

The
WEST
VIRGINIA

CHESS

BULLETIN

Published since 1941 by
The WEST VIRGINIA CHESS ASSOCIATION

No. 1959-5

Serial #130

October 1959

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATE TOURNAMENT

Our twentieth anniversary event was held over the Labor Day weekend in Charleston. Thirty-seven players from ten cities enjoyed the air-conditioned comfort of the Daniel Boone Hotel.

In the championship tournament, Mike Wren, unofficial state champion back in the thirties, made it official by tallying a rare 6-0 score. Dr. S. Werthammer, Edward Foy, and John Hurt were among his surprised victims. Dr. Werthammer, 2nd at $4\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$, couldn't make it in his bid for an "unlucky" 13th state title or share thereof, but avenged his last year's loss to Hurt. Charles Morgan, Richard Lee, and Hurt tied at 4-2. Morgan lost to Hurt (whom he won from last year) and allowed draws to Dr. Werthammer and Harry McKinney. Lee, in a farewell appearance, beat four good "journeyman" players, but lost to Wren and Morgan.

In the junior event, with 10 entries, Chucky Boggs of Huntington and Bob Murtha of Charleston tied for first at $5\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$, playing most of the top scorers and drawing with each other. Earl Hyde of Charleston was 3rd, losing to both the co-champions, but winning all his other games. Derek Linton of Huntington, aged 9, got two wins and a draw in his first state tournament.

In the Ope--oops, Minor Tournament (formerly Open), there were 9 entries. Helmut Gramburg, score 5-1, the only undefeated player in his group, completed a nearly clean sweep of the three tournaments by Charleston. Playing against the next five scorers, he won 3 and drew 2. Richard Petso and Allen Veasey of Morgantown and John Swint of Charleston were in a triple tie for 2nd place. This event was much stronger than last year, and its winner shows fine promise.

David Marples of Charleston was the capable tournament director and Geoffrey Hobday and Allan Gilliland assisted him. The Charleston club, as hosts, deserved praise for their tournament arrangements. The DuPont club again generously donated the use of their chess clocks.

The championship tourney was USCF-rated, and several new USCF memberships were obtained.

WVCA BUSINESS MEETING

After George Hendricks of the host club welcomed the members, Pres. Edward M. Foy presided. New Officers elected were Tom Bergquist, of Huntington, president, and Charles L. Bishop of Wheeling, vice-president. Charles Morgan was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Bergquist then took the gavel, which he wielded right handily.

Naming tournament: It was decided to let the "Open" be known as the "Minor Tournament" for the current year, due to publicity by the host club. But due to general dissatisfaction with the sound of the term, which seemed derogatory, it was decided to refer to the event as the "Players Tournament" in the future. This was once used to describe a

third tournament for beginners (one stage below the Open) but that was long ago.

Life member: Our abbreviation "TBA" in the agenda (last issue) meant "To be announced". It referred to a desire to surprise Dr. V. S. Hayward with his election to an honorary life membership--which desire was readily fulfilled by the members.

LETTERS

Dear Doctor Hayward:

It is a pleasure and an honor to inform you that at the annual business meeting of the West Virginia Chess Association held September 5, 1959 in Charleston, West Virginia, you were unanimously elected to Life Membership of our association.

This is but a small way of expressing our thanks to you for your many contributions to West Virginia chess.

Respectfully,

Charles T. Morgan

Secretary-Treasurer, West Virginia Chess Association

...From Richard Lee, now doing graduate work in Colorado: 9/19/59

Dear Paul,

We have finally been able to find a place to live and are getting ready for the fight which lies ahead. We hope to keep in touch with W. Va. chess and perhaps to participate again some day. Best wishes to you all--and many thanks for the five years we enjoyed with you.

Sincerely,

Richard Lee

931 W. Oak St., Ft. Collins, Colo.

(Ed: We'll miss you, Lee. Many of us remember the fine work you did with the WVU club and the Morgantown tournament, and hope it won't be too long until you return. Best of Luck.

TOURNAMENT TALK

...The Charleston club obtained excellent trophies for about one-third of what the prizes for last year's tournament cost. Their economy was highly appreciated. (Editor missed the awards.)

...Wheeling members expressed interest in getting their club affiliated with the USCF. It was brought out that to have games rated by the USCF they must be played with clocks. So chess clocks should be obtainable when a club affiliates--if they care about ratings, that is. For other information write Frank Brady, 80 E. 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.

...Mike Wren had not played in 6 months before the tournament. In the Charleston Championship last spring, he achieved a won position against Al DuVall, but neglected to mind his clock and lost on time. He withdrew from the tournament, Charleston chess, and West Virginia chess simultaneously. Shortly before the state tournament, Foy happened to meet him and talked him into entering. The result is history.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL TRI-STATE TOURNAMENT

This year the Tri-State continues its 5th lap around the three-state circuit, with Ohio as the sponsoring state. The location is the Youngstown Central YMCA, the dates are Nov. 14 and 15, and the time of the first round is 10 A. M. The Tri-State Championship is for the two high-

est ranking players available from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia as determined by those states' Labor Day tournaments. It will be a round robin of 5 rounds. A similar junior tournament may be held. The Ohio Valley Open will be a 5-round Swiss open to all, and will be USCF rated. Bring your \$4 entry fee (no fee for the 2 closed tournaments), your USCF membership card(or \$5 USCF dues), set, board, and a chess clock if you have one. Rooms at the "Y" or the Tod Hotel. Write Al Wellman, 2051 Summer St., Youngstown, for details or registration.

HUNTINGTON OPEN

The annual Huntington Open tournament, sponsored by the Huntington-YMCA chess club, was held in August. A 4-round Swiss with only 8 entries, it was won by Paul Sayre with a score of 3½-½. Dr. A. J. Darbes was second with 3-1, while Rudd T. Neel, defending champion, was 3rd.

Sayre got an adjudicated draw with Neel in the second round. In his 3rd-round game with Darbes, the latter, ordinarily very sharp, reversed the order of his moves in a combination, losing a piece. This proved to be the deciding point of the tournament. In the final round Sayre defeated Chucky Boggs, while Darbes defeated Neel.

Tom Bergquist did a fine job as director in his first attempt.

CHARLESTON

...The Charleston rapid transit championship, held Oct. 1, was played as a 5-round Swiss with 12 entries. Al DuVall won it with a perfect 5-0 score, and Edward Foy finished 2nd with 4-1, losing only to DuVall. Mike Wren and Dr. George Pperson tied for 3rd at 3-2.

...At a business meeting, DuVall was elected president of the club. ...At the Kanawha Public Library there was an interesting exhibition of chess ppieces from the collection of Dr. Roger Elser. Among the sets displayed were one that belonged to John Adams and another that had been given to Benjamin Franklin.

RATINGS

New USCF ratings were published since our last issue, based on the 1958 Tri-State (Pittsburgh), the 1959 Capitol City Open (Columbus) and U. S. Amateur (Asbury Park), and perhaps other tournaments.

Tom Bergquist	1823	C. T. Morgan	1978
Dr. A. J. Darbes	1928*	R. T. Neel	1750
J. F. Hurt, Jr.	1987	Dr. S. Werthammer	2028
Don McKee	1625	J. Viggiano	1775*
Harry McKinney	1800		

*Provisional--one tournament.

BOOKS. Reviewed by PAS.

New Ideas in Chess, by Larry Evans, Pitman Pub. Corp., 196 pp., \$3.95.

The publisher's jacket ad says of this book, it "is more than just one more primer. It is intended to improve a whole generation of chess players--from the novice to the near-master". It is not a primer at all--it can't be if it takes technique for granted, as the author assures us. It is basically a new system--a way of analyzing and evaluating a position, so that the elusive "best move" becomes easier to find.

To the traditional three positional elements of Force, Space, and Time, Evans elevates a fourth, Pawn Structure, for the first time,--at least in this particular manner. Various other items of tactics and strategy--weak squares, bad bishop, Q-side majority, etc.--are discussed then under the heading of Pawn Structure, for it is this that determines strategy. The section on Force includes such topics as the two bishops,

the positional sacrifice, etc. Some Space topics are the center, mobility, and stability. In the section on Time, gambits and pins are discussed.

Pawn Structure and Force are considered stable elements, while Time and Space are "volatile"--apt to evaporate quickly. An advantage in the "volatile" elements should be seized early and later converted to a stabler advantage. Many examples show how the conversion is done.

At the end, "A New Approach to the Openings" shows how traditional evaluation of them has failed and proposes a new self-contained evaluation based on the four elements. The point of the latter section--a very important one--is that opening catalogues contain little plus and minus signs which are not always correct. It is more "chessy" and safer, too, to learn how to put your own plus and minus on the different lines.

A clear book, but a difficult one. If you are young and ambitious and a hard-working student--it is practically a must. If you are a bit old and set in your ways--or lazy--you may find yourself, like this reviewer, playing along in the same old way. But if you are in between, probably several of the author's points will stick, and it should be worth a try.

Pawn Power in Chess, by Hans Kmoch, David McKay Co., 300 pp., \$5.50

Here Evans' first topic, his most important one and the hardest to master, is expanded into an entire volume. It is a thorough and methodical book, rather like a German scientific treatise, but put in such unusual terms that probably no one but advanced tournament players could use it.

Three main sections are Elements of Pawn Play (with 10 pages on doubled pawns), Pawns and Pieces (with a healthy 70 pages on Rook and Pawn endings), and Pawn Power in the Game. In each section the sequence is typical-pawn patterns, how to handle them, and how masters have handled or mishandled them. Most examples have at least one grandmaster taking part. There is a rich vein of ore here. Unfortunately it takes a good bit of time to dig it out. The reason?--

Kmoch's teaching method involves making up odd names for well-known patterns: Duo (PQ4, PK4), ram (PK4 vs. PK4), lever (PK4 vs. PQ4), etc. These short "pictorial" names are not bad--it is when he adds sub-types (cross-lever, inner lever, outer lever, center lever) and resorts to Greek (leucopenia, bad white-square B, sounds like a disease) that he defeats his own purpose.

A name does help to fix a pattern in mind, and it enables the author to express a complex idea in one word and relate several such ideas in a brief sentence. But this makes his writings too compressed and difficult to unravel. If you reopen the book after a few days interruption, you may find yourself wondering what the man is talking about.

Still, in spite of all this, if you have unusual patience, you may be rewarded. I have found the book a compact reference guide for postal and adjourned games, and credit it with one win already. In this way, you may be able to masticate it in small bites.

Another view: Jim Schroeder, writing in the Ohio Chess Bulletin, says, "There are other, more reasonably priced books, which say the same thing in a simpler language."

From Edward Lasker's "The Adventure of Chess":

"Most chess players, even those who have had years of experience and play a fair game by dint of it, fail to realize how much faster they would progress, and how much more pleasure they would derive from the game, if they had its subtleties explained to them, rather than waiting to discover them for themselves."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, WVCA, FISCAL YEAR 1958-59

Cash on Hand 8/29/58

\$ 14.40

Receipts:

Entry Fees

Championship	17 @ \$5.00	\$ 85.00
Open	12 @ 3.00	36.00
Junior	14 @ 2.00	28.00
		<u>\$149.00</u>

Dues	9 @ 2.00	18.00
U.S.C.F. Dues	1 @ 5.00	<u>5.00</u>

Total Receipts

\$172.00

Total Cash Available

\$186.40

Disbursements:

Prizes, 1958 Congress	\$ 62.95
USCF Dues	4.00
Bulletin 1958-9	59.60
Postage and Expenses	<u>40.88</u>

Total Disbursements

\$167.43

Cash on Hand 8/31/59

\$ 18.97

GAMES. The 10th Book of Chess: How to Win When You Are Behind, by M. Wren The 2nd, 4th, and 5th games are annotated by DuVall and the following comments are by him:

The three games by Wren against Foy, Hurt, and Werthammer are typical of his aggressive, complicated style. Actually his opening play was irregular and weak with the result that in each game he found himself at a material and positional disadvantage. But then gradually he created middle game complications through which he threaded his way. Finally each game is characterized by a striking move which turns the game to Wren's favor.

Foy allowed a discovered check which lost a queen, while Hurt overlooked a finesse that ^{was} a rook while he was planning to win one! Against Werthammer "the move" took the form of a rook sacrifice which finally won a queen for Wren's remaining rook. In this latter case, the endgame reached, Q vs. R. and 4 Ps, was not decisive, so it is remarkable that Wren won in only seven more moves.

In all fairness, it must be stated that each opponent, Foy, Hurt, and Werthammer, obtained positions that would have been adjudicated as wins, but this fact just serves to emphasize Wren's resourceful play.

(Ed: The above remarks do not apply to Wren's first, third, and sixth games, against Baker, Bishop, and Lee. All good players, they succumbed early. (Note that all of Wren's opponents made at least 3 points.) The way in which Wren in the first round bored through Baker's French Defense--usually chosen to avoid early attacks--should have warned his later opponents. He punished weak play quickly and severely. He seems to be a good "queen player"--he retained that piece through all his games, which half his opponents did not. This gives rise to the suspicion that not many of the top players were in practice, and may be said to have deserved their fate.)

Round 1 (Notes by Ed.)

White: Mike Wren

Black: Ted Baker

FRENCH DEFENSE

1 P-K4,P-K3;2 P-Q4,P-Q4
3 P-K5,P-QB4;4 B-KB4,
N-QB3;5 B-Q3,PxP;6 P-
QR3,Q-B2;7 N-KB3,P-B3;
8 Q-K2,P-KN4;9 B-N3,
Q-R4ch;10 QN-Q2,B-K2;
11 O-O,P-B4;12 NxNP!

If BxN;13 Q-R5ch.

12..,P-R4;13 N/2-B3,
B-Q2;14 P-N4,Q-B2;15
BxP!PxP;16 P-K6,Q-B

There is a Bat KN3.

17 PxPch,QxP;18 N-K6

Threats at Q4, QB7,
and prevents castling.

18..,R-B

If..,K-B2;19 P-N5, and
the threat of 20 N-K5ch
wins Black's N.

19 KR-K,N-B3;20 P-N5,
N-Q;21 N/3xP,NxN;22 NxN
N-K5;23 N-N7ch,K-B;
24 B-K5,B-B3;25 BxB,NxB;
26 N-K6ch,K-N

But K-B2 followed by
QR-K seems all right.

27 Q-K5,N-K5;28 QxBP,
R-R2(better R3);29 Q-N6ch
K-R;30 QR-Q,R-KN;31 Q-B5
N-B6??32 Q-B6ch;R/2-N2;
33 QxN,Resigns.

Round 2 (DuVall)

White: Edward M. Foy

Black: Mike Wren

ALBIN COUNTER-GAMBIT

1 P-Q4,P-Q4;2 P-QB4,P-K4
3 PxKP,P-Q5;4 N-KB3,N-QB
3;5 P-KN3,B-KB4;6 P-QR3

Better to complete
development, but the
text prevents 6..,N-N5
or ..,B-N5ch.

6..,KN-K2;7 QN-Q2,N-N3
8B-N2,P-Q6;9 P-K4

Very interesting,
since..,PxPe.p. is not
possible in reply.

9..,B-KN5;10 O-QKNxP;
11 Q-N3,Q-Q2

Examine 11..,BxN;
a)22 NxP,NxNch;13 BxN
P-Q7;14 BxP!QxP;
15 QxNP with advantage.
b)12 BxB,N-Q5;13 Q-Q.Or
Black might try11..Q-B.

12 NxN,NxN;13 QxNP,R-Q;
14 P-QN4

The idea of Q-side ex-
pansion along with B-N2
is good, but the logical
course is 14 QxRP.

Now 14..kB-K2 and 15
..,O-O are indicated.

14..,Q-Q5;15 R-N,Q-Q3;
16 B-N2,B-K2;17 Q-N5ch,
N-Q2;18 P-K5

Or simply BxP.

18..,Q-KN3;19 B-K4,
B-KB4;20 P-K6!?

The plan is to increase
the scope of White's QB
and to keep the Black K
in the center.

20..,PxP

The alternative 20..,BxB
is met by 21 PxNch and
a)if 21..,RxP;22 NxP,QxN
23 KR-K,Q-N3;or N5;24
RxBch!KxR;25 R-Kch,K-Q3;
(..,K-Q or B;26 Q-N8
mate.)26 Q-Q5mate.
b)If 21..,K-B White can
obtain a similar attack.

21 BxB,PxB;22 KR-K,P-B3;
23 Q-R5

I would prefer 23 Q-R6
or R4 as the Q can op-
erate on the QR2-KN8 di-
agonal, or the logical
continuation of White's
20 P-K6!!--that is, 23
RxBch!KxR;24 R-Kch etc.

23..,K-B2;24 QxP,

This move could have
been played earlier
(see note 14); now it
allows White's Q to
return to the center.

A good alternative is
24 N-B3.

24..,kP-B5

An attempt to create
complications but 24
..,KR-K completes de-
velopment.

25 Q-Q4

Stronger is 25 R-K4
Threatening 26 RxPch)
with the idea of opening
the KB file and gaining
K3 and B2 for the Q.

25..,PxP;26 RPxP?

Most of the time cap-
turing towards the cen-
ter is correct, but
here an open KB file
favors White.

26..,N-B3;27 Q-K5

Certainly the sacri-
fice 27 RxBch! should
be considered seriously.

27..,kKR-K;28 Q-K6ch,K-B
29 QxP,Q-N4;30 B-B3

Simplification with
BxN is in order.

30..,Q-R4;31 K-N2

Again BxN.

31.., N-N5; 32 Q-B3ch,

The immediate 32 R-KR is better; if 32.., Q-KB4 then 33 Q-B3.

32.., K-N; 33 R-KR, Q-N3; 34 Q^R-K?

Correct is 34 Q-K4 and if .., Q-N4; 35. N-B3.

34.., R-KB; 35 Q-K4, RxPch 36 K-N, R-K7; 37 RxR

37 QxQ is answered by 37.., RxRch followed by 38.., R-K7ch or RxNch (after N-B) then 39.., P^xQ with advantage.

37.., P^xR; 38 QxP, R-K; 39 Q-K4, B-B4ch; 40 Resigns

If 40 PxB, RxQ; 41 N^xR, QxN with an easy win. At move 39 White maintains winning chances with the 2 P advantage but his open K position causes great difficulties. This situation arose since White did not press his attack or simplify earlier.

Round 3 (Ed.)

White: Charles L. Bishop
Black: Mike Wren

DANISH GAMBIT DECLINED

1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 P-Q4, P^xP
3 P-QB3, P-Q4; 4 QxP, N-KB3
5 B-N5, N-B3; 6 B-N5, B-K2
7 BxN, BxB; 8 QxQP, B-Q2;
9 N-Q2, O-O; 10 O-O-O,
Q-K2; 11 N-N3, QR-Q

From here on you can almost see it coming.

12 P-B3?? B-K3; 13 Q-R5

If Q-QB5? RxRch and BxNch and the Q goes.

13.., P-KN3; 14 Q-R6, B-N4ch; 15 Resigns.

Round 4 (DuVall)

White: Dr. S. Werthammer
Black: Mike Wren

ALEKHIN'S DEFENSE

1 P-K4, N-KB3; 2 P-K5, N-Q4
3 P-K6?

Either 3 P-QB4 or P-Q4 is to be preferred.

3.., QP^xP; 4 N-KB3, P-KN3;
5 P-Q4, B-N2; 6 N-K5, N-Q2
7 P-KB4, N^xN; 8 B^xP^xN, B-Q2
9 N-Q2, B-QB3 10 N-B3,
Q-Q2; 11 B-Q2, P-KR3

Black has achieved an advantage in time as well as material.

12 B-Q3, O-O-O; 13 P-QR4, P-KN4

Black avoids 13 Q^xB^xP on account of 14 P-QN3 when White gains control of the open QR file.

14 P-R5, N-B5; 15 BxN

Practically forced.

15.., PxB; 16 P-B3, P-B3
17 O-O

Better is 17 P^xP followed by 18 Q-B2. After the text there is no good reply to .., P^xP.

17.., P^xP; 18 Q-B2

Either 18 P^xP or N^xP loses a piece.

18.., P^xP; 19 QR-Q, KR-N

It is difficult to question this move, since it is logical for Black to plan operations on the open file. How-

ever the square KN1 is not yet secure, and since Black is ahead in material he might well simplify by 19.., BxN. At the same time the Q would achieve more freedom. If now 19.., P^xP; 20 B-N6 Black could obtain R and 5 P^s for the Q or try 20.., B-Q4.

(Ed.: Perhaps .., P-K4 is better--20 BB5? P-K3. Doubled Ps should be pushed, and Black gets a little more freedom. This option lasts several moves.)

20 P-R6, P-N3; 21 K-R, Q-Q4; 22 P-B4, Q-QB4; 23 B-K4

Certainly 23 R-QN followed by P-QN4 and P-B5 should be considered.

23.., R-Q3

This causes difficulties as shown by the game, while 23.., BxB; 24 QxB and White threatens 25 Q^xPch and 25 Q-R8ch. Thus, I would suggest 23.., P-K4.

24 P-QN4! Q^xN^xP; 25 BxB, RxB; 26 Q-R7, R-Q; 27 QxB, R^xP; 28 N-K5

White's combination resulted in gaining a piece for 5 pawns, but it is the excellent position of his N and the attacks on the weak Ps that yield counter chances.

28.., R-B7

In this case, the alternative 28.., R-B6 seems better.

29 Q-N6, Q-N6

White threatened both 30 QxR and 30 QxPch.

30 R-QN, Q-R7; 31 R-QR, R-B7!

Black's defense is difficult and this resource is probably his best.

If 32 RxQ? RxRmate.

32 KR-QB, Q-Q4

32.., Q-K7 loses to 33 QxPch. followed by 34 N-B6ch.

33 N-B6! K-Q2

White threatened 34 NxKPch winning the Q as well as 34 NxRPch and 34 NxR.

34 NxR, KxN; 35 Q-N8ch, K-Q2; 36. RxPch!!

This opens lines for White's pieces.

36.., KxR

If 36.., K-Q3; 37 Q-Q8ch K-K4; 38 R-Kch, K-B4; 39 Q-B8ch or QxQch with advantage.

37 R-Bch, Q-B4

K moves lead to mate, so the text is forced.

38 RxQch, PxR; 39 P-KR3

This provides an exit for the K.

39.., R-K7

At first glance it seems that the R plus 4 Ps should do well against the Q. Thus I was surprised when I checked "Basic Chess Endings". Fine states "Barring a

few unusual or problem positions the Q will always win because the R cannot possibly defend everything." But it is amazing that White could win in only 7 more moves.

39.., K-Q3 is not good on account of 40 Q-N8ch followed by 41 QxRP, thus it appears that the only chance is 39.., P-Q6 advancing the passed pawn as quickly as possible. (Ed.: But then 40 Q-R7!)

40 Q-B7, K-Q3

Better is 40.., K-N3 to remove White's QRP.

41 QxBPch, P-K4; 42 QxRPch, P-K3

The only chance is 42.., K-Q4.

43 Q-B8ch, K-Q4; 44 Q-B3ch, R-K5; 45 Q-N3ch, K-Q3; 46 Q-N8ch, Resigns.

(Ed.: With 4 squares to go to, Black always runs into Q-N7ch.)

Round 5 (DuVall)
White: Mike Wren
Black: John Hurt

FRENCH DEFENSE

1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4
3 N-KB3?

An unpromising deviation from the normal moves: 3 N-QB3, 3 N-Q2, 3 P-K5, and 3 PxP.

3.., PxP; 4 N-K5, N-Q2

The immediate .., P-KB3 --to dislodge the N--is

answered by 5 Q-R5ch, 6 P-KN3; 6 NxP with advantage to White.

5 B-KB4, NxN; 6 BxN, P-KB3
7 B-N3, B-Q3; 8 N-B3, P-KB4; 9 B-QB4?

This loses a piece. White could attempt 9 P-B4, PxPe.p.; 10 QxP, BxB; 11 QxB, QxP; 12 R-Q followed by 13 QxNP or N-N5 with a dangerous attack.

9.., P-B5; 10 O-O, PxB; 11 BPxP, N-B3; 12 P-KN4, P-KR4!

The conservative 12 .., O-O may be better, but the text creates complications.

13 P-N5, N-N5

The speculative .., BxPch; 14 KxB, N-N5ch followed by 15.., Q-Q3 or QxNP seems to be the logical continuation of Black's 12th move, but White could play 14 K-R and transpose into the game continuation.

14 NxP, BxPch

14.., N-K6 is tempting but White obtains a dangerous attack: 15 Q-B3! NxR; 16 RxN, Q-K2; 17 NxBch PxP; 18 B-N5ch etc. (Ed.: 17.., QxB; 18 Q-B7ch K-Q; 19 QxNP, R-K; 20 Q-B6ch; K-Q2; 21 P-N6)

15 K-R, R-Q3

Time-wasting. Black should complete the development of his pieces just as he does in the next three moves. (Ed.: But White might try P-KN3, trapping B.

Then 17 R-B3, 18 N-Q2-B attacking the B.)

16 Q-Q3, Q-K2; 17 R-B3

The idea of doubling Rs on the open file is good, but White can hold Black's K in the center by 16 NxBch followed by 17 Q-N6ch.

17.., B-Q2; 18 QR-KB, O-O-O
19 R-B7, Q-K; 20 NxBch

Removes a defender of Black's KB1, and creates additional pawn targets.

20.., PxB; 21 Q-QR3, B-R5;

Even though a piece ahead, Black's defense has become difficult.

22 Q-N4

Threatens mate, but 22 P-QN3 appears to be even more forceful.

22.., Q-B3?

In order to maintain material advantage Black must try 22.., B-B3; or he can return the piece to reach an even end-game by 22.., R-Q2.

23 BxPch, K-N; 24 P-Q5, Q-N4; 25 Q-KB4, N-K4; 26 RxB, KR-B??

The losing move. Black still maintains winning chances with 26.., BxP.

27 QxR!

The refutation: If 27.., RxQ; 28 RxRch, Q-K; 29 RxQch, BxR; 30 R-N8.

27.., Q-K; 28 Q-B6, Q-R

White threatened R-N8.
29 Q-K7,
B-Q2

The only chance is 29.., N-Q2.

30 QxPch, K-R; 31 QxN, BxB; 32 PxB, Resigns.

Round 6 (Ed.)
White: Mike Wren
Black: Richard Lee

"DELAYED" SCOTCH (JH)

1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 N-KB3, N-QB3; 3 B-B4, B-K2;
4 P-Q4, PxB; 5 O-O, P-Q3;
6 NxB, NxB; 7 QxN, B-B3;
8 Q-Q3, N-K2; 9 N-B3, B-K3; 10 P-B4, N-B3;
11 N-Q5, O-O

Castling into it.

12 B-Q2, B-Q5ch; 13 K-R, Q-Q2?

Either P-QR3 or P-KN3 would make a retreat

for the rash B.
14

P-B5, BxN; 15 PxB, BxP;
16 PxB, QxQBP; 17 P-B6

White disdains QR-N and B-Q5, winning a P.

17.., BxR; 18 RxB, P-Q4;
19 PxB, KR-Q; 20 B-N3, Q-KN3; 21 Q-KB3, QxNP

Perhaps this P would have made a good shield.

22 R-KB, P-QB3; 23 B-B3, Q-N3; 24 Q-B4

A quiet Q move threatening Q-K5 and R-B3-N3.

24.., P-KR3; 25 Q-K5, K-R2; 26 Q-K7, R-KB;
27 R-B3, QR-K; 28 Q-R4, R-K5; 29 Q-B2, K-N;
30 R-B6, Q-N5; 31 R-B3

If RxRP, Q-Q8ch and White must trade Qs.

31.., Q-K3; 32 R-N3ch, R-N5; 33 Q-Q4 (wins a R) K-R2; 34 RxB, P-B3;
35 Q-Q3ch, P-B4; 36 Q-Q4, R-B3; 37 R-N3, P-B5;
38 R-B3, Q-K7; 39 P-KR3, Q-K2; 40 QxR, Resigns.

A tantalizing ending, illustrating White's good Queen play. Wren can also win when he is ahead.

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Note: Players with same score listed alphabetically.

	Round	1	2	3	4	5	6	Score
1	Micajah Wren, Charleston	W6	W10	W9	W2	W3	W4	6-0
2	Dr. S. Werthammer, Huntington	W12	W15	W3	L1	D5	W9	4½-1½
3	John Hurt, Pittsburgh, Pa.	W17	W5	L2	W10	L1	W14	4-2
4	Richard Lee, Morgantown	L5	W11	W7	W13	W6	L1	4-2
5	Charles Morgan, Philippi	W4	L3	D13	W14	D2	W8	4-2
6	Ted Baker, Huntington	L1	W16	W15	W9	L4	D7	3½-2½
7	Dr. Alex J. Darbes, Huntington	L10	W14	L4	W11	W12	D6	3½-2½
8	Thomas Bergquist, Huntington	D18	L9	W17	W15	D10	L5	3-3
9	Charles Bishop, Wheeling	W16	W8	L1	L6	W13	L2	3-3
10	Edward M. Foy, Charleston	W7	L1	W12	L3	D8	D13	3-3
11	Phillip Gallo, Morgantown	L15	L4	W16	L7	W18	W17*	3-3
12	Charles Ritter, Wheeling	L2	W17	L10	W18	L7	W15	3-3
13	Harry McKinney, S. Charleston	D14	W18	D5	L4	L9	D10	2½-3½
14	Paul Sayre, Huntington	D13	L7	W18	L5	W17	L3	2½-3½
15	George Hendricks, Charleston	W11	L2	L6	L8	W16	L12	2-4
16	Geoffrey Hobday, Charleston	L9	L6	L11	L17	L15	W18	1-5
17	Joseph Viggiano, Lumberport	L3	L12	L8	W16	L14	L11*	1-5
18	Rudd T. Neel, Huntington	D8	L13	L14	L12	L11	L16	½-5½

*--Forfeit

WEST VIRGINIA CHAMPIONSHIP, JUNIOR, that is.

1	Chucky Boggs, Huntington	W8	D2	W3	W7	W6	W5	5½-1½
2	Robert A. Murtha, Jr. S. Charleston	W10	D1	W8	W6	W3	W4	5½-1½
3	Earl A. Hyde, Charleston	W6	W4	L1	W5	L2	W9	4-2
4	David Grissinger, S. Charleston	W9	L3	L6	W8	W7	L2	3-3
5	Joseph Werthammer, Huntington	W7	L6	W10*L3	W9	L1		3-3
6	Jarvis Zvargulis, St. Albans	L3	W5	W4	L2	L1	W10	3-3
7	Page Hamrick III, Charleston	L5	W10	W9	L1	L4	D8	2½-3½
8	Derek Linton, Huntington	L1	W9	L2	L4	W10	D7	2½-3½
9	Robert L. Moore, St. Albans	L4	L8	L7	D10	L5	L3	1½-5½
10	Leonard Zachs, Charleston	L2	L7	L5*	D9	L8	L6	1½-5½

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1	Helmut Gramberg, Charleston	W2	W3	D5	W6	D4	W8	5-1
2	Richard Petso, Morgantown	L1	L4	W8	Bye	W7	W5	4-2
3	John Swint, Charleston	Bye	L1	W6	W9*	L5	W4	4-2
4	Allen Veasey, Morgantown	D6	W2	W9	W5	D1	L3	4-2
5	Thomas Sweeney, Wheeling	W7	W8	D1	L4	W3	L2	3½-2½
6	Robert Weir, S. Charleston	D4	W7	L3	L1	W9*	Bye	3½-2½
7	Otto Zwicker, Wheeling	L5	L6	Bye	W8	L2	W9*	3-3
8	William Maxey, Wyoming, W.Va.	W9	L5	L2	L7	Bye	L1	2-4
9	George J. Davis, Charleston	L8	Bye	L4	L3*	L6*	L7*	1-5

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