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HUNTINGTON

--Chess Class at the "Y". Taught by Editor.

Experience seems to show that a chess class is a necessary part of a club's program of activities. One of the main reasons it is so hard to get new members in a chess club is that people feel they do not know enough about the game to do themselves justice. To really learn the game you need a sound textbook, a competent teacher, and some strong opposition. Often a student's determination and interest fade out if he has to teach himself, or if the process is too long. Hence the need of a class, and a relatively short one. The teacher also benefits--he can teach more pupils with one explanation.

The idea of a chess class had been hanging fire for some years at the local club, when--to mix a metaphor--things suddenly jelled and it became possible.

First, the Milwaukee Plan of Chess Promotion gave me an idea of how to plan the course (Dewey Hart of Parkersburg told me about it.) Then out came Horowitz' "Chess Self-Teacher", a handy \$1.50 paperback divided into 8 lessons with quizzes--which simplified planning the class material. Finally, the demonstration board problem was solved.

Charlie Lauer, general secretary of the Y here, lent his know-how and encouragement, a key factor. He advised a small fee--\$2 for Y members and \$4 for others--as people would rather pay than feel "beholden". Then we "donated" the textbook, giving a cut-rate where there were 2 or more to a family, sharing one book. The Y paid for \$5 worth of flannel and felt for the demonstration board--my idea.

To make the board, I tacked the 3'x4' light green flannel on a piece of the Y's masonite, slightly smaller. There must be slight tension on the flannel. Then I cut 32 3-inch squares of dark green felt to use for black squares, the light background serving as white squares. The felt squares stuck to the flannel until pulled off--held on by the map. No checkered flannel was available. Then I cut out 32 2-inch symbols from black and white felt. It was necessary to buy a dozen 9"xl2" sheets of green felt to get 4 sheets and a large assortment to get one black and one white sheet. But the extra sheets could be used for the Y's other groups.

Fourteen students registered and a few more audited the course later. Attendance was 12 to 16, a convenient number. Among the students were the president of the Lions' Club, the vice-president of the Rotary Club, and a C & O Railway official. Interest was good, considering the teacher's inexperience--I have taught about 100 chess players, but never a class. Rules simple mates, elementary tactics, and strategy were the subject matter, and there were signs that a number of players were catching on and using the material in their games. The 2-hour class was half lecture-and-question and half play. I experimented with a few rounds of tournament play and also a part of a team tournament, but

believe the "simul" method most efficient for a class. A few students joined the club, and the club's average attendance rose encouragingly. One student was kind enough to say he thought the course ought to continue, but it took too much time to maintain the standard, and a capsule course is better than one of indefinite length.

While the results, numerically speaking, do not compare with those in many equal or smaller cities, Huntington is peculiar in being over-organized and somewhat skeptical of all clubs. The quality of chess, as many readers know, is somewhat better in Huntington than the small number of players would lead one to expect. With this consideration, the chess class was quite a success.

--Charles Morgan, Master.

Charles Morgan, formerly of Huntington and Philippi, now of Phoenix, was home for the Christmas holidays and visited the chess club. He brought the news at that time that he had added enough points to his rating to become a master. He already had 2189 going into the Arizona championship, and winning that one put him over the top with 2202.

This makes Morgan the first chess master to have served his chess apprenticeship in West Virginia. Born in Ohio, he attended Huntington schools and graduated from Marshall, later becoming a CPA. He learned the moves at about 15 and is now about 30, having made the climb in some 15 years. He was an expert before he left West Virginia some 3 years ago. Asked to what he ascribed his success, he cited virtual elimination of skittles in favor of tournament play, and a lot of analysis--our two old friends, study and practice, but on a different level. And it goes without saying that anyone with brains enough to pass the CPA exam has an advantage over most of us.

A great deal of credit is due Morgan for the hard work his achievement represents.

--Marks Active in Tournaments.

Landis Marks entered 6 tournaments last fall after the state tournament. They were the Gateway Open at Pittsburgh (4-1), the Tri-State, The Midwest Open at Louisville (won, 5-0), the Nebraska-Championship-and-Midwest-Open at Omaha (hard to find names for tournaments), the Windy City Open at Chicago (3-way tie for first, 4-1) and the North Central Open, Milwaukee. He won two tournaments, scored two near misses, and in the other two he was physically below par, so that his rating actually fell 57 points from December to April.

Through the winter months he continued to work on his game and made a fine comeback in April, winning the strong Golden Triangle Open at Pittsburgh by $4\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$. He defeated Dr. Erich Marchand in the third round and drew with Jack Witeczek in the last, outpointing him in the tie-break. Marchand and Witeczek are former masters, and Szedlacsek, also a master, was in it, though he did not place. Marks and Witeczek divided 1st and 2nd prize money, getting \$75 each. (Marks had won \$50 at Louisville and \$33 at Chicago.)

At the Forest City Open in Cleveland, Marks lost to winner Tom Wozney (score $3\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$). At the Mahoning Valley Open in Youngstown, he tightened up again and took the \$75 first prize with a perfect 5-0 score. Far from being wearied by frequent tournaments, Marks seems to thrive on them.

After all this, the Huntington rating-improvement tournament was a pushover (5-0)--prize, \$5! We'll get there some day, though. At St. Louis, Landis made 4-2, getting a won game from Ragan, a master, and forgetting to punch his clock. Time was you reminded your opponent to punch when he forgot--but if it's your clock, don't depend on it now. Another form of "pointsmanship" is born.

--Club Report

The Huntington club played skittles last Fall and watched its attendance dwindle. Then in the Winter the chess class brought in some "tenderfoots", and soon after Marks' win of the Golden Triangle Open in April, the strong players returned to the fold. A rating point tournament was held May 12-13, and there were 7 entries, including 3 new USCF members. This cycle--a class and then one or more tournaments--will be repeated next year, and prospects are for a slow but sound growth. The Huntington club is again, after 3 years, the only local chess club in the state with a USCF charter.

In the rating-improvement tournament, by the way, a new idea was tried. In previous local rated events, the full USCF dues--\$5--were added to the entry fee. In this one, we advertised an entry fee of \$2 for USCF members and \$4 for non-members. We thus waived both the entry fee and our club's 20% commission on the dues, and made the difference much smaller. The idea, of course, came from the chess class tuition fee. And that is how we got the 3 new USCF members, something that never happened before.

CHARLESTON

--Varied Activities the Keynote.

The Charleston chess club had its usual varied program of activities last Fall, including a simultaneous by state champion Dr. Alex J. Darbes, a rapid transit tournament won by Al DuVall, an East Side-West Side team match, and other events. From January thru May, the club held its annual city championship, a round robin with 12 entries. DuVall was first with $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, 8 wins and 3 draws. George Hendricks was 2nd with 9-2 by dint of winning from Ed Foy ($8\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$) and his best play yet in this event. Dr. George Pierson and John Scherer tied for 4th and 5th with 8-3. Scherer gave DuVall his hardest game. Dave Marples returned to chess after "backsliding" to bridge with a score of 7-4. Ed Foy continues his newsy chess column in the Sunday paper.

--Letter from Hurt.

John Hurt writes that he just missed the St. Louis tourney and was sorry to find he had missed seeing Marks. Reports he won 4 matches: Vs. Scrivener (Miss. Champ) $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$; Vs. Wright (1960 Memphis champ) 4-0; Vs. Middleton (Memphis Junior champ) $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$; Vs. Armstrong 2-0. Also won Mississippi Open this year at Greenville, Miss., and Memphis City Championship 1961 and 1962.

PARKERSBURG

The Parkersburg was still inactive at last report. There are a lot of players there--ought to get busy and start that club again.

A new USCF member is Dr. Wendell W. Moyer, Jr., winner of the 1960 state players' tournament, the last one. He entered a rated tournament (judging by the rating list) and made class A on his first attempt.

MORGANTOWN

Harry McKinney won the chess championship of West Virginia University in a match--no details.

The University had a fine club when Richard Lee was up there, 1956 to 1959. As with any school, it is all up to the students, and their willingness to work, what kind of a club they have.

WHEELING

An announcement is forthcoming about the 24th Annual State Tournament, to be held over the Labor Day Week-end, Sept. 1-2-3.

15th ANNUAL TRI-STATE AND 12th OHIO VALLEY OPEN. Nov. 1961

The Tri-State was revived after being cancelled the previous year due to failure of Ohio entries to make the trip to Morgantown. They not only entered this time, but took the first six places in the 8-player Swiss, leaving the last two places to Roger Johnson of Pennsylvania and Landis Marks of West Virginia.

Saul Wachs, Columbus master, won with $4\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ defeating Marks, Harald Miller, Jack Witeczek, and Richard Kause (last 3 from Cleveland) and yielding a short last-round draw to Jim Schroeder. Wachs also won the 1951 Tri-State at Huntington and is perhaps the first player to win it twice.

This was the strongest Tri-State of the series, with one master and two former masters (Kause and Witeczek). Enlarging the field and admitting past champions thus proved a fine idea, resulting in some brilliant chess. Bill Byland did his usual competent job of tournament directing, except Saturday night, when he disappeared.

In the Ohio Valley Open, there were 29 entries, including 4 from our state. Ohio again dominated, Dr. Val Berzzarins and James L. Harkins of Cleveland tying for first and second at $4\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$, while George Berry, Dayton, took the junior trophy, tying for 3rd and 4th with Paul Tremmell of Sharon, Pa., 4-1.

Harry McKinney led the W. Va. players with 3-2, tying for 8th and losing only one game. Editor broke even. Don McKee of Wheeling showed improvement with a 2-3 score. Jack Caldebaugh, Wheeling junior, won his first game in a rated tournament. He thus started at 1525 instead of the usual 1400 for losing all games. The West Virginia entries, 5 in the 2 tournaments, totalled one less than the 1960 tournament at Morgantown. Yet the Tri-State is getting better and more interesting each year.

Interesting sidelights were a birthday celebration for Elliott Stearns; a wedding at the Jewish church--to which all players were invited, and many accepted (Mordecai Treblow, well-known Pennsylvania chess organizer, was the groom), and a display of about 700 books by Jim Schroeder. Jim is selling them at discounts for the OCA.

The financing was unclear--the 3 state associations were asked to donate \$25 for some unexplained purpose, prizes or expenses, likely, and we complied. But editor has no information on prizes or expenses, and no accounting of the funds was received. Tournament crosstables, mailed out after a prolonged interval, could have contained a brief statement. Perhaps this would be a good practice to follow in the future.

OVER THE BACK FENCE. From the Ohio Bulletin.

Readers should remember two changes in the 1962 Tri-State. Instead of being held in Youngstown in November, as in the case of the last 3 Ohio Tri-States, it will be held in Columbus in October. This was decided by the Ohio Chess Association last Labor Day. This year's Ohio State Championship will be held in Cincinnati instead of Columbus and they are hoping to put their tournament "on tour" like the U. S. Open--and like ours. With this plan, new members are obtained, and interest is created in the titles where the tournament is held.

In the Ohio Bulletin also, we notice that they had an experience similar to ours on Labor Day weekend. Their hotel changed hands and the new manager wanted a consideration (\$30 a day) for the use of the tournament rooms. We escaped by good luck when the sympathetic manager stretched a point. But in the future, if the WVCA has to pay rent like

it may mean the end of the Bulletin, or its drastic reduction, -- or an increase in dues or entry fees, -- or more tournaments.

PUBLISHED!

A number of West Virginia players have been "published" in the last year. A recent American Chess Quarterly contained some Class A and Expert chess, including a game played at Pittsburgh by John Hurt (formerly of Charleston and now of Memphis), and one from the 1960 Charleston championship between Foy and DuVall.

A loss by Don McKee in the 1961 Golden Triangle Open at Pittsburgh was given fancy Shakespearean treatment by Bill Byland and Woody Armstrong of the Pittsburgh club. It appeared first in their club paper, En Passant, and then was reprinted in Chess Life last September. It was in excellent taste. Don (billed as "Bottom" in the game) knows who the winner was, of course, but humorously suggested that he might not want his identity known.

Games by Boggs and McKinney appeared in a recent Ohio Chess Bulletin, taken from the U. S. Junior, 1961.

NATIONAL SCENE, LOCAL ANGLES.

We should have recorded that Harry McKinney entered the U. S. Open last ~~year~~ summer and made a 6-6 score. Also that McKinney and Charles Boggs of Huntington entered the U. S. Junior at Dayton, making scores of 5-4 each. By the way, Charles Morgan's score at the U. S. Open was 8-4 last year, not $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ as reported. This is not very hot news, we are just trying to keep things straight.

By the way, if you want to really find out what kind of chess player you are, a national tournament will tell you. They are highly recommended, if you have the money and time.

USCF RATINGS.	Dec. '61	Apr. '62		
J. Abraham		1820	W. McComas	1740*
W. Alexander		1400*	D. McKee	1638 1649*
T. Baker	1749		H. O. McKinney	1903 1889
T. O. Bergquist	1679	1713	H. L. Marks	2005 1948
C. L. Bishop	1755*	1711*	C. T. Morgan	2189 2202
C. T. Boggs	1844	1855	Dr. W. W. Moyer	1809*
A. Braff	1707*		R. Murtha	1695*
J. W. Caldebaugh		1525*	Dr. G. H. Pierson	1583* 1740*
Dr. A. J. Darbes	1859	1931	John Randolph	2010*
D. Eads		1600*	C. L. Ritter	1768 1742
H. O. Eads	1757	1727	P. A. Sayre	1801 1858
E. M. Foy	1855		J. C. Scherer	1849* 1844*
P. A. Gallo	1739*		T. Sweeney	1733
D. D. Hart	1524*		H. Sweeney	1700*
G. G. Hendricks	1778	1760	C. Trivett	1678*
R. Hendricks	1751*		Robert Tyre	1672*
G. Hodday	1612*		Dr. S. Werthammer	1979 1958
J. F. Hurt	1961	1978	C. Williams	1600*
R. Lee	1776		O. Zwicker	1401*

*Less than 5 rated tournaments. Not representative.

BOOKS. PAS. Four paperbacks from Dover Publications, N.Y.

THE SOVIET SCHOOL OF CHESS, A. Kotov and M. Yudovich, 1961 reprint of a 1958 book. 390 pp., \$2.00.

Contents: Brief early history; long chapters on Chigorin and Alekhine (who did not consider himself a Soviet player); development of the first Soviet players and main features of their style; chess literature.

Part II: Sketches and games of 19 grandmasters, 24 masters, and some women players.

The critics and many serious chess players were enthusiastic about this book when it was first published here, although few failed to mention the heavy interlarding of communist propaganda. The general idea seems to be that anything new and good in chess comes from communist Russia (not even Yugoslavia), and nothing else is worth mentioning, or at least not favorably.

There is considerable that is good in the book and perhaps more than this slow-witted reviewer can grasp. But the material is organized to show what great guys the communists are and how superior socialism is as a way of life, rather than to help the student of chess improve his game. I find it entertaining (often with unconscious humor) but not really very instructive, since it is too deep for me. Likely good for advanced players.

As for their "school", it could be that the qualities attributed to Soviet players are possessed by no one else. Or it could be that they put in more time--subsidized time--on practice and study, including the idea of separate groups analyzing different variations--a kind of "division of labor" of chess--after which they pool their discoveries. Isolated group studies have been made in many countries, but the pooling process, or "groups of groups", and the number involved in it, is new.

Could American clubs cooperate to parcel out the openings and pool their findings? Not likely. Here, each player struggles through the openings alone or with a small group of friends. There is no way of knowing how many of their discoveries are lost. But they manage to get along somehow.

THE ENJOYMENT OF CHESS PROBLEMS, by Kenneth S. Howard, 222 pp., \$1.25

Contents: Types of two-movers; hints for the first move, Black's defenses, and the mating move; types of 3 and 4-movers; themes; schools of composition (scholarly chapter); selfmates.

Every once in a while I come across a volume which seems to me for some mysterious reason to actually deserve being called a Book. I think I can guess some of the reasons: The author has gathered all his material, classified it simply, arranged it carefully, and written with the reader's best interest at heart. He has lived with his work and every page shows evidence of thought. It is a labor of love. This one will be treasured by those who love chess problems.

Here are the first three paragraphs:

"There is an essential distinction between a chess problem and a composed endgame. In an endgame the solver has to demonstrate a win or draw for white against a superior, or at least an equal, force, and is allowed an indefinite number of moves in which to do so. The point of the endgame is based on the difference in the apparent relative material strength of white and black. In a problem it is not a question of relative strength but of the possibility of showing a mate against any defense in a limited number of moves. In an endgame the solver is fighting against material odds: in a problem he is fighting against time.

"The modern chess problem is an illustration of some particular powers of the chess men in their interaction with one another. The chess prob-

lem is not primarily merely a puzzle. Even the term itself is a misnomer if it is used in a limited sense, since difficulty of solution is only one of the many desirable elements in a chess problem.

"In Mate in Two Moves, Brian Harley describes a chess problem as 'a position constructed to display, to best advantage, an idea (or combination of ideas) that leads to forced mate in a definite number of moves. The composer of a problem may wish to illustrate a series of ingenious attacking or defending manoeuvres, or he may concentrate on other points, such as pure deception of the solver, a peculiar set of mating positions, repetition of a particular strategic device, or just a whimsical fancy of his own.'"

HOW TO SOLVE CHESS PROBLEMS, also by Kenneth S. Howard, 171 pp., \$1.00.

This second book is a shorter and simpler one for beginners. It is slightly inferior to the other, not so complete or well-organized. Still worthwhile, especially for dipping into occasionally.

HOW NOT TO PLAY CHESS, by Eugène Znosko-Borovsky, 119 pp., \$1.00.

A "classic" short textbook on strategy. For each "how not to" there is a "how to". Avoidance-of-errors ideas in its best elaboration. Recommended if you make too many boners.

AMERICAN CHESS FOUNDATION PUBLISHES TOURNAMENT BOOK.

CHESS GAMES OF THE FIRST THOMAS EMERY ARMED FORCES TOURNAMENT, 1960. Contains all 66 games, annotated by Hans Kmoch, of the 12-man round-robin held in 1960. Capt. John Hudson of the Air Force and SP4 Arthur Feuerstein of the Army tied for 1st and 2nd at 10-1. They are of master strength but the others apparently are not. (They were chosen for the tournament by a committee which examined their previous games.) Still the book has considerable interest in spite of the occasional wildness of the games, not unlike the Labourdonnais-MacDonnell match. Pretty format--plastic spine lets looseleaf sheets lie flat.

Donations to this foundation are tax-exempt, and may be sent to 1372 Broadway, New York 13, N.Y. If it did nothing else but establish this tournament, it would still justify its existence.

Footnote says Mr. Emery has provided a permanent prize and costs fund of \$3,000 per annum, and a handsome silver trophy on which the names of the First Prize winner will be inscribed, now known as the Thomas Emery Cup, and presently on display at the Pentagon.

GAMES. Sort of a Landis Marks portfolio, with some games by Boggs, Hurt, and Sayre. Marks helps by typing first draft of many games.

Casual Game, played at the Beverly Hills Chess Club July 15th, 1931. Dr. Griffith was a plastic surgeon and Lamb has since become Prof. Willis Lamb of Stanford, winner during the fifties of the Nobel Prize in Physics. (HLM)

White: Marks and Lamb; Black: Dr. Griffith and Gibbs.

1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 3 N-QB3 P-K3 4 P-Q4 PxP 5 NxP P-QB3 6 B-K2 B-N5 7 o-o KN-K2 8 P-B4 P-QN4 9 B-B3 B-N2 10 QN-K2 R-QB 11 P-QR4 Q-R4 12 B-K3 NxN 13 NxN Q-N3 14 P-B3 B-Q3 15 Q-Q3 Q-B2 16 PxP BxBP 17 BxB QxB 18 PxP B-R 19 B-R5 QxKP 20 BxPch K-Q 21 NxPch Black resigns.

TRI-STATE CHAMPIONSHIP, PITTSBURGH, 1961

Round 4 White: Marks; Black: Elliott Stearns

(PS) Stearns, Belgian consul at Cleveland since 1923, has just retired as of June 1 and was to move to California. During the Tri-State he celebrated his 65th birthday, and this game was interrupted for presen-

tation of a box of cigars with speech of tribute and rendition of "Happy Birthday". Speaker having remarked he looked like 45 and played like 25, he replied their kindness made him feel like 15. He has attended most of the Tri-State tournaments, and is well-known and liked in all three states.

1 N-KB3 N-KB3 2 N-B3 P-Q4 3 P-Q4 P-QB3 4 P-K4 Pxp 5 KN-N5 B-B4 6 B-QB4 P-K3 7 Q-K2 B-QN5 8 B-Q2 BxN 9 BxB P-KR3 10 N-R3 O-O 11 N-B4 N-Q4 12 B-Q2 N-Q2 13 P-KN4 B-R2 14 O-O-O P-QN4 15 B-N3? P-QR4 16 P-QR3 Q-N 17 BxN BPxB 18 P-KR4 P-QN5 19 P-QR4 P-N6 20 P-QB3 R-B 21 P-N5 Pxp 22 Pxp Q-N5 23 Q-R5 N-B 24 P-N6 Pxp 25 NxNP BxN 26 Q-R8ch K-B2 27 QR-N QxRP 28 B-R6 Qxp 29 R-R4 RxPch 30 K-N R-B6 31 R/4-N4 RxP 32 B-B Q-R5 33 White resigns.

Round 5, White: R. B. Johnson; Black: Marks.

1 N-KB3 N-KB3 2 P-QB4 P-Q3 3 P-Q3 P-K4 4 P-K4 B-K2 5 N-B3 O-O 6 P-KN3 N-B3 7 B-N2 N-Q5 8 NxN Pxn 9 N-K2 P-Q4 10 BPXP P-QB3 11 Pxp Pxp 12 O-O Q-N3 13 P-QN3 B-R3 14 B-N2 QR-Q 15 Q-B2 P-B4 16 QR-Q N-N5 17 N-B4 B-Q3 18 P-KR3 N-K4 19 R-Q2 R-N 20 KR-Q KR-B 21 B-R Q-Q 22 N-K2 P-KN4 23 P-KB4 Pxp 24 Pxp N-N3 25 P-K5 B-B 26 R-KB B-R3 27 B-N2 Q-R5 28 R/2-Q K-R 29 B-B R-KN 30 P-B5 NxKP 31 Qxp RxPch 32 KxR R-Nch White resigns.

WINDY CITY OPEN, CHICAGO 1961

Round 3, White: Radlean; Black: Marks.

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 2 P-QB4 P-Q3 3 N-QB3 B-B4 4 P-B3 P-K4 5 Pxp Pxp 6 QxQch KxQ 7 P-K4 B-K3 8 B-K3 P-B3 9 O-O-O ch K-B2 10 P-B4? N-N5 11 R-K NxB 12 RxN Pxp 13 R-K B-QB4 14 P-K5 N-R3 15 P-QR3 QR-Q 16 R-Q B-B4 17 RxR RxR 18 N-Q B-K6ch 19 NxB Pxn 20 N-B3 N-B4 21 P-QN4 N-N6ch 22 K-N2 N-Q5 23 NxN RxN 24 P-N3 B-K5 25 R-N R-Q8 26 K-B3 P-K7 27 Bxp RxR W. resigns.

Round 4, White: Marks; Black: Dibert.

1 N-KB3 P-Q4 2 P-B4 P-Q5 3 P-K3 Pxp 4 BPXP P-QB4 5 P-Q4 P-K3 6 N-B3 N-KB3 7 B-K2 N-B3 8 O-O B-K2 9 P-Q5 Pxp 10 Pxp N-QN5 11 B-N5ch B-Q2 12 P-Q6 BxB 13 NxB O-O 14 P-QR3 N-B3 15 PxB Qxp 16 Q-Q6 N-K5 17 QxQ NxQ 18 N-B3 NxN 19 Pxn QR-Q 20 P-B4 P-B3 21 R-R2 R-Q6 22 R-QB2 N-B4 23 N-K R-Q8 24 RxN RxNch 25 K-B2 R-R3 26 P-R3 R-Q 27 K-K2 R/1-Q8 28 B-Q2 R/Q8 -KN8 29 K-B3 P-KN3 30 RxQBP P-B4 31 R-B7 R-R7 32 B-B3 R-B8ch 33 K-N3 R/7-R8 34 RxNP P-KN4 35 R/2-QN2 P-KR4 36 R-N7ch and mates next move.

Round 5, White: Marks; Black: Wenzel.

1 N-KB3 P-QB4 2 P-K4 P-Q3 3 B-B4 N-KB3 4 N-B3 P-QR3 5 P-QR4 P-K3 6 P-Q4 Pxp 7 NxP B-K2 8 O-O O-O 9 B-K3 Q-B2 10 Q-K2 N-B3 11 P-B4 NxN 12 BxN P-K4 13 B-K3 B-N5 14 Q-Q3 Pxp 15 RxP B-K3 16 B-Q5 QR-B 17 B-Q4 N-Q2 18 Q-N3 N-K4 19 QR-KB Q-R4 20 BxB PxB 21 Q-R3 N-B3 22 QxKPch K-R 23 BxPch KxB R-B7ch Black resigns.

NORTH CENTRAL OPEN, MILWAUKEE 1961.

Round 1 White: Roubik; Black: Marks.

1 P-QB4 P-K4 2 N-QB3 N-KB3 3 N-B3 N-B3 4 P-Q3 P-Q4 5 Pxp NxP 6 P-KN3 B-QB4 7 B-N2 B-K3 8 O-O O-O 9 P-QR3 P-B3 10 Q-B2 B-Q5 11 B-Q2 K-R 12 QR-Q P-QR4 13 P-K3 B-R2 14 KR-K P-B4 15 P-K4 NxN 16 BxN Pxp 17 Pxp Q-B3 18 R-Q2 B-N5 19 N-R4 QR-Q 20 R-KB N-Q5 21 BxN RxB 22 N-B5 RxR 23 QxR P-KN3 24 N-K3 B-B6 25 Qxp B-K7 26 QxB BxR 27 N-Q5 Q-R3 28 QxQ BxQ 29 NxP B-Q6 30 B-R3 Bxp 31 N-K6 R-B 32 N-N5 R-B8ch 33 B-B B-Q6 W.resigns.

Round 2 White: Gibbs; Black: Marks. (Not the same Gibbs as first game)

1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3 N-KB3 3 N-B3 P-Q4 4 Pxp NxP 5 B-B4 P-K3 6 P-Q4 N-QB3 7 O-O N-N3 8 B-QN5 Pxp 9 NxP Q-B2 10 N-K4 B-Q2 11 NxNBxN 12 BxBch

QxB 13 R-K R-Q 14 Q-K2 B-K2 15 Q-N4 R-KB 16 QxNP QxN 17 QxRch BxQ 18
 B-N5 Q-Q4 19 BxR QxB 20 QR-Q Q-B3 21 P-QB3 B-B4 22 R-K2 N-Q4 23 RxN
 B-K2 24 R/5-Q P-KR4 25 R/2-Q2 P-QN4 26 R-Q7 B-B4 27 P-KR3 QxPch 28 K-R
 K-B 29 R/7-Q2 Q-B5 30 P-QR3 B-K6 31 R-K2 P-K4 32 R/1-K B-N3 33 R-K4
 (RxP, B-B2) Q-N6 34 R/4-K2 P-K5 35 RxP B-B2 36 K-N Q-R7ch 37 K-B B-N6
 38 R/1-K3 Q-R8ch 39 K-K2 Q-K8ch and mates next move.

Round 6 White: J. Kalnine; Black: Marks.

(HLM) The player of the white pieces in this game is not to be confused with Kalnin, who is a much stronger player.

1 N-KB3 P-QB4 2 P-KN3 P-Q4 3 P-Q4 N-QB3 4 B-N2 B-B4 5 P-K3 N-B3 6 O-O
 P-K3 7 P-QB3 Q-B2 8 N-R4 B-K5 9 BxB NxB 10 QN-Q2 O-O-O 11 NxN PxN 12
 Q-B2 P-B4 13 B-Q2 B-K2 14 N-N2 P-KN4 15 PXP N-K4 16 KR-Q P-KR4 17 P-
 QB4 N-B6ch 18 K-R P-R5 19 N-K PXP 20 NxN PxN 21 BPXP RxPch W. resigns.

Round 7 White: Marks; Black: Allen.

1 N-KB3 N-KB3 2 N-B3 P-QB4 3 P-K4 P-Q3 4 B-B4 N-B3 5 P-Q4 PXP 6 NxP
 P-KN3 7 B-K3 B-N2 8 Q-Q2 O-O 9 P-B3 NxN 10 BxN Q-B2 11 B-N3 P-QR3 12
 O-O-O P-QN4 13 BxN BxB 14 N-Q5 Q-B4 15 NxBch PxN 16 QxQP Q-N4ch 17 R-
 Q2 P-B4 18 P-KR4 Q-K6 19 P-R5 Q-N4 20 RXP QXP/3 21 PXP BXP 22 QxQch
 BxQ 23 P-KN4 K-N2 24 P-KB4 B-K5 25 R-N QR-Q 26 R-K2 KR-K 27 R/1-K B-B3
 28 RxR RxR 29 RxR BxR 30 B-Q5 B-Q2 31 B-B3 K-N3 32 K-Q2 P-KR3 33 B-K2
 P-KB4 34 PXPch BXP 35 P-B3 P-KR4 36 K-K3 P-R5 37 K-B2 B-K5 38 B-N4 B-
 B4 39 B-B3 B-B 40 B-K4ch K-B3 41 P-QR4 PXP 42 P-B4 K-K3 43 P-B5 P-R4
 44K-B3 K-B3 45 P-B6 P-R6 46 K-N3 K-K2 47 P-B5 K-Q3 48 KXP Drawn.

HUNTINGTON-YMCA CC SPRING RATING POINT TOURNAMENT, 1962

White: Marks; Black: Sayre.

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 2 N-KB3 P-KN3 3 P-B4 P-K3 4 N-B3 B-N2 5 P-K4 O-O 6 P-K5
 N-K 7 B-Q3 P-KB3 8 N-K4 N-B3 9 PXP NxBP 10 P-KR4 P-Q4 11 NxNch BxN 12
 B-R6 R-K 13 Q-N NXP 14 BXP R-K2 15 NxN BxN 16 B-R5 P-B4 17 R-R3 Q-R4ch
 18 K-B PXP 19 R-N3ch B-N2 20 Q-B P-N4 21 BxB RxB 22 RxRch KxR 23 Q-N5ch
 and Black resigns. (Saw the Q check at Q8 but not those at B6-7-8.)

PATZER PERPETUAL (Marks' informal 30-60 tournament, a round-and-round robin) May 1962.

White: Marks; Black: Boggs.

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 2 N-KB3 P-KN3 3 B-B4 P-Q3 4 N-B3 B-N2 5 P-K4 N-R4 6 BK3
 N-Q2 7 B-QB4 P-K4 8 O-O O-O 9 Q-Q2 N-N3 10 B-K2 P-KB4 11 QXP QXP 12
 KR-Q QxQ 13 RxQ PXP 14 QNXP NKB5 15 B-B B-B4 16 N-B5 N/5-Q4 17 B-KN5
 KR-K 18 QR-Q P-KR3 19 B-R4 P-KN4 20 B-N3 P-B3 21 NxQNP QR-N 22 N-Q6
 R-KB 23 NxKP BxN 24 BxB B-N3 25 P-QB4 N-B5 26 P-B5 N-Q4 27 B-B4 N-K3
 28 RxN wins.

HUNTINGTON-CHARLESTON TEAM MATCH, MAY 1962

An opening similar to the above.

White: Sayre; Black: G. Hendricks.

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 2 P-QB4 P-KN3 3 N-QB3 B-N2 4 P-K4 P-Q3 5 N-B3 O-O 6 B-K2
 QN-Q2 7 B-B4 N-R4 8 B-K3 P-K4 9 O-O N-B5 10 Q-Q2 NxBch 11 QxN P-KB4 12
 KPXP NPXP 13 B-N5 B-B3 14 BxB RxB 15 PXP R-K3 16 QR-Q PXP 17 NxP Q-K
 18 NxN BxN 19 Q-Q3 R-Q3 20 Q-N3ch Q-N3 21 QxQch PxQ 22 RxR PxQ 23 R-Q
 R-K 24 N-Q5 K-B2 25 K-B B-B3 26 N-N4 R-Q 27 P-B3 P-R4 28 N-Q5 P-QN4
 29 PXP BXPch 30 K-B2 B-B3 31 NK3 P-Q4 32 N-B4 K-K3 33 NxP B-N4 34 N-N3
 B-R5?? 35 N-B5ch wins.

PATZER PERPETUAL, May 1962

Dr. Darbes makes a boner, but it's a pretty good king hunt anyway.

White: Sayre; Black: Dr. Darbes.

1 P-K4 P-K3 2 P-Q4 N-K2 3 N-KB3 N-N3 4 N-B3 B-K2 5 B-Q3 N-B3 6 P-QR3
 N-KR5 7 NxN BxN 8 B-K3 P-Q3 9 Q-K2 O-O 10 O-O-O P-B4 11 P-KN3 B-N4 12
 P-B4 B-B3 13 P-K5 B-K2 14 P-KN4 B-Q2 15 NPxP KPxP 16 P-K6 B-K 17 P-KR4
 B-B3? 18 BxP N-K2 19 B-Q3 P-B3 20 N-K4 N-Q4 21 N-N5 BxN 22 BxPch KxB
 23 PxBch K-N3 24 P-B4ch KxP 25 B-Q2 K-N3 26 Q-R5ch K-B4 27 QR-Bch KxP
 28 Q-N4ch K-K2 29 R-Kch K-B2 30 Q-K6mate.

If 27.., K-K5 28 R-R4ch leads to mate. Marks saw this immediately but it took me some time--this shows the difference between the expert and the just-plain-spurt--quick "sight of the board". This game also shows that if you live long enough, something is bound to turn out right.

OHIO VALLEY OPEN, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1961.

I won two games in this event, both from players rated over 1900 last summer but suffering from a slump. In my first-round game with Morton McKinney of Youngstown, the fact that this was my toughest tournament yet bore on me heavily, and I was extremely jumpy the first hour or so. (So much for the attitude of balanced ease, mentioned in last issue. It is all a matter of what you are used to.) Finally decided it would be better to lose and enjoy the games than go through torture and win, and was immediately able to relax.

White: M. McKinney; Black: Sayre.

1 P-K4 P-K3 2 P-Q4 P-Q4 3 N-QB3 N-KB3 4 P-K5 KN-Q2 5 B-Q3 P-QB4 6 B-K3
 N-QB3 7 B-QN5 Q-B2 8 BxN PxB 9 P-B4 PxB 10 BxP P-QB4 11 B-B2 R-QN 12
 R-N B-K2 13 K-N-K2 B-N2 14 O-O Q-B3 15 N-N3 P-Q5 16 QN-K4 B-R5 17 N-Q6ch
 K-B 18 NxB RxN 19 Q-B3 QxQ 20 PxB P-N4 21 N-K4 BxBch 22 KxB PxB 23 KR-Q
 R-B2 24 P-B3 NxB 25 PxB PxB 26 RxB K-K2 27 N-B3 R-QN 28 R/4-Q N-B5 29
 P-N3 N-K6 30 R-Q3 R/1-QB 31 N-K2 R-B7 32 P-QR4 R-KN 33 K-Q RKN7 34 R-Q2
 RxB 35 RxR NxBch 36 K-Q2 N-Q5 37 R-K?? NxBPch White resigns.

Black's 2 rooks harried the white king like a couple of hounds.

Mrs. Mildred Morrell is the well-known lady who takes part in the Women's U. S. Championship. She has beaten me several skittles games.

White: Sayre; Black: Mrs. Morrell.

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 2 P-QB4 P-K3 3 N-QB3 B-N5 4 Q-B2 BxNch 5 QxB P-Q4 6 P-K3
 O-O 7 B-Q3 P-QN3 8 N-B3 B-N2 9 P-B5 PxB 10 QxB QN-Q2 11 Q-B2 R-B 12 P-
 QN4 P-N3 13 O-O R-K 14 B-N2 Q-K2 15 QR-N Q-Q 16 KR-B NN5 17 P-KR3 P-K4
 18 PxB N/5xP/4 19 NxN NxN 20 Q-B3 P-KB3 21 B-N5 R-K3 22 B-K2 R-Q3 23
 P-B4 24 N-Q2 24 B-N4 P-KR4 25 BxN QxB 26 Q-Q3 Q-B2 27 B-Q4 P-R3 28 R-B5
 R-R 29 QR-QB P-B3 30 B-B3 R-K3 31 B-Q4 R-K5 32 Q-B3 QR-K 33 Q-Q3 QR-K3
 34 Q-B3 K-R2 35 P-QR4 K-R3 36 P-N5 (She was apparently moving her whole
 base of operations forward, and looking for a chance to break through
 with a sacrifice of the exchange. It had been a tight game, and there
 was not much time left for calculation. It was just a shot in the dark
 which turned out right.) RPxB 37 PxB PxB 38 R-B7 R-K2 39 BxB RxR??
 (A plausible attempt to trade bishops. But since mine can be saved with
 check, hers is simply lost. This "zwischenzug" also exposes her king
 and prevents her other rook from returning to the 2nd rank.) 40 B-N5ch
 K-R2 41 QxR K-N 42 QxQch KxQ 43 R-B7ch wins.

Here are my two giant-killing efforts for 1961--winning from Dr. Werthammer in the 30-30 tournament one week, and winning from Marks in the Huntington Open the next. They were caught off guard. They won't let me win any skittles games now.

HUNTINGTON-YMCA CHESS CLUB 30-30 TOURNAMENT, 1961

White: Dr. S. Werthammer; Black: Sayre.

1 P-K4 P-K3 2 P-Q4 P-Q4 3 N-QB3 N-KB3 4 P-K5 KN-Q2⁵ P-B4 P-QB4 6 N-B3
 P-QR3 7 B-K3 N-QB3 8 P-QR3 B-K2 9 B-K2 O-O 10 O-O PxB 11 NxB/4 NxN
 12 BxN P-B3 13 P-QN4 Q-B2 14 B-B3 N-N3 15 QK2 B-Q2 16 Q-B2 N-B5 17 NxB

PxN 18 BxPch K-R 19 P-K6 B-N4 20 P-QR4 Q-Q3 21 BxNP QR-Q 22 B-B5 Q-B2
 23 PxB PXP 24 R-R7?? (Dr. W. knows where his error was; don't know
 where mine was) R-Q7 25 Q-R4 BxBch 26 PxB QxPch 27 K-RQxR 28 P-K7
 R-KN 29 B-K4 P-R3 30 Q-R5 N-Q3 ~~xx~~ (the only move to stop mate, and
 lucky I found it) 31 B-Q3 QxP 32 Q-N6 RxB 33 QxR P-B4 34 R-Q N-K5 35
 R-KB Q-B4 and White resigns.

HUNTINGTON OPEN, 1961

White: Sayre; Black: Marks.

1 P-K4 P-K4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 3 B-N5 P-QR3 4 B-R4 P-Q3 5 P-KR3 N-B3 6 Q-K2
 B-K2 7 P-B3 O-O 8 O-O B-K3 9 P-Q4 P-QN4 10 P-Q5 PxB 11 PxB PXP 12 Q-B4
 Q-Q2 13 QxP/R4 P-Q4 14 QN-Q2 B-B4 15 Q-B2 N-KR4 16 N-N3 B-R2 17 B-K3
 (Almost certain that Marks will try to put his N at N6--"knowing" his
 plan gives me tempi to work with) BxB 18 PxB N-N6 19 N-N5 (planning
 mate threat) NxR 20 PXP R-B4 21 PXP NXP 22 QxR NxQ 23 PxQ (This pawn
 zig-zag-and-a-zig is unusual) P-R3 24 N-K6 K-B2 25 NxBP R-R2 26 N-R5?
 (Weak, but Black's pieces are so placed that he cannot punish this wend -
 game play) N-Q 27 N-Q5 RXP 28 P-B4 N-K2 29 NxN KxN 30 R-KB N-K3 31 N-B6ch
 K-Q3 32 N-N4 K-B4 33 N-Q5 R-N2 34 P-N3 P-QR4 35 R-QB R-KB2 36 N-B3 K-Q5
 37 N-N5ch K-Q6 38 R-Qch K-B7 39 R-Q5 R-B4 40 N-Q6 R-N4 41 N-B7 N-B5
 42 NxR, Black resigns. (If NxR, it would be White's "fourth" QP that wins.)

DELTA INVITATIONAL, 1961, 2 games. Greenville, Miss.

White: J. Hurt; Black: Wright (1960 Memphis champion)

WING GAMBIT

1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 P-QN4 PXP 3 P-QR3 N-QB3 4 PXP P-Q4 5 PXP NXP 6 N-KB3
 Q-B2 7 B-N5ch B-Q2 8 BxBch QxB 9 P-QB4 N-Q6ch 10 K-B NxB 11 N-K5 Q-B2
 12 Q-R4ch K-Q White mates in 3.

DANISH-SCOTCH GAMBIT--White: J. Hurt; Black: Acers.

1 P-K4 P-K4 2 P-Q4 PXP 3 N-KB3 N-QB3 4 P-B3 PXP 5 NXP B-B4 6 B-QB4
 P-Q3 7 Q-N3 Q-K2 8 O-O N-B3 9 B-KN5 P-KR3 10 N-Q5 Q-Q 11 NxNoh PxN 12
 BxPch K-B 13 B-R5 Q-K2 14 N-R4 Q-N2 15 N-N6ch K-K 16 NxRch K-Q 17 BxPch
 QxB 18 Q-N8ch Black resigns because White mates in 2.

MISSISSIPPI OPEN, 1961, NATCHEZ

White: Hurt; Black: W. Crew (Louisiana champion)

1 P-K4 P-K4 2 P-Q4 PXP 3 N-KB3 P-QB4 4 B-QB4 B-K2 5 N-K5 N-KR3 6 BxN
 PxB 7 Q-R5 O-O 8 BxPch K-N2 9 B-Q5 B-N4 10 N-KB3 Q-B3 11 P-KR4 B-B5 12
 P-KN3 BXP 13 R-N, Black resigns.

U. S. JUNIOR, Dayton, 1961

White: G. Borkenhagen; Black: C. Boggs.

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 2 N-KB3 P-K3 3 P-K3 P-QN3 4 P-QR3 BN2 5 P-QN3 P-Q4 6 B-N2
 N-K5 7 B-Q3 N-Q2 8 O-O B-Q3 9 P-QN4 O-O 10 P-B4 PXP 11 BXP P-QB4 12 QXP
 PXP 13 PXP BxBP 14 Q-B2 N-N4 15 N-K5 Q-Q3 16 NxN (J. Schroeder: And now
 instead of the automatic recapture of the Knight Black plays a brilliant
 combination.) N-B6ch!! 17 K-R Q-R5 18 P-R3 N-K4 19 BxN QxRPch and 20..,
 QxP mate.

EASTERN OPEN, WASHINGTON, 1962

White: C. Boggs; Black: B. Greenwald

1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3 P-Q3 3
 P-Q4 PXP 4 NXP N-KB3 5 N-QB3
 P-KN3 6 B-K3 B-N2 7 P-B3 N-B3 8 Q-Q2 P-KR4 9 P-KR4 P-Q4? (A "book" error
 for which Boggs finds the correct refutation) 10 B-QN5! O-O 11 BxN PxB
 12 P-K5 N-K 13 NxBP Q-B2 14 NxQP Q-N2 15 N/6xKPch K-R2 16 NxB RxN 17 P-
 QB3 R-Q 18 R-Q BXP 19 O-O N-B2 20 P-QB4 N-K3 21 P-QN3 N-N2 22 B-Q4 BxB
 23 QxB N-B4 24 Q-B4 K-N2 25 P-KN4 RxN 26 RxR N-R3 27 PXP N-B4 28 R/1-Q
 Q-R3 29 PXP PXP 30 R-Q7ch K-N 31 P-B5 Q-R4 32 Q-B4ch K-R 33 P-N4 Q-R6
 34 R/1-Q3 ~~xx~~ Black resigns.

Pittsburgh, November 11-12, 1961

TRI-STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

1	Saul Wachs	Ohio	W8	W2	W6	W3	D4	$4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$
2	Harald Miller	"	W3	L1	W5	W7	W6	4-1
3	Richard Kause	"	L2	W8	D7	L1	W5	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$
4	James Schroeder	"	L7	L5	W8	W6	D1	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$
5	Elliott Stearns	"	L6	W4	L2	W8	L3	2-3
6	Jack Witeczek	"	W5	W7	L1	L4	L2	2-3
7	Roger B. Johnson	Pa.	W4	L6	D3	L2	L8	$1\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$
8	H. Landis Marks	W. Va.	L1	L3	L4	L5	W7	1-4

OHIO VALLEY OPEN

									Median
1	Dr. Val Berzzarins,	Ohio	W27	W19	W13	D6	W5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	8.00
2	James L. Harkins	"	W26	W28	D7	W18	W6	"	6.50
3	Paul Tremmel	Pa.	D19	D12	W27	W9	W8	4-1	7.50
4	George W. Berry	Ohio	L5	W22	W26	W16	W18	"	6.50
5	Enea Caravacci	Pa.	W4	D18	W12	W7	L1	$3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	10.00
6	Martin Schumacher	"	W17	W10	W8	D1	L2	"	9.50
7	Martin S. LuBell	Pa.	W22	W20	D2	L5	W12	"	8.00
8	J. E. Armstrong	"	W11	W9	L6	W14	L3	3-2	9.50
9	Harold Snyder	"	W16	L8	W20	L3	W23	"	7.50
10	Gil Adam	"	W23	L6	Bye	W13	D14	"	7.00
11	Harry McKinney	W. Va.	L8	D21	W17	D20	W19	"	6.00
12	Paul A. Sayre	"	W25	D3	L5	W15	L7	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$	9.50
13	Duané Hockensmith	"	W21	W15	L1	L10	D16	"	7.50
14	E. S. Aley	"	L18	W24	W21	L8	D10	"	6.50
15	Mildred Morrell	Pa.	W29	L13	D18	L12	W22	"	6.50
16	Donald J. Dunn	"	L9	W29	W28	L4	D13	"	6.00
17	Eahl Clary	"	L6	D23	L11	Bye	W28	"	5.50
18	Fred Foreman	"	W14	D5	D15	L2	L4	2-3	10.00
19	Carl H. Deitrich	Pa.	D3	L1	D23	W26	D11	"	9.00
20	Ed Lisac	"	W24	L7	L9	D11	D21	"	8.00
21	Ralph Betza	"	L13	D11	L14	W25	D20	"	7.00
22	Nickolas Lisac	Pa.	L7	L4	W29	W28	L15	"	7.00
23	Don McKee	W. Va.	L10	D17	D19	W27	L9	"	6.50
24	F. Roger Scwab	"	L20	L14	L25	W29	Bye	"	5.00
25	Morton F. McKinney	Ohio	L12	L26	W24	L21	W27	"	4.50
26	Xan Norcik	"	L2	W25	L4	L19	L29	1-4	8.00
27	John Waddell	"	L1	Bye	L3	L23	L25	"	8.00
28	Bruce Hacker	"	Bye	L2	L16	L22	L17	"	6.50
29	Jack Caldebaugh	W. Va.	L15	L16	L22	L24	W26	"	6.00
	T. D. - Bill Byland								

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STATE TOURNAMENTS - WHEELING - LABOR DAY WEEKEND

TRI-STATE TOURNAMENTS - COLUMBUS - OCTOBER