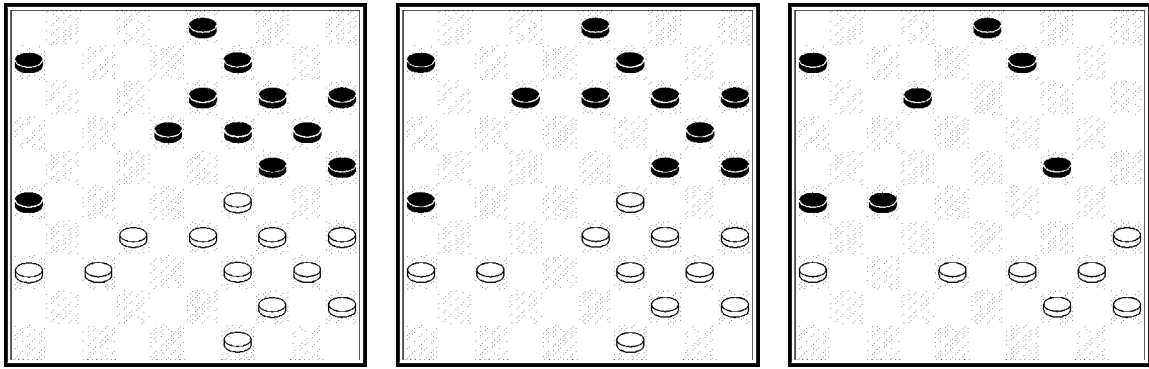
Dia 6: **41.38 – 33 18 – 22 42.43 – 38** isn't followed by **42... 21 – 27?** because of **43.25 – 20 24 x 15 44.33 – 29** but is followed by the patient **42... 10 – 14** and white is frozen out. In the game white plays **41.38 – 32** and is confronted by the pseudo-sacrifice **41... 28 – 33 42.39 x 28 18 – 22**. White should have reacted **43.34 – 30 22 x 33 44.43 – 38 33 x 42 45.37 x 48** but makes a decisive mistake by playing **43.34 – 29?**

2. The fork-lock

Y. Vandenberg – I. Koifman 0-2 (European championship, 1992)

1.34-29 19-23 2.40-34 14-19 3.45-40 10-14 4.50-45 5-10 5.31-26 20-25
 6.37-31 15-20 7.41-37 10-15 8.46-41 4-10 9.32-28 23x32 10.37x28 19-23
 11.28x19 13x24 12.41-37 8-13 13.37-32 2- 8 14.42-37 14-19 15.48-42 10-14
 16.31-27 17-21 17.26x17 11x31 18.37x26 6-11 19.42-37 1- 6 20.47-41 16-21
 21.26x17 12x21 22.32-28 21-26 23.38-32 18-22 24.28x17 11x22 25.32-28 7-11
 26.28x17 11x22 27.37-32 8-12 28.41-37 12-17 29.32-28 17-21 30.28x17 21x12
 31.43-38 12-18 32.38-32 19-23 33.32-27 18-22 34.27x18 23x12 35.37-32 25-30
 36.34x25 14-19 37.25x23 13-18 38.29x20 18x27 39.49-43 15x24 40.43-38 26-31
 41.39-33 31-37 42.44-39 27-32 43.38x27 37-42 44.33-28 42-48 45.40-34 12-17
 46.28-23 48-37 47.23-18 37-28





Dia 1: From a theoretical opening black takes the fork-lock: **10... 19 – 23 11.28 x 19 13 x 24.**

Dia 2: Having played 19.47 – 41, white has given up control over <42>. Black changes 16 – 21 x 21 and brings the left wing under control.

Dia 3: Black went to <22>, gaining more space helped by tactics. 33 – 28? is impossible because of 24 x 33 followed by 20 – 24 – 30 etc. B+.

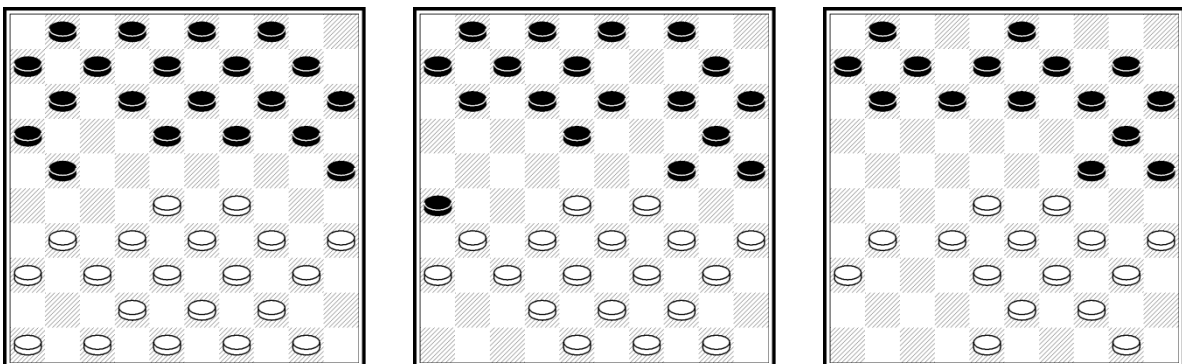
Dia 4: Black takes a chain-lock playing **32... 19 – 23**. After 32 – 27, black switches to a fork-lock again. He now has developed piece 19, while eliminating a white piece from the non-locked wing.

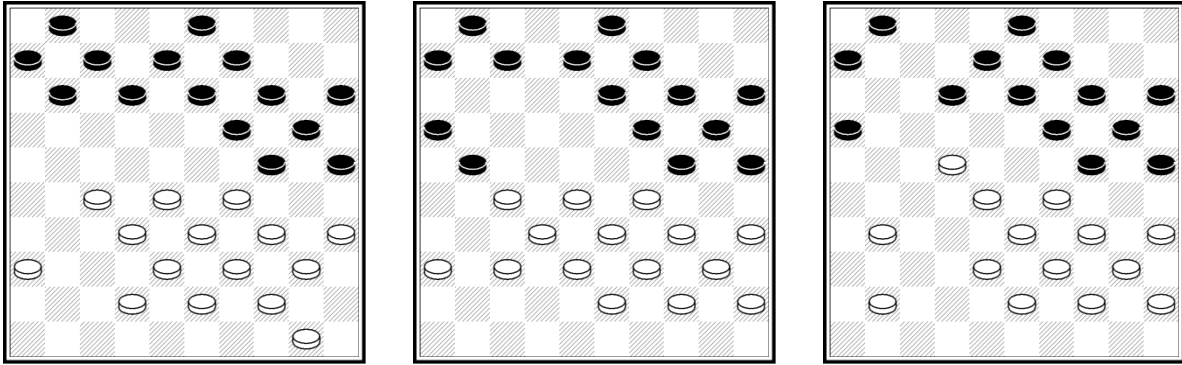
Dia 5: White has lost control over the left wing. He can't play 49 – 43 because of 25 – 30 14 – 19 etc. and after **35.37 – 32** black takes the same shot, after which he has a breakthrough plan. 35.36 – 31 12 – 18 will not rescue white either.

Dia 6: **40.... 26 – 31**. Black is breaking through and wins the game.

R. Palmer – H. Spanjer 0-2 (Dutch club competition, 12-12-1998)

1.34-29 20-25 2.40-34 15-20 3.45-40 10-15 4.32-28 17-21 5.37-32 5-10
 6.41-37 19-23 7.28x19 13x24 8.32-28 21-26 9.37-32 26x37 10.42x31 16-21
 11.46-41 9-13 12.41-37 21-26 13.47-42 18-22 14.28x17 12x21 15.32-28 4- 9
 16.38-32 13-18 17.43-38 18-22 18.28x17 21x12 19.32-28 8-13 20.49-43 2- 8
 21.37-32 26x37 22.42x31 14-19 23.31-27 10-14 24.48-42 12-17 25.50-45 11-16
 26.42-37 17-21 27.27-22 21-26 28.37-31 26x37 29.32x41 7-12 30.36-31 12-18
 31.22-17 18-23 32.29x18 13x11 33.41-37 8-13 34.34-29 3- 8 35.38-32 8-12
 36.43-38 12-18 37.40-34 11-17 38.31-26 18-22 39.37-31 16-21 40.31-27 22x31
 41.26x37 21-26 42.45-40 6-11 43.32-27 17-22 44.28x 6 19-23 45.29x18 13x42
 46.38x47 24-30 47.35x24 20x38 48.39-33 38x29 49.34x23 9-13 50.44-39 15-20
 51.39-33 14-19 52.23x14 20x 9 53.47-42 25-30





Dia 1: 6... 19 – 23 7.28 x 19 13 x 24 Black takes the fork-lock. In this opening 5.31 – 26 also leads to a fork-lock after 19 – 24 26 x 17 11 x 22 28 x 17 12 x 21. If white doesn't want to be fork-locked, he can play 6.29 – 24, launching a right wing attack.

Dia 2: 13... 18 – 22 14.28 x 17 12 x 21 Black uses his formations to change pieces at the non-locked wing. With 17... 18 – 22 18.28 x 17 21 x 12, he changes again.

Dia 3: 22... 14 – 19 Black closes the main diagonal, so that white can't escape with the sequence 50 – 45 34 – 30 25 x 23 28 x 30.

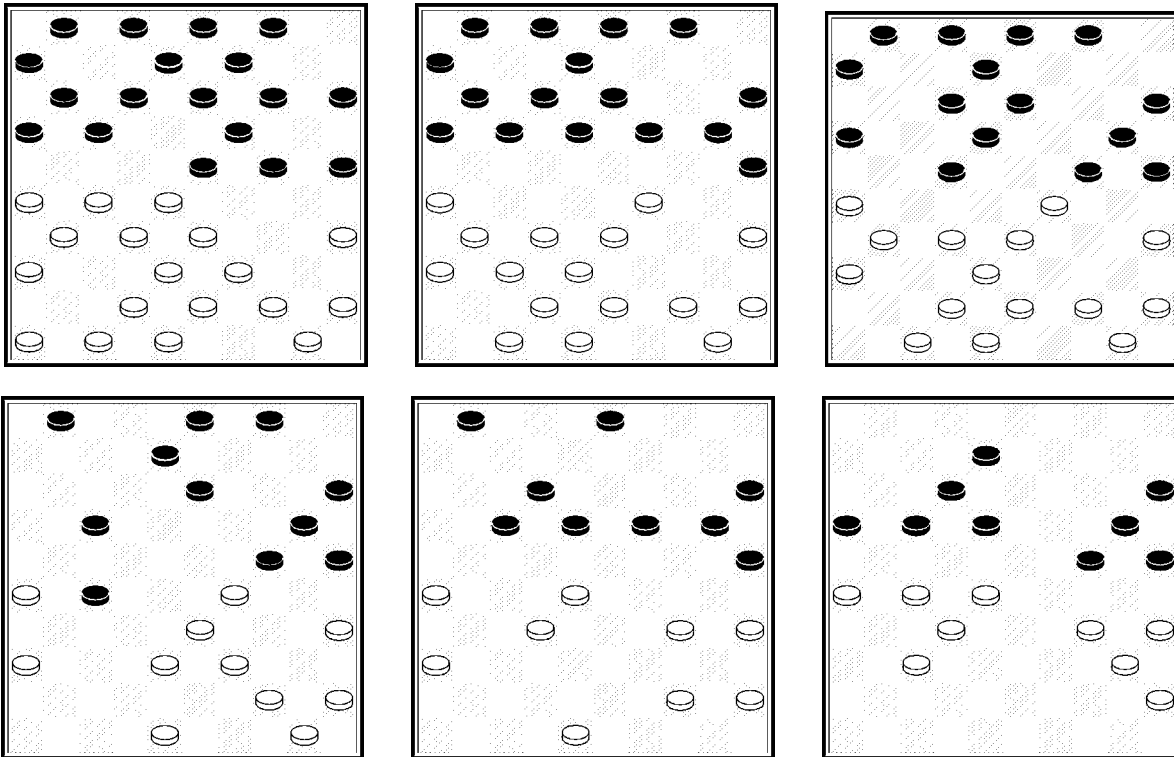
Dia 4: All black's pieces are working together. 24... 12 – 17 creates the 6 / 11 / 17 tail and takes control over the left wing. 25.42 – 37 would be met by 17 – 22!

Dia 5: White suffers from a lack of space and goes to <22> with 27.27 – 22.

Dia 6: Black forces the win of a piece by playing 30... 12 – 18! with the punch line that 31 – 27 is punished by the kingshot with 18 – 23 16 – 21 6 – 11 1 x 32 24 – 30 20 x 49 B+.

A. van Prinsenbeek – R. Boomstra 0-2 (Dutch club competition, 14-11-2007)

1.33-28 18-23 2.39-33 12-18 3.44-39 7-12 4.31-27 20-24 5.37-31 14-20
6.49-44 10-14 7.41-37 5-10 8.34-29 23x34 9.40x29 20-25 10.29x20 15x24
11.31-26 18-23 12.37-31 10-15 13.33-29 24x22 14.27x29 14-20 15.46-41 13-18
16.41-37 9-13 17.39-33 19-24 18.32-28 17-22 19.28x17 11x22 20.37-32 22-27
21.31x22 18x27 22.32x21 16x27 23.42-37 6-11 24.37-32 11-16 25.32x21 16x27
26.47-41 2- 7 27.41-37 7-11 28.37-32 11-16 29.32x21 16x27 30.43-39 12-17
31.38-32 27x38 32.33x42 24x33 33.39x28 13-18 34.44-39 4- 9 35.50-44 9-13
36.42-37 8-12 37.39-34 13-19 38.37-32 19-24 39.44-40 1- 7 40.36-31 7-11
41.31-27 11-16 42.48-42 3- 8 43.42-37 8-13 44.37-31 13-19 45.28-22 17x37
46.31x42 12-17 47.26-21 17x26 48.42-37 19-23 49.37-32 24-30 50.35x24 20x29
51.32-28 23x21 52.34x12 26-31 53.12- 7 31-37 54. 7- 1 37-41 55.40-35 41-46
56. 1-18 46-19 57.45-40 21-26 58.40-34 19-14 59.18-12 26-31 60.34-29 31-36
61.29-24 14-20



Dia 1: White changes 13.33 – 29 24 x 22 14.27 x 29. Black can use <29> for his strategy. As soon as <33> is closed, he can take a fork-lock.

Dia 2: 17... 19 – 24 Black takes the fork-lock. He locks only 6 pieces, but for him only 4 pieces are involved in the lock. At the other wing black has formations to change and gain space, so the lock is economic.

Dia 3: 20... 22 – 27 Black takes <27> ,reducing white’s space. White can only escape making a small Kung Fu exchange (see diagram 4).

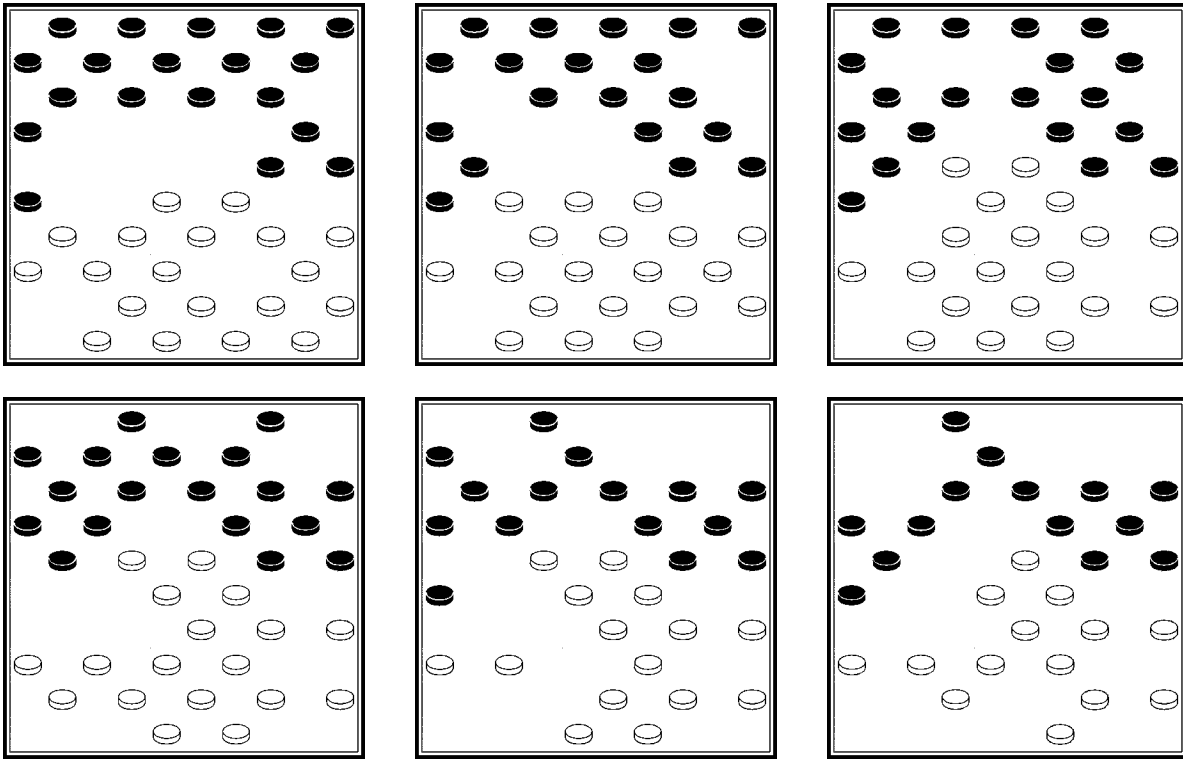
Dia 4: White escapes from the fork-lock, but this doesn’t solve his problems. The piece at <28> stands alone, giving white the opportunity to surround his centre.31.48 – 42 12 – 17 32.42 – 37 would be punished by 27 – 31 36 x 27 17 – 21 26 x 30 25 x 41 B+.

Dia 5: 37.39 – 34 was a decisive mistake. Black plays 38... 19 – 24! Black’s fork is much stronger than the white one. White is frozen out. 40.32 – 27 is not met by 40... 18 – 22 41.27 x 18 12 x 32 42.34 – 29 24 x 33 43.35 – 30 25 x 34 44.40 x 27 =, but is replied with 40... 7 – 11, freezing white out just like in the game.

Dia 6: A funny scene with four forks on the board... Black breaks down his own fork by playing 43... 8 – 13! and white is frozen out completely.

A. Guignard – T. Sijbrands 0-2 (1973)

1.32-28	18-23	2.33-29	23x32	3.37x28	20-25	4.41-37	17-21	5.37-32	15-20
6.46-41	21-26	7.41-37	19-24	8.39-33	14-19	9.44-39	16-21	10.50-44	10-14
11.31-27	11-16	12.29-23	5-10	13.34-29	7-11	14.40-34	12-17	15.27-22	8-12
16.37-31	26x37	17.32x41	3- 8	18.41-37	1- 7	19.47-41	10-15	20.38-32	13-18
21.22x13	9x18	22.42-38	21-27	23.32x21	17x26	24.38-32	11-17	25.36-31	7-11
26.41-36	4- 9	27.32-27	9-13	28.27-22	18x27	29.31x22	16-21	30.48-42	11-16
31.22x11	6x17	32.43-38	21-27	33.37-32	27-31	34.36x27	26-31	35.27x36	17-22
36.28x17	19x48								



Dia 1: Black takes a fork-lock, but he is not going to occupy <15> for a while, giving his opponent the extra opportunity to go to <23> by playing 29 – 23. This way of playing a fork-lock was introduced by Evert Bronstring and is often called the unfinished fork-lock.

Dia 2: White has to decide what to do and chooses the sharpest continuation: 12.29 – 23

Dia 3: Believe it or not, but the best move in this theoretical position is 16.23 – 18 12 x 23 17.29 x 18 with an exciting game as was played in among others R. Kloosterman – R. Clerc 1992 and T. Goedemoed – A. Adamaszek 1996. Changing back as in the game isn't good, for black gets the chance to chain-lock his opponent, but before he can do this, patience is needed.

Dia 4: Playing 13 – 18 x 18 wasn't good yet, for white can escape from the lock by playing 28 – 22. White can't keep this option open all the time. He occupies <32> now by playing 20.38 – 32, after which black does change 13 – 18 x 18, taking the chain-lock.

Dia 5: White changed piece 18, going to <22> himself. Black gets rid of the outpost at <22> however by playing 16 – 21 & 11 – 16 x 17.

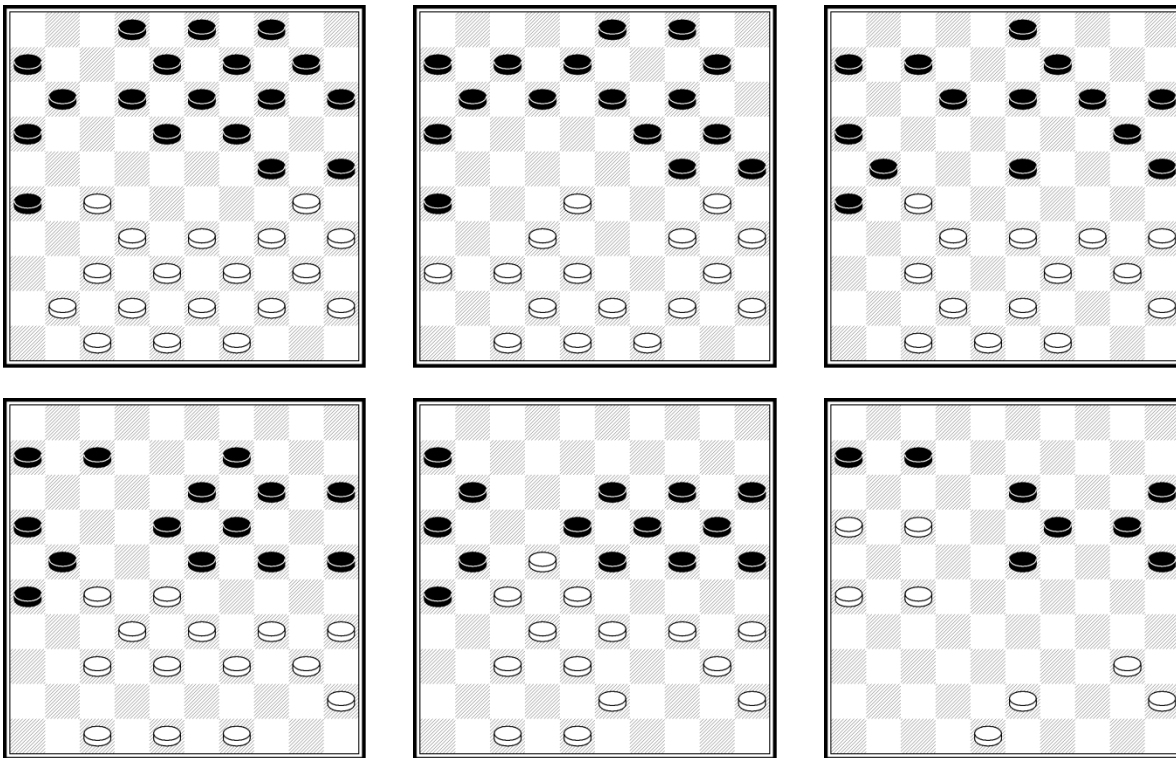
Dia 6: 32... 21 – 27! Infiltrating in the white position. 33.49 – 43 would have been met by 17 – 21 34.37 – 32 12 – 17 35.42 – 37 17 – 22! 36.28 x 17 21 x 12 37.32 x 21 19 x 28 38.33 x 22 24 x 31 39.36 x 27 26 x 28 B+.

3. Right wing lock

A. Shwarzman – A. Chizhov 2-0 (1998)

1.35-30 20-25 2.40-35 15-20 3.45-40 17-22 4.50-45 10-15 5.32-28 20-24
6.28x17 12x21 7.31-26 7-12 8.26x17 12x21 9.36-31 1-7 10.37-32 7-12

11.41-37 5-10 12.46-41 21-26 13.31-27 15-20 14.33-28 2- 7 15.41-36 18-22
 16.27x18 13x33 17.39x28 9-13 18.28-23 19x28 19.32x23 24-29 20.23-18 12x23
 21.30-24 10-15 22.24x33 4- 9 23.44-39 16-21 24.36-31 11-16 25.38-32 8-12
 26.31-27 3- 8 27.42-38 12-18 28.33-28 13-19 29.39-33 20-24 30.43-39 8-13
 31.28-22 7-11 32.33-28 14-20 33.49-43 9-14 34.39-33 11-17 35.22x11 16x 7
 36.27x16 18-22 37.28x17 26-31 38.37x26 24-30 39.35x24 19x37 40.47-42 37-41
 41.42-37 41x32 42.38x27 14-19 43.27-21 7-12 44.17x 8 13x 2 45.16-11 6x17
 46.21x12 25-30 47.26-21 30-35 48.40-34 19-24 49.21-16 23-29 50.34x23 35-40
 51.45x34 24-29 52.12- 7 29x40 53. 7- 1 40-45 54. 1- 6 45-50 55.43-38 2- 7
 56.38-32



Dia 1: From the opening, white's right wing is locked. Black plays 13... 15 – 20? A better option had been 14 – 20 & 9 – 14. After 13... 15 – 20 14.33 – 28, black can't play 10 – 15 anymore and white will thus escape from the lock.

Dia 2: White escapes from the lock by playing 18.28 – 23! 19 x 28 19.32 x 23. After the pseudo-sacrifice 20.23 – 18 & 21.30 – 24, white gets a great position.

Dia 3: The 23 / 25 bond is very awkward for black. The arrow 16 / 21 / 26 isn't active. White on the other hand has a nice classical position without any weaknesses.

Dia 4: White plays the Ghestem-lock with 31.28 – 22! Black has a lack of space and will be frozen out.

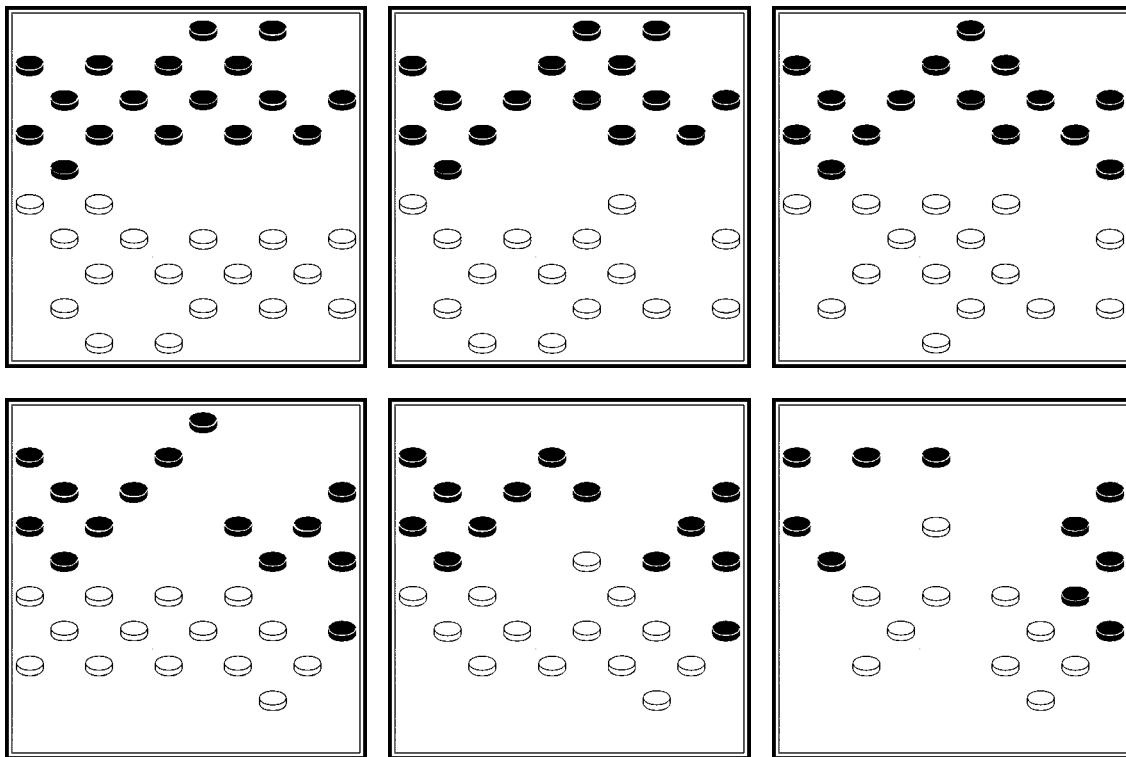
Dia 5: Black makes a big exchange, but this nevertheless loses without a chance. 34... 11 – 17 35.22 x 11 6 x 17 36.34 – 29 23 x 34 37.40 x 29 is also clearly losing.

Dia 6: White has a simple but effective breakthrough plan with 43.27 – 21!

A. Chizhov – G. Valneris 2-0 (World championship match, 1991)

1.32-28 16-21 2.31-26 11-16 3.38-32 7-11 4.37-31 19-23 5.28x19 14x23
 6.31-27 23-28 7.32x23 18x38 8.43x32 10-14 9.41-37 5-10 10.39-33 14-19

11.44-39 10-14 12.46-41 12-18 13.50-44 1- 7 14.36-31 7-12 15.49-43 2- 7
 16.42-38 18-22 17.27x18 12x23 18.34-29 23x34 19.40x29 7-12 20.31-27 20-25
 21.47-42 15-20 22.33-28 4-10 23.38-33 10-15 24.42-38 19-24 25.48-42 13-19
 26.41-36 9-13 27.37-31 24-30 28.35x24 19x30 29.42-37 30-35 30.39-34 13-19
 31.43-39 19-24 32.45-40 14-19 33.27-22 8-13 34.31-27 13-18 35.22x13 19x 8
 36.36-31 3- 9 37.28-23 9-13 38.23-18 13x22 39.27x 7 11x 2 40.32-28 17-22
 41.26x17 22x11 42.38-32 2- 7 43.28-23 16-21 44.23-18 11-16 45.31-27 24-30
 46.33-28 21-26 47.18-13 8x19 48.29-24 20x29 49.34x14 15-20 50.14-10 30-34
 51.40x29 20-24 52.29x20 25x 5 53.28-23 5-10 54.23-19 7-12 55.19-13 10-14
 56.39-33 6-11 57.33-29 11-17 58.29-23 16-21 59.27x16 17-22 60.23-19 14x23
 61.13- 9 22-28 62. 9- 4 26-31 63. 4x36



Dia 1: From a theoretical opening, black has allowed his right wing to be locked. **16... 18 – 22 17.27 x 18 12 x 23** is answered by white with an exchange, going to <29>, preventing black from playing 23 – 28.

Dia 2: **20.31 – 27** Now 20... 12 – 18 is met by 27 – 22 18 x 27 29 – 23 19 x 28 33 x 31 and the lock stays on the board.

Dia 3: White has a strong centre position. Black has no real plan and plays a vague strategy, going to the edge of the board.

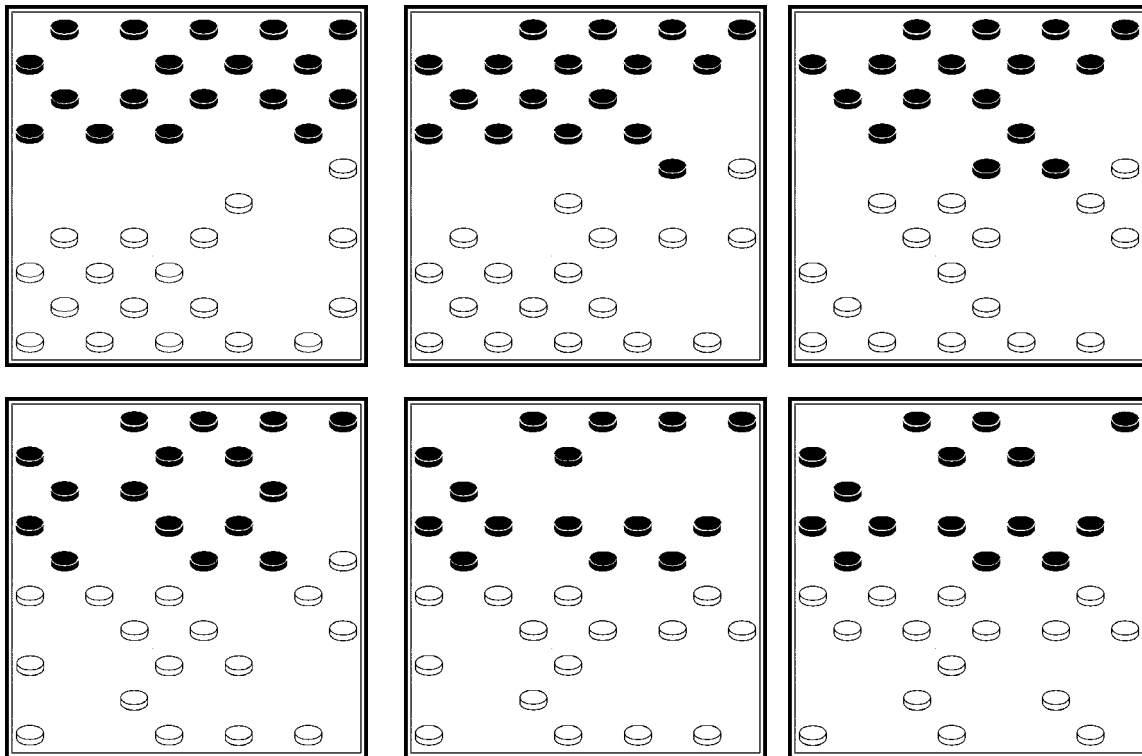
Dia 4: All white's pieces are connected. White activates his pieces at the left wing, playing **33.27 – 22!** Black can't play 21 – 27 32 x 21 16 x 18 due to 28 – 23 (or 26 – 21 first) etc. W+.

Dia 5: **38.23 – 18** White breaks open the position, getting lots of space for his central pieces.

Dia 6: Black can't do much about the 18 – 13 29 – 24 threat. Although the number of pieces is still equal after the double exchange that happens in the game, white marches on to <13> with a winning position.

T. Dijkstra - H. Wiersma 0-2 (1997)

1.34-30 18-23 2.30-25 12-18 3.33-29 23x34 4.40x29 19-23 5.44-40 23x34
 6.40x29 7-12 7.39-33 20-24 8.29x20 15x24 9.32-28 14-19 10.45-40 1- 7
 11.40-34 16-21 12.34-30 21-26 13.37-32 26x37 14.42x31 18-23 15.31-27 11-16
 16.41-37 17-21 17.47-42 10-14 18.43-39 13-18 19.37-31 7-11 20.31-26 12-17
 21.39-34 14-20 22.25x14 9x20 23.49-44 4- 9 24.36-31 24-29 25.33x22 8-13
 26.28x 8 17x37 27.26x17 3x43 28.48x39 37x48 29.30-25 48x26 30.25x 3 11-17
 31. 3x21 26x49 32.50-44 49x40 33.35x44 2- 8 34.39-33 8-13 35.33-29 16-21
 36.46-41 21-27 37.41-37 6-11 38.29-23 5-10 39.44-39 10-14 40.39-34 11-17
 41.34-30 13-19 42.23-18 14-20



Dia 1: Dijkstra is the kind of player who will want to simplify the game and play for a draw against a grandmaster like Wiersma. Black takes the strategic <24>: 7... 20 – 24 8.29 x 20 15 x 24.

Dia 2: 11... 16 – 21 is a move that is hardly ever answered by 31 – 26 by a passive player. It would complicate matters too much. After 31 – 26 black would immediately take an outpost with 21 – 27.

Dia 3: 15... 11 – 16 is a remarkable move, since black is occupying the edge square <16> again. But the creative Wiersma has a special plan in mind ...

Dia 4: 20... 12 – 17?! was black's idea all along: he allows a right wing lock, complicating matters.

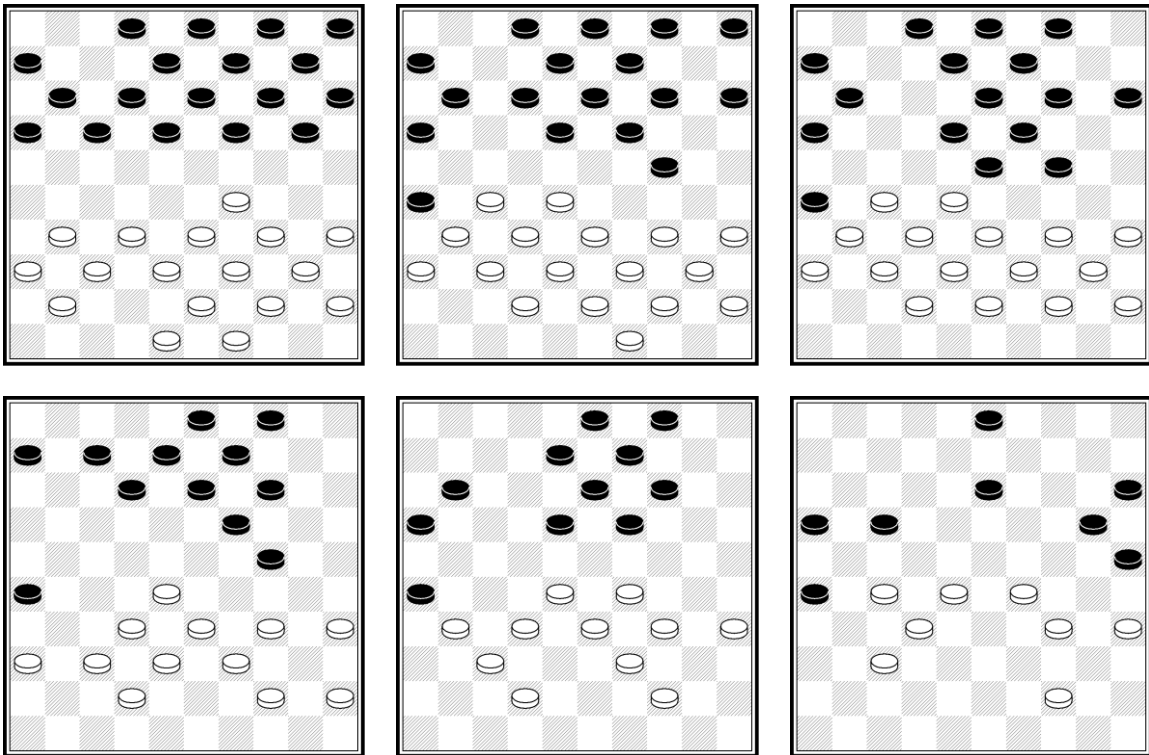
Dia 5: Black changed 14 – 20 x 20 to get control over the non-locked wing. After 23.30 – 25 4 – 9 24.25 x 14 9 x 20 white can't play the natural 50 – 44 because black takes a kingshot with 24 – 30!! etc.

Dia 6: White went wrong by playing 24.36 – 31? Black now takes a brilliant shot. White also gets a king, but the king is used for another shot. After all the action, white has a piece less and loses without a chance.

4. Centre play

T. Sijbrands - W. van der Sluis 2-0 (1970)

1.33-29 17-21 2.39-33 21-26 3.44-39 11-17 4.32-28 7-11 5.37-32 26x37
 6.42x31 17-21 7.50-44 21-26 8.47-42 26x37 9.42x31 11-17 10.41-37 6-11
 11.46-41 1- 6 12.48-42 20-24 13.29x20 15x24 14.31-27 17-21 15.36-31 21-26
 16.41-36 10-15 17.34-29 5-10 18.29x20 15x24 19.40-34 10-15 20.44-40 18-23
 21.49-44 12-18 22.27-22 18x27 23.31x22 11-17 24.22x11 16x 7 25.34-29 23x34
 26.40x20 15x24 27.39-34 7-12 28.43-39 2- 7 29.34-29 14-20 30.45-40 20-25
 31.29x20 25x14 32.40-34 7-11 33.33-29 12-18 34.38-33 11-16 35.36-31 6-11
 36.31-27 19-24 37.29x20 14x25 38.34-29 11-17 39.28-22 17x28 40.32x12 8x17
 41.33-28 9-14 42.37-32 14-20 43.42-37 4-10 44.39-34 10-15 45.35-30 3- 8
 46.30-24 8-12 47.28-22 17x28 48.32x23 13-18 49.44-39 16-21 50.27x16 18-22
 51.39-33 22-27 52.37-32 27x38 53.33x42



Dia 1: 12.48 – 42 A bombastic kind of playing style: white collects all pieces, bringing the golden piece at <48> in play, while leading 8 temps in development. White's pieces give shape to many formations to break open the classical structure that black wants to create.

Dia 2: White is putting pressure at <24> by playing 17.34 – 29.

Dia 3: All white's pieces are connected. Now white breaks open the classical structure. Before playing 34 – 29, white attacks 22.27- 22! 18 x 27 23.31 x 22. Piece 18 that can defend piece 24 horizontally by playing 18 – 23 is removed this way.

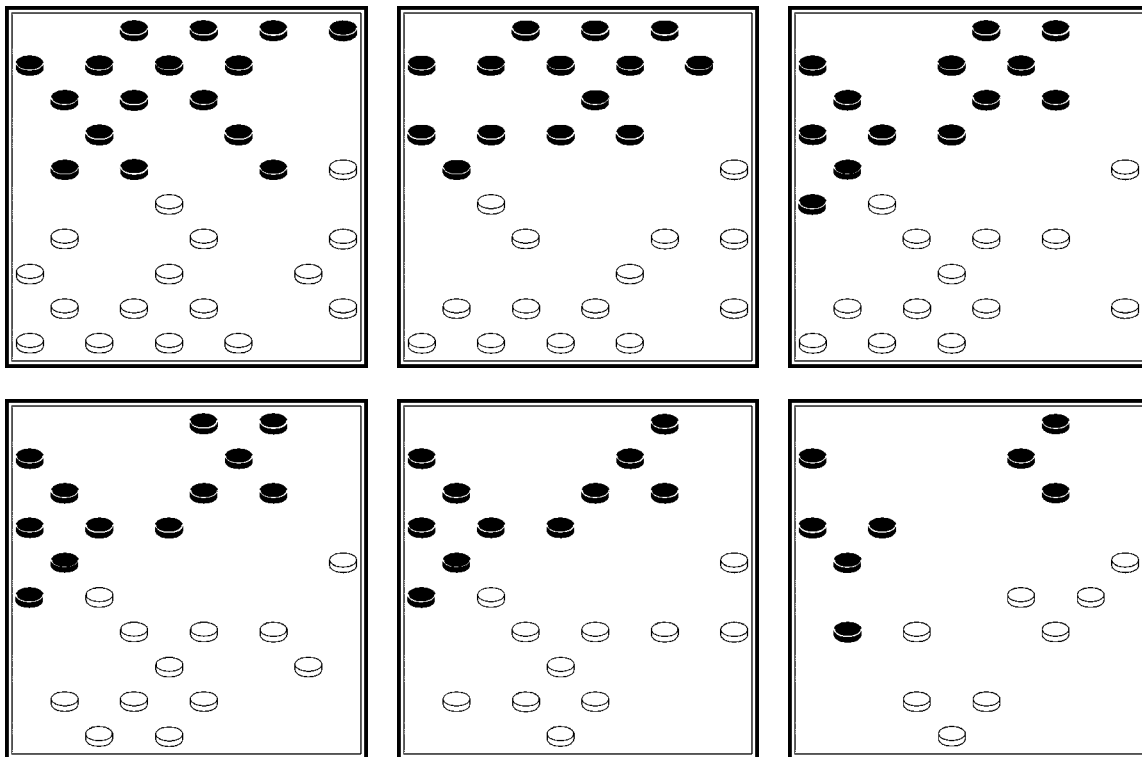
Dia 4: 29.34 – 29 There we go again!

Dia 5: White can go to <27> by playing 36.31 – 27 since 18 – 23 doesn't work. Before white takes <24>, black changes 19 – 24 x 25, but white will conquer <24> in the long run anyhow.

Dia 6: 35.35 – 30 Helped by the 27 / 28 / 32 / 37 cross formation, white conquers <24>. At 13 – 19 28 – 22 17 x 28 32 x 14 20 x 9 30 – 24 9 – 13 29 – 23 follows and black is frozen out completely.

N. Kychkin – K. Thijssen 0-2 (2010)

1.34-30	17-21	2.30-25	11-17	3.40-34	6-11	4.45-40	1- 6	5.50-45	19-23
6.34-29	23x34	7.40x29	20-24	8.29x20	15x24	9.32-27	21x32	10.37x28	16-21
11.44-40	18-22	12.39-34	14-19	13.34-29	10-15	14.29x20	15x24	15.33-29	24x33
16.28x39	12-18	17.40-34	5-10	18.38-32	11-16	19.31-27	22x31	20.36x27	8-12
21.39-33	21-26	22.43-38	17-21	23.34-30	10-14	24.49-43	12-17	25.30-24	19x30
26.25x34	7-11	27.35-30	2- 8	28.30-25	17-22	29.41-36	22x31	30.36x27	8-12
31.46-41	12-17	32.45-40	3- 8	33.40-35	17-22	34.41-36	22x31	35.36x27	8-12
36.47-41	12-17	37.35-30	17-22	38.41-36	22x31	39.36x27	11-17	40.33-28	18-22
41.27x18	13x33	42.38x29	26-31	43.25-20	14x25	44.42-37	31x42	45.48x37	17-22
46.29-23	21-26	47.30-24	22-27	48.32x21	16x27	49.24-19	27-31	50.37-32	31-36
51.23-18	36-41	52.19-13	41-47	53.13- 8	9-13	54. 8x19	47-41	55.32-27	41x14
56.18-12	14- 3	57.12- 7	6-11	58. 7x16	3-12	59.34-30	25x34	60.27-22	34-40



Dia 1: If white plays 31 – 26, black can take a Roozenburg attack with 21 – 27. White decides to change back with 33 – 29 x 39, after which black reinforces his centre position.

Dia 2: White took back square 27. Now black is building the power block at his right wing. The absence of piece <15> means that all black’s pieces become active.

Dia 3: Black built the power block in order to attack <27>. It won’t be the only time black builds the power block...

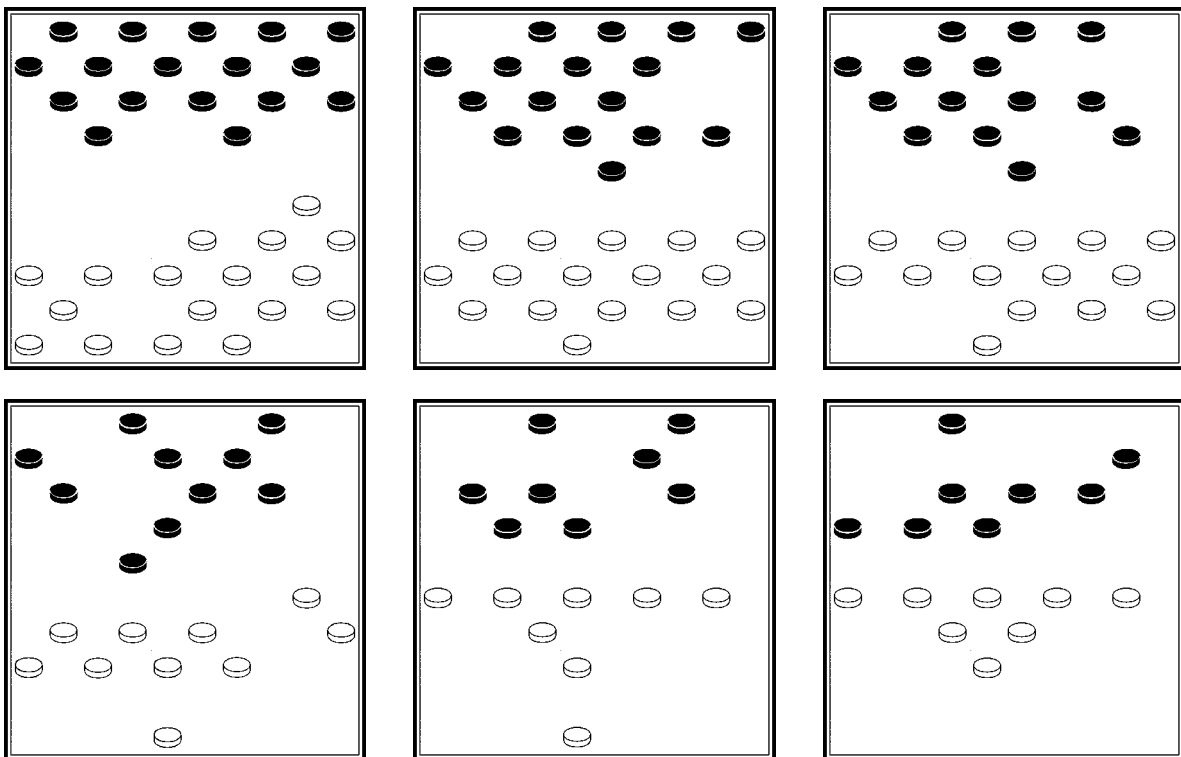
Dia 4: Black built the power block for the second time. He prepares the attack at <27> with 32... 3 – 8!

Dia 5: Black built the power block for the third time! He forces a breakthrough, helped by tactics.

Dia 6: White can't remove piece 31 by 42 – 37 x 37 for black has a shot prepared with 14 – 20 21 – 26 16 x 49 B+. White sacrifices a piece and loses the game.

V. Wirny – R. Letsjinski 2-0 (1990)

1.33-29	19-24	2.38-33	14-19	3.34-30	17-21	4.42-38	20-25	5.29x20	25x14
6.40-34	21-26	7.44-40	16-21	8.50-44	21-27	9.31x22	18x27	10.32x21	26x17
11.38-32	12-18	12.43-38	7-12	13.49-43	1-7	14.47-42	15-20	15.36-31	19-24
16.30x19	14x23	17.41-36	10-14	18.46-41	14-19	19.32-28	23x32	20.37x28	5-10
21.41-37	9-14	22.37-32	19-23	23.28x19	14x23	24.42-37	10-14	25.34-29	23x34
26.39x30	20-25	27.44-39	25x34	28.40x29	3-9	29.45-40	18-23	30.29x18	12x23
31.40-34	7-12	32.34-29	23x34	33.39x30	12-18	34.43-39	17-22	35.32-27	13-19
36.37-32	19-23	37.31-26	22x31	38.36x27	8-12	39.39-34	14-19	40.33-28	19-24
41.30x19	23x14	42.34-29	11-17	43.35-30	6-11	44.48-43	9-13	45.43-39	11-16
46.39-33	4-10	47.29-24	2-8	48.33-29	17-22	49.28x17	12x21	50.26x17	8-12
51.17x19	14x25	52.32-28	10-14	53.24-20	25-30	54.20x9	30-34	55.9-3	34-39
56.27-22	18x27	57.28-22	27x18	58.3-17	16-21	59.17x44			



Dia 1: White has gained 6 temps in the opening. 11.38 – 32 corrects his division of pieces.

Dia 2: White has first built a compact centre position and now he changes 19.32 – 28 x 28, taking the centre square <28>.

Dia 3: Black changed the white piece at <28>. White changes again with 25.34 – 29 23 x 34 26.39 x 30 and after the passive 26... 20 – 25? 27.44 – 39 25 x 34 28.40 x 29, he takes centre square <29> with Dirod = 8.

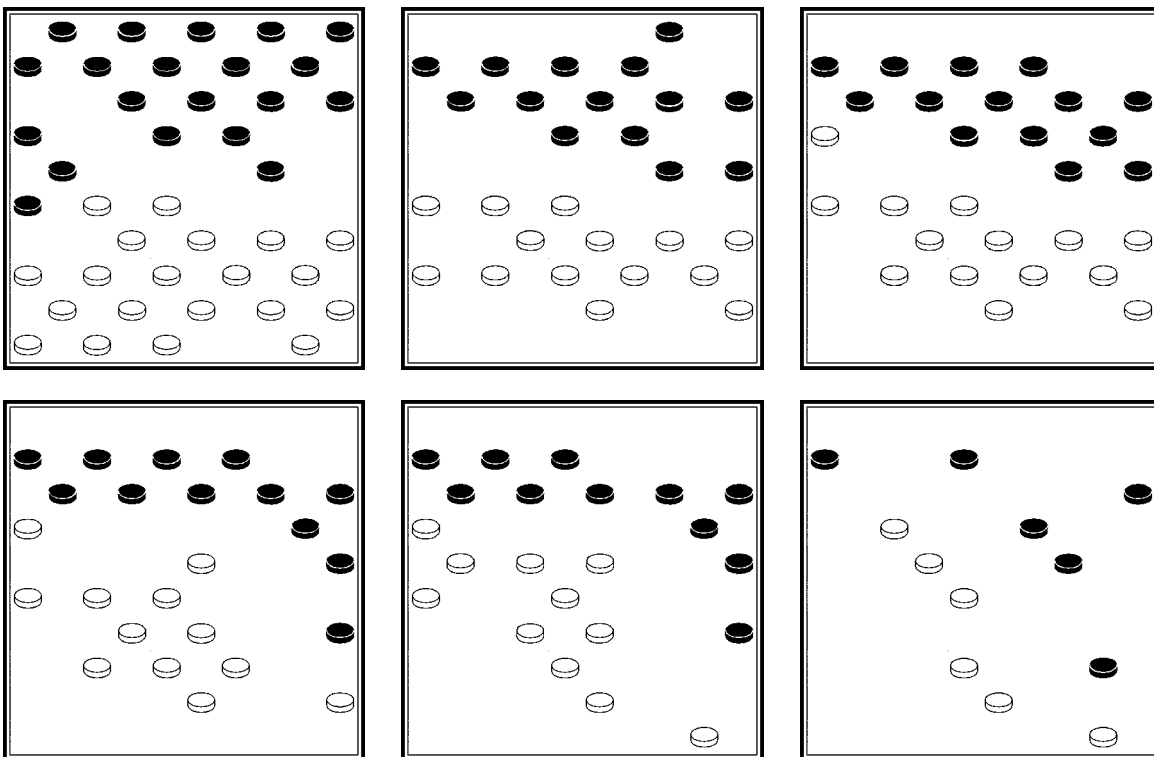
Dia 4: 35.32 – 27 Black occupied <22>. White now plays 32 – 27 and 37 – 32. As soon as black takes <23>, he changes 31 – 26 x 27, putting his pieces around the weak black centre.

Dia 5: White is close to all squares one can put an outpost at. However, before taking an outpost, he reinforces his centre by transporting piece 48 to <33>.

Dia 6: White has the centre and strong formations. It is time to take <24>. Even the 3 x 3 exchange at the 48th move can't save black anymore.

P. Roozenburg - F. Gordijn 2-0 (1963)

1.31-27	17-21	2.33-28	21-26	3.39-33	11-17	4.43-39	17-21	5.49-43	20-24
6.37-31	26x37	7.42x31	21-26	8.47-42	26x37	9.42x31	18-23	10.41-37	12-18
11.48-42	7-12	12.46-41	6-11	13.27-22	18x27	14.31x22	11-17	15.22x11	16x 7
16.36-31	12-18	17.41-36	8-12	18.31-27	14-20	19.37-31	10-14	20.34-29	23x34
21.40x29	20-25	22.29x20	15x24	23.45-40	5-10	24.40-34	10-15	25.44-40	3- 8
26.50-45	7-11	27.42-37	1- 6	28.31-26	2- 7	29.27-21	14-20	30.21-16	9-14
31.36-31	4- 9	32.31-27	18-23	33.34-29	23x34	34.40x29	24-30	35.35x24	19x30
36.29-23	30-35	37.27-22	25-30	38.37-31	20-25	39.31-27	14-20	40.27-21	9-14
41.45-40	35x44	42.39x50	30-35	43.21-17	12x21	44.26x17	25-30	45.17-12	7x29
46.33x24	30x19	47.16x 7	8-12	48. 7x 9	14x 3	49.22-17	3- 8	50.32-27	35-40
51.27-22	20-24	52.22-18	24-29	53.28-22	15-20	54.18-12	29-33	55.38x29	40-44
56.50x39	19-24	57.12x 3	24x44	58. 3x25	44-49	59.43-39	49-35	60.22-18	35-40
61.18-13	40-23	62.39-33	23- 7	63.33-28					



Dia 1: 5... 20 – 24 gives white the chance to change with 6.37 – 31 x 31 and after 7... 21 – 26 make the same exchange again. White is gaining 8 temps with the exchange, and can prepare a left wing attack. If black had played 5... 7 – 11 (instead of 5... 20 – 24), white can't make the exchange 37 – 31 x 31 so easily, since black can now answer with 19 – 23 x 23.

Dia 2: White built a strong centre position. He starts the attack at the left wing by playing 29.27 – 21.

Dia 3: Black can't do anything against white's supremacy in the centre. 32... 18 – 22 33.27 x 18 13 x 22 34.28 x 17 11 x 22 is punished by the forcing 35.32 – 28 12 – 17 36.28 – 23 19 x 28 37.34 – 30 25 x 34 38.39 x 10 28 x 48 39.10 – 4 48 x 31 40.4 x 36 W+.

Dia 4: 37.27 – 22 Taking another outpost. Black has no single base piece left. His defence is thus severely weakened. White's attack is unstoppable.

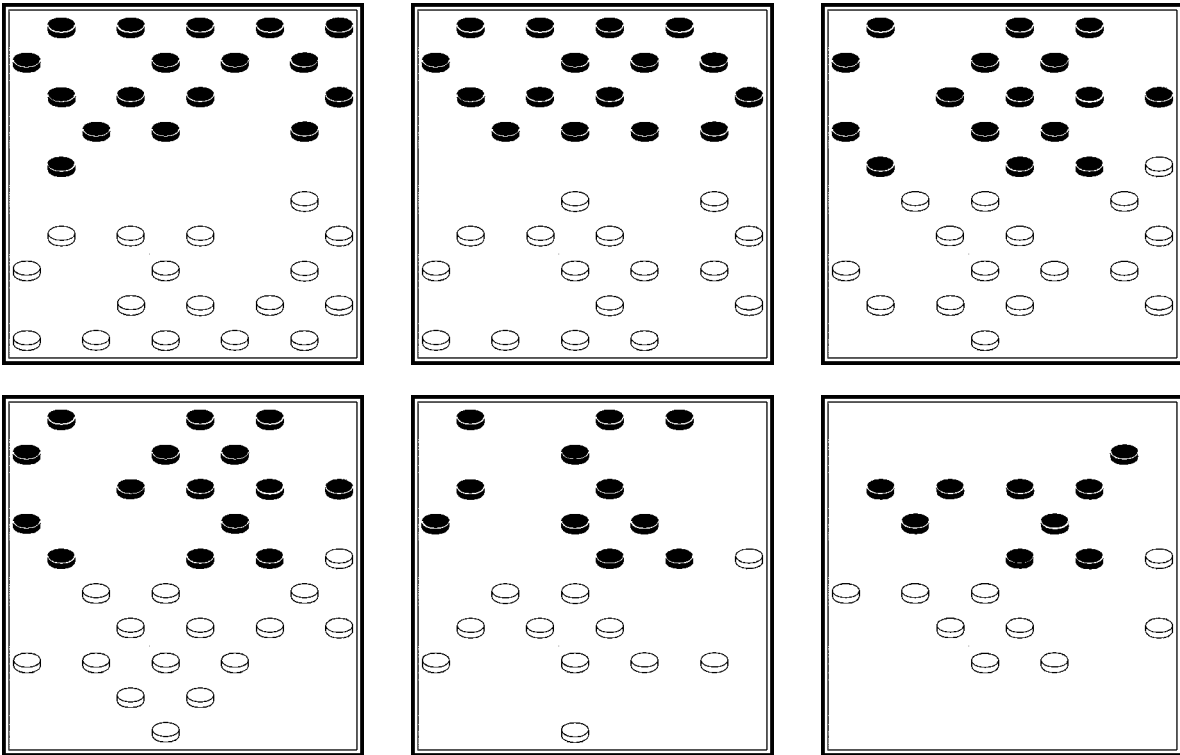
Dia 5: 43.21 – 17 12 x 21 44.26 x 17 is forcing a decisive breakthrough. The white base piece at <50> plays an important defensive role.

Dia 6: 52.22 – 18 Is white suffering from the gallery play syndrome? He can simply win by playing 17 – 11 x 11, but wants to win in a more special way. **54.18 – 12??** Is a blunder however, allowing black to flee in a drawn endgame. White still would be winning after 54.38 – 32! Black however misses the easy draw with 61... 40 – 7! =

5. Classics

V. Doumesh – T. Sijbrands 0-2 (1996)

1.32-28	18-23	2.34-29	23x32	3.37x28	12-18	4.41-37	7-12	5.37-32	19-23
6.28x19	14x34	7.39x30	16-21	8.44-39	21-26	9.33-28	26x37	10.42x31	10-14
11.50-44	14-19	12.39-33	5-10	13.44-39	20-24	14.47-42	18-23	15.31-27	10-14
16.30-25	13-18	17.40-34	8-13	18.34-30	2- 8	19.49-44	11-16	20.44-40	17-21
21.46-41	23-29	22.41-37	18-23	23.40-34	29x40	24.45x34	24-29	25.33x24	14-20
26.25x14	9x40	27.35x44	15-20	28.38-33	21-26	29.37-31	26x37	30.42x31	12-18
31.43-38	20-24	32.30-25	6-11	33.44-40	3- 9	34.40-35	9-14	35.48-42	8-12
36.42-37	1- 6	37.27-22	18x27	38.31x22	11-17	39.22x11	16x 7	40.36-31	7-11
41.31-26	4-10	42.37-31	11-17	43.31-27	6-11	44.27-22	12-18	45.39-34	18x27
46.32x12	23x43	47.34-29	24-30	48.35x24	19x30	49.25x34	43-49	50.34-30	49-40



Dia 1: Black has just played 7... 16 – 21. If white plays 8.31 – 26, black takes a right wing attack by playing 8... 21 – 27 9.32 x 21 11 – 16 etc. After 8.44 – 39 21 – 26 black has a difficult decision to make.

9.42 – 37 would be even worse than the played 33 – 28, since white’s left wing is not developed well then. By changing forwards white wins temps.

Dia 2: Black is trailing 5 temps in development, which are good conditions for playing a classical game: 13... 20 – 24 is therefore a logical continuation.

Dia 3: 21... 23 – 29 A standard strategy in closed classical games: black takes the Ghestem lock.

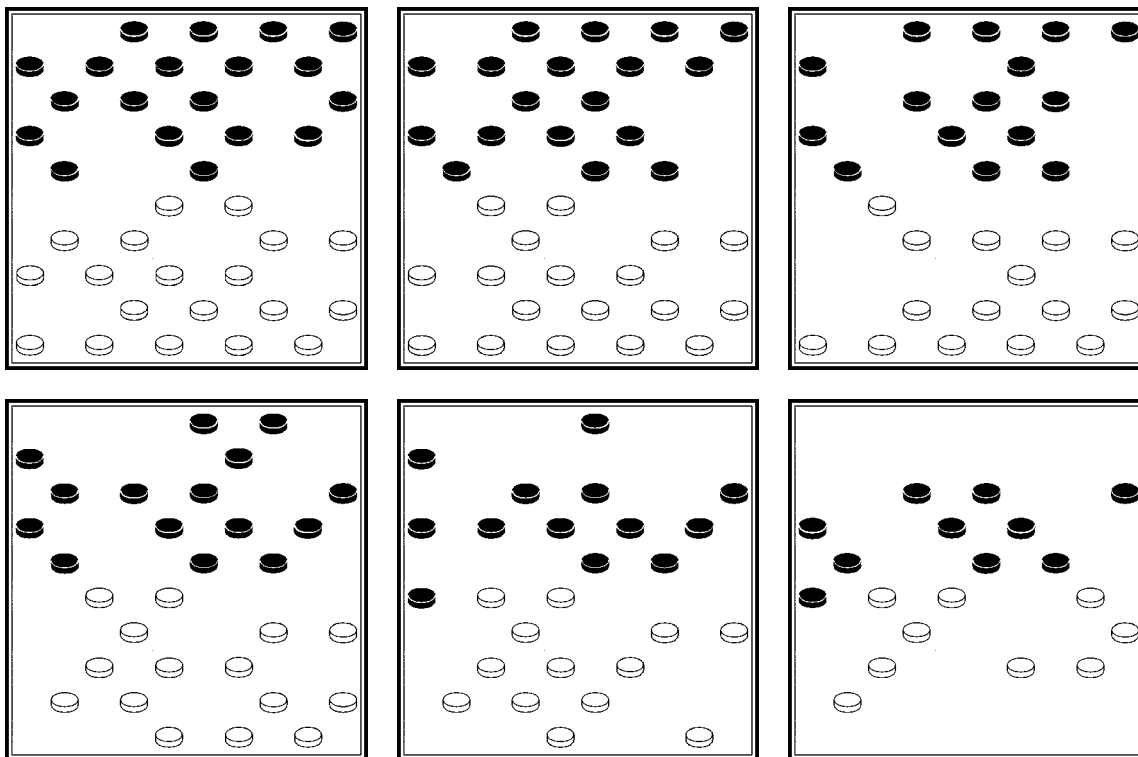
Dia 4: 24... 24 – 29 Black has to do something about the 34 – 29 28 – 23 threat. With this exchange, black kills two birds with one stone, as white now has no power at her right wing anymore.

Dia 5: Black builds a position with 3 – 9 – 14, 8 – 12 & 1 – 6, keeping the strong defender at <4> at its spot. Black just waits for white to come. At the 37th move white can’t play 31 – 26 because of the coup Royal. After going to <22> black simply chances back and with 7 temps more, white is frozen out soon.

Dia 6: The position one strives for in a classical game. White has run out of good moves.

J. Krajenbrink - M. van Gortel 2-0 (2005)

1.32-28	17-22	2.28x17	12x21	3.37-32	7-12	4.41-37	1- 7	5.34-29	19-23
6.40-34	14-19	7.33-28	20-24	8.29x20	15x24	9.31-27	11-17	10.37-31	7-11
11.31-26	17-22	12.28x17	11x31	13.26x17	12x21	14.36x27	10-14	15.38-33	8-12
16.33-28	5-10	17.43-38	10-15	18.46-41	14-20	19.41-37	2- 7	20.47-41	7-11
21.34-30	20-25	22.49-43	25x34	23.39x30	21-26	24.44-39	11-17	25.45-40	9-14
26.30-25	4- 9	27.40-34	14-20	28.25x14	9x20	29.34-30	20-25	30.38-33	25x34
31.39x30	3- 8	32.42-38	17-22	33.28x17	12x21	34.50-44	8-12	35.33-28	12-17
36.38-33	17-22	37.28x17	21x12	38.33-28	6-11	39.44-40	11-17	40.43-39	17-21
41.28-22	23-29	42.30-25	18-23	43.25-20	13-18	44.22x13	19x 8	45.39-33	



Dia 1: 7... 20 – 24 is played too early. If black wants to play a classical game, he shouldn’t change 20 – 24 x 24 until 21 – 26 & 11 – 17 are played. The next diagram explains why.

Dia 2: 10.37 – 31! If black plays 21 – 26 27 – 22 follows and black's right wing is weakened. He can never use the Olympic formation anymore and therefore has no power at his right wing. In the game 7 – 11 31 – 26 follows. After the exchange with 17 – 22, white has good conditions for playing a closed classical game for two reasons: he is trailing by 7 temps and his wings are developed nicely.

Dia 3: 16.33 – 28 is totally in the strategy of a closed classical middle game, in which white has more waiting moves, since he is trailing by 7 temps in development.

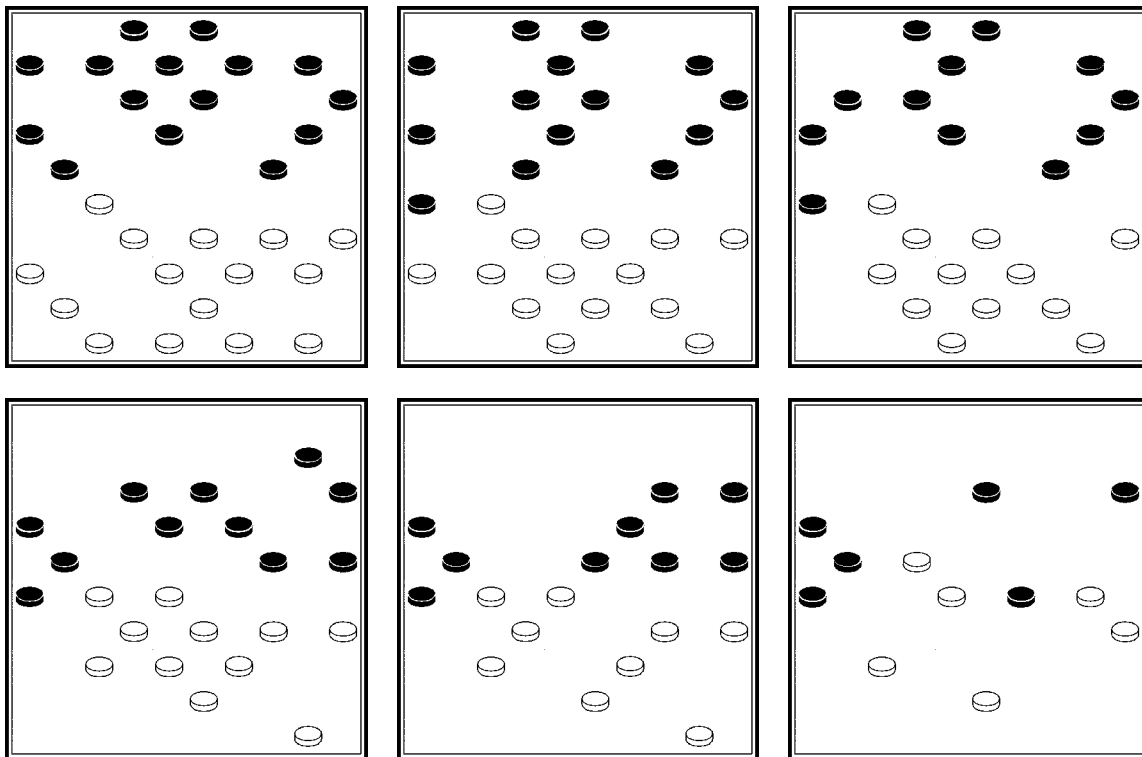
Dia 4: 21.34 – 30 White tries to get control over the right wing or lumber black with a weak piece at 15

Dia 5: White again plays **29.34 – 30** and after **29... 20 – 25 30.38 – 33 25 x 34 31.39 x 30** the piece at <15> is weak.

Dia 6: 41.28 – 22! Playing the Ghestem, though without a piece at <28>. 41... 24 – 29 is met by 42.30 – 25 and 15 – 20 x 10 is punished by a Kung Fu shot!

T. Sijbrands – C. de Jong 2-0 (2006)

1.31-27	17-21	2.37-31	21-26	3.32-28	26x37	4.41x32	11-17	5.46-41	17-22
6.28x17	12x21	7.33-28	19-23	8.28x19	14x23	9.39-33	10-14	10.44-39	7-12
11.34-30	1-7	12.30-25	14-19	13.25x14	19x10	14.33-28	15-20	15.28x19	13x24
16.38-33	10-15	17.42-38	5-10	18.40-34	9-13	19.45-40	4-9	20.34-30	7-11
21.30x19	13x24	22.40-34	9-13	23.47-42	11-17	24.49-44	21-26	25.41-37	17-22
26.34-30	22x31	27.30x19	13x24	28.36x27	6-11	29.32-28	8-13	30.39-34	11-17
31.37-32	3-8	32.44-39	17-22	33.28x17	12x21	34.33-28	20-25	35.38-33	13-19
36.42-38	8-13	37.48-42	2-8	38.42-37	8-12	39.27-22	18x27	40.28-23	19x28
41.33x31	13-19	42.32-28	12-18	43.38-32	10-14	44.31-27	18-23	45.27-22	14-20
46.50-44	24-29	47.34-30	25x34	48.39x30	20-25	49.44-39	25x34	50.39x30	19-24
51.28x19	24x13	52.32-28	13-18	53.22x13	21-27	54.13-9	29-33	55.28x39	27-31
56.37-32	31-36	57.9-4	36-41	58.32-28	41-47	59.28-23			



Dia 1: 20.34 – 30! White is hitting at <13> in order to weaken the black central defence, while developing his own right wing.

Dia 2: 26.34 – 30 There we go again! Black's Drenth zone is weakened even more.

Dia 3: 29.32 – 28! Another nice Sijbrands move. He always wants his pieces to be developed optimally.

Dia 4: 39.27 – 22! 18 x 27 40.28 – 23 19 x 28 41.33 x 31 Splitting the black position.

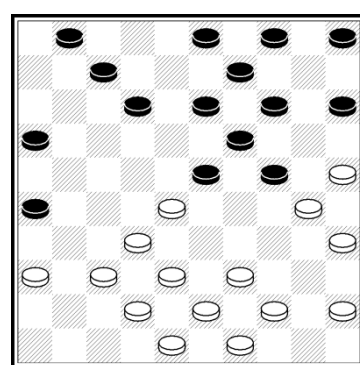
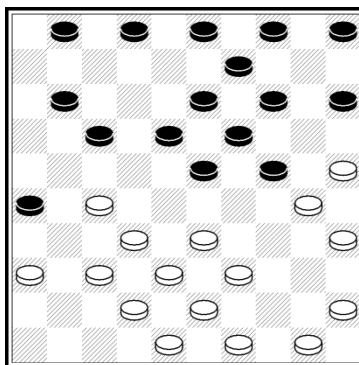
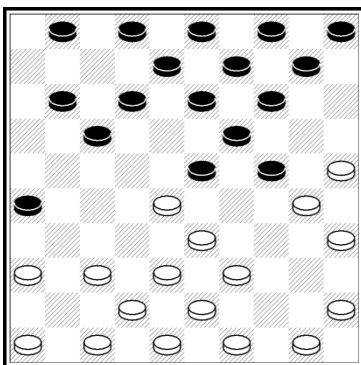
Dia 5: 45.27 – 22 Isolating the passive arch pieces 16 / 21 / 26.

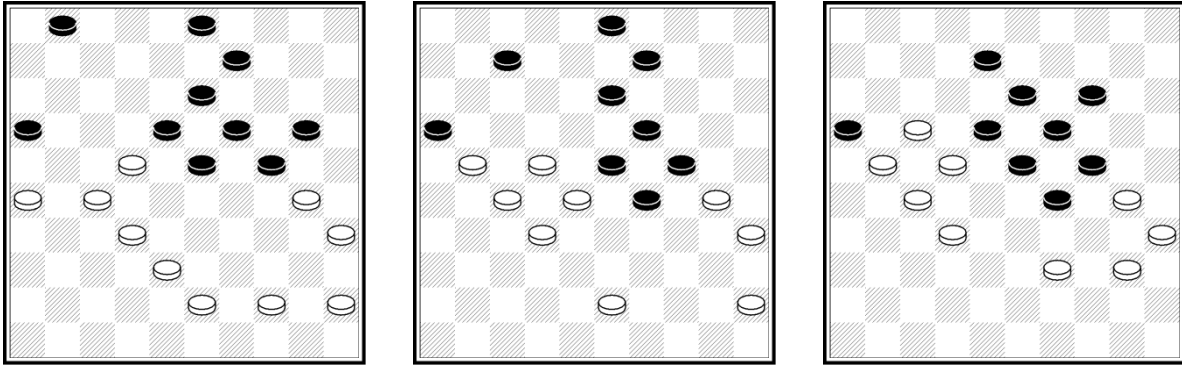
Dia 6: See the result of the split: black's pieces have lost contact with each other. Black has to try **52... 13 – 18**, but can't save the bad endgame.

6. Wing control

J. Krajenbrink – B. Ba 2-0 (World challenge, 1997)

1.32-28 18-23 2.33-29 23x32 3.37x28 20-24 4.29x20 15x24 5.41-37 17-21
6.39-33 21-26 7.44-39 16-21 8.34-30 12-18 9.37-32 26x37 10.32x41 21-26
11.40-34 11-17 12.30-25 6-11 13.34-30 7-12 14.41-37 18-23 15.46-41 23x32
16.38x27 13-18 17.42-38 18-23 18.37-32 8-13 19.41-37 10-15 20.47-42 12-18
21.27-21 2- 8 22.21x12 18x 7 23.50-44 8-12 24.33-28 11-16 25.37-31 26x37
26.32x41 23x32 27.38x27 12-18 28.43-38 18-23 29.49-43 14-20 30.25x14 9x20
31.41-37 4- 9 32.37-32 20-25 33.38-33 25x34 34.39x30 5-10 35.42-38 10-14
36.36-31 14-20 37.43-39 20-25 38.48-43 25x34 39.39x30 7-12 40.31-26 15-20
41.33-28 12-18 42.28-22 23-29 43.32-28 20-25 44.44-39 25x34 45.39x30 1- 7
46.26-21 18-23 47.38-32 3- 8 48.22-17 7-12 49.45-40 9-14 50.28-22 12-18
51.43-39 29-33 52.39x28 23-29 53.30-25 8-12 54.17x 8 13x 2 55.22x13 19x 8
56.21-17 2- 7 57.27-22 29-33 58.28x39 7-12 59.39-33 12x21 60.40-34 21-26
61.32-27 8-12 62.33-28 12-17 63.22x11 16x 7 64.28-22 7-11 65.22-18 11-17
66.18-13 24-30 67.35x24 14-19 68.24-20 19x 8 69.20-14 17-21 70.27x16 26-31
71.14-10





Dia 1: White plays against the undeveloped black left wing. **15.46 – 41 23 x 32 16.38 x 27!** A nice exchange to take care black can't develop his left wing easily.

Dia 2: White controls the wings but how to continue? **21.27 – 21!** is a nice paradoxical move. White leaves the strong <27>, but weakens black's wing, while he keeps controlling <27>!

Dia 3: If black were to play, he could develop his left wing playing **14 – 20 x 20**. White takes care this isn't possible, eliminating the piece at <23>, while going to <27> again. **25.37 – 31 26 x 37 26.32 x 41! 23 x 32 27.38 x 27**

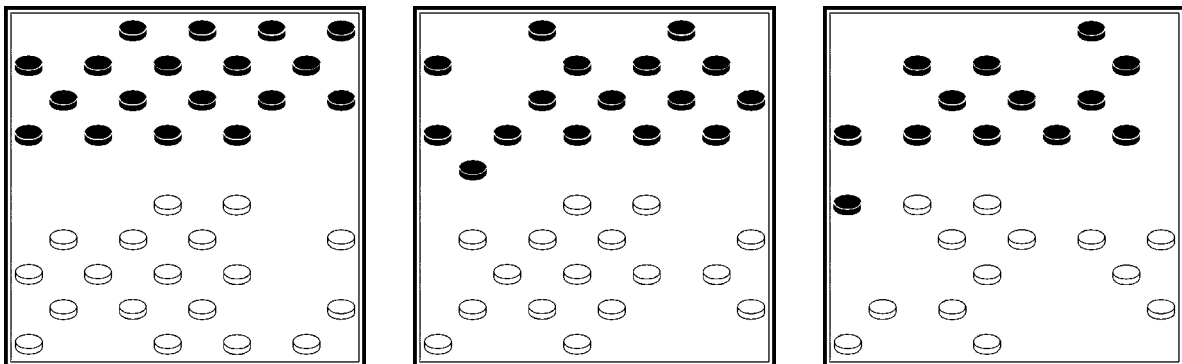
Dia 4: Black has developed his left wing at last, but white used the time necessary for this to control the left wing. He has just played the nice **42.28 – 22** taking more space at the left wing. Black plays the symmetrical **42... 23 – 29**, after which white tries to freeze black out.

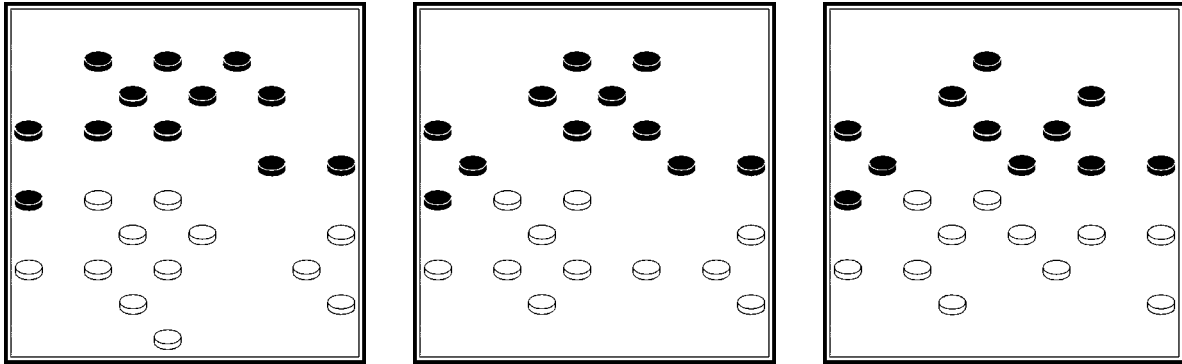
Dia 5: **46... 18 – 23** was a bad move and now black makes the decisive mistake by playing **47... 3 – 8?** He could have used tactics to defend: **46... 7 – 12 47.43 – 39 9 – 14 48.45 – 40 13 – 18!! 49.22 x 13 19 x 8 ad lib. 12 – 18 ad lib. 29 – 34 52.40 x 29 18 – 22 53.27 x 18 16 x 27 54.32 x 21 8 – 13 ad lib. 3 x 45 =.**

Dia 6: The white strategy has succeeded! Black is frozen out, has to sacrifice and loses the game.

A. Silva – A. Shwarzman 0-2 (World championship, 2011)

1.32-28 18-23 2.38-32 12-18 3.42-38 7-12 4.47-42 1- 7 5.34-29 23x34
 6.39x30 20-25 7.44-39 25x34 8.40x29 17-21 9.31-26 14-20 10.26x17 11x22
 11.28x17 12x21 12.50-44 7-12 13.33-28 10-14 14.39-33 5-10 15.44-40 12-17
 16.49-44 8-12 17.44-39 3- 8 18.36-31 21-26 19.29-23 18x29 20.33x24 20x29
 21.28-22 17x28 22.32x34 15-20 23.31-27 6-11 24.39-33 13-18 25.33-28 9-13
 26.43-39 11-17 27.37-32 2- 7 28.39-33 20-25 29.41-37 4- 9 30.46-41 10-15
 31.34-29 19-24 32.29x20 15x24 33.41-36 17-22 34.28x17 12x21 35.33-28 7-12
 36.48-43 14-19 37.43-39 18-23 38.40-34 9-14 39.38-33 13-18 40.28-22 12-17
 41.22x 2 26-31 42.37x26 23-29 43.34x23 19x48 44. 2x30 25x43





Dia 1: 8... 17 – 21 Playing around the white centre. Black recovers 4 temps after 31 – 26 and the double exchange.

Dia 2: 18.21 – 26 Keeping the undeveloped white left wing at its place. Black allows the 3 x 3 with 29 – 23, because after the change, the pieces 34 / 35 / 40 / 45 remain inactive.

Dia 3: 28... 20 – 25! Occupying <25> gives black control over the right wing. White can't do anything active with his fork at this wing.

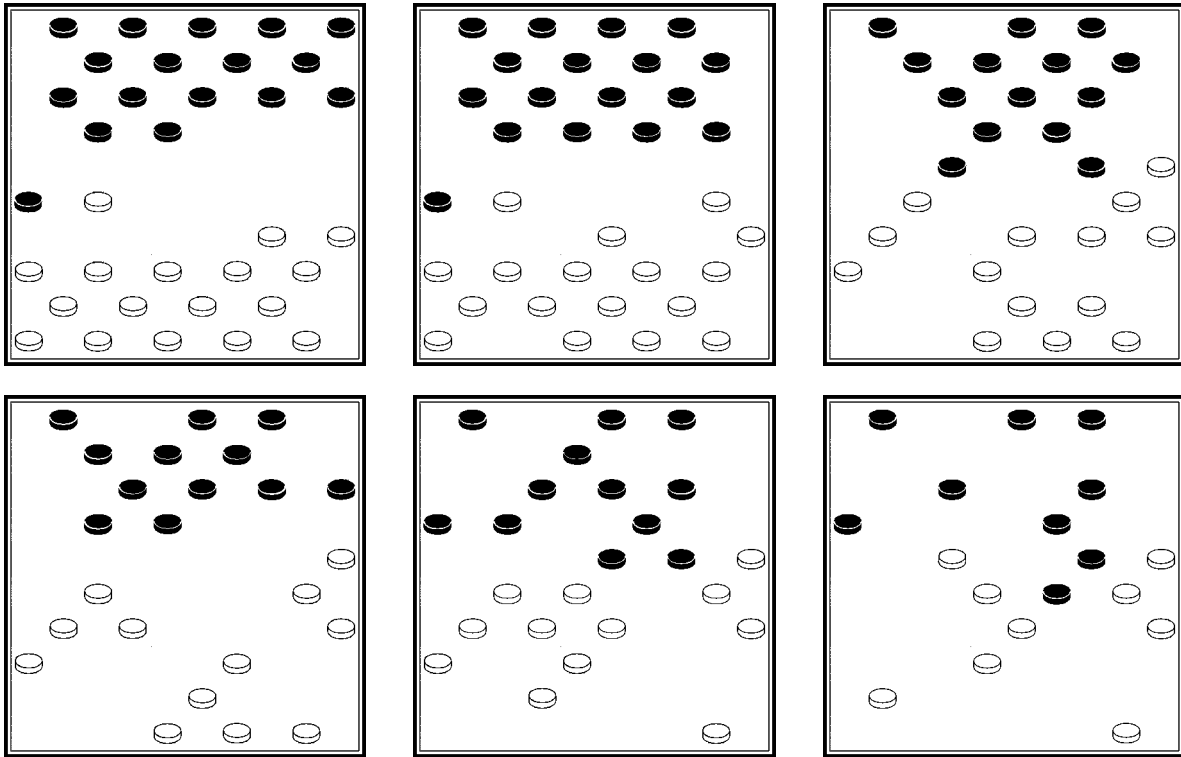
Dia 4: 33... 17 – 22 34.28 x 17 12 x 21 White still hasn't developed his left wing completely. Piece 36 stays behind. Playing 17 – 22 x 21 black gets control over the left wing too.

Dia 5: Now black controls both wings, he makes the position closed classical with 37... 18 – 23.

Dia 6: After 40.28 – 22 the game is decided by a shot. White has too many weaknesses in his position to safe the game anyway. For example: 40.42 – 38 8 – 13 41.45 – 40 12 – 17 42.36 – 31 (28 – 22 x 22 is punished by 23 – 28 21 x 32 24 – 29 19 x 8 B+1) 14 – 20 43.28 – 22 17 x 28 44.33 x 22 23 – 28 45.32 x 12 21 x 41 46.12 – 7 26 x 37 47.22 – 17 (47.7 – 2 19 – 23! 48.2 x 30 23 – 29 B+) 16 – 21 48.17 x 26 41 – 47 49.39 – 33 37 – 41 etc. and black should win the endgame.

S. Winkel – K. Thijssen 0-2 (2005)

1.32-28	17-21	2.34-30	21-26	3.30-25	16-21	4.40-34	12-17	5.34-30	17-22
6.28x17	21x12	7.31-27	11-17	8.45-40	6-11	9.30-24	20x29	10.33x24	19x30
11.25x34	15-20	12.38-33	14-19	13.42-38	10-14	14.47-42	5-10	15.34-30	17-22
16.30-25	22x31	17.36x27	11-17	18.35-30	17-22	19.41-36	22x31	20.36x27	20-24
21.40-35	12-17	22.46-41	8-12	23.41-36	2- 8	24.39-34	17-22	25.37-31	26x37
26.42x31	22-28	27.33x22	24-29	28.34x23	19x17	29.38-32	10-15	30.44-39	15-20
31.43-38	13-19	32.49-43	20-24	33.39-33	18-23	34.43-39	7-11	35.48-42	11-16
36.33-28	9-13	37.39-33	23-29	38.42-37	17-21	39.31-26	13-18	40.26x17	12x21
41.37-31	21-26	42.27-22	18x27	43.31x22	8-12	44.36-31	26x37	45.32x41	4-10
46.22-17	12x21	47.28-22	1- 7	48.33-28	7-12	49.38-32	3- 8	50.41-37	8-13
51.50-44	21-26	52.44-40	16-21	53.22-17	10-15	54.17x 8	13x 2	55.28-22	29-33
56.22-18	24-29								



Dia 1: 11... 15 – 20 The intention of this move is to prevent white from playing 35 – 30, which would activate the edge piece at <35>. Black himself has activated piece 16 in the opening.

Dia 2: 15... 17 – 22 Without piece 16 and after white played 38 – 33 42 – 38 47 – 42, the attack at <27> has become easier.

Dia 3: White has defended his piece at <27> with 37 – 31 x 31. Black now takes a 2 x 2 exchange, after which piece 36 becomes inactive. Black will ensure to make the position classical again as soon as possible. Black is trailing 9 temps in development after the exchange.

Dia 4: 30... 15 – 20 Black takes back <24> in order to reach a closed classical position.

Dia 5: Black played 34... 7 – 11 & 35... 11 – 16 in order to control the left wing. Now everything is ready for the Ghestem-lock with 37... 23 – 29! Piece 50 can't come into play anymore. Black has perfect control over both wings.

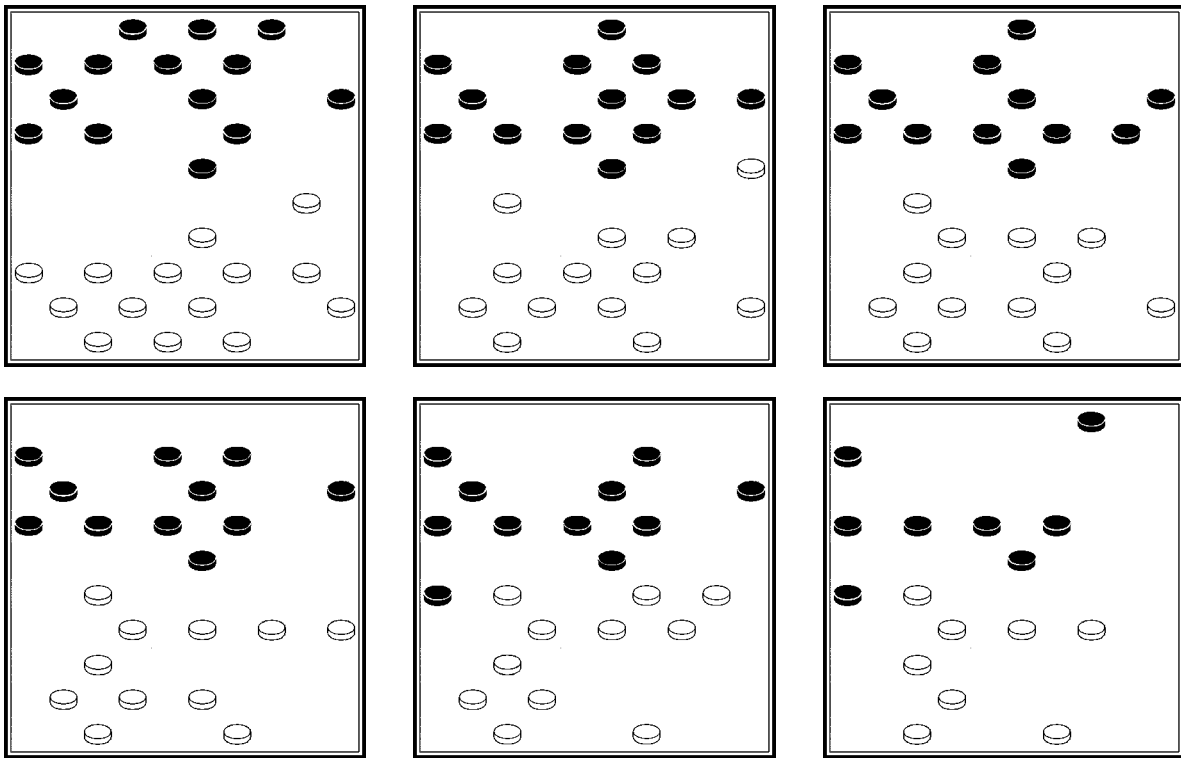
Dia 6: 45... 4 – 10! introduces the lethal 12 – 18 threat. White had to sacrifice a piece, but couldn't save the game.

7. Podkowa

T. Tanzhikuzjina – M. Azojan 2-0 (World championship women, 2001)

1.33-29	19-24	2.39-33	14-19	3.44-39	20-25	4.29x20	25x14	5.35-30	18-23
6.50-44	12-18	7.30-25	7-12	8.32-28	23x32	9.37x28	1- 7	10.41-37	19-23
11.28x19	14x23	12.46-41	10-14	13.31-27	14-19	14.34-29	23x34	15.39x30	5-10
16.30-24	19x30	17.25x34	10-14	18.44-39	14-19	19.34-30	18-22	20.27x18	12x23
21.36-31	7-12	22.31-27	12-18	23.39-34	4-10	24.43-39	10-14	25.30-24	19x30
26.34x25	13-19	27.40-34	8-13	28.48-43	2- 8	29.38-32	14-20	30.25x14	9x20
31.45-40	3- 9	32.40-35	20-25	33.33-29	19-24	34.29x20	25x14	35.39-33	14-19

36.43-38 17-21 37.35-30 21-26 38.33-29 8-12 39.38-33 12-17 40.30-25 17-22
 41.41-36 22x31 42.36x27 11-17 43.25-20 15x24 44.29x20 9-14 45.20x 9 13x 4
 46.33-28 17-22 47.28x17 4- 9 48.42-38 19-24 49.38-33 9-13 50.47-42 13-19



Dia 1: Black changed 18... 27 x 18 12 x 23, removing piece 27. White immediately takes back <27> by playing 21.36 – 31 and 22.31– 27.

Dia 2: 29.38 – 32 reinforces the left wing. White is putting her pieces around the black centre position, slowly creating the podkowa.

Dia 3: 31.45 – 40 Black can't take control over <24> by playing 31... 19 – 24 because of 32.33 – 28! 13 – 19 33.28 – 22 17 x 28 4.27 – 21 16 x 38 5.42 x 2 W+. Black had a better option in 31... 17 – 22 32.41 – 36 22 x 31 33.36 x 27 19 – 24.

Dia 4: 36.43 – 38! threatens with 34 – 29 27 – 22 38 – 33 W+. Therefore black must decide what to do with piece 17. After 36... 17 – 21 black has no active formations at his right wing anymore and she loses control over the game. With 37.35 – 30 & 38.33 – 29 the surrounding of the centre is given shape.

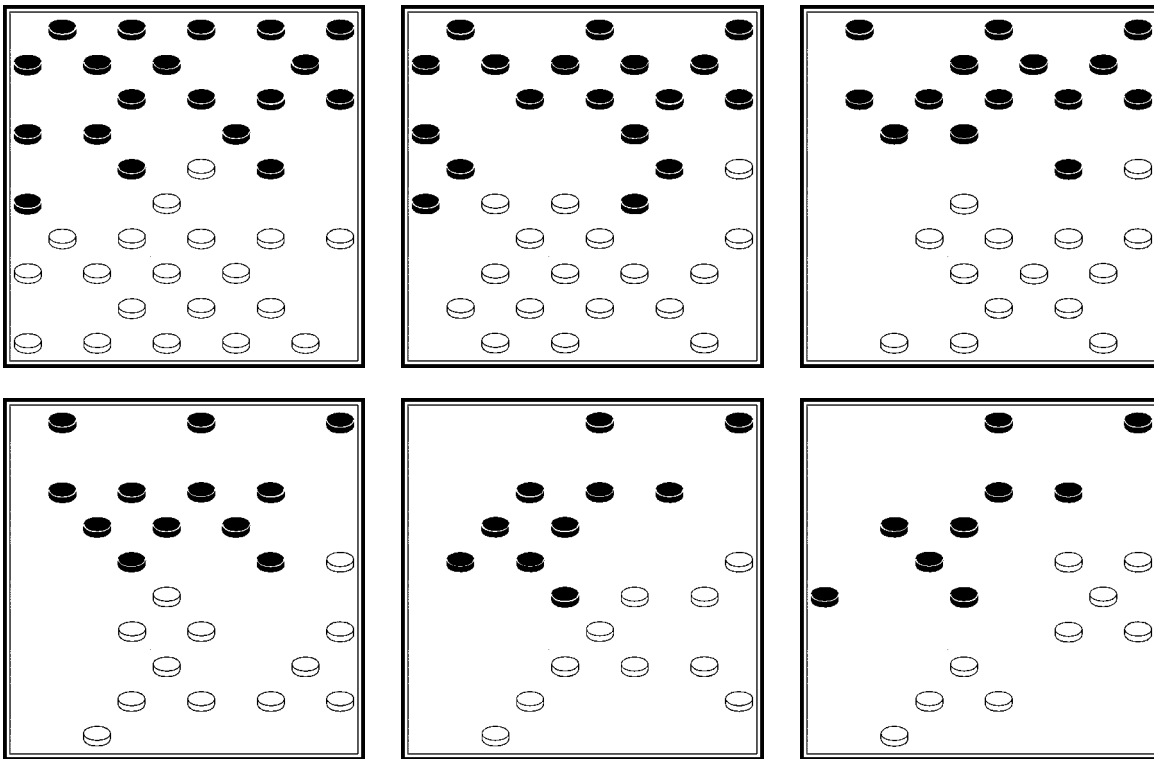
Dia 5: 40.30 – 25 White doesn't need to fear 19 – 24 x 24 because of 33 – 28 13 – 19 28 – 22 etc. W+.

Dia 6: White doesn't play the standard 33 – 29 now, but instead plays 46.33 – 28! with the strong 28 – 22 27 – 21 threat, while 17 – 21 is simply met by 28 – 22 W+.

J. van den Akker – K. Thijssen 0-2 (11-08-2003)

1.32-28 17-21 2.37-32 11-17 3.34-29 18-22 4.41-37 21-26 5.40-34 13-18
 6.45-40 9-13 7.29-23 18x29 8.34x23 20-24 9.40-34 13-18 10.34-30 18x29
 11.30-25 8-13 12.44-40 4- 9 13.31-27 22x31 14.36x27 17-21 15.46-41 2- 8
 16.49-44 12-18 17.28-23 19x28 18.32x34 21x32 19.37x28 16-21 20.42-37 21-27
 21.37-32 7-12 22.32x21 26x17 23.41-37 6-11 24.37-32 18-22 25.34-29 12-18
 26.29x20 15x24 27.39-34 14-19 28.34-29 10-15 29.29x20 15x24 30.48-42 8-12

31.50-45 9-14 32.33-29 24x33 33.28x39 22-28 34.32x23 19x28 35.39-34 17-22
 36.44-39 11-17 37.38-33 17-21 38.34-29 1- 7 39.43-38 7-11 40.35-30 11-17
 41.39-34 28x39 42.34x43 22-28 43.40-35 18-22 44.45-40 12-18 45.40-34 21-26
 46.29-24 28-32 47.38x27 22x31 48.43-38 31-37 49.42x31 26x37 50.38-33 17-22
 51.34-29 3- 8 52.24-20 22-27 53.20x 9 13x 4 54.30-24 27-31 55.33-28 31-36
 56.25-20 36-41 57.47x36 37-42 58.36-31 8-12 59.31-27 42-48 60.20-14 48-25
 61.24-20 25-39 62.28-23 39-43 63.23-19 43x21 64.29-23 18x29 65.19-13 21-26
 66.35-30 29-33 67.30-25 12-18 68.13x22 33-39 69.20-15 26-12 70.15-10 4x15
 71.14- 9 12- 3 72. 9- 4 39-44 73. 4-13 44-50 74.22-18 50-45 75.13-24 45x 1



Dia 1: After 9... 13 – 18, white makes a standard sacrifice. White will get back piece 29.

Dia 2: 16... 12 – 18! The right moment to give back the piece! White can't change 28 – 23 19 x 28 32 x 34 21 x 32 38 x 27? because of the 24 – 30 14 – 20 king shot. After white goes to <28>, black has a great position to play a podkowa, since white has lost control over <27>.

Dia 3: 24... 18 – 22 Starting the surrounding of the white centre position.

Dia 4: White has to retreat with 32.33 – 29 24 x 33 28 x 39, after which black launches a centre attack with 22 – 28 x 28.

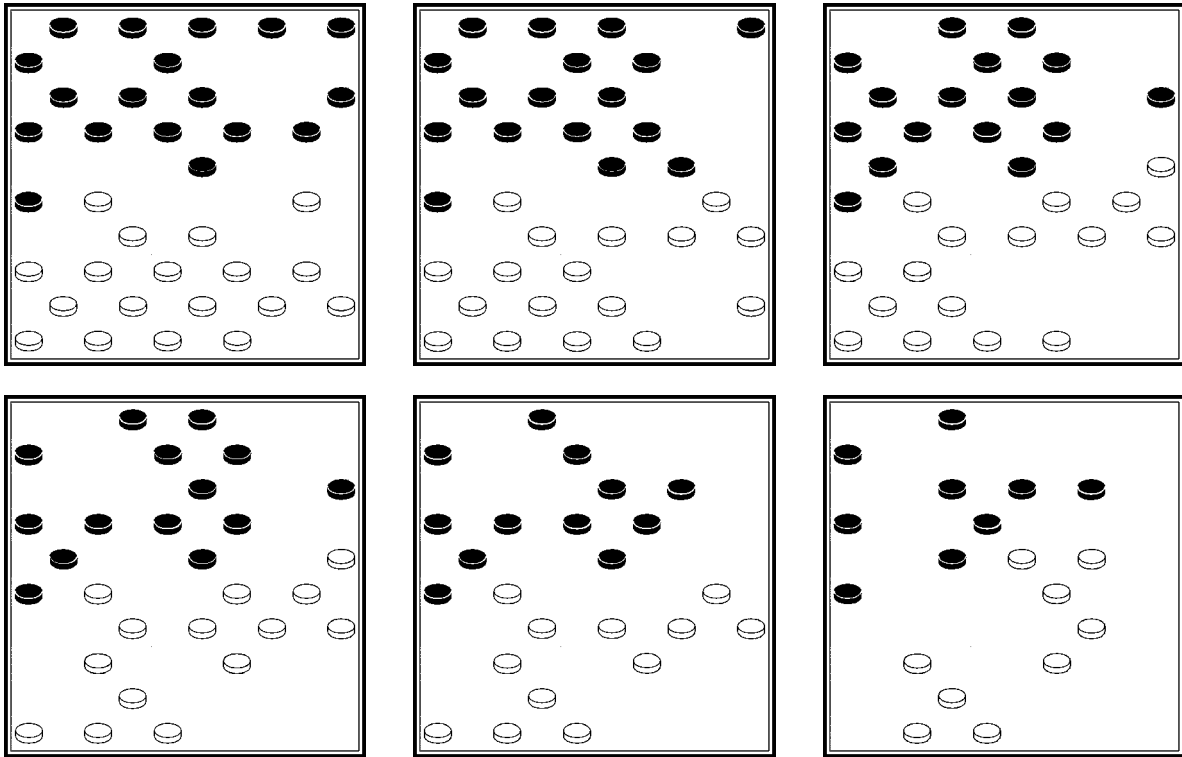
Dia 5: 41.39 – 34 White removes the black outpost, but black simply takes back <28>, with an unstoppable attack.

Dia 6: Black starts a break through action with 46... 28 – 32 47.38 x 27 22 x 31 and will win the game.

J. van den Akker – P. Malahe 2-0 (1997)

1.31-27 17-21 2.33-28 19-23 3.28x19 14x23 4.39-33 10-14 5.34-30 21-26
 6.44-39 11-17 7.30-25 7-11 8.35-30 14-19 9.25x14 9x20 10.50-44 20-25
 11.40-35 25x34 12.39x30 15-20 13.44-39 20-24 14.39-34 4- 9 15.33-29 24x33

16.38x29	1- 7	17.30-25	5-10	18.43-39	10-15	19.35-30	17-21	20.39-33	11-17
21.45-40	7-11	22.40-35	17-22	23.49-43	22x31	24.36x27	12-17	25.43-39	17-22
26.41-36	22x31	27.36x27	11-17	28.25-20	15x24	29.29x20	9-14	30.20x 9	3x14
31.30-24	19x30	32.35x24	8-12	33.33-29	23-28	34.32x23	21x41	35.46x37	17-22
36.34-30	13-19	37.24x13	18x 9	38.39-34	22-27	39.30-24	16-21	40.24-19	14-20
41.19-14	20-25	42.14x 3							



Dia 1: White plays a theoretical semi-classical opening. 7.30 – 25 allowed 20 – 24, so actually 7.50 – 44 and only then 30 – 25 was a bit sharper. Now black plays 10... 20 – 25?, which only results in a loss of space at the right wing, right where the fight takes place.

Dia 2: White isn't interested in occupying <28>. He wants <29> instead. He takes this square in possession early in the game already. Piece 45 isn't active yet, but it will be transported to <35>.

Dia 3: All white pieces are active and located around the black centre. Piece <27> is protected by enough defending pieces at the left wing.

Dia 4: White changes 28.25 – 20 15 x 24 29.29 x 20, expanding his playing room even more.

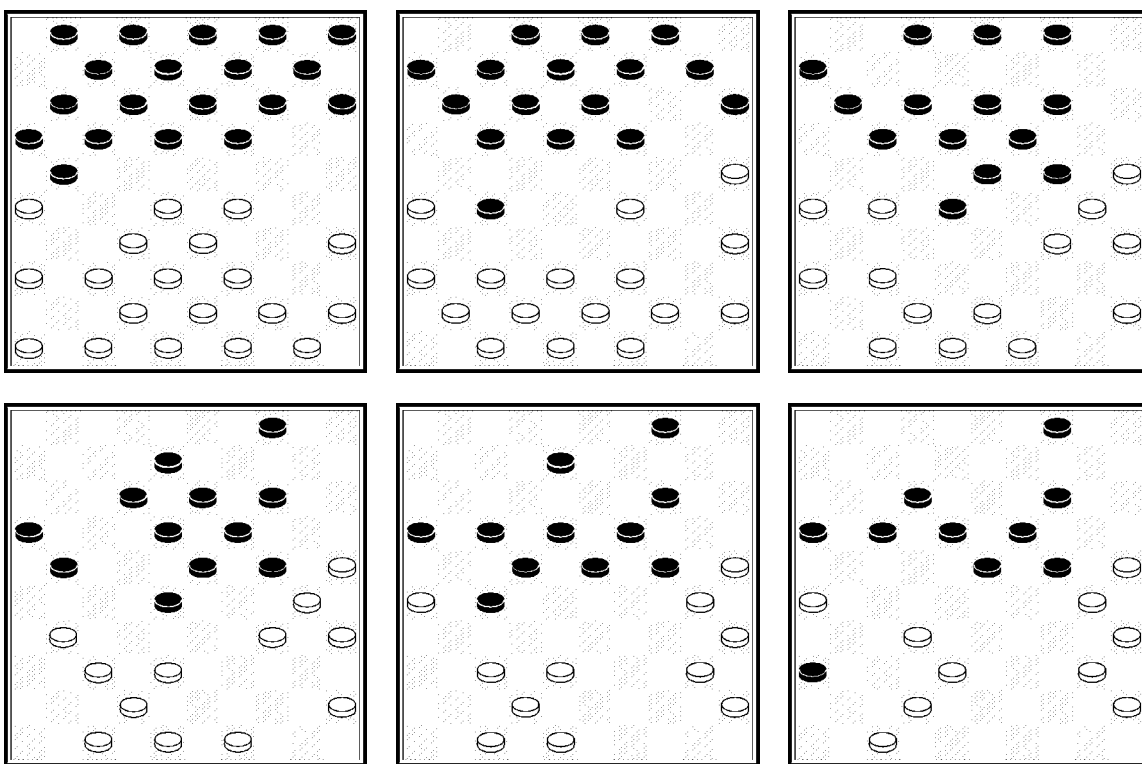
Dia 5: Here white could already have forced a winning king shot: 31.33 – 29! (threatening 27 – 22 W+) 17 – 22 32.39 – 33 22 x 31 33.30 – 24 19 x 28 34.48 – 43 23 x 34 35.32 x 3 W+.

Dia 6: 36.34 – 30 White has an unstoppable attack and doesn't even need the 23 – 19 14 x 23 24 -20 breakthrough to win.

8. Attacking games

A. Bollebakker - R. Clerc 0-2 (Dutch club competition, 15-01-2005)

1.32-28 17-21 2.37-32 11-17 3.41-37 6-11 4.34-30 20-25 5.31-26 25x34
 6.40x29 19-23 7.28x19 14x34 8.39x30 21-27 9.32x21 16x27 10.44-39 1-6
 11.50-44 10-14 12.46-41 5-10 13.30-25 14-19 14.33-29 19-24 15.29x20 15x24
 16.37-31 10-14 17.31x22 17x28 18.41-37 11-17 19.44-40 14-19 20.40-34 7-11
 21.34-30 18-23 22.39-34 13-18 23.38-32 9-14 24.32-27 8-13 25.37-31 17-22
 26.43-38 11-17 27.27-21 6-11 28.21-16 3-8 29.16x7 2x11 30.31-27 22x31
 31.26x37 11-16 32.36-31 17-21 33.31-26 12-17 34.38-33 28x39 35.34x43 18-22
 36.49-44 13-18 37.44-40 21-27 38.43-38 27-32 39.38x27 22x31 40.37-32 31-36
 41.42-38 8-12 42.48-42 17-22 43.26-21 16x27 44.32x21 4-9 45.42-37 9-13
 46.47-42 22-28 47.40-34 12-17 48.21x12 18x7 49.34-29 23x34 50.30x39 7-12
 51.45-40 12-18 52.40-34 18-22 53.38-33 19-23 54.34-30 13-19 55.39-34 28x39
 56.34x43 22-28



Dia 1: White played a bit passive in the opening, giving black the opportunity to launch a right wing attack with 6... 19 - 23 & 8... 21 - 27.

Dia 2: 14... 19 - 24 15.29 x 20 15 x 24 stops all kind of exchanges and also takes <24>. After 16.37 - 31 black goes to <28>, switching from right wing attack to a centre attack.

Dia 3: Black has reinforced his centre attack by building a central pyramid. The based piece at <4> will stay there for almost the entire middle game.

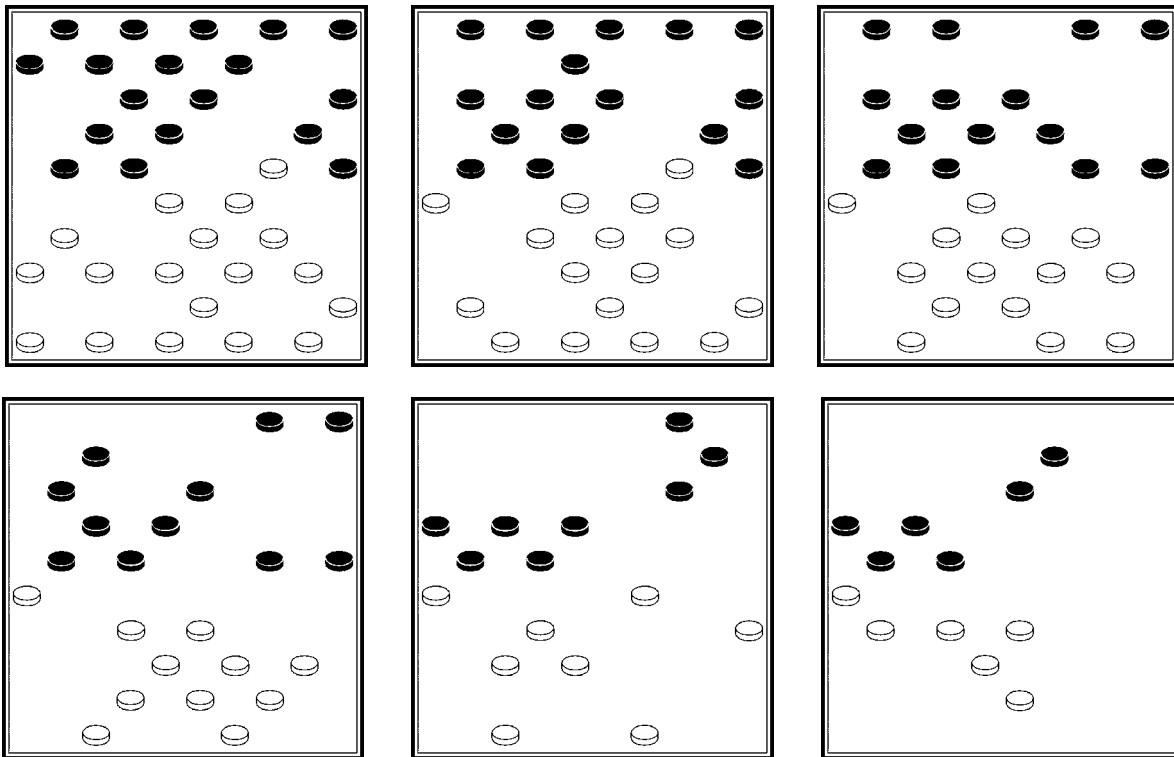
Dia 4: 33.31 - 26 gives black a lot of choices. He could play 21 - 27, but he decides to play 12 - 17.

Dia 5: Black has a big lead in development. White is trailing 9 temps. Black plays 27 - 32, leaving <27>, but with this kind of lead in development, black still controls the entire centre.

Dia 6: 42... 17 – 22? isn't accurate. White gains back space by changing 26 – 21 x 21, but loses due to some mistakes. Black should have finished his strategy by playing 42... 16 – 21! and white will lose due to a lack of space, for example 43.42 – 37 4 – 10 44.38 – 33 10 – 15 45.47 – 42 23 – 29 46.42 – 38 18 – 23 B+.

K. Thijssen – W. Milsjin 2-0 (Salou, 2004)

1.33-29	19-23	2.35-30	20-25	3.40-35	14-20	4.44-40	10-14	5.38-33	14-19
6.30-24	19x30	7.35x24	17-22	8.42-38	11-17	9.32-28	23x32	10.37x28	16-21
11.41-37	21-26	12.37-32	26x37	13.32x41	6-11	14.41-37	11-16	15.36-31	9-14
16.37-32	16-21	17.31-26	7-11	18.46-41	14-19	19.40-35	19x30	20.35x24	13-19
21.24x13	8x19	22.41-37	20-24	23.29x20	15x24	24.48-42	3- 8	25.45-40	8-13
26.28-23	19x28	27.32x23	18x29	28.34x23	2- 7	29.50-44	12-18	30.23x12	7x18
31.37-32	1- 7	32.33-29	24x33	33.39x28	22x33	34.38x29	18-22	35.44-39	7-12
36.43-38	5-10	37.42-37	11-16	38.39-33	13-19	39.40-35	19-24	40.29x20	25x14
41.33-29	12-18	42.37-31	14-19	43.29-24	19x30	44.35x24	10-14	45.38-33	14-19
46.24x13	18x 9	47.47-42	9-13	48.42-38	4- 9	49.49-43	13-18	50.33-29	9-14
51.29-24									



Dia 1: Black plays 11... 21 – 26 instead of the theoretical 21 – 27. Now white changes back and takes the left wing under control with 15.36 – 31 and 16.31 – 26.

Dia 2: 20... 13 – 19 Black decides to get rid of the white outpost. However, this doesn't change the fact that white locks black's right wing.

Dia 3: White changes 26.28 – 23 in order to get more space and to take the right wing under control.

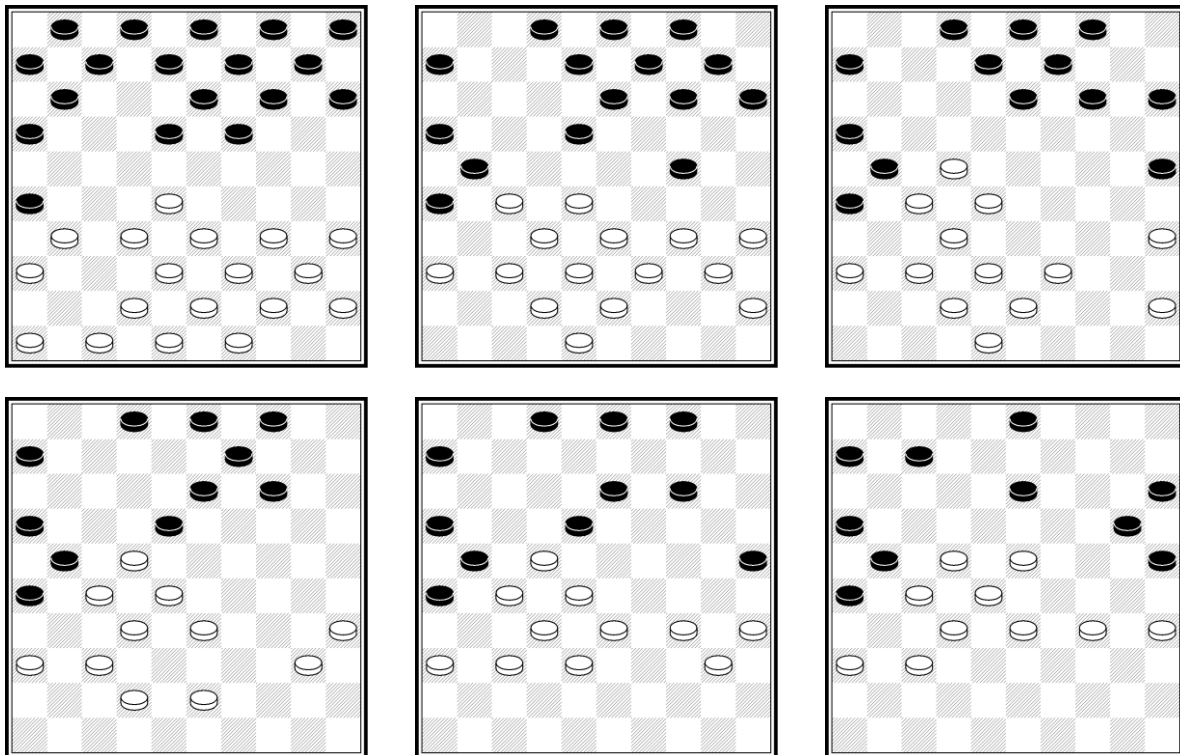
Dia 4: White changes 32.33 – 29 24 x 33 33.39 x 28 22 x 33 34.38 x 29 in order to get an initiative at the right wing.

Dia 5: 42.37 – 31 continues to block black's right wing, while white now controls the right wing.

Dia 6: White's strategy has been very successful. The diagram shows how black is frozen out completely. Two moves later, black resigned.

T. Sijbrands - S. Mansjien 2-0 (1967)

1.33-29 19-24 2.39-33 14-19 3.44-39 20-25 4.29x20 25x14 5.50-44 18-23
 6.32-28 23x32 7.37x28 12-18 8.41-37 17-21 9.37-32 21-26 10.34-29 26x37
 11.42x31 7-12 12.39-34 1-7 13.44-39 19-24 14.29x20 15x24 15.46-41 11-17
 16.41-37 17-22 17.28x17 12x21 18.47-42 7-12 19.33-28 12-17 20.39-33 21-26
 21.31-27 17-21 22.43-39 10-15 23.49-43 5-10 24.28-22 18-23 25.34-29 23x34
 26.40x20 14x25 27.33-28 10-14 28.38-33 14-19 29.39-34 8-12 30.33-29 12-18
 31.43-38 15-20 32.45-40 20-24 33.29x20 25x14 34.38-33 14-20 35.48-43 20-25
 36.34-29 19-24 37.29x20 25x14 38.43-39 14-20 39.39-34 20-25 40.42-38 9-14
 41.33-29 4-10 42.29-23 18x29 43.34x23 10-15 44.38-33 14-20 45.40-34 2-7
 46.36-31 13-19 47.23x14 20x9 48.35-30 9-14 49.30-24 3-8 50.33-29 7-12
 51.24-19



Dia 1: Black played a passive opening. White goes to the centre with **10.34 - 29 26 x 37 11.42 x 31**. He is now leading in development by 8 temps.

Dia 2: White takes a closed Highland attack with **24.28 - 22**.

Dia 3: White reinforces the right wing with **28.38 - 33 & 29.39 - 34**.

Dia 4: **38.43 - 39** White doesn't need to fear **26 - 31 37 x 6 16 - 21 27 x 16 18 x 47**. In this case white would catch the black king after **6 - 1 & 39 - 34 W+**.

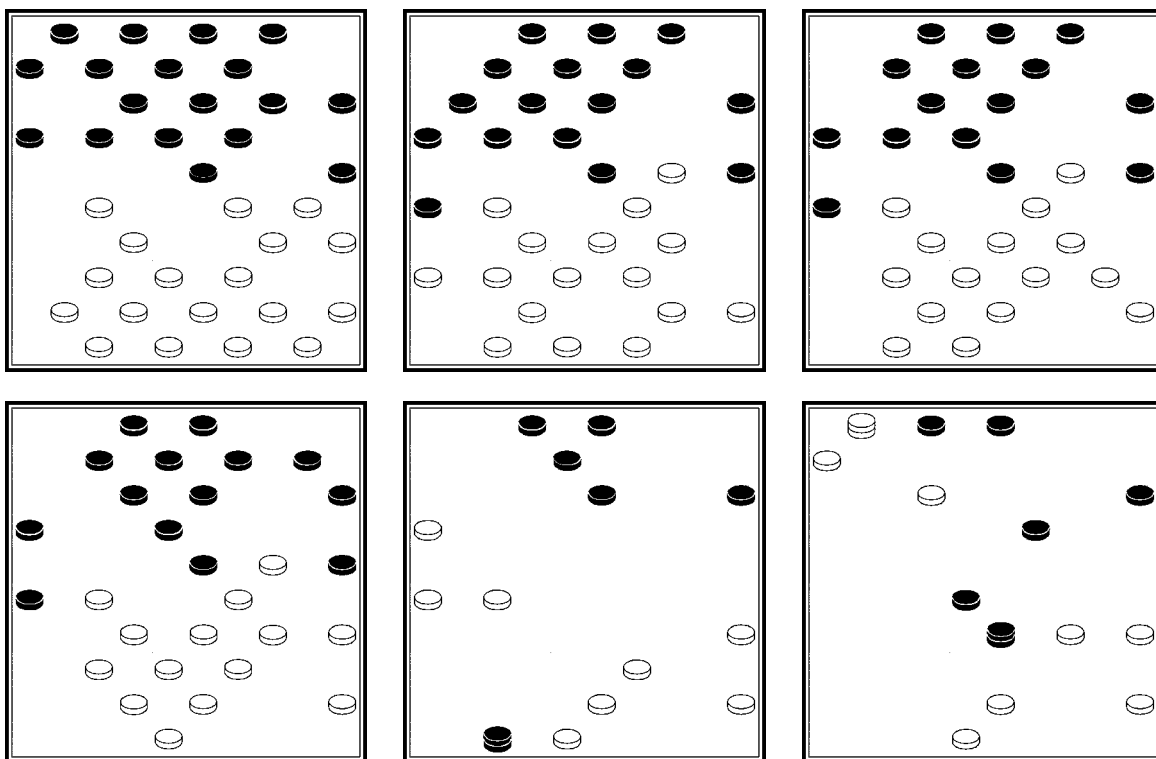
Dia 5: **41.33 - 29** creates the 29 / 34 / 40 tail in order to take another outpost at <23>.

Dia 6: **46.36 - 31** White has managed to activate all his pieces and his attack has become unstoppable.

9. Roozenburg attack

A. Shwarzman - G. Burleson 2-0 (1997)

1. 32-28 19-23 2. 28x19 14x23 3. 37-32 10-14 4. 35-30 20-25 5. 33-29 5-10
 6. 40-35 14-19 7. 41-37 10-14 8. 46-41 17-22 9. 31-27 22x31 10. 36x27 11-17
 11. 30-24 19x30 12. 35x24 14-19 13. 45-40 19x30 14. 40-35 6-11 15. 35x24 17-21
 16. 38-33 21-26 17. 41-36 11-17 18. 43-38 1-6 19. 50-45 6-11 20. 49-43 17-22
 21. 44-40 22x31 22. 36x27 11-17 23. 47-41 17-22 24. 41-36 22x31 25. 36x27 4-10
 26. 40-35 7-11 27. 27-22 18x27 28. 29x7 10-14 29. 32x21 16x27 30. 7x16 26-31
 31. 37x26 27-32 32. 38x27 25-30 33. 34x25 14-20 34. 25x14 9x47 35. 16-11 47-20
 36. 11-6 13-18 37. 27-21 18-22 38. 6-1 22-28 39. 21-17 20-33 40. 39-34 33-44
 41. 26-21 44-33 42. 21-16 33-44 43. 16-11 44-33 44. 11-6 8-13 45. 17-12 13-19
 46. 34-29 33x24 47. 48-42 24x47 48. 43-38 47x7 49. 1x32



Dia 1: 11.30 – 24 19 x 30 12.35 x 24 White takes a Roozenburg attack. He doesn't need to fear a repeated attack at his outpost. If black does attack, white should keep 50 at its spot.

Dia 2: 20.49 – 43 17 – 22 21.44 – 40 Since white has no piece at <44>, he can't attack with 33 – 28 anymore because of 15 – 20 and 13 x 44. But white doesn't want to play 33 – 28 at all. He will profit from the lack of space black has.

Dia 3: 23.47 – 41 White neglects 37 – 31 26 x 28 33 x 11 23 – 28 since he has an even better plan: trying to freeze out black tactically. After 23... 17 – 21 24.41 – 36 4 – 10 25.40 – 35, black has no good move left.

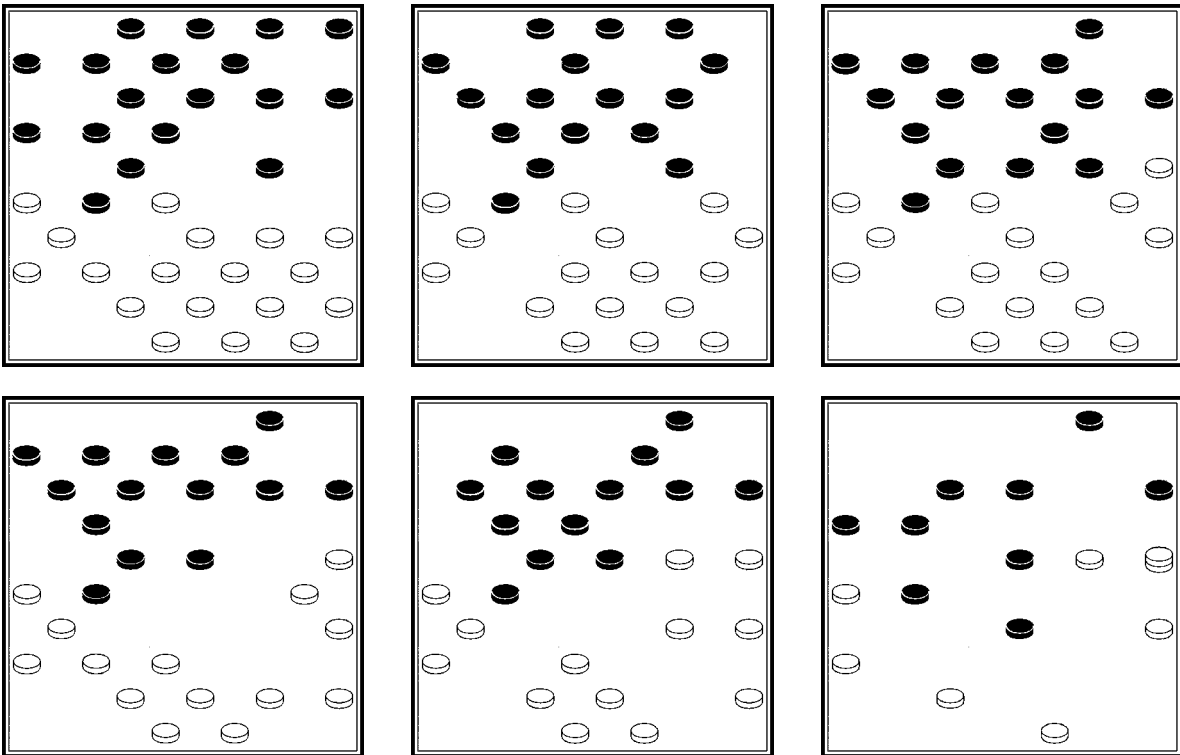
Dia 4: Black has no good moves left. He plays 7 – 11 in order to take a king shot after 27 – 22 etc., but this is no real solution for his problems either.

Dia 5: 35.16 – 11 The black king cost two pieces. White simply goes to king too.

Dia 6: White finishes the game with a shot.

O. Mol – G. Jansen 2-0 (1997)

1.32-28 18-22 2.37-32 12-18 3.41-37 7-12 4.46-41 1- 7 5.31-26 19-23
 6.28x19 14x23 7.32-28 23x32 8.37x28 16-21 9.41-37 21-27 10.37-31 20-24
 11.47-41 10-14 12.41-37 11-16 13.37-32 5-10 14.32x21 16x27 15.34-29 7-11
 16.29x20 15x24 17.40-34 13-19 18.45-40 9-13 19.34-30 3- 9 20.30-25 2- 7
 21.40-34 10-15 22.34-30 18-23 23.50-45 23x32 24.33-29 24x33 25.39x37 19-23
 26.37-32 11-16 27.32x21 16x27 28.30-24 6-11 29.44-39 12-18 30.39-34 8-12
 31.34-30 23-28 32.24-19 14x23 33.38-32 27x47 34.30-24 47x20 35.25x 3 11-16
 36.43-38 23-29 37. 3-14 28-33 38.35-30 33x42 39.48x37 29-33 40.45-40 7-11
 41.40-35 16-21 42.30-24 11-16 43.14- 3 22-28 44.37-32 28x37 45.31x42 18-23
 46. 3-25 21-27 47.25-48 33-38 48.42x33 23-29 49.26-21



Dia 1: Black took a Roozenburg attack from a theoretical opening. White immediately attacks the outpost: 13.37 – 32. Black can't play 13... 13 – 19? 14.32 x 21 16 x 27 because of the standard 35 – 30 24 x 35 26 – 21 17 x 37 28 x 17 12 x 21 42 x 24 W+1.

Dia 2: A key position in this opening. I prefer 19... 4 – 9 20.30 – 25 10 – 15 21.40 – 34 18 – 23 to what is played in the game.

Dia 3: 20... 2 – 7? is a mistake. Black fears an attack at his outpost, but it is possible to play 20... 18 – 23! without first playing weak moves like 2 – 7? or 11 – 16? After 20... 18 – 23! 21.50 – 45 23 x 32 22.33 – 29 24 x 33 23.39 x 37 black shouldn't take the kingshot with 23... 17 – 21 24.26 x 28 19 – 24 25.31 x 22 24 – 30 26.35 x 24 13 – 18 27.22 x 13 8 x 50 because white catches the king after 28.38 – 33 W+1. However, black can play 23... 13 – 18! after which white can't play 24.37 – 32 because of 24... 19 – 24 25.32 x 21 24 – 30 26.35 x 24 22 – 27 27.31 x 13 8 x 50 B+.

Dia 4: The absence of the base piece at <2> gives white the chance for a nice forcing. He infiltrates on

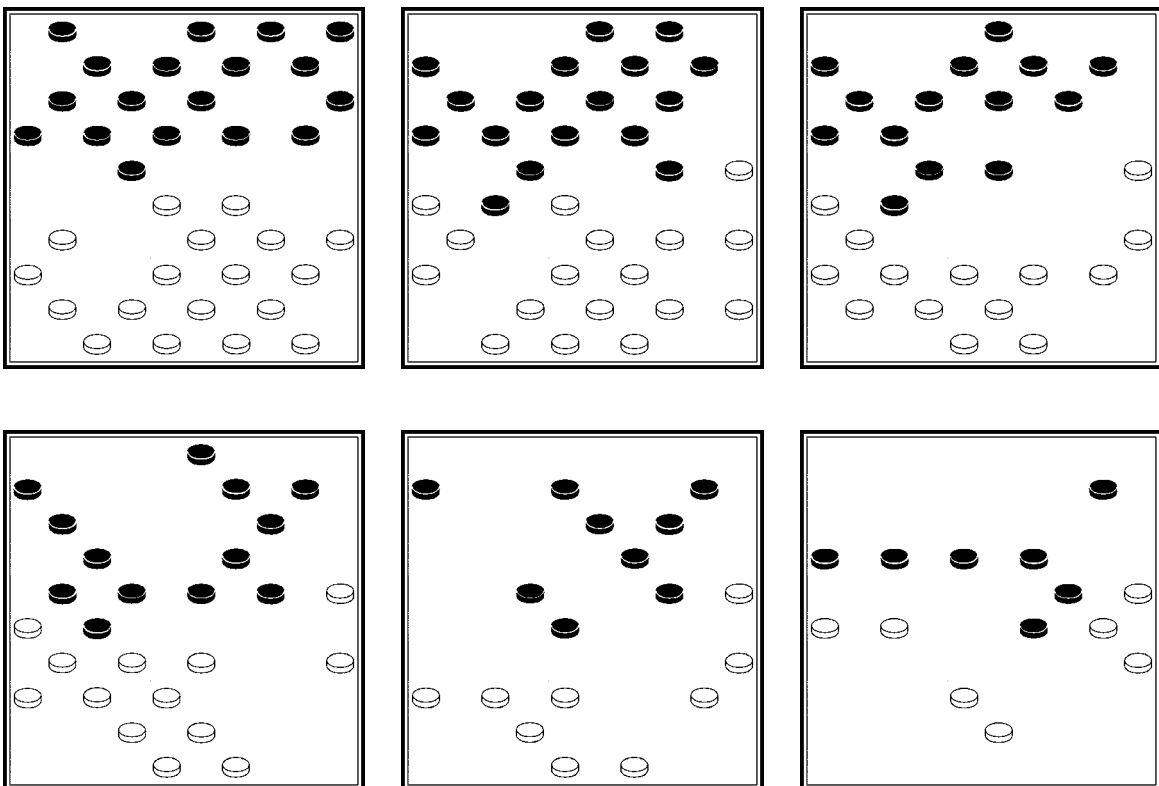
<24> after first attacking the black outpost. Black can't get rid of the cumbersome piece at <24>.

Dia 5: 31.34 – 30! Black can't do anything sensible against the threatening king shot.

Dia 6: 47.25 – 48! White plays his king to the nice square <48>. Now all kind of threats make black's position a mess.

M. Kemperman – H. Meijer 0-2 (1992)

1. 32-28	17-22	2. 28x17	11x22	3. 37-32	12-17	4. 41-37	6-11	5. 46-41	8-12
6. 34-29	19-23	7. 40-34	14-19	8. 45-40	2- 8	9. 32-28	23x32	10. 37x28	20-24
11. 29x20	15x24	12. 41-37	16-21	13. 31-26	11-16	14. 37-31	7-11	15. 34-30	10-14
16. 40-34	5-10	17. 30-25	21-27	18. 50-45	1- 6	19. 45-40	18-23	20. 47-41	23x32
21. 34-29	10-15	22. 29x20	15x24	23. 33-29	24x33	24. 39x37	19-23	25. 44-39	4-10
26. 40-34	13-19	27. 39-33	8-13	28. 33-29	12-18	29. 34-30	23x34	30. 30x39	18-23
31. 37-32	16-21	32. 41-37	19-24	33. 39-33	13-19	34. 33-29	23x34	35. 32-28	22x33
36. 38x40	3- 8	37. 31x22	17x28	38. 26x17	11x22	39. 43-38	9-13	40. 36-31	8-12
41. 49-43	12-17	42. 31-27	22x31	43. 37x26	6-11	44. 40-34	19-23	45. 38-32	28x37
46. 42x31	14-19	47. 31-27	11-16	48. 34-30	13-18	49. 48-42	23-29	50. 42-38	18-23
51. 43-39	23-28	52. 39-34	29x40	53. 35x44	24x35	54. 27-22	19-24	55. 22x33	10-14
56. 38-32	16-21	57. 32-28	21-27	58. 28-23	17-22	59. 33-28	22x33	60. 23-18	33-38
61. 18-12	38-42	62. 12- 7	42-47	63. 7- 1	47-41	64. 1- 7	14-19	65. 7-11	41-23
66. 11-16	27-31	67. 26x37	23x41	68. 16-49	41-23	69. 49-16	23-45	70. 44-39	45-29
71. 16-49	29-45	72. 49-16	45-29	73. 16-49	19-23	74. 25-20			



Dia 1: 10... 20 – 24 is the modern continuation in this theoretical opening. Black wants a Roozenburg attack in spite of the missing base piece at <2>. This is a bit dangerous, but analyses have shown black can afford this.

Dia 2: In this position, G. Jansen also played **19.45 – 40?** After 19... 18 – 23 20.47 – 41 (20.34 – 30 23 x

32 21.33 – 29 24 x 33 22.39 x 37 is punished by 22... 17 – 21! 23.26 x 28 27 – 32 24.38 x 27 19 – 24 24.30 x 19 14 x 41 B+) 20... 23 x 32 21.33 – 29 24 x 33 22.39 x 37 19 – 23 lead to a clear advantage for black. Kemperman plays **21.34 – 29**, but this is no improvement. Important to remember is the way 23.40 – 34 (instead of the played **23.33 – 29**) would have been punished: 23... 22 – 28!! 24.33 x 22 (24.31 x 22 4 – 10 25.38 x 27 14 – 20!! 26.25 x 32 17 x 46 B+) 17 x 28! 25.31 x 33 19 – 23 26.38 x 27 24 – 30 27.35 x 24 23 – 29 28.34 x 23 14 – 19 29.23 x 14 9 x 47 B+.

The famous Piet Roozenburg wrote in a series of articles about the Roozenburg attack that white should have played 19.34 – 29! 10 – 15 20.29 x 20 15 x 24 21.45 – 40 18 – 23 22.40 – 34 23 x 32 23.33 – 29 24 x 33 24.39 x 37 and white has a 'clean' left wing without a dangling piece at <41>. Be aware that if piece 3 was at <2>, black has the standard king shot after the exchange (21... 18 – 23 22.50 – 45 23 x 32 23.33 – 29 24 x 33 24.39 x 37 with 17 – 21 19 – 24 24 – 30 13 – 18 8 x 50 B+).

Dia 3: Black has just played 25... 4 – 10. Now 26.37 – 32 is punished by 26... 14 – 20!! 27.25 x 5 16 – 21 etc. B+. Black is preparing to play an open Partie Bonnard with the sexy 28... 12 – 18!

Dia 4: Black has a great Bonnard position with no pieces at the 1 / 18 diagonal, so all pieces have become active. Black controls all of the strategic squares. White has a lack of space and changes, after which a poor defence remains.

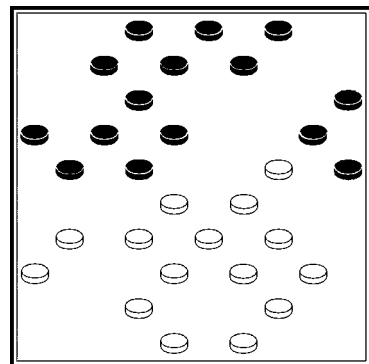
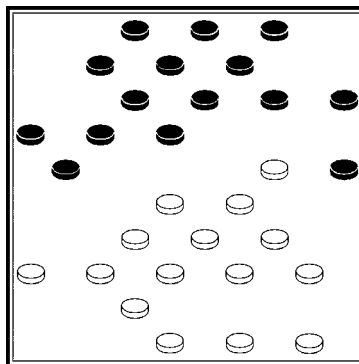
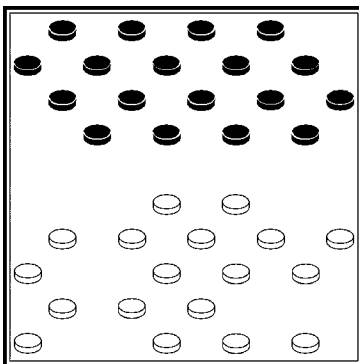
Dia 5: Black has a strong centre attack. White can only hope to escape with a draw.

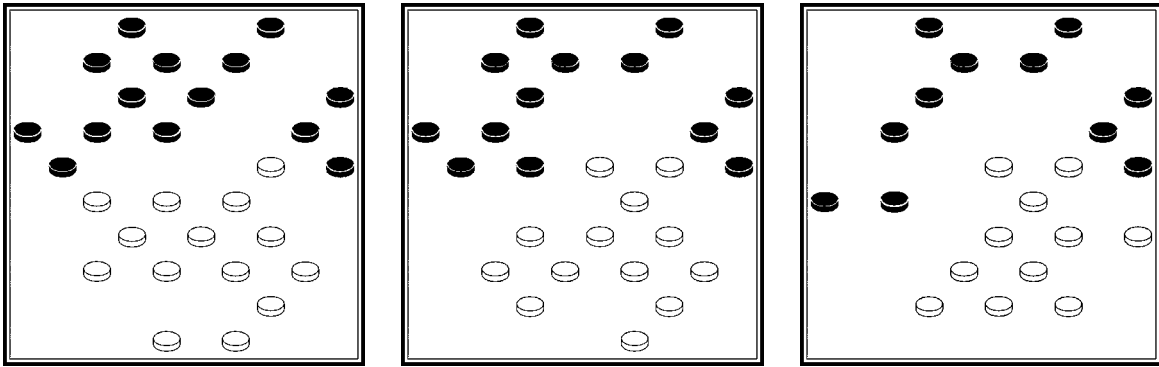
Dia 6: The last move before the time control black spills the win. He should have played 50... 10 – 14! 51.43 – 39 (51.38 – 32 29 – 33 B+) 17 – 22 52.39 – 33 (52.38 – 32 22 x 31 53.26 x 37 18 – 23 54.37 – 31 29 – 34 B+) 52... 18 – 23 53.37 – 31 16 – 21 54.31 – 26 21 – 27 55.38 – 32 27 x 38 56.33 x 42 29 – 33 57.26 – 21 33 – 39 58.21 – 17 39 – 44 59.17 – 11 40 – 45 60.11 – 6 (60.11 – 7 14 – 20 B+) 50 – 45 61.43 – 38 23 – 28 and black wins.

10. Playing against an attack

V. Volosenkin – A. Shwarzman 0-2 (1992)

1. 34-30	20-25	2. 32-28	25x34	3. 40x29	16-21	4. 37-32	21-26	5. 44-40	26x37
6. 42x31	14-20	7. 40-34	10-14	8. 45-40	5-10	9. 47-42	19-23	10. 28x19	14x23
11. 41-37	17-21	12. 31-26	11-16	13. 26x17	12x21	14. 46-41	7-12	15. 32-28	23x32
16. 37x28	6-11	17. 35-30	20-25	18. 30-24	10-14	19. 38-32	1- 7	20. 43-38	11-17
21. 41-37	18-22	22. 50-44	13-18	23. 37-31	14-20	24. 31-27	22x31	25. 36x27	8-13
26. 42-37	3- 8	27. 48-42	18-22	28. 27x18	13x22	29. 28-23	22-27	30. 49-43	7-11
31. 40-35	21-26	32. 32x21	16x27	33. 37-32	11-16	34. 32x21	16x27	35. 42-37	26-31
36. 37x26	17-21	37. 26x17	12x21	38. 34-30	25x34	39. 39x30	20-25	40. 44-39	25x34
41. 39x30	15-20	42. 24x15	4-10	43. 15x13	8x48	44. 30-24	48-25	45. 24-19	2- 8
46. 29-24	27-31	47. 38-32	31-36	48. 32-28	25- 3				





Dia 1: 7... 19 – 23 8.28 x 19 14 x 23 Challenging his opponent to take a right wing attack with 35 – 30 – 24. Schwarzman is a creative player and likes to play against an attack.

Dia 2: White built a strong centre position with the correct 38 – 32 43 – 38, reinforcing his left wing. Black also has a good construction for playing against the right wing attack. He plays 21... 18 – 22, hoping to take an initiative at the left wing.

Dia 3: 24.31 – 27? is a mistake. White takes <27>, but black builds the 9 / 13 / 18 tail and changes 18 – 22 x 22, conquering control over <27>.

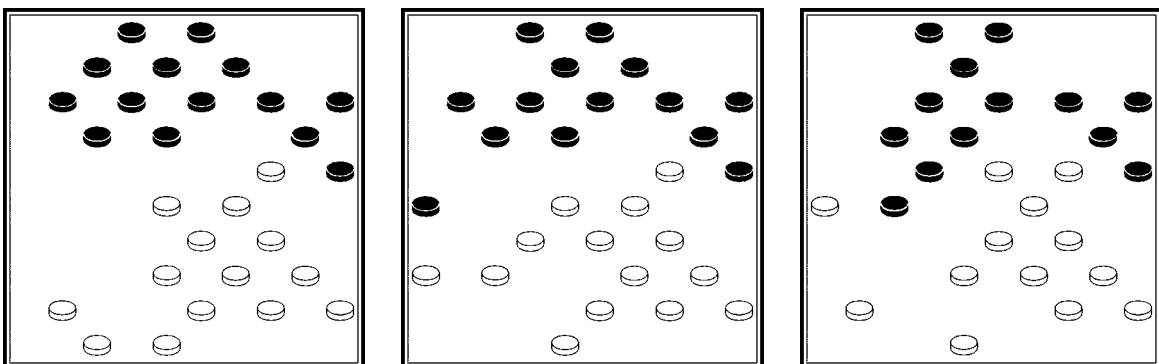
Dia 4: 27.48 – 43 is punished by 17 – 22 18 – 23 13 x 42 20 x 27 B+. White sees that his left wing is beleaguered and plays 27.48 – 42 Of course black plays 18 – 22 x 22, countering at the left wing.

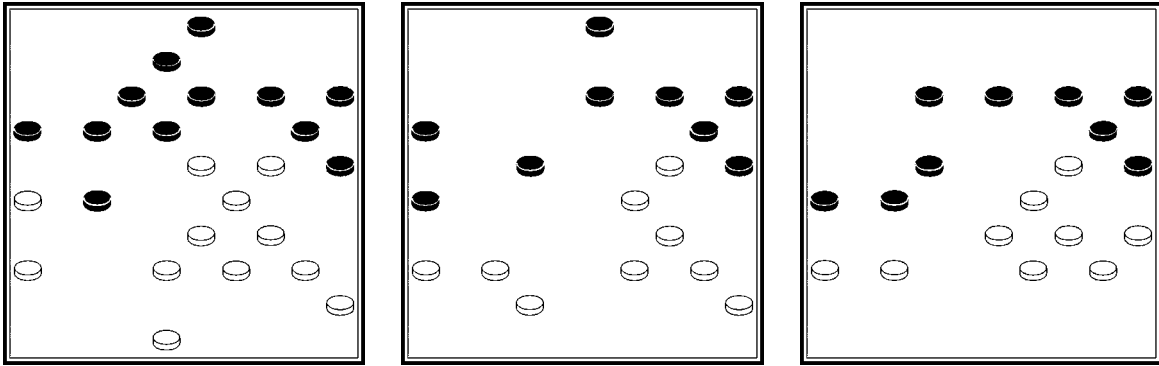
Dia 5: 29... 22 – 27! Black continues his counter attack and will want to force a breakthrough there.

Dia 6: After 35.42 – 37, black breaks through quickly with the sacrifice 35.26 – 31! 36.37 x 26 17 – 21 37.26 x 17 12 x 21 and secures the win.

S. Nosevich - A. Gantwarg 0-2 (1993)

1. 32-28	16-21	2. 31-26	18-22	3. 37-32	11-16	4. 41-37	7-11	5. 34-29	1- 7
6. 40-34	21-27	7. 32x21	16x27	8. 37-32	11-16	9. 32x21	16x27	10. 38-32	27x38
11. 43x32	13-18	12. 36-31	9-13	13. 45-40	4- 9	14. 42-38	19-23	15. 28x19	14x23
16. 31-27	22x31	17. 26x37	10-14	18. 35-30	20-25	19. 46-41	14-20	20. 49-43	5-10
21. 50-45	6-11	22. 30-24	10-14	23. 32-28	23x32	24. 37x28	11-16	25. 41-37	16-21
26. 47-41	21-26	27. 41-36	7-11	28. 38-32	18-22	29. 43-38	13-18	30. 37-31	26x37
31. 32x41	9-13	32. 36-31	11-16	33. 31-26	16-21	34. 28-23	21-27	35. 41-36	2- 7
36. 38-32	27x38	37. 33x42	22-27	38. 39-33	7-11	39. 44-39	11-16	40. 42-38	17-21
41. 26x17	12x21	42. 23x12	8x17	43. 38-32	27x38	44. 33x42	17-22	45. 42-37	21-26
46. 48-42	16-21	47. 42-38	21-27	48. 38-33	3- 8	49. 40-35	8-12	50. 45-40	26-31
51. 37x26	14-19	52. 35-30	12-18	53. 40-35	19-23	54. 36-31	27x36	55. 26-21	22-28





Dia 1: White has taken a right wing attack. Black wants to play against the attack, so he plays his pieces to the other wing. Piece 45 won't come into play during the entire game.

Dia 2: White's left wing is already somewhat weakened. He tries to reinforce the left wing by 38 – 32 & 43 – 38, but black goes on with his counter attack at this wing: **28... 18 – 22!**

Dia 3: After 35.41 – 37 27 – 31 the attack at white's left wing continues, for example 36.48 – 43 31 x 42 37.36 x 47 22 – 27! (13 – 19 24 x 13 8 x 28 43 – 38 =) 38.43 – 38 17 – 21 39.26 x 17 12 x 21 40.23 x 12 8 x 17 etc. Now **35.41 – 36** stops the attack, but only temporary.

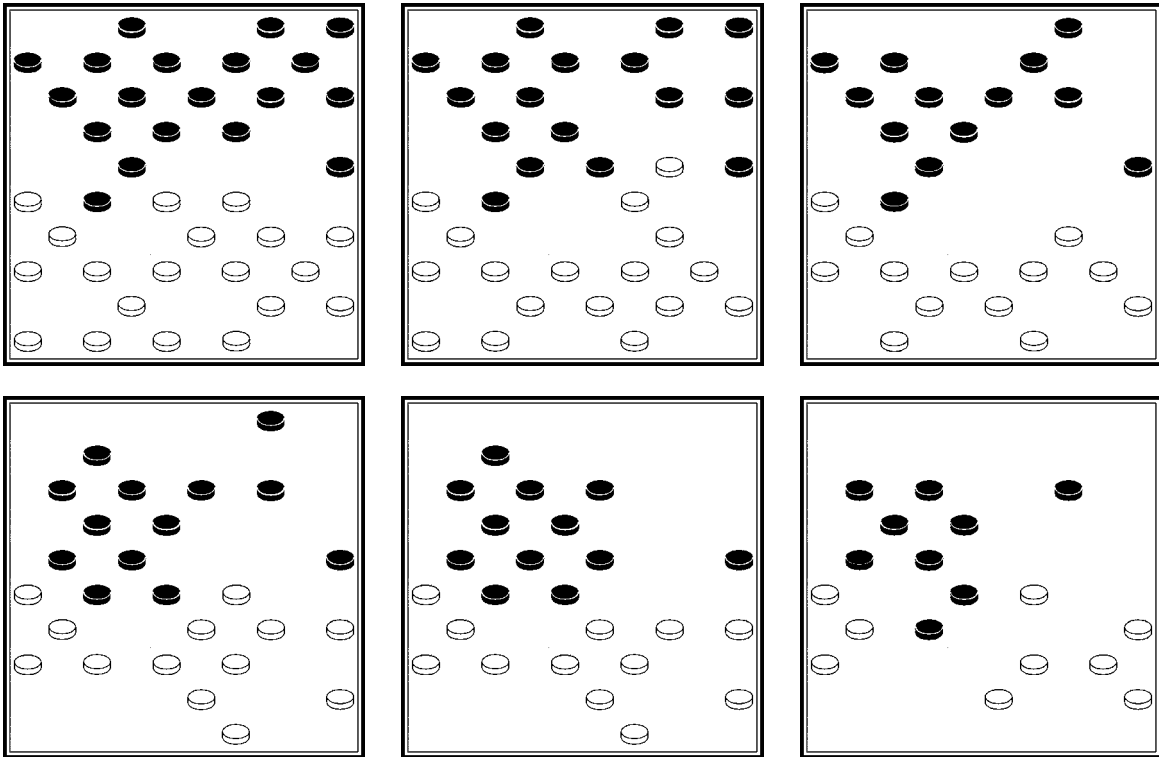
Dia 4: Black removes piece 23 with the exchange **40... 17 – 21!**, acquiring lots of space at the left wing.

Dia 5: White has lost control over the left wing completely. Black's pieces keep on coming: **46... 16 – 21!**

Dia 6: After 50... 12 – 18 black would already be winning: 51.37 – 32 27 x 38 52.33 x 42 26 – 31 53.36 x 27 22 x 31 and 54.29 – 23 is met by the standard 20 x 29 55.34 x 23 14 – 20 56.34 x 23 25 – 30 57.35 x 24 20 x 7 B+. However, in the game black shows a nice quick win with a sacrifice.

A. Chizhov – G. Valneris 2-0 (World championship match, 1991)

1.32-28	20-25	2.33-29	16-21	3.31-26	18-22	4.39-33	11-16	5.44-39	13-18
6.50-44	9-13	7.37-31	3-9	8.41-37	7-11	9.38-32	21-27	10.32x21	16x27
11.43-38	1-7	12.29-24	19x30	13.35x24	18-23	14.28x19	14x23	15.33-29	13-18
16.48-43	10-14	17.24-20	15x33	18.39x10	5x14	19.44-39	8-13	20.37-32	11-16
21.32x21	16x27	22.46-41	7-11	23.41-37	2-7	24.38-33	13-19	25.42-38	9-13
26.33-29	11-16	27.40-35	19-23	28.38-33	6-11	29.47-42	23-28	30.42-38	16-21
31.29-24	18-23	32.24-20	13-18	33.20x9	4x13	34.37-32	28x37	35.31x42	23-28
36.42-37	13-19	37.37-31	11-16	38.49-44	27-32	39.38x27	21x32	40.44-40	7-11
41.34-29	19-24	42.29x20	25x14	43.33-29	16-21	44.39-34	22-27	45.31x13	32-37
46.29-24	14-19	47.24-20	19x8	48.20-14	37-42	49.43-38	42x33	50.14-10	11-16
51.34-29	33x24	52.10-4	28-33	53.36-31	24-30	54.35x24	33-38	55.24-19	38-43
56.40-34	43-49	57.31-27	21x32	58.45-40	49x13	59.4x38	12-18	60.34-29	18-22
61.29-23	8-12	62.38-15	22-27	63.15-38					



Dia 1: Black has taken a right wing attack right from the opening. **12.29 – 24 19 x 30 13.35 x 24** creates space to play against the attack. 14 – 20 is now met by 37 – 32! 20 x 29 32 x 21 W+1 and 14 – 19 is answered by 47 – 41 19 x 30 28 – 23 18 x 29 33 x 35 and white is going to attack the outpost at <27> repeatedly.

Dia 2: **17.24 – 20 15 x 33 18.39 x 10 5 x 14** After this exchange black has a weak distribution of pieces. There are many pieces behind the outpost. In the game, white will combine the threat to attack the outpost with a surrounding.

Dia 3: **24.38 – 33!** In the last moves, black had to focus on the defence of his outpost, and had to play his pieces that way. Now, instead of attacking the outpost again, white now chooses to surround the weakened black centre position. The next moves are all in the same direction: away from the outpost, countering at the other wing.

Dia 4: **31.29 – 24** White takes even more space at the right wing.

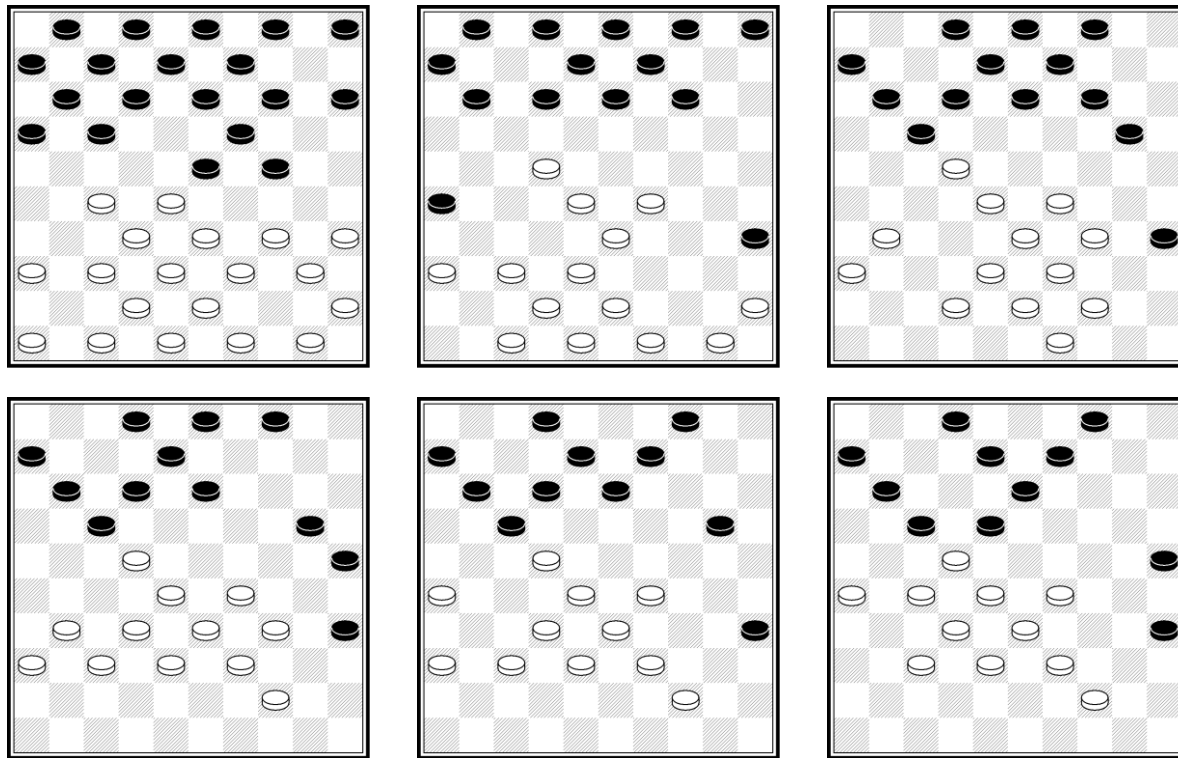
Dia 5: **34.37 – 32! 28 x 37 35.31 x 42** Black wants to play 11 – 16 & 27 – 32, so white changes back before playing at the right wing again.

Dia 6: White isn't interested in winning a piece by 31 – 27 but focuses on freezing black out: **44.39 – 34!**

P. Roozenburg – P. Ghestem 0-2 (1946)

1.33-29 19-24 2.39-33 14-19 3.32-28 20-25 4.29x20 25x14 5.37-32 14-20
6.41-37 20-24 7.44-39 10-14 8.31-27 18-23 9.34-29 23x34 10.40x20 15x24
11.27-22 24-30 12.35x24 19x30 13.36-31 16-21 14.33-29 21-27 15.32x21 17x26
16.46-41 12-18 17.41-36 18x27 18.31x22 7-12 19.39-33 30-35 20.37-31 26x37
21.42x31 12-17 22.43-39 1-7 23.50-44 7-12 24.45-40 5-10 25.40-34 10-15
26.48-43 15-20 27.47-42 20-25 28.42-37 14-20 29.38-32 20-24 30.29x20 25x14
31.43-38 14-20 32.49-43 20-25 33.33-29 9-14 34.38-33 14-20 35.43-38 3-9
36.31-26 20-24 37.29x20 25x14 38.34-29 14-20 39.36-31 20-25 40.31-27 12-18

41.29-24 8-12 42.33-29 9-14 43.26-21 17x26 44.24-20 14-19 45.20-15 19-24
 46.29x20 25x14 47.39-34 14-19 48.34-29 2- 8 49.38-33 12-17 50.44-39 8-12
 51.27-21 18x38 52.33x42 35-40 53.42-38 40-45 54.38-33 45-50 55.28-23 19x28
 56.33x22 50x20 57.15x24 17x28



Dia 1: Black played 6... 20 – 24 to get a closed classical play. White is more aggressive and takes a Highland attack by changing 34 – 29 & 27 – 22.

Dia 2: Black follows a brave strategy, surrounding the white centre. At this moment it is hard to imagine that the white position wouldn't be sound.

Dia 3: 27... 20 – 25 28.42 – 37 Black keeps going to the edge of the board. He still has a good defence with an unspoilt Drent zone. White breaks the 33 / 38 / 42 tail by playing 42 – 37. The alternative is to keep this formations to be able to control <29> and get some extra waiting moves, changing 44 – 40 x 50 and building up again.

Dia 4: White hasn't got many waiting moves left. Black still has a good defensive zone after 35... 3 – 9.

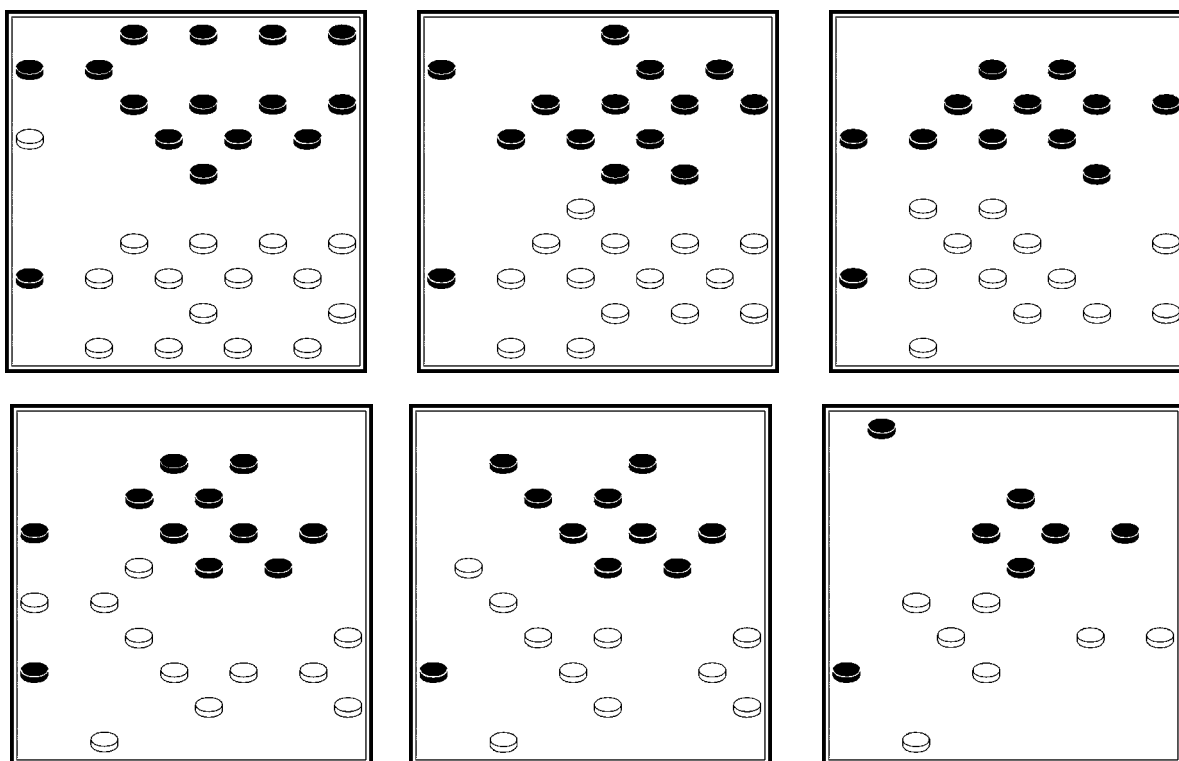
Dia 5: A key position in this game. White can't easily wait anymore. 39.29 – 23? is punished by a shot: 13 – 18 22 x 13 9 x 29 33 x 15 17 – 21 26 x 17 11 x 31 36 x 27 B+1. 39.44 – 40 35 x 44 40.39 x 50 25 – 30 doesn't solve white's problems either. He should have played 39.32 – 27, followed by 27 – 21. White played 39.36 – 31? however after which black forced a winning chain-lock position.

Dia 6: 41.39 – 34 would be punished by 18 – 23 42.29 x 18 11 – 16 etc. B+1. At 41.29 – 24 8 – 12 42.33 – 29 9 – 14! 42.24 – 20 black also has a shot: 42... 11 – 16! 43.20 x 9 (43.22 x 11 would be even worse) 35 – 40 44.44 x 35 17 – 21 45.26 x 19 4 x 31 and no matter how white captures, black wins. In the game white sacrificed a piece and played on much too long before resigning...

11. Playing against the edge piece at <36>

A. Baljakin - J. Bobkov 2-0 (World Cup, 2011)

1.32-28 17-22 2.28x17 12x21 3.31-26 7-12 4.26x17 12x21 5.36-31 1-7
 6.31-27 21x32 7.38x27 8-12 8.37-32 11-17 9.41-37 17-22 10.37-31 22-28
 11.33x22 16-21 12.27x16 18x36 13.39-33 19-23 14.46-41 14-19 15.41-37 10-14
 16.44-39 13-18 17.42-38 9-13 18.33-28 20-24 19.39-33 4-9 20.49-44 7-11
 21.16x 7 2x11 22.44-39 5-10 23.50-44 11-17 24.34-29 23x34 25.40x20 15x24
 26.32-27 10-15 27.38-32 3-8 28.48-42 6-11 29.42-38 11-16 30.28-22 17x28
 31.33x22 19-23 32.37-31 14-19 33.31-26 15-20 34.44-40 12-17 35.22x11 16x 7
 36.39-33 8-12 37.26-21 7-11 38.21-16 20-25 39.16x 7 12x 1 40.33-28 24-29
 41.40-34 29x40 42.45x34 9-14 43.38-33 14-20 44.33-29 20-24 45.29x20 25x14
 46.43-38 14-20 47.27-21 20-24 48.21-16 24-29 49.34-30 18-22 50.28x17 13-18
 51.16-11 29-33 52.38x29 23x25 53.11- 6 19-23 54.32-27 23-28 55.17-11 18-23
 56.11- 7 1x12 57. 6- 1 36-41 58. 1x45 41-46 59.45-50 28-33 60.50x11 46-10
 61.11-33 10-23 62.27-21 23-12 63.21-16 12- 7 64.33-38 7- 2 65.38-24 2x30
 66.35x24



Dia 1: White occupies the centre with 19.33 – 28, while not having control over <27> yet. He can only do this because he has an active 34 / 40 / 45 tail, which is able to remove piece 23 later and taking <27> afterwards.

Dia 2: 24.34 – 29! 23 x 34 25.40 x 20 15 x 24 26.32 – 27 White takes <27> under control, just as planned from dia 1.

Dia 3: 30.28 – 22 17 x 28 31.33 x 22 White launches an attack at the left wing.

Dia 4: Black changes back with 34... 12 – 17 x 7. After 34... 9 – 14 35.22 – 17 12 x 21 36.26 x 17 8 – 12 37.17 x 8 13 x 2 38.39 – 34! black can't play 2 – 7 or 2 – 8 because of the 47 – 41 39 – 34 32 – 28 kingshot. After 34... 20 – 25 35.39 – 34 14 – 20 36.43 – 38 2 – 8 37.27 – 21 16 x 27 38.32 x 21 8 – 12

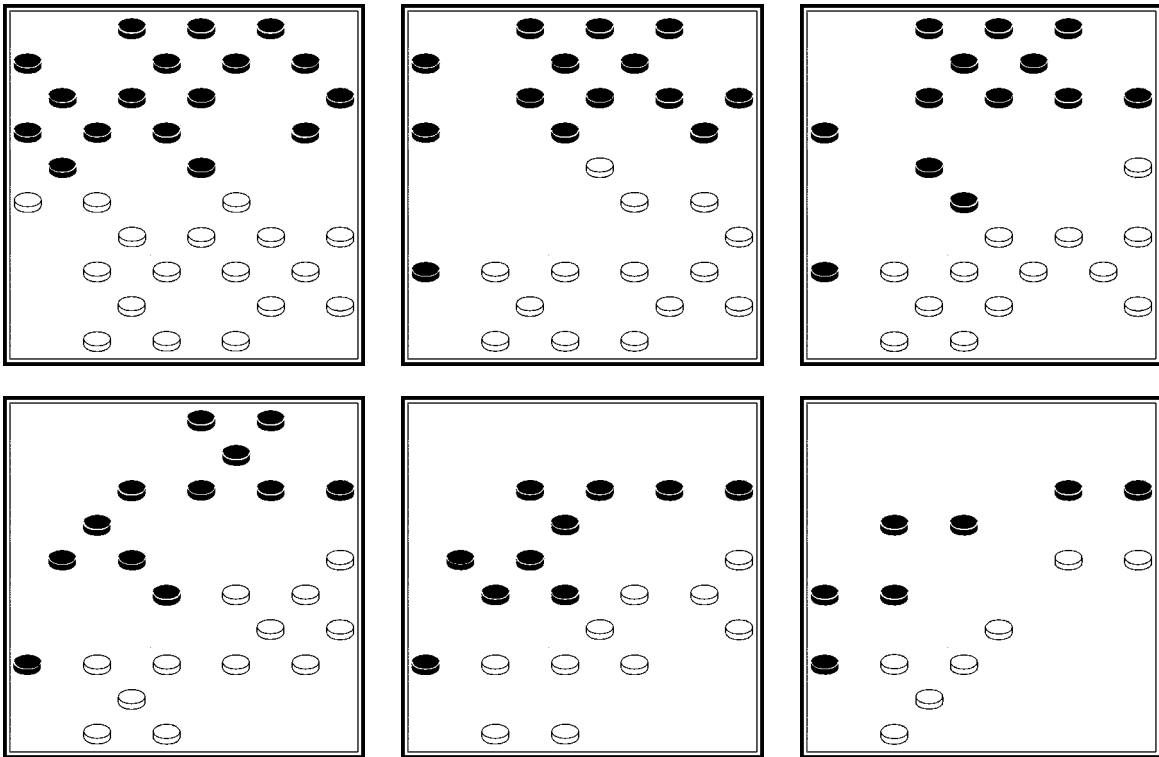
39.21 – 16 12 – 17 40.38 – 32 black is frozen out. Black must defend with 38... 23 – 29 in this line.

Dia 5: White played 37.26 – 21, continuing the left-wing-attack. 37... 7 – 11? only weakens black's centre, while the attack continues. He should have played 37... 23 – 29.

Dia 6: 47.27 – 21! The left-wing-attack continues. Black's centre 13 / 18 / 19 / 23 is powerless. Black is frozen out, sacrifices a piece, but because of the left-wing-attack, white can get a king quickly and wins the endgame.

A. Chizhov – A. Domchev 2-0 (European championship, 2006)

1.34-29 17-22 2.31-26 11-17 3.37-31 6-11 4.41-37 1- 6 5.46-41 19-23
 6.32-28 23x32 7.37x28 14-19 8.40-34 10-14 9.45-40 5-10 10.50-45 16-21
 11.38-32 11-16 12.43-38 7-11 13.41-37 19-23 14.28x19 14x23 15.31-27 22x31
 16.36x27 23-28 17.33x22 17x28 18.26x17 11x31 19.32x23 31-36 20.34-30 10-14
 21.29-24 20x29 22.23x34 6-11 23.49-43 11-17 24.39-33 18-23 25.44-39 17-22
 26.30-25 23-28 27.33-29 12-17 28.34-30 16-21 29.38-32 13-19 30.32x23 19x28
 31.43-38 8-13 32.40-34 2- 8 33.45-40 8-12 34.29-24 13-18 35.24-20 15x24
 36.30x10 4x15 37.35-30 9-14 38.38-33 3- 9 39.40-35 9-13 40.34-29 21-27
 41.42-38 17-21 42.39-34 28x39 43.34x43 13-19 44.38-33 12-17 45.30-24 19x30
 46.35x24 18-23 47.29x18 22x13 48.43-38 13-18 49.48-42 21-26 50.33-28 27-31
 51.37-32 18-22 52.38-33 17-21 53.28x17 21x12 54.33-28 12-17 55.24-19 14x23
 56.28x19 17-22 57.19-13 22-28 58.32x23 31-37 59.42x31 26x37 60.13- 8



Dia 1: 16... 23 – 28 Black makes an exchange after which white gets a centre attack and black goes to <36>.

Dia 2: 20... 10 – 14 allows white to change with 21.29 – 24. Black has still all pieces in the Drent-zone, so white is satisfied to get rid of piece 23, creating more space to play, especially at the right wing.

Dia 3: Black played 26... 23 – 28 before white's formations could become active. White still follows the

standard strategy of gaining an initiative at the right wing: **27.33 – 29!**

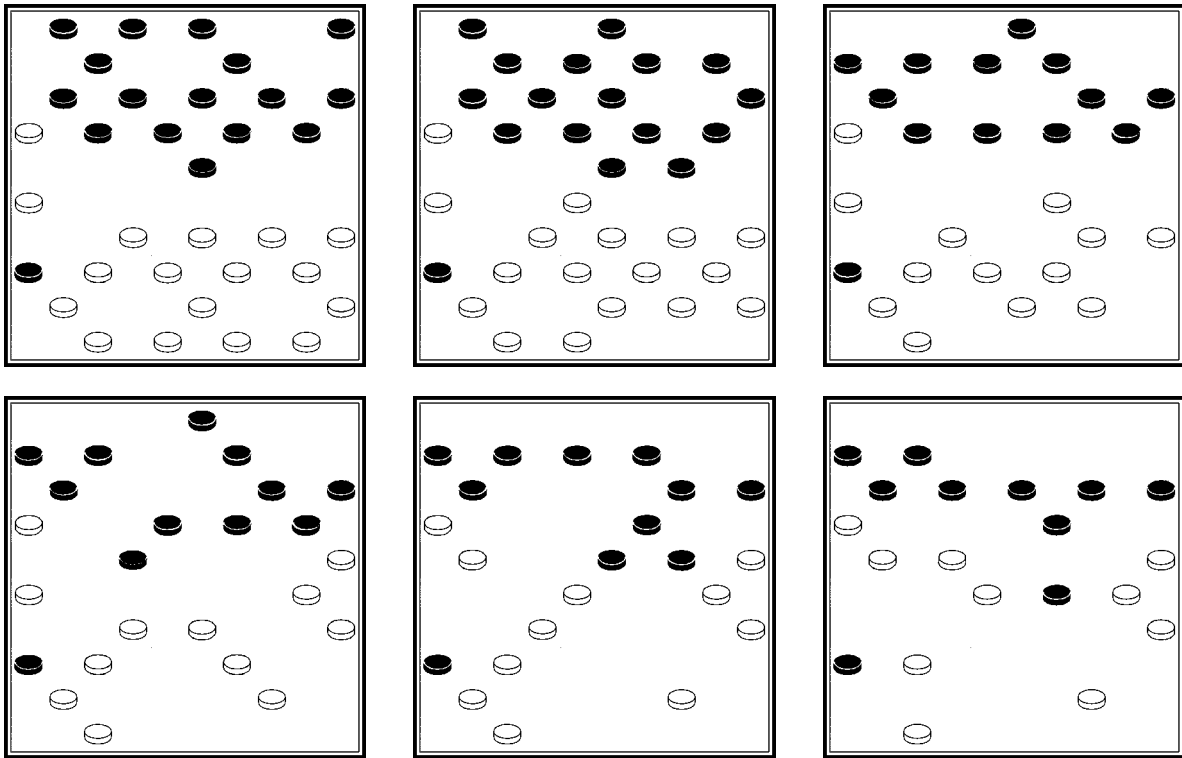
Dia 4: **34.29 – 24** followed by **24 – 20** weakens black's left wing.

Dia 5: White removes piece 28: **42.39 – 34 28 x 39 43.34 x 43**. If black goes to <28> again by playing 43... 22 – 28, then 44.29 – 24 14 – 19 45.25 – 20 19 – 23 46.30 – 25 (43 – 39? 27 – 31!) 28 – 33 47.38 x 29 23 x 34 48.20 – 14 follows, with a huge advantage for white. After **43... 13 – 19 44.38 – 33** black's position is blocked, since he can't play 44... 19 – 23 45.29 – 24! 23 – 29 46.33 – 28! 22 x 33 47.24 – 20 15 x 24 48.30 x 10 W+.

Dia 6: White now controls the centre, while black has many edge pieces that aren't active. A quick breakthrough decided the game in white's favour.

A. Scholma – K.H. Leijenaar 2-0 (Delft Kennisstad tournament, 2007)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1.32-28 | 17-22 | 2.28x17 | 11x22 | 3.37-32 | 12-17 | 4.31-26 | 6-11 | 5.36-31 | 8-12 |
| 6.32-27 | 16-21 | 7.27x16 | 22-28 | 8.33x22 | 18x36 | 9.41-37 | 19-23 | 10.37-32 | 14-19 |
| 11.42-37 | 10-14 | 12.39-33 | 13-18 | 13.46-41 | 9-13 | 14.44-39 | 4- 9 | 15.33-28 | 20-24 |
| 16.39-33 | 14-20 | 17.49-44 | 2- 8 | 18.44-39 | 5-10 | 19.50-44 | 20-25 | 20.48-42 | 1- 6 |
| 21.34-29 | 23x34 | 22.40x20 | 25x14 | 23.45-40 | 18-23 | 24.40-34 | 14-20 | 25.33-29 | 10-14 |
| 26.29x18 | 13x33 | 27.38x29 | 12-18 | 28.42-38 | 17-22 | 29.34-30 | 19-23 | 30.30-25 | 23x34 |
| 31.39x30 | 8-13 | 32.38-33 | 13-19 | 33.43-39 | 18-23 | 34.26-21 | 3- 8 | 35.33-28 | 22x33 |
| 36.39x28 | 20-24 | 37.28-22 | 24-29 | 38.32-28 | 23x32 | 39.37x28 | 8-12 | 40.41-37 | 9-13 |
| 41.47-42 | 12-18 | 42.42-38 | 18x27 | 43.21x32 | 36-41 | 44.37x46 | 11-17 | 45.32-27 | 13-18 |
| 46.44-40 | 6-11 | 47.30-24 | 29x20 | 48.28-22 | 17x28 | 49.38-33 | 28x39 | 50.40-34 | 39x30 |
| 51.35x22 | | | | | | | | | |



Dia 1: **15.33 – 28** A standard move in the Korchov opening. White can occupy <28> without controlling <27> since black is locked at his right wing.

Dia 2: This position has occurred several times already. Many players have fallen victim to the next trap: 19... 10 – 14 20.48 – 42 24 – 29? 21.33 x 24 20 x 29 22.35 – 30 18 – 22 23.39 – 33 14 – 20 24.33 x 24 20 x 29 25.32 – 27! 23 x 21 26.34 x 14 9 x 20 27.16 x 9 3 x 14 W+1. Black knows this trap and plays the correct move: **19... 20 – 25**.

Dia 3: White threatens to play 37 – 31, so black must go to <22>. This is usually not so strong with a piece at <36>, but black has no choice here. After 29.34 – 30 black should have changed 20 – 24 29 x 20 14 x 34 39 x 30 and then occupy the centre by playing 19 – 23 with an about equal position.

Dia 4: White built the 33 / 39 / 44 tail in order to go to <28>. After this strong exchange black's left wing is dangling, while all white pieces become active. 33... 18 – 23 34.26 – 21! 22 – 27 would be met by a king shot: 35.21 – 17 27 x 29 36.47 – 42! 36 x 38 37.39 – 33 11 x 22 38.33 x 4 with a winning endgame for white.

Dia 5: 37.28 – 22 White is attacking at the left wing and the 32 / 37 / 41 tail becomes active at last! Black suffers from a lack of space and is frozen out.

Dia 6: 41.47 – 42 Even the base piece at <47> becomes active. After 41... 12 – 18 42.42 – 38 18 x 27 43.21 x 32 black has no good move left (11 – 17 37 – 31 W+).



*Scene from a USSR – The Netherlands match
with Sijbrands and Wiersma thinking*

Sources:

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K & K nr. 20 Toppers: Piet Roozenburg – J. Krajenbrink & L.J. Koops