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CHARLESTON. City Tournament.

In this event, a field of 24 players was divided into 4 qualifying sections, each playing a round robin of 5 rounds. With playoffs this took from late January to early March. Then they re-divided into 3 final sections. The top two of each qualifying group went into the championship and the others went into the Minor "A" and "B" groups, each playing a round robin of 7 rounds. The latter event is now in progress and is scheduled for completion in early May.

This means nearly 4 months to decide the city winner, who then enjoys his title for 8 months, until the next tourney begins. It seems they do not like the Swiss system.

At the beginning of the finals it was decided to adopt a slower rate of play--40 moves in 2 hours. At the end of the first round 3 of the 8 players in the championship finals were in time pressure. (In our October issue it was asserted that experience shows that the more time, the more time pressure.)

Al DuVall, of St. Albans, who is favored to win, sends a number of interesting games from the qualifying rounds, which will appear soon. He is hereby appointed "a" game editor. Welcome to the fold, Al.

CAPITOL CITY OPEN. Columbus, 1959.

This tournament, a 5-round Swiss of about 30 players, was held in March, and there were at least 3 W. Va. players--Tom Bergquist (score 2-3) and Dr. A. J. Darbes (3-2) of Huntington, and Don McKee of Wheeling. Tom beat Liberati and one other player; Darbes won from McKee, W. Va. Open champion, and one other opponent, and drew with Liberati and Noel, former Ohio junior champion. He lost only to Richard Kause, the co-winner. The rate of play was 45 moves in 1:45, roughly the same as 50 moves in 2:00.

1958 TRI-STATE. Other shoe dropped.

According to Chess Review, Richard Kause of Cleveland did indeed win the Ohio Valley Open at Pittsburgh. (Our last issue left him hanging on the brink of victory as Charles Morgan left the room.) Jerry Fink, Ohio Junior co-champion, was apparently the highest-scoring junior in the Open and was named Tri-State junior champion.

MOUNDSVILLE

The W. Va. Penitentiary players have received some chess sets from the Wheeling club, and some books from the WVU club. Their activities are written up in the "Penscope", their house organ, a monthly, \$2.00 a year. It says the players would like to have a nationally recognized chess club. (A USCF charter costs \$10 a year.)

HEAR YE, HEAR YE

Do we hear any bids for the state tournament? As usual, it will be held over the Labor Day weekend. Tell something about your plans. Last year the location was settled in May, giving the WVU club ample time to lay plans. There were 43 entries--who'll make it 50?

BOOKS

"Attack and Counterattack in Chess" by Fred Reinfeld (a Barnes & Noble paper reprint, \$1.25), is a useful book. It sets down basic principles which are as necessary for competent chess as knowledge of the rules. Unfortunately, after driving home the advantages of controlling the center and maintaining mobility for the pieces the author becomes repetitious. Even without the aid of a preface I feel safe in assuming that the book was aimed at beginning players. More accomplished ones, I think, would quickly dispose of it. (Jim Gannon)

"The Treasury of Chess Lore", edited by Fred Reinfeld (Dover Publications, Inc., N.Y., \$1.75), a sturdy, "quality" paperbound reprint of a 1951 book, unabridged. This is mainly a sort of social history of chess and chess players, from woodpushers to masters, covering mostly the last two centuries. The best passages are the ones with little human details you like to know about those meaningless names in the opening books. The Golden Age, the romanticists, and the hypermodernists come to life in eye-witness accounts that are warm and vivid. Full of conversation-pieces, it is a relief from books that tell you how to win. It does not compete with Salzman's "Chess Reader" (the literary side of chess) but complements it nicely. Best for experienced players with a historical bent. (P.A.S.)

INDIANA OPEN, 1958

White: Al DuVall
Black: K.Jankauskas
(A Chicago expert)
Notes by DuVall

SICILIAN DEFENSE

1 P-K4, P-QB4; 2 N-KB3,
P-KN3; 3 P-B3

3 P-QB4 or P-Q4 is probably better. But since I had never seen 2.., P-KN3 at such an early stage, I decided to try the move Alekhin used at the second move.

3.., P-Q4; 4 PXP, QXP;
5 P-Q4, B-N2

I intended to answer 5.., PXP with 6 QXP.

6 PXP, QXP; 7 B-K3, Q-QR4;
8 B-QB4, N-KB3; 9 Q-N3,
P-K3; 10 N-R3

To keep the Q-file open, but the possibility of N-N5 was also attractive.

10.., O-O; 11 O-O, P-QR3?

Seriously weakens the

Q-side, since .., P-QN4 cannot be achieved.

12 B-N6, Q-R4; 13 QR-Q,
N-B3; 14 KR-K, N-R4

Exchanging to relieve a cramped position. On 14.., N-Q2 the question would be: Can White play 15 RXP?

15 Q-B2, NxB; 16 NxN, Q-QN4

And now if 16.., N-Q2, White should attempt to maintain the blockade at N6.

17 N/3-K5! N-Q4; 18 P-QR4,
Q-K

Note that one-third of Black's moves have been with the Q.

19 B-B5, P-B3

Not 19.., N-K2; 20 N-Q6,
Q-Q; 21 NxB etc.

20 N-B3

Threatens RxN as well as BxR. During the game I felt that there should be a way to penetrate with the N via

20 N-Q6. Analysis shows the interesting variation 20.., Q-Q; 21 NxKNP, PxN; 22 RxN, PXR; 23 QxP with the threat N-K8 followed by R-K7.

20.., R-B2?

Apparently overlooking White's reply; 20.., N-B2 should be tried.

(P.S.: If N-K2? 21 N-Q6, Q-B3; 22 NxB, QxB; 23 NxN, QxN; 24 Q-N3 followed by N-Q4 wins a P. 23 N-Q6 is also good. 23 R-Q7 sacrifices a N for one or two Ps and a risky attack, with threats of RxKP, RxNP, Q-N3 or K4-- the latter if the QNP moves.)

21 RxN, P-QN4; 22 N-R5,
B-Q2; 23 R/5-Q, Q-QB;
24 P-QN4, PXP; 25 N-B4,
Q-B2; 26 N-N6, R-Q;
27 NxB, R/2xN; 28 QxRP,
RxR; 29 RxR, RxRch;
30 QxR, P-B4; 31 Q-Q6

With time becoming a factor White wishes to reach an endgame but 31 Q-N3 with continued pressure is the proper

course.

31... QxQ; 32 BxQ, BxP;
33 K-B, K-B2; 34 N-N5ch

Beginning a N-excursion
that almost costs the
win.

34... K-K; 35 NxRP, K-Q2;
36 B-B5, K-B3; 37 B-B3

Black threatened 37
... P-R4. He has counter
chances based upon this
P and the distant post
of White's N.

37... K-Q4

The issue is clearly
shown by 37... K-N4;
38 N-N5, BxP; 39 BxB, KxB;
40 NxP, when White must
sacrifice the N for the
QRP. He still wins with
the pawn majority and
the distant Black King.

38 N-N5, P-K4; 39 K-K2,
P-K5; 40 P-B3, B-B3;
41 Pxpch, Pxp; 42 N-N3

Bringing the N to the
Q-wing.

42... P-N4; 43 N-B2, B-Q5;
44 B-K7, P-K6; 45 N-Q,
B-K4

There was some ques-
tion whether Black met
time control (45 in 2
hours) but he resigned
without further play.

W. VA. CHAMPIONSHIP
1958

Allan Gilliland
vs. Rudd T. Neel

(Remaining notes by PS)
JUGOSLAV DEFENSE
(with fianchetto)

Two veterans of many
battles feel each other
out. When White drops a
pawn, Black shows his
endgame finesse.

4 P-Q4, B-N2; 5 B-K2, O-O;
6 O-O, QN-Q2; 7 R-K, P-B3;
8 B-KB4, N-R4; 9 B-K3,
KN-B3; 10 P-QR4, P-K4;
11 B-Q3, Q-B2; 12 R-N,
PxP; 13 BxP, N-K4; 14 NxN,
PxN; 15 B-K3, P-QR4;
16 Q-B, B-K3; 17 P-QN3,
N-R4; 18 N-K2, P-QB4;
19 P-QB4, QR-Q; 20 Q-B2,
R-Q2; 21 KR-Q, KR-Q;
22 R-Q2, P-N3; 23 QR-Q,
P-R3; 24 Q-N

Some would prefer
N-B3-Q5 etc.

24... P-KN4; 25 B-B2,
N-B3; 26 Q-B, N-N5;
27 RxR, RxR; 28 B-Q2, Q-Q;
29 P-B3, N-B3; 30 N-N3,
N-R2; 31 B-K3, RxRch;
32 QxR, QxQch; 33 BxQ,
N-B; 34 B-KB2, N-N3;
35 N-K2, N-B5; 36 NxN,
KPxN; 37 P-KN4, K-B;
38 K-N2

Or B-K and K to the
center.

38... B-Q5; 39 B-B2,
K-K2; 40 P-R4?

Loses.

40... BxB; 41 KxB, Pxp;
42 K-N2, K-B3; 43 K-R3,
K-N4; 44 B-Q, P-R4;
45 B-K2, Pxpch; 46 Pxp,
P-B6!

A nice breakthrough.

47 BxP, K-B5; 48 B-Q,
Kxp; 49 Kxp, P-B3 and
White wins.

HUNTINGTON OPEN, 1958

Rudd T. Neel
vs. Paul A. Sayre

A few errors, but not
a bad game. A typical
Neel-Sayre draw.

OPENING:
"VIENNA BISHOP SCOTCHED"

1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 B-B4,
N-KB3; 3 N-QB3

Transposing the Bishop's
Opening to the Vienna.
On his "fifth" he adds a
dash of Scotch.

3... B-B4; 4 N-B3, P-Q3;
5 P-Q4, Pxp; 6 NxP, O-O;
7 O-O, B-Q2; 8 B-KN5, N-B3;
9 N-N3, B-N3; 10 N-Q5,
N-K4; 11 B-K2, K-R

The usual way to pre-
pare for the expected
opening of the KN file,
allowing R-KN without
loss of time. (E.g.,
after NxN and B-R6, for-
cing Black's R-K, K-R,
and then R-KN.)

12 P-QB3, B-B3; 13 BxN

Giving Black doubled Ps
but opening files.

13... PxB; 14 NxB, RpxN;
15 P-B3, R-KN; 16 N-Q4,
B-Q2; 17 P-KR3? BxP

Don't go 'way, folks.
It's only the beginning.

18 R-B2, B-Q2; 19 P-R3,
Q-KB; 20 Q-Q2, Q-N2;
21 Q-B4, Q-N4; 22 Q-R2,
N-N3; 23 P-KB4, Q-QB4;
24 P-B5, N-B?

Leaves K4 for the Q,
but still--?

25 Q-R4, Q-K4; 26 R-B4,
P-B4; 27 N-B3, Q-K2;
28 N-R2, R-N4; 29 B-B4,
P-N4; 30 B-Q3, B-B3;
31 R/1-KB, N-K2; 32 R/1-
B3, QR-KN

A better defense system
is R-K, followed by P-B5,
N-B4, and P-Q4.

33 R-N4, N-K4; 34 R-R3,
R/1-N2; 35 RxR, Pxr; 36 Q-B2

Leaves an escape for the
R, and Threatens P-B6.

36... P-B3?

NxB is better-- 37 RxN,

1 P-K4, P-Q3; 2 N-KB3,
N-KB3; 3 N-B3, P-KN3;

P-B3 or 37 P-B6, NxQ.
37 B-K2, BxP? 38 BxP,
Q-KB2; 39 P-KN4, Q-Q4;
40 B-K2, Q-Q7; 41 R-K3,
B-B3; 42 B-B, QxQch;
43 KxQ, P-N4; 44 P-N3,
R-R2; 45 P-B4, Pxp?

In bungling his effort
to win a Q-side P,
Black allows White to
make a good recovery.
Best--Rxp; 46 Pxp, B-Q4.

46 Pxp, R-R5; 47 R-QB3,
B-N2; 48 R-QN3, R-R2?

If B-R3; 49 R-N8ch and
Black fears R-QR8, not
seeing he has B-N4 in
reply.

49 B-K2, K-N2; 50 N-B,
K-B2; 51 N-K3, N-B3?
52 B-B3, N-R4; 53 R-N6,
BxB; 54 KxB; N-N2;
55 R-N3, N-Q; 56 K-K4, K-K

Black, with 3 backward
Ps (how many more can
you have?) tries to
hang on to them.

57 N-Q5, R-KB2; 58 R-N6,
K-Q2; 59 P-R4

Seemingly a win.

59.., K-B; 60 RxP, R-R2;
61 NxP, RxP; 62 K-Q5,
R-R2; 63 N-K4, N-B2;
64 R-B6ch, K-Q; 65 N-B6,
R-K2

Hoping for NxP, R-K4
mate.

66 R-K6, N-R3

Just in time, Black
discards R-QB2, allow-
ing 67 R-K8 mate.

67 K-Q6, N-B2ch; 68 Kxp,
N-K4; 69 K-Q5, N-B2;
70 RxR

Probably White should
not trade. It seems to
lead to a draw.

70.., KxR; 71 NxP, N-R3;
72 NxP, NxNP; 73 P-B5,
N-B3ch; 74 K-K5, N-Q2ch;
75 K-Q4, NxP! Draw.

EAST SIDE-WEST SIDE
TEAM MATCH, CHARLESTON
1958

This match was won by
the East Side team.
That's all we know.
Walt Crede
vs. George Hendricks
SICILIAN DEFENSE

Even when you are the
Exchange ahead, the
two Bs are dangerous.

1 P-K4, P-QB4; 2 N-KB3,
P-Q3; 3 B-N5ch, N-B3;
4 O-O, P-QR3; 5 BxNch

Giving up the "minor
exchange" merely to
keep the initiative.

5.., PxB; 6 P-QB4, P-N3;

7 P-Q4, Pxp; 8 Qxp, P-K4;

If 9 NxP? B-N2.

9 Q-Q, N-B3; 10 QN-Q2,
B-K2; 11 P-QN3, O-O;
12 B-N2, R-K; 13 R-K,
B-B; 14 Q-B2, Q-B2;
15 QR-Q, QB-N2; 16 P-B5,
P-Q4; 17 Pxp, Pxp;
18 Bxp, RxB

If Q-Q? 19 P-B6 wins a
piece--B-B (if R-B;
20 BxN, RxRch; 21 RxR, QxB;
22 PxB, RxQ; 23 P-N8(Q);
20 P-B7, Q-K2; 21 BxN, QxB;
22 RxR.

19 NxR, Qxp; 20 QxQ, BxQ;
21 N/2-B3, N-K5; 22 N-Q3,
B-N3; 23 N/B3-K5?

White falters. In view
of Black's 27th, P-QN4
(or N-B4) seems better.

23.., R-Q; 24 K-B, N-B6;
25 R-Q2, P-B3; 26 N-KN4,
N-K5; 27 R/2-K2?

R-B2 saves the game.

27.., P-QR4! 28 P-B3?

Now R-Q, N-B6; 29 R/1-Q2,
NxR; 30 KxN, B-R3; 31 K-Q
keeps the draw. White
now seems to go to pie ces.

28.., B-R3; 29 PxN, BxN;
30 NxPch, K-N2; 31 NxQP,
R-Bch and mate next.

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