

2001 U. S. Open

Larry Eldridge

After the usual down-to-the-wire scramble, the 2001 U.S. Open wound up in a four-way tie among New York grandmasters Alex Wojtkiewicz, Joel Benjamin, and Alexander Stripunsky plus IM Fabian Doettling of France, all with 7.5 out of 9 points.

But while winning a major championship, or even one-fourth of such a title, is a pretty big thing, most of the excitement this year centered around other aspects of the nine-day extravaganza that attracted nearly 500 competitors from a half-dozen countries to the Sheraton Tara Hotel in Framingham Aug. 4-12.

One was the outstanding success of so many Boston area and New England players. Another was the week-long battle for qualifying berths in the upcoming U.S. Championship — the first time this has been a part of the Open.

As the top local hope, Igor Foygel was in the spotlight on both counts. And in the end it was indeed the veteran senior master from Brookline who carried the region's banner highest, holding his own against top grandmasters in the closing rounds to finish just a half-point

out of first place and earn one of those coveted qualifying berths.

Three other Bay Staters — Mikhail Perelshteyn, Bill Paschall, and Bill Kelleher — achieved the same final result of 7 points, but their roads were a tad less difficult and their tiebreaks not quite as good, so they missed out in the qualifying derby.

And just another half-point back was local master Lou Mercuri, who despite his inactivity in recent years couldn't resist a "comeback" when the U.S. Open was being held virtually in his own backyard.

But the achievements of this quintet only begin to tell the story of the impressive showing among the 220 or so local and regional players who made up nearly half the field.

Charles Riordan, a 21-year-old Cambridge native who just graduated from Harvard University, pulled off the biggest shocker of the entire tournament with a victory over the very strong grandmaster Sam Palatnik of Tennessee by way of Ukraine.

It was no fluke, either, but a solid win in which Riordan outplayed the veteran GM all the way. He has gra-



Photographer: Cortizas

Eugene Yanayt, 2nd place, Denker Tournament of Highschool Champions and winner of a University of Dallas scholarship.

ciously provided his annotations for *Chess Horizons*.

Riordan went on to score 6 points, as did quite a few other local and area players including Allan Bennett, Lawyer Times, and school-boy stars Kent Leung, Eugene Yanayt, and Jack Stolerman.

Yanayt added to his laurels by coming in second in the concurrent Denker Tournament of High School Champions, and winning the four-year college scholarship awarded to the highest-finishing non-12th-grader.

Another group had 5.5 — still an impressive result in such a major event — including National Elementary Champion Noah Pang of Cambridge, New Hampshire schoolboy whiz Josh Friedel, Women's IM Esther Epstein, former Maine champion Jarod Bryan, New Hampshire master Hal Terrie, Eric Godin, Mark Shmulevich, Steve

U. S. Open: A History, by Larry Eldridge

This year marked the sixth time the U.S. Open has been held in or around Boston in a long and colorful history. The first was 1938, when I. A. Horowitz and Isaac Kashdan shared the championship (the tournament had not then acquired its current name, but the USCF traces the lineage of the Open through a succession of iterations back to 1900).

In 1944 at the Boston City Club, while the tournament was still a small round-robin event attracting just 18 players, Sammy Reshevsky won the last of his three U.S. Open titles. By 1964 when the Open returned to Boston at the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, the size of the field was up to 229 as Pal Benko won the second of his eight championships.

Only six years later, in 1970, the Open returned to the Hub, this time at the Parker House, and pulled a record field of 303 entries. There were five grandmasters (a lot for that time), and the winner was world championship candidate Bent Larsen of Denmark.

In 1988 it was back again, this time at the Lafayette Hotel, where 618 entrants made it the fourth largest to that point. Dmitry Gurevich won the tournament, but the big news was a victory by the computer Deep Thought over IM Igor Ivanov, the most spectacular tournament success by a computer program up to that time. As for Boston players, only one localite has ever won the Open: Weaver Adams in 1948.

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**Best in Chess,
Mark Donlan, Editor.**

Brudno, Bijan Hararian, Bob Armes, George Winsor, Dan Bartley, and Rob Huntington.

Foygel's quest, though, was the talk of the tournament. The popular master who emigrated from Ukraine several years ago had a big "rooting section" all week — a fact he acknowledged in his post-tournament comments.

"I want to mention the wonderful support I got from players at the Metrowest Chess Club and all over Massachusetts," he said. "I really appreciated it. It made me feel like I'm part of the Massachusetts chess community."

Nobody knew quite what to expect in this new qualifying process, whereby the top 10 men and the top two women would earn berths in an expanded U.S. Championship field in Seattle next year.

First, not everybody was in the hunt. Only U.S. citizens were eligible, and some of those had high enough ratings that they were already seeded into the Seattle event and didn't have to try to qualify.

So the race was among those who didn't fit either of the above categories — and who thought enough of their chances to pay a \$50 extra fee.

Fifty men and seven women did this, including a couple who gave new meaning to that famous expression: "the triumph of hope over experience."

When Ben Johnson coined the phrase centuries ago, he was talking about remarriage.

But surely it applies to these two players, one rated 1628 and the other unrated, who threw their money away in a paroxysm of self-delusion if there ever was one.

Needless to say, their fantasies didn't last long; both lost their first two games en route to minus scores.

There were plenty of serious contenders, though, and many of them, like Foygel, set qualifying as their No. 1 goal from the start.

"I definitely thought I had a chance," Igor said afterward. "I expected to be among the first 25 players. I thought 6.5 points would be

enough to qualify. Why? I simply didn't have the experience in such a big one-section tournament. I had no idea there would be that many people with 7 points. I guess my math calculations aren't as good as my chess calculations!"

Actually, it's pretty hard for anyone to figure out what is going on at the Open for the first few days.

In order to give the optimum number of people a chance to play, there are five different schedule options in the first five rounds (actually five separate mini-tournaments), followed by "the big merge," when all players are grouped together for the final four sessions.

Foygel played in the matinee and won that "tournament," beating perennial rival John Curdo in Round 5 to emerge with 4.5 points. But a draw with schoolboy star Leung in Round 6 set him back. He needed a win in Round 7 to stay in contention, and he got it vs. Master Donny Ariel.

With 6 points, Igor was now actually in a multiple tie for the tournament lead, and in Round 8 he got paired with the black pieces against the super-strong GM Leonid Yudasin on Board One. Needing at least a draw, he achieved that result to reach 6.5.

By the last round, Benjamin and Doettling emerged as co-leaders with 7 points each, while Foygel was part of a veritable "army" with 6.5. He got white against the Turkish grandmaster Suat Atalik.

So the stage was set. Either Benjamin or Doettling could win the championship outright with a victory, but if they should draw, as they eventually did, anyone who won one of those last-round games on the next few boards would tie for the U.S. Open title. But even this possibility didn't tempt Foygel away from his main objective.

"For me the main goal was to qualify," he said. "I played in the Ukrainian Championship and the former Soviet Union Championship

semifinals, and now I really wanted to make the best of this chance and play in the U.S. Championship.

I know from experience that you should have only one goal. A couple of times when I had a chance to choose between a sharp and a more safe line, I chose the safer one. Maybe in a different situation I would have chosen differently. But I wasn't going to burn any bridges!"

Igor said that he and just about everybody else involved assumed that 7 points would pretty much guarantee a qualifying berth. But then — Surprise! — It didn't. None of the quadruple-champions was involved: all were either already



Photographer: Cortizas

GM Arthur Bisguier

seeded or not U.S. citizens. But 16 of those who scored 7 points were eligible for the 10 places, so it went to tiebreak points.

"I didn't try to figure it out," Foygel said of that suspenseful post-tournament hour or so while the tiebreaks were decided. "I was so tired. I just waited around. I had no control. If it happened, it happened. If it didn't, it didn't."

For Igor it happened, but the other New Englanders weren't so lucky as Michael Mulyar, Alexander Fishbein, Sergey Kudrin, John Fedorowicz, Yuri Lapshun, John Donaldson, Alex Kalikshteyn, Josef Friedman, and Larry Kaufman joined Foygel in the elite 10.

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Old Guard Still The Boss

Larry Eldridge

For a trip back through the history of the U.S. Open — and American chess in general — you couldn't find two better guides than Arthur Bisguier and Arnold Denker. Both legendary grandmasters were very much a part of the scene at Framingham, reliving all those memories of Fischer, Reshevsky, Fine, etc., holding court on a variety of subjects, and of course showing the “whippersnappers” who's still boss over the board!

Bisguier, now 71, has played in the U.S. Open so many times he has lost count, somewhere around 50 and certainly far more than anyone else. He's been a major player too, winning or sharing the championship four times (actually five according to his count, but more on that later).

Denker, a still very sprightly 87, never did take the top prize, though he came close a couple of times. His name is also closely associated with the Open through the concurrent Denker Tournament of High School Champions, which he launched in 1985 and continues to support financially.

“I have a lot of wonderful memories,” Denker said during a break between rounds. “My first Open was 1933 — they called it the Western Open then. It was so exciting. That was the tournament where Sammy Reshevsky came out after being in school for a couple of years. Fine won it, and I tied with Sam for second.”

“I was young and cocky then, and in our game I thought I had him busted. I still remember the game — he played magnificently with his knights and made a draw.”

“My next Open was 1936 and I came in second again,” he recalled. “I played in a few other Opens, but actually a very few. I had a family and had to make a living. My wife was a very normal person — she wanted a house and other nice things!”

So while Denker grew up in New York as a contemporary of Reshevsky and Fine, and was obviously competitive with them, their chess paths soon diverged.

“You couldn't make a living in chess then,” he said. “When I beat Fine to win the U.S. Championship in 1944, the first prize was \$600.”

“My wife and I decided I'd try it for two years. I did everything — tournaments, simuls. I think I still have the world record for simuls — I played 100 people in Cleveland in 1946. I got \$1,000 for a cigarette ad. My wife worked to help support us. But I couldn't make it. I had to stop if we were going to live like normal human beings.”

So Denker gave up playing full-time — which turned out to be a good thing for chess. The skills that made him a GM translated to business and he did very well — so much so that in his later years he has become a major philanthropist, supporting the U.S. Chess Trust and Chess-in-Schools as well as the high school tournament that bears his name.

“I get a bigger kick out of it than the kids do,” he said. “I love to see them. I think it's me out there all over again!”

As always, Denker participated in the ceremonies surrounding the high school event, speaking at the opening and closing ceremonies, and this year giving each of the competitors a copy of his book, *The Bobby Fischer I Knew*

and Other Stories.

“I knew Bobby well when he was growing up,” he recalled. “I used to take him with my middle son to Rangers games. He loved hockey. A wonderful kid.”

“One year when I was on the board of the Manhattan Chess Club, they wanted to throw him out. The secretary, this prim and proper guy, said, ‘he comes to the club improperly accoutred.’ Accoutred! I never heard that word before. So he wore blue jeans and a t-shirt like all the kids. “Anyway, I stopped it. I said, “This little boy is a genius!”

It was in those days that Bisguier came upon the scene, also growing up in New York, joining the Manhattan CC, and playing in his first Open in 1946 at the age of 16. Four years later he burst into national prominence by winning the first of his many titles.

“That first national championship is a hard memory to top,” he said. “But the others (1956 and 1959 clear, and 1957 tied with Fischer) were all exciting too.”

The '59 tournament was particularly eventful, he recalled, as it was also his honeymoon. And before that came the 1957 battle with the teen-aged Fischer, who was just then exploding upon the national scene.

“When they first did the tiebreaks, they said I was the winner and I took home the trophy,”

Bisguier recollected.

“But they rechecked and found out Bobby had beaten me out, so I had to give it back!”

Bisguier is still listed as co-champion, though — which isn't the case in 1969.

“I tied for first place that year too,” he said. “It was a three-way tie among Benko, Vuckevich, and me. You know I'm an old New York sports fan, so I'll say what Casey Stengel used to say: ‘You can look it up!’”

If you do so, you will see that Arthur is correct. Apparently there was a period where if more than two people tied for first place they declared the tiebreak winner the champion — which is inconsistent with current practice, as in this year's quadruple champions and that improbable six-way tie in 1999. All of these people are listed as co-champions. So a case can certainly be made that Bisguier is really a five-time (not four-time) U.S. Open winner.

At their current stages, Bisguier and Denker are no longer contenders for the ultimate prize against the array of 2500-2700 rated grandmasters lined up at the top of the wall chart these days. But the old warriors still have plenty of sting left — as can be seen by their results.

Bisguier, in fact, did finish in the money with 6.5 points (5 wins, 3 draws, 1 loss). Denker made a few concessions to Father Time, taking byes here and there, but when he did sit down at the board he also was too strong for most foes, collecting four wins and one draw in the five games he actually played.

That adds up to 9 wins, 4 draws, and one loss — a pretty good record for the “Old Guard.” And don't bet against them equaling or even bettering this result a year from now.

Chess is a great game. No matter how good one is there is always somebody better. No matter how bad one is there is always somebody worse. I.A. Horowitz

The two female qualifiers were Cindy Tsai of Florida and Hannah Itkis of New Jersey, both with 6 points.

That's the story, but of course this annual extravaganza is much more than just one big tournament.

Held concurrently between rounds of the main tournament are a number of side events, including the high school tournament, won by Thomas Bartell of New Jersey with Yanyat second; the U.S. Blind Championship, won by Jeff Siebrandt of Louisiana; scholastic, blitz, and bughouse tournaments, and various one- and two-day events.

There were also numerous lectures and simuls, and even a golf tournament for U.S. Open competitors only. All this plus the USCF's annual meeting creates an atmosphere of constant activity. And in addition to everything else, there's the steady stream of famous visitors.

The latter group included two-time U.S. Champion Patrick Wolff, who now lives in the Bay Area, but cut his chess teeth growing up in Massachusetts.

IM Danny Kopec, well known in these parts via his various connections to Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Plus recent Chess Hall of Fame electee Lubomir Kavalek, who recalled fondly his last previous trip to Boston for the 1970 U.S. Open.

So now it's on to Cherry Hill, NJ, next summer for the 2002 edition, a tournament that's sure to have bigger numbers with its location between Philadelphia and New York, but may or may not have any more excitement.

White: Riordan, C (2016)

Black: Palatnik, S (2573)

[A57] U.S. Open Framingham, MA (5), 08.08.2001

[Riordan, Charles]

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 b5 4.cxb5 a6 5.b6 d6 6.Nc3 Nbd7 7.e4 g6?

7...Nxb6 8.a4, e.g. 8...a5 9.f4!? g6? (9...Ba6 10.Bxa6 Rxa6 11.Qd3!?,

ideas of Qb5+ and e5) 10.e5 and the idea of Bb5+ stops black from taking on d5.

8.a4 Qxb6 9.Nf3 Bg7 10.Nd2 0-0 11.Nc4 Qc7

11...Qb7!? is interesting, meeting 12.a5 with Ne8-c7-b5.

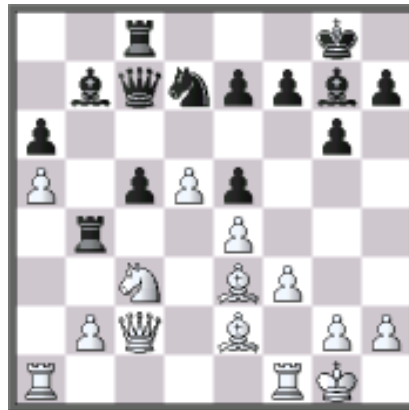
12.a5 Rb8 13.Be2 Rb4 14.0-0 Ne5 15.Nxe5 dxe5 16.Qc2 Bb7

Committing to an exchange sacrifice: the rook on b4 has no squares.

17.f3 Rc8 18.Be3

The alternative was 18.Bd2 followed by moving the knight, but I chose the game move because it kept pressure on the c-pawn and covered the g1-a7 diagonal.

18...Nd7



Two other lines: **a) 18...c4?! (versus 19.b3) 19.Na4 Qxa5 (otherwise 20.Nb6 when c4 drops) 20.Nb6 Qb5 21.Nxc8 Rxb2 (21...Bxc8 22.b3) 22.Nxe7+ Kf8 23.Qd1 Kxe7 24.Rc1 looks good for white.**

b) 18..Ne8!? 19.Rfc1 Nd6 (19...Rd4 20.Qb1!? idea Bxd4 or Na4) 20.Qd2!? idea Na4, e.g. 20...f5(?) (20...Rd4 21.Bxd4 when 21...cxd4 is forced, or 21.Qe1 and 22.Na4) 21.Na4 Qxa5 22.Nxc5 Qb6 23.Nd3 Bh6 24.Bxb6 Bxd2 (24...Rxc1+ 25.Qxc1! wins) 25.Rxc8+ Nxc8 26.Nxb4 is better for white.

This line is complicated, so perhaps black can improve somewhere.

19.b3

Threat Bc4 and Na2. I wanted to give up a knight for the rook, rather than the dark squared bishop.

19...Rd4 20.Bc4 Qd6 21.Ne2 h5 22.Rac1 Kh7 23.Nxd4 exd4

23...cxd4 is interesting, since I've blockaded the c5 pawn anyway.

24.Bg5 f6

24...e5 (suggested by Kent Leung) or 24...Bh6 look better.

25.Bd2 Ne5 26.f4 Ng4 27.Qd3 Rf8 28.h3 Nh6 29.b4 cxb4 30.Rb1 Qd8

31.Rxb4 Ba8 32.Rb6 f5 33.e5 Bxd5 34.Bxd5 Qxd5 35.Rxa6 Qe4

36.Qg3 Ng4

36...Qe2 37.Rxg6 Ng4 38.Rxg7+ Kxg7 and now 39.Bc1 and 39.hxg4 should both win.

37.hxg4 fxc4

37...Qe2 38.Re6 wins. Both players were in time trouble, so black played on until move forty.

38.Rb6 Rc8 39.Rc1 Rxc1+ 40.Bxc1 1-0

White: Gorlin, Yelane (2129)

Black: Bisguier, Arthur (2318)

[C70] U.S. Open Framingham, MA (7), 10.08.2001

[Bisguier,A]

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 f5 5.Bxc6

More interesting and aggressive alternatives are **a) 5.d4 exd4 6.e5**, where white is basically playing a Falkbeer with an extra developing tempo, and **b) 5.Nc3 b5 6.Bb3 b4 7.Nd5 fxe4 8.d4 exf3 9.Qxf3**, with great, unclear complications.

5...dxc6 6.0-0

After this careless move white's position is very bad, possibly already lost. She should play 6.Nc3 with about equal chances, black's two bishops compensating for his inferior pawn structure.

6...fxe4 7.Nxe5 Qd4 8.Qh5+

White decides to sac a piece for a couple of pawns rather than subjecting herself to a fulminating attack after 8.Ng4 h5 9.Ne3 and black has only to complete development and castle queenside with the white king as the target.

8...g6 9.Nxg6 hxg6 10.Qxg6+ Kd8

The black king may appear vulnerable but white lacks the development to capitalize.

11.d3 Bd6

Black now threatens a forced mate with 12...Bxh2+ 13.Kh1 Bf4+ 14.Kg1 Rh1+ 15.Kxh1 Qh8+ etc.

12.h3 Ne7 13.Bg5 Qe5 14.Bxe7+

Kxe7 15.Qxe4 Qxe4 16.dxe4 Bxb3

The coup de grace. The bishop is immune. After 17.gxh3 black mates quickly with Rag8+.

17.e5 Bxe5 18.Re1 Kf6 0-1

White resigns since the threat of Bxb2 ensures black will emerge at least a full exchange ahead.

White: Braunlich, Tom (2171)

Black: Bisguier, Arthur (2318)

[D00] U.S. Open Framingham, MA (9), 12.08.2001

[Bisguier, A]

1.d4 d5 2.Bg5 Nd7

An attempt to avoid main line theory while avoiding double pawns after a subsequent Ngf6.

3.c4 c6 4.cxd5

So we now have a Slav exchange variation.

4...cxd5 5.Nc3 h6 6.Bh4 Ngf6 7.Qb3

Subsequent play proves the Queen is not particularly well posted.

7...e6 8.Rc1 a6 9.e3 Be7 10.Bd3 0-0 11.h3

And this together with white's 13th move severely weakens the dark squares.

11...b5 12.a3 Bb7 13.f4 Nb6 14.Nf3 Nc4 15.Ke2 Ne4 16.Bf2



16.Bxe7 loses to 16...Ng3+ 17.Ke1 or 17.Kd1 (17.Kf2 Nxh1+) 17...Qxe7, and if the rook moves 18...Nxe3.

16...Rc8 17.Bxe4 dxe4 18.Nd2 Bd5 19.Nxd5

Here 19.Ndxe4 Nxe3 20.Nxd5 Nxd5 strongly favors black.

19...exd5 20.Nb1

White maneuvers in an attempt to

remove the obstreperous N at c4.

20...Qd7 21.Qa2 b4 22.axb4 Bxb4 23.Nc3

Here 23.Qxa6 Nxb2 and the knight heads for d3 with unpleasant consequences for white.

23...Qb7

More convincing than the immediate 23...Bxc3 24.Rxc3 Qb5 25.Rb3 when white can still defend.

24.Nxe4

This loses but white's position was already in tatters.

24...Qb5 25.Nc3 Bxc3 26.bxc3 Nxe3+ 27.Kxe3

Realizing that his position was malodorous, he captures the piece, hoping his monarch could escape.

27...Rfe8+ 28.Kf3 Qd3+ 29.Kg4 Re2

Simplest, Black recaptures the sacrificed piece and the white king can't escape. The rest requires little comment.

30.Qxd5 Rxf2 31.Rhe1 Qg6+ 32.Kh4 Rvg2 33.Re3 Qf6+ 0-1

White resigns since 34.Kh5 g6+ 35.Kxh6 Qh8+ mates.

Other games courtesy of Hal Terrie

White: Szejman, A

Black: Yanayt, E

[A38] US Open Framingham USA (1), 04.08.2001

1.c4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.g3 g6 5.Bg2 Bg7 6.0-0 0-0 7.a3 d5 8.cxd5 Nxd5 9.Nxd5 Qxd5 10.d3 b5 11.Be3 Qd6 12.Qc1 Bb7 13.Bxc5 Qd7 14.Rb1 Rfc8 15.Qe3 a5 16.b4 axb4 17.axb4 e5 18.Qg5 Ra2 19.Qh4 Rxe2 20.Bh3 f5 21.Be3 Qd8 22.Rfd1 Qxh4 23.Nxh4 Bf8 24.Bd2 Nd4 25.Bf1 Rxd2 26.Rxd2 g5 27.Bg2 Bxg2 28.Kxg2 gxh4 29.gxh4 Rc2 30.Rdd1 Ne2 31.Ra1 Bxb4 32.Ra7 Bc3 33.Rb1 b4 34.Rb7 Nf4+ 35.Kf3 Ne2 36.Ke3 Nd4 37.Rg1+ Kf8 38.Rgg7 Re2# 0-1

White: Foygel, I (2462)

Black: Karatekin, T (2309)

[A30] US Open Framingham USA (4), 07.08.2001

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nf3 c5 3.g3 b6 4.Bg2 Bb7 5.0-0 g6 6.b3 Bg7 7.Bb2 d5

8.cxd5 Qxd5 9.Nc3 Qd7 10.d4 cxd4 11.Qxd4 0-0 12.Qh4 Na6 13.Ne5 Qc8 14.e4 Nd7 15.Nc4 Bf6 16.Qh6 Ne5 17.Nd5 Bxd5 18.exd5 Nxc4 19.Bxf6 exf6 20.Rac1 b5 21.bxc4 bxc4 22.Qf4 f5 23.Rxc4 Qd7 24.Rc6 Qb7 25.Qc4 Nb8 26.Rc7 Qa6 27.d6 Qxc4 28.Rxc4 Nd7 29.Bxa8 Rxa8 30.Rc7 Nb6 31.d7 Kf8 32.Rd1 1-0

White: Kelleher, W (2393)

Black: Blatny, P (2478)

[B06] US Open Framingham USA (5), 08.08.2001

1.e4 g6 2.d4 c6 3.c3 d5 4.exd5 cxd5 5.Bd3 Bg7 6.h3 Nh6 7.Bxh6 Bxh6 8.Nf3 Nc6 9.Nbd2 f6 10.0-0 Be6 11.Re1 Bf7 12.Qe2 a6 13.Nb3 Qd6 14.a3 Rb8 15.c4 0-0 16.Rad1 Rfd8 17.Nbd2 Bxd2 18.Rxd2 dxc4 19.Bxc4 Bxc4 20.Qxc4+ Qd5 21.Qc5 Rd6 22.b4 Rbd8 23.Rde2 R8d7 24.Qc1 Kg7 25.Re4 Qf7 26.Qc3 Qd5 27.Qc1 h6 28.Qc3 Kf7 29.a4 Kg7 30.Qc5 Kf8 31.Qc1 g5 32.Qb1 Qf7 33.Rc1 Qg7 1-0

White: Bryan, J (2283)

Black: Beltran, A

[D91] US Open Framingham USA (7), 10.08.2001

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.d4 g6 3.c4 Bg7 4.Nc3 d5 5.Bg5 c6 6.cxd5 Nxd5 7.Qb3 Nxc3 8.bxc3 Qd5 9.e3 Qxb3 10.axb3 Bg4 11.Be2 Nd7 12.h3 Be6 13.0-0 h6 14.Bh4 Bf6 15.Bg3 0-0 16.e4 Nb6 17.Nd2 c5 18.e5 Bg7 19.dxc5 Nd7 20.Bf3 Nxc5 21.b4 Rfd8 22.bxc5 Rxd2 23.Bxb7 Rb8 24.c6 Bc8 25.Rfb1 Bxb7 26.e6 Bxc6 27.Rxb8+ Bf8 28.Bf4 1-0

White: Atalik, S (2532)

Black: Nakamura, H (2452)

[E63] US Open Framingham USA (8), 11.08.2001

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nf3 Bg7 4.g3 0-0 5.Bg2 d6 6.0-0 Nc6 7.Nc3 a6 8.b3 Bg4 9.Bb2 Bxf3 10.Bxf3 Nd7 11.d5 Na5 12.Qd2 c5 13.dxc6 Nxc6 14.Nd5 e6 15.Bxg7 Kxg7 16.Ne3 Nf6 17.Rfd1 Ne8 18.Rac1 Qe7 19.Qb2+ Nf6 20.Ng4 Rfd8 21.Bxc6 bxc6 22.c5 dxc5 23.Rxd8 Rxd8 24.Rxc5 Rd1+ 25.Kg2 1-0