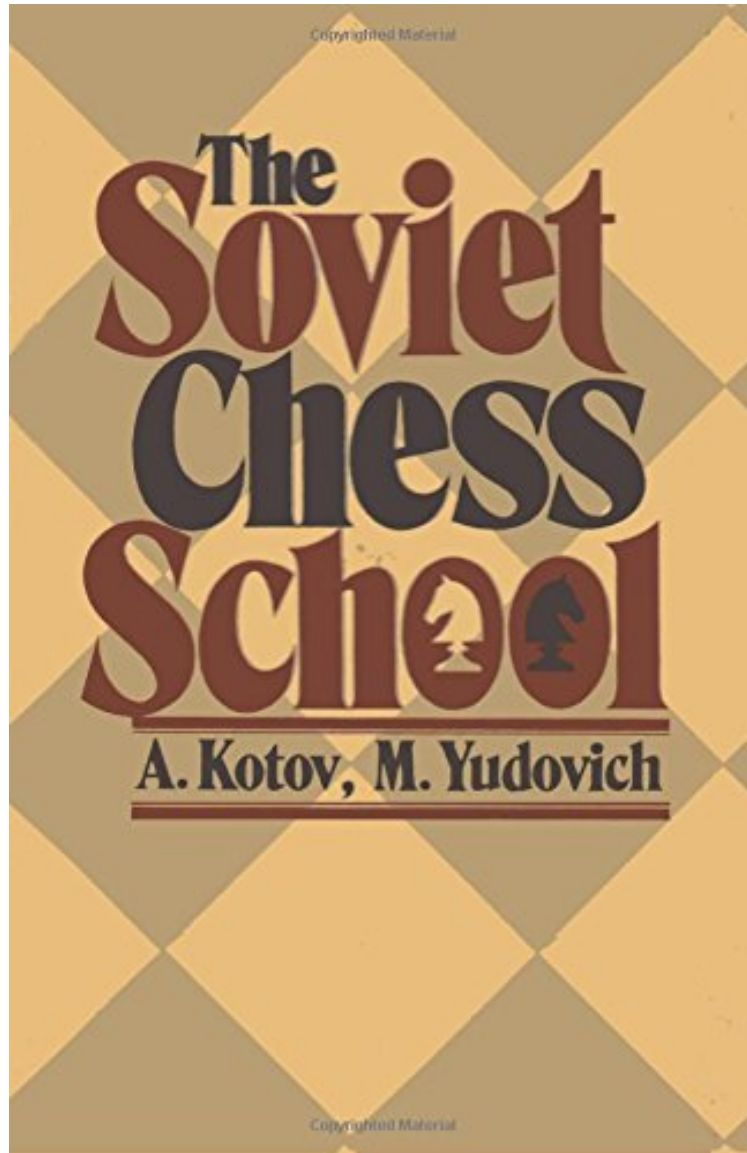


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The Soviet Chess School

Alexander Kotov, Mikhail Yudovich
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#1562152 in Books The House of Staunton, Inc. 2012-05-15 Original language: English PDF # 1 8.50 x .53 x 5.50l, .66 #File Name: 4871874613232 pages Author: Alexander Kotov, Mikhail Yudovich Pages: 192 Pages Publication Years: 2011 | File size: 47.Mb

Alexander Kotov, Mikhail Yudovich : The Soviet Chess School before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Soviet Chess School:

The Soviet Chess School ISBN 4871874613 is a completely different book from The Soviet School of Chess ISBN

4871878198 . The Soviet Chess School is not an upgrade, revision or sequel to The Soviet School of Chess. It is an entirely different work, even though it is by the same two authors and the title is almost exactly the same. The Soviet Chess School has biographies and lots of games and pictures of players such as Kasparov, Karpov and Spassky whereas these players are not mentioned in the 32-years earlier work The Soviet School of Chess. Comparing these books to each other is like comparing apples to oranges. They are completely different, so it cannot be said that one is better than the other. The Soviet School of Chess was first published in 1951 in Russian and then translated and published in English in 1958. The Soviet Chess School was first published in 1983 in Moscow USSR. It does not appear ever to have been published in Russian. The Soviet Chess School covers a broader time period, starting with the invention of chess, 1500 years ago. It states that chess came to Russia in the 11th or 12th centuries and not from Europe but directly from Persia or Arabia. This is demonstrated by the different names for the chess pieces, such as Ladia meaning boat in contrast to the European word rook for the same piece and Ferz or vizier for the piece that is called Queen in most European languages. The Soviet Chess School states that the Tzars of Russia, Ivan the Terrible (1530-1584), Peter the Great (1672-1725) and Paul I (1754-1801) were all chess players. It recounts incidents of them playing chess, including a visit in 1781 by Paul I to Paris where he visited a chess club.

About the Author Alexander Kotov was both one of the strongest chess players in the world and one of the best writers. He was born on 12 August 1913 in Tula, Russia. He seemed to be headed for the World Chess Championship with his overwhelming victory in the 1953 Stockholm Interzonal. His score of 16.5-3.5 against some of the strongest players in the world was three points clear of second place. Bobby Fischer in a subsequent Interzonal said that he was trying to beat Kotov's record, but was unsuccessful in his efforts to do so. Kotov is also famous as a chess teacher, especially for his work Think Like a Grandmaster, which profoundly influenced an entire generation of aspiring young chess masters. Kotov wrote many books that have not been translated into English. He died on 8 January 1981 in Moscow. Mikhail Mikhailovich Yudovich (Senior) was born on the 8th of June 1911 in Roslavl, Russia. He was awarded the titles of IM in 1950, IMC in 1961 and GMC in 1973, and was the USSR Correspondence Champion in 1966. He had a son, Mikhail Mikhailovich Yudovich, Jr., who was born 26 February 1932 in Russia. Although a chess master, the son never achieved the fame of his father.