

Chapter 1 : Alexander Alekhine's Best Games

Alexander Alekhine has 23 books on Goodreads with ratings. Alexander Alekhine's most popular book is My Best Games of Chess,

The page is now redirected to here. Its previous content is below in case any of it is useful in expanding the current article. I was six at the time. To my knowledge, no one but Capablanca was a witness to these events. That alone makes the claim highly suspicious in my opinion. It Should stay as is. I am not going to add Capablanka right now though because I was wondering. Obviously he would have been awarded the title, but the article on International Grandmaster does not state when it was instituted. Can someone who knows possibly add that information and if applicable add the catagory here? Thanks Dalf Talk Double-check the International Grandmaster article. It sounds like a fan wrote it. Are there any actual mistakes? Why not balance it if you feel that way? One of the sentences you removed from this article in the past is "Capablanca is still widely regarded as one of the greatest players ever. Ironically even your hero Fischer would agree with this statement. One was "Of all World Champions of chess, the skill gap between him and his contemporaries was the largest in history. I thought you also added this: Ironically Russians had played it before Fischer. I should never have made this personal, nor introduced the past of other articles instead of concentrating on the present and future of this one. Ultimately, both of those additions to the Fischer article did improve it once the POV statement was attributed to Kasparov in the text and the erroneous part of the Poisoned Pawn discussion was fixed, so the result was positive. Note that most of the positive assesments about Capablance are directly attributed specific commentators Botvinnik, Alekhine etc so can stay unchanged. It would help matters if any remaining criticisms are outlined specifically so we can all work towards improving the article. I see that Then he won another brilliancy against Bernstein in Moscow, was reverted to Then he won another game against Bernstein in Moscow, There are problems here. So he won another game? Good chess players win games all the timeâ€”why was this win important? Second, the victory was a brilliancy. The finishing stroke, The book says "The Cuban follows up by stunning the chess world with a new and somewhat controversial concept. It may be better to say that Nunn, Emms, and Burgess regarded it as a brilliancy. Nunn, Emms, and Burgess are not the only ones who consider it a brilliancyâ€”that view is universal among those knowledgable in chess. Other sections speak of awards Capablanca received in tournaments for brilliant games. If this was the case against Bernstein then the relevant sentence could be changed to say that. Alternatively the opinion of later commentators that this was a brilliant game could be included. It is a historic fact, not just a matter of opinion. A perfect game means a game where no batter reaches base, not a game without flaws. If the award was called a "Pickle" prize, then I suppose we would say Capablanca won a pickle against Bernstein. Whether or not some people now consider the game "brilliant" is irrelevant. It won the prize and is therefore a brilliancy, regardless of the level of play exhibited though this game is a classic. In fact, if the level of play in a tournament is very weak perhaps a tournament for complete beginners , then a rather poor game may win the prize and would therefore be a brilliancy; even though no one including the judges would say it was a "brilliant" game by some sort of universal standards. The sentence reads better with brilliancy instead of just game and is perfectly accurate. Eight year unbeaten streak[edit] The article includes this statement: Seems like this could be clarified slightly. If anyone still think the article needs to be more formal, can you elaborate on what specifically should be improved? In the Juan Corzo article says the score was If anybody knows the real score, it would be great if they fixed whichever article is wrong. They should have read All 13 games of that match may be viewed at the following url. Corzo won the first 2 games and the last game. No one, including Capablanca, claimed that he had mastered the game of chess at age 4. Some of the comments in this talk page show a striking absence of knowledge about chess and one wonders why you would choose to edit a page about a subject you know little about. The point of view changes over the word brilliancy are a case in point. The term is a chess term used to describe a game of unusual merit. It is not the same as saying the game was excellent, or good, or "I like it". Capablanca-Alekhine after the World Championship match[edit] The article stated that: It seems a little misleading to say he refused to play when he agreed to do so at least twice

to my knowledge. But Alekhine was not the champion was at the time of the Nottingham tournament; he had lost the title to Euwe the prior year. I changed it to say Alekhine only refused during his first tenure as champion , which is correct. On the other hand, several sources say that he studied 1, rook and pawn endgames. I need to find one of them for contrast. Bubba73 talk , A History by Golombek that says that he never studied opening books but that he did study endgames and endgame books. They Call It a Game. Yet, he lost the championship to a rather obscure player, Alekhine, who had given no hint that he even posed a serious threat to the great Capablanca. The chess world was stunned by the upset, which today would be comparable to a Golden Gloves finalist defeating the heavyweight champion of the world. Phillips tells us that Alekhine had trained for the match very much like a boxer conditioning himself for a fight. He retired to the country, cut out smoking and drinking and did calisthenics. What made the match victory by Alekhine all the more impressive was that he had never defeated Capablanca in a game prior to the match. Capablanca continued to play exceptional chess for the next several years after losing the match, as did Alekhine, so the win by Alekhine was not a fluke. These were both at AVRO , where he suffered a stroke during the tournament. That site was built blindly by a computer from a raw Chessbase database! I think it needs 2 things: I think every time another player is mentioned, it is linked. There are far too many such links. Only the first time a person appears needs to be linked. A magazine cover used to show the subject of the article is NOT supposed to be used. Would it be possible to slip in an explanation? If not, at least give us a link. A win counts 1 point, a draw counts half a point, a loss 0. Hope that helps, but we do need to fix that in hundreds of chess articles. It was an editing error. Okeh, two wins, no losses, and eight draws, but what is the , then? Yes, it was for me. A win counts 1 point, a draw counts a half point, out of 8 games played. Bubba73, should we start a discussion at WT: This also applies to the dashed notation, although I think it is harder to read for tournaments but works well for matches. The notation playerâ€™opponents indicates the number of points the player earned and the number of points her opponents earned in their games against her. The sum of these numbers is the total number of games. You might be able to see why I think this works better for matches, as only two players are involved. I certainly see how it would not make sense to someone not used to it. Correcting it is going to be a major piece of work, since it is in probably over articles. Many chess articles would become bloated if they had to explain things like that. But what about a "chess scoring" page that is linked from the first example, e. Capa black had the Queen, the opponent did not. It is interesting because you can see the quality of his play at 4 years old. Mind you, this explanation is so laboured, maybe it should be cut from the article. Peter Ballard talk While searching for refs I found this about Capa: Capablanca Interviewed in

Chapter 2 : Alexander Alekhine's Chess Games, " " McFarland

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 and Personal Alekhine was married four times, first to Russian baroness Anna von Sewergin in to legitimise their daughter Valentina, and divorced her some months later.

Circa 1892, he was taught the game of chess by his older brother, Alexei Alexandrovich Alekhine. His life and chess career were highly eventful and controversial, spiced with two World Wars, including internments by the Germans and the Soviet Cheka by whom he was marked for execution as a spy at either end of WWI; subjection to suasion by, and suspicions of collaboration with, the Nazis in WWII; the deaths of his brother, Alexei, in 1919 and his sister, Varvara, in 1920; four marriages; five world championship matches; alcoholism; poor health during WWII and conspicuously failed World Championship negotiations with Capablanca. His eventful life and career terminated in strange circumstances in Portugal just hours after the details of the Alekhine-Botvinnik World Championship match were finalised. His meticulous preparation, work ethic and dynamic style of play provided the founding inspiration for the Soviet School of Chess despite the fact that soon after he won the world title, his anti-Bolshevik commentaries marked him as an enemy of the Soviet Union until after his death. The youngest player in the tournament at the age of sixteen, he won the event held in St. Petersburg. His prize was a cut glass Sevres vase that was donated by Czar Nicholas II, and which became his most prized and life-long possession. Petersburg School of Jurisprudence where he eventually graduated in 1914. By 1914, Alekhine was the strongest chess player in the St. Petersburg Chess Society, winning the St. Petersburg Chess Club in April. His international successes began in 1915 when he won the 8th Nordic championship held in Stockholm with 8. In 1916, he tied for 1st with Grigory Levenfish in the St. Petersburg Masters Quadrangular Tournament, and then won the 40th Anniversary of the Nederlandschen Schaakbond Commemorative Tournament in Scheveningen with a score of 10/15. Petersburg which was held a few months later. This was the tournament at which Czar Nicholas II was reputed to have awarded the title of Grandmaster of Chess to the top five place getters: However this did not prevent Alekhine from receiving the prize money for first place, some marks. After the declaration of war against Russia, Alekhine and other Russian players, including Efim Bogoljubov, were interned in Rastatt, Germany. After some drama, he was released several weeks later and made his way back to Russia, where he helped raise money to aid the Russian chess players who remained interned in Germany by giving simultaneous exhibitions. In September, while hospitalised at the Cloisters military hospital at Tarnopol, he played five people in a blindfold display, winning all games. After leaving hospital, Alekhine returned to Moscow, where he was decorated for valour. In 1920, chess activity which had been briefly banned under the new Bolshevik regime picked up under Alexander Ilyin-Zhenevsky, the Chief Government Commissar for General Military Organization, who encouraged and organized chess activities in Russia as part of the campaign to promote culture and education in the Red Army. In June 1920, while in Odessa, Alekhine was briefly imprisoned and marked for execution by the Cheka, as they suspected him of being a spy due to some documents that were left in his hotel room by a previous occupant. In the eighteen months after losing the title to Max Euwe in 1927, Alekhine played in ten tournaments. The AVRO meaning Algemene Verenigde Radio Omroep or General United Radio Broadcasting tournament, the strongest tournament ever until that time, was held in Holland on November 1928, with the top eight players in the world participating in a double-round affair. Alekhine finished ahead of Capablanca for the first time, defeating him in their second encounter. Flohr, the official FIDE-endorsed challenger to Alekhine in the next world championship match came in last place without a single win in 14 rounds. Alekhine returned to Europe in January 1929 and after a short stay in Portugal, he enlisted in the French army as a sanitation officer. After the fall of France in June 1940, he fled to Marseille and tried to emigrate to America but his visa request was denied. He returned to France to protect his wife, Grace Alekhine, an American Jewess, whom the Nazis had refused an exit visa, and her French assets, a castle at Saint Aubin-le-Cauf, near Dieppe, but at the cost of agreeing to cooperate with the Nazis. He played in no tournaments in 1941. During World War II, Alekhine played in 16 tournaments, winning nine and sharing first place in four more. In 1942, he tied for second with Erik Ruben Lundin in the Munich chess

tournament, won by Gosta Stoltz the reception at this event was attended by Josef Goebbels and Dr. By Alekhine was spending all his time in Spain and Portugal as the German representative to chess events. After the event, Alekhine took an interest in the development of Pomar and devoted a section of his last book to him. In the autumn of , Alekhine moved to Estoril. Alekhine accepted the invitations by cable from Madrid. Protesters included Reuben Fine and Arnold Denker. In November, Alekhine was in the Canary Islands giving chess exhibitions and giving lessons to Pomar. Also in November , a telegram arrived, signed by W. Hatton-Ward of the Sunday Chronicle, the paper that was organizing the victory tournament in London that, due to a protest from the United States Chess Federation, the invitations to tournaments in England had been cancelled. Shortly after, Alekhine had a heart attack. In December, Alekhine played his last tournament, at Caceres, Spain. A match was suggested for the United States in , but neither this nor a candidate match between Alekhine and Rubinstein in March to determine a challenger took place. The participants of the tournament signed the so-called London agreement on August 9, , which were the regulations for world championship matches, first proposed by Capablanca. Clause one of the London Rules stated that the match to be one of six games up, drawn games not to count. The Argentine government undertook to guarantee the finances of the match and in New York Capablanca, Alekhine, and the Argentine organizers finally reached an agreement about the world championship match. The winner would be the first person with six wins, draws not counting. All but two of the games in Buenos Aires took place behind closed doors at the Argentine Chess Club, with no spectators or photographs. The other two took place at the Jockey Club but were moved to the Argentine Chess Club due to excessive noise. On July 29, , Alekhine and Bogoljubow signed an agreement in Wiesbaden for a match. The rules differed from the London Rules 6 wins, draws not counting with the number of maximum games limited to 30 games, but the winner still had to score at least 6 wins. Alekhine won with 11 wins, 9 draws, and 5 losses. In April-June, Alekhine again played and defeated Bogoljubow in the Alekhine - Bogoljubov World Championship Rematch in Germany with the score of 8 wins, 15 draws and 3 losses. He then accepted a challenge from Max Euwe. On December 15, Euwe had won with 9 wins, 13 draws, and 8 losses. This was the first world championship match to officially have seconds to help in analysis during adjournments. Alekhine won the Euwe - Alekhine World Championship Rematch , becoming the first world champion to regain the world title in a return match, winning 10 games, drawing 11, and losing 4. On December 12, , in Buenos Aires after their match finished, Alekhine and Capablanca agreed to play a rematch within the next year, under the exact conditions as the first match. Subsequently, Alekhine not only avoided a return match with Capablanca, but refused to play in any event that included the ex-champion. During this tournament, Capablanca defeated Alekhine in their individual encounter. Negotiations continued in various forms until , but the rematch never occurred, despite four title matches being played in , , and , generating bitter denunciations from Capablanca. All three negotiations were stalled or derailed by World War II. In within hours of the Alekhine-Botvinnik match arrangements having been completed, and a venue in Britain for the match finally agreed to, Alekhine was found dead in Room 43 of the Estoril Hotel in Lisbon, Portugal under unsettling circumstances. Simultaneous exhibitions Alekhine once reminisced: Alekhine played many simuls during the six years leading up to his world championship match in , using them as fundraisers to meet the stiff conditions Capablanca had set for the challenge. He continued to play simuls, including blindfold and match simuls throughout the s. In New York, on April 27, , Alekhine broke the world record for simultaneous blindfold play when he took on 26 opponents, winning 16, losing 5, and drawing 5 after twelve hours of play. He broke his own record, in early , by playing 28 games in Paris, winning 22, drawing 3, and losing 3. In , Alekhine played against opponents in Paris grouped in 60 teams of 5 players each, winning 37, losing 6, and drawing Team play Alekhine played first board for France in five Olympiads: He won the gold medal for first board in and , and silver medals for first board in Flohr winning gold and Capablanca winning gold. Alekhine is known for his fierce and imaginative attacking style, combined with great positional and endgame skill. He also composed some endgame studies. 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 and Personal Alekhine was married four times, first to Russian baroness Anna von Sewergin in to legitimise their daughter Valentina, and divorced her some months later. Valentina died circa in Vienna. In , he married Anneliese

Ruegg, Swiss journalist, Red Cross nurse and Comintern delegate and they had a son in , named after him. Young Alex Aljechin, as he came to be known, was under the guardianship of Erwin Voellmy for some years and in later years, he made regular appearances as a spectator in Dortmund until about Alekhine divorced Ruegg in Vasiliev, and married her in , divorcing her in His elder brother Alexei Alekhine was also a keen player. Accusations of Anti-Semitism Alekhine was accused of anti-Semitism following a series of articles that were published in within Nazi-occupied France in the *Pariser Zeitung* and in the *Deutsche Schachzeitung* under his by-line. In April , he tried to go to America, via Lisbon, but was denied a visa apparently because of these articles. Controversy over whether they were a result of genuine collaboration, or whether he was forced to write these articles under Nazi coercion, or whether articles written by him were changed by Nazi editing for publication continues to this day. The evidence against him includes hand-written manuscripts of the articles that were allegedly found after his death, but their existence remains unsubstantiated. The evidence that he was not anti-semitic includes a lifetime of friendly dealings with Jewish chess players including his second at the world championship, Salo Landau ; friends, and possibly his fourth wife, Grace Alekhine, to whom he was married for 12 years until his death; and Yakov Vilner who interceded on his behalf to save him from execution by the Soviet Cheka in Grace defended her late husband, asserting that he refused privileges offered by the Nazis. It was in the most complicated positions that Alekhine found his grandest concepts. I like his universality, his approach to the game, his chess ideas. I am sure that the future belongs to Alekhine chess. Sources and References 1 results: Max Euwe kibitz The Undefeated Champion Publisher: Russian language - Google translation is as follows: Russian language - Google translation as follows:

Chapter 3 : Alexander Alekhine's Chess Games, Ga () by Leonard M. Skinner; R

The games of one Alexander Alekhine were instrumental in shaping young Bobby Fischer's approach to the game of chess. In this collection of games, Alekhine gives us his thoughts on all phases of the game, and the reasoning behind his moves.

Early life[edit] Alekhine was born into a wealthy family in Moscow, Russia, on October 31, Alekhine was introduced to chess by his mother, an older brother, Alexei , and an older sister, Varvara Barbara. He participated in several correspondence tournaments, sponsored by the chess magazine Shakhmatnoe Obozrenie "Chess Review" , in 1906 For the next few years, he played in increasingly stronger tournaments, some of them outside Russia. Petersburg Chess Club vs. Moscow Chess Club in 1907 and Moscow vs. Petersburg in 1908 both drew with Yevgeny Znosko-Borovsky. Petersburg, where he entered the Imperial Law School for Nobles. By 1909, he was the strongest chess player in the St. In March 1909, he won the St. Petersburg Chess Club Winter Tournament. In April 1909, he won the 1st Category Tournament of the St. Afterwards, they drew in a mini-match for first prize each won a game. Top-level grandmaster 1909 [edit] In April 1910 May 1910, another major St. On September 14, 17, and 29, 1910, four of them Alekhine, Bogatyrychuk, Saburov, and Koppelman were freed and allowed to return home. A fifth player, Romanovsky, was released in 1910, [22] and a sixth, Flamberg, was allowed to return to Warsaw in 1910 In April 1910, 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 1910, he played five people in a blindfold display at a Russian military hospital at Tarnopol. In 1910, he won a "triangular tournament" in Moscow. Rumors appeared in the West that he had been killed by the Bolsheviks. His brother Alexei took third place in the tournament for amateurs. They divorced the next year. 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 1911, he abandoned his second wife in Paris and went to Berlin. He broke his own world record on February 1, 1911, by playing twenty-eight games blindfold simultaneously in Paris, winning twenty-two, drawing three, and losing three. Although sources differ about whether he completed his studies there, he was known as "Dr. Alekhine" in the s. Nevertheless, Alekhine had to wait for a new law on naturalization which was published on 10 August 1911 The decree granting him French citizenship among hundreds of other citizens was signed on 5 November and published in the Official Gazette of the French Republic on 14 15 November 1911, while Alekhine was playing Capablanca for the World title in Buenos Aires. Their relationship became bitter, and Alekhine demanded much higher appearance fees for tournaments in which Capablanca also played. Efim Bogoljubov right ; Emanuel Lasker sitting, center and others looking on 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 1925 and 1927, winning handily both times. 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 s. 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. In July 1925, he played thirty-two people blindfold simultaneously a new world record in Chicago , winning nineteen, drawing nine and losing four games. In 1927, Alekhine challenged Max Euwe to a championship match. 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: 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, 1927, with nine wins, thirteen draws, and eight losses. The match was a real contest initially, but Euwe collapsed near the end, losing four of the last five games. Alekhine played no more title matches, and thus held the title until his death. 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. Other details had not been agreed when World

War II interrupted negotiations, which the two players resumed after the war. Negotiations were proceeding in when they were disrupted by World War II. 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. At the end of August , 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. Capablanca challenged Alexander Alekhine to a world title match in November. After a short stay in Portugal, [71] he enlisted in the French army as a sanitation officer. Alekhine tried to go to America by traveling to Lisbon and applying for an American visa. In October , he sought permission to enter Cuba, promising to play a match with Capablanca. This request was denied. The following year he won in the Salzburg chess tournament June and in Munich September ; the Nazis named this the Europameisterschaft, which means " European Championship ". By late , 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. Alekhine won two games, lost one, and drew one. They played at Gijon , when Pomar, aged 12, achieved a creditable draw with the champion. His original invitation to the London tournament was withdrawn when the other competitors protested. 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. 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.

Chapter 4 : Talk:José Raúl Capablanca - Wikipedia

*My Best Games of Chess, - [Alexander Alekhine] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. World Champion from and again from , Alexander Alekhine ranks as one of the four or five greatest players in chess history.*

Skinner and Robert G. As he neared his goal of a match against Capablanca, his playing-record remained patchier than is sometimes imagined, particularly in tournaments which also featured other potential challengers. The decline which eventually and inescapably set in was by no means as abrupt as has been suggested, and even in the s he was still playing many wonderful games and writing as lucidly as ever. No serious chess authority has doubted that Alekhine was among the very greatest masters of all time, but he is one of those players Steinitz is another whom many writers feel at particular liberty to maul in the grubbiest personal terms. My father does not deserve to be treated in this way. Where such painful issues as the Nazi articles affair are mentioned "as one way or another they must be" the account is coolly restrained. Not that the volume slides into hagiography. From left to right: That requires a huge page book, beautifully hardbound, with, in all, 2, games including some fragments. The ground covered is well demonstrated by the concluding reference and index material. After seven pages of bibliography comes an index of his opponents and consultation partners, a full 27 columns occupying nine pages. Finally, we are provided with the openings indices, stretching from A00 to E Unlike their feeble predecessors, Messrs Skinner and Verhoeven have presented the scores with exact dates and sources. Our shelves contain well over a hundred books by and about Alekhine. To quote a snippet at random: On the other hand, a criticism may be made: Alekhine wrote up so many of his own games that some of his annotations have unjustifiably been omitted. He became such an active player, tireless globetrotter and prolific annotator that in-depth researching of his career must have been an uncommonly gruelling task. Wherever he travelled, the co-authors have endeavoured to follow up on his exploits through reports in magazines and newspaper columns. About 75 games from that tour are provided, together with detailed local reports. It is pointed out that one of his opponents at a display in Tokyo, Grace Freeman, later married him. His blindfold exploits in particular were awesome and, it would seem, are beyond the capacity of anybody alive today. Over the years, how many chess masterpieces have been lost through journalistic provincialism? In a work of this size it will doubtless be the largest chess book that some enthusiasts will ever own there are inevitably some misprints and other defects. It has to be said that typographical errors are more frequent than would be expected, that a few of the translated annotations bear only a passing resemblance to English and that it is rare to find, even in the chess world, such a poorly punctuated book. Of more substantial importance is the editorial decision to give notes by Alekhine alone. The co-authors have even passed up the opportunity to set the record straight on some historical matters. On page Alekhine wrote that after 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 d5 4 Bg5 c6 5 e3 he was unaware of 5â€¦Qa5 having been played in master praxis. Alexander Alekhine in the s Yet such blemishes of conception or of detail are dwarfed by what has been achieved: Some reviews try to prod people into buying a new book on the grounds that the chess world should support the publisher, almost as if it were a charity. It is a superb piece of work which immediately takes its place in that highest and rarest class of books: Alexander and John Nunn London, The book jumps from to without an annotated game; after AVRO, , Alekhine was an active world champion for more than seven years, but we are left with only five of his games from that period all against Keres and Junge, and all played in The sole good news, though certainly it is substantial, is that John Nunn, who typeset the abridgement, has added dozens of footnotes, mostly to contradict the assessments of Alekhine and Alexander. Moreover, fresh mistakes have been added. Insufficient knowledge of Alekhine lore is much in evidence. Page 37 gives without comment a move game against Tenner which is well known to be spurious. To the Archives for other feature articles.

Chapter 5 : Best Annotated Games Collection - Chess Forums - blog.quintoapp.com

Presented are 2, of Alekhine's games, in an exhaustive catalog that is the result of many years of digging – an effort unparalleled in the history of chess game collections. Many of the games are annotated by Alekhine and 1, diagrams appear overall.

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. I think up my own moves, and I make my opponent think up his. What torment, to have your thinking and your phantasy tied down by another person! I need no passport. Yes, and I take upon myself all those responsibilities which an art imposes on its adherents. Capablanca on an Alekhine combination in the 11th game of their title match It was impossible to win against Capablanca; against Alekhine it was impossible to play. Alexander 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. I mean, when normal people go to the hospital, they are totally sad and in pain. Instead, he devoted himself to blindfold chess and became the best in the world in an extremely short period of time. You have to love this guy. Alekhine taught me to sit on my hands and not to play the first move that came to mind, no matter how good it looked. He examined everything, whipping through an astonishing number of variations. He is in love with it. Everything strategic is only a preparation for him, almost a necessary evil. The stunning blow, the unexpected thrust - this is his element His imagination catches fire in the attack on the king. It is said that he remembers by heart all the games played by the leading masters during the past years. Typical of him are deep plans, far-sighted calculation and inexhaustible imagination. However, his main strength, which developed from year to year, was his combinative vision: Yes, this truly was an amazing gift! Alekhine possessed an exceptionally rich chess imagination, and his skill in creating combinative complications is incomparable. Possibly, because for me and for many he remains an enigma. He considered that chess was closest to an art, and he was able to demonstrate this with his optimistic, eternally youthful play. There is nothing light or breezy about it; it worked for him, but it could scarcely work for anybody else. He always felt that his natural powers would get him out of any dilemma. Alekhine worked a great deal at home. He won a number of well-known games, by right from the opening holding his opponent in a vice prepared at home. And his grip was strong: I admired the refinement of his ideas, and I tried as far as possible to imitate his furious attacking style, with its sudden and thunderous sacrifices. He had a strategic talent and was the first player who had a conscious feel for dynamics. Therefore Alekhine can safely be called the pioneer of the universal style of play, based on a close interweaving of strategic and tactical motifs.

Chapter 6 : Alekhine move by move by Steve Giddins Mai Everyman | eBay

This is by a large degree the most comprehensive accounting of the games of this brilliant chess player. Presented are 2, of Alekhine's games, in an exhaustive catalog that is the result of many years of digging – an effort unparalleled in the history of chess game collections.

Chapter 7 : Books by Alexander Alekhine (Author of My Best Games of Chess,)

Buy Alexander Alekhines Chess Games Nearly Games of the Former World Champion, Many Fully Annotated by Alekhine by Leonard M. Skinner, Robert G. P. Verhoven, Alex A. Aljechin (ISBN:) from Amazon's Book Store.

Chapter 8 : Alexander Alekhine - Wikipedia

Alexander Alekhine's Chess Games, Games of the Former World Champion, Many Annotated by Alekhine with diagrams fully Indexed by Leonard M. Skinner and Robert G P Verhoeven and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at blog.quintoapp.com

Chapter 9 : The chess games of Alexander Alekhine

If Logical Chess Move by Move is at the level that you find useful, then many of the books listed above are too advanced for you. Fischer's 60 Memorable Games and Zurich are great books, but the notes are not aimed at unskilled players.