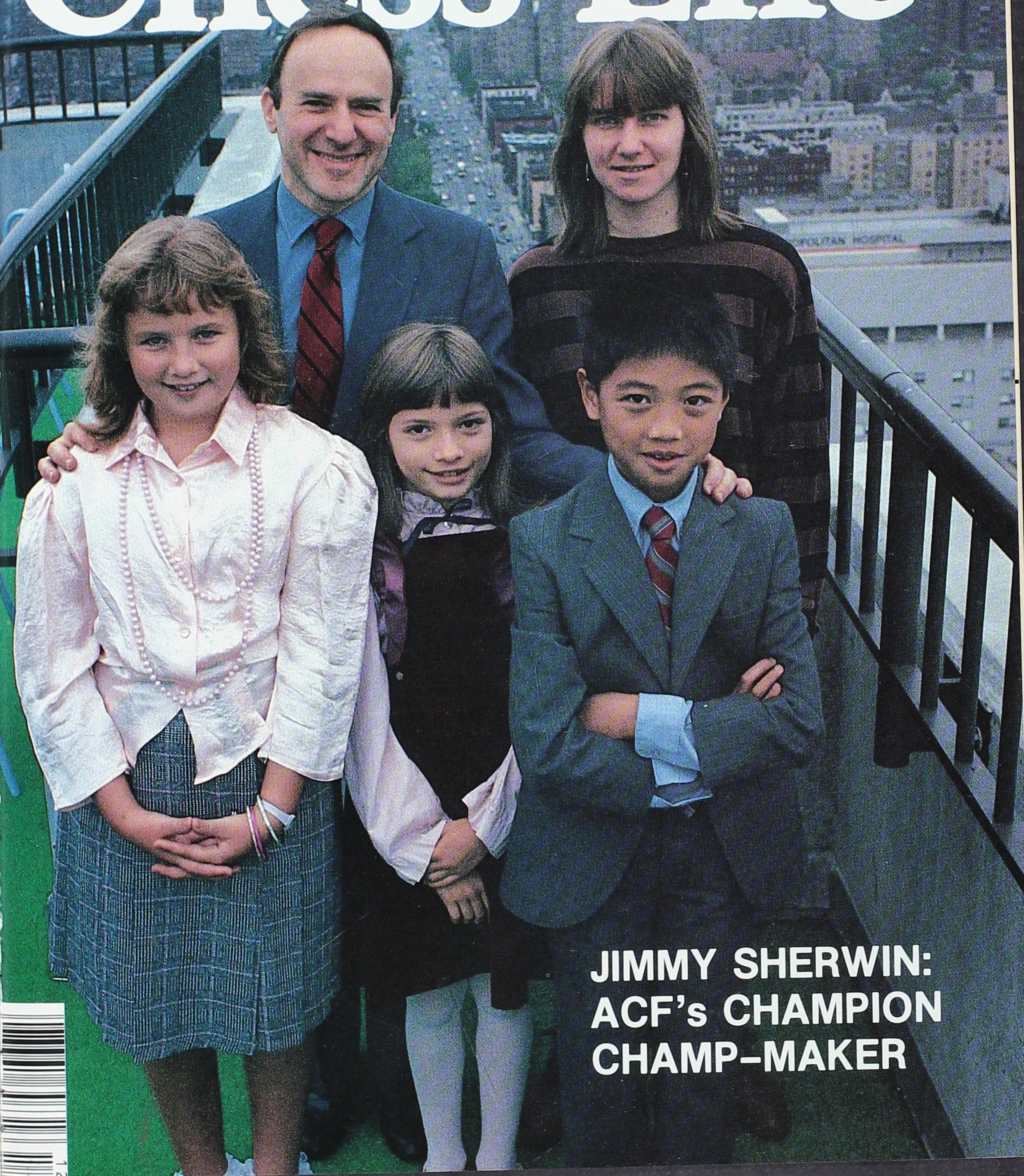


NOW PLAYING: ARNOLD DENKER'S MASTERPIECES THEATRE



DECEMBER 1987 • \$2.50

Chess Life



**JIMMY SHERWIN:
ACF'S CHAMPION
CHAMP-MAKER**



12

Snapshots From Puerto Rico



Yvonne and Daniel Krawiec both did well in Puerto Rico. Yvonne captured the girls' under-12 world championship.

PHOTOGRAPH BY JESSICA AMBATS



Jessica Ambats and a friend enjoyed Puerto Rico. Jessica tied for first in the girls' under-14 world championship.

PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY OF JESSICA AMBATS



So you are a world champion and you are happy. "Why not celebrate?" Susan Urminska asks herself.

PHOTOGRAPH BY JESSICA AMBATS



Claudia Montenegro from Brazil competed in the World Under-16 Championship. Here she is pictured with Puerto Rican friends Luis Maldonado (left) and Fernando Arzola.

PHOTOGRAPH BY JESSICA AMBATS



Natalia and Susan Urminska (right) are twins. As Natalia wrote in a letter to Larry Evans (see *Chess Life*, June 1987): "I am the Elementary and Intermediate chess champion of Hawaii, and my unidentical twin sister Susan is the highest-rated girl in the United States for seven and under. So . . . we're tough cookies!" Indeed.

PHOTOGRAPH BY OLGA URMINSKA

FOUR WORLD CHAMPIONS!

American Youngsters Dominate 1987 World Youth Championships

BY PAL BENKO
International Grandmaster

Four American world champions! Four youngsters who reached the pinnacle of world chess in their respective age groups. The event was the world youth championships (officially called the International Youth and Peace Chess Festival) held in San Juan, Puerto Rico from July 6 to 22; and the significance was that a small delegation of six children and two coaches, Sunil Weeramantry and this writer, garnered the largest number of world titles ever held at one time by this country.

The Festival was a big affair. With 212 players arriving from some 40 countries, the organizers faced formidable obstacles. But whether it was the palatial marble palace which served as the tournament site or whether it was the players' accommodations on the beautiful tropical campus of the University of Puerto Rico, the Puerto Rican Chess Federation organizers performed magnificently. The food was wonderful, and the children enjoyed the numerous free days set aside for excursions, bonfires and disco dancing.

There were eight tournaments running concurrently, and the Americans entered a boy and a girl player in three of these events — the World Under-10 Championship, the World Under-12 Championship, and the World Under-14 Championship. The two sexes competed against each other in the tournaments, and the winner of each competition received the title of world champion. The highest-scoring girl player won the title of girls' world champion.

Of course, some observers will claim that this undoubted success presages a new era in American chess; and the fact that three of the new champions are girls must signify something beyond the flat reality of it all. New York's Jessica Ambats, for example, averred that the victory of the young Americans "has served notice that the United States intends to be the world's major chess power in the years to come." If so, both the U.S. Chess Federation and the American Chess Foundation, which sponsored the trip, deserve a lot of credit.

WORLD UNDER-10 CHAMPIONSHIP

The World Under-10 was an all-American show. John Vioria of Yonkers, New York, murdered a field of 22 by scoring 9½-½, finishing two points ahead of second-place Giovanni Vescovi of Brazil and Igor Martinez of Mexico. As a member of the USCF's

1987 All-America Chess Team, John played like the champion that he was expected to be and disposed of most opponents easily. However, the victory of eight-year-old Susan Urminska in the girls' championship was a surprise. In a display of raw talent, this lovely young lady from Kapaa, Hawaii, scored 5½-4½ to finish in a tie for 7th-10th and edged out on tiebreaks Maria Santori of Puerto Rico.

Here is young Vioria's win over the player who finished second. He obviously plays by instinct, and those instincts are excellent. But as his father, Mr. Oscar Vioria told me, he hopes that John will move up from playing skittles all day at the Manhattan Chess Club and begin to study the game seriously.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE [D85]

W: John Vioria (United States)

B: Giovanni Vescovi (Brazil)

World Under-10 Championship, 1987

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 d5 4. cxd5 Nxd5 5. e4 Nxc3 6. bxc3 Bg7 7. Nf3

How theory changes over the years! In 1980 Mikhail Botvinnik condemned the text move as leading to no advantage for White. Just a decade ago the opening books discussed only the setup involving 7. Bc4 and Ne2. Today, even the youngsters play 7. Nf3 routinely in the exchange variation.

7. ... c5 8. Be3

The star move this decade is 8. Rb1. Black's most reliable reply against the text continuation is 8. ... Qa5, and if White plays 9. Qd2, Black can go for an endgame with ... cxd4.

8. ... Nc6 9. Be2 0-0?! 10. 0-0 cxd4 11. cxd4 b6

The text does not solve Black's problems. But the second player would also be worse after 11. ... Bg4 12. d5 Bxa1 13. Qxa1, when White wins back the exchange with Bh6. This line is why Black should have played ... Bg4 rather than 9. ... 0-0?! on his ninth turn.

12. Rc1 Bb7 13. d5 Ne5 14. Nxe5!?

White can also continue with the strong 14. Nd4!, followed by f2-f4.

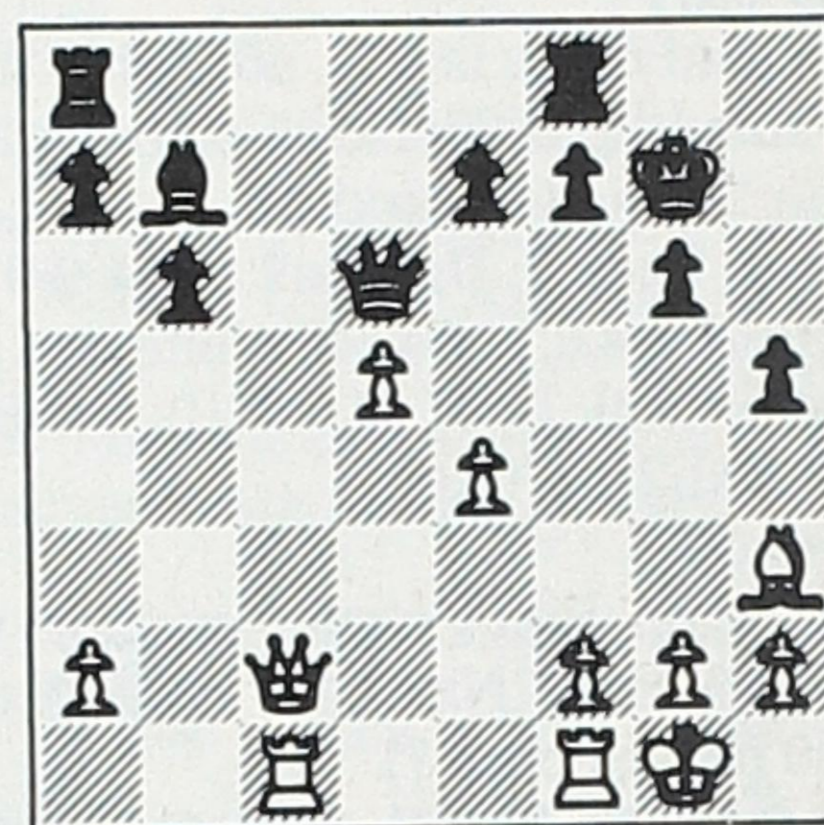
14. ... Bxe5 15. Bh6 Bg7

Black must surrender his good Bishop because he loses the exchange after 15. ... Re8 16. Bb5.

16. Bxg7 Kxg7 17. Bg4! Qd6

White wants to dominate the open c-file, and Black should react right away with 17. ... Bc8, though he stands worse after 18. Bxc8 Rxc8 19. Qd4 + and e4-e5.

18. Qc2! h5 19. Bh3



19. ... Bc8

Black takes a chance. White can win two Rooks for a Queen by 20. Bxc8 Raxc8 21. Qxc8 Rxc8 22. Rxc8, but Black's mobile Queen gives him counterchances after ... Qa3 or ... Qe5.

20. Qb2 + Kh7 21. Rc6 Qf4 22. Bxc8 Raxc8 23. Qc2 Rxc6 24. dxc6

White puts his hopes on this advanced passed pawn, which could prove strong in a Queen and Rook endgame.

24. ... Rc8 25. Rc1 Qd6 26. Qc4 Kg7 27. g3 Kf8

Black neglects — both now and later — to block the passer with ... Rc7. And, of course, White mistakenly waits awhile before pushing it. The two youngsters should remember Nimzovich's dictum that passed pawns have "a lust to expand."

28. Kg2 e6 29. Qa4 Kg7 30. Qb5 Kf6?

It is difficult to suggest a constructive plan for Black, though his defense would be easier with ... Rc7.

31. c7!

Finally, White pushes the pawn a step further towards Queening.

31. ... Ke7

Of course, if 31. ... Rxc7, White wins a Rook with 32. e5 +.

32. Rc6 Qa3 33. Rc2 Qd6 34. Rc6 Qa3 35. Qc4 Kf6

If 35. ... Kd7, White has 36. e5.

36. Qd4 + Ke7 37. e5

The last nail in Black's coffin. White threatens 38. Qh4 +.

37. ... Ke8 38. Rd6! Rxc7 39. Rd8 + Ke7 40. Qh4 +, Black resigns

The young world champion conducted this game with admirable pointedness. In a few years some clever journalist will think to nickname him John Victoria.

Susan Urminska has difficulty finding much competition in Hawaii, especially because her home is on one of the subsidiary islands. She usually plays with her twin sister, Natalia, or with a computer. She had to

rely on her own ideas, but they were good enough to win the girls' world crown for the under-10 age group.

ENGLISH OPENING

[A31]

W: Susan Urminska (United States)

B: V. Negrete (Venezuela)

World Under-10 Championship, 1987

1. c4 c5 2. Nc3 Nc6 3. Nf3 Nf6 4. d4 cxd4 5. Nxd4 e5?!

The usual move is 5. ... e6. After the text, White should play 6. Ndb5 or 6. Nc2 to exploit the holes at d6 and d5.

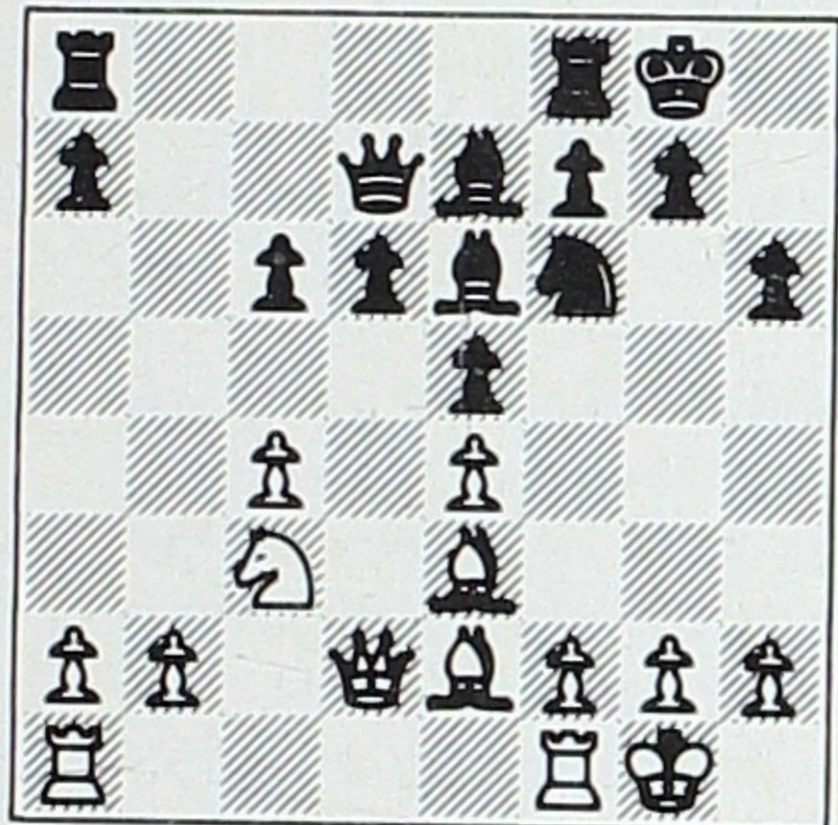
6. Nxc6 bxc6 7. Bg5 Be7 8. e4 0-0

If Black tries 8. ... Nxe4, White gets the advantage with 9. Bxe7 Nxc3 10. Bxd8 Nxd1 11. Bc7 Nxb2 12. Bxe5.

9. Be2 d6

Once again, Black comes up short with 9. ... Nxe4 10. Bxe7 Nxc3 11. Bxd8 Nxd1 12. Be7 Re8 (or ... Nxb2?!).

10. 0-0 h6 11. Be3 Be6 12. Qd2 Qd7



13. Bxb6?!

When I later asked Susan why she played this overly optimistic sacrifice, she replied that she got two pawns and an open enemy King for her piece. In fact, this type of sacrifice occurred in several games in the under-10 group. John Vilorio refuted one such offer, and Susan tried the same idea in two other games! Here is M. Mera (Ecuador)-Urminska: 1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 e6 4. 0-0 d5 5. exd5 exd5 6. Re1 + Be7 7. Bb5 Bd7 8. Nc3 Nf6 9. h3? Qc8? (Black aims at h3, but White could now play 10. Qe2!, when the "sac" backfires after 10. ... Bxh3 11. Qxe7, mate) 10. Kh2? (the young lady's bravado works!) 10. ... Qc7 + 11. Kg1 0-0 12. Bxc6 Bxc6 13. d4 Bd6 14. dxc5 Bxc5 15. Bg5? Ne4! 16. Nxe4 dxe4 17. Nd4 Qb6! 18. Be3 Rad8 19. c3 Qxb2 20. Qb3 Qxb3 21. axb3 f5?? (Susan blunders in terrifying fashion after netting a pawn through good play, but this sort of thing is common among the very young) 22. Nxc6, and White won on move 37.

13. ... Nh7?

Black should play 13. ... gxh6 and then play the text move.

14. Be3 Rfd8 15. Rab1! Rab8 16. b4 c5?

White found the correct idea of pushing b4-b5 so as to clear away Black's c-pawn guard on d5. But Black only helps her with this advance. He should have sought complications with 16. ... d5 17. cxd5 Bxb4 or ... cxd5.

[Please turn to page 24]

CHESS FOR JUNIORS

Breeding Ground Of Champs

BY SUNNI BLOYD

Balmy Southern California — land of sun, surf, and . . . chess? You've got it. In an area famous for surfers and baseball players, 120 youngsters from ages six to 18 spend their spare time honing their skills over the chessboard instead of on the surfboard.

These young champions-in-the-making spend one evening every week attending this country's largest chess club for youth, Robert Snyder's Chess for Juniors in Garden Grove, California. On the weekends, they compete in tournaments, simul exhibitions at area malls or in some other local competition. And at home, they hector mom, dad or a friend into playing a game or two.

Club members meet in groups according to ability — beginner, intermediate and advanced. As many as 20 or as few as three kids come together, starting off with some play-all-comers practice games in a room filled with chess boards. Next, instructor Snyder presents a lesson which illustrates a basic concept. He demonstrates the idea on both a standard board and a demonstration wallboard, using repetition and humor to ensure that the youngsters follow what's going on.

"What happens next?" Snyder mugs during one sequence. "Fried prawn. Yum, yum!" The children giggle.

And then class is over. There are refreshments (punch and cookies) and some practice mastering the lesson subject. In the beginner's group the members practice recording their moves. One six-year-old Cambodian boy struggles with a pencil. He looks up at his slightly older partner and asks for

help. "How do you make a 'Q'?" he asks plaintively. But they all learn — and quickly.

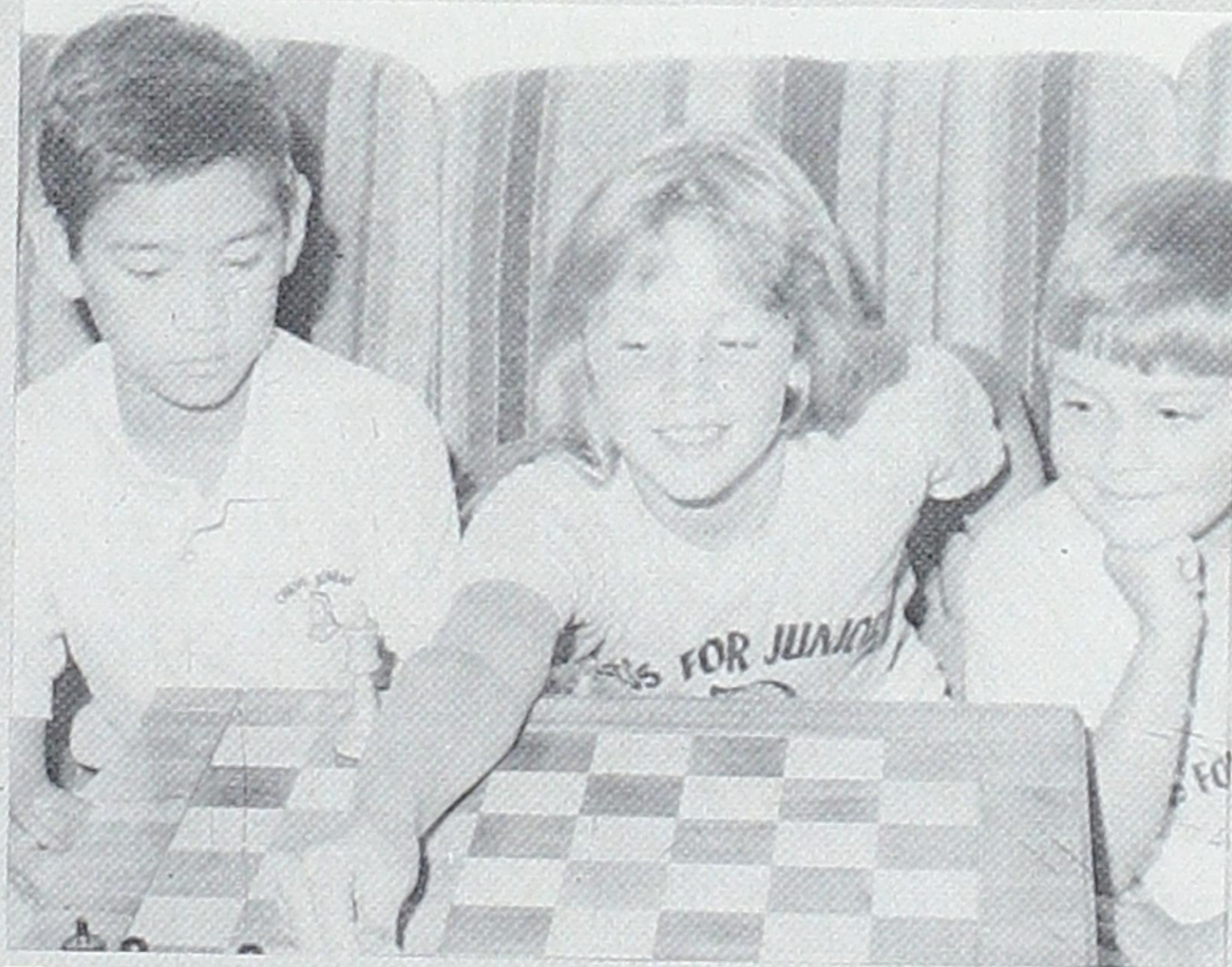
MAKING MASTERS FASTER

Chess for Juniors kids are winners. In 1987 Snyder fielded the first-place team in the elementary division of the National Junior High School Championship in Buena Park, California. In addition, club members have captured first place in the third-grade-and-below category for two years running at the National Junior High. Eight players are on various top-50 lists. And, finally, Snyder, who is himself a national master and a 2400-rated master in international postal play, has produced two masters to date.

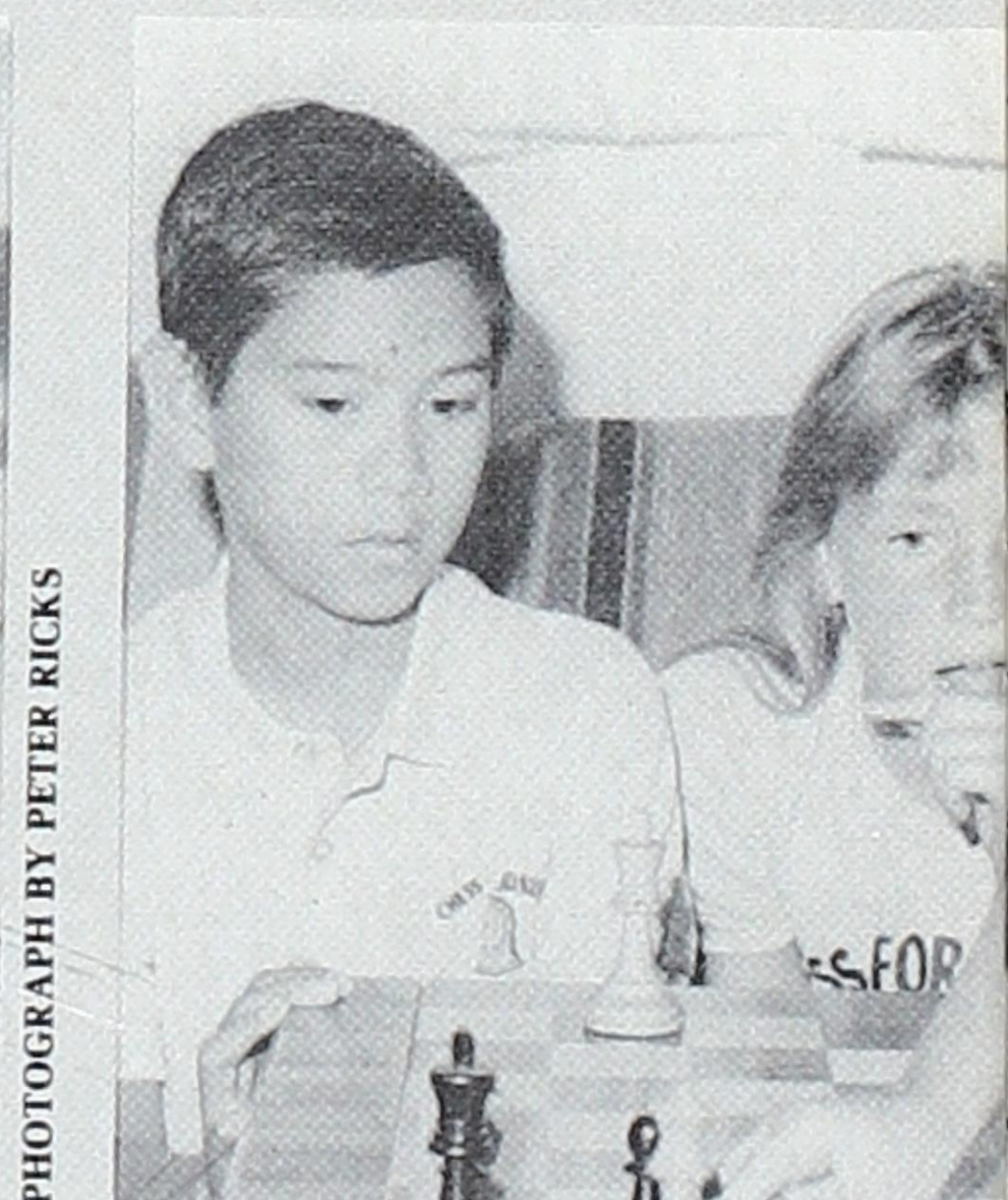
What qualities make these chess juniors champions? According to NM Snyder, his youngsters all share a true love for the game and a strong drive to win. They take chess seriously. Although no homework is required, the champions are the ones who check out videotapes and chess computers — and practice, practice, practice.

Champions also have a logical and analytical turn of mind; they are able to comprehend and to use pattern recognition. Snyder notes that the skill to remember and to use patterns is one that characterizes champions in every area of life — from professional football players to computer programmers. "For most people," Snyder says, "it's not how hard you hit a ball or how fast you run that determines your success in life. Chess teaches the skills that kids need."

And then there is self-discipline. Winners have it. An onlooker at Chess for Juniors can't help but be impressed by the good behavior in the chess groups. Comments one



Three future champions (from l. to r.: Roy Runas, Angela Burke and Matthew Webb) learn smothered mate the easy way. Robert Snyder, founder of Chess for Juniors, believes in teaching the moves backwards so that beginners can grasp easily the principles of this famous chess theme. Here Angela delivers the coup de grace.



Instructor Robert Snyder in the sequence leading to Webb plays 1. Qg8! — a Queen to respond with 1. ... Rxc8, with 2. Nf7, mate. The object is children but to teach concepts

other: "James used to take piano lessons, but you should have seen what the other kids were doing while the teacher worked with a child at the keyboard! I like the organization and controlled atmosphere of chess. They're good for my son."

Finally, there are supportive parents behind every champion. Parents drive long distances and wait hours for their children before beginning a long drive back home. They cart groups to tournaments and exhibitions; they play chess with their would-be winners; and — not to be forgotten — they pay the bills. Without parental support, Chess for Juniors youngsters would be at home playing with their skateboards.

THE TRAINING OF CHAMPIONS: PHILIDOR'S LEGACY REVISITED

The top talents among these young chess wizards receive private instruction and get every chance to shine. But everyone receives the same basic instruction in game analysis, middlegame themes, opening systems and endgames.

In one recent lesson, Robert Snyder taught smothered mate or Philidor's Legacy to a small group of beginning players. The moral of the lesson was that an opponent's pieces can work against one another and that there are shrewd ways to exploit this fact.

Smothered mate occurs when a King is surrounded by his own pieces in such fashion that the opponent's Knight can deliver mate. The sequence leading to this mate is some moves long, and a beginner could become totally frustrated if told to demonstrate a solution from the initial position. Snyder's technique is to start from the simple and to move to the complex. In this case, he begins with a mate-in-one position.

Of course, many readers will find this sort of thing to be as elementary as Sherlock Holmes did the mysteries which so often puzzled Dr. Watson. But for begin-

ners smothered mate is a mystery, and the solution offers kids the same delight that readers of a fine mystery savor when the final point is revealed.

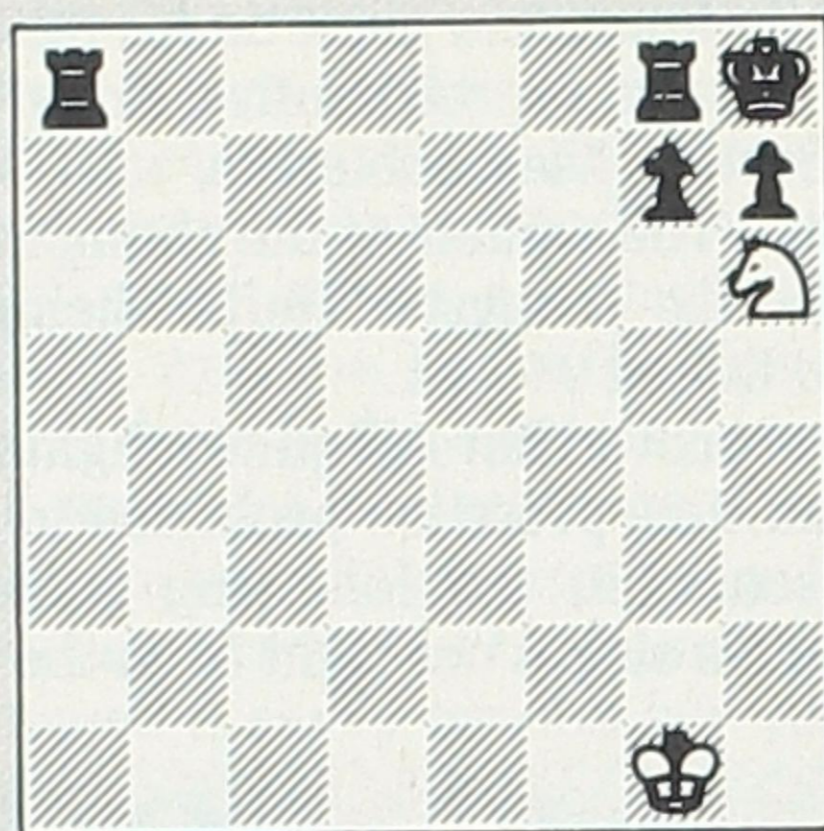


Diagram One

In diagram one most players will find 1. Nf7, mate. Whereupon, NM Snyder sets up the position in diagram two and tells the students that they must strive for the same mate as in diagram one — except in two moves.

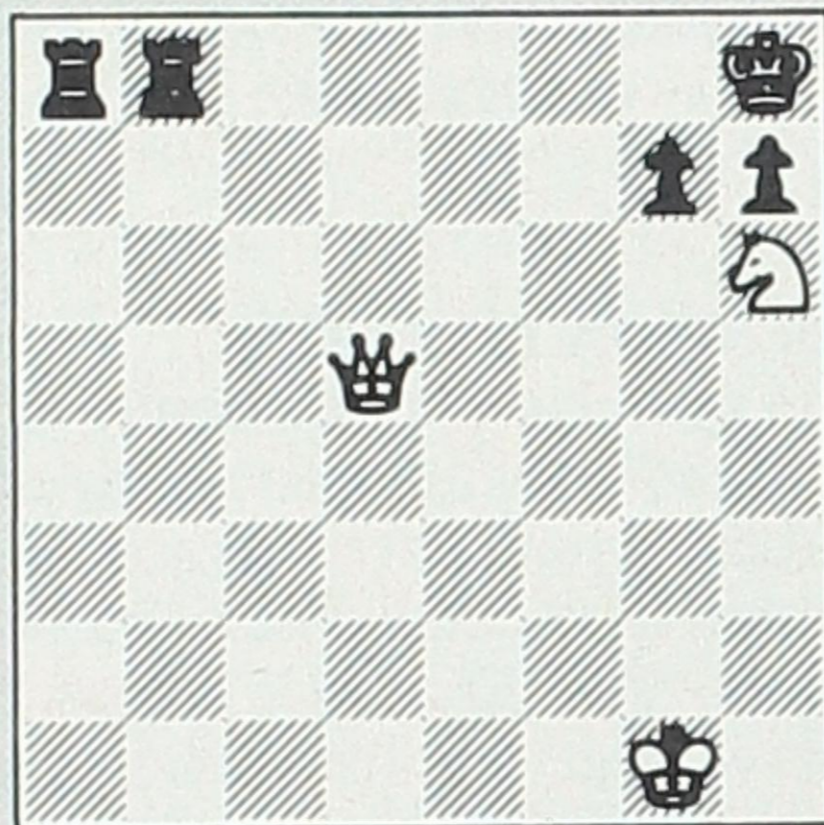


Diagram Two

If the student does not solve the problem after spending a few minutes in thought, he receives a clue: the mate involves a Queen sacrifice. In most cases even the most un-intuitive player will find 1. Qg8 + Rxf8 2. Nf7, mate. Teacher Snyder then sets up the position in diagram three and challenges his charges to show a mate in three.

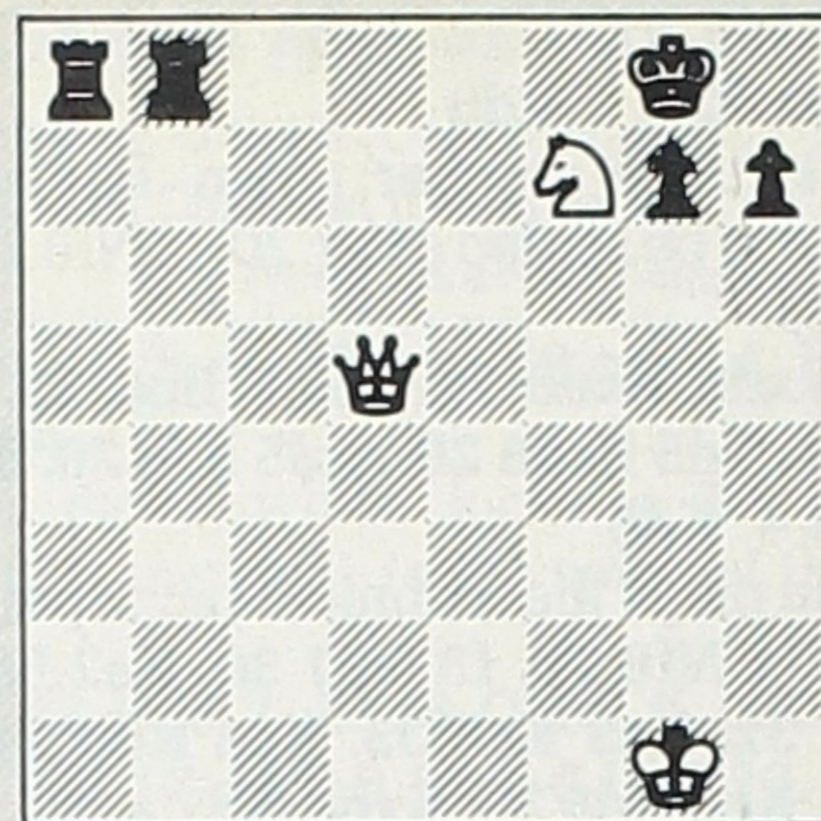


Diagram Three

The young players should come up with 1. Nh6 + Kh8 2. Qg8 + Rxf8 3. Nf7, mate. Question: if 1. ... Kf8, what is White's response? The students snap out 2. Qf7, mate. Next comes mate in four moves.

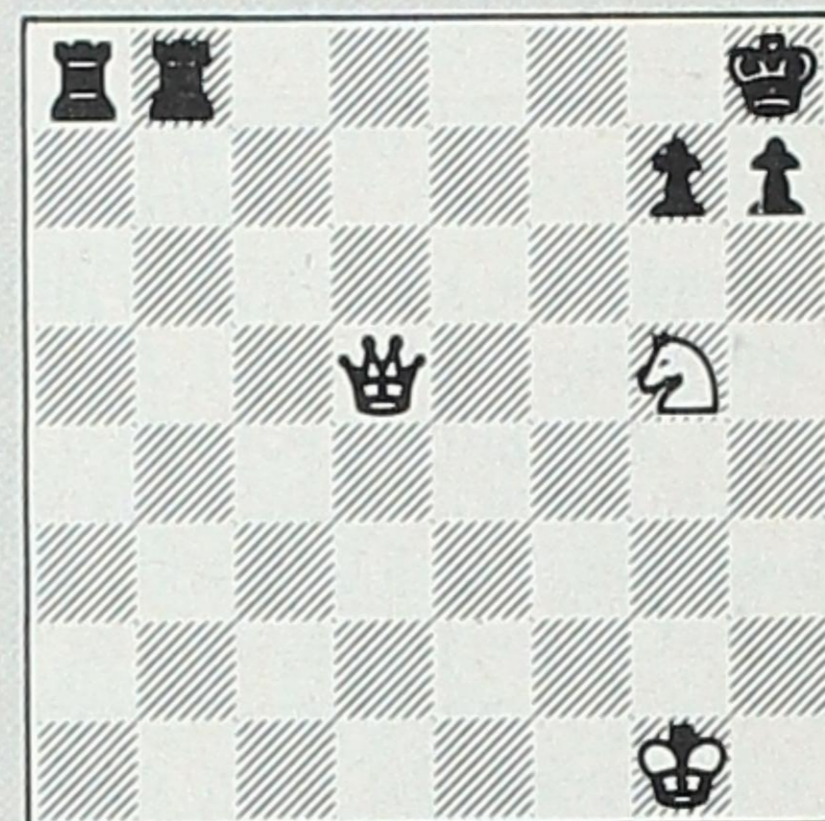


Diagram Four

Solution: 1. Nf7 + Kg8 2. Nh6 + Kh8 3. Qg8 + Rxf8 4. Nf7, mate. Having mastered this basic series, the student moves on to mate in five — a sequence which would have been far beyond his comprehension a short while earlier.

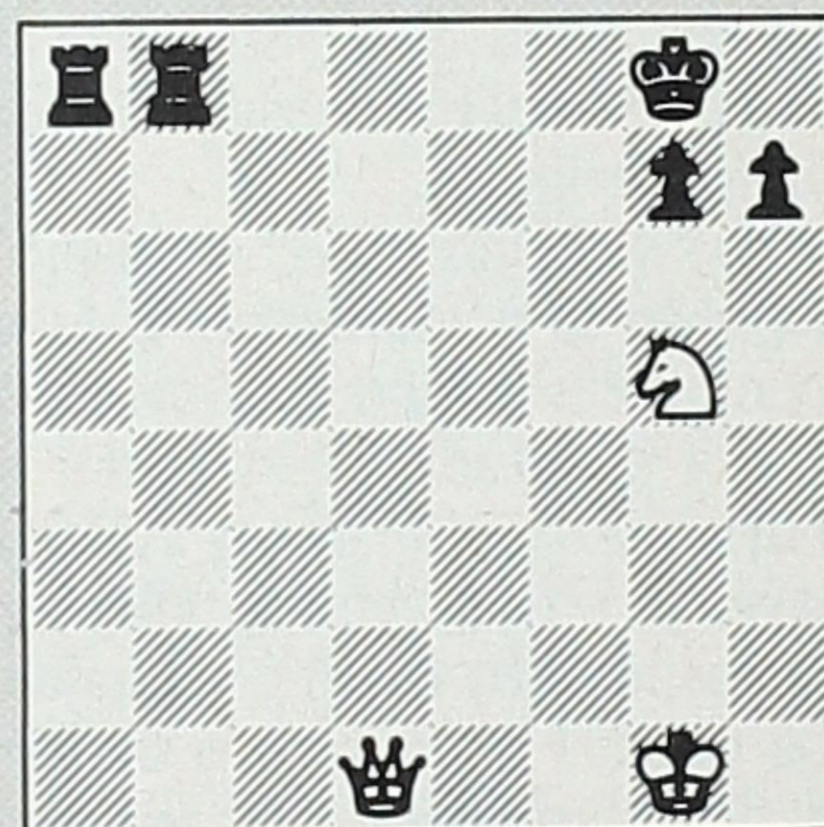
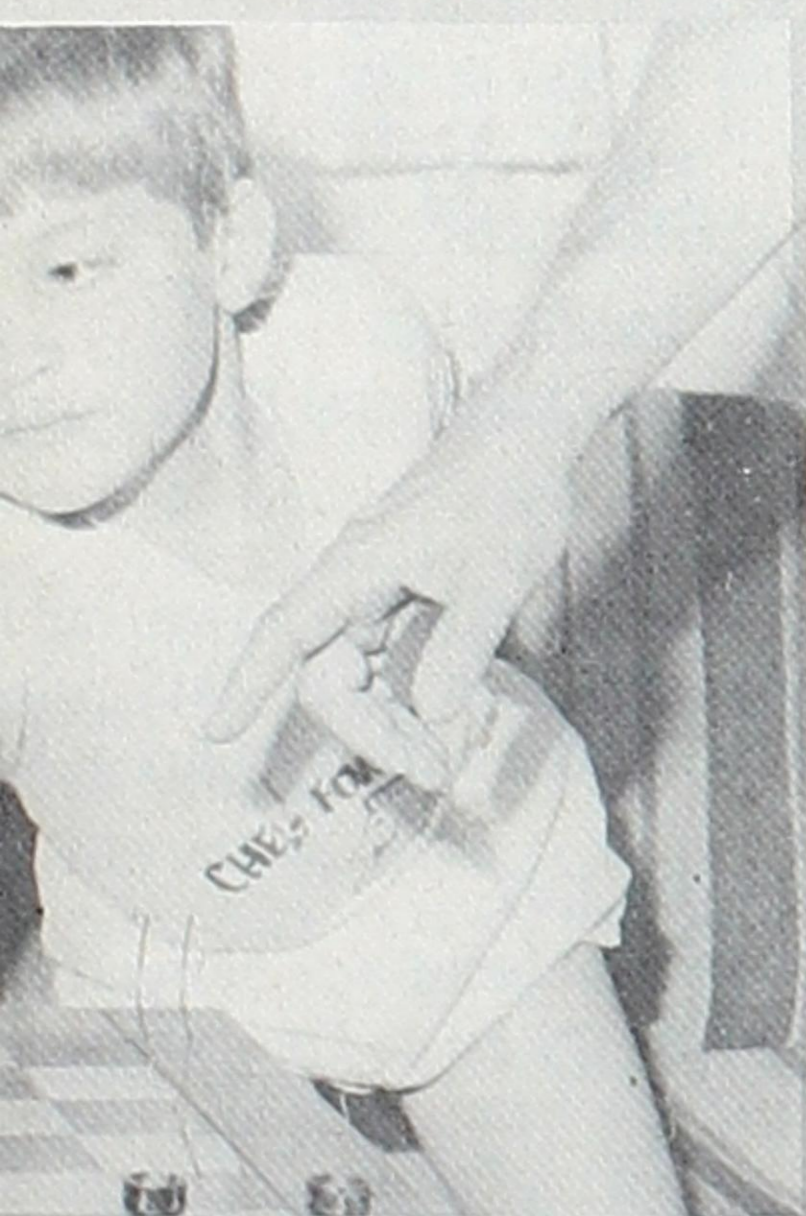


Diagram Five

In diagram five, White begins with 1. Qd5 +, and there follows 1. ... Kh8 (teacher Snyder may now inquire about Black's fate after 1. ... Kf8, and the students pound down 2. Qf7, mate) 2. Nf7 + Kg8 3. Nh6 + Kh8 4. Qg8 + Rxf8 5. Nf7, mate.

The key to comprehension and to retention of the above ideas is to set up a chain of problems for the student to solve. Each problem leads logically to the next, and the process allows the student to tie together the different moves.

And that is why Chess for Juniors has become a breeding ground for future American world champions. ♔



PHOTOGRAPH BY PETER RICKS

akes the kids one move back smothered mate. Matthew sacrifice — which forces Black thereupon White finishes up ot to grind the brains of the quickly.



PHOTOGRAPH BY PETER RICKS

The plot thickens: the children face an increasingly lengthy and challenging sequence of moves. But the reader can bet that they will find 1. Nh6 + Kh8 2. Qg8 + Rxf8 3. Nf7, mate. If the United States is to become the world's leading chess power, it must build numerous chess centers such as Chess for Juniors.

17. bxc5 Rxb1 18. Rxb1 dxc5 19. Qxd7 Rxd7 20. Rb8 + Rd8

Black drops another pawn. But his fate would also be sealed after 20. ... Nf8 21. Ra8 and Nb5.

21. Rxd8 Bxd8 22. Bxc5 Bb6 23. Bxb6 axb6 24. Nd5 Bxd5 25. cxd5 Kf8 26. d6 Ke8 27. Bb5 + Kd8

White plays the technical part spotlessly.

28. Kf1 Nf6 29. f3 Nd7 30. Ke2 Nc5 31. Kd2 f6 32. Kc3 Kc8 33. Kc4 Kd8 34. Kd5 Kc8 35. Kc6 Kd8 36. Kxb6 Nd7 + 37. Bxd7, and White wins

With a bit more experience and a tutor, Susan can go very far indeed.

WORLD UNDER-12 CHAMPIONSHIP

In a field of 23 players, 11-year-old Yvonne Krawiec of Hacienda Heights, California, won the girls' under-12 crown by scoring 5½-4½ to finish in a giant tie for 8th-12th. America's male representative, Robert Seltzer of Boston, Massachusetts, also scored 5½ points. The winner of the championship was Icelandic youngster Heffin Steingrims-son, who tallied 9½-½.

Yvonne proved herself quite a fighter and overcame time-pressure problems to make a plus score. In the following game two young ladies slug it out right from the start:

SICILIAN DEFENSE

[B45]

W: M. Arraiz (Venezuela)

B: Yvonne Krawiec (United States)

World Under-12 Championship, 1987

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 Nc6 6. Be3

This move is harmless. The testing ideas are the theoretical 6. Ndb5 and 6. Nxc6.

6. ... Bb4 7. Nxc6 bxc6 8. Bg5?! h6 9. Bh4 g5 10. Bg3 d6

Black probably now realized that 10. ... Nxe4 is bad because of 11. Qd4 Bxc3 + 12. bxc3 Nf6 13. Be5 or 13. Bd6.

11. e5?

This move only helps Black to bring her King Knight into action.

11. ... Nd5 12. Qf3 Qa5 13. Kd2?

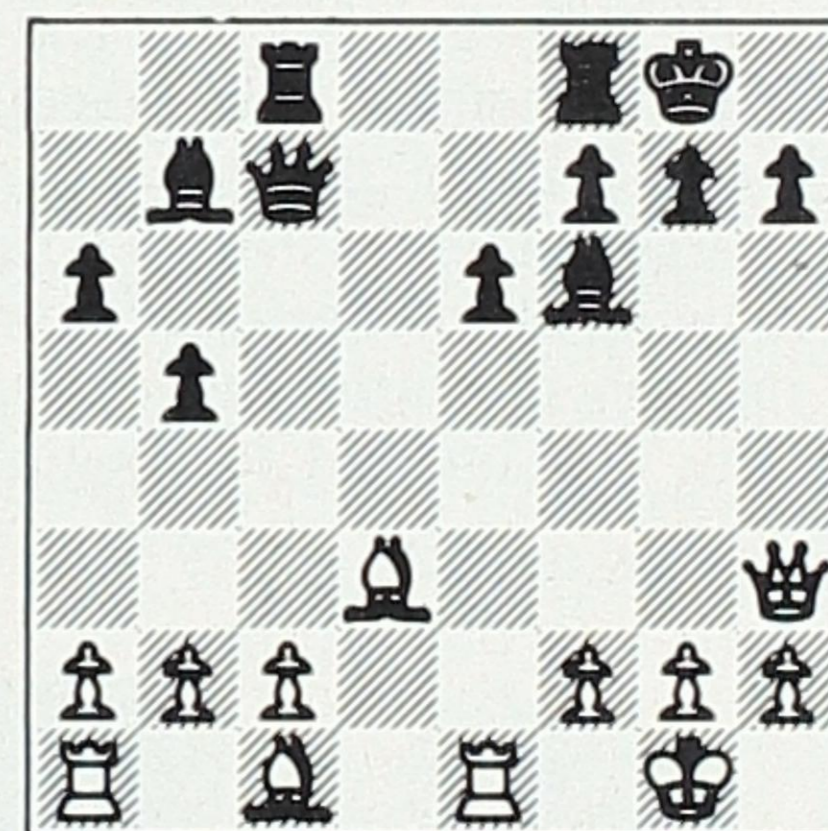
White loses her head in the complications. Given the absence of the Queen Bishop from the defense of the Queenside, White had to try 13. Bc4 so as to meet 13. ... Nxc3 with 14. Qxc6 +.

13. ... g4! 14. Qe4

White relinquishes her guard over the c3-point. But she would do no better with 14. Qd3 Bxc3 + 15. bxc3 Ba6! 16. Qxa6 (if 16. Qd4, Black has 16. ... c5) 16. ... Qxc3 + 17. Ke2 Qxc2 + 18. Ke1 Qc3 + 19. Ke2 Qb2 +, and Black wins.

14. ... Bxc3 + 15. Kc1 Bxb2 +! 16. Kxb2 Qc3 + 17. Kc1 Qxa1 +, and Black wins

Yvonne's opponent in the position below shows that the sacrifice, Bxh6, can be sound when properly timed. White threatens mate, and Black should defend with 17. ... g6. Instead there came ...



Yvonne Krawiec (United States)

Black to move

Al Mualla Ayman (U.A.E.)

17. ... h6? 18. Bxh6! Rfd8

Yvonne keeps her head and finds a good move.

19. Bc1

White tries to hang on to the pawn, but he would have done better with 19. Bd2, when he answers 19. ... Bxb2 with 20. Qh7 + Kf8 21. Bb4 +.

19. ... Kf8 20. c3 Ke7

Black plans to counterattack along the h-file. She could also try 20. ... Qc6, threatening ... Rxd3. But it's hard to crack White's position after 21. Bf1 (of course, if 21. Be4?, Black has 21. ... Qxe4!).

21. Qe3 Rh8 22. Qf4 Qxf4 23. Bxf4 Rhd8 24. Be4 Bxe4 25. Rxe4 Rd7 26. Be5?

With a pawn extra, White follows the principle of trading off pieces. But a better move was 26. Kf1, since after the text Black

A Famous Chess Teacher Calls For A National Chess School

BY FILIPP FRENKEL
National Master

Chessplayers know that to play without a plan is to court disaster. So, also, to organize without a plan. If America is to reach its rightful place as The First Chess Power in the World, our chess leaders must develop a system of instruction which will produce great masters and which will spread the good news about chess.

Throughout my adult life, I have been involved in chess instruction — first in the Soviet Union and now in the United States. My career as a chess teacher began in 1958, and in 1975 I joined the chess faculty at the Central Young Pioneer Palace located among Moscow's famous Lenin Hills. In the United States, I have given more than 8,000 chess lessons. I can state with some authority that the potential for chess progress is immense in this country.

If, that is, we organize. The classic American response to a challenge is to meet it and to conquer it. When the Soviets orbited Sputnik, we eventually responded by putting the first man on the moon. When the Soviets develop strong young players, why don't we respond by raising stronger ones? It can be done. I have known many of the younger Soviet players, and my son Oleg Frenkel was at the age of 11 to 13 on the same level as Andrei Sokolov and Artur Yusupov. Gary Kasparov, at that time a young genius destined to become world champion, used to greet him as "Oh, Frenkel!"

The Soviet prodigies are not to be underestimated. Yet I have closely observed our prodigies at two U.S. Opens, and I feel that the future looks favorable. The problem is that to develop promising youngsters into super-grandmasters requires an incredibly strong foundation of instruction. There are those who await the return of Bobby Fischer and the infusion of great amounts of money into our game. Yet why should the future of American chess hang by such a delicate thread? Instead, let's begin with a

recognition of what is, after all, just common sense: the future is in youth, and young minds — in combination with the experience, knowledge and wisdom of an older generation — determine the future.

THE QUESTION BECOMES

How to combine the philosophy of years with the ambition of innocence? My answer is to establish a national chess school which will, ultimately, become a network of training centers. The first such chess center would serve everyone from leading grandmasters down to tyros who want to learn. Just as Soviet GMs benefit tremendously from a structured training environment, so would such American GMs as Yasser Seirawan and Larry Christiansen. Players at lower levels would benefit from intensive training in workshops. And with glasnost upon us, there might even be a possibility that Gary Kasparov and other strong foreign players could teach as part of a cultural exchange program.

How to start? The seed money could come from the U.S. Chess Federation or from the American Chess Foundation. I would be willing, along with my wife Vera Frenkel, to build an initial training center here in San Diego — or, for that matter, at any other reasonable location. The center would revert to the USCF on our demise. Of course, the operating expenses would have to be covered by sponsoring groups.

All of which means that we are on the threshold of major chess growth in this country. There are a hundred ways to squander this opportunity, but there are also many ways to exploit it. A national chess school — with eventually many branches — will bring the royal game into the lives of young people. It will also produce an American world champion. And whether it be chess at the top or chess for the masses — America will become The First Chess Power in the World.

This, I do believe.



can occupy the second rank with 26. ... Rd2.
 26. ... Rcd8?! 27. Bxf6 + Kxf6 28. R4e1
 Rd2 29. Rab1 Rc2
 Black threatens to double her Rooks on
 the second rank with all the winning chances
 despite being a pawn down. White has
 nothing better than to chase the Rook.
 30. Rec1 Re2 31. Re1 Rc2 32. Rec1 Re2
 33. Re1 Rc2, draw

WORLD UNDER-14 CHAMPIONSHIP
 In the World Under-14, Jessica Ambats and
 K Karanja, both from New York City, represented
 the United States. Both scored 6-
 1, with Jessica's total being good enough to

tie with England's Cathy Haslinger for the
 girls' under-14 title. Unfortunately, the English
 lass won the championship trophy on
 tiebreaks. The winner of this 37-player
 championship was Yugoslavia's Miroslav
 Markovic who scored 9½-1½.

Jessica's six points would have won her
 the girls' crown in the other divisions. Pluck,
 luck and good nerves are the marks of a
 champion. And the beautiful New Yorker
 shows all three in the following reasonably
 smooth endgame performance against the
 Costa Rican boys' champion. Judge her play
 not by a few errors but by the moves where
 she showed a savvy beyond her years.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

[B13]

W: Jessica Ambats (United States)

B: Anibal Calderon (Costa Rica)

World Under-14 Championship, 1987

1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. exd5 cxd5 4. Bd3 Nf6
 5. c3 e6

This move, which locks in the Queen's
 Bishop, is contrary to the spirit of the Caro-
 Kann.

6. Bf4 Bd6 7. Bxd6 Qxd6 8. Nf3 Bd7 9.
 Ne5! Nc6 10. f4 0-0 11. 0-0 Qc7 12. Nd2 h6
 13. Qe1 Ne7 14. g4!

The right spirit! White attacks on the King-
 side where she enjoys a space advantage.

[Please turn to page 68]

A Champion Champ-Maker: What Makes Jimmy Move?

BY LARRY PARR
 Editor, Chess Life

On the face of it, the vice chairman of a
 major corporation, who engages in busi-
 ness deals involving billions of dollars, would have
 more valuable things to do with his time than to
 promote chess.

That, however, is not the view of International
 Master Jimmy Sherwin, vice chairman of GAF
 Corporation and President of the American Chess
 Foundation (ACF). For IM Sherwin, the hours
 spent working on ACF business are a chance "to
 keep my hand in when I no longer have the time to
 be an active tournament player and an opportuni-
 ty to repay the chess world for the pleasure it has
 given to me."

As a player, Sherwin describes himself as "al-
 ways a best man but never a bridegroom." He is
 referring to his record in U.S. Championships of
 the late 1950s and mid-1960s when he finished or
 tied for third four times and placed fourth or tied
 for fourth three times. "It's a record which may
 stand forever," he says. However, he has also
 won his share of championships, including two
 U.S. speed crowns and a tie for first in the 1956
 U.S. Open.

His favorite game? He picks the following win
 over GM Svetozar Gligoric at the 1958 Portoroz
 Interzonal (Sherwin-Gligoric: King's Indian De-
 fense, E88): 1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6
 5. f3 0-0 6. Be3 e5 7. d5 c6 8. Qd2 cxd5 9. cxd5 a6
 10. g4 Nbd7 11. Nge2 h5 12. h3 Nh7 13. 0-0-0 h4
 14. Kb1 Bf6 15. Bf2 Bg5 16. Qe1 b5 17. Nc1 Nc5
 18. Nd3 Nxd3 19. Bxd3 Bd7 20. Ka1 Qf6 21. Be2
 Rfc8 22. Nb1 Qd8 23. Bd3 Be8 24. Nd2 Nf8 25. f4
 Bxf4 26. e5 Nd7 27. exd6 Nc5 28. Bb1 Bh6 29.
 Bxh4 Qxd6 30. Be7 Qb6 31. Ne4 Nxe4 32. Bxe4
 Bg7 33. d6 Ra7 34. h4 Rxe7 35. dxe7 Qf6 36. Rd2
 Qxe7 37. h5 Qf6 38. hxxg6 fxxg6 39. Bd5 + Bf7 40.
 Bxf7 + Qxf7 41. Qd1 Bf6 42. g5 Bg7 43. Rd7
 Rc1 + 44. Qxc1 Qxd7 45. Qxf4 Qd3 46. Rf1 Kh7
 47. Qh2 +, Black resigns Sherwin chose this
 game not only because he defeated a famous GM
 but because it was a struggle suggestive of life

itself. The outcome could have gone either way.

In the following conversation, he discusses the
 ACF, his role in it and his hopes for the future.

Chess Life: What is the American Chess Founda-
 tion?

Jimmy Sherwin: The ACF dates back to 1955
 when a group of concerned chessplayers got to-
 gether and founded an organization with 501(c)3
 status from the IRS. The original funding was only
 \$3,000. Since then, the ACF has grown dramati-
 cally, thanks in large part to the work of two
 remarkable executive directors, Sidney Wallach
 and Allen Kaufman. Since 1978, the year when
 Allen took over, the endowment has increased 52
 percent, and our annual spending on American
 chess has risen from \$114,000 in 1978 to
 \$278,000 in 1987. That's an increase of 144 per-
 cent during the past decade.

Chess Life: Does the ACF have a stated purpose?

Sherwin: In a phrase, we want to make chess a
 national sport — which means that it must be-
 come a pastime for young and old. In such an
 environment, we hope that great masters will
 emerge who will give the United States leadership
 in world chess. For the ACF this means helping
 to produce both a national team which will win
 Olympiads and a future world champion. By
 broadening the appeal of the game, we increase
 the likelihood of discovering great players by the
 simple statistical fact that more people will be
 involved in the first place.

Chess Life: Do you have a strategy when spending
 money? And how will this strategy change in the
 coming years?

Sherwin: We provide instruction for talented
 young players which also benefits their master
 teachers; we help to finance our Olympiad teams;
 we aid in sponsoring various tournaments; and
 we promote chess in the public schools. As for the
 future, we remain committed to broadening the
 base of chess and to making it more acceptable as

a sport among young people. Personally, I am very
 excited by some of our programs sponsoring
 chess in our inner-city schools. In terms of our
 spending priorities, this may mean a bit less em-
 phasis on tournament activity and a bit more on
 encouraging the most talented individuals among
 the younger masters.

Chess Life: You've been president of the ACF
 since 1979. What has been your most rewarding
 and most disappointing moments?

Sherwin: The most rewarding has to be helping
 Boris and Anna Gulko to resettle in the United
 States. At both the human and the chess level, the
 Gulkos are wonderful people. After years of hor-
 ror, they are now in the United States. They will
 make great contributions to our Olympiad teams
 and to helping our young players improve. The
 biggest disappointment has to be our failure to
 win the gold medal in the Olympiad. At Dubai we
 came so close and were actually leading going in-
 to the final round.

Chess Life: Are you saying, then, that the ACF
 still has a way to go?

Sherwin: All of us always have a way to go —
 whether it be in life or in promoting chess. I re-
 member my first chess book, Fred Reinfeld's work
 on the 1935 Warsaw Olympiad. America finished
 first there, and I grew up thinking of our country
 as a leader in chess. We can make it to the top
 once again. I believe that the ACF is helping to
 reach that goal. Our improved results in Olym-
 piads and the larger numbers of masters and
 grandmasters in this country attest to that fact.
 We have tremendous influence and are helping to
 bring a chess renaissance to this country.

We set out to help talented individuals to win
 world championships. Ilya Gurevich, whom we
 aided for three years, won the world under-14
 crown; Maxim Dlugy, whom we helped for some
 five years, won the World Junior Championship in
 1986; and our six players at the recent youth
 championships in Puerto Rico have all received
 monies from the ACF. I might also mention that
 Yasser Seirawan received aid prior to his win-
 ning the World Junior.

We at the ACF believe that our organization
 has helped many chessplayers, and we believe
 that the habits of thought instilled by chess are
 valuable to our society. If the reader agrees, he
 may want to learn more about us by writing to
 the American Chess Foundation, P.O. Box 15,
 Whitestone, New York, 11357.

