# Champions of the New Millennium

By

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# Chapter 1

# Veselin Topalov



Born March 15, 1975 in Rousse, Bulgaria

Highest Rating in July 2006: 2813

Veselin Topalov is the biggest "new" star of the first decade of the 21st century, despite his age and numerous earlier accomplishments. No other mature player has been able to achieve such a significant jump in strength.

Topalov lives in Salamanca in Spain, partly because his business manager, IM Silvio Danailov, resides there as well. He was one of the first chess players to prepare with coaches from other sports, including sports psychologists. One example is his special training to deal with the fear of losing: Topalov has been able to demonstrate that he is unconstrained by this fear, and indeed his games reveal that he is prepared to accept a higher level of risk than his contemporaries. Topalov gets indirect support and sponsorship from Bulgaria – state officials attend the Sofia tournaments. Various grandmasters have acted as Topalov's official second, most recently Ivan Cheparinov.

Topalov is unquestionably one of the world's strongest players with a fearless attacking style, and his chess is generally exciting and unpredictable. He seems to specialize in material imbalances with the help of sacrifices in his quest to gain the initiative. His original approach can be seen in his predilection for attacking with knights and his courage in playing very deep exchange sacrifices.

Veselin started to play chess at the age of 8, and in 1989 was already able to win the World U14 championship in Puerto Rico, followed by silver in the World U16 in Singapore 1990. The 1990s were very fruitful for the dynamic youngster, who played attractive chess full of tension and life.

In knockout tournaments for the FIDE World Championship he reached the last 16 in 1999, losing to Kramnik 1-3. At the same stage in 2001 he lost 3-4 to Shirov. In the semi-finals in 2004 he fell to the overall winner Kasimdzhanov 2-4. In Dortmund 2002, playing for the right to challenge Kramnik for his Classical World title, Topalov lost the final Candidates match to Leko 1.5-2.5.



Some notable accomplishments of Topalov include defeating Kasparov in Linares 2005 in his last official tournament game, and winning the 2005 Sofia MTel Masters (+4,=5,-1), the strongest event of that year with an average rating of 2744. He reached the top of the rating list in October 2006 achieving 2813, the second highest rating of all time.

Topalov's most significant tournament result was winning the double round robin 2005 FIDE World Championship in San Luis, Argentina, 1.5 points ahead of Anand and Svidler. En route to this achievement he scored a remarkable 6.5/7 in the first half. The champion was duly awarded the chess Oscar for 2005.

In Elista 2006 he lost the unification match with Kramnik on tiebreak (1.5-2.5) after tying in regular games 6-6. Unsupported allegations of cheating were made against Kramnik by Topalov's camp, and the term "toiletgate" was coined. The controversy left an unpleasant aftertaste for the whole event. We will refrain from reviewing all the painful details. Suffice it to say that the match was interrupted after four games with the score at 2-2 and, following the allegations, Kramnik did not show up for Game 5, which was awarded to Topalov. The match continued on October 2, 2006, with FIDE president Kirsan Ilyumzhinov upholding the 3-2 score in favour of Topalov.

No doubt the psychological repercussions of the 2006 unification match took their toll on Topalov. However, after losing the title he has clearly proven his class and the efficiency of his approach to training. The list of his tournament triumphs is truly enviable – 1-2 place in Corus 2006, 1-3 in Corus 2007, 2-3 place in Morelia/Linares 2006, 3-4 in Morelia/Linares 2008, 1st place in Sofia MTel 2006 and 2007, 2nd place in 2008, 1st place in Vitoria Gasteiz 2007 and 1st place in the Grand Slam final in Bilbao 2008 and Nanjing 2008, 1.5 points ahead of the field in a category 21 event! In 2008 Topalov was on top form and occupied 1st place in the rating list.

## The Creative Attacking Player

Topalov is one of the finest universal players of modern times, but in his heart he is above all a tactician and an attacking player. His early successes had indicated that he was capable of beating any opponent, but the lack of deeper strategic insight was stopping him from reaching the very top. Then Veselin worked on his chess and moved to an even higher level – his excellent opening preparation is on a par with Kasparov in his best days; he plays dynamic positions and his active approach offers chances to win with both colours; he has a profound understanding of the relationship between material and initiative, just like Petrosian. Topalov is physically fit and very often improves his tournament position in the final rounds when his competitors are struggling with reduced energy levels. His special psychological preparation helps him to cope with stress, time trouble and the fear of losing. The Bulgarian star is showing the way for the younger generation in his willingness to extend his preparation beyond the limits of 64 black and white squares.



#### Veselin Topalov – Levon Aronian

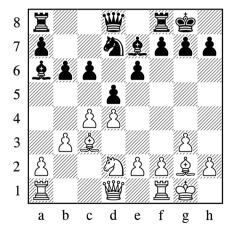
Wijk aan Zee 2006

Veselin finds an explosive exchange sacrifice in a normally quiet opening, and continues the initiative to the very end! It's no wonder this game won the highest awards for the most important theoretical novelty and best game in *Chess Informant 96*.

## 1.d4 \$\angle\$f6 2.c4 e6 3.\$\angle\$f3 b6 4.g3 \$\delta\$a6 5.b3 \$\delta\$b4† 6.\$\delta\$d2 \$\delta\$e7 7.\$\delta\$g2

Another Aronian game continued: 7. 2c3 0-0 8. Ec1 d5 9.cxd5 exd5 10. 2g2 2b7 11.0-0 2a6 12. 2f4 giving White good play in Aronian – Ivanchuk, Linares 2006.

## 7...c6 8.\(\dot{\pma}\)c3 d5 9.\(\Delta\)e5 \(\Delta\)fd7 10.\(\Delta\)xd7 \(\Delta\)xd7 \(\Delta\)xd7 \(\Delta\)xd7 \(\Delta\)xd7



#### 12...分f6

Another way to play this position is 12...\(\mathbb{Z}\)c8. After 13.e4 Black has played both 13...b5 and 13...c5, where the main line goes: 14.exd5 exd5 15.dxc5 dxc4 16.c6. It seems that Black is holding his own, but the winning chances are slim (see game 44 as an example).

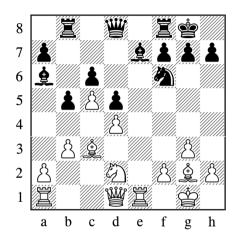
#### 13.e4 b5 14.exd5 exd5

If Black instead plays 14...cxd5, then White has 15.c5!? b4 16.\(\hat{L}\)xb4 \(\hat{L}\)xf1 17.\(\hat{W}\)xf1 with good compensation for the exchange.

#### 15.\existse1 \existsb8

15... ℤe8 16. ᠒c2 ℤb8 was also possible but the text keeps options on the b-line.

#### 16.c5!

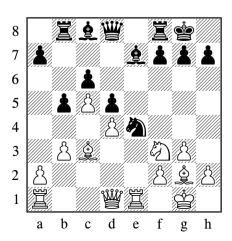


Staking out more territory while freeing the knight on d2 to go to e5 to put pressure on c6.

#### 16...**≜c8**

On the sharper 16...b4, then 17.\d2b2 \d2b5 18.a3 bxa3 19.\d2xa3 a6 20.\d2b1 \d2d7 21.\d2c3 gives White a slight edge.

#### 17. 2f3 2e4

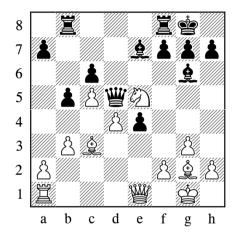


#### 18.\\\xe4!!

In one fell swoop Veselin extinguishes Black's central control whilst preparing pressure on c6 and the h1-a8 diagonal.

Until this game 18. Øe5 was played without great success: 18... Øxc3 19. ∰d3 ∰c7 20. ∰xc3 ⊞e8 As in Kramnik – Leko, Dortmund 2004, with approximately equal chances.

#### 18...dxe4 19. Øe5 ₩d5 20. ₩e1



#### 

The alternative is:

20...f5

This would be met by:

21.f3 \(\mathbb{2}\)xc5

The best practical chance.

It seems that 23.\(\hat{2}xe4\)\(\hat{\mathbb{M}}\)d8 24.\(\hat{\mathbb{O}}xc6\)\(\hat{\hat{2}xc6}\)
25.\(\hat{\hat{2}}xc6\) wins, though the battle would be more complex.

22.dxc5 ∰xc5† 23.∲h1 ≌be8

Should Black try 23...b4, then 24.\d2b2 exf3 25.\d2xf3 gives a big edge.

24.b4 \delta d6 25.\delta d1!

With a clear advantage.

#### 21.g4!

Pushing the bishop to g6 where it will be less able to stop White's central pawns.

#### 21...**ģg**6

21...b4!?

On this there follows:

22.gxf5 bxc3 23.營xe4 營xe4 24.奠xe4 億f6 If 24...屆b4!? 25.Әxc6 億xc5 26.Әxb4 億xb4 27.a3? 億d6 28.億c6 億f4 29.畐a2 冨d8 30.d5 位f8 31.畐c2 億d2 32.位f1 位e7 33.位e2 冨d6 gives an edge to Black with ...屆h6 coming. Naturally the precise move 27.畐c1! would keep White happily in control.

25. 2xc6 2xd4

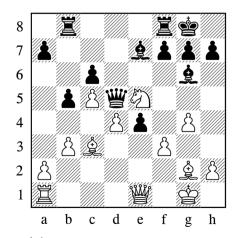
25... 型b7 26. 堂g2! 罩c8 27. 堂f3 with a slight edge.

26.40xd4 \( \bar{B}\) b4 27.\( \bar{B}\) d1

White has a won game.

#### 22.f3!

This diagonal must be opened!



#### 22...b4

Black has a couple of options we should consider:

On 22... 2xc5 23.dxc5 2xc5 24. 2h1 exf3 25. 2xf3 2fe8 26.b4 2b6 27. 2g1 White is in control due to his strong pieces.

22... 增e6 23.fxe4 f6 24. 如xg6 hxg6 25. 增g3 White could also play 25.g5 閏be8 26.gxf6 逾xf6 27.e5 with a pleasant edge eyeing the c-pawn, but 25...fxg5!? puts the whole idea under a question mark.

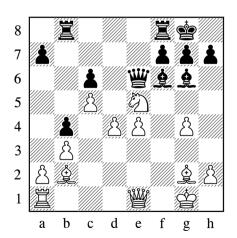
#### 25...\\Be\ 26.b4

Instead 26.當f1 單d8 27.b4 營xa2 28.d5 is met by 28...cxd5 29.exd5 罩xd5! and Aronian is fine. But not 28.營c7 營c4! 29.當f3 罩xd4! (29...當f7 also makes a good impression) 30.營xe7 罩d1† 31.全f2 (not pleasant, but 31.急f1 罩xf1† 32.罩xf1 營xc3 is bad as well) 31...營a2† 32.全g3 罩g1 33.罩f2 營b3 34.罩f3 營c2 when Black wins.

26...營c4 27.a4 a6 28.axb5 axb5 29.還a7 29.d5 cxd5 30.彙f1 &xc5† is unclear. 29...還f7 30.還a6 還c8 31.h4 g5 32.h5

The impending d5 will be lethal. However, the defender would do much better with 30... f5! with an unclear position.

#### 23.fxe4 ₩e6 24. \$b2 \$f6



If instead 24... 當fe8 then 25. 曾f2 f6 26.d5 cxd5 27.exd5 曾c8 28. ②c6 and White's pawns are unstoppable.

After 24...h6 25. \$\tilde{\Phi}h1\$ \$\mathbb{H}\$ fe8 White's overwhelming centre decides, even though the immediate 26.d5 cxd5 27.exd5 \$\mathbb{H}\$ a6 28.d6 \$\mathbb{L}\$ f6 would be only slightly better.

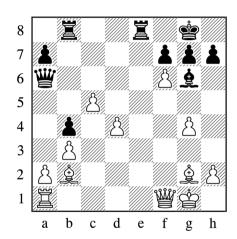
#### 25. 2 xc6!

Clarifying the centre by exchanging the knight for bishop and creating two passed pawns.

#### 25...₩xc6 26.e5 ₩a6 27.exf6 \( \exists \) fe8

On 27... wxf6 28. wf2 wg5 29.d5! wxg4 30. wd4 &f5 31. wxg4 &xg4 32.c6 and the pawns triumph!

#### 28.\f1



#### 28...₩e2

Hoping to gain a tempo on the bishop with an exchange on e2, but Veselin refuses to oblige!

On 28... \mathscr{\mathscr{U}}\text{xf1}\dagger 29. \mathscr{L}\text{xf1} gxf6 30.d5 wins.

#### 29.\geqf2!

Wonderful! White realizes that the pawn on g4 is not relevant: once Black loses control of e2 counterplay is squashed and the pawns will roll with an easy win.

#### 

Another move to analyse is:

#### 

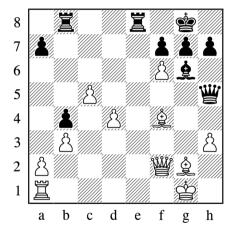
Too impatient would be 31.d5?! 罩e2 32.豐g3 罩d8 33.彙d4 罩d2 34.彙e3 罩xg2† 35.豐xg2 罩xd5 36.罩e1 gxf6 37.c6 罩d1 38.罩xd1 豐xd1† 39.豐f1 豐d6 40.豐f3 豐e5 41.彙f4 豐a1† 42.壹f2 豐xa2† 43.壹g3 豐c2 44.c7 彙f5 and Black survives!

Not 34...\mathbb{I}f4?! 35.\mathbb{\mathbb{U}}g3.

#### 35.fxg7

With the towering bishop duo and two advanced connected pawns, the victory is assured.

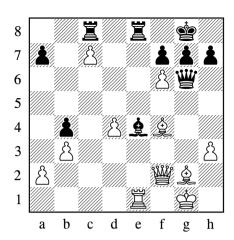
#### 31.\(\mathbb{L}\)c1 \(\mathbb{U}\)h5 32.\(\mathbb{L}\)f4



#### 32...罩bd8?!

A much tougher defence was 32...\(\mathbb{Z}\)best seems to be 33.\(\mathbb{L}\)e5 gxf6 34.\(\mathbb{L}\)xf6 \(\mathbb{Z}\)e2 or 33.fxg7 \(\mathbb{L}\)e4 with unclear fighting positions.

#### 33.c6 &e4 34.c7 \Sc8 35.\Se1 \Sg6



#### 

A second exchange sac on the very same square as the first!

#### 

White now has a won game.

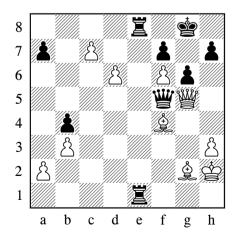
#### 37...≌ce8 38.d6

A triumphant march!

#### 38...≝e1† 39.⊈h2 ∰f5 40.∰g3 g6

Unfortunately 40... #xf6 41.d7 was out of the question for the defender.

#### 41.\g5



Besides having to worry about passed pawns, Black must not forget to protect his king. An enterprising win was 41. 豐g4!? 豐c5 42.d7 豐g1† 43. 亞g3 閏1e3† 44. 亞h4 豐f2† 45. 豐g3 and Aronian would have no defence.

#### 

An instructive case of bishops over rooks!

43...≝e2† 44.**.**⊈g3 1–0



### Game 2

#### Peter Svidler – Veselin Topalov

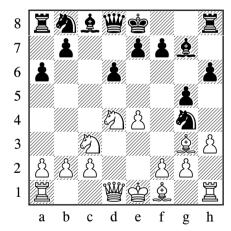
San Luis 2005, World Championship

Topalov unleashes an inspired novelty that soon leads to a fascinating endgame. When you surprise your opponent in the opening you will almost invariably gain on the clock. In this case a psychological advantage was also gained. Under constant pressure and short of time, Svidler finally cracks.

#### 1.e4 c5 2.ବିf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.ବିxd4 ବିf6 5.ବିc3 a6 6.ଛିe3 ବିg4 7.ଛੈg5

If instead 7.2c1 then 7...5f6 puts the onus on White to play for a win.

#### 7...h6 8.\(\mathbb{L}\)h4 g5 9.\(\mathbb{L}\)g3 \(\mathbb{L}\)g7 10.h3



Or on 10.\( \frac{1}{2}e2 \) h5 11.\( \frac{1}{2}xg4 \) (if 11.h4 \( \frac{1}{2}c6 \) 12.\( \frac{1}{2}b3 \) gxh4 13.\( \frac{1}{2}xh4 \) \( \frac{1}{2}e6 \) 14.\( \frac{1}{2}d2 \) \( \frac{1}{2}b6 \) is equal) 11...\( \hat{12}.0 - 0 \) \( \frac{1}{2}c6 \) 13.\( \frac{1}{2}f5 \) \( \frac{1}{2}xc3 \) 14.\( \hat{12}c3 \) \( \frac{1}{2}a5 \) 15.\( \frac{1}{2}xg4 \) f6 is fine for Black.

#### 10...වe5 11.වf5

Instead if 11. 2e2 2bc6 12. 2b3 2e6 13. 2d5 2c8 14.0–0 2g6 15.c3 2e5 16. 2xe5 2cxe5 Black has a nice grip on the centre.