

WEST VIRGINIA



CHESS BULLETIN

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U. S. Intercollegiate Championship

Charles Morgan competed for Marshall College and his remarks and observations follow. Incidentally, his article on Paul Morphy appeared recently in CHESS LIFE.

During the Christmas holidays, I had the pleasure of traveling, sight-seeing, meeting some old friends, and last—but not least—playing chess in an important tournament.

Traveling was, of course, going to and from New York City.

Sight seeing included a most interesting tour of the United Nations Building and Madison Square Garden. At the latter, the writer saw Marshall win handily a basketball game from Iona College of New Rochelle.

Friends included alumni of Marshall and a good friend of West Virginia chess, I. A. Horowitz, who sent his regards to Edward Foy and all members of our association.

The climax of my trip was, of course, playing in the United States Intercollegiate Individual Championship. This was my first intercollegiate tournament and my second national event as I played in the United States Open at Detroit in 1950.

At least three masters and seven experts played in this 36 man field, so it is obvious that this was a strong event. Hans Berliner appeared to be winning the championship with ease until a last round upset by Karl

Burger created a four way tie for first place. Berliner, Bisguier, Burger, and Weissman were tied. (Three years ago, I played Weissman by mail—and won!)

After losing my first round game to Burger, I won from H. Meng of Carleton College of Minnesota, but the next two rounds put me on the short end as I lost to McKinnon of Fordham and to Kaufman of NYU. (McKinnon received a brilliancy prize for this win from me!)

My score was 1-3 after four rounds and I still hoped to finish with an even score. I did even better by winning from Popovych of Columbia, Rostoker of Toronto, and Shapiro of University of Chicago. (I consider the game with Rostoker as my best effort in the tournament.)

I finished in a seven way tie for eleventh place but with the help of tie-breaking rules, I received a prize. Final score: 4-3.

1954 HUNTINGTON CITY CHAMPIONSHIP

This event opened January 23, 1954 at the home of your editor. Ten players have completed a single round robin affair.

Donald Burdick achieved top honors by winning all nine of his games. Dr. Werthammer and Charles Morgan tied for second place by

ing their own game and each g to Burdick.
 making creditable showing were a boy of ten who played his tournament games in the Junior t of the Huntington Congress September, conducted himself markably well. James Ballard and k Bruzzese, although newcomers lock-play, seemed to enjoy the rience.

Hayward conducted the tourna- t to the satisfaction of all and accorded a unanimous vote of the ks at the completion of the t.
 mplete report will follow.

V. A. CHESS ASSOCIATION FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 28, 1954

nce August 31, 1953-----\$ 75.08
 ibrship Fees,
 1953-54 (35) ----\$70.00
 ournament Fees, 114.00
 tate Congress -- 44.00
 189.08

ursements:

ulletin Printing
 and Postage ----\$62.40 \$ 62.40
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SEMI-ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

may be seen by this summary, organization seems to be in ex- nt financial health.
 is not too early to fix upon the ing place for our annual state ress. A special effort should be e to interest younger players in

entering the Junior Championship event.

Harlow Warren of Beckley, Paul Sayre of Huntington, and Mary Shirey of Charleston, to name but a few, have donated much time, thought, and hard work to this field and their efforts may easily bear fruit at the coming congress over Labor Day.

NOTES AND JOTTINGS

Jim Ballard, Huntington junior, easily and convincingly won the 1954 Marshall College Chess Championship. Sixteen players entered a four round knock-out tournament sponsored by Intramural Director Gulikson.

After a first round bye, Ballard defeated Carlsen, president of the senior class and editor of the annual. In the third round, he won from Hawes, current Marshall Bridge Champion and a Huntington freshman. In the final round, Ballard had trouble; Weber, freshman from the Bronx, won a game. Ballard came back to win the other two and the championship.

Former champions Adkins and Morgan did not play.

Edward Foy of Charleston is to be congratulated on his election to the USCF Board of Directors for West Virginia.

Both "Chess Life" and "Chess Review", in recent numbers, gave excellent summaries of West Virginia activities.

The Committee on Constitution for WVCA reports progress, and will, no doubt, be prepared to address our annual meeting.

Games Section

HUNTINGTON OPEN

— 1954 —

The Decisive Game

White's devil-may-care attack pays off when Black slips after a difficult and successful defense.

D. Burdick vs.

Dr. S. Werthammer

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

1 P-K4, N-KB3; 2 P-K5, N-Q4; 3 P-QB4, N-N3; 4 P-Q4, P-Q3; 5 P-B4, PxP; 6 BfxP, N-B3; 7 B-K3, B-B4; 8 N-QB3, P-K3; 9 N-B3, Q-Q2; 10 B-K2, 0-0-0; 11 0-0, P-B3; 12 P-QR3

PxP followed by P-Q5 is the usual procedure. With the text White embarks on an attack by a pawn-roll-er on the Q-wing, a dangerous but risky plan, as White's center is weak. 12 . . . P-KR3; 13 N-QR4, N-N; 14 QxN, P-R3

NxKP? is refuted by 14 QxP, N-B3; 15 Q-R8ch, N-N; 16 P-Q5.

15 P-QN4!?

The beginning of an elegant and forceful sacrificial sequence to open Black's K-position—but not quite correct.

15 . . . NxKP; 16 P-N5, N-N5; 17 P-B5,

This sacrifice of the QB was planned at P-QN4.

17 . . . NxB; 18 P-B6, Q-Q4; 19 PxRP, PxBP; 20 P-R7, K-Q2!

The only defense. Any other move loses.

21 P-R8(Q), RxQ; 22 QxR, NxR; 23 KxN

After the smoke has cleared, Black is 2 P's ahead. With some care he should easily realize his advantage.

23 . . . P-N4; 24 R-B, B-N2; 25 Q-N7, B-K5; 26 R-B5, Q-R7??

This removal of the Q from the center throws the game away. After Q-K3 instead, Black should win.

27 B-N5!

At once exploiting Black's weak move.

27 . . . Q-R8ch; 28 K-K2, Q-R7ch; 29 K-B, BxN; 30 PxB, P-B4; 31 QxP/6ch, K-K2; 32 Q-Q7ch, K-B3; 33 RxB, Q-N8ch; 34 K-B2, Resigns.

NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE

— 1953 —

Local Boy Makes Good

Black coolly handles an impetuous opening attack. After it fizzles out, he leads a Knight to victory over a Bishop in an endgame conducted with crystal-clear logic.

O. Rostoker, Toronto vs. C. T. Morgan

FRENCH DEFENSE

1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 N-QR3, B-N5; 4 B-Q2, PxB; 5 Q-N4, QxP; 6 N-B3, Q-B3

The variation chosen by White is rather harmless as Black can easily equalize by returning his extra P's. Instead of the text, which is also good, MCO lists N-R3; 7 Q-B4, P-K4; 8 QxPch, QxQ; 9 NxQ(equality).

7 0-0-0, B-Q2; 8 QxKP

Much stronger is NxP, BxBch; 9 RxB, Q-N3; 10 Q-B4 with good attacking chances on the Black Q-wing.

8 . . . N-B3; 9 N-QN5

Again a slightly weak move which leads to simplification and exchanges benefiting Black—better is B-QN5.

9 . . . BxBch; 10 RxB, 0-0-0; 11 Q-K3, K-N; 12 N/3-Q4,

Continuing to exchange. Still development of the KB is better.

12 . . . NxN; 13 RxB, BxN; 14 RxBch, QxR; 15 BxB, N-B3; 16 R-Q

White has not enough compensation for the P. He will not be able to maintain the Q-file.

TRI-STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

— 1953 —

Air elegant and forceful counter-attack makes shambles of White's game.

E. V. Coons vs.

A. DuVall

SICILIAN DEFENSE

1 P-K4, P-QB4; 2 N-KB3, N-QB3; 3 P-Q4, PXP; 4 NXP, N-B3; 5 NKN, NPN; 6 B-Q3, P-Q4

This could be tried even in answer to 6 N-B3. After White's 6 B-Q3, P-K4 first is probably even better.

7 P-K5, N-Q2; 8 B-KB4

Very tricky is the further advance of the K-pawn—8 P-K6!? If 8 PXP; 9 Q-R5ch, P-N3, 10 QxPch, P-Q, 11 BxP mate. Thus, 8... N-K4 is forced, then on 9 PxPch, NXP and Black maintains a strong center and the open KB-file.

8... P-K3; 9 0-0, P-KN4; 10 B-N3, P-KR4; 11 P-KR3, N-B4; 12 B-K2, N-K5; 13 BXP?

White believed that the sacrifice of the RP was an oversight. After taking the P, it appears he has a lost game after Black's strong reply. 13 N-Q2 is White's best, taking advantage of his superior development.

13... Q-N3! 14 N-B3

Relatively best, as it is difficult to meet Black's multiple threats of... NxB... RxB the B-QR3, and/or... QxNP.

14... NxB; 15 BxPch

After 15 N-R4, Black should continue... NxB; 16 N-Q, PxN; obtaining 3 pieces for the Queen.

15... KxB; 16 Q-B3ch

Now, on 16 N-R4, NxB and Black stands even better than after note 15.

16... N-B4; 17 P-KN4, B-KN2; 18 PxN, PXP; 19 QR-Q, B-K3; 20 N-R4, Q-N5; 21 P-N3, P-B5; 22 P-B3, Q-K2; 23 KR-K, RXP; 24 Q-N2, P-B6; 25 Resigns.

After 25 Q-B, QR-R, White cannot prevent mate.

... Q-K2; 17 Q-N5
Leads to nothing, Q-QN3 keeps up bit of pressure.

... P-B3!

The beginning of a policy of taking 3 squares away from the B.

B-Q3; P-KN3; 19 B-K2, R-Q; 20 R-Ch, QxR; 21 Q-K5ch, K-B, 22 KN4

To chase the N away by P-N5 I'd get the Q to N7, threatening the pawn P's.

... P-KR3?

N-Q was necessary. The only bluish on Black's conduct of the game.

P-KB4?

Missing a golden opportunity to Q-K3, regaining a P with a saw as the probable outcome.

... N-Q2; 24 Q-Q4

if Q-N7, Q-B.

... P-K4!

A clever conception to force the change of Qs.

PXP

Slightly preferable is QxRP, yet Black gets a dangerous passed P on PXP.

... Q-N4ch; 26 Q-Q2, QxQch; KxQ, NXP

In the following endgame Black entrains the B in an impeccable way.

K-K3, K-Q2; 29 K-K4, K-K3; 30 KR3, P-QN4; 31 P-B3, N-Q2; 32 N3, N-B4ch; 33 K-Q4, K-Q3; 34 B, P-R3; 35 B-N2, P-QR4; 36 B, N-K3ch; 37 K-K4, P-N5; 38 P, PXP; 39 B-N2, P-B3

White is paralyzed. Black proceeds free a P.

P-KR4, N-N2; 41 B-R3, P-R4; P-N5

PxP, NXP would have led to a lower loss. The text results in a tick breakdown of White's game.

... PXP; 43 PXP, N-K3; 44 BxN, B; 45 K-B4, K-Q4,

46 Resigns.

W. VA. STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

— 1953 —

A typical DuVall game demonstrating virtuosity with the heavy pieces.

D. Marples vs.

A. DuVall

SICILIAN DEFENSE

1 P-K4, P-QB4; 2 N-KB3, N-QB3; 3 P-Q4, PXP; 4 NXP, N-B3; 5 N-QB3, P-K3; 6 NKN

A complicated position arises from 6 KN-N5, B-N5; 7 B-KB4, NXP; 8 N-B7ch, K-B or K2 with about equal chances.

7... NPN; 8 B-Q3

On 8 P-K5, N-Q4; 9 N-K4 the immediate... P-KB4 equalizes.

8... B-N5; 9 B-Q2

At the expense of a weak pawn structure White gains some pressure with 9 P-K5, BxNch; 10 PxB, N-Q4; 11 Q-N4.

9... P-K4

Eliminates the threat of White's P-K5 and obstructs the KB.

10 0-0, 0-0; 11 P-QR3, B-K2; 12 N-K2

With 12 R-K or 12 Q-K2 White could hinder Black's... P-Q4.

12... P-Q4; 13 PXP, PXP; 14 P-QB3 Attempting to restrain the advance of Black's center pawns. If 14 N-N3, P-K5; 15 B-K2, P-Q5 with advantage.

14... B-KN5; 15 P-B3, B-R4; 16 K-R

A better way to prevent... Q-N3ch is 16 B-K3.

16... Q-N3; 17 P-QN4

The disadvantage of this advance is the weakening of the QBP.

17... N-Q2

Dubious, since the idea of... P-B4 cannot be achieved.

18 N-N3, B-N3; 19 Q-B2, QR-B; 20 N-B5, B-B3

After 20... BxN, 21 BxB, White threatens both BxN and BxPch with advantage.

21 N-K3?

This third N move is not good.

Black's QP is easily defended and the N is secure in its advanced post.

21... Q-N2; 22 BxB, RPB; 23 Q-Q3, N-N3; 24 QR-B, KR-Q

This prevents White's P-QB4.

25 Q-K2, N-B5; 26 NKN, RKN

Black now has achieved a clear endgame advantage chiefly because of the blockade of White's backward QBP.

27 R-QB2, Q-B3; 28 R/1-QB, P-Q5; 29 Q-B2

Of course 29 PXP is not possible on account of... RKR.

29... P-Q6; 30 R-R2, P-K5; 31 PXP, BXP

The passed QP must be used as quickly as possible, thus the blocker must be removed.

32 R-K, BxB; 33 RxB, RKNP; 34 R/1-Q, Q-B6; 35 QXP, R/1-K!

Here 35... QxR fails: 36 RxQ, R-K8ch; 37 Q-N, RxQch; 38 KxR with advantage. The text makes use of Black's superior mobility.

36 Q-B2, R-K7; 37 RxB, RxB; 38 Q-R4

Threatens a draw by perpetual check at Q8 and R4.

38... Q-K4?

This should allow White to draw by 39 Q-Q8ch, Q-K; 40 QxQch, RxB; 41 K-N with slight advantage or 39... K-R2; 40 Q-R4ch, Q-R4; 41 QxQch, PxB; 41 K-N also with a plus.

Correct is 38... R-K! and wins! If 39 Q-N3, Q-B7 and if 39 Q-B2, P-Q7 and mate threats on the first rank prevent White from capturing the pawn.

39 P-R3? P-N4; 40 Q-N4, P-Q7; 41 Q-B8ch, K-R2; 42 Q-B2ch, P-N3; 43 R-KN

If 43 RXP, R-K8 is still mate.

43... Q-K6, Resigns.

If 44 K-R2, simply... R-K8 and if 44 Q-B7, QxRch; 45 KxQ, P-Q8 (Q)ch; 46 K-R2, Q-KB8.

W. VA. STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
— 1953 —

W. F. Hartling vs.
A. H. DuVall

DUTCH DEFENSE

1 P-Q4, P-K3; 2 N-KB3, P-KB4; 3 P-B4, B-N5ch; 4 N-B3, BxNch; 5 FxB, N-KB3; 6 B-R3?

This unusual move is not satisfactory, since the bishop has little scope at R3.

6 . . . , P-Q3?

As is often the case against an unexpected move, Black does not make the strongest reply; better is . . . , P-QN3 so that 7 P-B5 may be answered by . . . , PxP; 8 BxP, P-Q3.

7 P-Q5?

The wrong advance for two reasons: First, White should profit by the presence of his B at R3 by the advance 7 P-B5, thus dissolving the doubled pawns, and second, White's pawn position is of the type where Black should make every effort to induce the text move (Nimzovich)

7 . . . , P-QN3; 8 P-KN3, P-K4; 9 B-KN2, N-K5; 10 Q-B2, N-Q2; 11 B-QB?

The bishop still has little scope, thus it appears better to exchange it for a Black N at B5 and prepare to defend the P at QB4.

11 . . . , 0-0, 12 0-0, N/2-B4; 13 N-K, B-R3; 14 P-B3, N-B3; 15 P-K4

Black's BP is immune as 15 QxP is answered by . . . , NxP.

15 . . . , BxP; 16 R-B2, Q-K; 17 B-K3, N/3-Q2; 18 R-Q, P-B5?

A mistake, as it allows White's QB a dominant post at Q4; correct is 18 . . . , PxP; 19 PxP, RxR followed by . . . , Q-N3 and R-KB.

19 PxP, PxP; 20 B-Q4, N-K4

Now Black is too anxious to block the long diagonal. A better formation is . . . , Q-R4; . . . , QR-K, . . . , P-KN4, . . . , K-B2.

21 B-B, BxB; 22 KxB, Q-R4

23 R-N2, R-B3; 24 R/1-Q2, QR-KB; 25 Q-Q, R/1-B2; 26 BxN/B4

It is interesting to check the note to move 11 at this point.

26 . . . , NPxB; 27 Q-R4, R-K2

Here . . . , NxP is a gross blunder as 28 Q-K8ch wins the Q!

28 R/Q2-KB2, Q-K; 29 Q-R6

The Q exchange followed by R-N2 is defeated by . . . , P-B3.

29 . . . , P-B3; 30 P-B4, PxP; 31 BPxP

The alternate 31 QPxP is refuted by . . . , NxQBP threatening . . . , RxN mate.

31 . . . , R-QB2; 32 R-N2, Q-QB; 33 QxQch

Although this leads to an endgame, White will not be devoid of chances, and if the Q retreats, Black will eventually advance the QBP.

33 . . . , RxQ; 34 R-N7, R-KB2; 35 R/2-N2, R/2-B2; 36 K-K2, P-N4; 37 N-Q3, NxN; 38 KxN, K-B2; 39 K-B4, K-B3; 40 P-QR4, P-KR4; 41 P-R5

On 41 P-R3 to hinder Black's K-wing pawn advance, the winning Black plan would be . . . , K-K4, then the sacrifice of a pawn at KN5 at the proper time creating a passed KBP.

41 . . . , P-N5; 42 PxP, PxP; 43 P-R6, P-N6!

This creates a passed pawn that is further from the White K.

44 RxR; RxR; 45 PxP

If 45 R-N7 simply . . . , P-N7.

45 . . . , PxP; 46 R-N2, R-KN2; 47 K-Q3, K-K4; 48 K-K3, P-B5; 49 K-B3, P-B6; 50 K-K3

White cannot capture the KBP as the QBP would Queen.

50 . . . , P-B7; 51 K-Q2,

If RxQBP, simply . . . , P-N7.

51 . . . , KxP; 52 KxP, K-B6

The QBP died so his K could remove the blockader of the KNP.

53 R-Q2, P-N7; 54 R-Q3ch, K-K5; Resigns.

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