

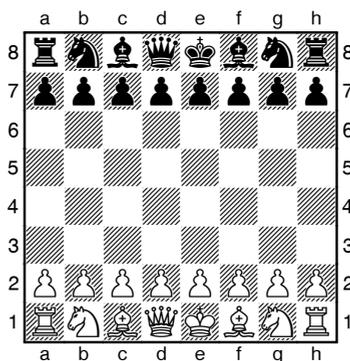
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## Symbols

### The chessboard with its coordinates:



	King
	Queen
	Rook
	Bishop
	Knight

x	capturing
+	check
#	checkmate
!	good move
!!	excellent move
!?	interesting move
?!	dubious move
?	bad move
??	blunder
=	balanced position
+—	White has a decisive advantage
—+	Black has a decisive advantage
↑	White to move
↓	Black to move

# Preface

There are numerous ways to relate to chess. There are many people who do not even play chess but derive pleasure from, perhaps, collecting beautiful chess sets, chess books or stamps which are related to chess. Chess can be played solely as a pastime or as a competitive sport.

The history of such chess contests stretches far back into the past. But at the latest from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century matches were played between the best players in the world for the 'World Chess Championship'. After this the history of such World Championships did not always run in a straight line, but the tradition has lasted until the present day.

Countless books have been written about the individual World Championships, in which, as was natural, the games of the matches were at the focal point of contemplation. So far, however, there have scarcely been any comparative studies of the various World Championships. This book is intended to plug that gap.

Here it is not the games which are in the foreground and also not the course of the contests, but rather what was happening beside the board: what were the venues and what were the circumstances for the World Championship encounters? Under what conditions and according to what rules were they played? What plots were hatched before and during the competitions? Some of the matches turned into real psychological warfare and from time to time lifelong enmity was a further result of the matches.

When describing the struggles beside the board, I have tried to limit myself to the portrayal of the facts such as they have been published in the sources which were available to me. As I did so, I did not want to take sides for or against any participant or to influence the forming of the reader's own opinion. Should any participant or person mentioned in these pages feel that he or she has been wrongly or unjustly portrayed, then that has happened purely due to a lack of ability on my part, it is in no way a question of bad faith.

In the past, most reflections on World Chess Championships focussed above all on the players who were contesting the matches. Their biographies, which have been presented here in compact form, offer an insight into their era and the then prevailing living conditions. The best chess players in the world were born in different countries and into differing social backgrounds. Many began their life in poverty and earned a certain material security through their knowledge of chess. Others were born into well-off houses and died in misery. Wilhelm Steinitz, the first World Champion, was born in pitiful circumstances and eked out the whole of his life on the verges of total poverty. Nowadays the World Chess Champion becomes a millionaire.

But actually many other chess lovers have made perhaps an even greater contribution than the World Champions themselves, and they have done so through their efforts to bring about the matches. First and foremost, one must mention the patrons

and the sponsors who provided the prize money and who assumed the costs of the staging of the contests. The players were supported by seconds, whose work has often not received sufficient recognition. The arbiters assured that the course of the match followed the rules.

So, in this description of the history of World Championships I have attempted to name as many as possible of those who took part directly or indirectly. Unfortunately many hard-working chess lovers who also participated in the organisation of the World Championships were never named in the sources. In addition I have taken pains to describe the numerous links between the world of chess and the world at large in order to demonstrate how much the game of chess and its outstanding connoisseurs are to be understood as a component of our culture.

Nevertheless, a book about the World Chess Championships totally without games would be something of a rarity and therefore I have chosen from each World Championship a single game, added to it contemporary and also more recent comments and checked the variations which have been given with strong up-to-date chess programs and engines such as *Houdini* or *Stockfish*. Where necessary I have added further variations and explanations according to my own understanding and from time to time I have corrected mistakes in old analysis with the help of the chess engines. This also allowed many an interesting discovery to be made, since many of the WCh games had no longer been looked at in depth for many years and now and then appear somewhat different in the light of present-day computer analysis.

I hope to demonstrate with this description of the history of the World Chess Championships that the game of chess has many more sides to offer than the presentation of the games and that the struggles for first place in the world ranking list of chess were far removed from happening simply at the board. Chess lovers who take an interest in the history of their sport will hopefully find a few stories which are new to them. It would please me even more if many a reader who has as yet had little contact with the game of chess could perhaps be bitten by the chess bug as a result of this book.

May I thank Johannes Fischer for moral support, proof reading, motivational help and access to his library; may I also thank Michael Dombrowsky, who made some rare books available to me. Rolf Gehrke and particularly Thomas Stark have been of great assistance to me with numerous comments and proof reading.

*Hamburg, June 2015*

*Andre Schulz*

# Introduction

There is no doubt that chess is a very special game. It was invented around 500 A.D. in India, first of all as a game for four people – chaturanga. In the 6<sup>th</sup> century an Indian ambassador brought the game as a present from his king Divsaraman to the Persian court of Chosraus I. The word chess (from the Persian *shah* = king) is a reminder of its Persian past. Even back then in Persia the game fascinated all those who came into contact with it. After the Arabs conquered Persia, many of them too were infected by the ‘chess virus’. There soon arose a literature with pretty chess puzzles and even already professional players. Via the Arabs the game of chess spread as far as Europe, following two routes. Via Spain and Italy it reached the countries of south, central and western Europe and the game came to Russia through the Caucasus.

As time went by, the rules and the strength of the pieces would change. In Europe the Persian *vizir* became a woman, the queen who stood by the side of the medieval king. The king now also placed his trust in the support of the church (the bishops), the nobility (the knights) and his castles (though properly called rooks in English, their form is that of a tower). The front line of the army is composed of pawns (for which the German word ‘Bauern’ means ‘peasants’). They too have their role to play in the structure of medieval society. And every pawn can even be promoted to an officer, if it can reach the back rank of the opposing side of the board. But it also has to be resigned to being condemned as a ‘pawn sacrifice’ for the good of the rest of society.

Since the 15<sup>th</sup> century chess manuals have also been published in Europe. Today the total number of books published on chess is estimated at over 100 000 titles. Many a collector has tried to get hold of all of them. Chess became a fixed component of European culture. Chess pieces proved to be an invitation to artists to portray them according to the tastes of their day and age.

There were soon especially smart players who astounded spectators with their skills. And there was always one of them who was reckoned to be the best of all. Unlike in many other arts, it is easy to find out in chess who the better player is: in a game or a match between them. Or in a competition which imitates the form of the medieval tournament. However things are not quite so bloody in chess. In a tournament several players meet each other in a k.-o. system or in the form of an all-play-all. In a match it is man against man.

And thus were born the matches for the World Championship, without this concept even having existed at the start. In the middle of the 19th century the idea of a ‘World Champion’ gradually emerged in common parlance. And then there were suddenly two players who each claimed to be that World Champion: Johannes Zukertort and Wilhelm Steinitz. A match to decide the question was required. So in 1886 the first World Chess Championship was held. Thereafter the winners held the title as their private property and only ventured it in matches for good prize money.

In 1946 the last of these 'private World Champions' died – Alexander Alekhine. Then the World Chess Federation (Fédération Internationale des Échecs, FIDE) took over the organisation of the World Championship and brought in fixed rules for qualification and World Championship matches. Since there was no title defender, FIDE organised their first World Championship in 1948 in the form of a tournament. It was won by the Soviet Russian Mikhail Botvinnik, who then went on several times to defend his title successfully or to recover it in return matches, before he was replaced by another Soviet player.

Soviet domination continued until 1972 when it was broken by the US American Robert Fischer – though only temporarily. Fischer won the title from Spassky and then disappeared from the scene. Therefore Anatoly Karpov became World Champion, and later lost the title to Kasparov. The FIDE system lasted until 1993. Then Nigel Short and Garry Kasparov 'hijacked' the World Championship title in their dispute with the then FIDE president Florencio Campomanes and again treated it more or less like private property. FIDE organised its own World Championship but it did not meet with general recognition, also because the successor to Campomanes, Kirsan Ilyumzhinov, simultaneously president of the autonomous Russian republic of Kalmykia, threw overboard the once neat organisation and rules for the staging of the World Championships. The FIDE World Championship was now played in a k.-o. system with 128 participants and this system opened the barn door to chance.

Kasparov and his successor Vladimir Kramnik, however, hung on to the old system of matches. Finally in 2006, in a match, overshadowed by scandal, between Kramnik and Veselin Topalov, we had a 'reunification' of the World Championships. Kramnik defended his title successfully against Topalov, but then lost it in a WCh tournament in 2007 to Viswanathan Anand. The latter defended his title in matches in 2008 against Kramnik, in 2010 against Topalov and in 2012 against Gelfand.

In 2013 the Indian player had to appear again, this time against the young Norwegian Magnus Carlsen – the most difficult opponent of them all. For Magnus Carlsen had risen like a rocket to the top of the world ranking list and in doing so had surpassed the highest rating held until then, the record which had been held for many years by Garry Kasparov. In fact Anand was unable to match the pressure and the energy of the challenger. In the match in his home city in India Anand lost three games without winning a single one. The new World Champion was from Norway: Magnus Carlsen. In the very next year he had to defend his title. It turned out to be a re-run of his match against Anand, though this time the roles were reversed, since Carlsen was now defending the title and Anand was the challenger. Carlsen also managed this task in majestic fashion.

## **30. Heaps of electronic devices**

### **The World Championship 1981:**

#### ***Anatoly Karpov against Viktor Kortchnoi***

As a WCh finalist from the previous cycle Kortchnoi was seeded into the candidates' matches and in the quarter-final in Velden he met, as he had three years previously, Tigran Petrosian. The chemistry between the two players had not improved. Back at the notorious candidates' tournament of 1962 Kortchnoi had felt himself to be a victim of the agreed draws between Petrosian, Geller and Keres. In 1971 it had been agreed, presumably fixed by the Soviet Committee for Sports, that Kortchnoi had to lose his semi-final match against Petrosian, since Petrosian was considered to have the better chances against Fischer.

Before the match Kortchnoi gave a press conference in which he announced that it should actually have been Timman and not Petrosian playing against him, since Petrosian's win over the Yugoslav Boris Ivkov in the final round of the interzonal tournament in Rio de Janeiro 1979 had been achieved by improper means. It was only this victory which had enabled Petrosian to catch Timman in the classification and thus qualify with Portisch and Hübner for the candidates' matches.

Kortchnoi feared for his life in Velden and demanded the installation of a sheet of armoured glass between the players and the spectators. His second Yasser Seirawan remembered that Kortchnoi then selflessly offered him his comfortable bed in his suite while he himself preferred a couch. Only later did Seirawan realise that in case the Soviets wanted to kill him in his sleep, Kortchnoi preferred not to sleep in his own bed. Petrosian himself accused arbiter Harry Golombek of being partisan and biased. Kortchnoi won the quarter-final against Petrosian by 5½:3½.

The semi-final against Lev Polugaevsky in August 1980 was closer. This was played in a booth of bullet-proof glass in Buenos Aires. After 12 games the score was 6:6. The match went into extra-time. Before game 14 Kortchnoi read an Argentinian newspaper, in which a game from the second semi-final being played at the same time in Abano Terme between Robert Hübner and Lajos Portisch was printed. Portisch had come up with an interesting novelty in it. Kortchnoi employed the same novelty against Polugaevsky and won the 14<sup>th</sup> game for a final score of 7½:6½.

In the final in Merano Kortchnoi met Robert Hübner. The match was to be for 16 games. After six games Hübner was leading by 3½:2½, but in the seventh game he blundered away a whole rook. Finally Hübner resigned the match early at a score of 3½:4½. Two adjourned games, the ninth and the tenth games, were left unfinished. This meant that Kortchnoi was again the challenger to Karpov.

When in 1976 Kortchnoi fled the USSR, he left his wife Bella and his son Igor behind. Public appeals to the Soviet leadership to allow his family to leave were unsuccessful. Instead his son was called up into the army and Kortchnoi was afraid that he would

be badly treated there. Originally the match between Karpov and Kortchnoi should have begun on the 19<sup>th</sup> September 1981, but Kortchnoi made use of the public interest to draw attention to the plight of his family and refused to appear as long as his family was kept prisoner in the USSR.

The new FIDE president Olafsson then delayed the match for a month in the hope that the Soviets would allow Kortchnoi's family to leave in the name of human rights. At a FIDE congress in Atlanta the Soviets protested irately against Olafsson's decision. Since the organisers in Merano were not yet ready to stage the match on the arranged date, finally the 1<sup>st</sup> October 1981 was fixed as a new starting date. In the meantime, Kortchnoi's son had been sentenced to two and a half years in a labour camp on account of his refusal to do military service.

The match, again to six wins, finally lasted until the 19<sup>th</sup> November 1981. The prize fund was 800 000 Swiss francs, which had been raised amongst others by the Savings Bank of Merano as the main sponsor. Merano had been chosen to organise the match thanks to its 'chess working group' around organiser Siegfried Unterberger rather than Las Palmas or Reykjavik. The arbiters of the match were Paul Klein (Ecuador), Gertrude Wagner (Graz, Austria) and Gudmundur Arnlaugsson (Iceland). Svetozar Gligoric (Yugoslavia), Lodewijk Prins (Netherlands) and Alfred Kinzel (Germany) formed the appeals committee.

Originally Lothar Schmid had been expected instead of Paul Klein as chief arbiter. The grandmaster from Bamberg had already been in charge of the tricky WCh matches of 1972 and 1978. But apparently objections were raised by Kortchnoi's delegation. They had not been in agreement with certain decisions by the German grandmaster during his spell as arbiter in Baguio City.

Kortchnoi and his team – as well as Petra Leeuwerik, Yasser Seirawan and Lev Gutman there were again Michael Stean and in addition as press officer the Russo-Polish chess master and writer Emanuel Stein – had taken lodging in the Merano spa hotel Palace. The leader of Kortchnoi's delegation was the Swiss lawyer Alban Brodbeck.

Karpov officially lived with his two official seconds Igor Zaitsev and Yuri Balashov and delegation leader Viktor Baturinsky, a colonel and a lawyer, in the Hotel Ritz Stefanie, but also had available for himself and his team a three-storeyed villa with swimming pool. Also present were Mikhail Tal and Lev Polugaevsky. They were officially accredited as journalists but of course provided help for Karpov. In addition Efim Geller and Rafael Vaganian belonged to Karpov's team. Kortchnoi mentioned, moreover, Evgeny Vasiukov as another trainer of Karpov. Igor Zaitsev, Karpov's 'senior trainer', later reported that Karpov was at least from time to time also supported by Elizbar Ubilava, Adrian Mikhalchishin, Vitaly Tseshkovsky, Albert Kapengut, Rudolf Kimelfeld, S. Sepioshkin, Rozenberg and Georgi Borissenko. Semyon Furman, previously for many years the trainer and paternal friend of Karpov, had died in 1978 and was no longer there. Alexander Roshal took on the role as press officer for the Karpov delegation.

Before travelling to Merano, Karpov had scheduled a final training session with his trainers in Plavinas, a small seaside resort in Latvia. In the Soviet delegation in Merano there was also a series of persons who did not necessarily have anything to do with

chess. Before the start of the match the Soviets had sent the organisers a catalogue with 70 demands. In Moscow there was above all interest in the crime rates in Merano, since they were afraid of kidnappings.

Unlike in the match in Baguio City, this time the Soviets had no objections to Kortchnoi playing under the Swiss flag. Kortchnoi may have been living in Switzerland, but he was not a Swiss citizen and so actually had no formal claim to having the Swiss flag placed beside him on the table.

This time, instead of Viktor Zukhar it was Professor Modest Kabanov who had taken on the task of the psychological care of the World Champion. Kortchnoi had strengthened his two mental supporters from the Ananda-Marga with another person. This time, however, the Soviets took no notice of it.

The excitement among the approx. 150 journalists present at this point – all in all 400 journalists had taken out accreditation – was taken care of before the start of the match this time by an article from *Sovietski Sport*, of which excerpts were disseminated by the *TASS* press agency. In the article it was said that Kortchnoi's wife Bella had not actually made an application for an exit visa. In fact only one such application was known from the past when she had requested a visa to visit an uncle of Kortchnoi's in Israel. It had been refused. In addition Kortchnoi had been trying to get a divorce from his wife. He had not officially applied for an exit visa for his wife until just before the WCh. He had also been the one who had talked his son into refusing to do his military service. All the excitement about Kortchnoi's supposedly imprisoned family was now presented according to the Soviet account as having been made up by the WCh challenger.

Kortchnoi, who started the match with the white pieces, immediately lost the first game and was also defeated in game number two. The organisers, among them the sponsor and Merano hotel magnate Eisenkeil, feared a rapid end to the match, which they had of course wished to have as a spectacle over several weeks.

After the second defeat Kortchnoi, who felt he was being bugged by the KGB, left the hotel and was taken by Petra Leeuwerik to a secret location. As became known later, Kortchnoi moved with the Ananda-Marga disciple Victoria Shepherd, nicknamed 'Didi', to temporary quarters in the nearby village of Algund and practised asceticism with meditation and uncooked vegetarian food. After a draw in the third game, despite his asceticism Kortchnoi also lost the fourth game, which like the others was played in front of approx. 500 spectators in the congress centre of Merano.





Kortchnoi himself and his seconds found the challenger's weak play puzzling and so Kortchnoi continued to pursue his conspiracy theories and said, for example, that Karpov had arrived with 40 specialists and three containers – in a report of the Italian Chess Federation it was even suggested eight containers – full of secret apparatus. Not even Karpov's wife Irina was allowed into the villa occupied by the Soviets, according to Kortchnoi. After the match the equipment was supposedly removed by night in lorries.

Kortchnoi was convinced that the Soviet specialists sitting among the first rows of the spectators, were able not only to record with their equipment every sound and remark, but also to measure his blood pressure and his physical state of health. He suspected that Karpov of having hidden in his hair earphones, through which his trainers could give him hints during the games. The head of the organising committee reported that with their equipment the Soviet delegation had been monitoring noise pollution, radiation pollution, water quality and climatic conditions. The containers of the Soviet delegation had supposedly contained as well as technical equipment Soviet tinned food and apparently also 7000 books. After the fourth game, moreover, Kortchnoi had felt unwell and he also believed the KGB to be responsible for that. He conjectured that KGB agents had exposed him to radiation or tried in some other way to influence his health. Moreover his press officer Emanuel Stein had surprised some Soviet citizens doing something in the hotel rooms of the Kortchnoi delegation and had been stunned by them.

But in the meantime, open strife had also broken out within Kortchnoi's team. Petra Leeuwerik, the secret delegation leader, accused 'Didi' of having lastingly

weakened Kortchnoi with her asceticism. Also in the meanwhile the former fiancée of Kortchnoi's son Igor, Natasha Pesikova – the former Soviet citizen had since been living in exile in the USA – had arrived in Merano and was causing additional unrest. Tal quipped: 'The board is the only place where he can get some rest.'

Kortchnoi won the sixth game, Karpov struck back in the ninth game. The challenger's nervous tension had now got so great that he openly insulted Karpov during the eighth and ninth games and had to be warned several times by the arbiter. In the following games too, there were insults on Kortchnoi's side and mutual protests to arbiter Klein. When in game 12 Kortchnoi felt disturbed by Karpov's rocking in his chair, he grumbled at the World Champion with the words: 'Stop it, you little worm!' After the game, Baturinsky handed Gligoric, the president of the disputes committee, a formal protest from the Soviet delegation. After the checking of the facts of the case, Kortchnoi was officially warned and was threatened with a fine of 12 000 Swiss francs should there be a repetition.

Kortchnoi caught up in the 13<sup>th</sup> game, but in game 14 Karpov got his fifth victory. The title defender now only required one win, which he got in game 18.

### ► **Karpov – Kortchnoi**

Merano, 18<sup>th</sup> game  
19<sup>th</sup> November 1981  
Ruy Lopez (C80)

**1.e4 e5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 a6  
4.♙a4 ♘f6 5.0-0 ♘xe4 6.d4 b5  
7.♙b3 d5 8.dxe5 ♙e6**

In the first World Championship between Karpov and Kortchnoi in 1978, the Open Variation of the Ruy Lopez was up for debate no less than eight times. In this match another four times. Total score 4:2 for Karpov with six draws.

**9.♘bd2**

The alternative moves 9.♞e2 and 9.c3 were also used.

**9...♘c5**

Kortchnoi always preferred this move after 9.♘bd2 compared to 9...♙e7 or 9...♙c5.

**10.c3 d4**

Another plan is 10...♙e7 11.♙c2 ♙g4 12.♞e1 ♞d7.

**11.♙xe6 ♘xe6 12.cxd4 ♘cxd4  
13.a4!**

A novelty by Karpov. The idea came from Polugaevsky. In two previous games Karpov had played 13.♘e4. This idea was checked out by Efim Geller and Yuri Razuvaev in Moscow after the head of the Committee for Sports Viktor Ivonin had tasked them with finding for Karpov a novelty in the Open Ruy Lopez.

**13...♙e7**

Later 13...♙c5, 13...♞b8 and also 13...♙b4 were tried as replies.

**14.♘xd4 ♘xd4**

Praxis later showed that 14...♞xd4 did not offer Black equality either.

**15.♘e4**

'This thematic move secures a solid advantage for White with the queens on the board, but after an exchange of queens too.' (Karpov)

**15...♘e6**

In view of the threat 16.axb5 axb5 16.♞xa8 Black's knight must give up its position in the centre. However, the knight is not safe on e6 either. Kasparov recommended 15...0-0 16.axb5 ♘xb5 17.♙e3 ♞c8 as better.

# All (classical) World Champions

1 <sup>st</sup>	World Champion 1886-1894	Wilhelm Steinitz
2 <sup>nd</sup>	World Champion 1894-1921	Emanuel Lasker
3 <sup>th</sup>	World Champion 1921-1927	José Raul Capablanca
4 <sup>th</sup>	World Champion 1927-1935, 1937-1946	Alexander Alekhine
5 <sup>th</sup>	World Champion 1935-1937	Max Euwe
6 <sup>th</sup>	World Champion 1948-1957, 1958-1960, 1961-1963	Mikhail Botvinnik
7 <sup>th</sup>	World Champion 1957-1958	Vassily Smyslov
8 <sup>th</sup>	World Champion 1960-1961	Mikhail Tal
9 <sup>th</sup>	World Champion 1963-1969	Tigran Petrosian
10 <sup>th</sup>	World Champion 1969-1972	Boris Spassky
11 <sup>th</sup>	World Champion 1972-1975	Robert Fischer
12 <sup>th</sup>	World Champion 1975-1985	Anatoly Karpov
13 <sup>th</sup>	World Champion 1985-2000	Garry Kasparov
14 <sup>th</sup>	World Champion 2000-2007	Vladimir Kramnik
15 <sup>th</sup>	World Champion 2007-2013	Viswanathan Anand
16 <sup>th</sup>	World Champion 2013-?	Magnus Carlsen

## Ranking list by years

1 <sup>st</sup>	Emanuel Lasker: 27 years World Champion
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Alexander Alekhine: 17 years
3 <sup>th</sup>	Garry Kasparov: 15 years
4 <sup>th</sup>	Mikhail Botvinnik: 13 years
5 <sup>th</sup>	Anatoly Karpov: 10 years
6 <sup>th</sup>	Wilhelm Steinitz: 8 years
7 <sup>th</sup>	Vladimir Kramnik: 7 years
8 <sup>th</sup>	José Raul Capablanca, Tigran Petrosian, Viswanathan Anand: 6 years
11 <sup>th</sup>	Boris Spassky, Robert Fischer: 3 years
13 <sup>th</sup>	Max Euwe: 2 years
14 <sup>th</sup>	Vassily Smyslov, Mikhail Tal: 1 year

## Ranking list by WCh matches or tournaments won

(including title defences after a drawn match)

- 6 World Championship matches won: Lasker, Kasparov
- 5 World Championship matches won: Botvinnik
- 4 World Championship matches won: Steinitz, Alekhine, Anand
- 3 World Championship matches won: Kramnik
- 2 World Championship matches won: Petrosian, Karpov (plus one walk-over), Carlsen
- 1 World Championship match won: Capablanca, Euwe, Smyslov, Tal, Spassky, Fischer

# All (classical) World Championships

## 1<sup>st</sup> World Championship 1886

Wilhelm Steinitz against Johannes Zukertort; New York, St. Louis, New Orleans (USA)

To 10 wins

10:5 with 5 draws. Wilhelm Steinitz becomes World Champion

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Steinitz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	½	1	½	1	1	0	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	<b>10</b>	12½
Zukertort	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	½	0	½	0	0	1	½	½	0	½	0	0	0	<b>5</b>	7½

## 2<sup>nd</sup> World Championship 1889

Wilhelm Steinitz against Mikhail Chigorin; Havana (Cuba)

For 20 games

10:6 with 1 draw. Wilhelm Steinitz remains World Champion

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Steinitz	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	½	<b>10</b>	10½
Chigorin	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	½	<b>6</b>	6½

## 3<sup>th</sup> World Championship 1890

Wilhelm Steinitz against Isidor Gunsberg; New York (USA)

For 20 games

6:4 with 9 draws. Wilhelm Steinitz remains World Champion

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Steinitz	½	1	½	0	0	1	1	½	½	1	½	0	1	½	½	0	½	1	½	<b>6</b>	10½
Gunsberg	½	0	½	1	1	0	0	½	½	0	½	1	0	½	½	1	½	0	½	<b>4</b>	8½

## 4<sup>th</sup> World Championship 1892

Wilhelm Steinitz against Mikhail Chigorin; Havana (Cuba)

For 20 games or 10 wins, if drawn after 20 games additional games. As the match was tied after 20 games, it was continued until the 10<sup>th</sup> win of a player

10:8 with 5 draws. Wilhelm Steinitz remains World Champion

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
Steinitz	0	½	½	1	½	1	0	0	½	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	½	1	1	<b>10</b>	12½
Chigorin	1	½	½	0	½	0	1	1	½	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	½	0	0	<b>8</b>	10½

## 5<sup>th</sup> World Championship 1894

Wilhelm Steinitz against Emanuel Lasker; New York, Philadelphia (USA), Montréal (Canada)

To 10 wins

10:5 with 4 draws. Emanuel Lasker becomes World Champion

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Steinitz	0	1	0	1	½	½	0	0	0	0	0	½	1	1	0	0	1	½	0	<b>5</b>	7
Lasker	1	0	1	0	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	½	0	0	1	1	0	½	1	<b>10</b>	12