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100 YEARS OF FIDE

AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY

2024

STATUTS

DE LA

FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES ECHECS.

- Art. 1. 1. La F.I.E., fondée le 20 juillet 1924 à Paris, a pour but le développement de l'art des Echecs, comme jeu universel, de propager l'idée d'entente entre les unités échiquéennes et de favoriser toute manifestation internationale relative au jeu.
2. Elle se propose de régler le championnat de la F.I.E. et les championnats par équipe et personnel de la F.I.E.
2. 1. La F.I.E. n'est essentiellement constituée qu'au point de vue des rapports de caractère international.
2. 2. Elle n'entend aucunement porter atteinte à la liberté d'organisation intérieure et de manifestation des unités qui la composent.
2. 3. La F.I.E. assure à tous ses membres l'égalité parfaite de ses membres.
2. 4. Elle choisit sa politique en matière de politique nationale et inter-

1924

1946

1972

Content



Prologue

10–11

1914:

First steps



Chapter 1

12–39

1924–1940:

FIDE: the early years



Chapter 2

40–87

1946–1971:

The era of Soviet domination

aboard the ferry from Italy to Greece on the day that he promised to call FIDE. But recent investigation, with documented evidence, shows that international telephone communications are easily available on these ferries.

Kasparov and Short have damaged the work of FIDE not only for this cycle but for some years to come.

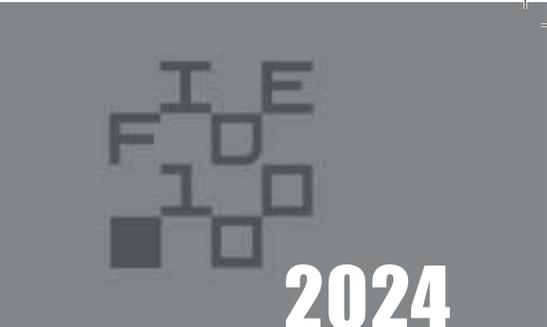
Reports have reached FIDE that attempts were allegedly made by Nigel Short to thwart the organization of the 1993 World Championship Match by discrediting prospective bidders. Short

threat. It has been difficult enough to maintain our activities and our standards. It is well nigh impossible to work effectively under this added stress.

It has been stated that Kasparov and Short have a right not to play, according to the regulations. Even so, they stand on very low moral ground to create their own match outside FIDE.

They continue to undermine FIDE and have announced plans to create their own rating system.

Today we shall prevent them from further harming FIDE. They are so



1993

2006

2024



Chapter 3
1972–1991:

88–119

Fischer, Karpov, Kasparov...



Chapter 4
1992–2005:

120–155

Reuniting the chess world



Chapter 5
2006–2024:

156–200

Chess at a time of globalization



The players at the “unfinished” Mannheim 1914 chess tournament. July 1914

Mannheim

Before this, the idea of an international chess federation was also being considered by the British Chess Federation. But unfortunately, the First World War broke out less than a month after the last meeting, and the project was shelved for nearly ten years.

On the left page and to the right:
Pre-FIDE documents

Summons to all Chess Federations, champions, protectors and friends.



In relation to the following proceedings all friends and protectors of the noble game, who take an interest in a regulated Chess-Order, are invited to take part in

the meeting which will come off at Mannheim

(Ballhaus near the castle)

on the 19th of July 1914.

All the national and other Chess Federations are kindly asked to send one or two delegates.

The international Chess Champions are summoned to elect two representatives and four substitutes, (in case the elected men should not be able to come to Mannheim) who take the provisional chair of the international Chess Federation and to tell as quickly as possible the names to the chairman Prof. Dr. R. Gebhardt (Coburg, Probstgrund 10).

Coburg and St. Petersburg, 15th of June 1914.

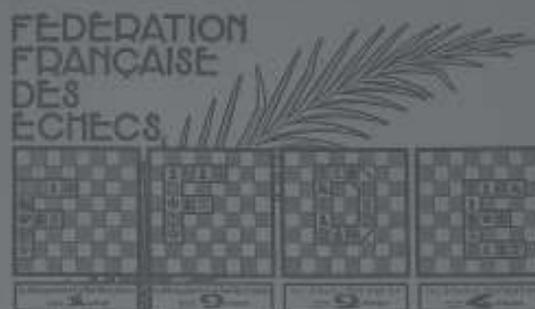
The provisional chairmen of the International Chess-Federation.

Dr. Gebhardt.

P. P. Saburoff.

1924

Creating FIDE



Pierre Vincent and Alexander Alekhine in 1925

The diploma was won by Hermanis Mattisons and signed by Alexander Alekhine

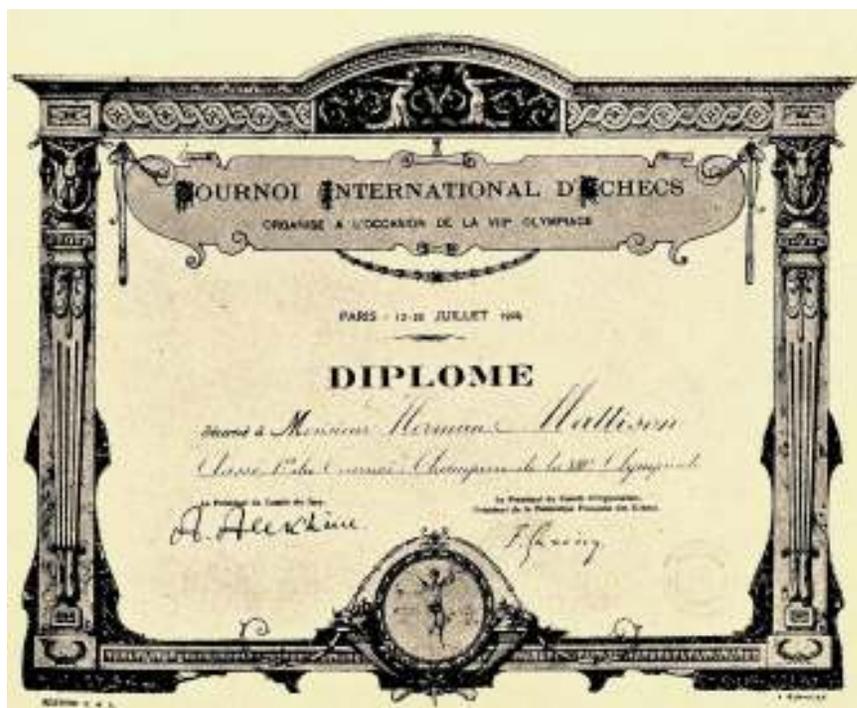
On the right page: Hermanis Mattisons vs. Edgar Colle on the cover of L'Echiquier

Paris 1924

Pierre Vincent, the general secretary of the French Chess Federation, came back with the idea of creating an international chess federation to coincide with organizing the 8th Olympiad in Paris in July 1924. An individual and team tournament was then organized in the town hall of the 9th district of Paris with 54 players from 18 countries.

The winners were Latvian Hermanis Mattisons and the Czechoslovakia team.

The idea of an international chess federation was discussed during the tournament, and FIDE was formally created in Paris at the first FIDE congress.



MATCH

JOSE RAUL CAPABLANCA
v.
ALEJANDRO ALEKHINE



CLUB ARGENTINO DE AJEDREZ

PARTIDA NUMERO 7

Jugada en Buenos Aires, el 30 de Septiembre de 1927

Blancas *A. Alekhine*
Negras *J. R. Capablanca*

1924-1940

World Championships

CAMPEONATO MUNDIAL DE AJEDREZ

MATCH

JOSE RAUL CAPABLANCA
v.
ALEJANDRO ALEKHINE



CLUB ARGENTINO DE AJEDREZ

PARTIDA NUMERO 7

Jugada en Buenos Aires, el 30 de Septiembre de 1927

Blancas *J. Capablanca* 2^h 18^m.
Negras *A. Alekhine* 2^h 28^m.

Apertura *Reco Dama*



N.º	BLANCAS	NEGRAS	N.º	BLANCAS	NEGRAS
1	P4D	P4D	20	AxPT	R1A
2	P4AD	P3R	21	A4R	D6T
3	C3AR	C2D	22	D2D	A5R
4	C3AD	CR3A	23	P4AD	P4T
5	A5C	P3A			
6	P3R	D4T			
7	C2D	A5C			
8	D2A	C-O			
9	A4T	P4A			
10	C2C	D5T			
11	A5C	CXA			
12	PDXP	C5R			
13	PXP	A5C			
14	PXA	CXP			
15	T1D	P			
16	TXP	CXC	25	TYP	TYP
17	PXC	D3A	26	T7T	Alas. loma
18	T4D	T1R	27		
19	A3D	DXP	28		

A. Alekhine
J. R. Capablanca



Alekhine vs. Capablanca 1927

In 1926, The FIDE general assembly confirmed its acceptance of the 1922 London Protocol for the organization of the world championship match.

Still, FIDE refused to recognize Jose Raul Capablanca as the world champion since he did not want FIDE to participate in organizing the event.

Following his refusal, the general assembly decided to organize the first FIDE World Chess Championship.

1972-1991

World Championships



The year 1983 was mainly focused on solving a dispute between FIDE and the USSR concerning the venue of the Candidate's semi-final match between Viktor Korchnoi and Garry Kasparov, winner of the Moscow Interzonal, and a quarter-final match with Alexander Beliavsky. The Soviets objected to the Korchnoi-Kasparov match venue being in California, and Kasparov didn't show up in Pasadena for the first game. So, after lengthy negotiations, FIDE decided to move the event to London. Becoming the highest rated player in the world, Garry Kasparov beat Viktor Korchnoi and qualified to meet former world champion Vasily Smyslov, who eliminated Ribli. In April 1984, Garry Kasparov qualified to meet Anatoly Karpov for the title of World Chess Champion.

1983/84 Candidates Matches

Korchnoi vs. Kasparov, London 1983
Smyslov vs. Kasparov, Vilnius 1984



Chess Life

FEBRUARY 2014

The Carlsen Era Begins

*New World Champion
Sven Magnus Øen Carlsen*



The World's Most Widely Read Chess Magazine

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2006-2024

World Blitz Chess Championships



The first official World Blitz Chess Championship was organized in Rishon Lezion, Israel, and was won by Alexander Grischuk from Russia. Since then, 16 championships have been organized annually for men and 10 for women. Magnus Carlsen has had seven victories, and Kateryna Lagno has been the top performer in the women's section with three wins. The 2023 World Rapid and Blitz Championship was held in Samarkand (Uzbekistan). Magnus Carlsen became the World Rapid as well as the World Blitz Champion. In the women's section Anastasia Bodnaruk became the winner in Rapid, and Valentina Gunina won the Blitz Championship.



2006-2024

FIDE – 100!



The game is
just beginning



The Chess Olympiad torch handover ceremony

On 14th February 2024, the Chess Olympiad torch handover ceremony marked the beginning of FIDE's centennial celebration. The Olympiad torch started its journey from New Delhi in India, and its final destination will be the Olympiad's host city – Budapest, Hungary. FIDE President Dvorkovich, FIDE's deputy chair, WGM Dana Reizniece-Ozola, the universal torchbearers of chess, Vishy Anand and Judit Polgar, Union Minister of Information & Broadcasting and Youth Affairs & Sports Anurag Thakur, AICF President Kapoor, AICF Interim Secretary Verma, chairman of the FIDE advisory board, Bharat Singh Chauhan, and other officials were present.

Arkady Dvorkovich:

It is my firm belief, and our joint vision at FIDE, that chess is not just a game or a sport, but it is a huge tool to improve our society.