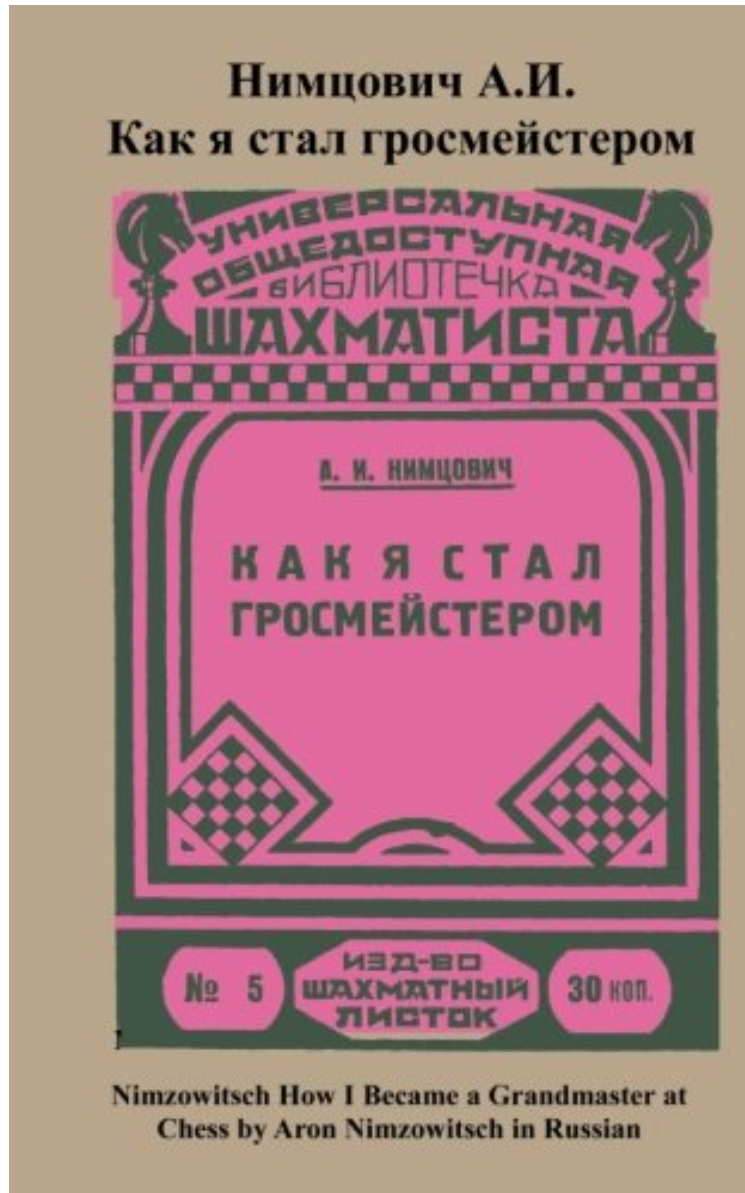


[Library ebook] Nimzowitsch How I Became a Grandmaster at Chess (Russian Edition)

Nimzowitsch How I Became a Grandmaster at Chess (Russian Edition)

Aron Isayevich Nimzowitsch
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#6861680 in Books The House of Staunton, Inc. 2012-09-25 Original language: Russian PDF # 1 8.00 x .18 x 5.00l, .21 #File Name: 487187501676 pages Author: Aron Nimzowitsch Pages: 76 Publication Years: 2012 | File size: 22.Mb

Aron Isayevich Nimzowitsch : Nimzowitsch How I Became a Grandmaster at Chess (Russian Edition) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Nimzowitsch How I Became a Grandmaster at Chess (Russian Edition):

18 of 20 people found the following review helpful. It's in RussianBy Jeremy SilmanNimzowitsch's bio (which until a few days ago I didn't even know existed) was something I was really looking forward to reading. Though the original book was written in Russian, the book info on claimed it was in English. It even claims an introduction by Sloan (which I would immediately rip out - how dare this guy put his name on the classic books!). Nevertheless, I bought it, it came quickly, and lo and behold, it's in Russian (the only English is the copyright material, and a smattering of English on the front and back cover). I'll avoid raving about Sloan, Ishi Press, and (according to Sloan) a fake Ishi Press and instead keep it simple: If you don't read Russian, don't buy this book.

How I became a grandmaster. A brief autobiographical sketch of one of the strongest chess players of the last century, who introduced theoretical innovative ideas in chess. He analyzes 13 games and endings mainly from early days of the author (1902-1907).

About the AuthorAron Nimzowitsch, born 7 November 1886, was a Russian-born, Danish leading chess master and a very influential chess writer. He was the foremost figure amongst the hypermoderns. The height of Nimzowitsch's career was the late 1920s and early 1930s. Chessmetrics places him as the third best player in the world from 1927 to 1931, behind Alexander Alekhine and Joseacute; Capablanca.[8] His most notable successes were first-place finishes at Copenhagen 1923, Marienbad 1925, Dresden 1926, Hanover 1926, the Carlsbad 1929 chess tournament, and second place behind Alekhine at the San Remo 1930 chess tournament. Nimzowitsch never developed a knack for match play, though; his best match success was a draw with Alekhine, but the match consisted of only two games and took place in 1914, thirteen years before Alekhine became world champion. Nimzowitsch is considered one of the most important players and writers in chess history. His works influenced numerous other players, including Savielly Tartakower, Milan Vidmar, Richard Reacute;ti, Akiba Rubinstein, Bent Larsen, and Tigran Petrosian, and his influence is still felt today. He wrote three books on chess strategy: *Mein System* (My System), 1925, *Die Praxis meines Systems* (The Practice of My System), 1929, commonly known as *Chess Praxis*, and *Die Blockade* (The Blockade), 1925, though much in the latter book is generally held to be a rehash of material already presented in *Mein System*. It is said that 99 out of 100 chess masters have read *Mein System*;^[citation needed] consequently, most consider it to be Nimzowitsch's greatest contribution to chess. It sets out Nimzowitsch's most important ideas, while his second-most influential work, *Chess Praxis*, elaborates upon these ideas, adds a few new ones, and has immense value as a stimulating collection of Nimzowitsch's own games accompanied by his idiosyncratic, hyperbolic commentary which is often as entertaining as instructive.