

Chapter 1 : Grandmaster - www.nxgvision.com

This is a list of chess www.nxgvision.com title of Grandmaster is awarded to world-class chess players by the sport's governing body www.nxgvision.com is the highest title a chess player can attain and is generally held for life, although FIDE regulations allow for the revocation of titles in cases of cheating or corruption.

Jun 21, 1911, 9: Apart from World Champion, Grandmaster is the highest title a chess player can attain. Once achieved, the title is held for life. The abbreviation IGM for International Grandmaster can also sometimes be found, particularly in older literature. Since about 1950, most of the top 10 women have held the GM title. A separate gender-segregated title, WGM for Woman Grandmaster, is also available, but is something of a misnomer. FIDE awards separate Grandmaster titles to composers and solvers of chess problems see list of grandmasters for chess composition. The tournament was divided into two sections: The Championship section was for players who had previously won an international tournament. Tied for second with 12 points were Aron Nimzowitsch and Rudolf Spielmann. Petersburg chess tournament, the title "Grandmaster" was formally conferred by Russian Tsar Nicholas II, who had partially funded the tournament. Non-standard and Soviet usage before 1911, the term grandmaster was sometimes informally applied to other world class players. This title was abolished in 1911, after having been awarded to Boris Verlinsky, who won the Soviet Championship. Verlinsky did not get his title back. FIDE first awarded the Grandmaster title in 1950 to 27 players. Since FIDE did not award the grandmaster title posthumously, world-class players who died prior to 1950, including World Champions Steinitz, Lasker, Capablanca, and Alekhine, never received the title. Efim Bogoljubov, who had emigrated from the Soviet Union to Germany, was not entered in the first class of Grandmasters, even though he had played two matches for the World Championship with Alekhine. He received the title in 1950, by a vote of thirteen to eight with five abstentions. Yugoslavia supported his application, but all other Communist countries opposed it. In 1950, FIDE abolished the old regulations, although a provision was maintained that allowed older masters who had been overlooked to be awarded titles. The new regulations awarded the title of International Grandmaster of the FIDE to players meeting any of the following criteria: Masters who have the absolute right to play in the World Championship Candidates Tournament, or any player who replaces an absent contestant and earns at least a 50 percent score. The winner of an international tournament meeting specified standards, and any player placing second in two such tournaments within a span of four years. The tournament must be at least eleven rounds with seven or more players, 80 percent or more being International Grandmasters or International Masters. Additionally, 30 percent of the players must be Grandmasters who have the absolute right to play in the next World Championship Candidates Tournament, or who have played in such a tournament in the previous ten years. A player who demonstrates ability manifestly equal to that of 3 above in an international tournament or match. Such titles must be approved by the Qualification Committee with the support of at least five members. Any player qualifying from the Interzonal tournament to play in the Candidates Tournament, even if he did not play in the Candidates for any reason. Any player who would qualify from the Interzonal to play in the Candidates but who was excluded because of a limitation on the number of participants from his Federation. Recommendations were based on performance in qualifying tournaments, with the required score depending on the percentage of Grandmasters and International Masters in the tournament. At the Congress in Tel Aviv, a subcommittee was formed to propose changes to the regulations. The subcommittee recommended that the automatic award of titles be abolished, criticized the methods used for awarding titles based on qualifying performances, and called for a change in the makeup of the Qualification Committee. Several delegates supported the subcommittee recommendations, including GM Miguel Najdorf who felt that existing regulations were leading to an inflation of international titles. The International Grandmaster title regulations were: Scores at least the number of points in a tournament corresponding to the total of a 55 percent score against grandmasters plus 75 percent against International Masters IM plus 85 percent against other players a GM "norm". To fulfill requirement 2b, the candidate must score one GM norm in a category 1a tournament or two norms within a three year period in two Category 1b tournaments, or one Category 2a tournament and one Category 1b tournament. The

categories of tournaments are: In addition, no more than 50 percent plus one of the players can be from the same country for tournaments of 10 to 12 players, or no more than 50 percent plus two for larger tournaments. Seventy-four GM titles were awarded in through . During that period, ten GM titles were awarded in , but only one in and in . A player must have an Elo rating of at least at one time although they need not maintain this level to keep the title. A rating of or higher is required to become an International Master. The current FIDE ratings list includes over grandmasters;[14] see list of chess grandmasters and the chess grandmasters category for some of them. According to one researcher, ratings inflated by about points between and ,[15] Nigel Short, a product of the era when computer chess technology was in its infancy, was rated the third best player in the world in with a rating of ; in the 21st century such a rating would only be good enough for a player to reach the top 50 or 60, with the third best player in the world usually rated around . Other minor factors come into play: Additionally, players can make norms in tournaments that would have been previously considered too short for norms,[16] making norms easier to get and allowing for more norm tournaments to be held. The grandmaster title still retains some of its prestige because it represents a very high level of chess performance against other titled players. In order to restore the full prestige of the GM title, it is sometimes suggested[by whom?

Chapter 2 : Grandmasters of Chess by Harold C. Schonberg

Schonberg's presentation of the lives of the grandmasters is so entertaining, the stories so engrossing, that even readers who are not familiar with chess will be captivated by this gallery of brilliant and unforgettable characters.

The tournament was divided into two sections: The Championship section was for players who had previously won an international tournament. These players were described as grandmasters for the purposes of the tournament. Tied for second with 12 points were Aron Nimzowitsch and Rudolf Spielmann. Petersburg chess tournament, the title "Grandmaster" was formally conferred by Russian Tsar Nicholas II, who had partially funded the tournament. This title was abolished in 1925, after having been awarded to Boris Verlinsky, who won the Soviet Championship. Verlinsky did not get his title back. FIDE first awarded the Grandmaster title in 1950 to 27 players. There were no formal written criteria for awarding the titles; it was decided by a vote of the committee. Players still living who, though past their best in 1950, were recognised as having been world class when at their peak: Since FIDE did not award the Grandmaster title posthumously, world-class players who died prior to 1950, including World Champions Steinitz, Lasker, Capablanca, and Alekhine, never received the title. Efim Bogoljubov, who had emigrated from the Soviet Union to Germany, was not entered in the first class of Grandmasters, even though he had played two matches for the World Championship with Alekhine. He received the title in 1950, by a vote of thirteen to eight with five abstentions. Yugoslavia supported his application, but all other Communist countries opposed it. In 1957, FIDE abolished the old regulations, although a provision was maintained that allowed older masters who had been overlooked to be awarded titles. The new regulations awarded the title of International Grandmaster of the FIDE to players meeting any of the following criteria: Masters who have the absolute right to play in the World Championship Candidates Tournament, or any player who replaces an absent contestant and earns at least a 50 percent score. The winner of an international tournament meeting specified standards, and any player placing second in two such tournaments within a span of four years. The tournament must be at least eleven rounds with seven or more players, 80 percent or more being International Grandmasters or International Masters. Additionally, 30 percent of the players must be Grandmasters who have the absolute right to play in the next World Championship Candidates Tournament, or who have played in such a tournament in the previous ten years. A player who demonstrates ability manifestly equal to that of 3 above in an international tournament or match. Such titles must be approved by the Qualification Committee with the support of at least five members. Any player qualifying from the Interzonal tournament to play in the Candidates Tournament, even if he did not play in the Candidates for any reason. Any player who would qualify from the Interzonal to play in the Candidates but who was excluded because of a limitation on the number of participants from his Federation. Recommendations were based on performance in qualifying tournaments, with the required score depending on the percentage of Grandmasters and International Masters in the tournament. At the Congress in Tel Aviv, 1957, a subcommittee was formed to propose changes to the regulations. The subcommittee recommended that the automatic award of titles be abolished, criticized the methods used for awarding titles based on qualifying performances, and called for a change in the makeup of the Qualification Committee. Several delegates supported the subcommittee recommendations, including GM Miguel Najdorf who felt that existing regulations were leading to an inflation of international titles. The International Grandmaster title regulations were: Any World Champion is automatically awarded the GM title 2a. Anyone who scores at least 40 percent in a quarter-final match in the Candidates Tournament 2b. Scores at least the number of points in a tournament corresponding to the total of a 55 percent score against Grandmasters plus 75 percent against International Masters IM plus 85 percent against other players a GM "norm". To fulfill requirement 2b, the candidate must score one GM norm in a category 1a tournament or two norms within a three-year period in two Category 1b tournaments, or one Category 2a tournament and one Category 1b tournament. The categories of tournaments are: In addition, no more than 50 percent plus one of the players can be from the same country for tournaments of 10 to 12 players, or no more than 50 percent plus two for larger tournaments. Seventy-four GM titles were awarded in 1950 through 1959. During that period, ten GM titles were awarded in 1950, but only one in 1951 and in 1952. The

recommendations of the Committee report were adopted in full. The establishment of an updated list of players and their Elo rating enabled significantly strong international chess tournaments to be allocated a "Category", based on the average rating of the contestants. The higher the tournament Category, the stronger the tournament. Another vital component involved the setting of meritorious "scores" for each Category of tournament. A player must meet or surpass the relevant score to demonstrate that they had performed at Grandmaster GM or International Master IM level. Tournament organisers could then apply the percentages to their own tournament format and declare in advance the actual score that participants must achieve to attain a GM or IM result nowadays referred to as a norm.

In Grandmasters of Chess, Harold C. Schonberg traces the history of modern chess through the lives of these great players, the kings of a most demanding and abstruse art. The book is The grandmasters of chess are a strange and fascinating group of men.

How do I become a Grandmaster? In chess, an ambition may be to learn a particular opening, to beat a friend in five-minute chess, to win a club title, or another lofty goal. These goals may change over time depending on the progress of preceding goals. This is the highest level of mastery in chess. Many often try to put the Grandmaster title a context and compare it with a similar activity. Some will say becoming a chess Grandmaster is equivalent to getting a Ph. Let us be more realistic and agree that the two processes are vastly different in their design and execution. Is a GM title equivalent to a Ph. I remember reading an article on ChessBase where the author presented data citing the number of Ph. Thus, this was the basis for saying it is harder to get a GM title than to get a Ph. These arguments are dubious and would imply that rarity of completion determines difficulty of the task. Even if we say that at least a GM has a Ph. The point is that chess is a totally different type of process. For example, a chess player does not enroll into a highly-structured, multi-tiered program like getting a Ph. Even more challenging is having mentors and administrators who can determine whether or not you advance through three stages i. Fortunately, chess may be more practical because the individual has more control over their destiny. Much is based on attained individual results with each tournament being a rigorous staged exam. The chess GM is not merely a supreme chess player, they have the keen ability to ask a series of precise questions during play. What is a Grandmaster? In chess, the Grandmaster is the highest level of skill attainment. These men and women have been sanctioned by the governing body as having demonstrated an advanced understanding of chess through sport competitions. The difference between a GM and non-GMs is the GM not only has a deep understanding chess ideas, they also understand which situations to apply them and in which situations to deviate. Sometimes rules get in the way of the truth of the position. On a more practical level, a Grandmaster invariably serves as a model that aspiring chess players would like to emulate. Many GMs were traditionally aloof and kept a distance with non-GMs, but in the age of Internet chess, e-mail, text messaging, social networking, the barriers between GMs and non-GMs have been reduced. It is easier to approach strong players these days on a social level and this may be one of the positive side effects of technology. So what do I do?? Remember the chess player seeking to be a Grandmaster? What this essay will do is give a basis primer on the technical process of achieving Grandmaster through FIDE. There are four things at a minimum that absolutely must happen to meet the basic requirements for becoming a Grandmaster. First, score three Grandmaster results or "norms" in FIDE-sanctioned tournaments; Two, reach a minimum rating of in the FIDE rating system; Three, have the federation to complete all the required paperwork including norm certificates and pay the processing fees; Four, receive conferral by FIDE. As you can see, there are a number requirements and each has its own set of internal issues and politics. One is the stipulation concerning norms and rating categories that determine the number of points needed for a norm see FIDE Handbook, section 1. The stronger the opposition, the fewer points needed; the weaker the opposition, the more points needed. The result is basically stating that a norm is the score expected of a Grandmaster given the strength of their opposition. In round robins, norm chances are strengthened since each non-GM will play all the Grandmasters in the field. In Open tournaments, you typically will play Grandmasters only if you are scoring well. Thus, you may not get paired with the required three GMs if you fall off the pace. There is a recent ruling that states that GM norms do not expire. At this point in time, there are no considerations for earning more than the required three. Sometimes the arbiters make mistakes, so it is up to the player to pay attention to these details. It is also up to the federation to investigate any problems with the application process. There have also been many cases where federations do not submit the proper paperwork, misplace the file or forget altogether. The player may have to apply pressure in these cases. The final step is conferral by FIDE. The governing body has a committee called Qualification Commission and they view all the applications to make sure all the requisite documents are

present. Once the packets are found to be in order, a vote is taken and conferral is granted. This means the granting of the title is automatic if one wins clear first. In the case of the World Championship, the top 16 will earn the title if they have not already done so. Typically players placing in these positions are already Grandmasters. One of the most controversial rules in FIDE is the automatic granting of titles. For example, in weaker chess regions where there are few titled players, automatic awarding of titles are looked at with disregard by peers who earned titles through three norms and rating requirements. There are many cases where players earn the IM title and their ratings are well below the required level – in some cases as much as points! This denudes the value of the title and this practice should cease. Such problems are not likely to occur with the GM title, but the biggest problems may be the legitimacy of tournaments where there norms were earned. If one achieves the Grandmaster title, it is certainly an accolade worthy of praise and like no other. However, it carries different meaning in different societies. Many Grandmasters are shocked when they travel to a foreign country and do not get the public respect they feel they deserve. I once heard a true story about a person who was hosting a top Grandmaster in Israel, a powerful chess nation. The two go into a business establishment where they chat with the owner. The host excitedly introduces the owner to the Grandmaster. The host politely shares in the excitement, but asks the Grandmaster, "So what do you do for a living?" FIDE should make sure that the prestige of these titles are kept meaningful. There is a question of rating inflation and there are those who say that GM title is not as meaningful as in the 50s and 60s. There is a divergence of opinion. Some say that chess players have simply gotten a lot stronger in a shorter timeframe. Regardless of where you stand in this argument and which path you have trodden, represent the GM title with class and give back to the chess community.

Chapter 4 : List of chess grandmasters - Wikipedia

YEL Chess has proven excellence in dozens of schools. Coach Igor has coached two team state champions, individual state and national champions and gobs of state trophy winners. We have 50+ chess lessons for all skill levels, hundreds of puzzles for all levels and our teachers are among the best in Minnesota.

This is the conclusion of a study co-written by GM David Smerdon. Grandmasters seem to be like everyone else when it comes to life expectancy, right? Well, no, says a recently published study. They tend to live longer. The peer-reviewed research article "Longevity of outstanding sporting achievers: It examines the overall as well as regional survival of grandmasters in comparison the general population, and also puts them next to that of athletic Olympic medalists. The researchers used data on 1, grandmasters and 15, Olympic medalists from 28 countries. The main results were shortened from the original text: The survival rates of GMs at 30 and 60 years since GM title achievement were 87 percent and 15 percent, respectively. The life expectancy of GMs at the age of 30 years which is near the average age when they attained a GM title was Both GMs and Olympic medalists had a significant survival advantage over the general population. In short, grandmasters live up to 14 extra years compared to the general population; in regions such as Eastern Europe, where the overall life expectancy is lower, the difference is bigger than elsewhere, and the higher life expectancy of grandmasters is similar to that of top athletes. The overall life expectancy of GMs at the age of 30 years which is near the average age when they attained a GM title was In all three regions, mean life expectancy of the GMs was longer than that of the matched general population, with gaps between them ranging from 1 to 14 years depending on age. Both GMs and OMs had a significant survival advantage over the general population. There was no statistically significant difference in the relative survival of GMs vs Olympic medalists. Playing chess involves many hours of sitting, while one of the important aspects of living healthy is to move around regularly. Well, they used to, perhaps. The days of smoking at the board, and joining other grandmasters at the bar for a drink or two after the game, are long gone. Maybe even healthier than average, he suggested as a possible explanation of the results. Smerdon is a grandmaster himself, but a retired one. His chess expertise obviously helped for this particular research. Then, he asked himself, what about mind sports? But the conclusion of this research, which involved just 32 players born before the 20th century, cannot be upheld anymore. Besides reaching the conclusion that elite chess players live longer, it was also discovered that the life expectancy boost is rather similar to that of Olympic medalists. It will be hard to get it off the ground. Earlier studies have mostly focused on kids who are living comfortable lives. More decent than average.

Chapter 5 : How to Become a Grandmaster: 7 Steps (with Pictures) - wikiHow

This is a list of chess grandmasters rated +, plus other players of the highest status.

Chapter 6 : How do I become a Grandmaster?

Chess is a prepackaged game and if we talk about the famous games then chess will surely be at the top due to popularity. Chessboard [] Chess Tournaments - An Insight.

Chapter 7 : BBC World Service - The Conversation, Chess Grandmasters

The highest award in chess is the title of Grandmaster, awarded to chess players who pass Elo rating by FIDE. The latest lists () of chess players in the world indicates that there are grandmasters (male), 35 (female.).

Chapter 8 : List of chess grandmasters - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

DOWNLOAD PDF GRANDMASTERS OF CHESS

International Honorary Masters for chess composition International Solving Grandmasters [3] Such awards were formerly managed by FIDE through its section for chess composition, the Permanent Commission for Chess Composition, and now awarded by the World Federation for Chess Composition, an independent body that co-operates with FIDE.

Chapter 9 : Study: Chess Grandmasters Live Longer - www.nxgvision.com

The title Grandmaster (GM) is awarded to chess players by the world chess organization www.nxgvision.com from World Champion, Grandmaster is the highest title a chess player can attain.