



# Chess Chatter

Newsletter of the Port Huron Chess Club

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**Editor: Lon Rutkofske July 2010 Vol.29. Number 7**

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The **Port Huron Chess Club** meets Thursdays, except holidays, from 6:30-10:00 PM, at Palmer Park Recreation Center, 2829 Armour Street, (NE corner of Garfield Street and Gratiot Ave...1 mile North of the Blue Water Bridge) Port Huron, Michigan. Everyone is welcome. All equipment provided. Website: <http://porthuronchessclub.yolasite.com/>

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## Paul Keres – a remarkable player

One of the greatest grandmasters of all time was Paul Keres. Though the political events and intrigues of the time probably prevented him from being world champion, the caliber of his play was lively, entertaining, and technically adroit. He was perhaps the strongest Soviet player never to be world champion. The following brief biography was taken from the website: <http://www.supreme-chess.com/famous-chess-players/paul-keres.html>:

*Paul Keres was born on January 7, 1916, in Narva, Estonia. He was an Estonian chess grandmaster and one of the strongest chess players of all time, apart from the World chess champions. Many claim him to be the strongest modern player (since the line of official World Champions started with Steinitz in 1886) never to play in a world championship match. He was dubbed "The Crown Prince of Chess". He first learned about chess through solving chess puzzles in a newspaper column. It wasn't until later that he found out the puzzles came from an actual game. In his early days, he was known for a brilliant attacking style. His playing matured after playing correspondence chess extensively.*

*In 1938 he won the all-star AVRO tournament tied with Reuben Fine (with equal total score, but beating Fine 1- in their individual two games), ahead of chess legends Mikhail Botvinnik, Max Euwe, Samuel Reshevsky, Alexander Alekhine, Jose Raul Capablanca and Salo Flohr. It was supposed that the winner of this tournament would be the challenger for the World champion title, but the outbreak of the Second World War brought negotiations with the current champion, Alekhine, to an end.*

*In the 1948 World Championship tournament, arranged to find a champion following Alekhine's death in 1946, Keres finished joint third, with 10.5 out of 20 points. This, probably his main disappointment, must be seen in the context of his difficult personal situation after the end of WWII. His native Estonia had been successively occupied by the Soviets, Germany and then in 1944 the Soviets again, and he had participated in several tournaments in Europe during the German occupation. Upon the Soviet invasion of Estonia in 1944 his attempt to flee the country failed, and as a consequence he was harassed by the Soviet authorities and feared for his life.*

*It is often believed that Keres through his career was forced to lose or draw important games in international events, in favour of more "politically correct" Soviet players (specifically, Botvinnik). His chess career may have been hampered, but Keres did manage to avoid deportation to Siberia or any worse fate during the Soviet occupation.*

*He won the strong USSR Chess Championship three times (1947, 1950 and 1951), and finished a runner-up in the Candidates Tournament four times, never qualifying for a world championship match. He was one of very few players who had a plus record against Capablanca. Through his long career, he played against no less than ten world champions, beating nine (his games with Karpov were drawn). He was ranked among the top 10 players in the world for close to 30 years, between approximately 1936 and 1965, and overall he had one of the highest winning percentages of all grandmasters in history.*

*He died of heart attack on June 5, 1975 in Helsinki, Finland at the age of 59. The five kroons (5 krooni) Estonian banknote bears his portrait. A statue honouring him can be found on Tnism gi in Tallinn. An annual international chess tournament has been held in Tallinn every year since 1969. Keres won this tournament in 1971 and 1975. Starting in 1976 after Keres' death, it has been called the Paul Keres Memorial. There are also a number of chess clubs and festivals named after him. In 2000, he was elected the Estonian Sportsman of the Century.*

As I was playing through several of his games from the final volume of a biographical trilogy translated and edited by Harry Golombek (Keres, Paul, & Golombek, Harry, *The Later Years of Paul Keres*, Arco Publishing Co., NY, 1969.) I came upon one game that particularly captured my attention. Most likely what struck me was the marvelous way he handled the Sicilian Defense, especially the line made famous by his adversary in the game, Miquel Najdorf. Since many club members use this line of the Sicilian, I thought everyone would enjoy the game as much as I did. (Picture below taken from the Chessbase website: <http://www.chessbase.com/newsdetail.asp?newsid=983>)



### **Keres,Paul - Najdorf,Miguel [B98] Sicilian Najdorf**

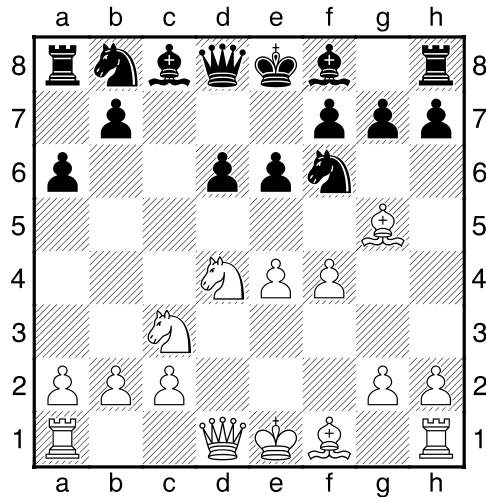
Gothenburg Interzonal Gothenburg (14), 1955

*(Analysis is by Keres , via Golembek's translation)*

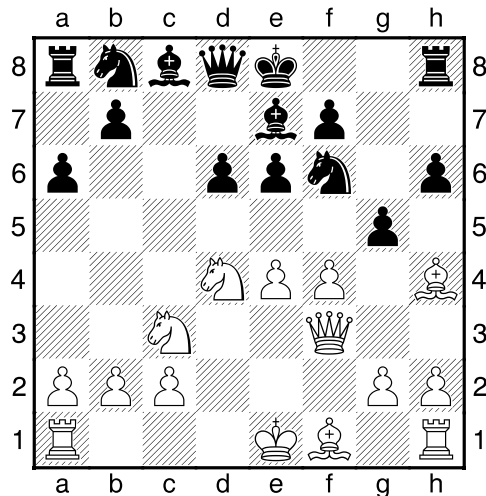
**1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4** (The energetic trust, which is certainly much more dangerous for Black than 7.Qf3, was a very popular variation at Gothenbourg. One of the chief ways for Black to prevent White's projected 8.Qf3 and 9.OOO here is the keen counter-attack 7...,Qb6, which both Panno and Fuderer tried against me in this tournament. In both cases I continued in gambit style with 8.Qd2.

Panno did not risk accepting the pawn sacrifice but continued 8...Nc6, and then after 9.OOO,Qd4 10.Qd4, Nd4 11.Rd4, had the worse ending. Fuderer, on the other hand, bravely made the capture 8...Qb2; 9.Rb1, Qa3; but then after 10.e5, did not choose the best defense 10...de; 11.fe, Nfd7? Then, however, a second pawn sacrifice 11.f5! yielded White a decisive attack. Later, too, a whole series of games were played with this Gambit variation, with up-and-down results. Despite all the research that has been made, it is still not yet clear for which side this extremely complicated way of playing this favourable and hence its employment in many an important encounter can be anticipated.

In this game Nadjorf makes use of another defensive possibility, which he had specially prepared in previous analysis for this occasion.)

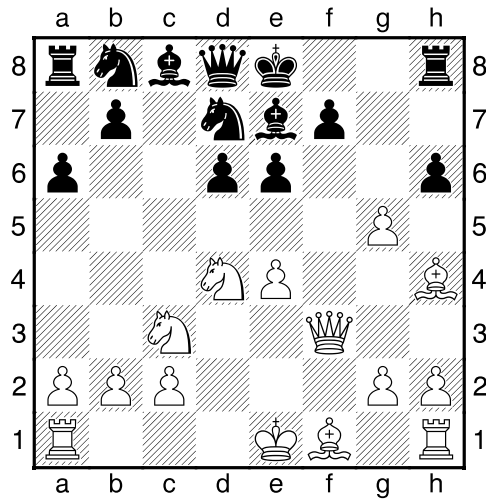


**7...Be7 8.Qf3 h6 9.Bh4 g5!?** (This was the innovation that the Argentine players had prepared against the text-variation. With it Black attempts, at the cost of a pawn, to obtain full control of the important e5 square. Owing, however, to Black's behindhand development the while idea appears to be of doubtful worth.)

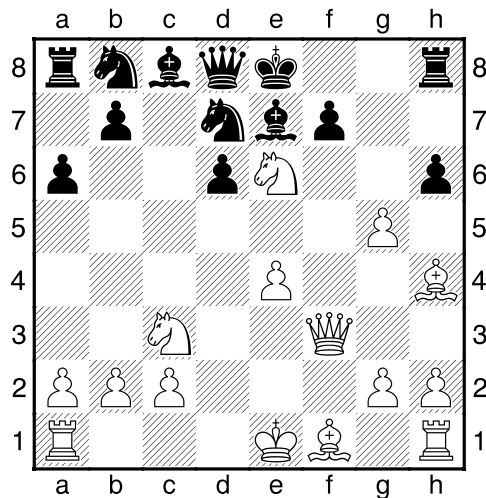


**10.fxg5 Nfd7** (This retreat allows White to make a most promising N sacrifice which in practice sets Black insoluble defensive problems. Although later analysis was perhaps able to show that Black could somehow or other defend himself satisfactorily in the ensuing phase of the game, his task over the board with a limited amount of time at his disposal must be regarded as

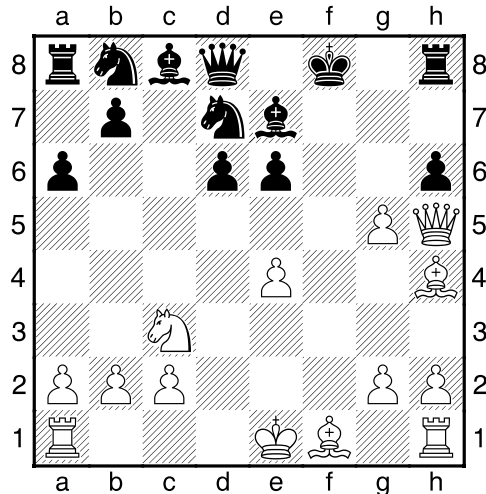
hopeless. Better therefore seems 10...hg; 11. Bg5, Nbd7, but which Black does at least ensure himself control of the e5 square, although that, in my opinion, provides insufficient compensation for the pawn.)



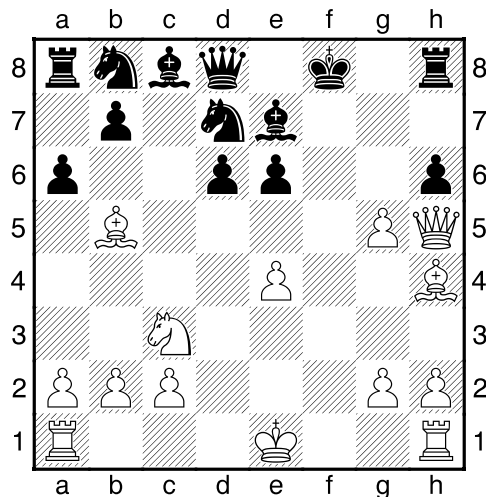
**11.Nxe6** (In this same round the games Gueller-Panno and Spaasky-Pilnik were also played, so that there arose a small match between the Soviet and the Argentine players. The Argentine masters had apparently made joint preparation for the encounter, since the same position occurred on each board, and on each board too, White now played this promising sacrifice. Black comes under the fire of a withering attack against which there is hardly a completely satisfactory defence.)



**11...fxe6 12.Qh5+ Kf8** (At first glance White now seems to have some difficulties in pursuing his attack successfully. The trouble is that Black is now threatening to place his N on a strong defensive post on e5. whence it will be able to beat back all White's attempts at attack. For instance, after 13.Bc4, Ne5; 14.OO+, Kg7; 15.Bg3, Nbc6! Black will have succeeded in establishing his N on the e5 outpost. However, Black still has at his disposal a surprising continuation of the attack by which he is able to prevent his opponent from occupying this outpost.)



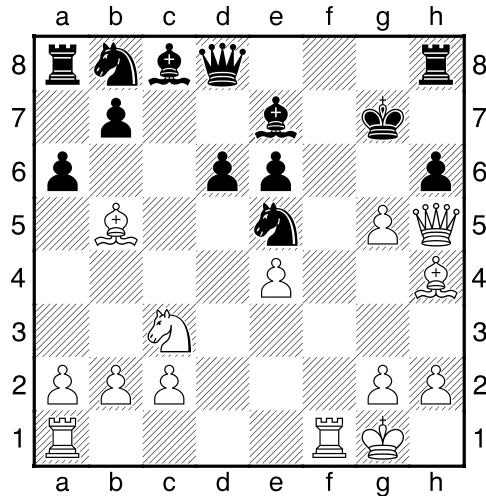
**13.Bb5!** Diagram (The idea of this move, at first glance an astonishing one, becomes a little clearer when one takes into account the variation 13...,Ne5; 14.Bg3. Now 15. Be5 is threatened and Black can no longer protect his outpost, since after 14...,Nbc6 or 14...,Nbd7 the QN would simply be captured by the B, after which would follow 16. BxN with a winning attack. This continuation was played in the Gueller-Panno game. Black could find nothing better than 14...,Bg5 and soon was in a totally lost position after 15.OO+, Ke7; 16.BxN, etc.... Here it should be observed that after 13..., Ne5 White must play 14. Bg3 immediately. Whereas if first OOO+?, Kg7 and then 15.Bg3, Black would still have the defense of 15...,hg!)



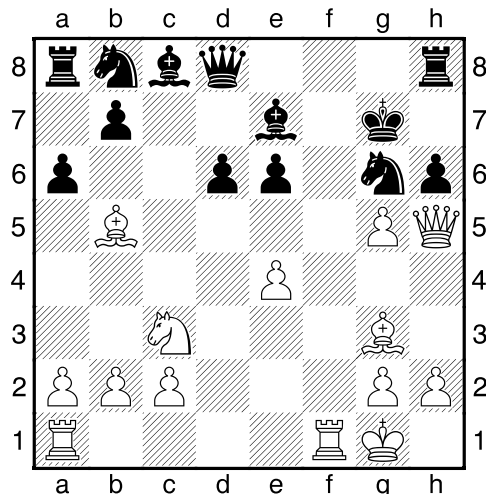
**13...Kg7** (This defence is naturally much stronger than Panno's 13...,Ne5 and demands from White careful and resourceful play in the continuation of the attack. Of course neither 13...ab5, 14.OO+, nor 13...Qe8; 14.OO+, Kg7; 15.gh, etc... will do for Black. A defence for Black that well deserves consideration is here, however, 13...Rh7 which was used by Fischer against Gligoric at Portoroz, 1958. Gligoric replied with 14.Qg6, Rf7; 15.Qh6+,Kg8; 16.Qg6+, Rg7; 17.Qe6+, Kh8 18. Bd7,Nd7; 19. OOO. Whereupon Black successfully defended himself against all threats by 19...,Ne5!. The game soon ended in a draw. Much more dangerous for Black, however, after 13...,Rh7 is the attack 14.OO+, Kg8; 15.g6, Rg7. Now 16.Qh6 is not good for White because of 16...,Ne5! But he can obtain a very dangerous by 16.Rf7! e.g. 16...,Bh4;( after 16...,Bg5; 17.Bd7, Nd7; 18.Raf1, Black's pieces are practically paralyzed) 17.Qh6, Rf7; 18.gf7+, Kf7; 19.Qh7+, and, despite being two pieces down, White still has very good attacking

prospects and a draw whenever he likes to take it. Closer investigation of this position would take us too far and doesn't not in any case belong to the scope of the actual game played.)

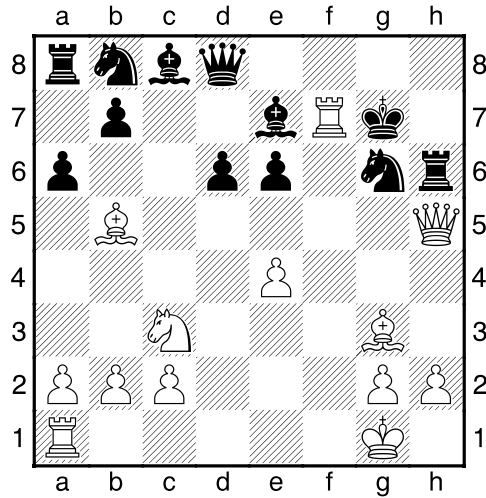
**14.0-0 Ne5**(In this position the defence 14...Qg8 also came into consideration for Black. White could then continue the attack with 15.g6! e.g.: 15...Bh4; 16.Qh4!( Stronger than 16.Rf7+, Qf7; 17. gf7, Bf6; 18.Bd7,Nd7; 19.Rf1,which would, all the same, yield White a strong attack) 16...Qd8( after 16...ab5; there follows 17.Qe7+,Kg6; 18.Rf3,etc.) 17.Rf7+, Kg6; 18 Re7! and Black can scarcely hope to defend successfully so vulnerable a K. As we see, after the N sacrifice a particularly complicated welter of variations have arisen and an exact analysis of th4ese, even after the game, is not so easy. It would seem, however, that the general opinion about this position must favour White.)



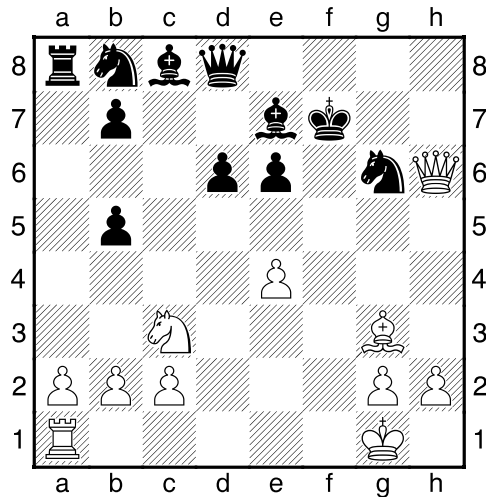
**15.Bg3 Ng6** (We see once again in this position the necessity for the move 13. Bb5! Since Black can neither support his N of e5 by 15...Nbc6, or by 15...Nbd2. An interesting possibility is presented to White by 15...Qg8, and this is 16. Be5+, de5; 17.Be8!, Qe8; 19.gh+, winning. With the text move Black temporarily protects all the threatened points and himself threatens 16... hg, and this forces White to take swift action.)



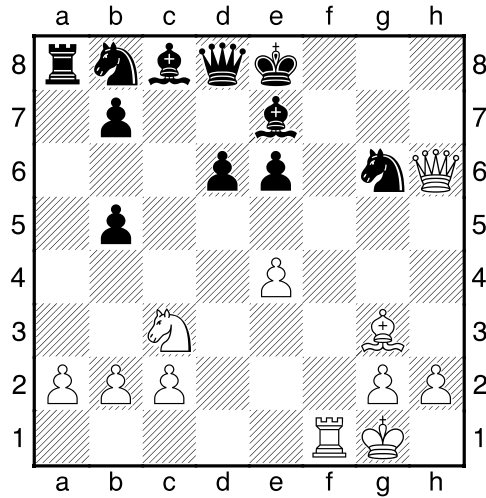
**16.gxh6+ Rxh6 17.Rf7+!**(Without this resource, White's attack would be at a dead end.)



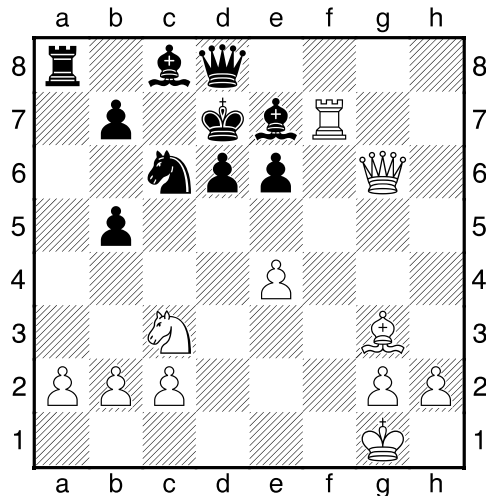
**17...Kxf7 18.Qxh6 axb5** Diagram (For the moment Black is two pieces up, has repelled the first enemy wave of attack and now plans to escape with his K to the Queen's-wing via e8. But White gets back a piece at once after which he has two pawns for the sacrificed piece and still retains excellent attacking chances in view of the unfavourable position of the enemy pieces. So even with the best defence Black has scarcely any real prospects of saving the game. The other defensive possibilities were not noticeably better. After 18..., Qh8 for example, White wins with the pretty 19. Rf1+, Bf6; 20. Be8!, Ke8; ( or 20..., Qe8; 21. Qh7+ etc...) 21. Qg6+, Ke7; 22. Rf6! etc... Equally the attempt at saving Black from loss by 18..., Bf6; fails against 19. Qh7+, Kf8; 20. Qg6, ab5; 21. Rf1 etc....)



**19.Rf1+ Ke8** (After 19..., Bf6 White wins at once by 20. Qh7+, Kf8; 21. Qg6)

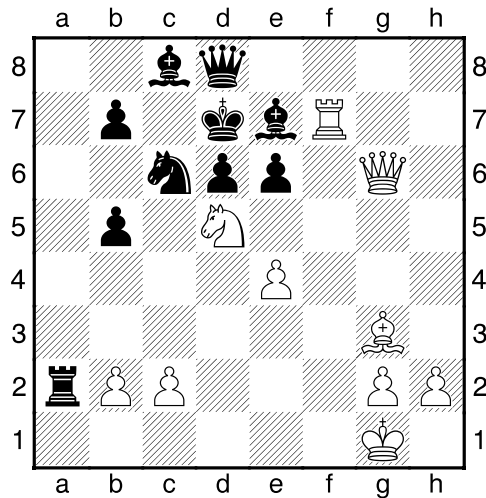


**20.Qxg6+ Kd7 21.Rf7 Nc6** (Here Black could have chosen a whole series of different possibilities , but not one would have turned out to be sufficient to save the game. It is obvious that the two pawns for the piece in conjunction with the favourable attacking prospects and Black's underdeveloped position constitute ample compensation even without exact analytical proof. If, for example, Black had continued here with 21...,b4; then a fresh piece sacrifice, 22.Nd5! would have followed and after 22...,ed5; simply 23.ed! would have followed with very strong threats. It is rather more difficult to demonstrate a clear analysis of the win after 21...,Kc6, but Black also is beset by permanent difficulties after this. For instance, White could play 22. Qh7, Bg5; 23.e5, d5; 24. Qd3, or else 22...,b4; 23.Nd5, ed5 24.ed5+, in both cases an attack so fierce that in practice Black would soon be left with no saving chances. The text move seems the most natural reply, but not comes a fresh surprise.)

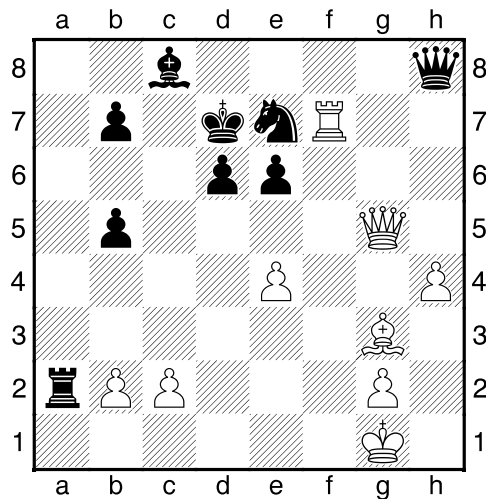


**22.Nd5!** (This fresh piece sacrifice leaves the opponent in a plight quite without resource. The immediate threat is simply 23.Ne7, followed by 24. Bh4 etc.) **Rxa2** [See diagram on next page] (Acceptance of the sacrifice by 22...,ed5 would give White decisive threats after 23.Qd6+, Ke8; 24.Qg6! [e.g. 24...,Qb6+; 25.Bf2, or if 24...,Be6 , 25.Rf3+]24..., Kd7; ( also simply 25. Qe6 is of course enough.) 26.ed5, Bd5 ;27.Qf5+,Be6 28.Rd3+ and White wins.)





**23.h4** (It is interesting to observe that up to now the game has gone exactly as in the Spassky-Pilnik encounter. Here Spassky played 23.h3, rekindling the threat of 24.Ne7 followed by 25.Bh4 , but there is of course no noticeable difference between the two pawn moves. Black is now faced by the same difficulties that were present on the previous move.) **Qh8** (After 23...,ed5 there would again follow 24.Qd5+, Ke8; 25. Qg6! Etc) **24.Nxe7** (The simplest continuation, although 24.Rg7 would also have won, e.g. 24..., ed5; 25.Qd5+, Ke8 26.Qg6+, Kd7; 27.Qg4+, Ke8; 28.Rg8+ etc...) **Nxe7 25.Qg5 , Black Resigns**



## Lon Rutkofske Performs to Perfection in June 10<sup>th</sup> Mini-Swiss

It was “Old Home Week” of sorts this past Thursday, as a pair of PHCC “former regulars” dropped by to pay their respects....and “dues” for the year. Bob “affectionately known as “Blunder Bob” Duncan, a founding member of the PHCC, and Joel Dean, graced us with their presence! Bob stayed around to play in the Mini-Swiss and promptly upended newly crowned MI Senior Champ Alan Gregg in the first round racking up the biggest upset of the tournament. Joel, making his first appearance since 1996, had another engagement, but promised he would be returning next Thursday, to once again take up Cassia’s gauntlet on a regular basis. The appearance

of Dave Boucher contributed significantly to the enjoyment of the evening, mostly for his opponents, as he consented to participate in the Mini-Swiss, that because of time constraints, ended up being a 3-round, G/20 Swiss. Dave and Bob graciously rounded out the field of six to ensure the success of the tournament.

Lon Rutkofske, gleefully getting the opportunity to “play” with all of his new electronic birthday toys, was the TD...and ended up winning the tournament and its \$10 grand prize...stoically withstanding all of the barbs hurled at him by the other contestants. Using his newly purchased Monroi (Personal Chess Manager), Lon was effectively able to play and legibly record his games, without running out of time...now that has to be a first!! Below is the tournament crosstable and three of the games Lon recorded.

#	Name	Rtng			Rd 1	Rd 2	Rd 3	Total
		Old	Perf	New				
1	Lon Rutkofske	1873	2115	1905	W3	W2	W4	3.0
2	Bill Wingrove	1701	1736	1707	W6	L1	W5	2.0
3	Phil Willard	1456	1736	1486	L1	W5	W6	2.0
4	Alan Gregg	1988	1470	1939	L5	W6	L1	1.0
5	Robert Duncan	1600	1581	1595	W4	L3	L2	1.0
6	Dave Boucher	1337	1315	1322	L2	L4	L3	0.0

**Willard,Phil (1456) - Rutkofske,Lon (1873) French Defense-Exchange Variation**

2010 PHCC June Mini-Swiss (1), 11.06.2010

1.e4 e6 2.Nf3 d5 3.exd5 exd5 4.d4 Bd6 5.Bb5+ c6 6.Bd3 Bg4 7.0-0 Ne7 8.h3 Bxf3 9.Qxf3 0-0 10.Re1 Nd7 11.Bg5 Re8 12.a3 Nf8 13.Nc3 Qc7 14.g3 Neg6 15.Ne2 h6 16.Bf4 Nxf4 17.Nxf4 Qb6 18.Ne2 a5 19.Reb1 Re7 20.c4 dxc4 21.Bxc4 Qc7 22.b4 axb4 23.axb4 Rxa1 24.Rxa1 Bxb4 25.Rb1 Bd6 26.Nc3 b5 27.Bb3 Ne6 28.d5 Nd4 29.Qd1 Nxb3 30.Qxb3 b4 31.Na2 c5 32.Qf3 Qa5 33.Nc1 c4 34.Qg4 Qxd5 35.Na2 b3 0-1

**Rutkofske,Lon (1873) - Wingrove,Bill (1701) Bird's Opening**

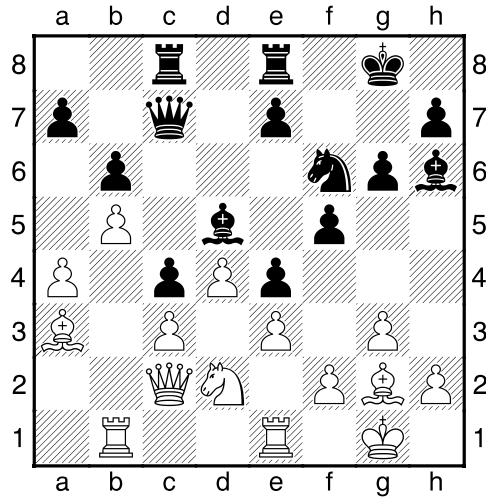
2010 PHCC June Mini-Swiss Port Huron (2), 11.06.2010

1.f4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.e3 Nc6 4.Be2 g6 5.0-0 Bg7 6.c3 e6 7.d3 Nge7 8.Nbd2 0-0 9.Rb1 a5 10.a4 b6 11.Ne4 d5 12.Nf2 Bb7 13.g4 Qd7 14.Qe1 Rac8 15.h4 d4 16.e4 Ba8 17.c4 f6 18.g5 Nb4 19.b3 Rcd8 20.gxf6 Bxf6 21.Ng5 Bxg5 22.hxg5 Qc6 23.Ng4 Nf5 24.Ne5 Qb7 25.Rf2 Nc2 26.Qf1 Nce3 27.Qh3 Ne7 28.Rh2 Nc6 29.Nxc6 Qf7 30.Ne5 1-0

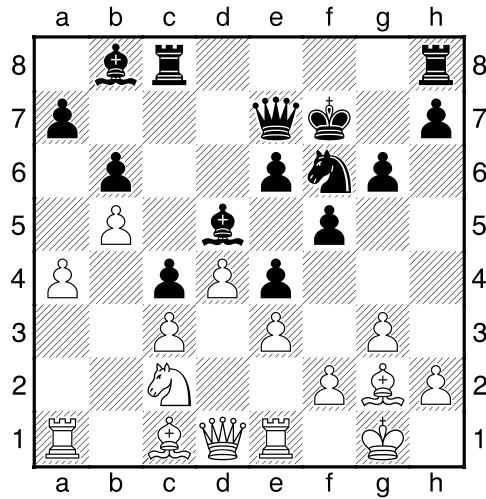
**Gregg,Alan (1988) - Rutkofske,Lon (1873) Queen Pawn Opening**

PHCC June 2010 Mini-Swiss (3), 10.06.2010

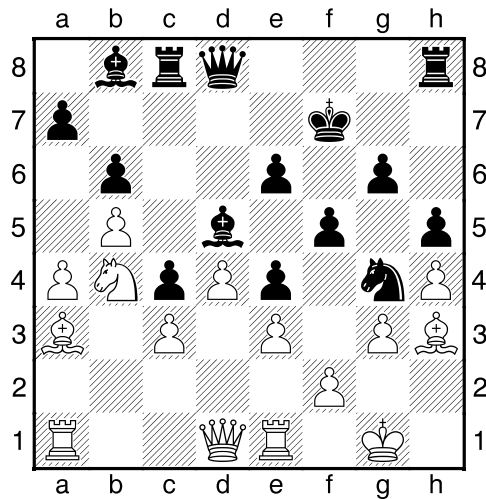
**1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 c5 3.e3 g6 4.Be2 Bg7 5.c3 0-0 6.0-0 b6 7.Nbd2 Bb7 8.a4 Qc7 9.Rb1 d5 10.b4 c4 11.b5 Nbd7 12.Ba3 Rfe8 13.Re1 Rac8 14.Bf1 Ne4 15.Nxe4 dxe4 16.Nd2 Bd5 17.Qc2 f5 18.g3 Bh6 19.Bg2 Nf6** Diagram



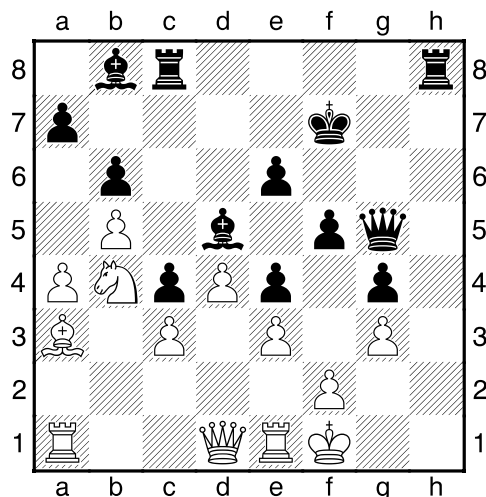
**20.Bc1 Kf7 21.Rb2 Bf8 22.Nb1 e6 23.Ra2 Qd8 24.Qd1 Bd6 25.Na3 Rh8 26.Ra1 Qe7 27.Nc2 Bb8**



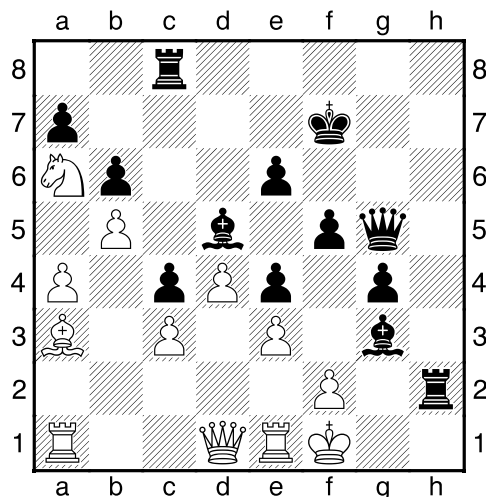
**28.Ba3 Qd8 29.Nb4 h5 30.h4 Ng4 31.Bh3**



31...g5 32.Bxg4 hxg4 33.hxg5 Qxg5 34.Kf1



34...Rh2 35.Na6 Bxg3



36.fxg3 Qh5 0-1

## Possible Team Tournament for Month of July

The PHCC is planning for its first ever Pairs tournament to be played each Thursday through the month of July. This 4 or 5 round event will feature two-person teams with 2 games per night. Teams will be made of a pair of players or partners who have agreed to play as a team. There must be a minimum of at least 300 club rating points between partners playing as a team. Each round will consist of two games as partners must play against both of their opponents. Round scores will be determined by the sum of both games played that evening. Maximum score for the evening's play will be 2 points per round. This will be a round robin event so all teams will play against every other team. In the event of there being more than 6 teams, a Swiss system will need to be used. The standard rules of tournament play will apply. Select your

partner, develop a team name and get those names to Lon by June 24<sup>th</sup>. Prizes will be based on entries. Trophies will be awarded to the top scoring team.

## **PHCC Rating List**

The following list represents a realignment and update after the Club Championships. It identifies only current members of the Port Huron Chess Club. Current USCF ratings were used for members that had them, to construct the initial list. Members that had no USCF ratings were given a provisional rating based on their performances against regular club members who had USCF ratings. From this point forward, club rated events will use these ratings for pairing purposes.

### **PHCC Rating List as of 6/11/10**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rating</u>
Gregg, Alan	1939
Rutkofske, Lon	1905
Morabito, Matt	1760
Petty, Michael	1740
Broyles, Tom	1736
Fiedler, Robert	1725
Wingrove, Bill	1707
Duncan, Bob	1595
Dean, Joel	1560
Berthen, Dale	1537
Scholfield, Chris	1503
Willard, Mark	1500
Willard, Phil	1486
Chan, Jaime	1452
Boucher, Dave	1322
Jachcinski, Michael	1016
Tuttle, Aaron	498

### **USCF Ratings as of 6/11/10**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rating</u>
Gregg, Alan	2000
Rutkofske, Lon	1897
Fiedler, Robert	1769
Broyles, Tom	1737
Morabito, Matt	1725
Petty, Michael	1703
Wingrove, Bill	1694
Willard, Phil	1551
Duncan, Bob	1497
Chan, Jaime	1447
Trombley, Cody	1278
Boucher, Dave	1277
Mireau, Nathan	1050
Jachcinski, Michael	987

## **Members' Games**

*Please send me what you consider your best games, annotated or not, so that I might be able to showcase them. The following games represent contests that have been available at the time of this printing. Email them to me or give them to me personally, if you wish. Majority of analysis done by Fritz 12, unless otherwise indicated.*

The following games are from the 2010 Senior Championships. While I didn't play nearly at the level that Alan did, a couple of these games show the level of competition of the Over 50 crowd:

### **Rutkofske,Lon (1912) - Libby,Daniel (1672) [A36] English Opening**

2010 MI Senior Flint Kearsley HS (1), 22.05.2010

1.e4 c5 2.c4 Nc6 3.g3 g6 4.Bg2 Bg7 5.Ne2 e5 6.0-0 Nge7 7.Nbc3 0-0 8.d3 d6 9.h3 Nd4 10.Rb1 Nec6 11.Be3 a6 12.Kh2 Rb8 13.f4 f5 14.exf5 Nxf5 15.Bd2 exf4 16.Bd5+ Kh8 17.Nxf4 Ncd4 18.Ne4 b5 19.b3 Be5 20.Ne2 Bb7 21.Nxd4 Nxd4 22.Qg4 Bxd5 23.cxd5 Rb7 24.Bh6 Bg7 25.Bg5 Qd7 26.Rxf8+ Bxf8 27.Qf4 Qf5 28.Rf1 Rf7 29.Bf6+ Kg8 30.Bxd4 cxd4 31.Qxf5 gxf5 32.Ng5 Rc7 33.Rf2 Bh6 34.Ne6 Rc3 35.Rxf5 Rxd3 36.Rf2 Rd1 37.g4 Bg7 38.Nxg7 Kxg7 and white lost in a time scramble 0-1

### **Wilson,Richard (1682) - Rutkofske,Lon (1912) [A48] Benoni**

2010 MI Senior Flint Kearsley HS (2), 22.05.2010

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 c5 3.c3 g6 4.Bg5 Bg7 5.Nbd2 0-0 6.e4 cxd4 7.cxd4 Qa5 8.Bc4 Nxe4 9.Bf4 d5 10.Bb3 Nc6 11.0-0 Nxd2 12.Bxd2 Qb6 13.Bxd5 Bg4 14.Qa4 Bxf3 15.Bxf3 Nxd4 16.Be4 Qxb2 17.Bb4 Rfe8 18.Rfe1 b5 19.Qa5 Ne2+ 20.Kf1 Nc3 21.Bxa8 Rxa8 22.Bxe7 Ne4 23.Ba3 Qxf2# 0-1

### **Rutkofske,Lonnie (1912) - Roth,Bruce (1700) Caro-Kann Defense**

2010 MI Senior Flint Kearsley HS (3), 23.05.2010

1.e4 c6 2.g3 d5 3.e5 Bf5 4.Bg2 e6 5.Nf3 Nd7 6.0-0 Ne7 7.b3 Qc7 8.Bb2 Ng6 9.Re1 Bg4 10.Qe2 Be7 11.h3 Bxf3 12.Bxf3 0-0 13.Bg4 Rae8 14.d3 b5 15.Nd2 Qb6 16.Kg2 Ngxe5 17.Bh5 Bf6 18.Rad1 Nxd3 19.cxd3 Bxb2 20.Nc4 bxc4 21.Qxb2 cxb3 22.Qxb3 g6 23.Be2 Qxb3 24.axb3 Rb8 25.Ra1 Rb7 26.Reb1 Ra8 27.d4 c5 28.dxc5 Nxc5 29.b4 Ne4 30.b5 Rab8 31.Ra5 Nd6 32.Rba1 Rxb5 33.Rxb5 Nxb5 34.Ra5 Nd6 35.Rxa7 Kg7 36.Kf3 h6 37.Ra2 Kf6 38.Ra4 g5 39.h4 gxh4 40.Rxh4 Nf5 41.Ra4 Ke5 42.Kg2 Rb7 43.Bd3 Ng7 44.Rh4 h5 45.Be2 Rd7 46.Kf1 Kf6 47.Ke1 Kg5 48.Kd2 f5 49.f4+ Kf6 50.Bf3 Ra7 51.Bxh5 Nxh5 52.Rxh5 Ra3 53.Rh6+ Ke7 54.Rg6 Rxg3 55.Rxg3 Kd6 56.Kd3 e5 57.Rg6+ Ke7 58.fxe5 Kf7 59.Rf6+ Ke7 60.Kd4 Kd7 61.Rxf5 Ke6 62.Rf6+ Ke7 63.Kxd5 1-0

### **Bailey,Greg (1900) - Rutkofske,Lon (1912) Bird's Opening**

2010 MI Senior Flint Kearsley HS (4), 23.05.2010

1.f4 e6 2.Nf3 d5 3.e3 Bd7 4.d4 Nf6 5.Bd3 Nc6 6.Ne5 Bd6 7.Nd2 Nb4 8.Be2 c5 9.c3 Nc6 10.0-0 0-0 11.Rf3 Be8 12.Rh3 Nd7 13.g4 Ne7 14.Ndf3 f5 15.gxf5 exf5 16.Bd3 Rf6 17.Qc2 c4 18.Nxc4 dxc4 19.Bxc4+ Bf7 20.Bxf7+ Kxf7 21.Qb3+ Ke8 22.Rxh7 Rg6+ 23.Kf2 Nf8 24.Rh8 Qb6 25.Ng5 Qxb3 26.axb3 a6 27.c4 Rh6 28.Rxh6 gxh6 29.Nf3 Neg6 30.Bd2 Nh7 31.Ra5 Nf6 32.Rxf5 Ne4+ 33.Ke2 Rd8 34.Ne5 Bxe5 35.fxe5 Ne7 36.Rf4 Ng5 37.Bb4 Nc6 38.Bd6 Kd7 39.h4 1-0

## **Calendar of Coming Events:**

Registration for all events begins at 6:30 PM or via email, first round begins at 7:00 PM.

July 1st – 29<sup>th</sup> G/45 Pairs Championship – EF: \$5.00 per 2 man team \*(See page 10)

August 5th G/5 Bughouse Tournament– EF: A: \$2.00, Under19:\$1.00\* (See page 2 – CC June 2010)

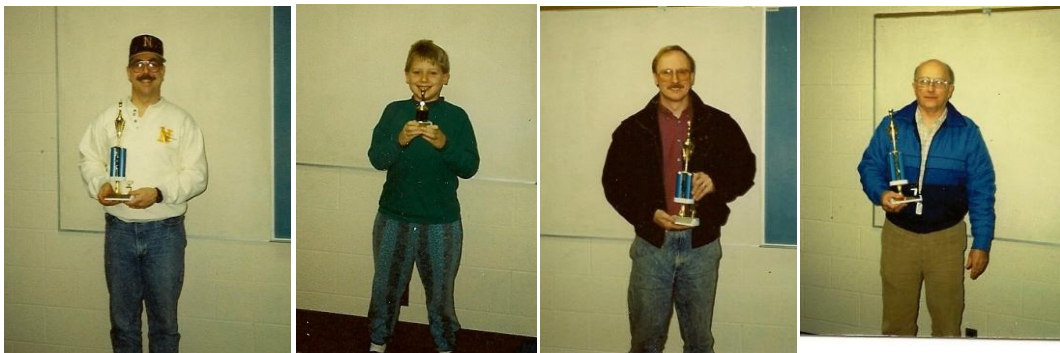
Sept. 9<sup>th</sup> G/5 Blitz PHCC Speed Champs – Double Round Robin – EF: A: \$2.00, Under19:\$1.00

**Possible Team Challenge Event:** Alan Gregg has proposed that the PHCC field a 5 man team and challenge some local clubs to a match...please email me with your thoughts - Lon

## Blasts from the Past



**1981 Club Championships: L to R: Tom Topolewski; Jack Heikamp; Bob Fiedler; Phil Willard; Dominic Iwanowski**



**1991 PHCC Championships: L-R: Lon Rutkofske Co-champ; Justin Goodell-Top Jr; Bob Fiedler-Runner Up Champ; Bob Duncan-Co-Champ**

### Dues News

The Port Huron Chess Club will begin to collect dues for the coming year. While dues are not required for anyone interested in playing at the club, they are required for those competing in tournament play. Annual Dues are \$2.00 for adults and \$1.00 for those under 19. Dues funds are used to offset miscellaneous expenses not funded by the Recreation Department.