# Contents

Intr	oduction to the Second Edition	6
Intr	oduction to the 2012 Edition	8
1	V. Anand – V. Inkiov, Calcutta 1986	9
2	V. Anand – K. Ninov, World Junior Championship,	
	Baguio City 1987	14
3	V. Anand – S. Agdestein, World Junior Championship,	
	Baguio City 1987	18
4	V. Anand – J. Benjamin, Wijk aan Zee 1989	25
5	M. Tal – V. Anand, Youth vs Veterans, Cannes 1989	31
6	V. Anand – B. Spassky, Youth vs Veterans, Cannes 1989	36
7	M. Kuijf – V. Anand, Wijk aan Zee 1990	42
8	M. Petursson – V. Anand, Manila Interzonal 1990	45
9	V. Anand – I. Morović Fernandez, Novi Sad Olympiad 1990	51
10	A. Beliavsky – V. Anand, Munich 1991	56
11	A. Karpov – V. Anand, Candidates match (6), Brussels 1991	61
12	V. Anand – G. Kasparov, Tilburg 1991	69
13	G. Kasparov – V. Anand, Reggio Emilia 1991/2	76
14	V. Anand – E. Bareev, Dortmund 1992	83
15	V. Anand – R. Hübner, Dortmund 1992	89
16	V. Anand – I. Sokolov, SWIFT rapid, Brussels 1992	92
17	V. Ivanchuk – V. Anand, Match (1), Linares 1992	94
18	V. Anand – G. Kamsky, Alekhine Memorial, Moscow 1992	100
19	V. Anand – V. Ivanchuk, Linares 1993	104
20	B. Gelfand – V. Anand, Linares 1993	108
21	V. Anand – E. Bareev, Linares 1993	112
22	V. Anand – F. Izeta, Madrid 1993	117
23	V. Anand – L. Ftačnik, Biel Interzonal 1993	121
24	L. Oll – V. Anand, Biel Interzonal 1993	128
25	M. Adams – V. Anand, European Clubs Cup Final,	
	Hilversum 1993	132
26	V. Anand – A. Beliavsky, PCA Qualifier, Groningen 1993	138
27	J. Benjamin – V. Anand, PCA Qualifier, Groningen 1993	144

## VISHY ANAND: WORLD CHESS CHAMPION

28	V. Anand – G. Kamsky, Linares 1994	150
29	V. Anand – J. Polgar, Linares 1994	155
30	V. Anand – G. Kamsky, PCA Candidates (3), Las Palmas 1995	159
31	V. Anand – G. Kamsky, PCA Candidates (9), Las Palmas 1995	166
32	V. Anand – G. Kamsky, PCA Candidates (11), Las Palmas 1995	173
33	V. Anand – J. Timman, Tal Memorial, Riga 1995	178
34	V. Anand – G. Kasparov, PCA World Championship (9),	
	New York 1995	186
35	V. Anand – B. Gelfand, Wijk aan Zee 1996	191
36	V. Anand – J. Polgar, Amber Rapid, Monte Carlo 1996	200
37	V. Anand – V. Topalov, Dortmund 1996	204
38	V. Anand – V. Ivanchuk, Las Palmas 1996	209
39	V. Anand – A. Karpov, Las Palmas 1996	213
40	V. Anand – J. Lautier, Biel 1997	218
41	J. Lautier – V. Anand, Biel 1997	222
42	V. Kramnik – V. Anand, Belgrade 1997	227
43	P. Nikolić – V. Anand, FIDE World Ch., Groningen 1997	236
44	V. Anand – A. Shirov, FIDE World Ch., Groningen 1997	240
45	V. Anand – A. Karpov, FIDE World Ch. Final (6),	
	Lausanne 1998	246
46	V. Anand – V. Topalov, Wijk aan Zee 1998	251
47	V. Ivanchuk – V. Anand, Linares 1998	255
48	V. Anand – V. Kramnik, Tilburg 1998	259
49	V. Anand – L. Oll, European Clubs Cup, Belgrade 1999	264
50	D. Reinderman – V. Anand, Wijk aan Zee 1999	271
51	V. Anand – J. Piket, Wijk aan Zee 1999	275
52	V. Anand – P. Svidler, Linares 1999	279
53	V. Topalov – V. Anand, Linares 1999	285
54	V. Anand – P. Nikolić, Wijk aan Zee 2000	293
55	V. Anand – A. Khalifman, FIDE World Cup, Shenyang 2000	299
56	V. Anand – M. Adams, FIDE World Ch., New Delhi 2000	306
57	V. Anand – A. Shirov, FIDE World Ch. Final (4), Teheran 2000	313
58	Gi. Hernandez – V. Anand, Merida 2001	318
59	V. Anand – N. Short, Merida 2001	326
60	V. Anand – A. Shirov, FIDE World Ch., Moscow 2001	332
61	V. Anand – A. Karpov, Eurotel Trophy rapid, Prague 2002	337
62	V. Anand – A. Karpov, Wijk aan Zee 2003	343
63	A. Shirov – V. Anand, Wijk aan Zee 2003	348

## CONTENTS

64	V. Anand – Z. Almasi, Bundesliga 2002/3	352
65	V. Anand – Cu. Hansen, Middelfart rapid 2003	360
66	V. Anand – V. Bologan, Dortmund 2003	364
67	J. Polgar – V. Anand, Rapid match (4), Mainz 2003	370
68	V. Anand – V. Kramnik, Cap d'Agde rapid 2003	377
69	V. Anand – E. Bareev, Wijk aan Zee 2004	383
70	V. Anand – M. Adams, World Ch., San Luis 2005	391
71	S. Kariakin – V. Anand, Wijk aan Zee 2006	398
72	V. Anand – B. Gelfand, Wijk aan Zee 2006	403
73	V. Topalov – V. Anand, Sofia 2006	412
74	V. Anand – M. Carlsen, Morelia/Linares 2007	418
75	V. Anand – V. Topalov, Leon rapid 2007	425
76	L. Aronian – V. Anand, World Ch., Mexico City 2007	430
77	V. Anand – A. Grishchuk, World Ch., Mexico City 2007	437
78	V. Anand – A. Morozevich, World Ch., Mexico City 2007	444
79	M. Carlsen – V. Anand, Wijk aan Zee 2008	453
80	B. Gelfand – V. Anand, Amber Blindfold, Nice 2008	462
81	V. Kramnik – V. Anand, World Ch. (3), Bonn 2008	467
82	V. Anand – V. Kramnik, World Ch. (6), Bonn 2008	477
83	V. Anand – V. Kramnik, Wijk aan Zee 2010	483
84	V. Anand – V. Topalov, World Ch. (4), Sofia 2010	489
85	V. Topalov – V. Anand, World Ch. (12), Sofia 2010	496
86	V. Topalov – V. Anand, Nanjing 2010	504
87	V. Anand – R. Kasimdzhanov, Rapid match (3), Tashkent 2011	510
Anand: World Chess Champion – An Appreciation by Sean Marsh		
Anand's Career Record		
Key		
Symbols		
Index of Opponents		
Index of Openings		

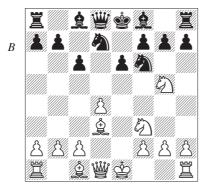
# Game 66 V. Anand – V. Bologan

Dortmund 2003 Caro-Kann Defence

1	e4	<b>c6</b>
2	d4	d5
3	<b>②c3</b>	dxe4
4	②xe4	∕Ωd7
5	€)σ <b>5</b>	

This line became popular in the 1980s. At first it looks like no more than a crude trap (5...h6?! 6 (2e6!), but there is much more to it than this since Black doesn't find it easy to expel the knight from g5 without allowing a sacrifice on e6.

5	•••	⁄辺gf6
6	<b>≜d3</b>	e6
7	لاً) <b>1f3</b> (D)	



If a state of the dependence of the dependen

#### 8 ₩e2 h6

Now the sacrifice on e6 no longer works and the knight must retreat, but White has arranged to recapture on e4 with his queen, bringing it to an active position.

9	ڪe4	②xe4
10	₩xe4	₩c7

The other main line runs 10...公f6 11 響e2 響c7 12 盒d2 b6 13 0-0-0, with a slight advantage for White.

## 11 0-0

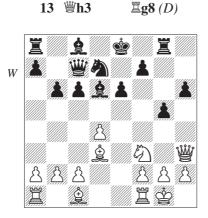
At first sight 11 🕎g4 looks good as it more or less forces 11... 🔄 f8, but after 12 0-0 c5 13 c3 b6 it's not so easy to exploit Black's inability to castle, and White has not been able to demonstrate more than an edge.

## 11 ... b6

Anand was very happy to see this move, since he had a powerful novelty prepared at move 14. 11...<sup>(2)</sup>f6 is still possible, although this is rather different from the note to Black's 10th move because White has already castled kingside.

12 <sup>w</sup>g4 g5?!

After this, Black cannot back away from the line he has chosen. 12...\$f8 is still possible, although his options are more limited here as Black is already committed to ...b6. After 13 b3 \$b7 14 \$b2 \$616 15 \$#h4 \$605 White has a slight advantage.



### 14 \[]e1!

This was the new move. Previously, White had countered the threat of ...g4 by playing the more passive 14 2 d2, which is less dangerous for Black, although the position still isn't especially pleasant for him. Anand had realized that he can ignore the threat of ...g4, as playing to win the knight allows White to launch a powerful sacrificial attack. Anand relates, "I played this move and looked at his face a bit, just to see if there was any reaction. Unfortunately, I got the same deadpan poker face that he always presents." Playing over

the rest of this game superficially gives the impression that it's simply a sacrificial crush with White battering Black with one spectacular blow after another. However, that isn't really the case and the success of White's attack is far from guaranteed. Black only needs to play two moves, ... 違b7 and ...0-0-0, when his king will be totally safe and he will have a ready-made kingside attack. Despite the fact that Black could have improved his play later, the impact of this game was such that Black essentially abandoned the line with ....g5.

14 ... <u></u>**\$f8** There's nothing wrong with this, but Black could also have considered accepting the sacrifice, although it would require a very brave player to go down this route. The main line runs fxe6 (16... ge7? loses at once to 17 當h1) 17 營xe6+ 溴e7 (after 17...當f8 營g6+ ��f8 21 臭c4 臭xh2+ 22 ��h1 Black will have to surrender two pieces to avoid mate) 18 Wxg8+ ②f8 19 違g6+ 當d7 (19...當d8? loses to 20 違g5!) 20 違f5+ 當e8 21 違h6! 營d6! (21...拿xf5? 22 罩e1 會d7 23 會d8 24 響f7 奠e7 25 奠xc8 罩xc8 26 <sup>₩</sup>xf3, reaching a position in which White's attack is over but he has

accumulated four pawns for the piece. However, all White's pawns bar one are still on the second rank, and while queens remain on the board, the pawns are not a dominant factor. It seems likely that White has an edge, but I would say that the odds are heavily on a draw.

15 ₩f5

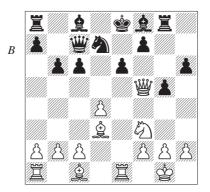
White could also have tried sacrificing at once on e6 by 15 邕xe6+ 堂d8, and now:

1) 16 邕e1 ②e5! 17 兔f5 g4 18 營h5 ③xf3+ 19 gxf3 兔xf5 20 營xf5 營d7! gives Black fair play for the pawn.

3) 16 違h7! with another branch:

3a) 16...2c5?! 17 &xg8 &xe618  $\$  h5 (not 18  $\$ g3? &d6! 19 2e5 &c8 followed by ...&b7, after which White's pieces totally lack coordination) 18...2e4 19 2e5 2f6 20 &xg5hxg5 21  $\$ xg5 &c7 22 &xf7 &xf723 2xf7+ &c8 24  $\$ Ee1 &b7 is similar to the note to Black's 14th move in that White ends up with four pawns for the piece, but here White has a more definite advantage since his knight has an excellent square on e5.

We now return to 15 @f5(D):

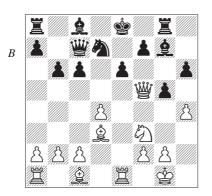


The queen move genuinely threatens to take on e6 as Black can no longer reply ... 🖄 d8.

#### 15 ... <u>≜g</u>7?

The upshot of this move is that Black's king has to stay on the kingside and then White's attacking chances are extremely dangerous. 15.... 27! is correct, since by supporting the second rank, Black prevents a sacrifice on e6 and renews the threat to complete his development by ... 267 and ... 0-0-0. 16 h4 267 is fine for Black, while after the natural continuation 16 c4 267 17 d5 cxd5 18 cxd5 0-0-0 19 dxe6 fxe6 20 2xe6 268, Black's lead in development gives him sufficient

**16** h4! (D)



Now Black is in trouble, since the attack on g5 cannot be ignored and 16...gxh4 loses to 17 \$\overline{1}f4\$ followed by \$\overline{1}xe6+.

16 ... \$\$f8 Forcing the queen to return to h3, but condemning the king to a precarious existence.

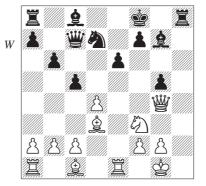
17 ₩h3

17 ... **\Bar{b} h8** The best continuation, since the

veiled threat to the queen forces White to waste a tempo after exchanging on g5.

18	hxg5	hxg5
19	₩g4	<b>c5</b> (D)

With this move, Bologan rather optimistically offered a draw. Despite



the time White has spent on his several queen moves, his kingside pressure is very dangerous.

20 **£**xg5

20 豐xg5! is probably even stronger, since after 20... 鱼b7 21 鱼f4 豐d8 22 豐g3! Black is in serious trouble:

1) 22...cxd4 23 &c4! sets up a lethal sacrifice on e6.

2) 22...0f6 23 dxc5 0h5 24 2d6+ 2g8 25 2g4 bxc5 26  $\blacksquare$ ad1 gives White an extra pawn and an attack.

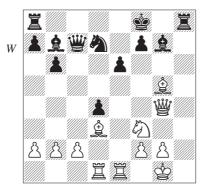
20 ... cxd4?!

Black restores the material balance but gives White time to bring his last piece into play. 20...②f6 was the only chance to play on, although after 21 響f4 響xf4 22 拿xf4 cxd4 23 ②xd4 拿b7 Black is a pawn down in an ending.

21 **Zad1** 

This is an especially clear example of the principle of moving all your pieces into attacking positions before cutting loose with sacrifices. The immediate 21 Ixe6? is premature since 21... ②e5! 22 ②xe5 奠xe6 響e4 f5 26 響f3 當g6 followed by ... Wh7 gives Black good counterplay for the pawn.

21 ... 臭b7 (D) After this, White's attack crashes through, but there isn't really a satisfactory move: 21... ②c5 22 皇f4 e5 23 ₩xg7+ \$xg7 24 \$xe5+ gives White a winning ending, while after 21...a5 22 奠e4! f5 (22... 邕a7 loses to 23 逸e7+! 當g8 24 邕xd4) 23 逸f4! ②b5 White wins the exchange.



## 22 **Zxe6**!

Now that Black's bishop is not on the same diagonal as the white queen, the sacrifice on e6 proves decisive. fxe6

22 ...

Or 22... 拿xf3 23 豐xf3 罩c8 24 罩e7 營h2+ 25 當f1 f6 (25...④e5 26 響f5 is also winning for White) 26 會xe7 29 營d5 ④e5 30 營b7+ and White wins.

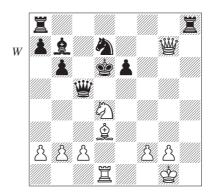
23 **ge7+!** 

A beautiful conclusion to White's attack.

23	•••	∲xe7
24	₩xg7+	<b>∲d6</b>
25	②xd4	

Now the rook on d1 proves its worth.

25 ... ₩c5 (D) Hoping in vain to play 26... 当h1+ ②b5+ 會c6 27 響c3+ ②c5 28 奠e4+ 當xb5 29 a4+! ②xa4 30 巢d3+ is crushing.



## 

Good enough, but 26 约b5+! 堂c6 must watch out for mate on d6) 29 

<b>26 …</b> Or 26…拿d5 27 黛	<b>₩e5</b> ≧xe6 ĝxe6 28	30 營g5+ 31 營f4+	當d6 當e7
②xe6+ 曾xe6 29 鬯	′xd7+ 🖆f6 30	32 <b>≜e</b> 4	
罩d6+ 響xd6 31 響xd	16+ and White	The simplest wa	y to win is by ex-
wins easily with his p	awns.	changing the defen	sive bishop. With
27 🖄f3+	<b>鬯d5</b>	a material advant	tage and threats
28 ₩g3+	<b>∲e7</b>	against the expo	sed black king,
29 <b>邕xd5</b>	違xd5 (D)	White's task is not	difficult.
		32	嘼h5
		33 🖄h4	<b>≝g8</b>
		33拿xe4 34 鬯y	ke4 邕g8 35 ②g6+
W An Internet and A State		會f7 36 鬯b7 邕d5	37 c4 ⊒d1+ 38
		∲h2 is also decisiv	/e.
	÷	34 ∅g6+	<b>∲d8</b>
	11. <b>25</b> 11.111. 11.111.	35 <sup></sup>	<b>邕e8</b>
	An	36 <b>≜d</b> 3	1-0
	2	After 36 2c6	(or else \$b5) 37
Å Å Å	<u> </u>	创f8 嘼e5 38 创xd	7 邕e1+ 39 會h2
		拿xd7 40 營f6+ 罩	e7 41 g4 Black's

In August, Anand played an eight-game rapid match against Judit Polgar, which was notable because every game ended decisively. At first the players traded blows, with Polgar winning games 1, 3 and 5 and Anand scoring in the even-numbered games (the colours were switched each day so that Anand had White in games 2, 3, 6 and 7). Anand was only able to pull ahead on the

final day by breaking the pattern and winning both games. The fourth game

featured an interesting battle in the Sicilian Najdorf.