NO PODIUM FOR U.S. TEAMS AFTER DISAPPOINTMENTS AND A LACK OF LUCK

A BITTERSWEET EXPERIENCE



Before the tournament, the No.1 seeded U.S. team was seen by many as the principal favorite to win the 44th Chess Olympiad in India. Unfortunately their performance was subpar - finishing 5th is certainly an unexpected and unsatisfactory result. On the other hand, their colleagues in the U.S. Women's team saved their best for last, winning the last round match on top board against top seeded India 1. Nevertheless, despite finishing shared third jointly with their last round opponents and Kazakhstan, the U.S. team had to settle for fourth place as the tie-breaks favored India who thereby took the bronze medal.

he U.S. team, which won gold in 2016 and silver in 2018, was stronger than ever with the recent addition of Levon Aronian. With a 2771 average rating the USA were clear favorites to win the Olympiad. Indeed they were in medal contention with 12/14 match points until their 3-1 loss in round 8 against India 2, which helped their opponents win the bronze medal. After that defeat, team USA no longer had any medal chances, despite defeating Greece and Turkey in rounds 9 and 10, and drawing against second seeds India 1 in the last round. Thus the U.S. team finished in a disappointing fifth place, tying with India 1 and underdog stars Moldova. Even if they had won their last round match, the U.S. would have only finished fourth on tiebreaks.

It's hard to say why the U.S. underperformed so badly. All five American players lost rating points. Caruana and Aronian each finished with only a 50 percent score, despite clearly outrating all their opponents. Dominguez and Shankland had subpar but not disastrous performances, and Wesley So finished with a solid undefeated 7/10. Many match points were lost due to tragedies like Shankland "premoving" against Hovhannisyan (see page 18 -Ed.) or Caruana losing a much better position against Gukesh.

At the same time, it's worth noting that the U.S. got lucky in several matches. They had several narrow wins by a 2½-1½ margin, and Shankland's miracle save against Vakhidov prevented the U.S. from losing to the future gold medalists Uzbekistan. Of course, some luck is needed to win the Olympiad,



but American players lost seven games overall at the Olympiad, which is probably too many to win a medal.

Whatever the causes of their poor performance, the U.S. Open team will surely be back at the 2024 Olympiad, again with the highest ambitions.

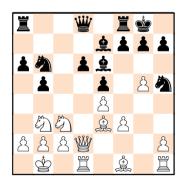
FABIANO CARUANA

Board: 1
Result: 5 pts from 10 games
Rating Performance: 2645

Caruana started with a disastrous 2/7 and temporarily dropped out of the world's top 10. He lost three games to Abdusattorov, Sargissian, and Gukesh all of whom had phenomenal performances. However, Fabi came back with a strong 2½/3 at the end of the tournament. This 10th round game is from that streak.

| Fabiano Caruana | 2783 |
|-----------------|------|
| Mustafa Yilmaz | 2634 |

Round 10, USA vs. Turkey



14. ■ f2!? A rare move in a topical Najdorf line which I happen to play with the black pieces. Caruana previously played the highly theoretical 14. **□** a5 as in F.Caruana 2806 - M.Vachier-Lagrave 2751, Saint Louis 2021, which ended in a draw on move 46.

14. 2 d5 is the other main move.

14...②c4 15.总xc4 bxc4 16.②a5 I think it's safe to assume that Yilmaz was out of book in this obscure position. 營f2 ideas are sometimes connected to 16.②c5, but Black is fine here after 16...單b8 among other moves.

David Brodsky is a 20-year-old grandmaster from Westchester County, New York. David learned to play chess at the age of 6 and has been a successful junior, winning the 2014 North American Youth Championship and the 2018 U.S. Cadets Championship. He is well-known for his work ethic and analytical approach as he works on chess every day and annotates each and every one of the games he plays. His current FIDE rating is at its peak of 2511

the games he plays. His current FIDE rating is at its peak of 2511 (October 2022). David is a computer science and mathematics double major at the University of Texas at Dallas and a member of his collegiate chess team.

16... □ **CS** A reasonable but likely inaccurate move. 16... □ xa5?? 17. ♠ b6 □ b4 18.a3 traps the queen.

16... 业xg5 17. 业xg5 增xa5 18. 业e7 置fb8 19. 业xd6 置b7 is 0.00 on high depth, but rather unclear over the board.

16... ∰c7 17. ②d5 ≜xd5 18. ጃxd5 ସab8 is another playable option.

19.②xg5 19.**②**b7 **②**xe3 20.**◎**xe3 **◎**c7 21.**②**xd6± is another strong option.

19... a y xg5 20. a xd6 f5 The most logical move.

21.②c6 □Ce8?! 21...fxe4 was best, but Black is already in trouble after 22.□g1.



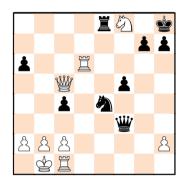
22... \mathbb{E} xc6! 23. \mathbb{E} xc6 (23. \mathbb{E} xg5 \mathbb{E} xd6 \mathbb{E}) 23... \mathbb{E} f5 24. \mathbb{E} e3 \mathbb{E} The position is incredibly complex, but White is much better for concrete reasons.

22. 堂c5 堂h8?! Poor defense, but Black's task is very difficult regardless. After 22...fxe4 23. **堂**xc4+ **堂**h8 24.fxe4 White is winning, but conversion may not be easy in practice.

23.②xe5 ≌f4 24.②d7 ≌xf3 24...**ℤ**g8

25.□c1 ②f6 25...**□g**8 26.**②**e5 **□x**e5 27.**□x**e5+−

26.4)xf8 4)xe4



27.ℤ**e6!** ℤ**b8** 27...ᡚxc5 28.ℤxe8 ቧg8 29.ᡚd7+ ቧf7 30.ᡚe5+ ቧxe8 31.ᡚxf3+− **28.∰e5 Black resigned**

| | ROUND | | |
|---|-------|------------|-------------|
| | - | Angola | 1/2 |
| | 1 | USA | 3½ |
| | 2 | USA | 21/2 |
| | 2 | Paraguay | 11/2 |
| | 3 | Georgia | 1 |
| | ა | USA | 3 2 2 |
| _ | 4 | USA | 2 |
| | 4 | Uzbekistan | |
| | 5 | Israel | 11/2 |
| | อ | USA | 21/2 |
| | 6 | USA | 21/2 |
| | U | Iran | 11/2 |
| | 7 | Armenia | 2 |
| | 1 | USA | 2 |
| | 8 | USA | 1 |
| | 0 | India 2 | 3 |
| | 9 | Greece | 11/2 |
| | | USA | 21/2 |
| | 10 | USA | 3 |
| | .0 | Turkey | 1 |
| | 11 | India | 2 |
| | - '' | USA | 2 |
| | | | |

It's not every day that you see a 2600+ GM get crushed in 28 moves like this! The U.S. team won this match against Turkey 3-1.

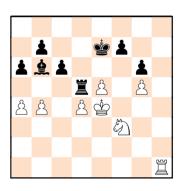
LEVON ARONIAN

Board: 2 Result: 3½ pts from 7 games Rating Performance: 2578

Levon Aronian had a difficult tournament, facing some health issues which affected his play, while eventually losing 16 rating points. In this round 3 game, he was nursing a small advantage earlier in the game, but by move 40 Black had equalized.

| Levon Aronian | 2775 |
|-----------------------|------|
| Mikhail Mchedlishvili | 2593 |

Round 3, USA vs. Georgia



40.□h8 □d8 41.□h7 □e6? A mistake immediately after the time control. The bishop will be too passive on a7. The cleanest solution was 41...\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}d7 with the idea of 42.a5 &d8 The bishop will be much more active pressuring g5 and perhaps even b4 after ... \$\ddot{\phi}\$e6 and ... \$\ddot{\phi}\$d8-e7.

The more forcing approach of 41...a5 equalizes as well. 42.b5 (42.bxa5 *≜xa5 43. ∃h1 ∃a8*=) 42...cxb5 43.d5 ਬc8 44.e6 ਬc4+ 45. ਂ dd3 ਬf4 46. ਐh4 Фe8 47.axb5 &c5= This line may seem dangerous, but in reality White has nothing concrete.

42.a5 §a7 White has a winning plan here: to play \(\beta\)h4, \(\dot{\phi}\)d3-c4 and liberate the 15, then maneuver 12d2-b3 and either play 2c5 and trade into a rook endgame, or break through with \mathbb{I}f6 and e5-e6.

43.\mathbb{\mathbb{B}h1 The immediate 43.\mathbb{\mathbb{B}h4} was slightly more accurate.

43...⊈e7 Black shuffles. 43...**½**b8 may have provided better chances.

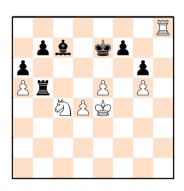
44. **空d3 空e6** 45. **罩h4 空e7** 46. **②d2** To maneuver the knight to c5.

46...c5 46... Фe6 47. 𝔻f4 Фe7 48. Фc4 Фe6 49.Øb3 Фe7 50.Øc5 White has improved his position to the max and cashes in. 50...\(\hat{2}\)xc5 51.bxc5 Material is equal, but White is actually completely winning. For example 51...\$\dot\dot\dot\end{array}e6 52.\$\mathbb{I}\$f1 фе7 53.\daggedb1 \daggedd5+-) 54.\$\dd3 \dd9 f8 55.\$\dd9 e4 \dd9 e7 56.\$\dag{\deg}f1 \$\dag{\deg}d8\$ 57.\(\mathbb{I}\)f6 \(\mathbb{I}\)h8 58.e6 fxe6 59.\(\mathbb{I}\)xg6 Material is still equal, but White is crashing through.

47.bxc5 \$xc5 48.\$\dot{\psi}c3 Precise play. 48.4c4? \$\dot{\phi}\$e6 49.\dot{\dot{\dot{\dot{1}}}\$f4 \$\dot{\dot{\dot{\dot{2}}}\$e7 would allow Black to get back in the game.

48...**\$a7** 49.**₺c4 \$b8** 49...⊈e6 50.\(\mathbb{I}\)f4 maintains control over the position.

₿c7



\$d8 56.\$16+ \$\dot{\phi}c8 57.\pi xf7 a5 **58.e6 a4 59.e7 \$xe7 60. \mathrew{E}xe7** White is winning thanks to the fact that his d-pawn is alive, whereas Black's outside passer is easily halted by \(\mathbb{Z} e8+\) followed bv ≌a8. Black resigned

USA won this match against Georgia 3–1, but unfortunately this was Aronian's only win at the Olympiad. After a series of four draws, he lost with White to Greece's GM Theodorou and rested for the last two rounds.

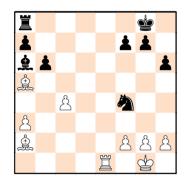
WESLEY SO

Board:**3** Result: 7 pts from 10 games Rating Performance: 2738

Wesley So was the best performing American player, scoring +4 without losing a single game - a result which surprisingly still cost him two rating points. In this game, he squeezed water from a stone against an experienced grandmaster. Wesley has comfortably equalized out of the opening, but now his opponent gives him chances to play for an advantage.

| Athanasios Mastrovasilis | 2527 |
|--------------------------|------|
| Wesley So | 2773 |

Round 9. Greece vs. USA



23. **\$b4**?! 23. **\$**d2=

23... \(\mathbb{Z}\)c8 Now White faces concrete issues. He has the bishop pair, but is having trouble hanging on to his c4 pawn.

24.g3 A bailout into a worse but drawn 26. \$b1 \$xc4₹

\(\mathbb{Z}\)xc4 27.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xa7 \(\mathbb{Q}\)xb4 28.axb4 g5!? A typical idea and a good practical decision in my opinion. Black gains space on the kingside and prevents White from playing h2-h4. Naturally the position is still drawn, but an experienced 2500+ GM was unable to hold against So. 28... \mathbb{Z}xb4 would be met by 29.h4.

29.b5 \(\mathbb{B} b4 \) 30.\(\mathbb{B} b7 \) This is logical and perfectly playable, but White had better





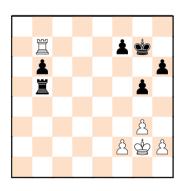
▲ Wesley So and Levon Aronian.

Photo: FIDE/Lennart Ootes

defensive setups. It's better to attack the pawn from the side by 30.單d7 罩xb5 31.罩d6. White has time for 31...h5 32.f3 查g7 33.h4 and, after trading pawns, White should hold without serious problems.

The concrete 30.h4 gxh4 (30... $\Xi xb5$ 31.hxg5 hxg5 32. $\triangle g2$ is tenable with a pair of pawns traded.) 31.gxh4 $\Xi xb5$ 32. $\Xi b7$ should also hold easily.

30...□xb5 31.□g2 □g7 31...h5 was also possible.



32.₾**f3?** A serious mistake. After 32.g4!, gaining space, White should hold. He can trade more pawns in the near future with h2-h4.

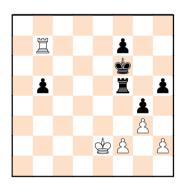
32... **造b3**+ 33. **堂e2**? The more active 33. **堂**e4 was necessary, though White's defensive task is much harder than it needed to be.

33...g4! Fixing White's kingside pawns. Black is already winning here, and So converted with good technique.

34. ጃ**b8 h5 35.** ጃ**b7 ጃb5 36. Φf1 Φf6 37.** ጃ**c7** 37. Φ໋e2 Φ໋e6 38. Φ໋e3 ጃb3+

39. №e2 b5 Black will bring his king towards the b-pawn and try to promote it. White can take some kingside pawns, but he will be too slow.

37...罩c5 38.罩b7 b5 39.空e2 罩f5



Now that Black's rook protects everything, his king is free to shoulder the b-pawn...

40. 當b6+ 堂e7 41.f4 gxf3+ 42. 堂f2 堂d7 43.h3 堂c7 44. 罩a6 b4 45. 罩a4 罩b5 46. 堂xf3 b3 47. 罩a1 堂b6 48.g4 b2 49. 罩b1 hxg4+ 50. 堂xg4 堂a5 51.h4 堂a4 52.h5 堂b3 53.h6 堂a2 54.h7 罩b8 White resigned

This technical win was needed for the U.S. team to defeat Greece by a $2\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$ margin.

LEINIER DOMINGUEZ

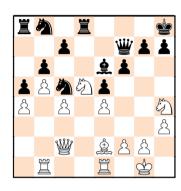
| Board: 4 |
|--------------------------------|
| Result: 61/2 pts from 10 games |
| Rating Performance:2645 |

Leinier Dominguez scored +5 -3 = 2 at the Olympiad. He won several nice

games, but his result was dampened by losing to two extremely talented Indian players (Sadhwani and Erigaisi) with the black pieces in critical matches. This was one of Dominguez's best games. He generated slight pressure on the white side of a Berlin, and his opponent cracked.

| Leinier Dominguez | 2754 |
|-------------------|------|
| Maxim Rodshtein | 2596 |

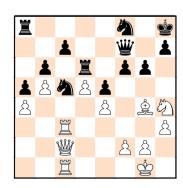
Round 5, USA vs. Israel



24....**g4 gxd5?** A strange mistake. 24....**g**xg4 25.hxg4 **b**e6 is objectively okay for Black, though White is still for choice in my opinion.

25.cxd5 Black's knight on c5 looks strong, but in reality it can't move anywhere because that would lose the c7 pawn. Dominguez executes a strong plan: Ξ e3-c3, Ξ b1-c1, followed by an exchange sacrifice on c5. Black has no clear counterplay or way to prevent this plan.

25...\displaystyle bd7 26.\displaystyle 26.\displaystyle



29.g3!? A human move. 29.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xc5 bxc5 30.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xc5 f5 is what Dominguez likely

wanted to avoid. 31.exf5 (31.\mathbb{\mathbb{L}}f3, as Dominguez played in the game, runs into 31...fxe4 32.\(\documex\)xe4 \(\documete{W}\)f4. With g2-g3 included this is impossible and Black is 32. ₩e3 Engines say White is winning, but I can understand why Dominguez chose not to give his opponent so much activity.

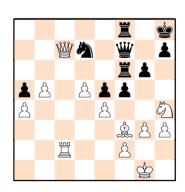
29... \(\mathbb{Z}\) ad8? Poor resistance. 29... \(\Delta\) fd7? is logical but not good. 30.\(\prec{1}{2}\)xd7 \(\prec{1}{2}\)xd7 31.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xc5 bxc5 32.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xc5+- is also positionally dominating. White will maneuver the knight to the queenside and Black has no clear counterplay.

29...h5! was the only move. Then. is Black's best defensive idea. White is still much better and can improve his position in many ways (\(\frac{1}{2}\)g2, \(\delta\)f3-d2, \(\pi\)f3 preparing f4, etc.), but Black's position will be hard to break down.

30...bxc5 31.豐xc5 f5 32.臭f3 罩f6 under control.

33...②d7 If 33...**Ξ**c8 then 34.**Ψ**c3 and Black cannot protect both the a5 and e5 pawns.

34.\\xc7 \\footnote{\pi}f8



35. ₩a7! A nice way to defend f2.

35...�b6 36.≌c7 g8 37.≌c6 ᡚxa4 38.\\xa5 fxe4 39.\&xe4 \xa5 240.\\xa4 **"f7 41. □c1** Black has won f2 but lost a piece. White's king is perfectly safe with all its defenders, and Dominguez went on to win without any problems. This was the only decisive game in the USA 2½−1½ victory against Israel.

SAM SHANKLAND

Board:**5** Result: 41/2 pts from 7 games Rating Performance:2565

Sam Shankland started with 3/4 before losing a heartbreaking game to GM Hovhannisyan where he "premoved" in a drawn position and had to resign, costing the U.S. team a victory against Armenia. Still, he came back strongly in the last round and was the only victorious American in their 2-2 tie with India 1.

E36

| Sam Shankland | 2720 |
|----------------|------|
| S.L. Narayanan | 2659 |

Round 11, USA vs. India 1

1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 e6 3.②c3 ♣b4 4.∰c2 **d5 5.a3 \$xc3**+ **6. \$\text{\mathbb{M}} xc3 b6** A rare move. 6...dxc4 7.\daggerxxc4 b6 8.\daggeraf3 is a more conventional way to transpose to the game ($8. \pm f4$ is an extra option).

7.4 f3 dxc4 8. wxc4 & a6 9. wa4+ ₩d7 10.₩c2

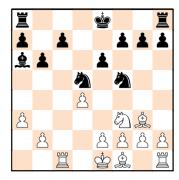


10... \mathscellet c6 This move has been played at a high level before, but White appears to be slightly better. 10...0-0 and 10...h6 are alternatives.

11.\\xc6+ ②xc6 12.臭f4 **�**d5 12...0-0-0 is an alternative as in V.Akobian 2647 - V.Anand 2782, Riadh 2017, which Black won on move 42.

13.≜g3 ②ce7 13...**②**a5**±** was a lesser evil.

14.罩c1 勾f5



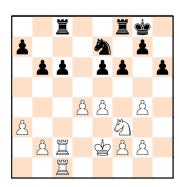
15.e3?! Shankland makes his first mistake of the game but maintains a large advantage. The more concrete 15.e4! was clearly strongest. It's not clear what Black had prepared when playing 10... \(\mathbb{U}\)c6 because this is disaster from a theoretical perspective. 15...\$xf1 (15... 2xq3 16.fxq3 2xf1 17.2xf1transposes.) 16.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xf1 \(\Delta\)xg3 17.fxg3 \(\Delta\)f6 18. \exists xc7 (18. \bigcirc e5± is very dangerous as well.) 18...\(\hat{2}\)xe4 19.\(\hat{2}\)e5 f6 20.\(\hat{2}\)c6 0-0 21.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xa7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xa7\(\mathbb{Z}\).

15...\$xf1 16.Фxf1 \\ c8 17.Фe2 f6 **18.e4 ②xg3**+ **19.hxg3 ②e7** White has a pleasant spatial advantage, but Black is solid.

20.g4 A healthy move restricting Black's activity on the kingside, and threatening g4-g5.

20...0-0 21.ℤ**c2** 21.g5 f5± is worth considering.

21...h6 22.\(\mathbb{Z}\)hc1 c6



23.b4? A healthy move, but this is poor timing. After 23. \$\dot\delta\$e3 White maintains a clear edge.

23... **Za8!** The correct reaction. Black



has a very serious idea in ...a7-a5.

24.\mathbb{\mathbb{B}}**1** 24.b5 cxb5 25.\mathbb{\mathbb{E}}c7 \mathbb{\mathbb{E}}fc8! is harmless from White.

24...\mathbb{E}fc8? First of all 24...a5? is a mistake on account of 25.b5! (25.bxa5 b5! is OK for Black.) 25...cxb5 26.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}\xb5\pm\.

24...f5± is also playable, however 24...b5! is Black's best.



The idea is to play ...a7-a5 and it's not clear what exactly White has. For example.

- A) 25.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c5 a5 26.a4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)fb8 27.bxa5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xa5 28.axb5 \(\mathbb{Z}\) axb5 \(\mathbb{Z}\) 29.\(\mathbb{Z}\) bxb5 \(\mathbb{Z}\) xb5=
- **B)** 25. 2d2 a5 26. 2b3 axb4 27.axb4 f5=
- C) 25.a4 bxa4 26.\(\mathbb{Z}\)a1 a5 27.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xa4 axb4 28.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xb4 f5=.

25. 2d2! Excellent! Black must have missed something after this move.

25... \square d8 Moving the rook again and admitting that ... \(\frac{1}{2} \) fc8 was a mistake. After 25...a5 White has a variety of good options. 26.bxa5 (Also 26.如c4 \(\bar{\mathbb{Z}}\) a6 27.b5 cxb5 28.\(\bar{\mathbb{Z}}\)xb5 \(\Delta\)c6 29.\(\bar{\mathbb{Z}}\)d2 \(\mathbb{\textit{\pi}}\) b8 30.f3±) 26...\(\mathbb{\pi}\)xa5 (If 26...b5?, then after 27.₺3+- Black will never win the pawn back.) 27. 월xb6 (27. 월c4 월b5 31.♠c2±) 27... \(\mathbb{Z}\) xa3 28.\(\mathbb{Z}\)b7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)e8 29.g3±.

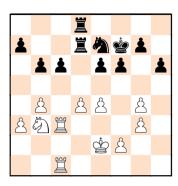
26. 2b3?! Logical but inaccurate. It's beneficial to temporarily keep the knight on d2. If 26. \$\div e3!\$ f5 27.f3, the knight can maneuver to e5 via c4.

26...₫f7?! 26...f5! should be played immediately. After 27.gxf5 exf5 28.f3 \(\mathbb{I}\)d6, Black has enough counterplay for equality.

27. 罩bc1 罩d7 Now 27...f5 is too slow. 28.gxf5 exf5 29.f3 \(\begin{aligned} \text{d6} is equal without \end{aligned} \) \(\begin{aligned}
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can already play 30.b5!? cxb5 31.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c7\(\mathbb{L}\).

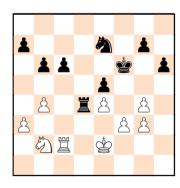
28.g3 \(\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}\) ad8 29.\(\mathbb{Z}\) c3



29...e5?! Black chooses to release the tension in the center, but this is the wrong way to do it. 29...f5! was preferable but still unpleasant for Black.

30.dxe5 fxe5 31.□1c2 Shankland starts his plan: relocate the knight to c4 where it attacks e5, trade one pair of rooks, and either push f3-f4 or a3-a4-a5 to soften Black's position.

31... \mathbb{I} d6 32. \@d2 \mathbb{I} d2 \mathbb{I} e6 33. \@c4 \mathbb{I} d4 34.f3 \$\dot{\phi}f6 35.\dot{\pm}d3 \$\dot{\pm}g6 36.\$\dot{\pm}e3 \$\dot{\pm}xd3\$ 37. Фxd3 \(\dagger de+ 38. \dagger de- 2 \dagger de- 39. \dagger c4 置d4 40.约b2



40...g6 I'm not sure what the idea of this move is, but Black's position is already lost. Now White gets an additional weakness to attack - the h6 pawn. 40...g5 aimed against f3-f4 would be more logical.

41. 空e3 罩d8 42. 罩h2 The immediate 42. 2d3?! gives Black an extra avenue for counterplay: 42...\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}a8 43.f4 exf4+ 44.gxf4 a5±.

42.f4! was strongest, but Shankland has a different plan in mind. It's key to note that 42...g5 is met with 43.f5 and White will eventually infiltrate by pushing a4-a5.

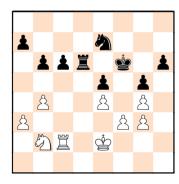
42...②g8 43.②d3 g5 The threat of f3-f4 forces Black to advance his g-pawn. Now the f5 square is a great looking outpost for the white knight. 43...\mathbb{\ma work. After 44.f4 exf4+ 45.gxf4 a5 46.e5+ $\stackrel{d}{\triangle}$ e6 47. $\stackrel{d}{\triangle}$ e4 Black can't prevent f4-f5 which will be deadly.

44.\mathbb{E}c2 \mathbb{E}d6 44...**\emptyre{\infty}e7** seems more natural to me.

45.\Deltae2 Starting with 45.**\Delta**b2 is likely equivalent to the game, whereas 45.a4 followed by a4-a5 is an alternative plan.

45...②e7?! 45...**☆**e6! was more tenacious. 46. 2b2 (White may choose to maneuver with $46.\Xi c1!$? and perhaps defensive setup.

46.**②b2!**



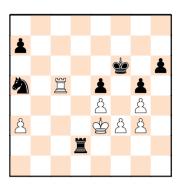
Making use of the poorly positioned black rook on d6. If you compare this position with the one in the previous diagram, you'll note a very slight, but highly important difference -Black's pawn is on g5 instead on g7. After 2c4-e3-f5 White exploits the weakness created by advancing the black g-pawn.

46...≅d8 47.©c4 c5 Black goes for activity, but it is too late. The c-pawn will not survive. 47... \$\dot\dot\equiv e6 48. \$\delta\equiv e3\$ followed by 45 penetrating.

48.bxc5 ②c6 After 48...bxc5 49.**②**e3 \(\mathbb{Z}\)c8 50.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d2 Black's position is collapsing.

49. \display e3 bxc5 50. \display d2 Black loses the c5 pawn.

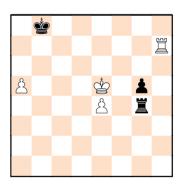
50...ᡚa5 51.፰xc5 鼍xd2



This "trick" only postpones the inevitable.

 Φ **d6** White is two pawns up, and Shankland converts with good technique.

55.¤a6+ Фe7 56.a4 ¤b3+ 57.Фe2 罩b2+ 58.Φd3 罩b3+ 59.Φc4 罩xf3 60.a5 罩xg3 61.罩xh6 垫d7 62.垫d5 ውc7 63. ጀክ7+ ውb8 64. ውxe5 ጀxg4



65.뿔g7 뿔g1 66.호f5 뿔a1 67.e5 호c8 68. 空xg5 罩xa5 69. 空f6 罩a1 70.e6 罩f1+ 71.空e7 罩h1 72.罩g2 罩h7+ 73. 中d6 图h8 74.图c2+ Black resigned

BEHIND THE SCENES

The U.S. Open team was again captained by the legendary IM John Donaldson, supported by GM Robert Hess who helped as team coach.

The women's team was led by the captain GM Melikset Khachiyan, who was helped by team coach GM Alejandro Ramirez.



L.S. Women's Olympic Team: Captain Melikset Khachiyan, Anna Zatonskih, Carissa Yip, Tatev Abrahamyan, Gulrukhbegim Tokhirjonova, Irina Krush and coach Alejandro Ramirez. Photo: FIDE/Lennart Ootes

U.S. WOMEN'S TEAM

The U.S. Women's team was ranked 7th by average rating and finished in fourth place with 17/22 match points. They tied for third place, but lost out on a bronze medal on tiebreaks. I view their result as a success - especially given their horrific start. The women's team lost two matches to Mongolia and Peru in rounds 3 and 5 and were ranked an abysmal 42nd after five rounds. But then the team came back very strongly and won all their remaining matches except for a round 8

| | ROUND | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|------|
| | 1 Puerto Rico | | 0 |
| | ' | USA | 4 |
| | 2 | USA | 3 |
| | | Uzbekistan | 1 |
| | 3 | Mongolia | 3 |
| | 3 | USA | 1 |
| | 4 | Australia | 1 |
| | 7 | USA | 3 |
| | 5 | USA | 11/2 |
| | J | Peru | 21/2 |
| | 6 | USA | 4 |
| | U | Venezuela | 1/2 |
| | 7 | 7 Argentina | |
| | " USA | | 3½ |
| | 8 USA | | 2 |
| | 0 | Czech Republic | 2 |
| | 9 | Greece | 1/2 |
| | USA | | 31/2 |
| | 10 USA Indonesia | | 3 |
| | | | 1 |
| | 11 | India | 1 |
| | - 11 | USA | 3 |

tie with the Czech Republic. In the last round, they defeated the top seeds and home favorites India 1 by a convincing 3-1 margin.

After a shaky start, all the American women had excellent results in the second half of the tournament except for IM Anna Zatonskih, who lost a tragic 8th round game and rested for the last three rounds. IM Carissa Yip won five games in a row, while WGM Tatev Abrahamvan almost won an individual medal for Board 5 (she was fourth by rating performance). While it was a pity not to win a medal because of tiebreaks, I doubt the players were disappointed by their team's performance.

Hopefully, the U.S. Women's team will repeat their success in 2024, or even win a medal for the first time since 2008.

GULRUKHBEGIM TOKHIRJONOVA

| Board:1 |
|-----------------------------|
| Result: 7 pts from 10 games |
| Rating Performance: 2420 |

WGM Gulrukhbegim Tokhirjonova scored an undefeated +4 on board 1, with a 13.5 rating points gain. She defeated all sub-2200 opposition and Peruvian WGM Cori (2371), and made draws against all other 2250+ opponents including No.1 tournament seed - GM Humpy Koneru from India (2586). Her uncompromising combative style



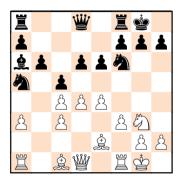
had brought Tokhirjonova into serious trouble in many of her games, but she found resourceful ways to swindle her opponents. This is one of those games.

Gulrukhbegim Tokhirjonova

2373

Irine Sukandar

Round 10, USA vs. Indonesia



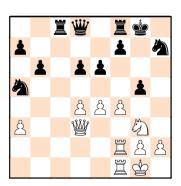
The opening has gone wrong for White, and Tokhirjonova makes a serious mistake here.

12.\(\delta\)g5? 12.f4 with compensation for the c4 pawn was necessary.

12...h6 13.\(\delta\)h4 Objectively speaking, 13. 2xf6 is White's best move but obviously benefits Black greatly.

13...g5 Oops! The bishop is trapped. This position is completely lost for White, but Tokhirjonova finds a way to swindle her opponent.

14. **Q**xg5 hxg5 15.f4 **Q**h7 16. **Z**a2 cxd4 17.cxd4 \(\mathbb{Z} \) c8 18.\(\mathbb{L} \) d3 \(\mathbb{L} \) xc4



20... **堂c4?** Black has played well up to this point, but this is a strange move. The rook is honestly better on c8 than

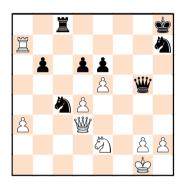
c4. Stopping White's counterplay is more important than trying to win the d4 pawn. After 20... \$\dot\dot\neq\$h8 White has nothing. For example 21.fxg5 \mathbb{\mathba\m{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb and White only has a pawn for the piece. The attack is dead.

21.fxg5 ₩xg5 21... 2xg5?? is suicidal, because of 22. 4h5+-.

22.∅e2 ⊈h8 Black chooses to give still winning, but White has realistic counterplay.

23.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xf7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf7 White has two pawns, but Black is still winning.

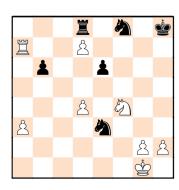
25...�c4 26.e5



26...₩e3+**?** Black gets nervous and logically decides to simplify the position. This turns out to be a terrible mistake. After 26... ♦ f8-+ White has nothing.

27. \mathbb{\math}\m{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\math three pawns and activity are enough to compensate for the piece, though Black is still the one pressing.

28...買d8 29.夕f4 夕f8 30.d7



30...②d5 30...**②**c2?! 31.**ℤ**c7! is an important idea. Then, after 31...\(\Delta\)xd4 32.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c8 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xd7 33.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xf8+ White is better.

30... ⊈g7 may have been more testing. Then, 31.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c7!, stopping ...\(\Delta\)c2, is best $(31. \stackrel{.}{\triangle} f2 \stackrel{.}{\triangle} c2 \text{ will be tough to defend.})$ 31...⊈f7 32.⊈f2 2g4+ (32...2d5 $33. \triangle xd5 \ exd5 \ 34. \Xi c6=$ is similar to the game.) 33.\$\dot{\psi}f3 \&\dot{\Delta}xh2+ 34.\$\dot{\psi}g3 \&\dot{\Delta}f1+ 35.⊈f2 ②d2 36.⊈e3 ②b3 37.d5= White will eliminate all of Black's pawns shortly.

31.②xd5 exd5 32.ℤc7 ℤxd7 32...**②**xd7 33. $\triangle f2$ = Black is too tangled up.

33.罩c6 b5 34.罩b6 空g7 35.空f2 空f7 **36.**\mathbb{Z}xb5 White has fully equalized and made a draw without any problems. Even though this draw was not needed to win the match (USA won 3-1), the game is an impressive swindle at the 2300+ level.

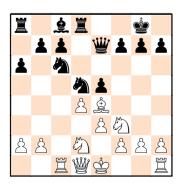
IRINA KRUSH

Board:2 Result: 71/2 pts from 10 games Rating Performance:2382

Olympiad veteran and eight-time U.S. Women's Champion GM Irina Krush finished with a strong +5 score, only losing one game to Peruvian WIM Chumpitaz (2278). In the following game, she defeats a young Greek FM in convincing positional style.

| Irina Krush | 2430 |
|---------------------|------|
| Anastasia Avramidou | 2274 |

Round 9, USA vs. Greece



12. □xc6! This positional exchange sacrifice is the only realistic way to



| CHESS OLYMPIAD-WOMEN, Chennai, India, July 29 - August 8, 2022 | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|---|---|---|-----|-------|------|-----|
| RK | NAME | + | = | - | TB1 | TB2 | TB3 | TB4 |
| 1 | Ukraine | 7 | 4 | 0 | 18 | 413,5 | 30,5 | 157 |
| 2 | Georgia | 8 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 392 | 29 | 158 |
| 3 | India 1 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 396,5 | 29 | 160 |
| 4 | USA | 8 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 390 | 31,5 | 143 |
| 5 | Kazakhstan | 8 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 352 | 28 | 149 |
| 6 | Poland | 7 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 395 | 30 | 155 |
| 7 | Azerbaijan | 7 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 389 | 29,5 | 156 |
| 8 | India 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 369,5 | 30 | 146 |
| 9 | Bulgaria | 7 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 361 | 29,5 | 147 |
| 10 | Germany | 8 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 344,5 | 29 | 140 |
| | | | | | | | | |

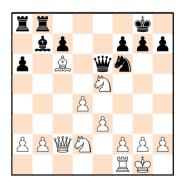
11-20. Hungary, Armenia, Serbia, Slovakia, Mongolia, Czech Republic, India 3, Lithuania, Cuba, Netherlands 15, etc.

play for an advantage here. 12.0-0 exd4 13.exd4 [™]f6 should be fine for Black.

12...bxc6 13.②**xe5 2b7 14.**[™]**c2** The most natural move, with a double attack on c6 and h7. Black may be objectively fine after this move, but it's far from obvious. 14. ②d3!, followed by ⑤c5, results in a strong positional bind, and is stronger according to engines.

14...②f6? Too accommodating. After the dynamic 14...c5! 15.\(\hat{\omega}\xxh7+\\dot{\omega}f8\) 16.0-0 \(\hat{\omega}f6\) Black has enough counterplay to salvage equality.

15. &xc6 \ \ db8 16.0-0 \ \ \ e6



17. △b3?! A strange decision. The knight on b3 turns out to be misplaced. Instead, 17.b3 would prevent any counterplay from Black.

17... 总xc6 18. ②xc6 罩b5 19. ②c1?! Relocating the knight leaves White uncoordinated. 19. 罩c1+- maintains the bind.

what she wants. 19...a5 20.a3 \(\beta b \)
21.\(\beta e \)
\(\beta \)
d7\(\text{d} \)
gives Black some hope for survival.

CARISSA YIP

| Board: 3 |
|----------------------------|
| Result: 6 pts from 9 games |
| Rating Performance: 2291 |

IM Carissa Yip started the tournament with a disastrous 1/4 against 2200 average opposition, but ended the tournament with an impressive 5/5. This last round game topped off her winning streak and was crucial in the USA's 3-1 win against India 1.

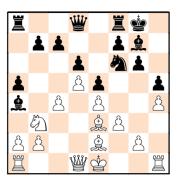
E92

| Tania Sachdev | 2399 |
|---------------|------|
| Carissa Yip | 2416 |

Round 11, India 1 vs. USA

1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 g6 3.②c3 **2**g7 4.e4 d6 5.**2**e2 0-0 6.②f3 e5 7.d5 a5 8.**2**g5 **2**a6 8...h6 is the main line, but ...②a6 has been played by several 2600+ players.

9. 2 d2 2 c5 10.h4 h6 11. 2 e3 h5 12.f3 2 d7 13. 2 b3 2 a4 14. 2 xa4 2 xa4 2 yip has misplayed the opening, but Black has practical chances. It's a King's Indian after all.



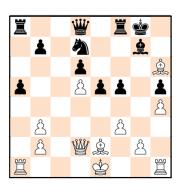
15.c5? White has played perfectly up to this point, but here makes a mistake. White's plan is to castle queenside and play on the kingside. Opening the queenside by c4-c5 simply doesn't fit in with the rest of White's position.

15. $\$ d3 is best, when after, for example, 15... $\$ d7 (15... $\$ d7 16.g4 is extremely dangerous for Black.) 16.0-0-0 a4 17. $\$ a1 \pm , White will push g2-g4 in the near future, and Black has no good way of countering this plan.

15... 2d7 16.cxd6 cxd6 17. 2 d2 This is played in conjunction with a flawed idea, but White's advantage is already gone. If 17.g4 hxg4 18.fxg4 **2 C8** Black has serious counterplay along the open c-file.

17. ∰d3 f5 (17... ∄c8 is perfectly playable as well.) 18. △d2 is more convincing.

18...gxf5 19.\donu0.0000 h6 \donu0.0000 xb3



20...②c5 20...f4 21.**≜**xg7 **Φ**xg7,





Final round encounter: USA vs. India.

Photo: FIDE/Lennart Ootes

followed by ...②c5, is even stronger.

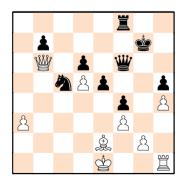
21. Za3? Another poor move. 21. 2d1 f4 22.\(\pm xg7\) \(\pm xg7\) 23.0-0∓ is a lesser evil. 21. ≜g5∓ is also worth considering.

21...f4 22.\(\mathre{L}\)xg7 \(\Delta\)xg7 23.b4 This was probably White's idea when she played 21.\(\mathbb{I}\)a3. Here 23.0-0 \(\mathbb{U}\)xh4 24.\(\mathbb{I}\)xa5 is impossible without the bishop on d1. due to 24...@xb3.

23...axb4 24.\dot\dot\dot\xb4 \dot\dot\axa3 25.bxa3 Black is already winning. The knight on c5 is dominant and Black has no weaknesses, whereas White has to worry about the h4 pawn, while g2 could also come under attack and ...e5-e4 is always in the air, etc.

25... ≌f6 An aggressive move, aiming for a guick ...e5-e4. Black is still clearly winning, but this move isn't necessary. After a useful move like 25... \$\ddots\$h6, it's hard to find a move for White. Next up is ... \sum g8 and/or ... \sum f6.

26.₩b6



26...e4! The pawn on e3 will be a

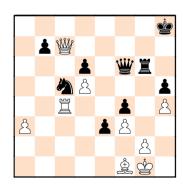
massive thorn in White's position. Now if 26...⊈h6, then White is in time to play 27.0-0.

27.0-0 e3 28.\mathbb{Z}c1 \mathbb{Z}g8?! Inaccurate. 28...\displayd8 was a cleaner move. 29.\displayxd8 $(29. \stackrel{\text{\tiny $b}}{=} b2 + \stackrel{\text{\tiny b}}{=} h6 \text{ and White has no})$ 29... \begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
29... \begin{aligned}
\b

29.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}**c4!** The rook is now pressuring f4.

29...♦h8 29...**₩**xh4? 30.**¤**xc5! dxc5 31.\(\dot\dot\dot\dot\dot\) actually equalizes! White has too much counterplay.

30.\mathrew{L}f1 \mathrew{L}g6 31.\mathrew{L}mc7 31.\mathrew{m}b5 and 31. \mathbb{\mod}\max\m though Black is still winning or is close to winning.



31...[™]**xh4?** In a complex position both sides make a series of mistakes. 31... \models 7! 32.₩b6 (32.₩b8+ \(\mathbb{Z}q8\) 33.₩c7 \(\mathbb{W}q6\) and the threat of ...e3-e2 is too strong.) 32... ₩g6 33. ₩b2 ₩g3-+ Black has stabilized and should win soon.

32. \mathscr{\mathscr{W}} c8+**?** The wrong check. 32. **\mathscr{\mathscr{W}}** b8+ фg7 (32... \(\mathbb{G}g8\) 33.\(\mathbb{U}\)xd6=) 33.\(\mathbb{U}\)c7+

Φh6 34.f7 ጃf6 (34...ሤf2+ 35.Φh2 $\frac{4}{3}xf1 \ 36.\frac{4}{9}f8+=) \ 35.\frac{4}{9}g8 \ Here, the only$ way for Black to avoid perpetual check is 35...\downarrow f2+ 36.\downarrow h2 \downarrow g3+ 37.\downarrow xg3 fxg3+ 38. ⊈xg3 which is equal anyway.

32...⊈g7? Blowing the win again. 32... \sum g8! is winning. 33. \sum f5



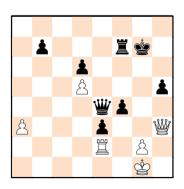
 $(34. \mbox{@} c2 \ h4-+ \ \text{is hopeless for White.})$ 34... \begin{aligned}
34... \begin{aligned}
\text{Imag} 35. \begin{aligned}
\text{Imag} 45 & \text{Imag} 36. \begin{aligned}
\text{Imag} 47 & 37. \(\mathbb{Z} = 8 \) \(\mathbb{Z} = 5 \) 38. \(\mathbb{Z} \times 5 \) dxe5 39. \(\mathbb{Z} \times 4 \) \(\mathbb{A} = 4 \) 40. Фf1 Øc3−+ Black hangs on to the extra pawn and is winning.

B) 33... [™]f2+ 34. [™]h2 [™]g3+ 35. [™]g1 e2 36. ₩f6+ (Or 36. ₩xh5+ фg7 37. \(\documents\) xe2 ₩e1+ 38.ዿf1 ₩e3+ 39.Φh2 罩h8-+) 36... \begin{aligned}
36... \begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
36... \begin{aligned}
\begin{align 39.₩c8+ Φf7 40.₩f5+ Φe7 41.\dot{\dot{\dot{e}}4+ Øxe4 42.₩xe4+ Фd8−+.

33.\mathbb{\mathbb{E}}c2? 33.\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{E}}c7+! transposes to the equalizing lines discussed above.

33...≌e7 The position is under control and Black is completely winning.

34. \(\dd \) \ ②xe4 37.fxe4 ₩xe4 38.\extbf{2}e2



38... **增b1+ 39. 如b1+ 39. 如b1+ 39. 如b1+ 39.** 41.\downarrowf1 \downarrowg3+ 42.\downarrowh1 f3 43.\downarrowga1+ Φh7 44. \bullet b1+ Φh6 45.gxf3 \bullet xf3+ 46.≌g2 ≌f1+ White resigned



▲ Women's Olympic Champions – Team Ukraine. Left to right: Anna Muzychuk, Mariya Muzychuk, Nataliya Buksa, Photo: FIDE/Lennart Ootes Yuliia Osmak and Anna Ushenina.

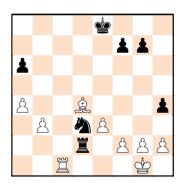
ANNA ZATONSKIH

Board: 4 Result: 4 pts from 6 games Rating Performance: 2102

Veteran IM Zatonskih scored 4/5 on board 4 before this game, defeating three sub 2000 players and drawing with two 2100s. But in round eight things went very badly for her.

| Anna Marie Koubova | 2115 |
|--------------------|------|
| Anna Zatonskih | 2383 |

Round 8, Czech Republic vs. USA



White has gained two pawns by tactical means and winning should be a matter of technique. Famous last words...

32. \mathbb{E}f1 Playing such a passive move is not a good sign, but White is still totally winning. The immediate 32.\square b1!? was possible since 32...\20xf2 is met with . 33.≝b2 ∅e4 34.≝xd2 ∅xd2 35.≜xg7 ②xb3 36. ≜d4+−.

32...f6 33.h3 Making luft for the king.

33.f3 ⊈d7 34.\(\mathbb{Z}\)b1+− would be my choice.

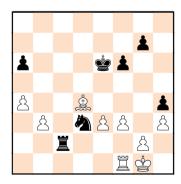
33...⊈d7 The immediate 33...**⊈**c2 was trickier.

34. \$\documentum{\pma}{c}\$3?? A serious mistake which gives Black extra tempi for no reason. After 34.e4+– Black has nothing.

34...\mathbb{Z} c2 The rook is well placed on c2 because of ...②c1 threats.

35.\$.d4 Φe6 The immediate 35...**2**c1 is harmless on account of 36.b4 2e2+ 37.Φh2 ∮\xd4 38.\dag{d1+-.

36.f3



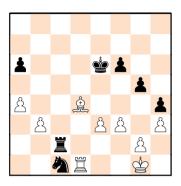
36...g5? Returning the favor. 36...②c1 was best. Black wins a pawn back. 37. ≜a7 (37.b4 ②e2+ 38. ⊕h2 ②xd4 $39.exd4 \ \Xi c4=$ is similar to the game.) 37... ②xb3 38. \(\bar{\pi}\) b1 \(\bar{\pi}\)c1 White is no longer objectively winning.

37. \Phih**2 \End{a}e2** 37...**\Lambda**c1 38.b4 is harmless.

38. 中g1 罩d2 39. 中h1 罩c2 40. 中h2 **\mathbb{E}e2** 41.\mathbb{\textre}g1 \mathbb{\mathbb{E}c2} After a series of strange king moves, presumably to reach the time control before making a critical decision, White makes another mistake.

42.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}} d1? Allowing ...\dot{\infty}c1 again!

42...**ૄ**c1



Black is no longer lost here.

43.b4 43.≜a7 ②xb3±.

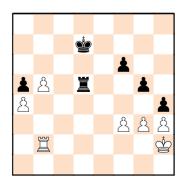
43...**②e2+** 44.**堂**h2 罩c4 45.罩b1 45. $\pm c5$ a5= may be what White missed.

45...**②**xd4 46.exd4 Black has miraculously made it to a drawn rook endgame.

46...©d7 46...a5 draws by tactical means, but there is no need to look for anything fancy.

47.d5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)d4 48.\(\mathbb{Z}\)b2 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xd5 49.b5 a5 49...axb5 50.axb5 ⊈c7 51.b6+ ⊈b7 also holds.

50.g3



50...©c7?! A sad final twist. 50...**\(\beta\)**d4 is an easy draw. White cannot hold onto the extra pawn without placing the rook



on a2, which is too passive. White will not be able to make progress.

51.gxh4 gxh4? After coming back from the dead, Zatonskih tragically loses. The inhuman 51...\daggedd4!! still holds.

52.ℤ**c2**+ **Φb7 53.**ℤ**c4 White** wins a second pawn and won 13 moves later. After this heartbreaking loss, which left the USA tieing with the Czech Republic 2-2, Zatonskih rested for the last three rounds.

TATEV ABRAHAMYAN

| Board: | 5 |
|------------------|------------------|
| Result: 7 | pts from 9 games |
| Rating Performa | nce:2256 |

WGM Tatev Abrahamvan scored +6 -1 =2, just losing to Mongolian WCM Mungunzul (2163). She only faced sub 2300 opponents until the last round when team USA was playing India 1.

| Tatev Abrahamyan | 2291 |
|------------------|------|
| Kulkarni Bhakti | 2373 |

Round 11, USA vs. India 1



In this position, White is a pawn up after a sharp line of the 4.2g5 Two Knights Defense, but Black has full compensation. However, Black makes a greedy decision and pays the price.

17...□b4? 17...**□**c4! was best.

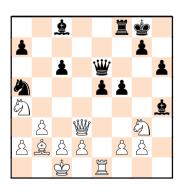
- **A)** In case of 18.0-0-0 ♠xb2 19.♠xb2 0-0, the bishop pair and a strong pawn center more than compensate for White's extra pawn.
- B) Or after 18. \wxc4 \wxc4 19.bxc4 \xxb2 20.\Bb1 \Bxb1+ 21.\Dxb1 \Dxb1 \Black has full compensation.

| | BOARD 1 | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------------------|------|------|------|---------|--|--|
| | RK | NAME | TEAM | TPR | PTS. | GAMES | | |
| | 1 | PIA CRAMLING | SWE | 2532 | 9½ | 11 | | |
| | 2 | ELINE ROEBERS | NED | 2532 | 71/2 | 10 | | |
| | 3 | ZHANSAYA ABDUMALIK | KAZ | 2529 | 7 | 9 | | |
| ш | BOARD 2 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | RK | NAME | TEAM | TPR | PTS. | GAMES | | |
| | 1 | NINO BATSIASHVILI | GE0 | 2504 | 7½ | 10 | | |
| | 2 | ANNA MUZYCHUK | UKR | 2472 | 7 | 10 | | |
| | 3 | KHANIM BALAJAYEVA | AZE | 2454 | 7 | 9 | | |
| | BOAF | 20.2 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 270 | 0.11150 | | |
| | | NAME | TEAM | TPR | PTS. | GAMES | | |
| | 1 | OLIWIA KIOLBASA | POL | 2565 | 9½ | 11 | | |
| | 2 | ANNA USHENINA | UKR | 2528 | 7½ | 9 | | |
| | 3 | R. VAISHALI | IND | 2452 | 7½ | 11 | | |
| | BOAI | 3D 4 | | | | | | |
| | | NAME | TEAM | TPR | PTS. | GAMES | | |
| | 1 | BAT-ERDENE MUNGUNZUL | MGL | 2460 | 81/2 | 10 | | |
| | 2 | MARIA MALICKA | POL | 2453 | 7 | 9 | | |
| | 3 | TANIA SACHDEV | IND | 2441 | 8 | 11 | | |
| | J | INNIA SACIDLY | טווו | 2441 | U | 11 | | |
| | B0Al | RD 5 | | | | | | |
| | RK | NAME | TEAM | TPR | PTS. | GAMES | | |
| | 1 | JANA SCHNEIDER | GER | 2414 | 9 | 10 | | |
| | 2 | ULVIYYA FATALIYEVA | AZE | 2312 | 5 | 8 | | |
| | 3 | DIVYA DESHMUKH | IND2 | 2298 | 7 | 9 | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

18.0-0-0 \mathbb{Z}xh4? 18...0-0 is preferable, but of course ... \mathbb{Z}xh4 is a natural follow-up to ...≌b4.

19.\mathbb{Z}\texh4 \&\texh4 \text{20.\mathbb{Z}e1} Material is now equal, but Black has serious issues holding on to the e5 pawn. White is simply winning here because of that.

20...0-0 21.②a4 21.**②**d1, attacking e5, was also possible.

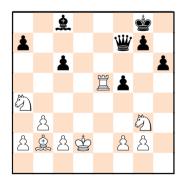


21...≅d8 21...e4 22.**₩**c3+− is a double attack.

21...\$f6 22.\$\@\h5+-, followed by \$\@\xf6, is deadly.

21... ₩d5 22. ₩c3+- The e5 pawn falls *f*4 gives Black serious counterplay.)

22. 豐c3 臭g5 23. 置xe5 豐f7 24. 豐xa5! strong queen sacrifice which admittedly isn't necessary to win.



White has a rook and two pieces for the queen. Black's pieces are so poorly placed compared to White's that Abrahamyan is completely winning.

26... 👑 g6 27. 🖸 e2 中f7 28. 🖄 f4 👑 g5 29.g3 h5 30.₺c5 White has stabilized the position and won 18 moves later. This win helped the U.S. defeat the top seeded India 1 by a 3-1 margin.