



White Knight Review

Chess E-Magazine

Interactive E-Magazine

Volume 2 • Issue 4

July/August 2011

Chess Players Spies & Codebreakers

**Famous Artists
and Chess**
Part #2

Child Prodigies

**The Art of
Sacrificing**

Reuben Fine

**Chess
Scandals**

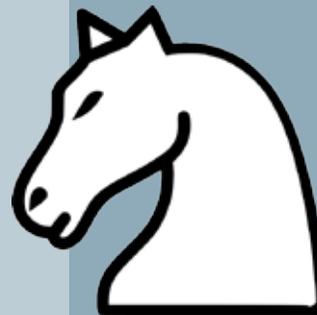
THOMAS WALL

White Knight Review

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My Move

jerry_wall@comcast.net

editorial -Jerry Wall



Chess is no doubt a game of intrigue. It has a certain mystic about it unlike other playful games. Perhaps its the strategy, the thinking, the foresight that gives chess it's allure. Perhaps its the combativeness, the rivalry, the drive for an advantage

or competitive edge that pins man to man into dogged intellectual warfare.

Chess, often reflects the reality of life, good against bad, one side against another, the heroes against the villains, the white hat cowboys against the black hat desperadoes or even spy vs spy.

In this issue of WHITE KNIGHT REVIEW we take a look at the sorted side of chess. Bill has written about scandals, cheaters and scallywags in his article on Chess scandals. Then we take a look at how chess players have gotten involved in covert affairs, the spy game and even code breaking during war eras.

Chess has produced some definitely intriguing characters. But it's not all bad. We also have an article on Child prodigies in Chess. Yes there are many Goons of chess but we also have to make room for the Gifted in chess. Some children seemed to grasp the complexities and nuances of chess at a very early age. We are fascinated when we see a young pup wiping out many competitors in a simultaneous exhibition and later in life become giants at the game.

I hope you enjoy all the intrigue!

Jerry Wall
Editor

Let us know what you think of the magazine. Perhaps you have some suggestions for future articles or have other comments.

*Let us know and drop me a line at:
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Chess prodigies are children who play chess so well that they beat chess masters and/or have become chess masters themselves. Here is a list of some of the prodigies in chess:

Michael Adams (born in 1971) became an International Master (IM) at age 15 and grandmaster at age 17.

Alexander Alekhine learned the game of chess at age seven. At 16, he won the All Russian Amateur Tournament and became Russia's youngest master. He was playing at grandmaster strength by age 18.

Viswanathan (Vishy) Anand became India's first Grandmaster at the age of 18.

Etienne Bacrot of France became a grandmaster at the age of 14 years, 2 months in 1997, at the time, the youngest GM in the world. He started playing chess at 4. He won the French Junior championship at age 10 and was the youngest FIDE (world chess federation)

master at the age of 10.

Vinay Bhat (born in 1984) learned chess at the age of 6. At 10 years and 176 days, Bhat became the youngest U.S. master, breaking the record previously held by Jordy Mont-Reynaud (later broken by Hikaru Nakamura). At age 15 years and 10 months, he became an International Master, at the time the youngest ever in U.S. history.

Bu Xiangzhi of China (born in 1985) became a grandmaster at the age of 13 years, 10 months in 1999 and was the World-Under 14 chess champion.

Former world champion Jose Capablanca (1888-1942) was a chess prodigy who was beating strong adult opponents at the age of 12. He learned the game at age four by watching his father play, and was one of the strongest players in Cuba in his early teens. He beat his country's chess champion in a match when he was 12.

Magnus Carlsen of Norway (born in 1990) became the second youngest GM (behind Karjakin) ever at the age of 13 years, 4 months. In 2005, he broke

Fischer's record by becoming a world championship candidate at 15 years and one month. He later became the world's highest rated chess player. He learned chess at the age of 8 and became an International Master at the age of 13.

Fabiano Caruana of Italy (born in the USA) became a GM at the age of 14 years, 11 months.

Jorge Cori of Peru became a GM at the age of 14 years, 2 months.

Bobby Fischer became a grandmaster at the age of 15 years, 6 months. He was the U.S. Open and the U.S. Closed Champion at age 14. He learned chess at 6 and played in his first rated chess tournament at age 12. At 13, he won the U.S. Junior Championship and became America's youngest master.

Former world woman champion Nona Gaprindashvili learned at age five after watching her five chess-playing brothers. She won the world's women chess championship when she was 21.

Pentala Harikrishna became India's youngest GM at age 15.

Hou Yifan, a girl from China, became a GM at the age of 14 years, 6 months. She is the youngest female GM in history.

In 2007, David Howell became the youngest GM in UK history at 16 years and one month.

Gata Kamsky (born in 1974) was rated 2650 at the age of 16. He won the Soviet under-20 championship twice before he was 16. At the age of 12, he defeated veteran GM Mark Taimanov in a tournament game. At the time, he was the youngest person to beat a grandmaster.

Sergey Karjakin (pronounced car-yack-kin) of the Ukraine became a grandmaster at 12 years, 7 months in 2002. He was the world's youngest grandmaster. He won the World Under-12 Championship.

Anatoly Karpov (born in 1951) became a GM at age 19. He learned chess at the age of 4. By the age of 15, he was a Soviet chess master. He won the World Junior Championship at age 18 and became the world's youngest GM in 1970 at the age of 19.

Garry Kasparov became a GM at 17 and was world champion at age 22.

Humpy Koneru of India became a GM at the age of 15 years, 1 month. She started playing chess at age 5. She won four world championship titles, including World Girls Under-10, Under-12, Under-14, and World Girls Junior Championships.

Peter Leko of Hungary became a grandmaster at the age of 14 years, 4 months in 1994. He was an International Master at age 12. In 1996, he was the World Under-16 champion.

Luke McShane won the World Under-10 Chess Championship at the age of 8.

Henrique Mecking of Brazil learned the game at 6 and was giving simultaneous displays at age 9. He won the Brazilian championship at age 13. He became an International Master at 15.

Jordy Mont-Reynaud (born August 16, 1983) became America's youngest master at the time at age 10 years and 209 days in 1994. In 1992, he was the National Primary (K-3) Champion. For his successful early career, he was asked to play the starring role of Josh Waitzkin in the 1993 movie Searching for Bobby Fischer, but refused the offer. In 1994, he was the National K-8 Champion. In 1999,

he was the United States Cadet (Under 16) Champion.

Paul Morphy (1837-1884) was a chess prodigy who was beating strong adult opponents at the age of 12. He beat Johann Lowenthal, one of the top players in the world, 3-0 at the age of 12.

Hikaru Nakamura (born in 1987) became the youngest master in the USA at the age of 10 years, 79 days in 1998 (since broken by Nicholas Nip). He became America's youngest International Master at the age of 13. In 2003, he became America's youngest GM at 15 years, 2 months. In 2004, at the age of 17, he won the U.S. Championship, the youngest since Fischer.

Parimarjan Negi of India became a GM at the age of 13 years, 4 months.

In 2008, 9-year-old Nicholas Nip (born March 10, 1998) is the youngest master ever in the United States. He broke the record for the youngest USCF Master at the age of 9 years, 11 months and 26 days. He first learned to play chess in kindergarten.

Former world champion Tigran Petrosian learned the moves at age eight. When his parents died when he was 16, he found consolation in chess and soon began to win tournaments. He was playing grandmaster strength by age 20.

The Polgar sisters (Susan, Sofia, and Judit) were all chess prodigies. Judit Polgar became a men's Grandmaster at the age of 15 years, 4 months. She was an International Master at age 11, younger than Fischer and Kasparov. At the age of 13, she was World Under-14 Champion and the world's highest rated female. In 1988, she became the first woman in history to win the US Open. In 2003, she was one of the top 10 chess players in the world.

Arturo Pomar played in the Spanish Chess Championship at the age of 10 and became a master at age 13. He drew world champion Alexander Alekhine when he was 13.

Ruslan Ponomarev of the Ukraine became a grandmaster at the age of 14 years, 17 days in 1997. At the age of 10, he won the World Under-12 Championship. At the age of 12, he won the European Under-18 Championship. In 2002, he became the youngest FIDE champion ever at the age of 18.

Stuart Rachels became a U.S. master at age 11 years and 10 months.

In 2001, Teimour Radjabov, became the world's youngest Grandmaster at the age of 14 years and 14 days. He comes from Baku, the same home town of Gary Kasparov. At the age of 12, he was the world-under 18 chess champion. At the age of 15, he was ranked as one of the top 100 chess players in the world. In 2004, he took 3rd place at the FIDE World Championship in Tripoli. He also learned the game at the age of 4.

Alejandro Ramirez became a GM at 15 and was the first GM ever from Central America.

Richard Rapport of Hungary became a GM at the age of 13 years, 11 months.

Samuel Reshevsky (1911-1992) was giving simultaneous chess exhibitions at the age of six. He learned how to play chess at the age of 4. By the age of 6, he was giving simultaneous chess exhibitions. By the age of 8, he was defeating some of the country's most prominent chess players. He came to the United States at the age of 9. His first simultaneous exhibition was with 20 officers and cadets at the Army Military Academy at West Point. He won 19 games and drew one. His family then took him on tour of the United States. The 9-year-old played over 1,500 games and only lost 8 games.

Ray Robson of the United States became a GM at the age of 14 years, 11 months.

In 2010, Samuel Sevian (born December 26, 2000) became the youngest National Master in USCF history at the age of 9 years, 11 months and 23 days. He beat Nicholas Nip's record by 3 days.

Nigel Short tied for 1st in the British Championship at age 14.

Former world champion Vasily Smyslov learned the game at six by studying chess books in his father's library

Wesley So of the Philippines became a GM at the age of 14 years, 1 month.

Boris Spassky was a chess prodigy who became the world's youngest grandmaster in 1955 at the age of 18. Spassky learned the game of chess at age 5. By age 18 he had won the World Junior Championship, took 3rd place in the USSR Championship, and qualified as a Candidate for the World Championship.

Mikhail Tal learned chess at the age of 8. He won the Latvian championship at the age of 12.



Chess Players

Spies & Codebreakers



JERRY WALL

Chess Players, Spies & Codebreakers

By *Bill Wall*

Many Chess players certainly were men of intrigue and many were somewhat nefarious but did you know many chess players were involved in espionage? It only seems natural that a thinking man with international ties could easily be a spy or codebreaker.

.. / .. — ... /

During the Civil War, there were rumors that **Paul Morphy** was working for General P.G.T. Beauregarde as a confederate spy.

In 1870, **Joseph Henry Blackburne** was placed under house-arrest overnight as a suspected spy while playing in the Baden-Baden chess tournament. It was during the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War and the authorities thought that Blackburne was a French spy after sending some chess moves in the mail.

In 1891, world champion **William Steinitz** was playing



William Steinitz

a chess game with the Russian player **Mikhail Chigorin** by cable using abbreviated code for the chess moves. Shortly afterward, the New York police arrested Steinitz as a Russian spy. They assumed that the chess code being sent over cable was a secret spy code. The incident was later cleared up.

In 1919, **Alexander Alekhine** was suspected of being a spy and was arrested by the Odessa Cheka. He spent two weeks in the Odessa death cell. He was released when the authorities realized that he was a famous chess player.

In August 1939, the **British Government Code and Cypher School (GCCS)** moved to Bletchley Park (B.P.) in Buckinghamshire, and became known as *the Golf Club and Chess Society*. The Bletchley Park grounds were fenced in and huts were completed for cryptographers to work in. The guards were told their purpose was to keep the “inmates” of this purported lunatic asylum from wandering away. Bletchley Park was chosen because it was halfway between Cambridge and Oxford, the two universities that would serve as the primary sources of cryptanalytic trainees. Bletchley Park was built to appear as a hospital to deter bombing.

The GCCS was directed by Commander Alastair Denniston, who was convinced of the inevitability of war with Germany. His mission was to decode the German **ENIGMA** (pictured) messages. The team created the world's first electronic computer (COLOSSUS), which was kept secret until the 1970s. Denniston believed that chess players had an aptitude for cryptanalysis and tried to recruit chess players and mathematicians.



Sir Philip Stuart Milner-Berry (1906-1995) was a strong international chess player and was hired to be a code breaker

when World War II broke out. Milner-Berry was the first to be recruited by Bletchley Park. He then recruited **Hugh Alexander** and **Harry Golombek**. Milner-Berry was head of “Hut 6,” a section responsible for deciphering messages which had been encrypted using the German enigma machine. Milner-Berry expressed the intensity of code-breaking in terms of chess. “It was rather like playing a tournament game (sometimes several games) every day for five and a half years.”

One of the members of the Golf Club and Chess Society was **Jack Good** (1916-2009). He was considered a mathematical genius and the Cambridgeshire chess champion. He was later the technical and

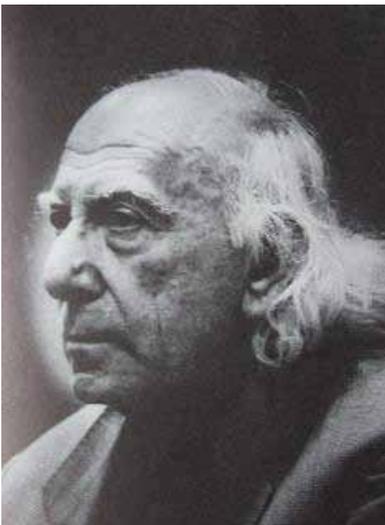
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Chess Players, Spies & Codebreakers

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scientific advisor for Stanley Kubrick for the film 2001: A Space Odyssey. Good was recruited by **Hugh Alexander**, the reigning British chess champion (British champion in 1938 and 1956), to work at Bletchley Park. Good found himself working for **Alan Turing** deciphering German naval codes. Good and Turing also worked together in Manchester on the first ever computer controlled by an internally stored program.

Harry Golombek, another top British chess player, was hired to work at Bletchley Park as a code breaker. **Golombek, Alexander, and Miler-Berry** all abandoned the 1939 Chess Olympiad in Buenos Aires to return to Britain and became code breakers.



Harry Golombek

Another chess player hired to work at Bletchley Park was **James McRae Aitken**, 10-time Scottish chess champion. He worked in Hut 6.

Another chess player at



Bletchley Park- Home of many Codebreakers

Bletchley included **Donald Michie**, who later became involved in artificial intelligence and chess computers.

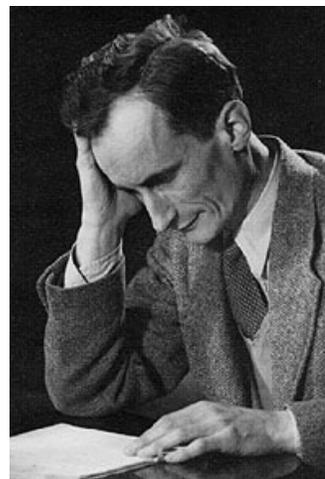
Shaun Wylie was another strong chess player and mathematician that worked at Bletchley Park.

In view of the chess talent at Bletchley Park, newcomers were advised not to play chess for money with any of the staff.

In December 1944, the Bletchley Chess Society played a chess match with Oxford University and won the match 8-4. **C.H.O'D Alexander** played board 1 and **Harry Golombek** played board 2.

In the United States, **Reuben Fine**, one of America's top chess players, worked for the Navy plotting out possible enemy submarine (U boats) routes.

Soviet chess master **Georgy Schneiderman-Stepanov** was shot just after World War II began by the Soviets. He was shot on suspicion of being a German spy only because there was a German general named Schneiderman.



Shaun Wylie

During World War II, one of the top Swedish code breakers was **Ake Lundqvist** (1913-2000), a strong chess player. He later became a

correspondence chess grandmaster and was Swedish correspondence champion in 1945. He played in three world correspondence championships, placing as high as 3rd place.

During World War II intercepted communiqués called the Venona files were used to find a pattern of espionage and betrayal in the United States. One of the agents, who was later arrested in 1944, was a chess player who's cover name

Chess Players, Spies & Codebreakers

Continued

was **Chess Knight**. He was a KGB officer in Mexico City. VENONA first revealed the existence of Soviet espionage at Los Alamos,

During World War II, international chess games by mail were stopped. Both the USA and the United Kingdom had an Office of Censorship that banned chess by mail and even extracted crossword puzzles from letters which could have concealed a secret message. Postal chess was not allowed between civilians and servicemen.

During World War II, the Japanese confiscated chess books from prisoners, thinking they were military code.



Chess player **Claude Bloodgood** claimed to have been a Nazi spy during World War II.

After the war, Cold War spies in Germany sent postcards back to MI5 containing coded messages written in cryptic text based around a series of postal chess games. **Gordon Thomas**, historian for MI5 and MI6, said that chess moves were a common way

of communicating during the Cold War. He also said the Russians in particular favored using chess as a method of communicating. It was their great national pastime and

During World War II, international chess games by mail were stopped. Both the USA and the United Kingdom had an Office of Censorship that banned chess by mail...

information would often be disguised as chess moves.

In a KGB handbook, a section described how to use chess moves when communicating. For example, one move could ascertain what was happening and another could give instructions. Agents would be trained to understand chess moves.

Grandmaster **Yuri Averbakh** said that from the 1950s through 1960s a KGB officer always accompanied chess players who played outside the USSR, including the Interzonals and Candidates tournaments.



Yuri Averbakh

In 1958, the FBI was worried that the Russians were going to recruit **Bobby Fischer** when he made a trip to Moscow that year. FBI agents did a complete background check on him and his family, even posing as student journalists to get more information. They read Regina Fischer's mail, quizzed her neighbors, and even studied all her cancelled checks to see if she was getting money from the Soviets.

In Washington, D.C. during the 1960s and 1970s, the Soviet embassy had a resident chess expert on staff that was later identified as a KGB agent. He was **Lev Zaitsev**, the Soviet cultural attaché, a chess expert and a KGB colonel. He had been assigned to the Soviet embassy in Ottawa, Canada and in Washington, DC



Anatoly Karpov

In the 1970s, **V.D. Baturinsky**, head of the Soviet delegation for **Karpov** in his world championship matches, was a KGB colonel. Another

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Chess Players, Spies & Codebreakers

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KGB agent, **Vladimir Pichtchenko**, followed Karpov on all his foreign trips.

In the 1970s, preventing dissident Soviet chess players from winning matches and tournaments was a priority of KGB foreign operations.

In 1972, the Soviets accused the CIA of bugging **Boris Spassky's** chair during the **Fischer-Spassky**



world chess championship match in Iceland. Both chairs were later X-rayed and no electronic bugs were found. During the world championship match, **Fischer** complained that KGB men were

in the hall trying to hypnotize him. There were KGB agents at the event as well as **Viktor Bubnov**, who was from the Soviet military intelligence, the GRU, and had different priorities because of the NATO and American bases at Iceland.

After **Bobby Fischer** won the world chess championship in 1972, he stated that he feared assassination by the KGB, which was one of the reasons why he refused to play chess after his match with **Boris Spassky**.

In 1979, Grandmaster **Lev Alburt** defected from the USSR. Speaking at Harvard's Russian Research Center, Alburt said some Soviet grandmasters were "used as KGB infiltrators."

Garry Kasparov's former coach. **Alexander Nikitin** records that KGB Lt. Colonel **Viktor Litvinov** always accompanied Kasparov when he played outside the Soviet Union.

In 2008, **Roustan Kamsky**, father of **Gata Kamsky**, wrote an article on how the KGB influenced the world of chess and politics thru advertising and the press.

In 2009, a book was published in Russia called *The KGB Plays Chess*. The authors are a Russian-American historian, a former KGB lieutenant colonel, **Viktor Korchnoi**, and **Boris Gulko**. The book describes the interferences of the Russian KGB in the course of world chess.



Mobile
Chess?

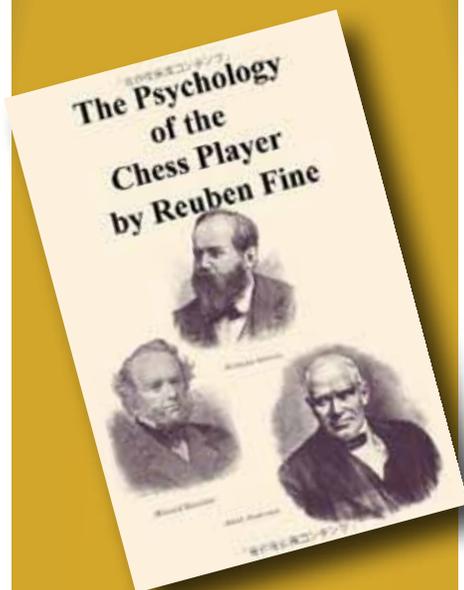
MOVE
In
Motion



Available on the iPhone

App Store





RUBEN FINE

Ruben Fine was born in New York on October 11, 1914, into a Russian-Jewish family who had emigrated to the United States in the early 20th century. His father abandoned the family when Reuben was 2 and he learned how to play chess from his uncle at the age of 8. He later became member of the Marshall Chess Club and developed into a strong blitz chess player.

Fine enrolled in high school in 1927 at the age of 12 and joined the chess club at Townsend Harris High school for gifted students. He graduated from high school at the age of 14 in 1929 and became a junior member of the Marshall Chess Club. There were no junior members at the Manhattan Chess Club.

In 1930, he tied for 2nd place at a Marshall Chess Club rapid transit chess tournament. By

1931 he was regularly winning blitz chess tournaments in New York. He later played chess for money at a concession in Coney Island to supplement the family income.

In 1931, at age 16, he took 2nd place in the New York State Championship, behind Fred Reinfeld, held in Rome, New York. He then won the 15th Marshall Chess Club Championship of 1931-32, ahead of Reinfeld. He also captained the City College of New York (CCNY) to the 1931 National Collegiate team title.

In 1932, he won the Western Open (U.S. Open) Chess Championship in Minneapolis, ahead of Samuel Reshevsky. Fine repeated as champion of the Marshall Chess Club in 1932.

In 1933, at the age of 18, he graduated from CCNY with a B.S. in mathematics and decided to become a professional chess player. The economic situation at the time made it difficult to find a well-paid, steady job. He soon became a contributing editor of Chess Review.

In 1933, he won the Western Open (forerunner of the U.S. Open) again, ahead of Reshevsky. He also played board three for the USA team at the



Continue

Folkstone Chess Olympiad. The USA team won the gold medal and Fine won the silver medal for board three.

He also won the 17th Marshall Club Championship in 1932-33.

In 1934, he tied for first at the Western Open (US Open) with Reshevsky in Chicago. He also started playing correspondence chess and offering his services as an opponent.

In 1935, he again won the Western Open (US Open), held in Detroit. He also played board one for the USA at the Warsaw Chess Olympiad. The USA team took 1st place and won the gold medal.

In 1935/36, Fine won at Hastings, England, a point ahead of Salo Flohr.

In 1936, he tied for 3rd-4th place in the U.S. Championship, won by Reshevsky. In the summer of 1936, he went to Europe and stayed for about 18 months. He took 1st place in 11 out of 17 tournaments that he played in Europe.

In 1937, he played board two for the USA at the Stockholm Chess Olympiad. The USA won the gold medal and Fine won the gold medal for top board two. Fine stayed in the Netherlands and married Emma Thea Keesing, a newspaper reporter in the Netherlands. They were divorced in 1944.

In 1937, Fine played in two strong USSR tournaments (Leningrad 1937 and Moscow

1937), and won them both. No foreigner did that before or since.

In 1938, he took 2nd in the U.S. Championship, behind Reshevsky.

He tied for 1st place in the prestigious AVRO tournament in the Netherlands. The tournament included the world's eight strongest chess players

(Keres, Fine, Botvinnik, Alekhine, Reshevsky, Euwe, Capablanca, and Flohr). First place was \$550.

In 1938-39, he updated the 6th edition of Modern Chess Openings.

In 1939, he won the U.S. Open at New York. He also won the 23rd Marshall Club Championship. Also in 1939, he completed his master's degree at CCNY, with an M.S. in education. He was also giving chess lessons for \$2.50 an hour and charging \$5 to play an opponent by mail. Except for chess, Fine was unemployed from 1939 through 1941.

In 1940, he won the U.S. Open in Dallas and took 2nd in the U.S. Championship, behind Reshevsky.

In 1941, he won the New York State Championship, the Marshall Chess Club Championship for the fifth time, and the U.S. Open in St. Louis. He had won the U.S. Open seven times between 1932 and 1941.

In 1941, he wrote one of the all-time classic endgame books, Basic Chess Endings.

From 1938 to 1942, Fine won 116 games, drew 29, and lost only 6 games.

During World War II, Fine

was employed by the U.S. Navy to calculate where enemy submarines might surface in the Atlantic Ocean based on positional probability. He later did research on Japanese Kamikaze attacks. He also worked as a translator and editor for the Federal Trade Commission, as he could speak French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, German, and Yiddish.

In 1944, he took 2nd in the U.S. Championship, behind Arnold Denker. Fine won the U.S. Speed Championship. Fine was 4-time U.S. Speed Champion from 1943 through 1945.

In 1945, Fine was working on his doctorate in psychology from the University of Southern California. He earned his Ph.D in 1948 and taught at



USC from 1945 to 1948.

In 1946, world champion Alexander Alekhine died. After his death, Fine considered himself the current co-champion of the world with Paul Keres until a world championship tournament was held. He based it on the results of the strong AVRO tournament in





1938.

In 1946, he married Sonya Lebeaux of New York City, with whom he had two children (Benjamin and Ellyn).

In 1948, he was invited to participate in the 1948 World Championship, but declined due to his studies and he was dissatisfied with the scheduling of the tournament and the possibility that the Russians would throw games to each other in order for the top Russian to win.

In 1948, Fine earned a doctorate in psychology and his dissertation was entitled "The Personality of the Asthmatic Child." He was a teaching fellow at USC before entering private practice of psychoanalysis in New York. He taught psychoanalysis at eight different universities.

On July 31, 1950, the U.S. Chess Federation published its first rating list. Fine was ranked #1 at 2817, followed by Reshevsky at 2770.

In 1949, Fine returned to New York to teach at CCNY and work as a clinical psychologist for the Veterans Administration.

In 1950, he was awarded the

title of International Grandmaster by FIDE (World Chess Federation) on its inaugural list.

His last appearance at a major chess tournament was New York 1951 where he took 4th place. Fine gave up competitive chess at the age of 36.

In 1956, the National Psychological Association for Psychoanalysis published his work, *The Psychology of the Chess Player*. The book is a Freudian account of the game of chess.

Fine continued in private practice, becoming an internationally respected Freudian psychoanalyst.

In 1961, he was Visiting Professor of Psychology at the University of Amsterdam.



Fine won seven U.S. Open titles (1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1939, 1940, 1941), but never the U.S. Closed Championship.

Fine took first place in 23 of the 27 important chess tournaments in his career.

Fine was the only player to have a total plus score in his games against world champions without being a world champion himself. He played five world chess champions. He had overall plus scores against Lasker (one win), Alekhine (3 wins, 2 losses, 3 draws), and Botvinnik (1 win and 2 draws), and even scores against Capablanca (5 draws) and Euwe (2 wins and 2 losses).

Reuben Fine died of a stroke and pneumonia at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Medical Center on March 26, 1993. He was 79. He was survived by his wife Marcia, his son Benjamin, his daughter Ellyn, and stepson Harry. Fine had been married five times with four previous marriages that ended in divorce.



Fine – Botvinnik, Holland (AVRO tournament) 1938

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4
4.e5 c5 5.dxc5 Ne7 6.Nf3 Nbc6
7.Bd3 d4 8.a3 Ba5 9.b4 Nxb4
10.axb4 Bxb4 11.Bb5+ Nc6
12.Bxc6+ bxc6 13.Ra4 Bxc3+
14.Bd2 f6 15.O-O O-O 16.Bxc3
dxc3 17.Qe1 a5 18.Qxc3
Ba6 19.Rfa1 Bb5 20.Rd4
Qe7 21.Rd6 a4 22.Qe3 Ra7
23.Nd2 a3 24.c4 Ba4 25.exf6
Qxf6 26.Rxa3 Re8 27.h3 Raa8
28.Nf3 Qb2 29.Ne5 Qb1+
30.Kh2 Qf5 31.Qg3 1-0

Beginner's Corner

by Bill Wall



A sacrifice is a move giving up a piece in the hopes of gaining tactical or positional compensation in other forms. A sacrifice is usually a deliberate exchange of a chess piece of higher value (queen or rook) for an opponent's piece of lower value (bishop, knight, or pawn).

THE ART OF SACRIFICING

A sacrifice usually comes as a surprise to one's opponent, who must now calculate whether the sacrifice is sound or not and whether to accept it or not. Usually, the most brilliant type of sacrifice is when one sacrifices the queen to win the game.

Sacrifice can be made to achieve one of the following:

- ☐ To threaten mate
- ☐ To drive the enemy king into the open where it can be attacked by other pieces
- ☐ To remove protective pawns to expose the king to attack
- ☐ To draw a defending piece away to free up the line of attack
- ☐ To divert a piece from a certain square that could enable an attack on your own position
- ☐ To gain space for other active pieces that can be used in an attack
- ☐ To free a square needed for one's own pieces
- ☐ To open files or lines of attack
- ☐ To gain time to attack
- ☐ To start an attack after enough accumulation of power to sustain it
- ☐ To gain initiative
- ☐ To gain tempo
- ☐ To create passed pawns that yield a winning endgame advantage
- ☐ To gain time to promote a passed pawn to a queen or other piece
- ☐ To get back more material than what was given up in the original sacrifice

To carry out a successful sacrifice, plan out the combination with your opponent's possible reactions in mind and calculate all forced moves first. Calculate the risks to losing one of your pieces. Accumulate your forces and position them through tactical maneuvers. You may have to make secondary sacrifices. Sometimes sacrificial attacks involves a series of sacrifices. Try to maintain the surprise element by trying to hide your intention. Make sure, while you are planning a sacrifice, that you forget to notice what your opponent is doing and its impact on your plans. Don't overlook a mate threat. As soon as you think that your preparation is ready, initiate your attack with a sacrifice. Sacrifice a chess piece if you can gain a valuable check or checkmate out of the deal.

Here are some nice Sacrifices.

**Carlsen – Harestad,
Copenhagen-2003**



White to play

Solution: 1.Qxg5! fxg5 2.Rxf7+ Kxh6 3.Rxh7 mate

**Forgacs – Tartakower,
St. Petersburg 1909**



White to play

Solution 1.Rf5! fxe6 2.Nf7+ Qxf7 3.Rh5+ Kg7 4.Rxg6 mate

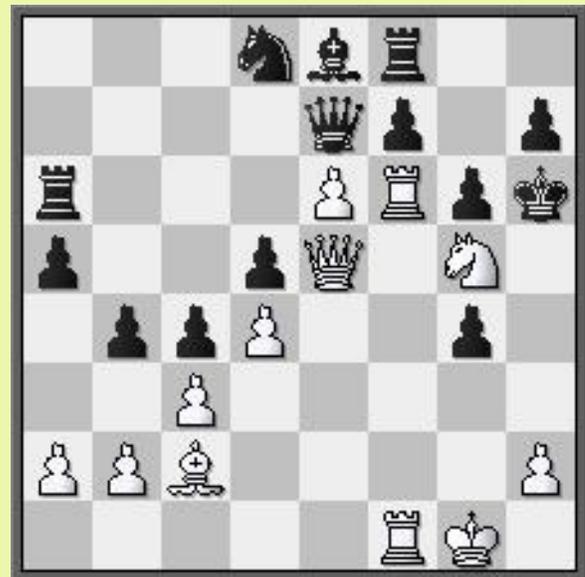
**Anderssen – Kieseritsky,
London 1851**



White to play

Solution: 1.Qf6+! Nxf6 2.Be7 mate

**Navara – Helbich,
Czech Republic 1998**



White to play

Solution: 1.Bg6! Qf6 2.Bxf6 gxf6 3.Rxf6 Rxe8 4.Bf7 mate

Chess Player Nicknames

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Adams, Michael..... | Mickey | Loyd, Sam..... | The Puzzle King |
| Alekhine, Alexander..... | Ale-and-Wine | Matulovic, Milan..... | J'adoubovic |
| Anand Viswanathan..... | Tiger of Madras; Vishy; Lightning Kid; Fast Breeder | Miles, Tony..... | Beast of Birmingham |
| Ashley, Maurice..... | Mo | Morphy, Paul..... | The Pride and Sorrow of Chess |
| Beliavsky, Alexander..... | Big Al | Morrison, William..... | The Terminator |
| Blackburne, Joseph..... | Henry Black Death | Nimzovich, Aron..... | Crown Prince of Chess |
| Botvinnik, Mikhail..... | The Great Stone Face; The Engineer | Nunn, John..... | The Good Doctor |
| Browne, Walter..... | Mr. 6-time | Owen, John..... | Alter |
| Byrne, Robert..... | Rapid Robert | Petroff, Alexander..... | The Northern Philidor |
| Capablanca, Jose..... | The Chess Machine | Petrosian, Tigran..... | The Iron Tigran; The goalkeeper from Armenia; The Python |
| Curdo, John..... | The Doctor | Pillsburr, Harry..... | Hero of Hastings |
| Doel, Erik van den..... | The flying Dutchman | Polgar, Judith..... | Lassie |
| Dokhyan, Yuri..... | Defcom Man | Polgar, Susan..... | Sugar |
| Dzindzichashvili, Roman..... | Dzindzy | Portisch, Lajos..... | The Hungarian Petrosian; The Little Botvinnik |
| Evans, Larry D..... | Larry "the other" Evans | Richter, Kurt..... | Executioner of Berlin |
| Fedorowicz, John..... | Fed; Rocky | Sarratt, Jacob..... | Professor of Chess |
| Fine, Reuben..... | Kid Gafaehrlich (Kid Dangerous) | Schlechter, Karl..... | The Drawing Master |
| Fraenkel, Heinrich..... | Assiac | Seirawan, Yasser..... | Yaz |
| Furman, Semyon..... | The Walking ECO | Sherzer, Alex..... | The Surgeon |
| Greco, Gioacchino..... | The Calabrese | Shirov, Alexei..... | Giraffe; The Matador |
| Gufeld, Eduard..... | Goofy | Showalter, Jackson..... | The Kentucky Lion |
| Helms, Hermann..... | Dean of American Chess | Smith, Ken..... | Top Hat |
| Ivanchuk, Vassily..... | Chucky | Spielmann, Rudolf..... | The Last Knight of the King's Gambit |
| Khalifman, Alexander..... | The Maestro; Sasha | Steinitz, Wilhelm..... | The Austrian Morphy |
| Karpov, Anatoly..... | Baby Snake | Tal, Mikhail..... | The Magician of Riga; Mischa |
| Kashdan, Isaac..... | The Little Capablanca (der kleine Capablanca) | Tarrasch, Siegbert..... | Praeceptor Germaniae |
| Kasparov, Garry..... | Beast of Baku; Gazza; Garry the Terrible | Tate, Emory..... | E. T. |
| Keene, Raymond..... | The Penguin | Teichmann, Richard..... | Richard the Fifth |
| Koltanowski, George..... | Dean of American Chess | Velimirovic, Dragoljub..... | Yugoslavian Tal |
| Korchnoi, Victor..... | Iron Victor; Victor the Terrible | Wojtkiewicz, Alex..... | Wojt |
| Kramnik, Vladimir..... | Vlad the Impaler; Vlady; Volodya; Ovik; The Iceberg | Yermolinsky..... | The Yerminator |
| Leonardo, Giovanni..... | The Boy | Yusupov, Mikhail..... | The Wall |
| | | Zuckerman, Bernard..... | The Book; Zuk  |

Havana

– Vassily Ivanchuk won the 46th Capablanca Memorial, held in Havana, Cuba from May 10 through May 21, 2011.



Philadelphia

– The 2011 World Open was won by Gata Kamsky and Michael Adams, with 6.5 out of 9. The event was held from July 1 through July 4, 2011.

Kazan, Russia

– Boris Gelfand of Israel defeated Alexander Grischuk of Russia in the FIDE Candidates match in May 2011, and the right to play Vishy Anand for the world championship in 2012.

Romania

– Magnus Carlsen won on tiebreaks over Sergey Karjakin at the Bazna Kings tournament in Medias, Romania. The event was held from June 11-22, 2011.



Las Vegas

– Loek Van Wely and Varuzhan tied for 1st at the National Open, held June -12, 2011. Each received \$4,800.



Russia

– Alexander Morozevich won the 2011 Higher League Russian Championship, held from June 15 through June 26, 2011.

New Delhi

– World Junior No. 1 Fabiano Caruana won the Airports Authority of India (AAI) International Grandmasters Chess Tournament, held from June 20 through July 3, 2011.

St. Louis –

Gregory Young won the 2011 U.S. Junior Championship. He won \$3,000 and an entry into the 2010 U.S. Chess Championship.

Ukraine

– Ruslan Ponomariov won the 2011 Ukrainian Championship in June.



Feature



by Bill Wall

Some of the greatest artists used chess as their subject in their paintings and sculpture. Here is a partial list in this second part article:

James Hamilton (1819-1878) was an Irish-born American painter. He painted "A Game of Chess," depicting a man and a woman playing chess.

Johann Hamza (1850-1927) was a Austrian painter of genre scenes and portraits. In 1881, he painted "The Chess Players."

Frederick Daniel Hardy (1827-1911) was an English genre painter. In 1872, he painted "Checkmate," depicting two men playing chess and a woman standing and watching the game.

Johann Peter Hasenclever (1810-1853), was a German portrait painter. In 1851, he painted "Chess Players."

Martin Hausle (1903-1966) was an Austrian painter whose work

primarily consisted of graphic works and landscape paintings. He painted "Schachspieler."

Henri Hayden (1883-1970) was a Polish-born artist who later moved to Paris. His first important painting was "The Chess Players at La Totonde," which was displayed at the Salon des Independants in 1914. In 1919, he painted "Still Life with Ace of Clubs and Chess Pieces."

Rene Georges Hermann-Paul (1864-1940) was a French artist and well-known illustrator. He etched "Les Joueses d'échecs," (the chess players) depicting two women



playing chess and another lady watching.

Carl Herpfer (1836-1897) was a German portrait painter. In 1887, he painted "The Chess Players," which was first exhibited in Munich.

Johannes Hermanus van Heyden (1825-1907) was a Dutch painter. He painted "The Chess Game," depicting a man and a woman playing chess by candle light as the rest of the family watches.

John Callcott Horsley (1817-1903) was a British narrative painter best known as the designer of the first Christmas card, created in 1843. In 1862, he painted "Checkmate Next Move," which appeared in the Illustrated London News.

Arthur Boyd Houghton (1836-1875), born in India, was a British painter, illustrator and caricaturist. He is best known for his illustrations to Dalziel's Arabian Nights.

He painted “The Brother and Sister of the Artist Playing Chess.”

Jean Huber (1721-1786) was born in Geneva and began his career as an artist producing silhouettes of landscapes and figures. He later made his reputation as the portrait of Voltaire. In 1775, he painted “Voltaire at a Chess Table,” which hangs in the Geneva Museum of Art and History. ↘



Johann Erdmann Hummel (1769-1852) was a German painter. In 1818, he painted “Die Schachpartie in Palais Voss.” The painting portrays the sons of King Friedrich Wilhelm II playing chess and observed by friends and the painter himself.

John Newton Hyde (1846-1927) was an American painter. In 1871, he sketched “Mate in One Move,” which first appeared in Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Newspaper. ↘



Jerome (Gerolamo) Induno (1825-1890) was an Italian painter. In 1881, he painted, “La Partita a Scacchi,” (A Game of Chess) which

is exhibited in the Galleria d’Arte Moderna in Milan, Italy. It is also known as “Fernando and Iolanda Playing Chess.”

John B. Irving (1826-1879) was an American painter. In 1872, he painted “The End of the Game,” depicting one player being stabbed by a sword by another player over a chess game. The painting was exhibited at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, but has since disappeared.

Moritz Jung (1885-1915) was born in Moravia and became an Austrian printmaker. In 1911, he painted “Wiener Café: Die Schachspieler.”

Wassily Kandinsky (1866-1944) was a Russian painter and non-objective art theorist. He is credited with painting the first modern abstract works. In 1937, he painted “Schach-Theorie.”

George Goodwin Kilburne (1839-1924) was an English genre painter specializing in accurate drawn interiors with figures. He painted, “A Game of Chess,” also called “A Hopeless Case,” depicting a lady and a man playing chess. ↘



Reimond Kimpe (1885-1970) was a Flemish-Dutch painter. He began his career as a civil engineer. After World War I, he was sentenced to death for his membership of the Council of Flanders.



He escaped from Belgium and fled to the Netherlands. In 1923, he became ill and abandoned his work as an engineer. While in recovery, he became a painter. During World War II, his studio was bombed and over 200 of his paintings were destroyed. In 1960, he painted “De Zusjes,” depicting two lady figures in blue playing chess.

Ernst Ludwig Kirchner (1880-1938) was a German expressionist painter and printmaker. In 1913, he painted “Erich Heckel and Otto Mueller Playing Chess.” He was branded a “degenerate” by the Nazis. In 1947, over 600 of his works were sold or destroyed. In 1938, he committed suicide at the age of 58.

Paul Klee (1879-1940) was a Swiss and German painter, influenced by expressionism, cubism, and surrealism. In 1931, he painted “The Great Chess Game” which is exhibited in the Kunstmuseum in Zurich, Switzerland. In 1937, he painted “Super Chess.”

Josef Arpad Koppay (1857-1927) was an Austria-Hungarian painter. He painted “In Gedanken,” depicting a chess game in the background between two players.

Rudolf Koselitz (1861-1948) was a German painter. In 1910, he painted “Schachspieler” (Chessplayer).

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Albert Kotin (1907-1980) was an American Abstract Expressionist painter. He painted, "Chess Player."

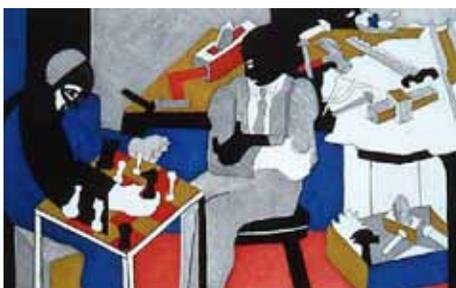
Andrea Landini (1847-1935) was an Italian painter. He concentrated on portrait painting, gaining a considerable reputation and numerous commissions amongst Florentine society. He painted "Indecisione," depicting a cardinal and an aristocrat playing chess.

Hans August Lassen (1857-1927) was a German painter. In 1885, he painted "Drei Junge Herren Beim Schach" (Three Young Men Playing Chess). In 1900, he painted "Drei Herren Beim Schach." He also painted "Vier Offiziere Beim Spiel." ↘



John Lavery (1856-1941) was an Irish painter best known for his portraits. In 1929, he painted "The Chess Players," which hangs in the Tate Gallery in London. It depicts two children playing chess.

Jacob Lawrence (1917-2000) was an American painter whose style was called "dynamic cubism." He was among the best-known 20th century African-American painters. In 1970, he settled in Seattle and became an art professor at the Uni-



versity of Washington. In 1970, he painted "Chess Players." In 1996, he painted "Two Builders Playing chess."

Adolphe Alexandre Lesrel (1839-1929) was a French painter who painted in a highly detailed and finished style. In 1898, he painted "An Interesting Game." In 1910, he painted "The Chess Players."

Lucas van Leyden (1494-1533) was a Dutch engraver and painter. In 1508, he painted "Partita a scacchi" (The Chess Players) when he was only 14 years old. He painted the 8 by 12 courier chess board in his scene. The painting is also known as "The Chess Match" and "The Chess Game." The painting later found its way to the Royal Museum of Berlin. ↘



Rene Magritte (1898-1967) was a Belgian surrealist artist. In 1926, he painted "Échecs et Mat."

Allan Douglass Mainds (1881-1945) was a British painter. In 1931, he painted "A Lesson in Chess," depicting a mother and daughter playing chess.

Konstantin Makovsky (1839-1915) was an influential Russian painter. He painted "The Death of Ivan the Terrible," which depicts Ivan the Terrible dying by his chess board.

Salvatore Maldarelli (1866-1935) was an Italian painter. In 1897, he painted "Partita a Scacchi," depicting two ladies playing chess

Karel van Mander (1548-1606) was a Flemish-born Dutch painter. In 1603, he painted "Ben Jonson and William Shakespeare Playing at Chess." The painting is part of the private collection of Frank de Heymann of New York. ↘



Louis Marcoussis (Ludwig Casimir Ladislas Markus) (1878-1941) was a painter and engraver of Polish origin who lived in Paris for much of his life. He drew cartoons for satirical journals. Impressionism influenced his early paintings, but later became part of the Cubist movement. In 1912, he painted "Still Life with a Chess Board."

Artur Markowicz (1872-1934) was a Polish painter of Jewish origin. In 1926, he painted "Gra w szachy," (Chess Players), depicting two old Jewish players playing chess. ↘



Jean-Henri Marlet (1771-1847) was a French painter. In 1843, he painted "The Game of Chess," which depicted Howard Staunton playing chess with Pierre Charles Fournier de Saint Amant at the Café de la Régence in Paris. Marlet

and Saint Amant were good friends.

Frank Mason (1921-2009) was a New York realist painter. He painted "The Chess Game," depicting two chess players playing chess in an art studio.

Henri Matisse (1869-1954) was a French artist and a leading figure in modern art. He painted several paintings with chess themes, including "La Famille du Peintre" (The Painter's Family) in 1911, "Femme a Cote d'un Echiquier" in 1928, and "Odalisques" in 1928. In 2009, Sophie Matisse, great-granddaughter of Henri, sponsored "The Art of the Game" exhibition, which featured uniquely painted chess sets.



Edward Harrison May (1824-1887) was a British painter. In 1867, he painted "Lady Howe Mating Benjamin Franklin." The painting hangs in the Yale University Art Gallery in New Haven, Connecticut.

Walter McEwen (1860-1943) was an American painter. In 1900, he painted "The Chess Players," depicting two ladies playing chess.

Dorothy Mead (1928-1975) was a British painter. In 1958, she painted "Chessboard," which hangs in the Tate Gallery in London.

Israhel van Meckenem (1445-1503) was a German printmaker and goldsmith. He was the most prolific engraver of the 15th century. He engraved in copper "Death Playing Chess with a King."

Jean-Louis Ernest Meissonier (1815-1891) was a French Classicist painter and sculptor. In 1836, he



exhibited "Chess Player" in the Salon, the official art exhibition of the Academie des Beaux-Arts in Paris. He painted "The Chess Players" in 1858 and "The Chess Players #2" in 1863.

Adolph Menzel (1815-1905) was a German artist noted for his drawings, etchings, and paintings. In 1863, he painted "A Game of Chess." It was his first painting in oil. It is now displayed at the Lanemuseum in Hanover, Germany.

Jean Metzinger (1883-1956) was a French painter, influenced by Fauvism, Impressionism, and Cubism.



In 1916 he painted, "Le Soldat a la partie d'échecs" (Soldier at a Game of Chess). It is now displayed at the University Museum of Art in Chicago.

Hans Mielich (Muelich) (1516-1573) was a German painter and illuminator of the late Renaissance. He was a leading painter in Munich of religious compositions, manuscripts illuminations and portraits. In 1552, he painted "Albrecht and Anna Playing Chess." It depicts Duke Albert V (1528-1579) of Bavaria and his wife Anna of Austria playing chess.

Louis Charles Moeller (1855-1930) was an American painter. He painted "Cronies," depicting two older gentlemen playing chess and a third man kibitzing on the side.



Otto Moeller (1883-1964) was a German painter. In 1922, he painted "Chessplayers."

Anthonis Mor (1519-1576) was a Netherlands portrait painter. In 1549, he painted "Von Sachsen Playing Chess with a Spanish Nobleman."

M. Adrien Moreau (1843-1906) was a French painter, sculptor and illustrator whose work fell into the class of historical genre. His art studio in Paris was destroyed by an explosion during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. He painted "Partie d'échecs" (Game of Chess).

Henry Siddons Mowbray (1858-1928) was born in Alexandria, Egypt, raised in Massachusetts, and worked in Paris and Spain. He

Continue

painted "Repose, A Game of Chess." It depicts two girls playing chess.

William James Mueller (1812-1845), born in Bristol, England, was the son of a Prussian refugee. He was considered one of the greatest painters of the English landscape, but best known for paintings of the Middle East. He later became curator of the Bristol Museum. He painted "The Chess Players at Cairo." In 1874, the painting sold for \$20,260 in London.

Luigi Mussini (1813-1888) was an Italian painter and director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Sienna. In 1882 he painted "Una Sfida Scacchistica alla Corte del Re di Spagna" (A Chess Match at the Court of the King of Spain). The painting depicts Leonardo di Cutri playing Ruy Lopez at the Court of Philip II.



David Dalhoff Neal (1838-1915) was an American artist. In 1892, he painted "The Sultan Saladin and his Sister Sittah." It depicts a chess board and set in the middle of the painting.

Willi Neubert (1920-) is a German painter, known for his large-format murals. In 1964, he painted "Schachspieler" (Chess-player), depicting a man smoking a cigarette and studying a chess position.

James Northcote (1746-1831) was an English painter. He was a full academician at the Royal Academy of Arts in London. In 1807, he exhibited "Chess Players: Portraits" at the Royal Academy. The painting was sold by Lady Vaux of Har-

rowdean in 1917.

John Opie (1761-1907) was a British historical portrait painter. He painted "Boys Playing at Chess."

Moritz Daniel Oppenheim (1800-1882) was a German painter who is regarded as the first Jewish painter of the modern era. In 1856, he painted "Lavater and Lessing visit Moses Mendelssohn." The



painting portrays an imagined meeting of Moses Mendelssohn, Gotthold Lessing and Johann Lavater with a chess table in the library. Another painting with a chess theme that he did was "The Kindling of the Hanukkah Lights" in 1880.

Max Oppenheimer (1885-1954), a native of Vienna, later went to Prague and was one of the first Czech avant-garde artists. He painted "Die Schachpartie." In 1942, he painted "Chess with Emanuel Lasker." He was also known as Maximilian Mopp.



William Quiller Orchardson (1832-1910) was a noted Scottish portraitist and painter of domestic and historical subjects. In 1875, he painted "Mrs. Charles Moxon," which has her seated behind a chess board. The painting is now part of the Tate Collection in England.

Antal Peczely (1891-1944) was a Hungarian painter. He painted "Arabs Playing Chess."

Pierre Henri Picou (1824-1895) was a French painter. In 1876, he painted "Indian Chess."

Henry Varnum Poor (1888-1970) was an American painter, architect, sculptor, muralist, and potter. In 1939, he painted "The Chess Game."

Gerard Portielje (1856-1929) was a Belgian painter. He painted "Avec le Jeu D'Échecs." It depicts two men playing chess and another man watching from the side.

Hildur Nilsen Prahl (1855-1940) was a Norwegian painter. In 1885, he painted "Checkmate in 3 Moves." It depicts two men playing chess and another man standing and watching.



Alois Heinrich Priechenfried (1867-1953) was an Austrian painter. In 1902, he painted "Beim Schachspiel."

Carl Probst (1854-1924) was an Austrian painter. In 1902, he

painted “The Chess Match,” depicting two children playing chess.

Johann Baptist Raunacher (1705-1757) was an Austrian painter. In 1755, he painted “Eine Schachpartie.” The board is set up wrong, with the dark-colored square to the right of the player.

Man Ray (1890-1976) was an American artist. He was described as a modernist, contributing to the Dada and Surrealist movements. He designed chess pieces out of silver-plated and oxidized silver-plated brass in the 1920s. He was a chess-playing partner of Marcel Duchamp.

Moritz August Retzsch (1779-1857) was a German painter, draughtsman, and etcher. In 1831, he painted “Die Schachspieler” (the Chess Player), or “Man vs. Mephistopheles.” It depicted Satan playing chess with Man as a guardian angel watches the game. The model for the painting was Goethe’s Faust.



Arturo Ricci (1854-1919) was an Italian painter who specialized in elegant genre scenes and costume pieces. In 1880, he painted “The Game of Chess,” depicting two ladies playing chess as a man looks on. In 1884, he painted “Sala Artistica,” depicting a man and a woman playing chess as another man observes the game.

William Roberts (1895-1980) was an English painter and war artist. In 1930, he painted “Chess

Players.”

Martinus Rorbye (1803-1848) was a Danish painter, known both for genre works and landscapes. In 1845, he painted “Orientals Playing Chess in Front of a Café.”

Giulio Rosati (1858-1917) was an Italian painter. He painted “Giocatori di scacchi” (The Chess Players), depicting a cardinal playing a lady being watched by a few spectators.

Thomas Rowlandson (1756-1827) was an English artist and caricaturist. In 1790, he painted “Checkmate.” The painting is now at the Yale Center for British Art in Hartford, Connecticut.

Ferdinand Victor Leon Roybet (1840-1920) was a French painter. In 1881 he painted “Musketiers Playing Chess in a Tavern,” which now hangs in the National Museum of Western Art in Tokyo.



Moshe Rynecki (1881-1943) was a Jewish-Polish artist who usually painted scenes of Jewish life. In 1935, he painted “Chess Table” and “Chess Players.”

Walter Dendy Sadler (1854-1923) was a British painter. In 1882, he painted “The Chess Game” depicting two catholic priests playing a game of chess. In 1882, he also painted “Mated,” depicting a man and a woman playing chess.

John Singer Sargent (1856-1925) was an American painter and a leading portrait painter of his era. He was an avid chess player. In 1907, he painted “The Chess

Game,” which hangs in the Harvard Club in New York. The painting depicts his niece playing a game of chess with his valet on the Italian-Swiss border.

Carl Schleicher (1855-1871) was an Austrian painter. He painted “Monks Playing Chess.”

Henry Schwartz (1927-2009) was an American Expressionist painter in Boston, illustrator, and teacher. In 1958, he painted “The Chess Players.” He committed suicide in 2009 at the age of 81.



Viatcheslav Schwarz (1838-1869) was a Russian painter. In 1865, he painted “Scene From the Domestic Life of the Tsar.” It depicts the Tsar playing chess while two others watch.

Kurt Schwitters (1887-1948) was a German painter who worked in several genres. He was most famous for his collages, called Merz Pictures. In 1946, he painted “Portrait of Dr. George Ainsle Johnston,” which depicts Dr. Johnston playing chess with Schwitters.

Abani Sen (1905-1972) was born in Dhaka, Bangladesh and settled in India. He was one of the early



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Indian modernists. He painted "Chess Players."

Luigi Serra (1846-1888) was an Italian painter. In 1870, he painted "Annibale Bentivolglio Jouant Aux Échecs."

Pieter Geerard Sjamaar (1819-1876) was a Dutch painter. He painted "A Game of Chess," depicting a chess game played by candlelight.

Raffaello Sorbi (1844-1931) was an Italian painter and one of the most popular Italian artists of the 19th century. In 1886, he painted "The Chess Players." In 1889, he painted "Osteria a Fiesole." In 1892, he painted "Osteria all'aperto."



Ary Stillman (1891-1967) was a Russian-American abstract painter. In 1936, he painted "Chess Players," depicting two men playing chess, observed on the side by another person.

Alice Kent Stoddard (1885-1976) was an American painter. She painted "Chess Players."

Julius Studnicki (1905-1978) was a Polish painter, illustrator and educator. During World War II, he was imprisoned in Auschwitz and survived. He painted "Clergyman Playing Chess with the Devil."

Jindrich Styrsky (1899-1942) was a Czech Surrealist painter and graphic artist. In 1925, he painted "Paysage d'échecs."

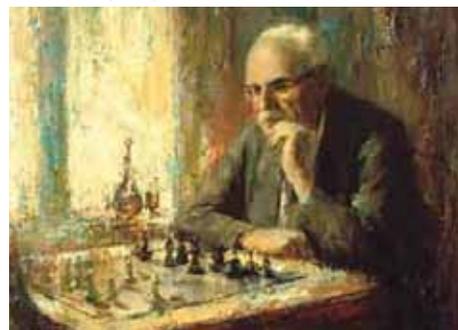
Maud Sumner (1902-1985) was a South African painter who

studied at the Rodean School in Johannesburg, later studying in Paris with Maurice Denis. She was known for her watercolor paintings. She painted "Chess."



Dorothea Tanning (1910-) is an American painter (Surrealism movement), printmaker, sculptor and writer. She is now 100 years old. In 1942, she met the artist Max Ernest and they played chess. In 1944, she painted "End game." She married artist Max Ernest in 1946 in a double wedding with Man Ray and Juliet Browner.

Richard Earl Thompson (1914-1991) was an American Impressionist. He painted "Concentration," depicting an old man studying a game of chess.



Johann Heinrich Wilhelm Tischbein (1751-1828) was a German painter. In 1785, he painted "Konradin von Schwaben und Friedrich von Baden Vernehmen Beim Schachspiel ihr Todesurteil" (Konradin of Swabia and Friederich of Baden Awaiting Sentence). It depicts two people playing chess while being informed of their

execution in prison in Naples. The painting is now in the Hermitage in St. Petersburg.

Jose Mongrell Torrent (1870-1937) was a Spanish painter, sculptor and muralist. He became a professor at the Escuela de Bellas Artes de San Jorge in Barcelona, Spain. In 1894, he painted "Musketees Playing Chess."

Karl Truppe (1887-1959) was a German painter. In 1942, he painted "Vita Victorix." It depicts Death losing a game of chess to a man who is laughing. He also painted "Schachspiel mit dem Tod."

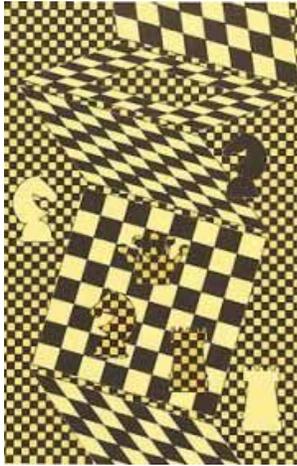


Ludwig Valenta (1882-1943) was an Austrian painter. He painted "Checkmate," depicting two men playing chess as a third man stands and watches.

Alessandro Varotari (1588-1649), also known as Otavio Padovanino, was an Italian painter of the late-mannerist and early-baroque Venetian school. In 1630, he painted "Marte Gioca a Scacchi con Venere" (Mars Playing Chess With Venus) It depicts Mars playing a game of chess with Venus. She is assisted by her son Armor on her knees. Her husband, Vulcan, is in the background.



Victor Vasarely (1906-1997) was a Hungarian French painter, known for his optical art (Op-art). In 1935, he painted "Chess Board." He also painted "Chess Cube."



Benjamin Vautier (1829-1898) was a Swiss painter. He was an active illustrator and was a royal professor at Duesseldorf. He painted "Die Schachpartie," depicting a man making a chess move as another man watches.

Jan Cornelisz Vermeyen (1500-1559) was a Dutch Northern Renaissance painter. In 1552, he painted "John Frederick the Magnanimous Playing Chess."

Liberale da Verona (1441-1526) was an Italian painter of the Renaissance period. Around 1475-1480, he may have painted "Partita a Scacchi" (The Chess Players), which hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. It depicts two chess players, with three kibitzers behind each player. Other sources say the painting was done by Girolamo da Cremona (1455-1485), who was a manuscript illuminator and worked with Liberale da Verona.

Eberhard Viegener (1890-1967) was a German painter. In 1932, he painted "Stilleben mit spielkarten und schachbrett." He also painted "Bodegon con ajedrez."

Maria-Helena Vieira da Silva

(1908-1992) was a Portuguese-French abstractionist painter. In 1948, she painted "Jacque Mate."

Jacques Villon (1875-1963) was Marcel Duchamp's older brother (born Gaston Emile Duchamp). In 1904, Jacques sketched "La Partie d'echecs," featuring 17-year-old Marcel Duchamp playing chess with his sister, Susanne (1889-1963).

Jacques-Clement Wagrez (1846-1908) was a French painter who painted life of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. He painted "The



Chess Players," depicting two ladies playing chess as a man watches one of the ladies.

George Watson (1767-1837) was a Scottish painter and established himself as a professional portrait painter in Edinburgh. In 1816, he painted "The game is mine, she cries with joy, you can't prevent checkmate."

Frederick Judd Waugh (1861-1940) was an American artist, primarily known as a marine artist. In 1891, he painted "Chess Players," depicting two ladies playing chess.

Charles Meer Webb (1830-1895) was a British painter. In 1864, he painted "Checkmate."

Alfred Weber (1859-1922) was a Swiss painter. In 1913, he painted "The Lunch of his Eminence," de-

picating a lunch break after a game of chess.

Andreas Paul Weber (1893-1980) was a German painter, political satirist and graphic artist. During the early days of Nazi Germany, he was arrested by the Gestapo in connection with general persecution of the "Resistance Circle" and sent to a concentration camp. He was permitted to draw as long as the work was apolitical. He did his first "Chess Players" series while in prison in Berlin, and later, while in prison in Nuremberg. In 1976, he painted "Don Quijote und Sancho Pansa."

Emile-Georges Weiss (1861-1921) was a French painter. In 1897, he painted "The Chess Game," depicting two men playing chess as two others watch.

Nils Gustav Wentzel (1859-1927) was a Norwegian painter. He painted "Chessplayers."

Joseph Walter West (1860-1933) was a British painter. In 1920, he painted "Black to Move."

Louis Wolchonok (1898-1973) was an American painter. In 1930, he painted "Chess in the Park."

Gustav Heinrich Wolff (1886-1934) was a German painter. In 1902, he etched "Playing Chess," which was published in the Gazette des Beaux-Arts.

Eduardo Zamacois y Zabala (1841-1871) was a Spanish academic painter who studied with Jean-Louis-Ernest Meissonier. In 1867, he painted "Checkmated," depicting two dwarfs playing chess against a clown.

Johann Zoffany (1733-1810) was a German neoclassical painter, active mainly in England. He painted "Jugando al Ajedrez" (Playing Chess). It depicts a father teaching chess as the rest of the family looks on.



Book Review

by Bill Wall

Lessons with a Grandmaster

by Boris Gulko & Dr. Joel Sneed

Everyman Chess, 2011 - 304 pages

This book contains 25 well annotated games by Grandmaster Boris Gulko, the only player to hold both the USSR (1977) and the US championship (1994) titles (his wife, Anna Akhsharumova also won the USSR and US titles for women). The purpose of the book is to bridge the gap between grandmaster and amateur through a conversation. Gulko explains his games and ideas to student Joel Sneed, and amateur chess player and professor of psychology.

Joel begins by interviewing Gulko on how he developed as a chessplayer, when he started chess, and what was it like. Boris started playing chess in 1959 at the age of 12 after entering the House of Pioneers chess club in the Soviet Union. Gulo then describes his chess career, first in the USSR, then in the USA. He immigrated to the United States in 1986 after trying to leave the Soviet Union for 7 years and being arrested by the KGB for demonstrating.

The two collaborated by going over Gulko's games to understand the tactics and strategy involved, as well as the psychology involved in chess. The both examined Gulko's games with Karpov, Kasparov, Smyslov, Korchnoi, and some of the other top chess players in the world that Gulko has played. The goal was to make the inner knowledge of a grandmaster available to the reader.

Gulko points out that chess cannot be mastered simply by reading. The best method of achieving mastery was the finding of solutions. In each of his games, he posed problems for the reader to solve, then to compare with the analysis of the grandmaster (Gulko) and of the amateur player (Sneed - rated around 1600 at the time the book was written).

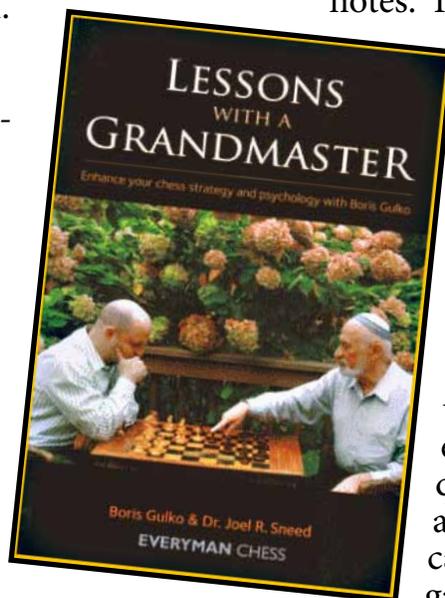
The authors work through games in a conversational style, with Dr. Sneed asking questions and suggesting moves that the average player might have suggested. The type of dialogue would be helpful to anyone who wants to improve their positional understanding and how to form a plan in complex middlegames. Gulko describes his own decision making process when it comes to critical positions.

Some of Gulko's psychology appears in his notes. In the first game that he annotates,

he is playing a younger, less experienced grandmaster. His quiet opening (1.g3 g6 2.Bg3 Bg7 3.d4 d6 4.e4) was selected because, as he stated, more experienced players excel in quiet positions and endgames where experience plays a more important role than the calculation of concrete variations, which benefits young players. Experience players are better in positions without queens, whereas younger players are better in positions that require calculations. So he steered his game into one without queens (he traded queens on move 6) and won in the rook and pawn endgame.

Gulko's next game was with Walter Browne, 6-time US champion. The game demonstrated that if you do not play actively you will lose the advantage (rule of Steinitz). Moves had to be aggressive. In the end, Browne got into time trouble (he almost always does) and Gulko played more complicated lines as a psychological trick. In general, it is better to take the simpler path, but Gulko took advantage of the time trouble and made it complicated and eliminated counterplay. This turned the position into a technical win.

The rest of the book and the 25 games are all deeply annotated, ending with a victory of world champion Garry Kasparov in 1990. This a very good book to learn how grandmasters think and play.



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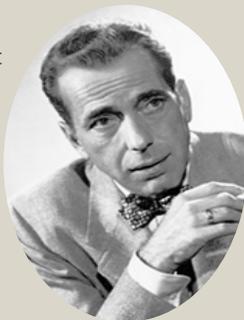
In 1880, the American Chess Congress was held in New York. First place was \$500 (over \$11,000 in today's currency). One of the players, **Preston Ware**, was willing to sell one of his chess games for \$20 to Grundy, who offered him a bribe in the last round if he would play for a draw. Ware played the game weakly for a draw, but Grundy changed his mind, played for a win and did win the game.

Ware then became upset about being "cheated" when Grundy won the game and was out of the prize money. Other players may have been bribed to refrain from winning games in the chess tournament.

In 1932, chess master **Norman Whitaker** was involved in a confidence trick involving the Lindbergh kidnapping. He concocted a scheme to swindle \$104,000 from a wealthy heiress by claiming to be in contact with the kidnapers. He was arrested as the bagman to pick up her money.

From 1940 through 1964, it has been alleged that the Soviet chess grandmasters colluded with each other to agree to easy draws amongst themselves to help their chances in tournament play.

In the 1940s, Humphrey Bogart lost a game to a friend, then went home. He then called up his friend and challenged him to another game, this time for money. Bogart and the friend played the game over the phone and Bogart won. He later admitted he cheated because at his house was the former U.S. chess champion Herman Steiner, who helped Bogart make his moves.



In 1954, the Argentine Chess Federation called off its national chess tournament after a chess player punched one of the chess arbiters.

In 1962, chess master Abe Turner was stabbed to death by Theodore Smith at the office of Chess Review magazine. Smith was a clerk-typist employed by the publication who said he stabbed Turner because Secret Service agents told him to.

In 1966, USSR grandmaster Mikhail Tal was flirting with a woman at a bar in Havana when her jealous boyfriend got into a fight with him and hit him over the head with a beer bottle. Tal missed the first 5 rounds of the Havan Chess Olympiad because of his injuries in the bar fight.

In 1967, Grandmaster Milan Matulovic played a losing move at the Sousse Interzonal, but then took it back after saying "j'adoube" (I adjust). His opponent complained to the tournament director, but there was no proof that he took the move back or said "J'adoube" before touching the piece.

In 1971, a chess antique dealer was arrested and charged in court in London for indecent exhibition on display in his window. Each of the chess pieces showed couples in sexual positions. He was fined \$132 and had to pay court costs.

In the 1970s, the Coles Publishing Company of Canada published several chess books with phony authors that were identical to earlier chess books of known authors, but different titles only.

In 1978, Grandmaster Victor Korchnoi accused the Russian of cheating by sending messages to Karpov in the form of which yoghurt to send Karpov during their world championship match in Baguio, the Philippines.



In the 1980s, the Soviet Union banned cosmonauts from playing each other in space after a fist fight once broke out between cosmonauts over a chess game during a Soyuz mission.

In 1985, Nick Down, a former British Junior Correspondence champion, entered the British Ladies Correspondence Chess Championship as Miss Leigh Strange. She (he) won the event. He was later caught and banned from the British Correspondence Chess Association.

In 1992, a grandmaster was disqualified from an Internet Chess Club tournament, accused of cheating by using a computer.

In 1993, an unrated Black chess player used the name "John von Neumann" (a famous computer science pioneer) played in the World Open in Philadelphia. He wore headphones and was suspected of getting chess moves after he drew a grandmaster and beat an International Master. When he was quizzed by the tournament director, he was unable to demonstrate a sufficient knowledge of chess of an average chess player and was disqualified from winning any prize money.

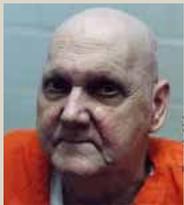


In 1994, world champion Garry Kasparov changed his move against woman champion Judit Polgar. He moved a piece, then took it back and moved another piece, violating the “touch move” rule. He went on to win the game. The tournament organizers had video tape proving that his hand left the pieces, but refused to release the video evidence.

In 1994, Rustam Kamsky, Gtat Kamsky’s father, threatened to kill grandmaster Nigel Short at a restaurant during a Kamsky-Short chess match. Rustam, a former boxer, would often go to chess tournaments with his son and threaten anyone who he perceived was disturbing the concentration of his son.



In 1995, International Master Gilles Andruet, a former French chess champion, was murdered in Paris over gambling debts.



In the 1990s, life prisoner Claude Bloodgood organized chess games in his prison in Virginia, playing fellow inmates. He rigged the ratings of the players, then beat all these top players in match after match over the years. By 1996 he had a rating of 2702, the second-highest rated player in the USA. The U.S. Chess Federation changed its rating system to prevent “closed pool” rating inflation.

In 2001, a grandmaster was accused of faking his chess rating by fixing chess matches for his own benefit and falsifying the chess tournament results. The rating increase scam allowed him to get ranked as high as number 33 in the world.

In 2003, a player was caught in the bathroom using a handheld PC with a chess program on it. He was disqualified and the tournament director asked his chess federation to ban the player in other tournaments.

In October, 2004, the World Chess Federation vice president was punched, wrestled to the ground and dragged to jail by a group of security agents. It was during the closing ceremonies of the Chess Olympiad. He tried to get closer to the stage to make an announcement on an award, but security people stepped in front of him, pushed him back, and assaulted him.

In 2005, one of the grandmaster competitors in the San Luis World Championship accused grandmaster Veselin Topalov of cheating with a computer. It was alleged that Topalov’s delegation was using laptop computer in the playing hall to analyze the moves and somehow signaling the moves to Topalov.



In 2005, chess master Robert Snyder, chess author and teacher, was arrested in Colorado on charges of sexual assault on a child and unlawful sexual contact. He was known as a chess instructor for children and teenagers (chess for Juniors). He jumped bail (registered sex offender) and was later featured on America’s Most Wanted, and captured a few months later in Belize. He had started teaching chess to young boys again.

In 2006, a player from India was banned for 10 years for cheating after he was caught using his mobile phone’s wireless device to win his chess games.

In 2006, a chess master resigned from the U.S. Chess Federation executive board after being accused of ethics violations. He was accused of fabricating or manipulating chess tournament results to keep his master’s rating by playing repeated games within a closed group of friends that either did not exist or never played chess anywhere else.

In 2006, Grandmaster Veselin Topalov accused reigning world chess champion Vladimir Kramnik of making suspicious 50 trips to the bathroom during a single game during their World Chess Championship match. Topalov implied that Kramnik was secretly consulting chess-playing software or talking on his cellphone to get moves.

At the World Open in July 2006, a player was found to be using a wireless transmitter and receiver called a “Phonito.” If he had won his final round, he would have won \$18,000. He was caught and was disqualified from the event. Another player had a wireless device in his ear, claiming it was a hearing aid.

In 2006, during the Turin Chess Olympiad, a British grandmaster punched an Armenian grandmaster at a nightclub. The two got in a jealous dispute over a 19-year-old chess-playing beauty, who was energetically dancing with the Armenian.

In 2006-2007, many forged email posts were made on the Internet targeting several U.S. Chess Federation members and candidates in the upcoming USCF election. The fake identities were alleged to come from Suan Polgar, former world women’s chess champion and a board member of the USCF, and her husband, Paul Truong. In 2009, both were removed from the executive board of the USCF. Their webmaster, Gregory Alexander, was indicted by a federal grand jury on 34 counts of email hacking and one count of aggravated identity theft.

In 2007, a chess team captain was caught outside the playing room using a PDA with a Pocket Fritz chess playing program. The player was banned to play in any further league matches.

In 2008, an untitled Iranian player was caught receiving suggested moves by text message on his mobile phone. The game was being relayed live over the Internet and it was alleged that his friends were following it and guiding him using a chess engine.



In November 2008, Grandmaster Vassily Ivanchuk, ranked number three in the world, refused to submit a urine sample for a drug test at the 38th Chess Olympiad in Dresden. He was considered guilty of doping and faced a two-year ban in organized chess events. He had just lost a game on the last day of the Olympiad when a judge asked him to submit to a drug test. Instead, Ivanchuk stormed out of the room, kicking a concrete pillar on the way. The drug testing idea in chess is part of the World Chess Federation’s idea of getting chess to be a recognized sport by the International Olympic Committee.

In 2011, three members of France’s chess team were suspended after allegations of an elaborate cheating scheme. The trio is reported to have used text messaging and computer software to help beat their opponents at a chess tournament in Siberia in 2010. Phone bill records were examined showing over 150 text messages to one player and another 30 text messages to the other player. Two players received five year suspensions and the third player was given a lifetime ban.



Annotated Game

by Bill Wall

Spassky Versus Avtonomov

Boris Spassky was born on Jan 30, 1937. In 1949, at age 12, he played in the Leningrad Junior Championship and pulled off a nice win playing the Queen's Gambit Accepted as White. Boris started out as a 1.d4 player, then later switched to an 1.e4 player. This game was the best played in this event.

Spassky – Alex Avtonomov, Leningrad 1949

1. d4 d5 2. c4 dxc4 [Queen's Gambit Accepted] 3. Nf3 [other good choices are 3.Nc3; 3.e3; and 3.e4] Nf6 4. e3 e6 [trying to hold on to the pawn with 4...b5 usually fails to 5.a4] 5. Bxc4 [getting his pawn back] c5 6. O-O a6 7. Qe2 b5 8. Bb3 Nc6 9. Nc3 cxd4 10. Rd1 [pinning the pawn since 10...dxc3?? loses the queen after 11.Rxd8] Bb7 [perhaps better is 10...b4] 11. exd4 Nb4 [best may be 11...Na5 12.Bc2 Be7; other moves that have been played are 11...Ne7; 11...b4; 11...d3; 11...B7] 12. d5!? [Interesting move for a 12 year old and perhaps the best move at this point. White could also try 12.Ne5] Nbx5 [12...Bxd5 13.Bxd5 looks good for White; if 12...Nfx5, then 13.a3 wins for White] 13. Bg5 [Again, the strongest move. White threatens 14.Nxd5 Bxd5

15.Bxd5] Be7 [if 13...Qe7, then 14.Nxd5 exd5 15.Re1] 14. Bxf6 gxf6 [14...Bxf6 15.Nxd5 is strong for White] 15. Nxd5 Bxd5 [better may be 15...exd5 16.Nd4 Qd7] 16. Bxd5 [White could have also played 16.Nh4, then 17.Bxd5 exd5 18.Nf5] exd5 17. Nd4 [Spassky could have played 17.Qd2 or 17.Qd3 and win the d-pawn, but he saw more than just winning a pawn] Kf8 [if 17...O-O, then 18 Nf5, threatening 19.Nxe7 or mate; Black could have tried 17...Qd7, but White could play 18.Qf3 and 19.Nf5] 18. Nf5 h5 [to prevent 19.Qh5. If 18...Bc5, then 19.Rac1 Rc8 20.b4. 18...Ra7 looks bad after 19.Qe3 threatening 20.Qxa7 and 20.Qh6]



19. **Rxd5!** [nice sac of the Rook by a 12-year old in 1949] Qxd5? [This loses for Black. Perhaps Black should just play 19...Qc7 or 19...Qe8] 20. Qxe7+ Kg8 21. Qxf6 [White now threatens 22.Qg7 mate or 22.Ne7+ forking Queen and King. Black resigned.] 1-0

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From Mike K.

Do you consider chess a sport?

Mike, chess is considered a sport by the International Olympic committee and by many countries, such as Russia. I guess we have to define a sport. If you mean sport is an organized, competitive activity, then chess is a sport. But there may not be too much physical activity involved, except for sitting. And if chess is a sport, then perhaps every game is a sport. Some just call chess a “mind sport” like poker and go and backgammon. But it does not seem to fall under the normal traditional sports definition. Now combine chess with boxing, and you have a real sport, chess boxing (which really exists).

From Henrique.

What is the standard chess set used in tournaments?

Henrique, this is normally the so called “Staunton” design chess set. Chess pieces used for tournaments and matches are usually figurines that are taller than wider, with the king around 3.75 inches tall. The Staunton design is named after the 19th century Howard Staunton, and was designed by Nathaniel Cook. The first Staunton chess sets were made in 1849 by Jaques of London. Usually the pieces are weighted and felted, making them well

balanced. Fancy chess sets are usually no allowed in tournaments. Most are made of wood or plastic. The king usually has a cross on its topmost layer. The queen usually has a small, round sphere instead of a cross. The bishops have pointed heads. The knights bear a horse-shaped figure. The rooks have a castle-shaped figure. The pawns are the shortest piece and have a round head.

From Adam B.

My favorite actor is Humphrey Bogart. Was he a strong chess player?

Adam, yes, Bogart was a strong player and addicted chess player. He appeared on the cover of the June-July, 1945 issue of Chess Review. He was playing chess with Charles Boyer while his wife, Lauren Bacall, looked on. He was about expert strength and used to hustle chess during the Depression in New York. There were several chess scenes in his movie Casablanca, which were all Bogart’s idea. He once drew a game with Samuel Reshevsky. Bogart claimed to be the strongest chess player among Hollywood stars.

From David M.

Who was Paoli Boi?

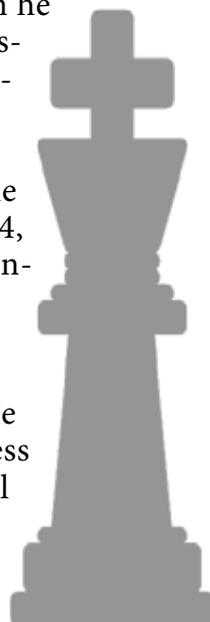
David, Paoli Boi (1528-1598) was one of the leading chess players of the 16th century. In 1574, he defeated Ruy Lopez in a match at the court of King Phillip II of Spain. He was friends with Pope Paul II and

Pope Pius V and often played chess with them. He was one of the first to give simultaneous exhibitions and could play 3 people blindfolded simultaneously. In 1576, he was taken prisoner and sold as a slave to a Turk. He gained his freedom by teaching his master how to play chess. In 1598, at the age of 70, he lost a chess match to a player named Salvio in Naples. Three days later, he was found dead in his lodging. Some sources say he was poisoned by jealous rivals.

From Dan G.

Who was the first official world champion?

Dan, Wilhelm (William) Steinitz (1836-1900) was the first official world champion. In 1886, he defeated Johannes Zukertort in a match held in New York, St. Louis, and New Orleans. Steinitz won the match on March 29, 1886 with 10 wins, 5 losses, and 5 draws and was proclaimed official world champion. He was probably the unofficial world champion from 1866 (when he defeated Adolf Anderssen) until 1886. Steinitz was the first undisputed world chess champion and held the title from 1886 to 1894, losing his title to Emanuel Lasker. Steinitz came to the USA in 1883 and became a US citizen in 1888. He won every serious chess match from 1862 until 1892.



The House of Staunton

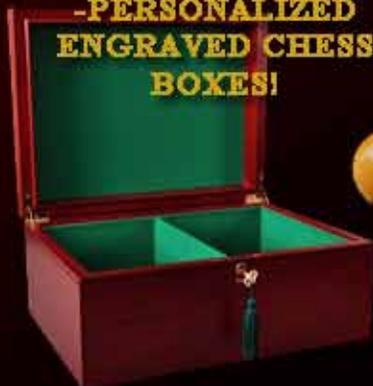
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