

# West Virginia Chess Informant



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Abbreviations and Symbols

+ check	-- White has the upper hand
# mate	+- Black has the upper hand
! good move	++ White has a winning advantage
!! excellent move	-- Black has a winning advantage
? mistake	♢ the position is unclear
?? blunder	@ with the idea
!?! interesting move	1-0 White won
?! dubious move	0-1 Black won
+= White stands slightly better	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ draw agreed
=+ Black stands slightly better	34/354 chess informant

GOOD MORNING, MR. PHELPS DEPT.

West Virginia Chess Association Annual Business Meeting

by Thomas O. Bergquist

Minutes Annual Meeting September 3, 1983

The annual meeting of the West Virginia Chess Association was held on September 3, 1983 at Charleston, West Virginia.

President Dennis E. Funkhouser called the meeting to order.

The minutes of the last meeting and the financial statement for the previous fiscal year were read. Dennis Funkhouser moved they be approved as read and after motion seconded, it was passed.

Old Business:

Dennis Funkhouser reported that in spite of our tournament announcement being timely submitted to Chess Life, it still was not printed properly and that an apology was received from them on this error.

Donald Griffith, our representative to the USCF meeting, reported to us that we are eligible for one delegate and two voting members next year because of increased WVCA membership.

There was no report from Charles W. Szasz' committee to look into improving WVCA service to its members.

Tom Bergquist reported that the trustee arrangement approved by the membership last year is in full force and that Jason Cook and Dennis Funkhouser are on the signature cards on our two bank accounts.

A statement of appreciation was made to Phil Nicoletti for his excellent editing of the Bulletin the past year.

New Business:

Marvin R. Barker, Jr. moved that no nominating committee for officers be appointed this meeting. Patrick Kelly seconded and it passed.

A general discussion was made on forming a committee to improve membership. An informal vote was held and the consensus was that the members were getting their money's worth.

Joe Barker moved that the President and Vice President be notified of any improvement suggestions. After second it also passed.

Dan Lowder moved that Charles Szasz be added to the previous motions list. After second, it also passed.

Edwin McClelland proposed that all adult members pay the regular

(West Virginia Chess Association Annual Business Meeting, cont.)

adult membership fee and all junior associate members be sent a copy of the Bulletin in addition to all regular members.

Jerry Engle moved that the senior associate membership be eliminated. Pat Kelly seconded the motion and it passed 13 to 9.

John E. Roush explained his Players' Poll.

#### 1984 Tournament Site

Pat Kelly submitted a bid for Parkersburg. Joe Barker offered Charleston only as an alternate site if Parkersburg did not work out. There being no further offers, the President declared this arrangement by acclamation.

Dan Lowder moved that any new tournaments to be held in the state in the near future consider as a suggestion to be called the

H. Landis Marks Memorial Tournament, or  
Dr. Seigfried Werthammer Memorial Tournament

The motion was seconded and passed.

Joe Barker moved that the 1984 Championship Tournament Entry Fee be raised. After being seconded and discussed, the motion passed

Joe Barker moved and Pat Kelly seconded that schedules of entry fees be immediately proposed and two sets were submitted for vote. Motion passed.

First Schedule:	Advance Payment	"At-the-Door" Payment
Senior	\$15.00	\$20.00
Junior	10.00	14.00
Second Schedule:		
Senior	12.00	16.00
Junior	7.00	11.00

The membership voted 15 for the second and 10 for the first.

The President appointed Donald Griffith as Tournament Clearing House Officer.

The President called for nominations for officers for the coming year.

#### President

Dennis Funkhouser  
Closed- Elected by Acclamation

#### Vice-President

James Meyer  
Closed- Elected by Acclamation

(West Virginia Chess Association Annual Business Meeting, cont.)

Secretary-Treasurer

Tom Bergquist

Closed- Elected by Acclamation

Bulletin Editor

Phil Nicoletti- Declined

Robert F. Bukovac

Closed- Elected by Acclamation

USCF Representatives

Delegate

Donald Griffith

Voting Members

John Roush

Joe Barker

Closed- Elected by Acclamation

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

\* \* \*

HATE MAIL DEPT.

Officers of the West Virginia Chess Association

Attention, dear reader; everyone loves to get mail, right? Well the tireless pillars of your chess community are no different. You are hereby encouraged to correspond with them. Enterprising young lads with strong arms and ripe tomatoes should have a field day here.

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Elkview, W. V. 25071

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USCF Voting Member

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Winifrede, W. V. 25214

SCROOGE M<sup>C</sup>DUCK DEPT.West Virginia Chess Association Financial Statement

Financial Statement

4 September 1982 - 2 September 1983

Cash on Hand

\$ 765.18

## Receipts

WVCA Dues	\$436.00	
1982 Tournament Fees	421.00	
USCF Individual Dues	60.00	
Donation	6.00	
WVCA Life Membership Dues	1140.00	
Interest	<u>13.83</u>	<u>1076.83</u>

Total Cash Available

\$1842.01

## Disbursements

1982 Tournament		
Room Custodian	44.00	
Trophies	23.98	
Rating Fee	31.25	
Cash Prizes	370.00	
Miscellaneous	<u>3.47</u>	\$472.70

## Bulletin Expenses

Printing	317.10	
Postage	<u>181.75</u>	498.85

## Miscellaneous

USCF Affiliation	25.00	
USCF Individual Dues	60.00	
Secretary-Treasurer Expense	33.87	
Bank Service Charges	7.00	
Membership Card Printing	<u>39.43</u>	<u>165.30</u>
		<u>1136.85</u>

Cash on Hand, 2 September 1983

\$ 705.16

## Reconciliation

20th Street Bank - Huntington, West Virginia	318.12	
First Bank of Ceredo - Ceredo, West Virginia	298.04	
Cash	<u>89.00</u>	<u>\$ 705.16</u>

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas O. Bergquist  
Secretary-Treasurer

## SCHOOL DAZE DEPT.

Chess Quiz

(Answers to the January 1984 Quiz. Composer and year given when known.)

Top Left: 1. d7! Kc7 2. d8Q+ Kd8 3. 0-0-0+ 1-0 (1. 0-0-0? Ra2=; 2. 0-0-0? Rb8=). Ha, ha, ha! Ego-maniacal Editor 6, Fumbling Fish 0!

Top Right: A. O. Herbstmann, 1934. 1. Rf3+ Kg2 2. Rb3 Nac3+ 3. Kc1 Ra1 4. Rb2+ Kf3 5. Ra2! Na2 6. Kb2  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ . A neat concept. Far and away the most difficult of the lot.

Bottom Left: M. G. Kliatzkin, 1924. 1. c7! Kc7 2. ab6+!! Kb8 3. b7 1-0.

Bottom Right: A. A. Troitzky, 1914. "Here after 1. Be1 Rh6 2. Kg7 Rh5 White's King returns six times to g7 waiting for Black's move Rh6. But Black instead moves his Pawns forcing prolonged marches of White's King: first time to c8, second time after 11. Kg7 d5 to a8; third time after 24. Kg7 d4 to c2; fourth time after 45. Kg7 f6 to g8; fifth time after 48. Kg7 f5 to c2; sixth time after 69. Kg7 f4 to c2. Finally 90. Kg7 forces Black to move. 90. ... Rh6 (or 90. ... a6) and mate follows in two moves." The endgame master himself produces a world record mate. Excerpted from 360 Brilliant and Instructive End Games.

\* \* \*

We received a limited response to January's quiz. Quite possibly it missed the mark, or was simply too difficult. At any rate this month's quiz has a little something for everyone -- fact, fiction, and trivia. This is a pop-quiz, mind you. Close your books and give it a shot.

1. Name the current top ten FIDE-rated players in the world.
2. What unique achievement is common to Soviet GM's E. Geller and M. Tal'?
3. Identify the following variation of the Kieseritzky King's Gambit:  
1. e4 e5 2. f4 ef4 3. Nf3 g5 4. h4 g4 5. Ne5 h5?!
4. What are the first and subsequent time controls currently used in international play?
5. Name the youngest world champion and the youngest challenger.
6. What two currently active West Virginia players have achieved the USCF Master Title?
7. How many times did Fischer and Botvinnik meet over the board?

(answers later this issue)

## VANITY FARE DEPT.

1984 Charleston Chess Club Championship Crosstables

<u>'A' Section</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>T</u>
1. Dennis E. Funkhouser	*	1	0	1	1	1	1	5
2. Robert F. Bukovac	0	*	1	1	1	1	1	5
3. Charles W. Szasz	1	0	*	1	1	1	1	5
4. Gary L. Morris	0	0	0	*	1	1	1	3
5. Richard D. Mangus	0	0	0	0	*	1	1	2
6. Charles W. Haid	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	1
7. William W. Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0

<u>'B' Section</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>T</u>
1. John E. Roush	*	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$
2. James H. Walker	0	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
3. Donald W. Griffith	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	*	1	1	1	1	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
4. Jerry W. Skeen	0	0	0	*	1	1	1	1	4
5. Charles T. Waugh	0	0	0	0	*	1	1	1	3
6. Robert G. Canary	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	1	1
7. Raju V. Jawalekar	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	0	1
8. David Aylesworth	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	1

<u>Final Section</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>T</u>
1. Robert F. Bukovac	*	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3
2. John E. Roush	0	*	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
3. Dennis E. Funkhouser	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	*	0	1	2
4. Charles W. Szasz	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	*	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
5. James H. Walker	0	0	0	1	*	1



## NON-FICTION DEPT.

Dennis Funkhouser Annotates...

by Dennis E. Funkhouser

1984 Capitol Open  
 Donald W. Griffith  
 Dennis E. Funkhouser  
 Sicilian Defence

1. e4 c5 2. b4

Donald likes to try out new openings on me. This time he had recently purchased a copy of the Wing Gambit. I need to keep better tabs on the new books he buys!

2. ... cb4 5. Nf3 e5  
 3. a3 d5 6. ab4 Bb4  
 4. ed5 Qd5 7. Na3

The main line is 7. Ba3 Ba3 8. Na3 Nc6 9. Nb5 Qd8 10. Bc4 Nf6=+. After 7. Na3 I was on my own.

7. ... Nc6?

ECO gives 7. ... Ba3 8. Ba3 Nc6 9. c4 Qd8 10. Qb1 Nge7=+.

8. Bc4! Qd8

8. ... Qe4+? 9. Kf1! Qg6 10. Nb5 Bd6 11. Ba3 Bb8 12. Qe2+- looked too good for White at the time.

9. c3 Be7?

This was a big mistake; necessary was 9. ... Ba3 10. Ba3 Nge7.

10. 0-0?

10. Qb3!

10. ... Nf6 11. Re1 Bg4?!

This doesn't really protect the pawn but I was in a bad way whatever I played because I still had no defence to 12. Qb3.

12. h3?

12. Qb3 here wins White at least a pawn and the better game. Over the board I was looking at 12. ... Bf3 13. Bf7+ Kf8, 12. ... Na5 13. Qb5+ Bd7 14. Qe5 and 12. ... 0-0 13. Ne5 Na5 14. Bf7+ each of which had me very concerned. 12. h3? lets me off the hook.

12. ... Bf3 13. Qf3 0-0

Whew! My king is safe at last. White has some compensation for the pawn but Black is better.

14. Nc2 Qd7 15. Ne3 e4!?

This makes the e-pawn weak but helps out on d5. 15. ... Rfe8 16. Nf5 Bf8 may have been better.

16. Qf5

After 16. Qf4 Bd6 17. Qh4 Ne5 is little fun for White and even less fun is 16. Qg4 Nh5 17. Qh2.

16. ... Rfd8 18. Ng4 Rae8  
 17. Qd7 Rd7 19. Bb5 h5?

Much better is 19. ... Ng4 20. Bc6 bc6 21. hg4 Bc5!

20. Bc6 bc6 22. Ra6! c5?!  
 21. Ne5! Rc7

22. ... Rec8 was a better option as it does not put another pawn on a black square and it helps guard c6 (the square, not the pawn).

23. Ba3

Keeping up the pressure very nicely. White has full compensation for his

(Dennis Funkhouser Annotates, cont.)

The Top 25 in West Virginia

pawn deficit.

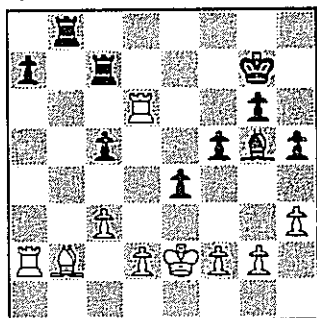
23. ... Bf8 27. Ne3 Nc8  
 24. Nc4 Rb8 28. Nc4 Be7  
 25. Ra1 Nd5 29. Kf1! Bg5  
 26. Bb2 Nb6

Black is trying very hard to activate his pieces.

30. Ke2 Kh7 32. Ke1 Kg7  
 31. Rla2 g6 33. Ke2

White was hoping for a quick draw here.

33. ... f5 35. Rd6  
 34. Nd6! Nd6



35. ... Rb6?

35. ... Be7 was Black's best hope for a win.

36. Ra7!

Wins back the pawn with a drawn end-game.

36. ... Ra7 44. Rb5 Bg5  
 37. Rb6 c4 45. Bd4 Kd6  
 38. Rb4 Rd7 46. g3 Ra6  
 39. Bc1 Rc7 47. Rb8 Kd5  
 40. Ra4 Kf7 48. Rg8 Bg7  
 41. Ba3 Rc6 49. Rg7 Re6  
 42. Ra5 Ke6 50. Rg8 Bg5  
 43. Bc5 Bd8

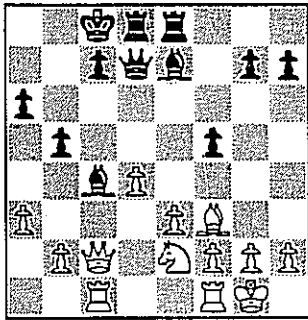
Abandoned drawn at long last ( $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

1. Alan R. Federl	2294
2. Dennis E. Funkhouser	2162
3. Donald W. Griffith	2114
4. John E. Roush	2097
5. Manuel Armada	2088
6. Robert F. Bukovac	2026
7. Charles W. Szasz	1973
8. Dr. Cornelio C. Nolasco	1970
Dr. Bernard P. Kiernan	1970
10. Patrick Kelly	1935
11. Patrick Radcliff	1921
12. David F. Marples	1920
13. Stephen Canterbury	1915
14. Andy Katz	1914
15. Brett Thompson	1913
Edward A. Garner	1913
17. Andrew J. Glancy	1883
18. Craig A. Rabatin	1875
19. Paul J. Homer	1869
20. Philip A. Nicoletti	1850
21. James H. Walker	1812
22. Jeff E. Hohn	1805
23. John Szasz III	1796
24. Vernon M. Hart	1784
25. Jeff E. Lipinski	1769

KEEP THOSE CARDS AND LETTERS COMING DEPT.

Agony is its Own Reward

by John E. Roush

Roush-Crawford

able monarch. Another good idea is 20. Rfd1 (@Nf4-d3-e5). If Black then tries to get his pawns rolling with 20. ... g5, White replies 21. Ng3 and meets 21. ... f4 with 22. Nf5, 21. ... g4 with 22. Be2 and 21. ... Be6? with 22. d5.

At this point, however, White feels the 'point' is safely in the pocket. He is no longer looking for the 'best' continuation. He is now looking for the quickest way to bring the game to a conclusion. He (or should I say I?) hits upon the idea of 20. Qe4 which threatens 21. Qa8#, a very awkward threat to meet. Thrilled with the prospect of an early end to the game, White (i. e. me) plays 20. Qe4 and after 20. ... fe4 0-1, he gets his wish!

What's the point of all this? The point is to dispel a popular myth concerning postal chess. That myth runs something like this; "With all the time in the world to think about a move, one-move blunders are impossible in postal chess".

Yes, Virginia, they can happen and Roush-Crawford proves it. I didn't decide on 20. Qe4 in a crowded and noisy tournament hall where I would have the usual array of excuses at my disposal (bad lighting, time trouble, smoke in the face, bad back etc.); the regrettable 20. Qe4 was decided upon in the quiet of my room with, as the myth goes, "all the time in the world" to think about my move.

The intention of this article is to dispel a few other myths concerning postal chess, introduce you to the fascinating world of postal chess, and finally entice you to enter that world.

Even though postal chess and over-the-board (OTB) chess share the one-move blunder as part of Caissa's legacy, there are differences in the two. OTB chess games are generally concluded in one sitting. Tremendous tension can build up, but generally all is over in a few hours. Because the game is won or lost in these few hours, it is very important to maintain concentration from start to finish. On the other hand, postal games last for months. The problem here is not one of maintaining concentration, it is rather one of

It is White's turn to move; what is he to do? A quick assessment of the position shows that White is up a pawn and that Black has severely compromised his King's defence with ... a6 and ... b5. Black's bishop-pair does little to offset these disadvantages. In fact, Black's sole chance seems to lie in a pawn storm directed at White's King. However, a little care on White's part should prevent realization of this plan.

Turning from the general to the specific, the question remains, 'what is White to do?' One reasonable plan is 20. a4 to open lines toward Black's vulner-

(Agony is its Own Reward, cont.)

maintaining continuity of thought. After dispatching a move it is likely you will not receive a reply for a week. When you finally receive a reply it is sometimes difficult to remember why you played a particular move (20. Qe4 for instance!). In a nutshell, an OTB game can be compared to a battle whereas a postal game is more like a war.

The popular division of a chess game is into an opening, a middlegame, and an ending. I will discuss the differences between postal and OTB strategy in each stage. The reader should bear in mind, however, that I am only a postal expert, not a master. The view at the top has not been revealed to me yet. Masters could and probably do have other ideas on this subject.

The important difference between OTB and postal chess in the opening is that a postal player can consult opening books, magazines etc. during the game! This is, of course, illegal in OTB chess. Therefore, as pointed out by Alex Dunne in Chess Life, you must make use of opening monographs or be at a disadvantage against opponents who do. Since opening theory is in a constant state of flux, it is a good idea to examine the latest Chess Informants for new ideas or evaluations in the opening you are playing.

If the opening in question is especially sharp and very popular, even the information in the very latest Chess Informant may be dated and inaccurate! A good example of this is my game with Mike McAlister which I annotate in this article. The opening in that game was the Poisoned Pawn Variation of the Najdorf Sicilian. I played the 'Tal' attack (10. Be2, 11. O-O, 12. e5) which was all the rage last year. When our game began there was very little theory on that particular variation. By the time the game was completed a mountain of theory had accumulated.

A basic reference work such as Batsford Chess Openings or the appropriate 'Encyclopedia' is virtually a necessity. A good monograph such as one from the Batsford series is quite helpful. Add the Chess Informant as an update device and you're in excellent shape. However, if your tastes run to sharp, popular openings, you would do well to invest in a subscription to Players' Chess News and its companion magazine Theory and Analysis. You can get late-breaking theory from these excellent publications.

Finally, it's time for Postal Chess Myth #2 to bite the dust. Some people think that postal chess is the happy-hunting ground for exotic openings. WRONG! Check out Alex Dunne's postal chess column in Chess Life. The games appearing in that column are mostly Queen's Indians, Sicilians, and other popular openings. Very few Grob's Attack, Englund Gambits, and Damiano's Defences appear. Many people experiment with openings not generally in their own opening repertoire. However my experience indicates there aren't any greater percentage of opening innovators in postal chess than in OTB chess. I have faced both 1. c4 g5!? and 1. g4!? in OTB chess whereas the most outlandish thing I've faced in postal chess was 1. b4 from fellow West Virginian Mike Cornell.

The greater time postal chess allows for analysis leads to richer middle-

(Agony is its Own Reward, cont.)

games. Analysing combinations is much easier when you can move the pieces around! It is now time to take aim at Postal Myth #3. "Risky attacks are less likely to succeed as the defender has more time to think and is less likely to make a mistake. WRONG! The fact that the defender has more time to consider his defence is balanced by the fact that the attacker has more time to find the most accurate way of conducting the attack.

A somewhat related myth (we will label it #4) contends that "Postal games are more positional than OTB games. The emphasis is on strategical considerations rather than tactics." Once again, I beg to differ. How many times have you gotten a crazy tactical idea over the board but rejected it without much thought because you didn't have the time or the analytical ability to check out all the ramifications in your head? This is no problem in postal chess. "With all the time in the world" and the power to move the pieces around nothing is too crazy to look at. You can spend hours toying with a fanciful idea. If it doesn't work out you can play a more routine move. If, however, after hours of analysis the crazy idea starts looking brilliant, you have a game you can cherish the rest of your life.

Postal Chess Myth #5 suggests "Postal endgames should be researched thoroughly." I can't whole-heartedly denounce this 'myth', but it certainly hasn't proved to be true in my games. I have yet to find anything in any of my endgame books which rendered me any assistance in any particular postal game. Of course I hate endings and I don't play them well. A postal master might give you better insight into endgame play than I. However, I can give you this one piece of advice; the best way to avoid catastrophe in an endgame is to mate your opponent in the middlegame.

The following game was part of a USCF rated postal match between Mike McAlister and myself. Mike was an integral part of the legendary Vinson High School team which dominated high school chess in West Virginia in the mid-seventies. He claims to have taught Paul Harless everything he knows. This assertion is doubtful, though, as Mike doesn't play either the Bishop's Opening or the Lasker Sicilian.

Mike and I have played four postal games thus far and are slugging toward a conclusion in our fifth game. The strategies we employ against one another remind me of the boxing strategies of Joe Frazier and Jerry Quarry in the late sixties. All boxing fans know it is normal to "lead with your left", whereas Joe was on occasion accused of "leading with his face" (no offense intended, Joe, we all think you were a brave and dignified champion). But while other boxers such as Jimmy Ellis tried to 'outbox' Smokin' Joe, Jerry supposedly tried to 'outgut' him. Similarly, when facing Mike, I generally "lead with my face", whereas he is never satisfied with finesse, always preferring to 'outgut' me! Anyway, here goes...

John E. Roush	Mike McAlister	1. e4	c5	4. Nd4	Nf6
Sicilian Defence		2. Nf3	d6	5. Nc3	a6
corr. 1983		3. d4	cd4	6. Bg5	e6

(Agony is its Own Reward, cont.)

7. f4 Qb6 9. Rb1 Qa3  
8. Qd2 Qb2 10. Be2

This move was played under the influence of Tal'-Ftačnik, Soči 1982 (34/354--Ed.) which had just been published at that time.

10. ... Nbd7

Subscribers to PCN who followed the hot debate on this variation know that Portisch had success with 10. ... Be7 @11. ... h6. However, Larry Christiansen criticized this idea in a recent issue of Theory & Analysis, preferring the 'hedgehog' set-up adopted by Black in the current game.

11. 0-0 Be7 12. e5

A second pawn impales itself on the bristly Black defences. Lines are opening toward the Black King, but White is running up quite a bill.

12. ... de5 14. Bf6 gf6  
13. fe5 Ne5

Ftačnik played 14. ... Bf6 at this point. Fortunately, he analysed 14. ... gf6 in Chess Informant 34. I wasn't on my own yet!

15. Ne4 f5 17. Qc3!  
16. Rb3 Qa4

I'm still faithfully following his analysis, but I'm beginning to feel some anxiety.

17. ... fe4?

Christiansen criticizes this move, but who can resist a whole piece with no mate in sight?

18. Nb5 ab5

Ftačnik's analysis ends at this

point. I'm on my own and only eight points down! Of course White can regain some of his material with 19. Bb5+ but after 19. ... Qb5 20. Rb5 Ng6 White's position contains no appeal. After a week of agony and analysis, I steeled myself to accept a considerable material deficit in return for a little initiative and played...

19. Qe5! Qa7+ 21. Bb5+?  
20. Kh1 Rg8

Another week of agony and this time the resulting move is a lemon. Correct is 21. Qh5! as pointed out by Dr. Nunn in his analysis of Nunn-Helmers for PCN 5 September 1983 (Gjøvik 1983, 36/342). Unfortunately, I received that issue on 18 September 1983, two days after I mailed out 21. Bb5+ !

21. ... Kf8!

Is 21. ... Bd7 a mistake? My analysis turned up a lot of mates but I couldn't seem to make all ends meet. Anyway, here goes; 22. Bd7+ Kd7 23. Qb5+ Kc8 (23. ... Kd8 24. Rd1+ Kc8 25. Qd7+ Kb8 26. Qe7 Qa6 (26. ... b6? 27. Rd7!) 27. c4+-) 24. Rc3+ Bc5! (24. ... Kd8 25. Rd1+ Bd6 26. Rd6+ Ke7 27. Rd7+ Kf6 28. Qf1+ Ke5 29. Rf7 ++) 25. Rc5+ Kb8 26. Rf7 Qa6 (26. ... Rd8 27. Rc8+ Rc8 28. Qe5+) 27. Qb2 (@Qe5+, Ra5) 27. ... Ra7 28. Qg7! Rd8 (28. ... Re8 29. Rf8 Qa4 30. Qc7+ Ka8 31. Qc8+ Rc8 32. Rc8#) 29. Qe5+ (29. Rf8 Qd6) 29. ... Ka8 30. Qd4 Rb8 (30. ... Re8 31. Qd7++ @Rc8+, Qe8+; 30. ... Rg8 31. Qd7 Rb8 32. Rc8 b6 33. Rb8+ Kb8 34. Rf8+ Qc8 35. Rc8#) 31. Qe5 At this point White threatens 32. Qb8+ and 33. Rf8#. Shoving the b-pawn allows 32. Qe4+. Therefore the most troublesome line for White is 31. ... Rd8 threatening mate himself! A week of analysis and an ocean of ink

(Agony is its Own Reward, cont.)

went into this position with my final conclusion being a sort of speculative faith in White's position. Does anyone else care to try and slay this many headed Hydra?

22. Qh5 Rg7?

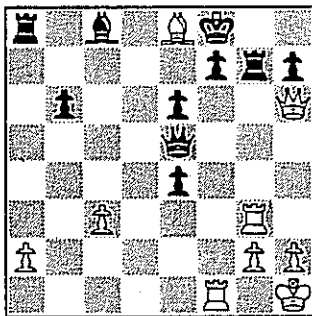
In PCN, Dr. Nunn points out that the correct move is 22. ... Rg6. His analysis continues 23. Qh7 Bf6 24. Rg3 Rg3 25. Rf6 Rg7 26. Qh8+ Rg8 27. Qh7 b6 or 24. Rf6 Rf6 25. Qh8+ Ke7 26. Qd8+ Ke6 and in both cases Black wins. I had planned 24. Be2 with the idea of an eventual Bh5. Who knows?

On the other hand 22. ... Rg7? transposes to lines more accurately arising from the move order 21. Qh5 Rg7 22. Bb5+. In this move order 21. ... Rg6 allows 22. Qh7 Bf6 23. Bh5 as the bishop stands at e2 rather h5.

23. Rg3	Bf6	26. c3	Qd5
24. Rf6	Qd4	27. Qh6	Qe5
25. Rf1	b6	28. Bb8	

God bless Dr. Nunn! We are still following his analysis.

(A clear case of the mad leading the mad, if e'er there was one--Ed.)



28. ... f5

Now, however, we are finally on our own. Dr. Nunn suggests 28. ... Ra2 and even awards it a (!), but still

analyses the game out to a win for White!

29. Rd1	Ra2	31. Be8+	Kf8
30. Bc6	Kf7!	32. Bh5	

Of course I could have saved 2 tempi by playing 30. Bh5, but I had missed 30. ... Kf7! and thought that 30. Bc6 was just as good.

32. ... f4

The threat was 33. Rd8+ Ke7 34. Rg7+ Kd8 35. Qg5+ with mate to follow. 32. ... Qc7 loses to 33. Rd8+ Ke7 (33. ... Qd8 34. Qg7#) 34. Rg7+ Kd8 35. Qg5+ Qe7 36. Qe7#.

33. Rg7! 1-0

33. ... Qg7 34. Qf4+ Ke7 35. Qc7+! Kf6 (35. ... Kf8 36. Rd8#) 36. Rf1+ Kg5 37. Qg7+ Kh4 38. Qg4#.

\* \* \*

#### Editorial Postscript:

Upon the completion of the editing of this article for publication, it was decided, among John and I, to relay one last tragi-comical event in order to sum up and fairly represent the postal chess scene.

John E. Roush-Roy Henock, corr. 1983

1. e4 e5 2. f4 d5 3. ed5 e4 4. d3 Nf6 5. de4 Ne4 6. Nf3 Bb4+?

And now I quote, "Several books still quote a musty Tartakower analysis giving 6. ... Bb4+? 7. c3 Bc5 overlooking 8. Qa4+ which wins a piece!"

Madness, you say? You aint seen nuthin' yet! One of those 'books' happens to be MCO-10, edited by -- the author of the above quote himself.

\*\*\*GAMES\*\*\*GAMES\*\*\*GAMES\*\*\*GAMES\*\*\*GAMES\*\*\*GAMES\*\*\*GAMES\*\*\*GAMES\*\*\*GAMES\*\*\*GAMES\*\*\*

Charles W. Szasz      1984 Charleston Club Championship      Robert F. Bukovac

1. d4 Nf6	11. Be3 g5	21. Rf3 Nf5	31. h5 Rh2	40. Rd1 Rc3
2. Nc3 g6	12. fg5 Ne5	22. Bc1 Rad8	32. Kg4 Rdg2	41. Kg4 Ke7
3. e4 d6	13. Be2 Rfd8	23. Ke2 Rd1	33. Kf3 Rf2	42. Ke1 Rc5
4. f4 Bg7	14. Ke1 Nf3	24. Be3 b6	34. Kg3 Rhg2	43. Rd1 Rd5
5. Nf3 0-0	15. gf3 Bc3	25. Rh3 Ne3	35. Kh3 Rd2	44. Rd5 ed5
6. e5 de5	16. bc3 Bf5	26. Re3 R8d2	36. h6 Kf8	45. f5:Kf8
7. de5 Qd1	17. Ra2 Rd6	27. Kf3 e6	37. Ra1 Rc2	46. g6 fg6
8. Kd1 Nh5	18. f4 Be4	28. h4 Rf1	38. Rd1 Rgd2	47. fg6 hg6
9. Bc4 Nc6	19. Rf1 Ng7	29. Kg3 Rg1	39. Rd3 Rd1	0-1
10. g3 Bg4	20. Bf3 Bf3	30. Kh3 Rgg2		

Gary L. Morris      1984 Charleston Club Championship      Dennis E. Funkhouser

1. d4 e6	10. 0-0 Bc3	19. Bc6 Bc6	28. Kd3 Nb6	36. Kc3 d5
2. c4 b6	11. bc3 Re8	20. Nc6 Re8	29. Kc3 Nd5	37. g5 Kc6
3. Nc3 Bb7	12. Re1 Nbd7	21. Rae1 Kf8	30. Kd4 Ne7	38. f5 fg5
4. e4 Bb4	13. Bg5 Nc5	22. f4 Nd3	31. Na5 Kd7	39. hg5 Kd6
5. d5 ed5	14. Bb5 Red8	23. Re8 Re8	32. g4 Nc6	40. Kd3 Ke5
6. cd5 Nf6	15. Nd4 Qe4	24. Re8 Ke8	33. Nc6 Kc6	41. f6 c4
7. Bd3 Qe7	16. Bf6 Qe2	25. g3 Nb2	34. a3 Kb6	42. Kc3 d4
8. Qe2 0-0	17. Re2 gf6	26. Kf2 Nc4	35. h4 c5	0-1
9. Nf3 d6	18. c4 a6	27. Ke2 b5		

John E. Roush      1984 Charleston Club Championship      James H. Walker

1. c4 e5	14. e4 Rad8	27. Qg4 Kh7	40. Rf2 Kg7	52. Kf1 Kg4
2. Nc3 Nf6	15. Re1 Bc7	28. Ng5 hg5	41. f5 Ree8	53. g6 Kg5
3. Nf3 Nc6	16. Bb2 Rfe8	29. Qh5 Kg8	42. f6 Kf7	54. f7 Kh6
4. e3 d5	17. Qb3 Ng6	30. Qg6 Qf3	43. Ra2 Ke6	55. Re6 Rf8
5. cd5 Nd5	18. Rbd1 Bb6	31. Qg5 Qe7	44. Ra7 Kd5	56. Kf2 c4
6. Bb5 Nc3	19. Qc3 f6	32. Qe3 c5	45. Ra6 Re5	57. Ke3 h4
7. bc3 Bd6	20. e5 fe5	33. Qb3 Qe6	46. Be5 Ke5	58. Kf4 c3
8. d4 ed4	21. de5 Qc7	34. Qb5 Rb8	47. g5 Kf5	59. Kf5 Kg7
9. cd4 Bd7	22. Qb3 Kh8	35. Qe2 Qa2	48. h4 Kg4	60. Re8 c2
10. 0-0 0-0	23. Qc3 Ba5	36. Bc3 Qe2	49. Ra4 Kg3	61. Rf8 c1Q
11. h3 Ne7	24. Qb3 Be1	37. Re2 Re6	50. h5 gh5	62. Rg8 Kh6
12. Bd7 Qd7	25. Re1 h6	38. f4 g6	51. Ra6 Rd8	63. f8Q 1-0
13. Rb1 c6	26. Qc4 b5	39. g4 Rf8		

James H. Walker      Huntington Saturday Swiss #4      David F. Marples

1. e4 c6	8. Bd3 Qc8	15. g5 Ne5	22. fe3 Rfd8	29. Ke2 Kf5
2. d4 d5	9. Nf3 e6	16. Qe5 Nh5	23. Rd8 Rd8	30. Kd3 Ke5
3. Nc3 de4	10. Qe2 Be7	17. Be2 g6	24. Rd1 Rd1	31. a3 f5
4. Ne4 Bf5	11. 000 0-0	18. Bh5 gh5	25. Kd1 h6	32. a4 Kd6
5. Ng3 Nf6	12. h4 c5	19. Qd4 Qc5	26. gh6 Kh7	33. a5 e5
6. Nf5 Qa5	13. Ne5 cd4	20. Qc5 Bc5	27. c4 Kh6	34. Kc3 Kc6
7. Bd2 Qf5	14. g4 Nc6	21. Be3 Bc3	28. b4 Kg6	35. Kd3 b6



\*\*\*GAMES\*\*\*GAMES\*\*\*GAMES\*\*\*GAMES\*\*\*GAMES\*\*\*GAMES\*\*\*GAMES\*\*\*GAMES\*\*\*GAMES\*\*\*

36. ab6 ab6      37. Kc3 Kd6      38. Kd3 Kc6       $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ 

John E. Roush      1984 Charleston Club Championship      Robert F. Bukovac

1. e4 e6	15. Nh5 Rg6	29. Rd1 Ke7	43. Bd1 Rb2	56. Rf6 Bc2
2. d4 d5	16. Nf6 Nf6	30. a4 Rg8	44. Kc1 Be4	57. Kc2 g4
3. Nc3 Bb4	17. Bh5 h6	31. a5 ba5	45. Ra3 Rb7	58. Ra6 Rh7
4. a3 Bc3	18. Bf6 Rf6	32. fe5 Rb8	46. Ra5 Rc7	59. Kd3 Kf4
5. bc3 de4	19. f3 Rf5	33. Ke3 Rb2	47. Ra2 Bd3	60. Kc4 g3
6. Qg4 Nf6	20. Qe7 Ke7	34. Kd3 Ra2	48. Ra4 Kf4	61. Kd5 Kf3
7. Qg7 Ra8	21. Bg4 Rg5	35. Rb1 a4	49. Ra2 Kg3	62. Ke5 g2
8. Qh6 b6	22. h4 Rg7	36. g4 Ra3	50. h5 Bc4	63. Rf6 Ke3
9. Bg5 Rg6	23. Kf2 Rc8	37. c3 Rb3	51. Ra5 e5	64. Rg6 Kf2
10. Qh4 Bb7	24. Rhd1 c5	38. Ra1 Rb2	52. g5 hg5	65. Rf6 Kg1
11. Ne2 Nbd7	25. d5 Bd5	39. Bf1 Kf6	53. Bc2 f6	66. Kf5 Kh2
12. Nf4 Rg8	26. Bh3 Rd8	40. Be2 Ke5	54. h6 Bg8	67. Kg6 Rh6
13. Bb5 c6	27. c4 Bc6	41. Ke3 Rb3	55. Ra6 Bh7	0-1
14. Be2 Qe7	28. Rd8 Kd8	42. Kd2 a3		

Edwin McClelland, Jr.      1984 Charleston Open      Richard D. Mangus

1. e4 d5	4. Nf3 Nf6	7. 0-0 Nc6	10. de5 Nd5	13. Qd3 0-0
2. ed5 Qd5	5. Bb5 Bd7	8. d4 e6	11. Nd5 ed5	14. Qg3 c6
3. Nc3 Qd8	6. Bd7 Qd7	9. Ne5 Ne5	12. Bg5 Bc5	15. Bf6 1-0

Joseph Dowd      1984 Charleston Open      Dennis E. Funkhouser

1. Nf3 Nf6	12. Nd5 Bd5	23. Rg3 Qg7	34. h3 g5	45. Bf5 Nf6
2. d4 g6	13. cd5 Ne3	24. Qg7 Kg7	35. Bg4 Ne4	46. Rh8 Ke7
3. c4 Bg7	14. fe3 Nd8	25. g5 fg5	36. a4 a6	47. e4 c3
4. g3 0-0	15. e4 c5	26. Rg5 Rce8	37. ab5 ab5	48. Rc8 c2
5. Bg2 d6	16. Rc1 b6	27. Bf3 Rf4	38. Ra1 Rh6	49. Rc7 Kf8
6. 0-0 Nc6	17. Rf3 Bh6	28. b4 c4	39. Ra7 Kf8	50. Rc8 Kg7
7. Be3 e5	18. Rd3 Bd2	29. Rg4 Ref8	40. Ra8 Ke7	51. Rc7 Kh6
8. de5 de5	19. Qd2 Nb7	30. Kg2 Rg4	41. Be6 Rf6	52. Rc6 Rd1
9. Nc3 Be6	20. g4 Nd6	31. Bg4 Rf4	42. Ra7 Kd8	53. Kg2 c10
10. b3 Qe7	21. Qh6 Rac8	32. Bf3 b5	43. Rh7 Rf2	54. Rf6 Kg7
11. Nd2 Ng4	22. Rh3 f6	33. e3 Rh4	44. Kg1 Rd2	0-1

Dennis E. Funkhouser      1984 Charleston Open      Alan R. Federl

1. e4 c5	9. Nc6 bc6	16. c4 Qh4	23. Qe4 Nc3	30. Rd1 Rd1
2. Nf3 Nc6	10. 0-0 Ba6	17. b3 Qh2	24. Bc3 Qc3	31. Rd1 Rd1
3. d4 cd4	11. Ne2 0-0	18. Kf1 Qh1	25. Rgb1 Rd4	32. Kd1 c5
4. Nd4 Nf6	12. c3 Bd6	19. Ng1 Bh2	26. Qe3 Rc4	33. Kd2 Kf8
5. Nc3 e6	13. Qc2 Qf6	20. Bd2 Bg1	27. Qc3 Rc3	34. Kc3 Ke7
6. Be2 Bb4	14. Rd1 Rfd8	21. Ke2 Qh2	28. Kd2 Rd3	35. b4 Kd6
7. Bf3 d5	15. a3 Rac8	22. Rg1 Qe5	29. Kc2 Rcd8	0-1
8. ed5 Nd5				

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(answers to the Chess Quiz)

1. Kasparov, Karpov, Korchnoi, Ljubojevic, Vaganian, Portisch, Tal', Huebner, Spassky, Polugaevsky.
2. They are the only two world-class players to have a 'plus' score against Fischer.
3. The 'Long Whip'.
4. Forty moves in 150 minutes; sixteen moves per hour.
5. Mikhail Tal'; Garri Kasparov.
6. Alan R. Federl and Dennis E. Funkhouser.
7. Exactly once.