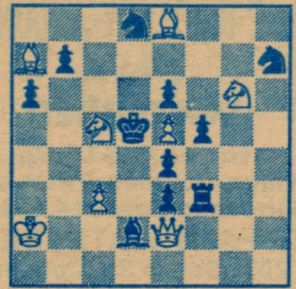


EVANS ON CHESS

V. Chepizny, USSR



White mates in 2

The 72nd U.S. Open

The 1971 U.S. Open chess championship in August at Ventura California, attracted a record 400 entries, including a strong field of 8 grandmasters. The new co-champions with scores of 10-2 are 22-year-old Walter Browne of Australia, the youngest grandmaster, and 39-year-old Larry Evans of Reno, 3-time USA champion. Close on their heels with 9½-2½ were international stars Lubomir Kavalek (who recently defected from Czechoslovakia), William Lombardy (a Catholic priest), Hans Ree (the Dutch champion) and Samuel Reshevsky (once a child prodigy).

Here's the crucial clash between the leaders from round 7. The first move in chess is equivalent to the serve, and White's opening initiative often extends well into the middle-game. Fighting an uphill battle, Black never succeeds in equalizing, and eventually he buckles under his defensive task.

White: EVANS
Black: BROWNE
Nimzo Indian Defense

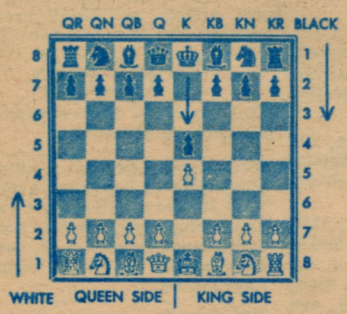
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	26 N-N6	Q-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	27 N-B4	Q-K4(d)
3 N-QB3	B-N5	28 NxP	BxN
4 P-K3	O-O	29 BxBch	K-R1
5 B-Q3	P-B4	30 QxQ	NxQ
6 N-B3	P-Q4	31 N-Q5	N-Q5
7 O-O	PxBP	32 R-B2	B-B6
8 BxP	N-B3	33 R-B3	N-B7ch
9 P-QR3	B-R4	34 K-N1	N-K5
10 Q-Q3	PxP(a)	35 R-B4	N-N4
11 PxP	B-N3	36 RxB	NxB
12 R-Q1	P-KR3	37 R-N5	P-QN3
13 P-R3	Q-K2	38 N-N4	N-B2
14 B-K3	R-Q1	39 R-KB5	R-Q8ch
15 Q-K2	N-Q4	40 R-B1	R-Q7
16 QR-B1	NxB	41 R-B2	R-Q8ch
17 PxN	B-Q2	42 K-R2	R-K6
18 K-R1	B-K1	43 R-B7	N-N4
19 B-R2	QR-B1	44 N-Q5	R-K7
20 P-Q5	N-N1(b)	45 P-QN3	R-Q7(e)
21 PxP	PxP	46 R-Q7	NxP
22 RxR	RxR	47 R-Q8ch	K-R2
23 Q-B4	B-Q2	48 N-B6ch	PxN
24 N-K5	B-B1(c)	49 RxR	N-N4
25 Q-K4	N-B3	50 R-Q5	Resign?

- (a) A dubious system which enables White to free his QB (Queen Bishop) while Black's counterpart on QR4 remains more or less stranded. More reliable is the older 10... P-QR3; and if 11 PxP, QxQ 12 BxQ, BxN 13 PxP, N-QR4!.
 - (b) Or 20... PxP 21 NxP, Q-K5 22 R-B4! with a good attack.
 - (c) Not 24... BxP 25 R-KB1, R-KB1 26 RxRch, QxR (i.e., KxR?? 27 N-N6ch) 27 NxB, NxN 28 QxPch, K-R1 29 QxB snares a piece.
 - (d) If 27... R-K1 28 N/4-Q5, Q-K4 29 NxB, PxN 30 QxQ, NxQ 31 N-K4 with strong threats.
 - (e) Loses. But so does 45... NxP 46 RxRP, N-B7 47 R-R2! White's extra Pawn is decisive in this ending.
- PROBLEM SOLUTION:** 1 N-Q7!

EVANS ON CHESS

Chess Notation

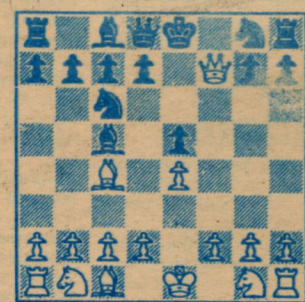
Many of us can't enjoy the treasures of master play simply because we can't decipher the moves. So keep this for future reference.



Key to Abbreviations

- R = Rook
- N = Knight
- B = Bishop
- Q = Queen
- K = King
- P = Pawn
- (QR means Queen Rook, KB means King Bishop).
- x = takes
- ch = check
- O-O = castles K-side
- O-O-O = castles Q-side
- ! = star move
- ? = mistake

Let's continue the game to illustrate one of the quickest kills in chess: the scholar's mate. 1 P-K4, P-K4 2 B-QB4, B-QB4 3 Q-KR5, N-QB3? (Read as "Knight to Queen Bishop Three, a mistake") 4 QxBP checkmate. The game's over!



Black is Checkmated

If you've been making every move correctly on your own board, this is how the final position should look. It's illegal for Black's King to capture the queen because it would in turn expose itself to capture by White's Bishop. Nor can the King escape from the Queen's range to get out of check, because there's no safe flight square.

It's a good idea to practice keeping score in your own games. Not only will it provide a permanent record of your progress, but it will enable you to study at your leisure to find weaknesses in the play.