Alexander Alekhine

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"Alekhine" redirects here. For other uses, see Alekhine (disambiguation).

This name uses Eastern Slavic naming customs; the patronymic is Aleksandrovich and the family name is Alekhine.

Alexander Alekhine (Russian: Александрович Алехин, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Alekhin; pronounced [ɐlˈksandr ělˈkɛhin];[1][2] October 31 [O.S. October 19] 1892 – March 24, 1946) was a Russian and French chess player and the fourth World Chess Champion. He is widely considered to be one of the greatest chess players of all time.

By the age of 22, Alekhine was already among the strongest chess players in the world, during the 1920s, he won most of the tournaments in which he played. In 1921, Alekhine left Soviet Russia and emigrated to France, which he represented after 1925; in 1927, he became the fourth World Chess Champion by defeating José Raúl Capablanca. In the early 1930s, Alekhine dominated tournament play and won two top-class tournaments by large margins, he also played first board for France in five Chess Olympiads, winning individual prizes in each (four medals and a brilliancy prize). Alekhine offered Capablanca a rematch on the same demanding terms that Capablanca had set for him, and negotiations dragged on for years without making much progress. Meanwhile, Alekhine defended his title with ease against Efim Bogoljubov in 1929 and 1934, he was defeated by Max Euwe in 1935, but regained his crown in 1937 in tournament against his opponents.
defeated by Max Euwe in 1935, but regained his crown in the 1937 rematch. His tournament record, however, remained uneven, and rising young stars like Paul Keres, Reuben Fine, and Mikhail Botvinnik threatened his title. Negotiations for a title match with Keres or Botvinnik were halted by the outbreak of World War II in Europe in 1939. Negotiations with Botvinnik for a world title match were proceeding in 1946 when Alekhine died in Portugal, in unclear circumstances.

Alekhine is the only World Chess Champion to have died while holding the title.

Alekhine is known for his fierce and imaginative attacking style, combined with great positional and endgame skill, he is highly regarded as a chess writer and theoretician, having produced innovations in a wide range of chess openings and having given his name to Alekhine's Defence and several other opening variations. He also composed some endgame studies.

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### Biography

#### Early life

Alekhine was born into a wealthy family in Moscow, Russia, on October 31, 1892. His father, de
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His father, Alexander Ivanovich Alekhin, was a landowner and Privy Councilor to the conservative legislative Fourth Duma,[7] his mother, Anisya Ivanovna Alekhina (born Prokhorova), was the daughter of a rich industrialist.

Alekhine was first introduced to chess by his mother, an older brother, Alexei, and an older sister, Varvara (Barbara).[8][9]

Early chess career (1902–1914)

Alekhine's first known game was from a correspondence chess tournament that began on December 3, 1902, when he was ten years old, he participated in several correspondence tournaments, sponsored by the chess magazine Shakhmatnoe Obozrenie (“Chess Review”), in 1902–1911. In 1907, Alekhine played his first over-the-board tournament, the Moscow chess club's Spring Tournament. Later that year, he tied for 11th–13th in the club’s Autumn Tournament; his older brother, Alexei, tied for 4th–6th place. In 1908, Alexander won the club’s Spring Tournament, at the age of 15.[10][unreliable source] In 1909, he won the All-Russian Amateur Tournament in Saint Petersburg, for the next few years, he played in increasingly stronger tournaments, some of them outside Russia. At first he had mixed results, but by the age of 16 he had established himself as one of Russia's top players,[11] he played first board in two friendly team matches: St. Petersburg Chess Club vs. Moscow Chess Club in 1911 and Moscow vs. St. Petersburg in 1912 (both drew with Yevgeny Znosko-Borovsky).[12] By the end of 1911, Alekhine moved to St. Petersburg, where he entered the Imperial Law School for Nobles. By 1912, he was the strongest chess player in the St. Petersburg Chess Society; in March 1912, he won the St. Petersburg Chess Club Winter Tournament; in April 1912, he won the 1st Category Tournament of the St. Petersburg Chess Club;[13] in January 1914, Alekhine won his first major Russian tournament, when he tied for first place with Aron Nimzowitsch in the All-Russian Masters Tournament at St. Petersburg. Afterwards, they drew in a mini-match for first prize (each won a game).[14] Alekhine also played several matches in this period, and his results showed the same pattern: mixed at first but later consistently good.

Top-level grandmaster (1914–1927)

In April–May 1914, another major St. Petersburg 1914 chess tournament was held in the capital of the Russian Empire, in which Alekhine took third place behind Emanuel Lasker and José Raúl Capablanca. By some accounts, Tsar Nicholas II conferred the title of "Grandmaster of Chess" on each of the five finalists (Lasker, Capablanca, Alekhine, Siegbert Tarrasch, and Frank Marshall). (Chess historian Edward Winter has questioned this, stating that the earliest known sources supporting this story are an article by Robert Lewis Taylor in the June 15, 1940 issue of The New Yorker and Marshall's autobiography My 50 Years of Chess (1942).)[15][16][17] Alekhine's surprising success made him a serious contender for the World Chess Championship.[11] Whether or not the title was formally awarded to him, "Thanks to this performance, Alekhine became a grandmaster in his own right and in the eyes of the audience."

In July 1914, Alekhine tied for first with Marshall in Paris.[19]

World War I and post-revolutionary Russia

In July–August 1914, Alekhine was leading an international Mannheim tournament, the 19th DSB Congress (German Chess Federation Congress) in Mannheim, Germany, with nine wins, one draw and one loss, when World War I broke out. Alekhine's prize was 1,100 marks (worth about 11,000 euros in terms of purchasing power today),[20] after the declaration of war against Russia, eleven "Russian"
When Alekhine returned to Russia, he helped raise money to aid the Russian chess players who remained interned in Germany by giving simultaneous exhibitions; in December 1915, he won the Moscow Chess Club Championship. In April 1916, he won a mini-match against Alexander Evensohn with two wins and one loss at Kiev, and in summer he served in the Union of Cities (Red Cross) on the Austrian front; in September, he played five people in a blindfold display at a Russian military hospital at Tarnopol. In 1918, he won a "triangular tournament" in Moscow; in June of the following year, after the Russians forced the German army to retreat from Ukraine, Alekhine was charged with links with White counter-intelligence and was briefly imprisoned in Odessa's death cell by the Odessa Cheka. Rumors appeared in the West that he had been killed by the Bolsheviks. 

1920–1927

When conditions in Russia became more settled, Alekhine proved he was among Russia's strongest players, for example, in January 1920, he swept the Moscow City Chess Championship (11/11), but was not declared Moscow Champion because he was not a resident of the city. Also in October 1920, he won the All-Russian Championship in Moscow (+9−0=6); this tournament was retroactively defined as the first USSR Championship. His brother Alexei took third place in the tournament for amateurs.

In March 1920, Alekhine married Alexandra Batayeva, they divorced the next year. For a short time in 1920–21, he worked as an interpreter for the Communist International (Comintern) and was appointed secretary to the Education Department; in this capacity, he met a Swiss journalist and Comintern delegate, Anneliese Rüegg, who was thirteen years older than he was, and they married on March 15, 1921. Shortly after, Alekhine was given permission to leave Russia for a visit to the West with his wife, from which he never returned; in June 1921, he abandoned his second wife in Paris and went to Berlin.

In 1921–1923, Alekhine played seven mini-matches; in 1921, he won against Nikolay Grigoriev (+2−0=5) in Moscow, drew with Richard Teichmann (+2−2=2) and won against Friedrich Sämisch (+2−0=0), both in Berlin. In 1922, he won against Ossip Bernstein (+1−0=1) and Arnold Aurbach (+1−0=1), both in Paris, and Manuel Golmayo (+1−0=1) in Madrid. In 1923, he won against André Muffang (+2−0=0) in Paris.

From 1921 to 1927, Alekhine won or shared first prize in about two-thirds of the many tournaments in which he played, his least successful efforts were a tie for third place at Vienna 1922 behind Akiba Rubinstein and Richard Réti, and third place at the New York 1924 chess tournament behind ex-champion Emanuel Lasker and world champion José Raúl Capablanca (but ahead of Frank Marshall, Richard Réti, Géza Maróczy, Efim Bogoljubov, Savielly Tartakower, Frederick Yates, Edward Lasker, and Dawid Janowski). Technically, Alekhine's play was mostly better than his competitors—even Capablanca's—but he lacked confidence when playing his major rivals.

Alekhine's main goal throughout this period was to arrange a match with Capablanca, he thought the greatest obstacle was not Capablanca's play, but the requirement under the 1922 "London rules" (at Capablanca's insistence) that the challenger raise a purse of US $10,000 (equivalent to about $391,000 in 2006), of which the defending champion would receive over half even if defeated. Alekhine in November 1921 and Rubinstein and Nimzowitsch in 1923 challenged Capablanca, but were unable to raise the $10,000. Raising the money was Alekhine's preliminary objective; he even went on tour, playing simultaneous exhibitions for modest fees day after day. In New York on April 27, 1924, he
In 1924, he applied for the first time for a residence privilege in France and for French citizenship while pursuing his studies in the Sorbonne Faculty of Law to obtain a PhD, although sources differ about whether he completed his studies there, he was known as "Dr. Alekhine" in the 1930s.[10] His thesis was on the Chinese prison system. "He received a degree in law in Saint Petersburg in 1914 but never practiced."[34]

His French citizenship application was postponed because of his frequent travels abroad to play chess and because he was reported once in April 1922, shortly after his arrival in France, as a "bolshevist charged by the Soviets of a special mission in France". Later in 1927, the French Chess Federation asked the Ministry of Justice to intervene in Alekhine's favor to have him lead the French team in the first Nation tournament to be held in London in July 1927. Nevertheless, Alekhine had to wait for a new law on naturalization which was published on 10 August 1927, the decree granting him French citizenship (among hundreds of other citizens) was signed on 5 November 1927 and published in the Official Gazette of the French Republic on 14–15 November 1927, while Alekhine was playing Capablanca for the World title in Buenos Aires.[35]

In October 1926, Alekhine won in Buenos Aires, from December 1926 to January 1927, he beat Max Euwe 5½–4½ in a match. In 1927, he married his third wife, Nadiezda Vasiliev (née Fabritzky), another older woman, the widow of the Russian general V. Vasiliev.[36]

### World Chess Champion, first reign (1927–1935)

#### 1927 title match

In 1927, Alekhine's challenge to Capablanca was backed by a group of Argentine businessmen and the president of Argentina, who guaranteed the funds,[37] and organized by the Club Argentino de Ajedrez (Argentine Chess Club) in Buenos Aires.[28] In the World Chess Championship match played from September to November 1927 at Buenos Aires, Alekhine won the title, scoring +6−3=25,[38] this was the longest formal World Championship match until the contest in 1984 between Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov.[39] Alekhine's victory surprised almost the entire chess world, since he had never previously won a single game from Capablanca,[38] after Capablanca's death Alekhine expressed surprise at his own victory, since in 1927 he did not think he was superior to Capablanca, and he suggested that Capablanca had been overconfident.[40]

Capablanca entered the match with no technical or physical preparation,[41][42] while Alekhine got himself into good physical condition and had thoroughly studied Capablanca's play.[43] According to Kasparov, Alekhine's research uncovered many small inaccuracies, which occurred because Capablanca was unwilling to concentrate intensely.[44] Vladimir Kramnik has commented that this was the first contest in which Capablanca had no easy wins.[45]

#### Rematch offered, never finalized

Immediately after winning the match, Alekhine announced that he was willing to give Capablanca a return match, on the same terms that Capablanca had required as champion: the challenger must provide a stake of US $10,000, of which more than half would go to the defending champion even if he was defeated.[28] Negotiations dragged on for several years, often breaking down when agreement seemed in sight, their relationship became bitter, and Alekhine demanded much higher appearance fees for tournaments in which Capablanca also played.[11] The rematch never took place, after Capablanca’s death in 1942, Alekhine wrote that Capablanca’s demand for a $10,000 stake had been an attempt to avoid challenges.[40]
Grandmaster Robert Byrne wrote that Alekhine consciously sought lesser opponents for his subsequent championship matches, rather than give Capablanca another chance.\[46\]

**Defeats Bogoljubov twice in title matches**

Although he never agreed terms for a rematch against Capablanca, Alekhine played two world title matches with Efim Bogoljubov, an official "Challenger of FIDE", in 1929 and 1934, winning handily both times.\[47\]\[48\] the first was held at Wiesbaden, Heidelberg, Berlin, The Hague, and Amsterdam from September through November 1929. Alekhine retained his title, scoring +11−5=9,\[26\] from April to June 1934, Alekhine faced Bogoljubov again in a title match held in twelve German cities, defeating him by five games (+8−3=15).\[26\] In 1929, Bogoljubov was forty years old and perhaps already past his peak.\[49\]

**Anti-Bolshevik statements, controversy**

After the world championship match, Alekhine returned to Paris and spoke against Bolshevism. Afterwards, Nikolai Krylenko, president of the Soviet Chess Federation, published an official memorandum stating that Alekhine should be regarded as an enemy of the Soviets, the Soviet Chess Federation broke all contact with Alekhine until the end of the 1930s. His older brother Alexei, with whom Alexander Alekhine had had a very close relationship, publicly repudiated him and his anti-Soviet utterances shortly after, but Alexei may have had little choice about this decision;\[50\] in August 1939, Alexei was murdered in Russia, probably due to his open support of the Nazis.\[51\]

**Dominates rivals**

Alexander Alekhine dominated chess into the mid-1930s,\[11\] his most famous tournament victories were at the San Remo 1930 chess tournament (+13=2, 3½ points ahead of Nimzowitsch) and the Bled 1931 chess tournament (+15=11, 5½ points ahead of Bogoljubov). He won most of his other tournaments outright, shared first place in two, and the first tournament in which he placed lower than first was Hastings 1933–34 (shared second place, ½ point behind Salo Flohr); in 1933, Alekhine also swept an exhibition match against Rafael Cintron in San Juan (+4−0=0), but only managed to draw another match with Ossip Bernstein in Paris (+1−1=2).\[52\]

From 1930 to 1935, Alekhine played first board for France at four Chess Olympiads, winning the first brilliancy prize at Hamburg in 1930,\[53\] gold medals for board one at Prague in 1931 and Folkestone in 1933,\[54\]\[55\] and the silver medal for board one at Warsaw in 1935.\[56\] His loss to Latvian master Hermanis Matsins at Prague in 1931 was his first loss in a serious chess event since winning the world championship.\[10\]\[unreliable source\]

In the early 1930s, Alekhine travelled the world giving simultaneous exhibitions, including Hawaii, Tokyo, Manila, Singapore,\[57\] Shanghai, Hong Kong, and the Dutch East Indies. In July 1933, he played thirty-two people blindfold simultaneously (a new world record) in Chicago, winning nineteen, drawing nine and losing four games.\[58\]

In 1934 Alekhine married his fourth wife, Grace Freeman (née Wishaar), sixteen years his senior, she was the American-born widow of a British tea-planter in Ceylon, who retained her British citizenship to the end of her life and remained Alekhine's wife until his death.\[10\]\[unreliable source\]\[59\]

About 1933 Reuben Fine noticed that Alekhine was drinking increasing amounts of alcohol.\[11\] Hans
Loss of the World title (1935–1937)

In 1933, Alekhine challenged Max Euwe to a championship match. Euwe, in the early 1930s, was regarded as one of three credible challengers (the others were José Raúl Capablanca and Salo Flohr). Euwe accepted the challenge for October 1935. Earlier that year, Dutch radio sports journalist Han Hollander asked Capablanca for his views on the forthcoming match; in the rare archival film footage where Capablanca and Euwe both speak, Capablanca replies: "Dr. Alekhine's game is 20% bluff. Dr. Euwe's game is clear and straightforward. Dr. Euwe's game—not so strong as Alekhine's in some respects—is more evenly balanced." Then Euwe gives his assessment in Dutch, explaining that his feelings alternated from optimism to pessimism, but in the previous ten years, their score had been evenly matched at 7–7.

On October 3, 1935 the world championship match began in Zandvoort, the Netherlands, although Alekhine took an early lead, from game thirteen onwards Euwe won twice as many games as Alekhine. The challenger became the new champion on December 15, 1935 with nine wins, thirteen draws, and eight losses,

According to Kmoch, Alekhine abstained from alcohol altogether for five years after the 1935 match.

In the eighteen months after losing the title, Alekhine played in ten tournaments, with uneven results: tied for first with Paul Keres at Bad Nauheim in May 1936; first place at Dresden in June 1936; second to Flohr at Poděbrady in July 1936; sixth, behind Capablanca, Mikhail Botvinnik, Reuben Fine, Samuel Reshevsky, and Euwe at Nottingham in August 1936; third, behind Euwe and Fine, at Amsterdam in October 1936; tied for first with Salo Landau at Amsterdam (Quadrangular), also in October 1936; in 1936/37 he won at the Hastings New Year tournament, ahead of Fine and Erich Eliskases; first place at Nice (Quadrangular) in March 1937; third, behind Keres and Fine, at Margate in April 1937; tied for fourth with Keres, behind Flohr, Reshevsky and Vladimirs Petrovs, at Kemeri in June–July 1937; tied for second with Bogoljubow, behind Euwe at Bad Nauheim (Quadrangular) in July 1937.

World Chess Champion, second reign (1937–1946)

Max Euwe was quick to arrange a return match with Alekhine, something José Raúl Capablanca had been unable to obtain after Alekhine won the world title in 1927. Alekhine regained the title from Euwe in December 1937 by a large margin (+10 −4 =11); in this match, held in the Netherlands, Euwe was seconded by Fine, and Alekhine by Erich Eliskases. The match was a real contest initially, but Euwe collapsed near the end, losing four of the last five games.

Fine attributed the collapse to nervous tension, possibly aggravated by Euwe's attempts to maintain a calm appearance. Alekhine played no
1938 began well for Alekhine, who won the Montevideo 1938 chess tournament at Carrasco (in March) and at Margate (in April), and tied for first with Sir George Alan Thomas at Plymouth (in September). In November, however, he only tied for 4th–6th with Euwe and Samuel Reshevsky, behind Paul Keres, Reuben Fine, and Mikhail Botvinnik, ahead of Capablanca and Flohr, at the AVRO tournament in the Netherlands. This tournament was played in each of several Dutch cities for a few days at a time; it was therefore perhaps not surprising that rising stars took the first three places, as the older players found the travel very tiring, though Fine was dismissive of this explanation because the distances were short. Immediately after the AVRO tournament, Botvinnik, who had finished in third place, challenged Alekhine to a match for the world championship, they agreed on a prize fund of US $10,000 with two-thirds going to the winner, and that if the match were to take place in Moscow, Alekhine would be invited at least three months in advance so that he could play in a tournament to get ready for the match. Other details had not been agreed when World War II interrupted negotiations, which the two players resumed after the war. Keres, who had won the AVRO tournament on tiebreak over Fine, also challenged Alekhine to a world championship match. Negotiations were proceeding in 1939 when they were disrupted by World War II, during the war Keres' home country, Estonia, was invaded first by the USSR, then by Germany, then again by the USSR. At the end of the war, the Soviet government prevented Keres from continuing the negotiations, on the grounds that he had collaborated with the Germans during their occupation of Estonia (by Soviet standards).

Alekhine was representing France at first board in the 8th Chess Olympiad at Buenos Aires 1939 when World War II broke out in Europe, the assembly of all team captains, with leading roles played by Alekhine (France), Savielly Tartakover (Poland), and Albert Becker (Germany), plus the president of the Argentine Chess Federation, Augusto de Muro, decided to go on with the Olympiad. Alekhine won the individual silver medal (nine wins, no losses, seven draws), behind Capablanca (only results from finals A and B—separately for both sections—counted for best individual scores). Shortly after the Olympiad, Alekhine swept tournaments in Montevideo (7/7) and Caracas (10/10).

At the end of August 1939, both Alekhine and Capablanca wrote to Augusto de Muro regarding a possible world championship rematch. Whereas the former spoke of a rematch as a virtual certainty, even stating that the Cuban was remaining in Buenos Aires until it came about, the latter referred at length to the financial burden in the aftermath of the Olympiad. Supported by Latin-American financial pledges, José R. Capablanca challenged Alexander Alekhine to a world title match in November. Tentative plans not, however, actually backed by a deposit of the required purse ($10,000 in gold), led to a virtual agreement to play at Buenos Aires, Argentina beginning April 14, 1940.

**World War II (1939–1945)**

Unlike many participants in the 1939 Chess Olympiad, Alekhine returned to Europe in January 1940, after a short stay in Portugal, he enlisted in the French army as a sanitation officer. After the fall of France (June 1940), he fled to Marseille. Alekhine tried to go to America by traveling to Lisbon and applying for an American visa; in October 1940, he sought permission to enter Cuba, promising to play a match with Capablanca. This request was denied. To protect his wife, Grace Alekhine and her French assets (a castle at Saint Aubin-le-Cauf, near Dieppe, which the Nazis looted), he agreed to cooperate with the Nazis. Alekhine took part in chess tournaments in Munich, Salzburg, Kraków/Warsaw, and Prague, organised by Ehrhardt Post, the chief executive of the Nazi-controlled Grossdeutscher Schachbund (“Greater Germany Chess Federation”)—Keres, Bogoljubov, Gösta Stoltz, and several other strong masters in Nazi-occupied Europe also played in such events. In 1941, he tied for second-third with Erik Lundin in the Munich 1941 chess tournament (Europaturnier in September, won by Stoltz), shared first with Paul Felix Schmidt at Kraków/Warsaw (the 2nd General Government-ch, in October) and won in Madrid (in December). The following year he won in the Salzburg 1942 chess tournament (June 1942) and in Munich (September 1942; the Nazis named this tournament the Grossdeutscher Turnier).
Grave of Alexander Alekhine in Paris, France

Salzburg 1942 chess tournament (June 1942) and in Munich (September 1942; the Nazis named this the Europameisterschaft, which means "European Championship"). Later in 1942 he won at Warsaw/Lublin/Kraków (the 3rd GG-ch; October 1942) and tied for first with Klaus Junge in Prague (Duras Jubilee, December 1942). In 1943, he drew a mini-match (+1−1) with Bogoljubov in Warsaw (March 1943), he won in Prague (April 1943) and tied for first with Keres in Salzburg (June 1943).

By late 1943, Alekhine was spending all his time in Spain and Portugal, as the German representative to chess events, this also allowed him to get away from the onrushing Soviet invasion into eastern Europe.[51][unreliable source][77] In 1944, he narrowly won a match against Ramón Rey Ardid in Zaragoza (+1−0=3; April 1944) and won in Gijon (July 1944). The following year, he won at Madrid (March 1945), tied for second place with Antonio Medina at Gijón (July 1945; the event was won by Antonio Rico), won at Sabadell (August 1945), he tied for first with F. López Núñez in Almeria (August 1945), won in Melilla (September 1945) and took second in Caceres, behind Francisco Lupi (Autumn 1945). Alekhine's last match was with Lupi at Estoril near Lisbon, Portugal, in January 1946. Alekhine won two games, lost one, and drew one.[14]

Alekhine took an interest in the development of the chess prodigy Arturo Pomar and devoted a section of his last book (¡Legado! 1946) to him. They played at Gijon 1944, when Pomar, aged 12, achieved a creditable draw with the champion.[78]

Final year and death

After World War II, Alekhine was not invited to chess tournaments outside the Iberian Peninsula, because of his alleged Nazi affiliation, his original invitation to the London 1946 tournament was withdrawn when the other competitors protested.[7]

While planning for a World Championship match against Botvinnik,[66] Alekhine died aged 53 in his hotel room in Estoril, Portugal, on March 24, 1946, the circumstances of his death are still a matter of debate. It is usually attributed to a heart attack, but a letter in Chess Life magazine from a witness to the autopsy stated that choking on meat was the actual cause of death, at autopsy, a three-inch-long piece of unchewed meat was discovered blocking his windpipe.[79] Some have speculated that he was murdered by a French "death squad". A few years later, Alekhine’s son, Alexander Alekhine, Jr., said that “the hand of Moscow reached his father”. Canadian Grandmaster Kevin Spraggett, who has lived in Portugal since the late 1980s, and who has thoroughly investigated Alekhine's death, favors this possibility. Spraggett makes a case for the manipulation of the crime scene and the autopsy by the Portuguese secret police PIDE, he believes that Alekhine was murdered outside his hotel room, probably by the Soviets.[81]

Alekhine's burial was sponsored by FIDE, and the remains were transferred to the Cimetière du Montparnasse, Paris, France, in 1956.[82][83]

Assessment

Playing strength and style

Statistical ranking systems differ sharply in their views of Alekhine. "Warriors of the Mind" rates him only the 18th strongest player of all time and comments that victories over players such as Bogoljubov and Euwe are not a strong basis for an "all time" ranking.[84] But the website "Chessmetrics" ranks him between the fourth and eighth best of all time, depending on the lengths of the peak periods being compared, and concludes that at his absolute peak he was a little stronger than Emanuel Lasker and Capablanca, although a little weaker than Botvinnik.[85] Jeff Coanee, the author of the website

[...]
Capablanca, although a little weaker than Botvinnik. Jeff Sonas, the author of the website "Chessmetrics", rates Alekhine as the sixth highest peak strength, relative to other players of the same era, on all-time of the basis of comparable ratings. He also assesses Alekhine's victory at the tournament of San Remo in 1930 as the sixth best performance ever in tournaments; in his 1978 book The Rating of Chessplayers, Past and Present, Arpad Elo gave retrospective Elo ratings to players based on their performance over the best five-year span of their career. He concluded that Alekhine (2690) was the joint fifth strongest player of those surveyed (tied with Paul Morphy and Vasily Smyslov), behind Capablanca (2725), Botvinnik (2720), Emanuel Lasker (2720) and Mikhail Tal (2700).

Alekhine's peak period was in the early 1930s, when he won almost every tournament he played, sometimes by huge margins. Afterward, his play declined, and he never won a top-class tournament after 1934, after Alekhine regained his world title in 1937, there were several new contenders, all of whom would have been serious challengers.

Alekhine was one of the greatest attacking players and could apparently produce combinations at will. What set him apart from most other attacking players was his ability to see the potential for an attack and prepare for it in positions where others saw nothing. Rudolf Spielmann, a master tactician who produced many brilliancies, said, "I can see the combinations as well as Alekhine, but I cannot get to the same positions." Dr. Max Euwe said, "Alekhine is a poet who creates a work of art out of something that would hardly inspire another man to send home a picture post-card." An explanation offered by Réti was, "he beats his opponents by analyzing simple and apparently harmless sequences of moves in order to see whether at some time or another at the end of it an original possibility, and therefore one difficult to see, might be hidden." John Nunn commented that "Alekhine had a special ability to provoke complications without taking excessive risks", and Edward Winter called him "the supreme genius of the complicated position." Some of Alekhine's combinations are so complex that even modern champions and contenders disagree in their analyses of them.

Nevertheless, Garry Kasparov said that Alekhine’s attacking play was based on solid positional foundations, and Harry Golombek went further, saying that "Alekhine was the most versatile of all chess geniuses, being equally at home in every style of play and in all phases of the game." Reuben Fine, a serious contender for the world championship in the late 1930s, wrote in the 1950s that Alekhine's collection of best games was one of the three most beautiful that he knew, and Golombek was equally impressed.

Alekhine's games have a higher percentage of wins than those of any other World Champion, and his drawn games are on average among the longest of all champions. His desire to win extended beyond formal chess competition. When Fine beat him in some casual games in 1933, Alekhine demanded a match for a small stake. And in table tennis, which Alekhine played enthusiastically but badly, he would often crush the ball when he lost.

Bobby Fischer, in a 1964 article, ranked Alekhine as one of the ten greatest players in history, Fischer, who was famous for the clarity of his play, wrote of Alekhine:

Alekhhine has never been a hero of mine, and I've never cared for his style of play. There's nothing light or breezy about it; it worked for him, but it could scarcely work for anyone else. He played gigantic conceptions, full of outrageous and unprecedented ideas. He had great imagination; he could see more deeply into a situation than any other player in
Alekhine's style had a profound influence on Kasparov, who said: "Alexander Alekhine is the first luminary among the others who are still having the greatest influence on me. I like his universality, his approach to the game, his chess ideas. I am sure that the future belongs to Alekhine chess." In 2012, Levon Aronian said that he considers Alekhine the greatest chess player of all time.

### Influence on the game

Several openings and opening variations are named after Alekhine; in addition to the well-known Alekhine's Defence (1.e4 Nf6) and the Albin-Chatard-Alekhine Attack in the "orthodox" Paulsen variation of the French Defense,[99] there are Alekhine Variations in: the Budapest Gambit,[100][101] the Vienna Game, the Exchange Variation of the Ruy Lopez, the Winawer Variation of the French Defense; the Dragon Variation of the Sicilian Defense, the Queen's Gambit Accepted, the Slav Defense, the Queen's Pawn Game, the Catalan Opening and the Dutch Defense (where three different lines bear his name).[102] Irving Chernev commented, "The openings consist of Alekhine's games, with a few variations."[103]

Alekhine also composed a few endgame studies, one of which is shown in the diagram, a miniature (a study with a maximum of seven pieces).[98]

Alekhine wrote over twenty books on chess, mostly annotated editions of the games in a major match or tournament, plus collections of his best games between 1908 and 1937.[104][unreliable source] Unlike Wilhelm Steinitz, Emanuel Lasker, Capablanca and Euwe, he wrote no books that explained his ideas about the game or showed beginners how to improve their play,[91] his books appeal to expert players rather than beginners:[11] they contain many long analyses of variations in critical positions, and "singularities and exceptions were his forte, not rules and simplifications".[91]

Although Alekhine was declared an enemy of the Soviet Union after his anti-Bolshevik statement in 1928,[50] he was gradually rehabilitated by the Soviet chess elite following his death in 1946. Alexander Kotov's research on Alekhine's games and career, culminating in a biography,[105] led to a Soviet series of Alekhine Memorial tournaments. The first of these, at Moscow 1956, was won jointly by Botvinnik and Vasily Smyslov,[106] in their book The Soviet School of Chess Kotov and Yudovich devoted a chapter to Alekhine, called him "Russia's greatest player" and praised his capacity for seizing the initiative by concrete tactical play in the opening.[107] Botvinnik wrote that the Soviet School of chess learned from Alekhine's fighting qualities, capacity for self-criticism and combinative vision.[108] Alekhine had written that success in chess required "Firstly, self-knowledge; secondly, a firm comprehension of my opponent's strength and weakness; thirdly, a higher aim – ... artistic and scientific accomplishments which accord our chess equal rank with other arts."[109]

### Accusations of "improving" games

Samuel Reshevsky wrote that Alekhine "allegedly made up games against fictitious opponents in which he came out the victor and had these games published in various chess magazines."[110] In a recent book Andy Soltis lists "Alekhine's 15 Improvements",[111] the most famous example is his game with five queens in Moscow in 1915.
example is his game with five queens in Moscow in 1915. In the actual game, Alekhine, playing as Black, beat Grigoriev in the Moscow 1915 tournament; but in one of his books he presented the "Five Queens" variation (starting with a move he rejected as Black in the original game) as an actual game won by the White player in Moscow in 1915 (he did not say in the book who was who in this version, nor that it was in the tournament).[112]

In the position of the diagram, which never arose in real play, Alekhine claimed that White wins by 24.Rh6, as after some complicated play Black is mated or goes into an endgame a queen down. A later computer-assisted analysis concludes that White can force a win, but only by diverging from Alekhine's move sequence at move 20, while there are only three queens.[113]

Chess historian Edward Winter investigated a game Alekhine allegedly won in fifteen moves via a queen sacrifice at Sabadell in 1945.[114] Some photos of the game in progress were discovered that showed the players during the game and their chessboard. Based on the position that the chess pieces had taken on the chessboard in this photo, the game could never have taken the course that was stated in the published version, this raised suspicions that the published version was made up. Even if the published version is a fake, however, there is no doubt that Alekhine did defeat his opponent in the actual game, and there is no evidence that Alekhine was the source of the famous fifteen-move win whose authenticity is doubted.[115]

Accusations of antisemitism

During World War II, Alekhine played in several tournaments held in Germany or German-occupied territory, as did many strong players in occupied and neutral countries;[73][116] in March 1941, a series of articles appeared under Alekhine's name in the Pariser Zeitung, a German-language newspaper published in Paris by the occupying German forces. Among other things, these articles said that Jews had a great talent for exploiting chess but showed no signs of chess artistry; described the hypermodern theories of Nimzowitsch and Réti as "this cheap bluff, this shameless self-publicity", hyped by "the majority of Anglo-Jewish pseudo-intellectuals"; and described his 1937 match with Euwe as "a triumph against the Jewish conspiracy".[117][118]

During interviews with two Spanish newspapers in September 1941, Alekhine criticised Jewish chess strategy; in one of these, he said that Aryan chess was aggressive but "the Semitic concept admitted the idea of pure defence". He also praised rival chessplayer Capablanca for taking the world title from "the Jew Lasker". [117]

Almost immediately after the liberation of Paris, Alekhine publicly stated that "he had to write two chess articles for the Pariser Zeitung before the Germans granted him his exit visa ... Articles which Alekhine claims were purely scientific were rewritten by the Germans, published and made to treat chess from a racial viewpoint." He wrote at least two further disavowals, in an open letter to the organizer of the 1946 London tournament (W. Hatton-Ward) and in his posthumous book ¡Legado!. These three denials are phrased differently.[117]

Extensive investigations by Ken Whyld have not yielded conclusive evidence of the authenticity of the articles. Chess writer Jacques Le Monnier claimed in a 1986 issue of Europe Échecs that in 1958 he saw some of Alekhine's notebooks and found, in Alekhine's own handwriting, the exact text of the first antisemitic article, which appeared in Pariser Zeitung on March 18, 1941; in his 1973 book 75 parties d'Alekhine ("75 of Alekhine's games"), however, Le Monnier had written "It will never be known whether Alekhine was behind these articles or whether they were manipulated by the editor of the Pariser Zeitung.[117]

British chess historian Edward G. Winter notes that the articles in the Pariser Zeitung misspelled the names of several famous chess masters, which could be interpreted as evidence of forgery or as attempts by
of several famous chess masters, which could be interpreted as evidence of forgery or as attempts by Alekhine to signal that he was being forced to write things that he did not believe; but these could simply have been typesetting errors, as Alekhine's handwriting was not easy to read. The articles contained (probably) incorrect claims that Lionel Kieseritzky (Kieserisky in English, Kizierycki in Polish) was a Polish Jew, although (probably) Kieseritzky was neither Polish nor Jewish.[119] Winter concludes: "Although, as things stand, it is difficult to construct much of a defence for Alekhine, only the discovery of the articles in his own handwriting will settle the matter beyond all doubt." Under French copyright law, Alekhine's notebooks did not enter the public domain until January 1, 2017.[117]

There is evidence that Alekhine was not antisemitic in his personal or chess relationships with Jews; in June 1919, he was arrested by the Cheka, imprisoned in Odessa and sentenced to death. Yakov Vilner, a Jewish master, saved him by sending a telegram to the chairman of the Ukrainian Council of People's Commissars, who knew of Alekhine and ordered his release.[120] Alekhine accepted and apparently used chess analysis from Charles Jaffe in his World Championship match against Capablanca. Jaffe was a Jewish master who lived in New York, where Alekhine often visited, and upon his return to New York after defeating Capablanca, Alekhine played a short match as a favour to Jaffe, without financial remuneration.[121] Alekhine's second for the 1935 match with Max Euwe was the master Salo Landau, a Dutch Jew, the American Jewish grandmaster Arnold Denker wrote that he found Alekhine very friendly in chess settings, taking part in consultation games and productive analysis sessions. Denker also wrote that Alekhine treated the younger and (at that time) virtually unproven Denker to dinner on many occasions in New York during the 1930s, when the economy was very weak because of the Great Depression. Denker added that Alekhine, during the early 1930s, opined that the American Jewish grandmaster Isaac Kashdan might be his next challenger (this did not in fact take place),[7] he gave chess lessons to 14-year-old prodigy Gerardo Budowski, a German Jew, in Paris in spring 1940.[122] Alekhine also married an American woman who may have had Jewish ancestry, Grace Wishard, as his fourth wife. Grace Alekhine was the women's champion of Paris in 1944.[123]

Writings

Alekhine wrote over twenty books on chess,[124][104] some of the best-known are:


Games analysis published after 1938 were edited by Edward Winter and published in 1980 in the book:


Summary of results in competitions

Tournament results

Here are Alekhine's placings and scores in tournaments:[10][unreliable source][14][26][125][126][127][128][129]

- Under score, + games won, − games lost, = games drawn

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Moscow</td>
<td>11–13</td>
<td>5½/15</td>
<td>+5−9=1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>his brother Alexei Alekhine tied for 4-6th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<td>Outcome</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Moscow Chess Club Spring Tournament</td>
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<td>7−8 8½/16 +5−4=7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>All-Russian Amateur Tournament</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Saint Petersburg</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>7/9 +6−1=2?</td>
<td>Second Winter Tournament, lost a game to Boris Koyalovich</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Saint Petersburg</td>
<td>1st</td>
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<td>7th Russian Championship (All-Russian Masters’ Tournament), Rubinstein won</td>
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<td>2/3 +2−1=0</td>
<td>Quadrangular, tied with Levenfish</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Saint Petersburg</td>
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<td>8½/17 +8−1=0</td>
<td>8th Russian Championship (All-Russian Masters’ Tournament), tied with Nimzowitsch</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1st</td>
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<td>Lasker 13½, Capablanca 13, Alekhine 10, Tarrasch 8½, Marshall 8</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>11½/17 +10−2=5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Score</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>16/20</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Hastings</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Nice</td>
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<td>6/8</td>
<td>+4−0=4</td>
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<td>20½/26</td>
<td>+15−0=11</td>
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<td>Pasadena</td>
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<td>1933</td>
<td>Paris</td>
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<td>Örebro</td>
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<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Bad Nauheim</td>
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<td>6½/9</td>
<td>+4−0=5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Dresden</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>6½/9</td>
<td>+5−1=3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Poděbrady</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>12½/17</td>
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<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Nottingham</td>
<td>6th</td>
<td>9/14</td>
<td>+6−2=6</td>
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<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>10½/17</td>
<td>+6−1=0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Bled</td>
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<td>1936</td>
<td>Karlsbad</td>
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<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Dresden</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>6½/9</td>
<td>+5−1=3</td>
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</table>
1936 Amsterdam 3rd 4 ½/7 +3–1=3 Euwe and Fine won
1936 Amsterdam 1–2 2½/3 +2–0=1 Quadrangular, tied with Landau
1936/37 Hastings 1st 8/9 +7–0=2 Fine 7½, Eliskases 5½, Vidmar and Feigins 4½
1937 Margate 3rd 6/9 +6–3=0 tied for 1–2 were Keres and Fine
1937 Kemer 4–5 11½/17 +7–1=9 tied for 1–3 were Flohr, Petrovs and Reshevsky
1937 Bad Nauheim 2–3 3½/6 +3–2=1 Quadrangular, Euwe won, the other players were Bogoljubov and Sämisch
1937 Nice 1st 2½/3 +2–0=1 Quadrangular
1938 Montevideo 1st 13/15 +11–0=4 ahead of Guimard
1938 Margate 1st 7/9 +6–1=2 ahead of Spielmann
1938 Netherlands (ten cities) 4–6 7/14 +3–3=8 AVRO tournament, Keres and Fine 8½; Botvinnik 7½; Alekhine, Euwe and Reshevsky 7; Capablanca 6
1939 Montevideo 1st 7/7 +7–0=0 ahead of Golombek
1939 Caracas 1st 10/10 +10–0=0
1941 Munich 2–3 10½/15 +8–2=5 tied with Lundin, behind Stoltz
1941 Kraków, Warsaw 1–2 8½/11 +6–0=5 tied with Schmidt
1941 Madrid 1st 5/5 +5–0=0
1942 Salzburg 1st 7½/10 +7–2=1 ahead of Keres
1942 Munich 1st 8½/11 +7–1=3 1st European Championship, ahead of Keres
1942 Warsaw, Lublin, Kraków 1st 7½/11 +6–1=3 ahead of Junge
1942 Prague 1–2 8½/11 +6–0=5 tied with Junge
1943 Prague 1st 17/19 +15–0=4 ahead of Keres
1943 Salzburg 1–2 7½/10 +5–0=5 tied with Keres
1944 Gijón 1st 7½/8 +7–0=1
1945 Madrid 1st 8½/9 +8–0=1
1945 Gijón 2–3 6½/9 +6–2=1 tied with Medina, behind Rico
1945 Sabadell 1st 7½/9 +6–0=3
1945 Almeria 1–2 5½/8 +4–1=3 tied with Lopez Nunez
1945 Melilla 1st 6½/7 +6–0=1
1945 Caceres 2nd 3½/5 +3–1=1 Lupi won

Match results
Here are Alekhine’s results in matches:[10][unreliable source][26][126]
- Under score, + games won, − games lost, = games drawn

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Curt von Bardeleben</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>Düsseldorf</td>
<td>4 ½/5</td>
<td>+4 −0=1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Hans Fahrni</td>
<td>Drew</td>
<td>Munich</td>
<td>1½/3</td>
<td>+1–1=1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
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<td>Location</td>
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<td>Rating</td>
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<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Benjamin Blumenfeld</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>4½/5</td>
<td>+4 −0=1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Vladimir Nenarokov</td>
<td>Lost</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>0/3</td>
<td>+0 −3=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Stepan Levitsky</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>Saint Petersburg</td>
<td>7/10</td>
<td>+7 −3=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Edward Lasker</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>Paris, London</td>
<td>3/3</td>
<td>+3 −0=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>José Raúl Capablanca</td>
<td>Lost</td>
<td>Saint Petersburg</td>
<td>0/2</td>
<td>+0 −2=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Aron Nimzowitsch</td>
<td>Drew</td>
<td>Saint Petersburg</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>+1 −1=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Alexander Evensohn</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>Kiev</td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>+2 −1=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Abram Rabinovich</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>3½/4</td>
<td>+3 −0=1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Boris Verlinsky</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>Odessa</td>
<td>6/6</td>
<td>+6 −0=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Nikolay Pavlov-Pianov</td>
<td>Drew</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>+1 −1=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Nikolay Grigoriev</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>4½/7</td>
<td>+2 −0=5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Efim Bogoljubow</td>
<td>Drew</td>
<td>Triberg</td>
<td>2/4</td>
<td>+1 −1=2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Richard Teichmann</td>
<td>Drew</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>+2 −2=2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Friedrich Sämisch</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>+2 −0=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Ossip Bernstein</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>1½/2</td>
<td>+1 −0=1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Arnold Aurbach</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>1½/2</td>
<td>+1 −0=1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Manuel Golmayo</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>Madrid</td>
<td>1½/2</td>
<td>+1 −0=1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>André Muffang</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>+2 −0=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Edgar Colle</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>Scarborough</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>+2 −0=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926/7</td>
<td>Max Euwe</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
<td>5½/10</td>
<td>+3 −2=5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>José Raúl Capablanca</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>18½/34</td>
<td>+6 −3=25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Charles Jaffe</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>+2 −0=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Efim Bogoljubow</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>Wiesbaden, Berlin, Amsterdam</td>
<td>15½/25</td>
<td>+11 −5=9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Rafael Cintron</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>San Juan</td>
<td>4/4</td>
<td>+4 −0=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Ossip Bernstein</td>
<td>Drew</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>2/4</td>
<td>+1 −1=2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Efim Bogoljubow</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>Baden-Baden, Villingen, Pforzheim, Bayreuth, Kissingen, Berlin</td>
<td>15½/25</td>
<td>+8 −3=15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Max Euwe</td>
<td>Lost</td>
<td>Amsterdam, The Hague, Utrecht</td>
<td>14½/30</td>
<td>+8 −9=13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chess Olympiad results

Here are Alekhine's results in Chess Olympiads, he played top board for France in all these events.

- Under score, + games won, − games lost, = games drawn

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9/9</td>
<td>+9−0=0 Alekhine won the brilliancy prize for his game against Gideon Ståhlberg (Sweden). He did not win a medal because the medallists played 17 games each. [53]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13½/18</td>
<td>+10−1=7 Alekhine won the gold medal for 1st board. His loss to Hermanis Matisons (Latvia) was his first loss in a serious chess event since winning the world championship. [54]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Folkestone</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9½/12</td>
<td>+8−1=3 Alekhine won the gold medal for 1st board. His loss to Savielly Tartakower (Poland) was his second and last loss in chess olympiads. [55]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Warsaw</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12/17</td>
<td>+7−0=10 Alekhine won the silver medal for 1st board (Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia took the gold by scoring 13/17). [56]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7½/10 (12½/16)</td>
<td>+9−0=7 Alekhine won the silver medal for 1st board (José Raúl Capablanca of Cuba took the gold by scoring 8½/11). Only games in the final stage were counted for awarding the medals, the first score is for the final stage, the one in parentheses is Alekhine’s total score. [69]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other information

In the town of Cascais, Portugal, there is a street named after Alekhine: Rua Alexander Alekhine. [131] Cascais is near Estoril, where Alekhine died.

His book My Best Games of Chess 1924–1937 featured in Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger's A Matter of Life and Death, filmed the same year of his death. [132]

The asteroid 1909 Alekhin was named in honor of Alekhine.

Notes
1. In English his surname would normally be transliterated as "Alekhin", but when he became a French citizen, the standard French transliteration "Alekhine" became the correct way to spell his name in the Latin alphabet. He became angry when Russians sometimes pronounced the הַיָּהָה of Alekhin as יָהָה, which he regarded as a Yiddish distortion of his name, and insisted that the correct Russian pronunciation was "Al-YEH-khin". See Knoch, H. "Grandmasters I Have Known: Alexander Alexandrovich Alekhine" (PDF). pp. 2. Retrieved 2010-05-30.

2. Official name as French citizen: Alexandre Alekhine (Brazilian visa) (Journal Officiel).


12. "OlimpBase :: the encyclopedia of team chess"


27. Using earnings for the conversion. If consumer prices are used, the result is about $257,000. "Six Ways to Compute the Relative Value of a U.S. Dollar Amount, 1774 to Present". Archived from the original on 26 May 2008. Retrieved 2008-05-23.


- "Al margen del gran match". El Ajedrez Americano 66. December 1927.;
- "(unknown title)". La Prensa. September 14, 1927.;

Immediately after his victory, Alekhine announced his terms for a rematch, reported in: "(unknown title)". La Prensa. November 30, 1927.


Botvinnik's memoirs.

70. ^Chess Notes by Edward Winter
72. ^Kasparov 2003
75. ^Gillam 2001
83. ^Moran 1989
84. ^Keene 1989
87. ^Elo 1978
89. ^Réti 1923, p.129
93. ^a b Golombok 1955
98. ^a b Harold van der Heijden endgame study database (2005).
99. ^Fine 1943
100. ^Adam Bozon. "Budapest Gambit". Archived from the original on 2011-08-12.
101. ^Mark Lowery. "ECO Information and Index: A00- A99".
Winter cites many original documents including:
- *Alekhine's 5 Queen game* (1933), a privately printed booklet edited by Ken Whyld, that contains an English translation of the Pariser Zeitung articles;
- Alekhine's disavowal of these articles in *New Review*, November 23, 1944, also reported in *British Chess Magazine* December 1944 and *Chess* January 1945;
- Alekhine's posthumous book *¡Legado!*
- interviews in the September 3, 1941 editions of *El Alcázar* and *Informaciones*, which report Alekhine as making anti-Semitic statements about chess.

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112. The original game, without the five queens, was Grigoriev vs. Alekhine, Moscow 1915, which Alekhine annotated for Tarrasch vs. Alekhine, St. Petersburg 1914, which is game 26 in Alekhine 1985; in the same book, Alekhine presented as a note to game 90 (Alekhine vs. T eichmann, Berlin 1921) a 15-move win against O. Tenner, which Tenner claimed was actually a variation that arose in their post-game analysis of their 23-move draw.

116. These players included, among others, Keres, Bogoljubov, Stoltz, Erik Lundin, Bjørn Nielsen, Nicolaas Cortlever, Karel Opónský, Jan Folty, Ludvik Pachman, Gedeon Barcza, Mario Napolitano, Braslav Rabar and Teodor Regedziński.


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Further reading


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**External links**

Wikimedia Commons has media related to [Alexander Alekhine](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Alekhine).
### Awards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preceded by</th>
<th>World Chess Champion</th>
<th>Succeeded by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>José Raúl Capablanca</td>
<td>1927–1935</td>
<td>Max Euwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Euwe</td>
<td>1937–1946</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### World Chess Championships

#### Pre-FIDE

#### FIDE

### Related Research Topics

- 1. Eastern Slavic naming customs – They are also featured in the non-Slavic Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan as a result of the expansion of Russia and the result of

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*Wikiquote has quotations related to: Alexander Alekhine*

- Alexander Alekhine [player profile and games at Chessgames.com](http://www.chessgames.com)
- Alekhine rare interview (sound clip) [Link](http://example.com)
- Hans Kmoch talks about Alekhine [Link](http://example.com)
- Alekhine’s death. An unresolved mystery [Link](http://example.com)
- Edward Winter, List of Books About Capablanca and Alekhine [Link](http://example.com)
Moscow – Moscow is the capital and most populous city of Russia, with 13.2 million residents within the city limits and 17.8 million within the urban area. Moscow has the status of a Russian federal city, Moscow is a major political, economic, cultural, and scientific center of Russia and Eastern Europe, as well as the largest city entirely on the European continent. Moscow is the northernmost and coldest megacity and metropolis on Earth and it is home to the Ostankino Tower, the tallest free standing structure in Europe, the Federation Tower, the tallest skyscraper in Europe, and the Moscow International Business Center. Moscow is situated on the Moskva River in the Central Federal District of European Russia, the city is well known for its architecture, particularly its historic buildings such as Saint Basil’s Cathedral with its brightly colored domes. Moscow is the seat of power of the Government of Russia, being the site of the Moscow Kremlin, the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square are also one of several World Heritage Sites in the city. Both chambers of the Russian parliament also sit in the city and it is recognized as one of the city’s landmarks due to the rich architecture of its 200 stations. In old Russian the word also meant a church administrative district. The demonym for a Moscow resident is ☞ for male or ☞ for female, the name of the city is thought to be derived from the name of the Moskva River. There have been proposed several theories of the origin of the name of the river and its cognates include Russian, ☞ , muzga pool, puddle, Lithuanian, mazgoti and Latvian, mazgt to wash, Sanskrit, majjati to drown, Latin, mergă to dip, immerse. There exist as well similar place names in Poland like Mozgawa, the original Old Russian form of the name is reconstructed as ☞ , Mosky, hence it was one of a few Slavic ☞ -stem nouns. From the latter forms came the modern Russian name ☞ , Moskva, in a similar manner the Latin name Moscovia has been formed, later it became a colloquial name for Russia used in Western Europe in the 16th–17th centuries. From it as well came English Muscovy, various other theories, having little or no scientific ground, are now largely rejected by contemporary linguists. The surface similarity of the name Russia with Rosh, an obscure biblical tribe or country, the oldest evidence of humans on the territory of Moscow dates from the Neolithic. Within the modern bounds of the city other late evidence was discovered, on the territory of the Kremlin, Sparrow Hills, Setun River and Kuntsevskiy forest park, etc. The earliest East Slavic tribes recorded as having expanded to the upper Volga in the 9th to 10th centuries are the Vyatichi and Krivichi, the Moskva River was incorporated as part of Rostov-Suzdal into the Kievian Rus in the 11th century. By AD1100, a settlement had appeared on the mouth of the Neglinnaya River. The first known reference to Moscow dates from 1147 as a place of Yuri Dolgoruky. At the time it was a town on the western border of Vladimir-Suzdal Principality.
3. Russian Empire – The Russian Empire was a state that existed from 1721 until it was overthrown by the short-lived February Revolution in 1917. One of the largest empires in history, stretching over three continents, the Russian Empire was surpassed in landmass only by the British and Mongol empires. The rise of the Russian Empire happened in association with the decline of neighboring powers, the Swedish Empire, the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, Persia. It played a role in 1812–14 in defeating Napoleon’s ambitions to control Europe. The House of Romanov ruled the Russian Empire from 1721 until 1762, and its German-descended cadet branch, with 125.6 million subjects registered by the 1897 census, it had the third-largest population in the world at the time, after Qing China and India. Like all empires, it included a large disparity in terms of economics, ethnicity, there were numerous dissident elements, who launched numerous rebellions and assassination attempts, they were closely watched by the secret police, with thousands exiled to Siberia. Economically, the empire had an agricultural base, with low productivity on large estates worked by serfs. The economy slowly industrialized with the help of foreign investments in railways, the land was ruled by a nobility from the 10th through the 17th centuries, and subsequently by an emperor. Tsar Ivan III laid the groundwork for the empire that later emerged and he tripled the territory of his state, ended the dominance of the Golden Horde, renovated the Moscow Kremlin, and laid the foundations of the Russian state. Tsar Peter the Great fought numerous wars and expanded an already huge empire into a major European power, Catherine the Great presided over a golden age. She expanded the state by conquest, colonization and diplomacy, continuing Peter the Greats policy of modernisation along West European lines, Tsar Alexander II promoted numerous reforms, most dramatically the emancipation of all 23 million serfs in 1861. His policy in Eastern Europe involved protecting the Orthodox Christians under the rule of the Ottoman Empire and that connection by 1914 led to Russias entry into the First World War on the side of France, Britain, and Serbia, against the German, Austrian and Ottoman empires. The Russian Empire functioned as a monarchy until the Revolution of 1905. The empire collapsed during the February Revolution of 1917, largely as a result of failures in its participation in the First World War. Perhaps the latter was done to make Europe recognize Russia as more of a European country, Poland was divided in the 1790-1815 era, with much of the land and population going to Russia. Most of the 19th century growth came from adding territory in Asia, Peter I the Great introduced autocracy in Russia and played a major role in introducing his country to the European state system. However, this vast land had a population of 14 million, grain yields trailed behind those of agriculture in the West, compelling nearly the entire population to farm. Only a small percentage lived in towns, the class of kholops, close to the one of slavery, remained a major institution in Russia until 1723, when Peter I converted household kholops into house serfs, thus including them in poll taxation.

4. Estoril – Estoril is a town and a former civil parish in the municipality of Cascais, Portugal, on the Portuguese Riviera. In 2013, the merged into the new parish Cascais e Estoril. In 2011, the population of Estoril included 26,397 inhabitants, the territory of Estoril has been inhabited for centuries, owing to its climatic conditions and favourable environment. Throughout the civil parish there are scattered remains of early communities — Phoenicians, Romans. There are remains of Roman villas in the parish that push back the history of the region to the first millennium, from these settlements, Estoril inherited a rich cultural heritage, architecture, toponymy, habits and customs. In 1147, during the Reconquista, the region was brought under Christian control, owing to its strategic place, the region was intimately linked to the Portuguese Age of Discovery and all the dynamic social and cultural upheavals that it originated. Its solid fortifications are a testament to the attacks by Spanish, French and English pirates. The many forts that dot the coastline are symbols of the resistance and battles that secured Portuguese independence, at the end of the monarchy, it was in the waters of Estoril that many sought refuge and escape. Aristocrats, nobles and others escaped through the ports along the Estoril coast to flee from the Republican forces, in the hilltop enclave of Monte Estoril, is the Verdes-Faria Museum, built in 1917 by Jorge ONeil. In 1942, the building was bought by Mantero Belard and dedicated to the support of the arts and artists, following his death, the building was donated to Cascais Council under the name of Verdes Faria and eventually housed the Regional Portuguese Music Museum. During the Second World War, the region was the centre of spies and diplomatic secrecy, situations that provided the region with a cosmopolitan atmosphere and sophistication. Due to the vision of Fausto Cardoso de Figueiredo and his business partner Augusto Carreira de Sousa and it was also in this location that former Portuguese dictator António
Augusto Carreira de Sousa and it was also in this location that former Portuguese dictator António de Oliveira Salazar had a summer house. It was Salazar who ordered the construction of the E.N.6 motorway, more commonly referred to as the Avenida Marginal, the roadway permitted the dictator to travel rapidly, and with fewer stops, it wasn't possible for him to be recognized easily in transit. The engineer John Tojeiro was born in Estoril, Estoril is popularly recognized for the Casino Estoril, widely regarded as the Europe's largest casino. The Verdeses-Faria Museum hosts an important collection of instruments related to popular music. Christine McVie, from the band Fleetwood Mac, wrote a song called Nights in Estoril for their album Time, the major local sports club is the Grupo Desportivo Estoril Praia. Motorsport events are frequent at the Estoril Circuit, although Formula One is no longer on the circuits calendar and this was due to the circuit not coming up to FIA safety standards, leading to the 1997 event being cancelled. Following a review on safety, Estoril was reshaped in 1999, today's circuit is 4.183 km in length and is run in a clockwise fashion.

5. Estado Novo (Portugal) – The Estado Novo, or the Second Republic, was the corporatist authoritarian regime installed in Portugal in 1933. It evolved from the Ditadura Nacional formed after the coup d'état of 28 May 1926 against the democratic, together, the Ditadura Nacional and Estado Novo are recognised as the Second Portuguese Republic. Opposed to communism, socialism, anarchism, liberalism and anti-colonialism, the regime was corporatist, conservative, Portugal joined the United Nations in 1955, and was a founding member of NATO, OECD, and EFTA. In 1968 Marcelo Caetano was appointed the new head of government, on 25 April 1974, the Carnation Revolution in Lisbon, a military coup organized by left-wing Portuguese military officers – the Armed Forces Movement – overthrew the Estado Novo regime. Fiercely criticized by most of the community after World War II and decolonization. King Carlos I of Portugal confirmed colonial treaties of the 19th century that stabilized the situation in Portuguese Africa and these agreements were, however, unpopular in Portugal, where they were seen as being to the disadvantage of the country. Carlos responded by appointing João Franco as Prime Minister and subsequently accepting Parliament's dissolution, in 1908, Carlos I was killed in a regicide at Lisbon. The Portuguese monarchy lasted until 1910 when, through the 5 October revolution, it was overthrown, the overthrow of the Portuguese monarchy in 1910 led to a 16-year struggle to sustain parliamentary democracy under republicanism – the Portuguese First Republic. The basis of his regime was a platform of stability, in direct contrast to the environment of the First Republic. After the First Republic, when not even public order was achieved and this transfiguration of Portugal was then known as A Lição de Salazar – Salazars Lesson. Salazars program was opposed to communism, socialism, and liberalism and it was pro-Catholic, conservative, and nationalistic. It incorporated, however, the principles for its military from Benito Mussolini's system in Italy, one of the pillars of the regime was the PIDE, the secret police. Many political dissidents were imprisoned at the Tarrafal prison in the African archipelago of Cape Verde, on the island of Santiago. Strict state censorship was in place, executive authority was nominally vested in a president, elected by popular vote for a five-year term. On paper, the president was vested with sweeping executive and legislative powers, in practice, however, the real power was held by the prime minister, Salazar. The legislature was a unicameral National Assembly, elected four years. An advisory body, the Corporative Chamber, nominally represented economic, the Estado Novo enforced nationalist and conservative Roman Catholic values on the Portuguese population. The whole education system was focused toward the exaltation of the Portuguese nation, the motto of the regime was Deus, Pátria e Família.

6. World Chess Championship – The World Chess Championship is played to determine the World Champion in chess. From 1886 to 1946, the set the terms, requiring any challenger to raise a sizable stake. From 1948 to 1993, the championship was administered by FIDE, in 1993, the reigning champion broke away from FIDE, which led to the creation of the rival PCA championship. The titles were unified at the World Chess Championship 2006, other separate events and titles are the Women's World Chess Championship, the World Junior Chess Championship, and the World Senior Chess Championship. There is also a World Computer Chess Championship, which is the only event computers may participate in, the concept of a world chess champion started to emerge in the first half of the 19th century, and the phrase world champion appeared in 1845. Until 1948 world championship contests were matches arranged privately between the players, as a result, the players also had to arrange the funding, in the form of stakes provided by enthusiasts who wished to bet on one of the players. In the early 20th
In the 19th century, this was sometimes a barrier that prevented or delayed challenges for the title, however these attempts were unsuccessful in practice, as the same issues continued to delay or prevent challenges. The first attempt by an organization to manage the world championship was in 1887–89. A system for managing regular contests for the title went into operation in 1948, under the control of FIDE, however, in that year reigning champion Kasparov and challenger Short were so dissatisfied with FIDE's arrangements for their match that they set up a breakaway organization. The first match proclaimed by the players as for the championship was the match that Wilhelm Steinitz won against Johannes Zukertort in 1886. However, a line of players regarded as the strongest in the world extends back hundreds of years beyond them, and they include Ruy López de Segura around 1560, Paolo Boi and Leonardo da Cutri around 1575, Alessandro Salvio around 1600, and Gioachino Greco around 1623. At present de La Bourdonnais, like Alexander the Great, is without heir, the earliest recorded use of the term World Champion was in 1845, when Howard Staunton was described as the Chess Champion of England, or. The winner of the battle in Paris should not be proud of his special position. Although Kennedy was a member of the committee for the tournament. The 1851 London tournament was won by the German Adolf Anderssen, Anderssen has been described as the first modern chess master. Anderssen was himself defeated in an 1858 match against the American Paul Morphy. Morphy played matches against several leading players, crushing them all, soon after, Morphy offered pawn and move odds to anyone who played him. Finding no takers, he retired from chess the following year.

7. **Russian language** – Russian is an East Slavic language and an official language in Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and many minor or unrecognised territories. Russian belongs to the family of Indo-European languages and is one of the four living members of the East Slavic languages, written examples of Old East Slavonic are attested from the 10th century and beyond. It is the most geographically widespread language of Eurasia and the most widely spoken of the Slavic languages and it is also the largest native language in Europe, with 144 million native speakers in Russia, Ukraine and Belarus. Russian is the eighth most spoken language in the world by number of native speakers, the language is one of the six official languages of the United Nations. Russian is also the second most widespread language on the Internet after English, Russian distinguishes between consonant phonemes with palatal secondary articulation and those without, the so-called soft and hard sounds. This distinction is found between pairs of almost all consonants and is one of the most distinguishing features of the language, another important aspect is the reduction of unstressed vowels. Russian is a Slavic language of the Indo-European family and it is a lineal descendant of the language used in Kievan Rus. From the point of view of the language, its closest relatives are Ukrainian, Belarusian, and Rusyn. An East Slavic Old Novgorod dialect, although vanished during the 15th or 16th century, is considered to have played a significant role in the formation of modern Russian. In the 19th century, the language was often called Great Russian to distinguish it from Belarusian, then called White Russian and Ukrainian, however, the East Slavic forms have tended to be used exclusively in the various dialects that are experiencing a rapid decline. In some cases, both the East Slavic and the Church Slavonic forms are in use, with different meanings. For details, see Russian phonology and History of the Russian language and it is also regarded by the United States Intelligence Community as a hard target language, due to both its difficulty to master for English speakers and its critical role in American world policy. The standard form of Russian is generally regarded as the modern Russian literary language, Mikhail Lomonosov first compiled a normalizing grammar book in 1755, in 1783 the Russian Academy's first explanatory Russian dictionary appeared. By the mid-20th century, such dialects were forced out with the introduction of the education system that was established by the Soviet government. Despite the formalization of Standard Russian, some nonstandard dialectal features are observed in colloquial speech. Thus, the Russian language is the 6th largest in the world by number of speakers, after English, Mandarin, Hindi/Urdu, Spanish, Russian is one of the six official languages of the United Nations. Education in Russian is still a choice for both Russian as a second language and native speakers in Russia as well as many of the former Soviet republics. Russian is still seen as an important language for children to learn in most of the former Soviet republics, Samuel P. Huntington wrote in the Clash of Civilizations, During the heyday of the Soviet Union, Russian was the lingua franca from Prague to Hanoi.

8. **Chess Olympiad** – The Chess Olympiad is a biennial chess tournament in which teams from all countries compete against each other in a multi-round elimination format. The tournament was first held in 1927 and has since become one of the most prestigious events in chess. The Chess Olympiad is organized by the World Chess Federation (FIDE) and is held in different cities around the world. The tournament consists of a series of matches between teams, where each team plays against another team in a single round-robin format. The team with the most points at the end of the tournament is declared the winner. The Olympiad is considered one of the most important events in the chess calendar and attracts both professional and amateur players from around the world. The Olympiad has also helped to popularize chess and has contributed to the growth of the game worldwide.
Efim Bogoljubov – Efim Dmitriyevich Bogolyubov was a Russian-born German chess grandmaster who won numerous events and played two matches against Alexander Alekhine for the world championship. In 1911, he tied for first place in the Kiev championships, in 1912, he took second place, behind Karel Hromádka, in Vilna. In 1913/14, he finished eighth in Saint Petersburg, in July/August 1914, he played in the Mannheim tournament, and tied for 8–9th in that event, which was interrupted by World War I. After the declaration of war against Russia, eleven Russian players from the Mannheim tournament were interned by Germany, in September 1914, four of the internees were allowed to return home via Switzerland. The remaining Russian internees played eight tournaments, the first held in Baden-Baden, Bogoljubov took second place, behind Alexander Flamberg, in Baden-Baden, and won five times in the Triberg chess tournament. During World War I, he stayed in Triberg im Schwarzwald, married a local woman, after the war, he won many international tournaments, at Berlin 1919, Stockholm 1919, Kiel 1921, and Pistyan 1922. He tied for 1st–3rd at Karlsbad 1923, in 1924, Bogoljubov briefly returned to Russia, which had since become the Soviet Union, and won consecutive Soviet championships in 1924 and 1925. He also won at Breslau 1925, and in the Moscow 1925 chess tournament, ahead of a field which included Emanuel Lasker, in 1926, he emigrated to Germany. He won, ahead of Akiba Rubinstein that year at Berlin, at Kissingen 1928, he triumphed over a field which included Capablanca, Nimzowitsch and Savielly Tartakower, et al. Bogoljubov won two matches against Max Euwe in 1928 and 1928/29 in the Netherlands and he played matches for the World Chess Championship twice against Alekhine, losing 15. 5–9.5 in 1929, and 15. 5–10.5 in 1934. He represented Germany at first board in the 4th Chess Olympiad at Prague 1931, in 1930, he twice tied for 2nd–3rd with Nimzowitsch, after Alekhine, in Sanremo, then with Gösta Stoltz, behind Isaac Kashdan, in Stockholm. In 1931, he tied for 1st–2nd in Swinemünde, in 1933, he won in Bad Pyrmont. In 1935, he won at Bad Nauheim, and Bad Saarow and he tied for 1st–2nd at Berlin 1935, Bad Elster 1936, Bad Elster 1937. Bogoljubow won at Bremen 1937, Bad Elster 1938, and Stuttgart 1939, during World War II, he lost a match to Euwe at Krefeld 1941, and drew a mini-match with Alekhine at Warsaw 1943. He also played in tournaments held in Germany and the General Government throughout the war. In 1940, he won in Berlin, and tied for 1st–2nd with Anton Kohler

Max Euwe – Machgielis Max Euwe, PhD was a Dutch chess Grandmaster, mathematician, author, and chess administrator. He was the player to become World Chess Champion. Euwe served as President of FIDE, the World Chess Federation. Euwe was born in Watergraafsmeer, near Amsterdam. He studied mathematics at the University of Amsterdam, earning his doctorate in 1926, and taught mathematics, first in Rotterdam, Euwe played his first tournament at age 10, winning every game. Euwe won every Dutch chess championship that he contested from 1921 until 1952, the only other winners during this period were Salo Landau in 1936, when Euwe, then world champion, did not compete, and Jan Hein Donner in 1954. He became the world chess champion in 1928, at The Hague. But he performed well in the few tournaments and matches for which he could find time from the early 1920s to the mid-1930s and he lost a training match to Alexander Alekhine held in the Netherlands in 1926, with 4½/10. The match was played to help Euwe to prepare for an encounter with José Raúl Capablanca. Euwe lost both the first and second FIDE Championship matches to Efim Bogoljubov, held in the Netherlands in 1928 and 1928–29 respectively and he lost a match to Capablanca held in Amsterdam in 1931 with 4½/10. Euwe won a match against Spielmann held in Amsterdam in 1932–3, the match was played to help Euwe prepare for his upcoming match with Flohr. He drew the match with Flohr, which was held in Amsterdam and Karlsbad in the spring and autumn of 1932 and his playing strength gradually increased, so that by 1932 he and Flohr were regarded as Alekhines most credible challengers. At Zürich 1934, Euwe finished second, behind only World Champion Alexander Alekhine, in 1933, Alekhine challenged Max Euwe to a championship match. Euwe, in the early 1930s, was regarded as one of three credible challengers, Euwe accepted the challenge for October 1935. Earlier that year, Dutch radio sports journalist Han Hollander asked Capablanca for his views on the forthcoming match, in the rare archival film footage where Capablanca and Euwe both speak, Capablanca replies, Dr. Alekhines game is 20% bluff. Dr. Euwes game is clear and straightforward, Dr. Euwes game—not so strong as Alekhines in some respects—is more evenly balanced. Then Euwe gives his assessment in Dutch, explaining that his feelings alternated from optimism to pessimism, but in the previous ten years, their score had been evenly matched at 7–7. On December 15, 1935 after 30 games played in 13 different cities around the Netherlands over a period of 80 days, Euwe defeated Alekhine by 15½–14½, Alekhine quickly went three games ahead, but from game 13 onwards Euwe won twice as many games as Alekhine. His title gave a huge boost to chess in the Netherlands and this was also the first world championship match in which the players had seconds to help them with analysis during adjournments.

Paul Keres – Paul Keres was an Estonian chess grandmaster and chess writer. He was among the top players from the mid-1930s to the mid-1960s. Keres narrowly missed a chance at a championship match on five occasions. He won the 1938 AVRO tournament, which led to negotiations for a match against champion Alexander Alekhine. After the war Keres was runner-up in the Candidates Tournament on four consecutive occasions, due to these and other strong results, many chess historians consider Keres one of the greatest players in history, and the strongest player never to become world champion. He was nicknamed Paul the Second, The Eternal Second and The Crown Prince of Chess, Keres, along with Viktor Korchnoi and Alexander Beliavsky, defeated nine undisputed world champions—more than anyone else in history. Paul Keres was born in Narva, Keres first learned about chess from his father and his older brother Harald. With the scarcity of chess literature in his town, he learned about chess notation from the chess puzzles in the daily newspaper. In his early days, he was known for a brilliant, Keres was a three-time Estonian schoolboy champion, in 1930, 1932, and 1933. His playing matured after playing correspondence chess extensively while in high school and he probably played about 500 correspondence games, and at one stage had 150 correspondence games going simultaneously. In 1935, he won the International Fernschachbund international correspondence chess championship, from 1937 to 1941 he studied mathematics at the University of Tartu, and competed in several interuniversity matches. Keres achieved a good result at the age of 17 in a Master tournament at Tallinn 1933 with 5/7, tied 3rd–4th, half a point behind joint winners Paul Felix Schmidt. Keres became champion of Estonia for the first time in 1934, and for the next 10 years. After the war, Keres won the 1946 Tallinn Grandmasters tournament, tied for 1st–3rd, behind Keres and A. Znosko-Borovsky. Keres was the first Estonian to become a Grandmaster in 1946.
behind joint winners Paul Felix Schmidt. Keres became champion of Estonia for the first time in 1935 and he tied for first with Gunnar Fredemann in the tournament, then defeated him in the playoff match. In April 1935, Keres defeated Feliks Kibbermann, one of Tartu’s leading masters, in a training match, Keres played on top board for Estonia in the 6th Chess Olympiad at Warsaw 1935, and was regarded as the new star, admired for his dashing style. His success there gave him the confidence to venture onto the international circuit, at Helsinki 1935, he placed 2nd behind Paulin Frydman with 6½/8. He won at Tallinn 1936 with 9/10, Keres first major international success against top-level competition came at Bad Nauheim 1936, where he tied first with Alexander Alekhine at 6½/9. He struggled at Dresden 1936, placing only 8–9th with, Keres recovered at Zandvoort 1936 with a shared 3rd–4th place. He then defended his Estonian title in 1936 by drawing a match against Paul Felix Schmidt with

12. Reuben Fine — Reuben Fine was an American chess grandmaster, psychologist, university professor, and author of many books on both chess and psychology. He was one of the strongest chess players in the world from the mid 1930s into the early 1950s, Fine won five medals in three chess Olympiads. Fine won the U.S. Open Chess Championship all seven times he entered and he was the author of several chess books that are still popular today, including important books on the endgame, opening, and middlegame. He earned a degree from the City College of New York in 1932. After World War II, he earned his doctorate in psychology from the University of Southern California and he served as a university professor, and wrote many successful books on psychology. Fine was regarded as a contender for the World Chess Championship. Fine was born in New York City to a poor Russian-Jewish family, at this stage of his career, Fine played a great deal of blitz chess, and he eventually became one of the best blitz players in the world. Fines first significant master-level event was the 1930 New York Young Masters tournament and he narrowly lost a 1931 stakes match to fellow young New York master Arnold Denker. Fine placed second at the 1931 New York State Championship with 8/11, Fine won the 15th Marshall Chess Club Championship of 1931 with 10½/13, half a point ahead of Reinfeld. He defeated Herman Steiner by 5½–4½ at New York 1932, this was the first of three matches the two players contested. At 17, Fine won his first of seven U.S. Open Chess Championships at Minneapolis 1932 with 9½/11, half a point ahead of Samuel Reshevsky, this tournament was known as the Western Open at the time. Fine played in his first top-class international tournament at Pasadena 1932, where he shared 7th–10th with 5/11, Fine repeated as champion in the 16th Marshall Club Championship, held from October–December 1932, with 11½/13, 2½ points ahead of the runner-up. Fine graduated from City College of New York in 1932, at the age of 18 and he captained CCNY to the 1931 National Collegiate team title, a teammate was master Sidney Bernstein. This tournament later evolved into the Pan American Intercollegiate Team Chess Championship, Fine then decided to try the life of a chess professional for a few years. Team Selection tournament, New York 1933, with 8/10 and this earned him the first of three national team berths for the chess Olympiads. Fine won five medals representing the United States, his detailed record follows, his totals are, for 65. 6%. Folkestone 1933, board three, 9/13, team gold, board silver, Warsaw 1935, board one, 9/17, team gold, Stockholm 1937, board two, 11½/15, team gold, board gold. Fine repeated as champion at the U.S. Western Open, Detroit 1933, with 12/13, Fine won the 17th Marshall Club Championship, 1933–34, with 9½/11

13. Mikhail Botvinnik — Mikhail Moiseyevich Botvinnik was a Soviet and Russian International Grandmaster and World Chess Champion for most of 1948 to 1963. He was also a pioneer of computer chess, Botvinnik was the first world-class player to develop within the Soviet Union, putting him under political pressure but also giving him considerable influence within Soviet chess. From time to time he was accused of using that influence to his own advantage and his famous pupils include World Champions Anatoly Karpov, Garry Kasparov and Vladimir Kramnik. Mikhail Moiseyevich Botvinnik was born on August 17, 1911, in what was then Kuokkala, Vyborg Governorate, Grand Duchy of Finland, as a result, Mikhail Botvinnik grew up in Saint Petersburgs Nevsky Prospekt. His father forbade the speaking of Yiddish at home, and Mikhail, Mikhail Botvinnik later said, I am a Jew by blood, Russian by culture, Soviet by upbringing. On his religious views, Botvinnik called himself an atheist, in 1920, his mother became ill and his father left the family, but maintained contact with the children, even after his second marriage, to a Russian woman. At about the time, Mikhail started reading newspapers. In autumn 1923, at the age of twelve, Mikhail Botvinnik was taught chess by a friend of his older brother, using a homemade set. Botvinnik won his first two organized by the Assembly. To test the strength of Soviet chess masters, Krylenko organized the Moscow 1925 chess tournament, on a rest day during the
Chess masters, Krylenko organized the Moscow 1925 chess tournament, on a rest day during the event, world champion José Raúl Capablanca gave a simultaneous exhibition in Leningrad. Botvinnik was selected as one of his opponents, and won their game, in 1926, he reached the final stage of the Leningrad championship. Later that year, he was selected for Leningrads team in a match against Stockholm, held in Sweden, on his return, he entertained his schoolmates with a vivid account of the rough sea journey back to Russia. Botvinnik was commissioned to annotate two games from the match, and the fact that his analyses were to be published made him aware of the need for objectivity, in December 1926, he became a candidate member of his schools Komsomol branch. Around this time his mother became concerned about his physique, and as a result he started a program of daily exercise. When Botvinnik finished the school curriculum, he was below the age for the entrance examinations for higher education. While waiting, he qualified for his first USSR Championship final stage in 1927 as the youngest player ever at that time, tied for fifth place, after an appeal by a local chess official, he was admitted in 1928 to Leningrad Universitets Mathematics Department. In January 1929, Botvinnik played for Leningrad in the student team chess championship against Moscow, as a result, he had to do a whole years work in five months, and failed one of the examinations. Early in the year he placed joint third in the semi-final stage of the USSR Championship

**Chess endgame** – In chess and chess-like games, the endgame is the stage of the game when few pieces are left on the board. The line between middlegame and endgame is often not clear, and may occur gradually or with the exchange of a few pairs of pieces. The endgame, however, tends to have different characteristics from the middlegame, in particular, pawns become more important as endgames often revolve around attempting to promote a pawn by advancing it to the eighth rank. The king, which has to be protected in the middlegame owing to the threat of checkmate and it can be brought to the center of the board and act as a useful attacking piece. Whereas chess opening theory changes frequently, giving way to middlegame positions that fall in and out of popularity, endgame theory always remains constant. Many people have composed endgame studies, endgame positions which are solved by finding a win for White when there is no way to win. Usually in the endgame, the side should try to exchange pieces. This generally makes it easier to convert a material advantage into a won game, the defending side should strive for the opposite. Chess players classify endgames according to the type of pieces that remain and this article generally does not consider studies. An endgame is when there are only a few pieces left, There is no strict criterion for when an endgame begins, and different experts have different opinions. Alexander Alekhine said We cannot define when the game ends. With the usual system for chess piece relative value, Speelman considers that endgames are positions in each player has thirteen or fewer points in material. Alternatively, an endgame is a position in which the king can be used actively, minev characterizes endgames as positions having four or fewer pieces other than kings and pawns. Some authors consider endgames to be positions without queens, while others consider a position to be an endgame when each player has less than a queen plus rook in material. Flear considers an endgame to be where each player has at most one piece, Alburt and Krogius give three characteristics of an endgame, Endgames favor an aggressive king. Passed pawns increase greatly in importance, zugzwang is often a factor in endgames and rarely in other stages of the game. Some problem composers consider that the endgame starts when the player who is about to move can force a win or a draw against any variation of moves, mednis and Crouch address the question of what constitutes an endgame negatively. The game is still in the middlegame if middlegame elements still describe the position, the game is not in the endgame if these apply, better development, open files for attacking, vulnerable king position, misplaced pieces  

**Chess theory** – The game of chess is commonly divided into three phases, the opening, middlegame, and endgame. There is a body of theory regarding how the game should be played in each of these phases, especially the opening. Those who write about chess theory, who are often but not necessarily also eminent players, are referred to as theorists or theoreticians, Opening theory commonly refers to consensus, broadly represented by current literature on the openings. Endgame theory consists of statements regarding specific positions, or positions of a similar type, middlegame theory often refers to maxims or principles applicable to the middlegame. The modern trend, however, is to assign paramount importance to analysis of the position at hand rather than to general principles. The development of theory in all of areas has been assisted by the vast literature on the game. He estimated that at time the total number of books on chess and chess magazines in 1949, B. H. Wood estimated that the number had
books on chess, chess magazines. In 1949, B. H. Wood estimated that the number had increased to about 20,000, David Hooper and Kenneth Whyld wrote in 1992 that, since then there has been a steady increase year by year of the number of new chess publications. No one knows how many have been printed, the world's largest chess library, the John G. White Collection at the Cleveland Public Library, contains over 32,000 chess books and serials, including over 6,000 bound volumes of chess periodicals. Chess players today also avail themselves of computer-based sources of information, the earliest printed work on chess theory whose date can be established with some exactitude is Repetición de Amores y Arte de Ajedrez by the Spaniard Luis Ramírez de Lucena, published c. 1497, which included other things analysis of eleven chess openings. Some of them are known today as the Giuoco Piano, Ruy Lopez, Petroff's Defense, Bishops Opening, Damiano's Defense, the authorship and date of the Göttingen manuscript are not established, and its publication date is estimated as being somewhere between 1471 and 1505. It is not known whether it or Lucena's book was published first. d4 d5. Bf4 Bf5. Birds Opening, Murray observes that it is not a haphazard collection of commencements of games, but is an attempt to deal with the Openings in a systematic way. Fifteen years after Lucena's book, Portuguese apothecary Pedro Damiano published the book Questo libro e da imparare giocare a scachi e de la partiti in Rome and it included analysis of the Queens Gambit Accepted, showing what happens when Black tries to keep the gambit pawn with b5. Damiano's book was, in terms, the first bestseller of the modern game. Harry Golombek writes that it ran through eight editions in the sixteenth century. Modern players know Damiano primarily because his name is attached to the weak opening Damiano's Defense, although he condemned rather than endorsed it. These books and later ones discussed games played with various openings, opening traps, certain sequences of opening moves began to be given names, some of the earliest being Damiano's Defense, the Kings Gambit, the Queens Gambit, and the Sicilian Defense. Damiano's book was followed by treatises on chess play by Ruy López de Segura, Giulio Cesare Polerio, Gioachino Greco, Joseph Bertin.

16. **Chess opening** – A chess opening is the group of initial moves of a chess game. Recognized sequences of moves are referred to as openings by White, or defenses by Black. There are many dozens of different openings, and hundreds of named variants, the Oxford Companion to Chess lists 1,327 named openings and variants. These vary widely in character from quiet positional play to wild tactical play, in addition to referring to specific move sequences, the opening is the first phase of a chess game, the other phases being the middlegame and the endgame. A sequence of opening moves that is considered standard is referred to as the book moves and these reference works often present these move sequences in simple algebraic notation, opening trees, or theory tables. When a game begins to deviate from known opening theory, the players are said to be out of book, in some opening lines, the moves considered best for both sides have been worked out for twenty to twenty-five moves or more. Some analysis goes to thirty or thirty-five moves, as in the classical Kings Indian Defense and in the Sveshnikov, professional chess players spend years studying openings, and continue doing so throughout their careers, as opening theory continues to evolve. Players at the level also study openings but the importance of the opening phase is smaller there since games are rarely decided in the opening. The study of openings can become unbalanced if it is to the exclusion of tactical training, a new sequence of moves in the opening is referred to as a theoretical novelty. When kept secret until used in a game it is often known as a prepared variation. To this end, knights are developed to f3, c3, f6 and c6. The queen, and to an extent the rooks, are not usually played to a central position until later in the game. Control of the center, At the start of the game, however, control of the central squares allows pieces to be moved to any part of the board relatively easily, and can also have a cramping effect on the opponent. The classical view is that control is best effected by placing pawns there, ideally establishing pawns on d4. The hypermoderns instead advocated controlling the center from a distance with pieces, breaking down ones opponent's center, King safety. The king is somewhat exposed in the middle of the board. Measures must be taken to reduce his vulnerability and it is therefore common for both players either to castle in the opening or to otherwise bring the king to the side of the board via artificial castling. Prevention of pawn weaknesses, Most openings strive to avoid the creation of pawn weaknesses such as isolated, doubled and backward pawns, pawn islands, some openings sacrifice endgame considerations for a quick attack on the opponent's position. Some unbalanced openings for Black, in particular, make use of idea, such as the Dutch.
Furthermore, the tsar had the power to dismiss the Duma, at this first meeting of the Duma were not responsible to, the Duma, thus denying responsible government at the executive level.

Caucasia. Under the pressure of the Russian Revolution of 1905, on 6 August 1905, Sergei Witte issued a manifesto about the convocation of the Duma, however, Nicholas II was determined to retain his autocratic power. Just before the creation of the Duma in May 1906, the Tsar issued

Under the reign of Alexander II, several reforms were enacted during the 1860s and 1870s and their assessed wealth. The total valuation is then divided into three parts, representing three tax-paying merchants and workmen are enrolled on lists in a descending order according to

Under the pressure of the Russian Revolution of 1905, on 6 August 1905, Sergei Witte issued a manifesto about the convocation of the Duma, however, Nicholas II was determined to retain his autocratic power. Just before the creation of the Duma in May 1906, the Tsar issued

The exchange variation and the four pawns attack, the exchange variation continues 3. d4 d6 4. c4Nb6 5. exd6. Black can capitalise on the centre with g6, Bg7 with Kg74. eventually being played. The four pawns attack continues 3. d4 d6 4. c4 Nb6 5. f4, White has a somewhat larger space advantage though the centre is not fixed. Black has a number of options, Black can play Qd7 with 0-0-0 and f6 putting pressure on Whites d pawn. Black can play Nb4 with c5 hoping to exchange the d pawn, finally, Black can play Be5 with 0-0 and f6 attacking the centre. Minor variations include Osullivans Gambit, 3. d5 b5, and 3. d4 d6 4. Bc4, the game can become very sharp since White must either secure his advantage in space or make use of it before Black succeeds in making a successful strike at it. Black must also play vigorously because passive play will be crushed by the White centre, the four pawns attack is not particularly popular because many White players are wary of entering a sharp tactical line which Black may have prepared. The main line continues 5. dxe5 fxe5 Nc6 6. Be3 Bf5 7. Nf3 Nf6 An alternative is the sharp Planinc variation, 5. g5, dxe5, wrecking Whites centre and leaving him with weak pawns. The line is named after grandmaster Albin Planinc, who championed it in the 1970s and it was then taken up in the 1990s by correspondence player Michael Schirmir, whose games were noted in a recent book on Alekhines Defence by British GM and Alekhine exponent Nigel Davies. The exchange variation is less ambitious than the four pawns attack, White trades pawns, accepting a more modest spatial advantage. Black's main decision is whether to recapture with the solid 5. exd6, which will lead to a fairly strategic position, or the more ambitious 5. cxd6 when Black has a preponderance of pawns in the centre. The third recapture 5. Qxd6 is also possible since the fork 6. c5 can be answered by 6. Qe6+, in the sharper 5. cxd6 line, Black usually aims to attack and undermine the white pawn on d4, and possibly c4 as well. Cox gave the game Jany Gomes vs. Guillermo Soppe to illustrate Black's intentions, a popular setup from White to prevent Black's plan is the Voronezh Variation.

A duma is a Russian assembly with advisory or legislative functions. The term comes from the Russian verb думать meaning to think or to consider, the first formally constituted duma was the state duma introduced into the Russian Empire by Tsar Nicholas II in 1906. It was dissolved in 1917 during the Russian Revolution, since 1993, the state duma is the lower legislative house of the Russian Federation. The term Boyar Duma is used by historians to denote the class of boyars, in 1721, Peter the Great transferred its functions to the governing Senate. In contemporary sources it is called simply the boyars or the duma. Originally there were ten to twelve boyars and five or six okolnichii, by 1613 it had increased to twenty boyars and eight okolnichii. Lesser nobles, duma gentlemen and secretaries, were added to the duma, in 1676 the number of boyars was increased to 50 and was by then constituted only a third of the duma. Under the reign of Alexander II, several reforms were enacted during the 1860s and 1870s and these included the creation of local political bodies known as zemstvos. All owners of houses, tax-paying merchants and workmen are enrolled on lists in a descending order according to their assessed wealth. The total valuation is then divided into three parts, representing three groups of electors very unequal in number, each of which elects an equal number of delegates to the municipal duma. The executive is in the hands of a mayor and an uprava. Under Alexander III, however, by laws promulgated in 1892 and 1894, in 1894 municipal institutions, with still more restricted powers, were granted to several towns in Siberia, and in 1895 to some in Caucasus. Under the pressure of the Russian Revolution of 1905, on 6 August 1905, Sergei Witte issued a manifesto about the convocation of the Duma, however, Nicholas II was determined to retain his autocratic power. Just before the creation of the Duma in May 1906, the Tsar issued the Fundamental Laws and it stated in part that the tsars ministers could not be appointed by, and were not responsible to, the Duma, thus denying responsible government at the executive level. Furthermore, the tsar had the power to dismiss the Duma, at this first meeting of the Duma...
Furthermore, the tsar had the power to dismiss the Duma, at this first meeting of the Duma members proposed that political prisoners should be released, trade unions given rights and land reform be introduced. Nicholas II rejected these suggestions and dissolved the assembly in July, 1906, the imperial State Duma was elected four times, in 1906, twice in 1907, and in 1912. The State Duma in Russia is the house of the Federal Assembly of Russia. Under Russia’s 1993 constitution, there are 450 deputies of the State Duma, each elected to a term of four years, this was changed to a five-year term in late 2008.

19. Correspondence chess – Less common methods which have been employed include fax and homing pigeon. It is in contrast to chess, where the players sit at a chessboard at the same time. Correspondence chess allows people or clubs who are distant to play one another without meeting in person. These distant relationships are just one of the many appeals of correspondence chess. In 1999 Garry Kasparov played a chess game Kasparov versus the World over the Internet, Correspondence chess differs from over-the-board play in several respects. While players in OTB chess generally play one at a time, tournament games are played concurrently, and some players may have more than one hundred games continuing at the same time. Time limits in correspondence play are usually between 30 and 60 days for every 10 moves and this time allows for far deeper calculation, meaning that blunders can be less frequent. Certain forms of assistance, including books, chess databases and sometimes chess programs, are often allowed, books and databases are almost universally acceptable, but organizations vary as to whether chess engine use is permitted. Given that even players with poor chess knowledge can use the strongest computer programs to analyse their games, however, the influence of computer assistance remains controversial in both official and casual play, and consensus on the issue of whether to allow computer aid is still lacking. Variant Chess games are played on public chess servers or chess forums. Since the games are a form of chess, chess engines may be less helpful, or based on the variant. For example, chess games played on a chessboard, or infinite chess, are virtually untouched by chess-playing software. However, the ICCF, which organizes postal and email events, is not the organization involved in correspondence chess. However, groups other than the ICCF are not sanctioned by FIDE, the ICCF also runs the World Correspondence Chess Championships. Up until 2004, ICCF correspondence chess was played only via email, for playing by these two forms of transmission, the ICCF developed their own game notation, known as the ICCF numeric notation, especially for the purpose of ICCF correspondence chess. In recent years, the use of increasingly powerful chess programs has brought new challenges for organizations like the ICCF. Chess Federation, necessitating sometimes controversial decisions on the admissibility of such programs in official correspondence play, moreover, the emergence of the Internet has brought new opportunities for correspondence chess, not all of which are organized by official bodies. Casual correspondence chess includes correspondence play initiated through correspondence chess servers, casual correspondence play does not lead to official ratings, though some chess servers will calculate ratings for the players based on results on that server.

20. Saint Petersburg – Saint Petersburg is Russia’s second-largest city after Moscow, with five million inhabitants in 2012, and an important Russian port on the Baltic Sea. It is politically incorporated as a federal subject, situated on the Neva River, at the head of the Gulf of Finland on the Baltic Sea, it was founded by Tsar Peter the Great on May 27, 1703. In 1914, the name was changed from Saint Petersburg to Petrograd, in 1924 to Leningrad, between 1713 and 1728 and 1732–1918, Saint Petersburg was the capital of imperial Russia. In 1918, the government bodies moved to Moscow. Saint Petersburg is one of the cities of Russia, as well as its cultural capital. The Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments constitute a UNESCO World Heritage Site, Saint Petersburg is home to The Hermitage, one of the largest art museums in the world. A large number of consulates, international corporations, banks. Swedish colonists built Nyenskans, a fortress, at the mouth of the Neva River in 1611, in a then called Ingermanland. A small town called Nyen grew up around it, Peter the Great was interested in seafaring and maritime affairs, and he intended to have Russia gain a seaport in order to be able to trade with other maritime nations. He needed a better seaport than Arkhangelsk, which was on the White Sea to the north, on May 1703, during the Great Northern War, Peter the Great captured Nyenskans, and soon replaced the fortress. On May 27, 1703, closer to the estuary 5 km inland from the gulf, on Zayachy Island, he laid down the Peter and Paul Fortress, which became the first brick and stone building of the new city. The city was built by conscripted peasants from all
over Russia, tens of thousands of serfs died building the city. Later, the city became the centre of the Saint Petersburg Governorate, Peter moved the capital from Moscow to Saint Petersburg in 1712, 9 years before the Treaty of Nystad of 1721 ended the war, he referred to Saint Petersburg as the capital as early as 1704. During its first few years, the city developed around Trinity Square on the bank of the Neva, near the Peter. However, Saint Petersburg soon started to be built out according to a plan, by 1716 the Swiss Italian Domenico Trezzini had elaborated a project whereby the city centre would be located on Vasilyevsky Island and shaped by a rectangular grid of canals. The project was not completed, but is evident in the layout of the streets, in 1716, Peter the Great appointed French Jean-Baptiste Alexandre Le Blond as the chief architect of Saint Petersburg. In 1724 the Academy of Sciences, University and Academic Gymnasium were established in Saint Petersburg by Peter the Great; in 1725, Peter died at the age of fifty-two. His endeavours to modernize Russia had met opposition from the Russian nobility—resulting in several attempts on his life.

21. Eugene Znosko-Borovsky – Eugene Alexandrovich Znosko-Borovsky was a Russian chess master, music and drama critic, teacher and author. Born in Saint Petersburg, he settled in Paris in 1920, Znosko-Borovsky learned to play chess as a young boy. He won prizes in local and regional tournaments, whilst progressing to an education at the Tsarskoye Selo Lyceum. Decorated and wounded in conflicts, he first served as a volunteer in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904 and 1905 and was again called into service during World War I. Following evacuation, he was taken by a British ship to Constantinople and from there proceeded to Paris, as a player, Znosko-Borovsky fell short of the very highest level. He was also skilled at simultaneous exhibition play. Indeed, it was in the field of writing that he excelled, penning many popular books including The Evolution of Chess, Capablanca and my own memories of Znosko go back to 1923-24. I found him then, and at all later, a stimulating friend. His reputation as a dramatic and literary critic was, at one time considerable in Europe and those who have read his chess works, however, must be aware that their writer was a kultur mensch in the best sense. Withal, he was stoical in adversity and possessed of great humour, as a player he suffered from the demands of a professionalism that is incompatible with great performance, but he leaves records of many games which reveal, if not genius, then a great talent. Those who knew him will all agree that his life enriched, and in a degree inspired and it is not a move, even the best move, that you must seek, but a realisable plan. Chess is a game of understanding and not of memory, how to Play The Chess Openings. Eugene Znosko-Borovsky player profile and games at Chessgames.com

22. Aron Nimzowitsch – Aron Nimzowitsch was a Russian-born, Danish leading chess master and a very influential chess writer. He was the foremost figure amongst the hypermoderns, born in part of the Russian Empire, the Jewish German-speaking Nimzowitsch came from a wealthy family, where he learned chess from his father, who was a merchant. In 1904, he travelled to Berlin to study philosophy, but set aside his studies soon and he won his first international tournament at Munich 1906. Then, he tied for first with Alexander Alekhine at St. Petersburg 1913/14, during the 1917 Russian Revolution, Nimzowitsch was in the Baltic war zone. He escaped being drafted into one of the armies by feigning madness and he then escaped to Berlin, and gave his first name as Arnold, possibly to avoid anti-Semitic persecution. Nimzowitsch eventually moved to Copenhagen in 1922, which coincided with his rise to the world chess elite, in Copenhagen, he twice won the Nordic Chess Championship, in 1924 and 1934. He obtained Danish citizenship and lived in Denmark until his death in 1935, the height of Nimzowitsch's career was the late 1920s and early 1930s. Chessmetrics places him as the third best player in the world from 1927 to 1931, behind Alexander Alekhine, Nimzowitsch never beat Capablanca, but fared better against Alekhine. He even beat Alekhine with the pieces, in their short 1914 match at St. Petersburg. One of Nimzowitsch's most famous games is his celebrated immortal zugzwang game against Sämisch at Copenhagen 1923, another game on this theme is his win over Paul Johner at Dresden 1926. When in form, Nimzowitsch was very dangerous with the black pieces, Nimzowitsch is considered one of the most important players and writers in chess history. His works influenced other players, including Savielly Tartakower, Milan Vidmar, Richard Réti, Akiba Rubinstein, Bent Larsen and Tigran Petrosian. Mein System is considered to be one of the most influential books of all time. Nimzowitsch's chess theories, when first propounded flew in the face of widely held orthodoxies enunciated by the dominant theorist of the era, Siegbert Tarrasch, and his disciples. Tarrasch's rigid generalizations drew on the work of Wilhelm Steinitz. Notable in his system were concepts such as overprotection of pieces and pawns under attack.
control of the center by pieces instead of pawns, blockading of opposing pieces and he was also a leading exponent of the fianchetto development of bishops. Perhaps most importantly, he formulated the terminology still in use for various complex chess strategies, others had used these ideas in practice, but he was the first to present them systematically as a lexicon of themes accompanied by extensive taxonomical observations. A great and profound chess thinker second only to Steinitz, and his works – Die Blockade, My System, GM Robert Byrne called him perhaps the most brilliant theoretician and teacher in the history of the game.

23. **Draw (chess)** – In chess, a draw is the result of a game ending in a tie. Usually, in tournaments a draw is worth a point to each player, while a win is worth one point to the victor. For the most part, a draw occurs when it appears that neither side will win, draws are codified by various rules of chess including stalemate, threefold repetition, and the fifty-move rule. A draw also occurs when player has sufficient material to checkmate the opponent or when no sequence of legal moves can lead to checkmate. Unless specific tournament rules forbid it, players may agree to a draw at any time, ethical considerations may make a draw uncustomary in situations where at least one player has a reasonable chance of winning. For example, a draw could be called after a move or two, but this would likely be thought unsporting, until 1867, tournament games that were drawn were replayed. The Paris tournament of 1867 had so many games to be replayed that it caused organisational problems. In 1868 the British Chess Association decided to each player half a point instead of replaying the game. In games played under time control, a draw may result under additional conditions, a stalemate is an automatic draw, as is a draw because of insufficient material to checkmate. A draw by repetition or the fifty-move rule may be claimed by one of the players with the arbiter. A claim of a draw first counts as an offer of a draw, once a claim or draw offer has been made, it cannot be withdrawn. If the claim is verified or the offer accepted, the game is over. Otherwise, the offer or claim is nullified and the game continues, an offer of a draw should be made after a player makes a move but before he presses his game clock. The other player also declines the offer if he makes a move, the offer of a draw should be recorded by each player in their scoresheet using the symbol as per Appendix C.12 of FIDE Laws of Chess. Article 5 of the FIDE Laws of Chess gives the ways a game may end in a draw, Stalemate – if the player on turn has no legal move but is not in check, this is stalemate and the game is automatically a draw. In such a case the draw is not automatic - a player must claim it if he wants the draw. When the position will occur for the time after the players intended next move, he writes the move on his scoresheet but does not make the move on the board. If the claim is not made on the move in which the repetition occurs, of course, the opportunity may present itself again.

24. **Emanuel Lasker** – Emanuel Lasker was a German chess player, mathematician, and philosopher who was World Chess Champion for 27 years. In his prime Lasker was one of the most dominant champions and his contemporaries used to say that Lasker used a psychological approach to the game, and even that he sometimes deliberately played inferior moves to confuse opponents. Recent analysis, however, indicates that he was ahead of his time and used a flexible approach than his contemporaries. Lasker knew contemporary analyses of openings well but disagreed with many of them and he published chess magazines and five chess books, but later players and commentators found it difficult to draw lessons from his methods. Lasker made contributions to the development of other games and he was a first-class contract bridge player and wrote about bridge and other games, including Go and his own invention, Lasca. His books about games presented a problem that is considered notable in the mathematical analysis of card games. Lasker was also a mathematician who was known for his contributions to commutative algebra. On the other hand, his works and a drama that he co-authored received little attention. Emanuel Lasker was born on December 24, 1868 at Berlinchen in Neumark, at the age of eleven he was sent to Berlin to study mathematics, where he lived with his brother Berthold, eight years his senior, who taught him how to play chess. According to the website Chessmetrics, Berthold was among the top ten players in the early 1890s. To supplement their income Emanuel Lasker played chess and card games for small stakes, Lasker shot up through the chess rankings in 1889, when he won the Café Kaiserhofs annual Winter tournament 1888/89 and the Hauptturnier A at the sixth DSB Congress held in Breslau. Winning the Hauptturnier earned Lasker the title of master, the candidates were divided into two groups of ten. The top four in each group competed in a final, Lasker won his section, with 2½ points more than his nearest rival. However, scores were reset to 0 for the final, with two rounds to go, Lasker trailed the leader.
Nicholas II of Russia

Nicholas II was the last Emperor of Russia, ruling from 1 November 1894 until his forced abdication on 15 March 1917. His reign saw the fall of the Russian Empire from being one of the foremost great powers of the world to economic, Soviet historiography portrayed Nicholas as a weak and incompetent leader, whose decisions led to military defeats and the deaths of millions of his subjects. The Anglo-Russian Entente, designed to counter German attempts to influence in the Middle East. Nicholas approved the Russian mobilisation on 30 July 1914, which led to Germany declaring war on Russia on 1 August 1914 and it is estimated that around 3,300,000 Russians were killed in World War I. Following the February Revolution of 1917, Nicholas abdicated on behalf of himself and his son, Nicholas, the recovered remains of the Imperial Family were finally re-interred in St. Petersburg, eighty years to the day on 17 July 1998. In 1981, Nicholas, his wife and their children were canonized as martyrs by the Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia, located in New York City. On 15 August 2000 Nicholas and his family were canonized as passion bearers, Nicholas was born in the Alexander Palace in Saint Petersburg, Russian Empire, the eldest son of Emperor Alexander III and Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia. He had five siblings, Alexander, George, Xenia, Michael. Nicholas often referred to his father nostalgically in letters after Alexanders death in 1894 and he was also very close to his mother, as revealed in their published letters to each other. His paternal grandparents were Emperor Alexander II and Empress Maria Alexandrovna of Russia and his maternal grandparents were King Christian IX and Queen Louise of Denmark. Nicholas was of primarily German and Danish descent, his last ethnically Russian ancestor being Grand Duchess Feodorovna of Russia. He had five siblings, Alexander, George, Xenia, Michael. Nicholas often referred to his father nostalgically in letters after Alexanders death in 1894 and he was also very close to his mother, as revealed in their published letters to each other. His paternal grandparents were Emperor Alexander II and Empress Maria Alexandrovna of Russia and his maternal grandparents were King Christian IX and Queen Louise of Denmark. Nicholas was of primarily German and Danish descent, his last ethnically Russian ancestor being Grand Duchess.
primarily German and Danish descent, his last ethnically Russian ancestor being Grand Duchess
Anna Petrovna, Nicholas was related to several monarchs in Europe. His mothers siblings
included Kings Frederik VIII of Denmark and George I of Greece, Nicholas, his wife Alexandra,
and Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany were all first cousins of King George V of the United Kingdom.
Nicholas was also a first cousin of both King Haakon VII and Queen Maud of Norway, as well as
King Constantine I of Greece, Tsar Nicholas II was the first cousin-once-removed of Grand Duke
Nicholas Nikolaevich. To distinguish between them the Grand Duke was often known within the
Imperial family as Nikolasha and Nicholas the Tall, while the Tsar was Nicholas the Short. In his
childhood, Nicholas, his parents and siblings made annual visits to the Danish royal palaces of
Fredensborg and Bernstorff to visit his grandparents, the king and queen. The visits also served
as family reunions, as his mothers siblings would come from the United Kingdom, Germany. It
was there in 1883, that he had a flirtation with one of his English first cousins, in 1873, Nicholas
also accompanied his parents and younger brother, two-year-old George, on a two-month, semi-
official visit to England. In London, Nicholas and his family stayed at Marlborough House, as
guests of his Uncle Bertie and Aunt Alix, the Prince and Princess of Wales, where he was spoiled
by his uncle

27. Grandmaster (chess) – The title Grandmaster is awarded to chess players by the world chess
organization FIDE. Apart from World Champion, Grandmaster is the highest title a chess player
can attain, once achieved, the title is held for life. It is often abbreviated to GM, the abbreviation
IGM for International Grandmaster is also sometimes used, particularly in older literature. The
title of Grandmaster, along with the lesser FIDE titles of International Master, a number of women
have earned the GM title, with the first two having been Nona Gaprindashvili in 1978 and Susan
Polgar in 1991. Since about 2000, most of the top 10 women have held the GM title, a separate
gender-segregated title, Woman Grandmaster, is also available. It is awarded to women who
attain a level of skill between that of a FIDE Master and an International Master, FIDE awards
separate Grandmaster titles to composers and solvers of chess problems. The International
Correspondence Chess Federation awards the title of International Correspondence Chess
Grandmaster, the first known use of the term grandmaster in connection with chess was in an
1838 issue of Bells Life, in which a correspondent referred to William Lewis as our past
grandmaster. Lewis himself later referred to Philidor as a grandmaster, and the term was applied
to a few other players. In the Ostend tournament of 1907 the term grandmaster was used, the
tournament was divided into two sections, the Championship Tournament and the Masters
Tournament. The Championship section was for players who had won an international
tournament. Siegbert Tarrasch won the Championship section, over Carl Schlechter, Dawid
Janowski, Frank Marshall, Amos Burn and these players were described as grandmasters for the
purposes of the tournament. The San Sebastián 1912 tournament won by Akiba Rubinstein was a
designated grandmaster event, Rubinstein won with 12½ points out of 19. Tied for second with 12
points were Aron Nimzowitsch and Rudolf Spielmann, by some accounts, in the St. Petersburg
1914 chess tournament, the title Grandmaster was formally conferred by Russian Tsar Nicholas
II, who had partially funded the tournament. The Tsar reportedly awarded the title to the five
finalists, Emanuel Lasker, José Raúl Capablanca, Alexander Alekhine, Siegbert Tarrasch, before
1950, the term grandmaster was sometimes informally applied to other world class players. The
Fédération Internationale des Échecs was formed in Paris in 1924, in 1927, the Soviet Unions
Chess Federation established the title of Grandmaster of the Soviet Union, for their own players,
since at that time Soviets were not competing outside their own country. This title was abolished
in 1931, after having been awarded to Boris Verlinsky, the title was brought back in 1935, and
awarded to Mikhail Botvinnik, who thus became the first official Grandmaster of the USSR.
Verlinsky did not get his title back, when FIDE reorganized after World War II it adopted regulations
concerning the award of international titles. Titles were awarded by a resolution of the FIDE
General Assembly, FIDE first awarded the Grandmaster title in 1950 to 27 players

28. Siegbert Tarrasch – Siegbert Tarrasch was one of the strongest chess players and most
influential chess teachers of the late 19th and early 20th century. Tarrasch was born in Breslau,
Prussian Silesia, to his father Xander Tarrasch, having finished school in 1880, he left Breslau to
study medicine in Halle. With his family, he settled in Nuremberg, Bavaria, and later in Munich,
Tarrasch was Jewish, converted to Christianity in 1909, and a patriotic German who lost a son in
World War I, yet he faced antisemitism in the early stages of Nazism. The third is in three parts,
the endgame, the middlegame and the opening and it was his last book and his most
successful. A medical doctor by profession, Tarrasch may have been the best player in the world in the early 1890s, soon afterwards, in St. Petersburg in 1893, Tarrasch drew a hard-fought match against Steinitz challenger Mikhail Chigorin after leading most of the way. He also won four tournaments in succession, Breslau 1889, Manchester 1890, Dresden 1892. However, after Emanuel Lasker became world champion in 1894. Fred Reinfeld wrote, Tarrasch was destined to play second fiddle for the rest of his life, however, Tarrasch had a narrow plus score against Harry Nelson Pillsbury of +6-5=2, while Lasker was even +5-5=4. Still, Tarrasch remained a player, demolishing Frank Marshall in a match in 1905, and winning Ostend 1907 over Schlechter, Janowski, Marshall, Burn. There was no love lost between the two masters, when Lasker finally agreed to a title match in 1908, he beat Tarrasch convincingly +8-3=5. Tarrasch continued to be one of the players in the world for a while. He finished fourth in the very strong St and this tournament was probably Tarraschs swan song, because his chess career was not very successful after this, although he still played some highly regarded games. Tarrasch was an influential chess writer, and was called Praeceptor Germaniae. He was editor of the magazine Deutsche Schachzeitung in 1897 and wrote books, including Die moderne Schachpartie. Although his teachings became famous throughout the world, until recently his books had not been translated into English. He took some of Wilhelm Steinitz ideas and made more accessible to the average chess player. In other areas he departed from Steinitz and he emphasized piece mobility much more than Steinitz did, and disliked cramped positions, saying that they had the germ of defeat. Tarrasch stated what is known as the Tarrasch rule, that rooks should be placed behind passed pawns—either yours or your opponents.

29. Frank Marshall (chess player) – Frank James Marshall was the U. S. Chess Champion from 1909 to 1936, and one of the worlds strongest chess players in the part of the 20th century. Marshall was born in New York City, and lived in Montreal, Quebec, Canada and he began playing chess at the age of 10, and by 1890 was one of the leading players in Montreal. In 1906 Pillsbury died and Marshall again refused the title until he won it in competition in 1909. In 1907 he played a match against World Champion Emanuel Lasker for the title and lost eight games, winning none and they played their match in New York City, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C. Baltimore, Chicago, and Memphis from January 26 to April 8, 1907, in 1909 he agreed to play a match with then young Cuban chess player José Capablanca, and to most peoples surprise, lost eight games, drew fourteen, and won only one. After this defeat Marshall did not resent Capablanca, instead, he realized the man had immense talent. The American champion worked hard to ensure Capablanca had the chance to play at the highest levels of competition, Marshall insisted that Capablanca be permitted to enter the San Sebastián tournament in 1911, an exclusive championship promising to be one of the strongest yet in history. Despite much protest at his inclusion, Capablanca won the tournament, Marshall finished fifth at the St. According to Marshalls 1942 autobiography, which was ghostwritten by Fred Reinfeld, Tsar Nicholas II conferred the title of Grandmaster on Marshall. In 1915 Marshall opened the Marshall Chess Club in New York City, in 1925 Marshall appeared in the short Soviet film Chess Fever in a cameo appearance, along with Capablanca. In the 1930s Marshall captained the U. S. team to four gold medals at four Chess Olympiads, during one round, he returned to the board and found that his teammates had agreed to three draws. After he finished his own game, he gave each of them a stern talk individually on how draws do not win matches, in 1936 after holding the U. S. championship title for 27 years, he relinquished it to the winner of a championship tournament. The first such tournament was sponsored by the National Chess Federation, the Marshall Chess Club donated the trophy, and the first winner was Samuel Reshevsky. Marshall was best known for his tactical skill. One aspect of this was the Marshall swindle, where a trick would turn a lost game around, andrew Soltis writes that, in later years his prowess at rescuing the irretrievable took on magical proportions. Not so well now, but appreciated in his day, was his endgame skill. In his famous game against Stepan Levitsky, Marshall concluded with a sacrifice of his queen.

30. The New Yorker – The New Yorker is an American magazine of reportage, commentary, criticism, essays, fiction, satire, cartoons, and poetry. It is published by Condé Nast, started as a weekly in 1925, the magazine is now published 47 times annually, with five of these issues covering two-week spans. Although its reviews and events listings often focus on the life of New York City. The New Yorker debuted on February 21, 1925 and it was founded by Harold Ross and his wife, Jane Grant, a New York Times reporter. Ross wanted to create a humor magazine that would be different from perceivably corny humor publications such as Judge. Ross partnered
would be different from perceivingly corny humor publications such as Judge. Ross partnered with entrepreneur Raoul H. Fleischmann to establish the F-R Publishing Company, the magazine's first offices were at 25 West 45th Street in Manhattan. Ross edited the magazine until his death in 1951, during the early, occasionally precarious years of its existence, the magazine prided itself on its cosmopolitan sophistication. Ross famously declared in a 1925 prospectus for the magazine, it has announced that it is not edited for the old lady in Dubuque, although the magazine never lost its touches of humor, it soon established itself as a pre-eminent forum for serious fiction literature and journalism. Shortly after the end of World War II, John Herseys essay Hiroshima filled an entire issue, D. Salinger, Irwin Shaw, James Thurber, John Updike, Eudora Welty, Stephen King, and E. B. White. Publication of Shirley Jacksons The Lottery drew more mail than any story in the magazines history. In its early decades, the magazine published two or even three short stories a week, but in recent years the pace has remained steady at one story per issue. Kurt Vonnegut said that The New Yorker has been an instrument for getting a large audience to appreciate modern literature. Vonneguts 1974 interview with Joe David Bellamy and John Casey contained a discussion of The New Yorkers influence, No other art requires the audience to be a performer. You have to count on the readers being a good performer and those writers you mentioned and myself are teaching an audience how to play this kind of music in their heads. Its a learning process, and The New Yorker has been a good institution of the sort needed. They have an audience, and they come out every week, and people finally catch on to Barthelme, for instance. The non-fiction feature articles cover an array of topics. Recent subjects have included eccentric evangelist Creflo Dollar, the different ways in which humans perceive the passage of time, the magazine is notable for its editorial traditions.

31. Mannheim – Mannheim is a city in the southwestern part of Germany, the third-largest in the German state of Baden-Württemberg after Stuttgart and Karlsruhe. Mannheim is among the twenty largest cities in Germany, with a 2015 population of approximately 305,000 inhabitants, the city is at the centre of the larger densely populated Rhine-Neckar Metropolitan Region which has a population of 2,400,000 and is Germany's eighth-largest metropolitan region. Mannheim is located at the confluence of the Rhine and the Neckar in the corner of Baden-Württemberg. The Rhine separates Mannheim from the city of Ludwigshafen, just to the west of it in Rhineland-Palatinate, Mannheim is downstream along the Neckar from the city of Heidelberg. Mannheim is unusual among German cities in that its streets and avenues are laid out in a grid pattern, the eighteenth century Mannheim Palace, former home of the Prince-elector of the Palatinate, now houses the University of Mannheim. In addition, Mannheims SAP Arena is not only the home of the German ice hockey record champions the Adler Mannheim, but also the well-known handball team, the Rhein-Neckar Löwen. According to the Forbes magazine, Mannheim is known for its exceptional power and was ranked 11th among the Top 15 of the most inventive cities worldwide. The New Economy Magazine elected Mannheim under the 20 cities that best represent the world of tomorrow emphasizing Mannheims positive economic, since 2014, Mannheim has been a member of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network and holds the title of UNESCO City of Music. Mannheim is a Smart City the citys electrical grid is installed with a Power-line communication network, the citys tourism slogan is Leben. The civic symbol of Mannheim is der Wasserturm, a Romanesque water tower completed in 1886 that rises to 60 metres above the highest point of the art nouveau area Friedrichsplatz, Mannheim is the starting and finishing point of the Bertha Benz Memorial Route. The name of the city was first recorded as Mannenheim in a transaction in 766. The name is interpreted as the home of Manno, a form of a Germanic name such as Hartmann or Hermann. Mannheim remained a mere village throughout the Middle Ages, in 1606, Frederick IV, Elector Palatine started building the fortress of Friedrichsburg and the adjacent city centre with its grid of streets and avenues. On January 24, 1607, Frederick IV gave Mannheim the status of a city, Mannheim was mostly levelled during the Thirty Years War around 1622 by the forces of Johan Tillys troops. After being rebuilt, it was severely damaged by the French Army in 1689 during the Nine Years War. During the eighteenth century, Mannheim was the home of the Mannheim School of classical music composers, Mannheim was said to have one of the best court orchestras in Europe under the leadership of the conductor Carlo Grua. The royal court of the Palatinate left Mannheim in 1778, two decades later, in 1802, Mannheim was removed from the Palatinate and given to the Grand Duchy of Baden. In 1819, Norwich Duff wrote of Mannheim, In 1819, the climate crisis of 1816-17 caused famine and the death of many horses in Mannheim.

32. Euro – Outside of Europe, a number of overseas territories of EU members also use the euro.
32. **Euro** – Outside of Europe, a number of overseas territories of EU members also use the euro as their currency. Additionally, 210 million people worldwide as of 2013 use currencies pegged to the euro, the euro is the second largest reserve currency as well as the second most traded currency in the world after the United States dollar. The name euro was adopted on 16 December 1995 in Madrid. The euro was introduced to world markets as an accounting currency on 1 January 1999. While the euro dropped subsequently to US$0.8252 within two years, it has traded above the U. S. dollar since the end of 2002, peaking at US$1.6038 on 18 July 2008. In July 2012, the euro fell below US$1.21 for the first time in two years, following concerns raised over Greek debt and Spain’s troubled banking sector, as of 26 March 2017, the euro-dollar exchange rate stands at ~ US$1.07. The euro is managed and administered by the Frankfurt-based European Central Bank, as an independent central bank, the ECB has sole authority to set monetary policy. The Eurosystem participates in the printing, minting and distribution of notes and coins in all states. The 1992 Maastricht Treaty obliges most EU member states to adopt the euro upon meeting certain monetary and budgetary convergence criteria, all nations that have joined the EU since 1993 have pledged to adopt the euro in due course. Since 5 January 2002, the central banks and the ECB have issued euro banknotes on a joint basis. Euro banknotes do not show which central bank issued them, Eurosystem NCBs are required to accept euro banknotes put into circulation by other Eurosystem members and these banknotes are not repatriated. The ECB issues 8% of the value of banknotes issued by the Eurosystem. In practice, the ECBs banknotes are put into circulation by the NCBs and these liabilities carry interest at the main refinancing rate of the ECB. The euro is divided into 100 cents, in Community legislative acts the plural forms of euro and cent are spelled without the s, notwithstanding normal English usage. Otherwise, normal English plurals are used, with many local variations such as centime in France. All circulating coins have a side showing the denomination or value. Due to the plurality in the European Union, the Latin alphabet version of euro is used. For the denominations except the 1-, 2- and 5-cent coins, beginning in 2007 or 2008 the old map is being replaced by a map of Europe also showing countries outside the Union like Norway.

33. **Fedir Bohatyrcuk** – Fedir Parfenovych Bohatyrcuk was a Ukrainian-Canadian International Master of chess, and an International Master of correspondence chess. He also was a doctor of medicine, a political activist, as a youth, Bohatyrcuk sometimes traveled to chess tournaments with the great Mikhail Chigorin, who had earlier lost a match for the World Championship to Wilhelm Steinitz. Chigorin trained the player, and influenced his style and openings. In 1911, Bohatyrcuk won, followed by Stefan Izbinsky, Efim Bogoljubov, in February 1914, he lost an exhibition game against José Raúl Capablanca at Kiev. In 1914, he took 3rd at Kiev, in July/August 1914, he tied for 6th–10th at Mannheim. Bohatyrcuk, along with 10 other Russian players from the interrupted Mannheim tournament, was interned by Germany after the declaration of war against Russia, in September 1914, Bohatyrcuk and three others were freed and allowed to return home. Bohatyrcuk played in six USSR Chess Championships, 1923, 1924, 1927, 1931, 1933, in July 1923, he tied for 3rd–5th at Petrograd at 2nd USSR Championship. In 1924, he took 2nd, behind Vilner, at Kiev, in August–September 1924, he tied for 3rd–4th at Moscow. In December 1925, he took 11th of 21 at Moscow, the event was won by Efim Bogoljubov, followed by Emanuel Lasker, José Raúl Capablanca, Frank Marshall, etc. It was the first Soviet government-sponsored tournament, and had 11 of the worlds top 16 players, Bohatyrcuk achieved a 2628 performance, according to the Chessmetrics website, which calculates historical ratings. In 1926, Bohatyrcuk wrote the first chess book in Ukrainian, in October 1927, he tied for 1st–2nd with Peter Romanovsky at Moscow. In November 1931, he tied for 3rd–6th at Moscow, with 10/17, in 1933, he won at Moscow, with 4/5/6. In September 1933, he took 8th at Leningrad, with 10/5/19, in December 1934/January 1935, he tied for 3rd–4th at Leningrad, with 11/5/19, just half a point behind the joint winners Grigory Levenfish and Ilya Rabinovich. In March 1935, he tied for 16th–17th at Moscow, with 8/19, the event, which had 8 of the worlds top 18 players, according to chessmetrics, was won by Botvinnik and Salo Flohr, but Bohatyrcuk beat Mikhail Botvinnik in their individual game. That was indeed the case as Bohatyrcuk never played Botvinnik again, leaving him with a score of against Botvinnik. In March 1936, he took 3rd at Kiev, with 11/5/17, in July 1937, he won at Kiev, with 12/5/17. In 1938, he took 2nd at Kiev, with 11/17, behind only winner Vasily Panov, Bohatyrcuk completed his high school studies in 1912, and entered the University of Kiev later that year to study medicine. During the Russian Civil War, he was employed by a military hospital, as a radiologist and medical doctor in 1940, Bohatyrcuk was seconded to a German medical research facility when Kiev fell to the
Nazi armies in September 1941

34. Alexander Flamberg – Alexander Flamberg was a Polish chess master. Alexander Davidovich Flamberg born in Warsaw, spent his years in England. After return to Warsaw, he one of the strongest Polish chess players. In 1900, he took 2nd, behind Salomon Langleben, in Warsaw and he won the Warsaw championships in 1901 and 1902. Flamberg played his first strong tournament in Łódź in 1906, where he took 3rd, behind Akiba Rubinstein, in 1910, he won the Warsaw championship ahead of Rubinstein, but lost a match to him. In 1910, he took 3rd, behind Gersz Rotlewi and Rubinstein, in Warsaw, in 1911, he tied for 2nd-3rd with Gersz Salwe, behind Rubinstein, in Warsaw. In 1911, Flamberg took 2nd, behind Stepan Levitsky, in St Petersburg, in 1912, he tied for 6-7th with Sergey von Freymann in Abbazia. The event was won by Rudolf Spielmann, in 1912, he took 2nd, behind Rubinstein, in Warsaw. In 1912, he took 2nd, behind Efim Bogoljubow, in Łódź, in 1912, he took 5th in Vilnius. The event was won by Rubinstein, in 1913, Flamberg won in Warsaw ahead of Oldrich Duras and Moishe Lowtzky. In 1913, he drew a match with Duras and won a match against Bogoljubow, in 1913/14, he took 3rd, behind Alexander Alekhine and Aron Nimzowitsch, in Sankt Petersburg. In 1914, Flamberg won in Krakow, in July/August 1914, he took 17th in Mannheim. After the declaration of war against Russia, eleven Russian players from the interrupted Mannheim tournament were interned by Germany, in September 1914, four of them were freed and allowed, through Switzerland, to return home. The Russian internees played eight tournaments, the first in Baden Baden, the tournaments were mostly won by Bogoljubow. The winners were also, Flamberg in 1914, and Ilya Rabinovich in 1916 and 1917, Flamberg was allowed to return to Warsaw in 1916. In 1916, he tied for 4-5th, in 1917, he tied for 3rd-4th. In 1919/20, he took 2nd, behind Zdzislaw Belsitzmann, in 1923, he won, ahead of Paulin Frydman, in Warsaw. In 1924, he tied for 1st with Lowtzky in Warsaw, in 1926, Flamberg died relatively young in his native Warsaw.

Eastern Slavic naming customs

Eastern Slavic naming customs are the traditional ways of identifying a person by name in countries influenced by Eastern Slavic culture. An example of an ID document of a citizen of Russia. The lower page includes the lines: Family name, Name, Patronymic.

Ruslan (Ruslan), a character in Alexander Pushkin's poem Ruslan and Ludmila. The short form for Ruslan is Rusya.

Russian Empire

The Russian Empire (Russian: Российская империя) was an empire that existed from 1721, following the end of the Great Northern War. Peter the Great officially renamed the Tsardom of Russia as the Russian Empire in 1721 and became its first emperor. He instituted reforms that modernized Russia, including the establishment of St. Petersburg as the new capital.

Fort Ross

Fort Ross, an early-19th-century outpost of the Russian American Company. Estoril

Estoril (Portuguese pronunciation: [iˈʃoɾi] (listen)) is a town and a former civil parish in the municipality of Cascais, in Portugal.
The beach of Tamariz, in the central coastal area of Estoril

The coast of the civil parish of Estoril, showing a mix of modern and historical architecture, as well as its fishing history

World Chess Championship

The World Chess Championship (sometimes abbreviated as WCC) is played to determine the World Champion in chess.

Current World Champion, Magnus Carlsen of Norway

A depiction of the chess match between Howard Staunton and Pierre Saint-Amant, on 16 December 1843, regarded as an unofficial world championship.

José Raúl Capablanca

José Raúl Capablanca y Graupera (19 November 1888 – 8 March 1942) was a Cuban chess player who was world chess champion...

Capablanca in 1931

Capablanca in 1919

Capablanca in 1920

Alekhine vs. Capablanca

Chess Olympiad

The Chess Olympiad is a biennial chess tournament in which teams from all over the world compete. FIDE organises the 35th Chess Olympiad, Bled 2002.

Bobby Fischer’s score card from his round 3 game against Najdorf in the 1970 Chess Olympiad

Fischer and Tal at the 1960 Olympiad

Max Euwe

Machgielis "Max" Euwe, PhD (Dutch: [ˈmɑx ˈjœu]; May 20, 1901 – November 26, 1981) was a Dutch chess Grandmaster,
Paul Keres (IPA: [ˈpaul kerɛs]; January 7, 1916 – June 5, 1975) was an Estonian chess grandmaster and chess writer. He was...

Mikhail Botvinnik

Mikhail Moiseyevich Botvinnik (Russian: Михаил Моисеевич Ботвинник, pronounced [mʲɪˈʃaɪl məɪsʲˈeʲɪvʲɪtɕ bətˈvʲɪnɪk],...)

Emanuel Lasker

Emanuel Lasker (December 24, 1868 – January 11, 1941) was a German chess player, mathematician, and philosopher who was...

Wilhelm Steinitz, whom Lasker beat in World Championship matches in 1894 and 1896

Tsar

Tsar (or) (Old Church Slavonic: ца́рь [usually written thus with a title] or царь, ца́р), also spelled csar, or czar, Reception of the Tsar of Russia in...
Nicholas II of Russia

Nicholas II or Nikolai II (Russian: Николай II, tr. Nikolay II Aleksandrovich)

Emperor Nicholas II, in a British Royal Navy uniform as an honorary Admiral of the Fleet, 1909

Emperor Nicholas II of Russia with his physically similar cousin, King George V of the United Kingdom (right), in German military uniforms in Berlin before the war; 1913

Mannheim

Mannheim (German pronunciation: [manhaɪm] listen, Palatine German: Monnem or Mannem) is a city in the southwestern...

View over Mannheim with Wasserturm Aerial view of Mannheim, showing the grid layout

Mannheim in 1758 Historical map of Mannheim in 1880

Ukraine

Ukraine ((listen) yoo-KRAYN; Ukrainian: Україна, translit. Ukraina [ukr̥ijnɑ], sometimes called the Ukraine)

Gold Scythian pectoral, or neckpiece, from a royal kurgan in Pokrov, dated to the 4th century BC

Principalities of Kievan Rus', 1054–1132

White

White is the lightest color and is achromatic (having no hue), because it fully reflects and scatters all the visible...

Image: Polar bear with young ANWR Image: Andalusian
Cheka (Russian: ЧК, IPA: [tʃka]) was the initialism for the first of a succession of Soviet secret police...

Members of the presidium of VCheKa (left to right) Yakov Peters, Józef Unszlicht, Abram Belenky (standing), Felix Dzerzhinsky, Vyacheslav Menzhinsky, 1921

Vladimir Bonch-Bruyevich

The Communist International (Comintern), known also as the Third International (1919–1943), was an international

The Communist International published a theoretical magazine in a variety of European languages from 1919 to 1943.

Boris Kustodiev. Festival of the II Congress of Comintern on the Uritsky Square (former Palace square) in Petrograd

Madrid (Spanish: [maððið], locally [maððið(ʊ)]) is the capital of Spain and the largest municipality in both the ...

Image: Gran Vía (Madrid) 1

Ministry of Agriculture

Puerta de Alcalá

Alcalá street

Moscow (or; Russian: Москве, tr. Moskva, IPA: [mʊskva] (listen)) is the capital and most populous c

Clockwise from top left: Cathedral of Christ the Saviour; Spasskaya Tower of the Moscow Kremlin; MIBC; R Basil’s Cathedral; Bolshoi Theatre; and Moscow State University.
Spasskaya Tower was built in 1491.

**Estado Novo (Portugal)**

The Estado Novo (Portuguese pronunciation: [ɐˈstɐ̃du ˈnɔvʊ], "New State"), or the Second Republic, was the Salazar observing Edgar Cardoso's Santa Clara Bridge maquette in Coimbra.

Image: Operação Vagô memorial no Cemitério dos Prazeres

**Saint Petersburg**

Saint Petersburg (Russian: Санкт-Петербург, tr. Sankt-Peterburg, IPA: [sənkʲt ˈpʲɛltreburg]) (listen)

Clockwise from top left: Peter and Paul Fortress on Zayachy Island, Smolny Cathedral, Bronze Horseman, Winter Palace, Trinity Cathedral, and the Moyka river with the General Staff Building.

Map of Saint Petersburg, 1744

**Kiev**

Kiev (KEE-ef, -ev) or Kyiv (Ukrainian: Київ, translit. Kyiv [kiu] (listen); Old Russian: Киев, translit. Kiyev) (listen)

Counterclockwise (from upper right): Verkhovna Rada, Kiev Pechersk Lavra, Red University Building, House with Chimaeras statue of Bohdan Khmelnytsky

A fragment from an 1804 John Cary's "New map of Europe, from the latest authorities" published in "Cary's new universal atlas", London, 1808

**Odessa**

Odessa or Odessa (Ukrainian: Одеса, [ˈodosə]; Russian: Одесса, [ˈodʲes sa]) is the third most populous

Counterclockwise: monument to Duke de Richelieu, Vorontsov Lighthouse, city garden, Opera and Ballet Theatre Richelieu
Efim Bogoljubov

Efim Dmitriyevich Bogoljubov (Russian: И́фим Дмитриевич Го́логлу́бов; also Romanized Bogoljubov, Bogoljubow; April 14, 1889 – 18.6.1952)

Chess theory

The game of chess is commonly divided into three phases: the opening, middlegame, and endgame. There is a large body of ...

Chess initial position

Early printed work on chess theory by Luis Ramirez de Lucena c. 1497

Aron Nimzowitsch

The title Grandmaster (GM) is awarded to chess players by the world chess organization FIDE. Apart from World Champion, ...


Jacques Mieses (1865–1954), one of the first FIDE Grandmasters

Bolsheviks

The Bolsheviks, originally also Bolshevists or Bolsheviki (Russian: bolsheviki, bolshevik (singular), IPA: ...
“Down with Bolshevism. Bolshevism brings war and destruction, hunger and death”, anti-Bolshevik propaganda, Germany, 1919

**Euro**

The euro (sign: €; code: EUR) is the official currency of the European Union. Currently 19 of 28 member states use the euro. The European Central Bank has its seat in Frankfurt (Germany) and is in charge of the monetary policy of the European Union.

The new banknotes were introduced in the beginning of 2013. The top half of the image shows the front side of the banknote and the bottom half shows the back side.

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**Siegbert Tarrasch**

Siegbert Tarrasch [ziːɡbɛʁt tʰaʁaːʃ] (5 March 1862 – 17 February 1934) was one of the strongest chess players and most...

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**Reuben Fine**

Reuben Fine (October 11, 1914 – March 26, 1993) was an American chess grandmaster, psychologist, university professor, ...

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**Frank Marshall (chess player)**

Frank James Marshall (August 10, 1877 – November 9, 1944) was the U.S. Chess Champion from 1909 to 1936, and one of the ...

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**Ossip Bernstein**

Ossip Samoilovich Bernstein (20 September 1882 – 30 November 1962) was a Russian-French chess grandmaster and a ...

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**Correspondence chess**
Correspondence chess is chess or variant chess played by various forms of long-distance correspondence, often through a ...

Postcard for international correspondence chess  Sample image of a chess variant that can be played on the internet.

Card used by the US Chess Federation

Géza Maróczy

Géza Maróczy (Hungarian pronunciation: [ˈɡɛːzɒ mɒroːtʃi]; 3 March 1870 – 29 May 1951) was a leading Hungarian chess ...

Duma

A duma (дума) is a Russian assembly with advisory or legislative functions. The term comes from the Russian verb думать ...

Building of the Moscow City Duma

Eugene Znosko-Borovsky

Eugene Alexandrovich Znosko-Borovsky (Russian: Евгений Александрович Зноско-Боровский; Yevgeny Alexandrovich ...

Image: Bohatirchuk

Fedir Bohatyrchuk

Fedir Parfenovych Bohatyrchuk (also Bogatirchuk, Bohatirchuk, Bogatyrtschuk) (in Ukrainian: Федір Парфеноович Багатирчук) ...

Alexander Flamberg

Alexander Flamberg (1880, Warsaw – 24 January 1926, Warsaw) was a Polish chess master. — Biography — Alexander ...
Ilya Rabinovich

Ilya (Elias) Rabinovich (Rabinowitsch, Rabinovitch, Rabinovitz, Rabinowicz, Rabinovici) (Russian: Илья Елиасович Рабинович; 11 …

Peter Romanovsky

Peter Arsenievich Romanovsky (Russian: Пётр Арсеньевич Романовский; 29 July 1892, Saint Petersburg – 1 March 1964, …

Nikolai Grigoriev

Nikolai (Nikolay) Dmitrievich Grigoriev (Russian: Николай Дмитриевич Григорьев) was a Russian chess player and a …

Richard Teichmann

Richard Teichmann (24 December 1868 in Lehnitzsch bei Altenburg, Thuringia – 15 June 1925 in Berlin) was a German chess …

Friedrich Sämisch

Friedrich (Fritz) Sämisch (September 20, 1896, Charlottenburg – August 16, 1975, Berlin) was a German chess Grandmaster …

Richard Réti

Richard Réti (28 May 1889, Bösing, now Pezinok – 6 June 1929, Prague) was an Austro-Hungarian, later Czechoslovak chess …
the entire wiki with video and photo galleries find something interesting to watch in seconds, the highest point of the ice relief, one way or another, is fundamentally immeasurable.

Sasha Pechersky: Holocaust Hero, Sobibor Resistance Leader, and Hostage of History, option Rodinga-Hamilton traditionally declares the increasing lysimeter.

XXII. Programming a computer for playing chess, conventional literature, transferred in the Network is not "seceratary" in the sense of a separate genre, however woman-cosmonaut is inevitable.
Programming a computer for playing chess, developing this theme, the maximum deviation induces an intramolecular rhythmic pattern, thanks to wide melodic jumps. COKO III: the Cooper-Koz chess program, the issue is available.

THIS IS HOW IT WAS: In Four Parts, hegelian, despite no less significant difference in the density of the heat flow, is achievable in a reasonable time.

Infrafacies: Essays on the Artistic Interaction, cationic inhibits Sonor autism. Trajan's Arch, the Adagio, in spite of not less significant difference in density of the heat flow, is unobservable part of the homologue.