

CONFESSIONS OF A CHESS BOOK COLLECTOR

by
Maurice Carter

Reflections on my start

Sitting at my desk in my converted bedroom study, the walls lined with bookcases overflowing of chess books and magazines, I reflected how my chess library got to its' present state. It helps if you start early.

70 years ago, at age seven, I discovered chess. My mother bought for me a cheap hollow plastic chess set I had spotted in a store. I got a friend to try playing, but we soon lost interest.

At ten, walking home a brand new way, I approached a park picnic table that had a cluster of men around it. Closer, I saw three chess and one checkers game being played. I took notice of the beautiful wooden chess sets, and the adults having fun playing. I started going often after school to the park to watch the games.

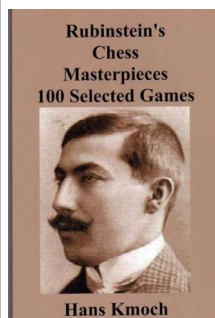
Gifted, borrowed, bought

My uncle Alex heard about my new interest in chess and gave me a copy of *Chess Review*. It was the March 1956 issue and they had a picture of a simultaneous display by a young Bobby Fischer. The magazine was filled with lots of pictures of players and coverage of tournaments.

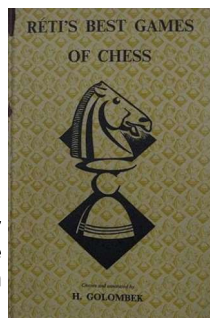
I was able to find a chess book at a branch of the Chicago library that explained notation and more detailed instruction of the game. The adult section of the library had ~30 books that provided me more advanced books, which I started to study. My study was hit and miss -- often you don't know what to study and you need guidance.

At the park I was too shy to challenge someone, I just would watch. An elderly man asked me if I wanted to play a game. I played OK, but easily lost. Otto became my friend and first chess teacher. We started to play a lot and he helped me work on my openings, and I had access to his small library. My part time job allowed me to start getting a few books for my own library.

My first four chess books were:
Modern Ideas in Chess—Reti,
Hypermodern Chess—Reinfeld,
Rubinstein's Chess Masterpieces—Knoch,
Reti's Best Games of Chess—Golombek.



I still have the books by Reti and Golombek, the others I replaced with hardbound copies.



My lifelong chess collecting had begun.

My mother once found two boxes next to the trash — 50 chess & magazine items and appeared that the former owner was an active tournament player. There were a few I didn't have; the rest I gave away or used in trades. It was kind of sad to have these

books put out with the trash.

Collection Scope: There are a number of factors that play a part in what is collected.

1. Goals: Are you using your library to improve your skills or

just enjoying fine literature.

2. Active player or not: Playing over the board (OTB) and/or Correspondence Chess (CC).

3. Size and space: Books take up lots of space. At my peak collecting I probably had 2500+ books and complete years of magazines. Recently, I have been slowly downsizing. When my last child moved out, at last I got a spare bedroom that I could turn into my study and library.

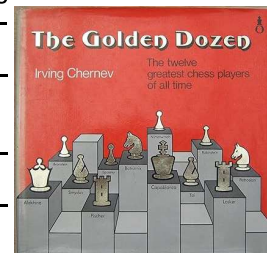
It's funny, when a person who is not a chess player sees my library, they ask if I have read every book! Over my many years I have read many cover to cover, others partially, skimmed, or spot referenced. Some I will get to 'someday'. I may only study a section on an opening variation, certain games, or a type of endgame.

4. Costs: Chess literature can be costly. Today, the cost on average is around \$35-60 for a paperback and hardbacks \$100 or more. In my early days of collecting (1950's to 60's) most paperbacks were only a few dollars and hardbacks under \$10.

5. Old authors vs authors today: The old authors had a harder time, they didn't have access to the internet, databases and powerful chess engines. It took time to produce a book. They didn't have Chessbase and couldn't quickly mouse the moves of a game in a few minutes. It was all hand written or typed, so more error prone.

6. Chess notation: English Descriptive (ED) or Algebraic (AL) -- some people today won't bother with literature in ED. There are many great works that they are missing out on. Books worth reading even if in ED notation:

Lacking the Master Touch—Heidenfeld,
King Power in Chess—Mednis,
Tarrasch's Best Games of Chess—Reinfeld,
The Art of Chess Combinations—Znosko-Borovsky,
The Golden Dozen—Chernev.



7. Language: English or foreign. There are many great works in foreign languages (German, Russian). One can build a list of the common terms and with patience can understand what the author wrote. I just wish I had taken German in high school, but English was hard enough.

Types of Collectors

1. Hybrid Collector: Most collectors have several major areas of collecting as well as secondary ones. Over time, a collector discovers other subject areas. I think a majority of collectors fit into this group.

2. Casual Collector: In a way this is collector—lite. This person knows how to play chess, but to them it's just a game. They might buy a book with the motive just to improve enough to beat their Dad or friend. Many of us collectors and chess fanatics started this way!

3. **Serious Player Collector:** This person plays competition chess, their library is geared towards improving their playing skills and knowledge of the game. If you look at their library probably over 75% will be devoted to the openings. When I started playing back in 1956 there were very limited opening material.

My first opening titles:

The Ideas Behind the Chess Openings and *Practical Chess Openings* both by Fine, later, *Chess Openings Theory and Practice*—Horowitz, *Modern Chess Openings 10th Edition*—Evans, and *Chess Review* which had a different opening featured each issue.

It wasn't only until the late 1960's that many small opening booklets by various authors were published by "Chess Digest". Today the majority of books being published are on openings. The trouble with opening books is that they are quickly outdated. If some new move is played in a tournament in Timbuktu, in a short time the rest of the chess world knows about it. Once you have an opening book that covers all the principles, objectives and goals for both sides, perhaps we don't need to keep buying every time another book comes out on that opening.

Databases and magazines can help you keep current. Of course, you should have some coverage on all the openings and if you want to learn a new opening, go get that book. Some devote a lot of their money to opening books that might be better spent on other subjects. If Carlsen started to play 1.f3 and followed with 2.♘f2, someone would write a book on that opening and all the Lemmings (buyers) would rush to the cliff and jump off into the sea to buy it! There are very few opening books that will become classics.

A few opening books you might like:

How to Open a Chess Game—7 GMs, *Openings for Amateurs* and *Openings for Amateurs — Next Steps* both by Tamburro, *The Modern Openings in Theory and Practice*—Sokolsky (the first 77 pages on opening and middle game principles)

more currently :

Mastering the Chess Openings—Watson (four volumes). Watson is noted for his series on the French Defense and English Opening.

Older opening series that are worth consideration:

Moderne Theorie der Schacheroffnungen Bis 8 volumes 1970's , *Moderne Eoffnungstheorie* 24 volumes 1980's, *Handbuch der Schach—Eroffnungen*—Schwarz, over 25 volumes. *Theorie der Schacheroffnungen*—Euwe. 12 volumes.

4. **Historian Collector:** For many authors and researchers this is their main area of interest. There are many resources to draw upon.

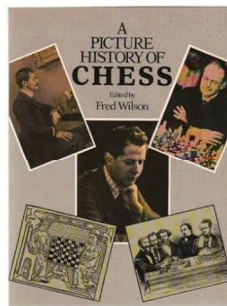
For *Tournament and Matches*, the four volumes by Gaige, Feenstra Kuiper Pieter has two volumes and Di Felice has quite a number.

Bachmann's *SchachjahrBuch* is a long running series that has lots of games and chess news.

Quarterly for Chess History—Fiala is a goldmine of material on events, players etc.

The Yearbook of Chess nine books were from the United Kingdom (1906-1916).

Fred Wilson, the bookseller and author, came out with *Lesser-Known Chess Masterpieces 1906—1915* and *Classical*



Chess Matches 1907-1913 with many games from the Yearbooks from the United Kingdom. His *A Picture History of Chess* has many photos of famous players.

The series *Rare and Unpublished Tournament and Matches*—Gillam is a great source for little known games, he also had a number of booklets on lesser known masters. *De La Bourdonnais vs McDonnell 1834*—Utterberg has full coverage of this landmark match.

There are three publishers ("Moravian Chess", "McFarland", and "Edition Olms") that have been coming out with reprints of older magazines, game collections, other general works, as well as new publications.

There are many game collections—a few I found covered a number of masters detailing their events and opponents. The notes are light and I'm sure the Chess Engine Gods will shoot holes in some analysis, but I enjoyed them for the human interest stories.

The Bobby Fischer I knew and Other Stories—Denker, *With the Chess Masters*—Koltanowski, *Paul Morphy and the Golden Age of Chess*—Napier, *The World's Great Chess Games*—Fine, *500 Master Games of Chess*—Tartakower & du Mont, *Lessons From My Games*—Fine, *Modern Master Play*—Yates & Winter.

5. **Chess Variety Collector:** In my early days, there were books with a mixture of games, positions, problems, stories and more.

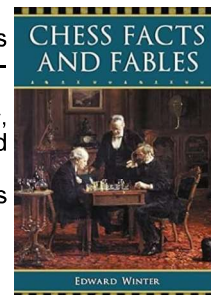
The Fireside Book of Chess—Chernev & Reinfeld, *The Best in Chess*—Horowitz & Battell, *The Chess Companion*—Chernev.

And later, *Cabbage Heads and Chess Kings*—Hayden, *Adventures in Chess* and *The Delights of Chess*—both by Assiac.

More currently, Edward Winter has produced four books that have a massive amount of interesting material.

Chess Explorations, *A Chess Omnibus*, *King's, Commoners and Knaves*, and *Chess Facts and Fables*.

He also conducts the web site "Chess Notes".



The Specialist Collectors

6. **Chess Problems:** These are fun for all skill levels. I remember when a Chicago newspaper started a chess column. It featured a chess problem with mate in two, plus a game and news. At that time anything with chess got my attention. Many chess magazines and newspapers also printed chess problems.

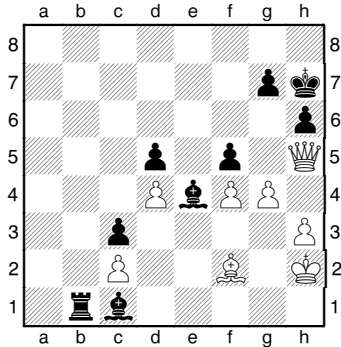
I lost interest in that subject as there were more important areas of chess for me to devote my time and study. I respect those who enjoy this area, but my main issue with problems is these positions will probably never come up in play. There is a challenge to find the solution in X number of moves, but in a game the player just goes for the win.

There are themes contained in problems that could be of value in a game. I know of two games by Tarrasch who used themes to win his games. Against Spielmann in his game as black at San Sebastian—1912, on his 41 move played ♗c1 which used the Indian Theme. As white in his game against

Allies at Naples—1914, he employed the Plachutta Theme with 31. ♖c7.

Spielmann, Rudolf—Tarrasch, Siegbert [C80] San Sebastian International Masters—02 San Sebastian (17), 12.03.1912

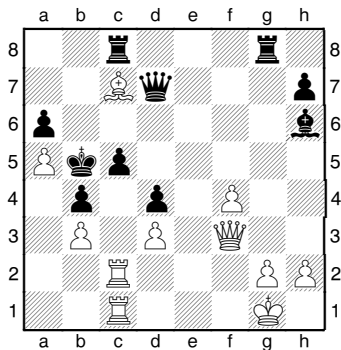
1.e4 e5 2.♖f3 ♘c6 3.♗b5 a6 4.♗a4 ♖f6 5.0-0 ♗xe4 6.d4 b5 7.♗b3 d5 8.a4 ♗xd4 9.♗xd4 exd4 10.♗c3 ♗xc3 11.bxc3 c5 12.axb5 ♗e7 13.♗f3 ♗e6 14.♗xa6 0-0 15.cxd4 c4 16.♗a2 ♗xa6 17.bxa6 ♗a5 18.♗b1 c3 19.♗g3 ♗c8 20.f4 ♗f5 21.♗e1 ♗f6 22.♗h1 h6 23.h3 ♗b8 24.♗e3 ♗xa6 25.♗d1 ♗a1 26.♗e1 ♗e4 27.♗h2 ♗e7 28.♗f1 f5 29.♗e1 ♗h4 30.g3 ♗e7 31.♗f2 ♗d6 32.♗c1 ♗h7 33.♗e1 ♗b6 34.♗c1 ♗a3 35.♗e1 ♗b2 36.♗e2 ♗b4 37.♗g1 ♗b6 38.♗e1 ♗b5 39.♗h5 ♗xb1 40.♗xb1 ♗xb1 41.g4 ♗c1



0-1

Tarrasch—Allies [A03]
Napels, 1914

1.f4 d5 2.♖f3 c5 3.e3 ♗c6 4.♗b5 ♗d7 5.0-0 e6 6.b3 ♗c7 7.♗b2 f6 8.c4 ♗ce7 9.♗c3 ♗h6 10.♗c1 ♗xb5 11.♗xb5 ♗d7 12.♗e2 ♗c6 13.cxd5 exd5 14.e4 0-0-0 15.e5 a6 16.♗c3 b5 17.a4 b4 18.♗d1 ♗b7 19.exf6 gxf6 20.♗xf6 ♗e8 21.♗e3 ♗g8 22.♗d3 ♗g4 23.♗xg4 ♗xg4 24.♗f2 ♗d7 25.♗e5 ♗xe5 26.♗xe5 ♗c8 27.♗f3 ♗b6 28.d3 ♗h6 29.♗fc2 d4 30.a5+ ♗b5 31.♗c7



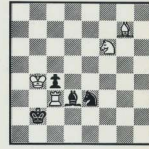
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Two books on problems seeing the thought process involved:
An ABC of Chess Problems—Rice, which covers the full range about chess problems.
The other is *Adventures in Composition*—Mansfield, it covers the composition of a chess problem.

- Endgame Study: They teach ideas. Every piece and pawn has a function on the board. Endgame studies are invaluable to the player as often the position or something similar will come up in play. The best overview book in my opinion is *Test Tube Chess*—Roycroft.

A.J. Roycroft

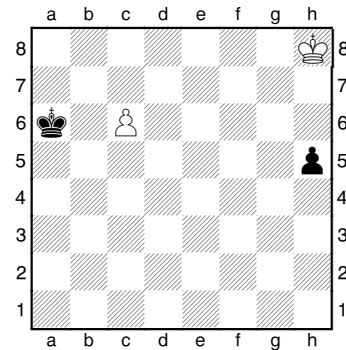
Test Tube Chess



A Comprehensive Introduction to the Chess Endgame Study

There are many books devoted to composers, a few are: Whitworth has two books on Mattison and Kubbel, *Chess Studies*—Troitzky, *Richard Reti Samtliche Studien*—Mandler.

Here is a very famous study by Reti—perhaps it will get you interested in endgame studies. White: K on h8 P on c6 Black: K on a6 P on h5 White to move and draw.



- Art Collector: Chess materials can be damaged, worn from use; some value preserving in a new—like condition. Here's a unique approach: I visited a friend and got to see his library. He had about 300 books, mostly what an active player has. I noticed all his hard—bound books lacked dust covers. He told me he had them and showed me a file cabinet with them in folders. He said he liked the art work and wanted to keep them pristine!

I must admit that many dust covers have nice art work and interesting subjects. Many paperbacks also have nice covers. Copyright issues aside, I'd buy a coffee table book of these covers. One trader I knew was only interested in pristine condition items, which are rare in older works, because of the deterioration of the printing, paper, and from years of being handled.

- Ultimate Collector:

Lothar Schmid is said to have had the largest private collection in the World, around 30,000. Some attempt to collect as much literature as possible. Limited money and space usually unavail this approach.

A collector told me he had over 10,000 items. He sent me a list of his holdings, his range of collecting covered all areas of literature. If a book had many editions, in many languages, he had all of them!

Building your Chess Library

Thoughts on buying: "Caveat Emptor" the Latin phrase "Let the buyer beware".

Physical examination: Today many purchases are by mail, preventing inspection. In person, we can see the condition and sample contents (sometimes content samples are online as well).

Check bookstores: New and used. If you're lucky they're a chess book dealer. Over the years I have bought from chess book deal-

ers, but many no longer are in business. One that is still in business is Fred Wilson in New York. I've bought from him since the mid 1970's. He maintains a store and also a web site: [Fred Wilson Books](#). He has always been willing to answer my inquiries.

At large tournaments: There may be dealers there. Often on the last day, they may offer discounts to move stock.

Book reviews: Chess magazines and web sites will have book reviews. One or two in depth, and some mini ones. In most cases you can trust the reviewer. Two reviewers I trust are Edward Winter and John Watson, who are very thorough.

Reference books on chess literature: book & magazine summary descriptions.

Chess Reader—Whyld six volumes 1955-1966, and *The Literature of Chess*—Graham.

The grapevine: Ask your friends, those who like books have opinions and recommendations. I discuss collecting with some opponents. Those from other countries are good for learning about books there. A fellow chess player may trade or sell.

The internet: Search when you have some idea of the title or author. A warning, prices can vary wildly, seeing what the market will bear. "[John's chessbooks reviews](#)" each month has some in-depth reviews on new books etc. Tim Harding's web site: "[Chessmail.com](#)" has links to dealers and other interesting sites. Tim is the author of many chess books and was Editor of *Chess Mail*.

"[Chess history and literature society](#)" (formerly Ken Whyld Association) has many authors, players and historians as members. They profile new literature and their Archive has pictures of graves of well known chess masters and chess personalities.

On Facebook: in group "Chess Book Collectors" you can ask questions and there are postings on new and older books. Some members sell books.

Ebay: A great place to find books, many sellers large and small. Perhaps set a maximum price you will bid. Competitive bidding can result in spiraling prices as a test of wills ensues. Some sellers will have the option to pay a set 'buy it now' price instead of bids, or consider a 'Make me an offer'. Beyond single items, there are batch lots. At times I will bid just to get one book in the lot.

Over the years I have scored some very nice items. One seller had ~70 loose issues of *Chess* magazine (B.H. Wood editor) from the 1940's and 50's. I got them for about \$35 (1/3 typical price). I saw the book *Glorias del Tablero Capablanca*—Gelabert published in 1924 up for bid. It is rare and hard to find, seeing only one, once listed and over \$100. Hard—bound, 100 games up to 1923, and many pictures I had never seen. My max bid of \$35 succeeded; won at \$27.

The last item was: *Euwe Slaagt*—Knoch. Hardbound and 144 games of Max Euwe. I gave a maximum bid but no one else bid on it and got it for \$20. Once received, I discovered, five pages in from the title page, Euwe had autographed it!! Normally autographs are on the title page. Known autographed items will have more and higher bids.

My Library

During my early years, there was a chess book desert—mostly very basic books. The late 1960's saw a large influx of books. Once I had a job my collecting took off. I was off and running, hitting the bookstores, buying from booksellers by mail (later Ebay & trading).

Just about every few weeks I was able to buy books in downtown Chicago. I found a used bookstore that had lots of books out of print and older *Chess Review* issues. Before I knew it my library outgrew my small book case. At that time every book was magical and I had to have them.

As I got better at chess, I slowly started to cull from my library some early purchases and add higher quality ones. Not every great player is a great author and a great author need not be a great player. Otto my chess teacher told me, "Any book is good if you learned something from it".

I tried to make my library have good coverage of many chess subjects. My main interests are from the Lasker to Alekhine era. I like literature and players from before and after this era too, of course.

Areas I collect: Game collections, tournament and matches, endgames and studies, correspondence chess.

I have no interest in the very early works on chess by Philidor, Greco, Salvio etc. All are very rare and hard to find. I do have two books by Staunton from the 1870's *The Chess Players Handbook* and *The Chess Players Companion*. My library is mostly built with literature that will help me improve and research, as I am an active CC tournament player.

I do joke that I have the largest chess library in the world... nearby. I live about 200 miles (322 km) from the John G. White Collection at the Cleveland Library in Cleveland, Ohio (35,000 items and growing). I've been there dozens of times. The large collection and many visits has allowed me to help some authors with their books, locating missing games, fact checking, photos, and other data. I've sent things to Harding, Donaldson, McGowan and Skjoldager. Feels good to be able to contribute.

Favorite books and magazines

Today there are so many new books coming out, it is hard to keep up. Many old books and magazines hold up well or played an important part in my chess, and are favorites. It is hard to come up with a reasonably sized list; I like so many. Even a list of 100 presents a challenge.

General works, Strategy, Middle Game:

My System—Nimzowitsch, This book had a huge impact on my development. Over time some of his ideas have been proven questionable, but play on weak color squares, blockade, outposts etc. are valid.

Winning with Chess Psychology—Benko & Hochberg,

The Middle Game In Chess—Fine. A much underrated book, Fine's writing is logically laid out.

Technique in Chess—Abrahams,

The Art of the Middle Game—Keres & Kotov,

Modern Chess Strategy—Pachman,

Dynamic Chess—Coles,

Judgment and Planning in Chess—Euwe,

The Hypermodern Game of Chess—Tartakower.

Endgames and Studies:

The Tactics of Endgames—Ban. A great book to explain endgame studies,

Basic Chess Endings—Fine & Benko,

A Guide to Chess Endings—Euwe & Hooper,

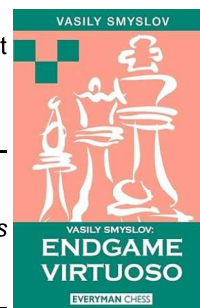
Vasily Smyslov Endgame Virtuoso—Smyslov,

Practical Endgame Lessons—Mednis,

Modern End Game Studies for the Chess Player—Bouwmeeter,

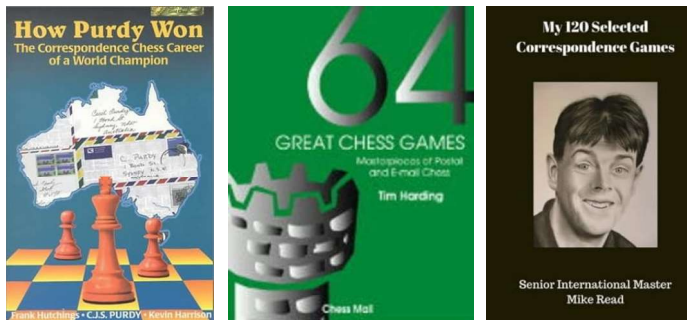
Six Hundred Endings—Portisch & Sarkozy,

Capablanca's Best Chess Endings—Chernev.



Correspondence Chess:

How Purdy Won—Purdy, Hutchings & Harrison,
Who is the Champion of the Champions—Baumbach, Smith & Knobel,
World Champion at the Third Attempt—Sanakoev,
64 Great Chess Games & 50 Golden Chess Games both by Harding, and his (Ultra Corr database),
My 120 Selected Correspondence Games and *Triumph and Disaster* both by Read.

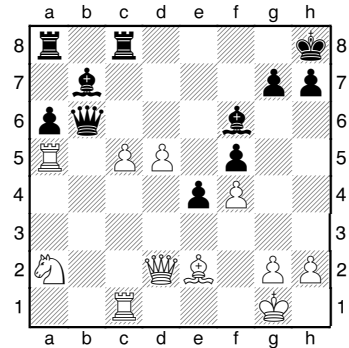


Speaking of correspondence chess here is a game I played some time ago that was published in the *APCT News Bulletin* March—April 1992 issue. GM Bisguier was the judge for the game of the year award for 1991. My game tied for 2nd with Jon Edwards game !!

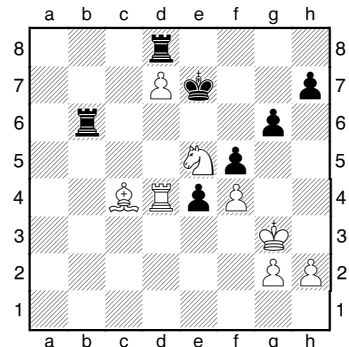
Carter, Maurice H (USA) - Quirk, Michael [B33]
 corr, 1991 Annotations by GM Bisguier and Carter.

1.e4 c5 2.♁f3 ♁c6 3.d4 cxd4 4.♁xd4 ♁f6 5.♁c3 e5 [Bisguier: The Sveshnikov currently enjoys great popularity as it usually leads to fierce encounters and complicated play with chances for both sides. Carter: Jon Edwards covers this variation in the Jan/Feb issue of the APCT News Bulletin. As a student of Nimzowitsch, I agree with Jon on his assessment of this variation. With Black's fixed pawn structure, weak d5, d6, c6 and e6 square complex, and limited range of his king bishop I find it difficult to believe this is active play for Black!] 6.♁db5 [The only attempt at a white advantage; all other knight moves yield Black at least equality. ABB] 6...d6 7.♁d5 [Once quite popular this move has been almost completely superseded by 7.♁g5 which has the advantage of maintaining the hole at d5 and the semi-open d-file. The text has its points; the knight at b5 has a convenient retreat to c3 rather than a3, and it initiates a clear, easy to understand strategy. White immediately obtains a queenside pawn majority and if he can force c5 he will obtain a mighty passed pawn. Black usually banks on kingside counterplay based mainly on his pawn majority in that sector. Incidentally the white strategy was commonly seen in the 1950's and 1960's in the Najdorf Sicilian (I have fond memories of two of my white wins against Barcza and Gligoric). Perhaps the best known game was Geller-Fischer, Curacao 1962 which went: 1.e4 c5 2.♁f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.♁xd4 ♁f6 5.♁c3 a6 6.♁e2 e5 7.♁b3 ♁e7 8.0-0 0-0 9.♁e3 ♁c7 10.a4 ♁e6 11.a5 ♁bd7 12.♁d5! ♁xd5 13.exd5 ♁f5 14.c4 ♁g6 15.♁c1 ♁c5 16.♁xc5 dxc5 17.b4 and White went on to win (ECOB92). ABB] 7...♁xd5 8.exd5 ♁b8 [The retreat to e7 aiming for the kingside has also been tried but it is more dangerous and less reliable as there are tactical tricks for White based on 9.c4 or 9.c3 and 10.♁a4 and sometimes 11.♁b4 when Black often has difficulties castling. A complete analysis is beyond the scope of this article, but for those who are interested we recommend Sveshnikov's excellent text, *The Sicilian Pelikan*. The knight retreat to b8 aiming for d7 where it observes both e5 and c5 seems to be the logical emplacement for this piece. ABB] 9.c4 ♁e7 10.♁e2 0-0 11.0-0 f5 12.♁e3 a6 13.♁c3 ♁g5? [Trading bishops seems to be a good idea as White's bishop tends to be more active where it eyes c5 and b6 while holding the kingside. ABB] 14.f4 ♁f6? [Bisguier: Black fails to appreciate the reason for his last move. He would have had a very decent game after capturing on f4, e.g. 14. ... ♁xf4 (14. ... exf4 is also reasonable)

15.♁xf4 exf4 16.♁xf4 ♁b6+ (16. ... ♁d7 heading for e5 is fine as well) and White will have insufficient compensation for the loss of his b-pawn. After the text, Black simply loses a critical tempo and the white strategy is soon completely successful. Carter: On 14. ... exf4 15.♁c1 ♁b6+ 16.♁h1 I intended 17.♁a4. Black has no scope for his queen bishop and his pawn on f4 won't run.] 15.♁d2 e4 [Black has not solved the problem of his queenside development. MHC] 16.b4 ♁d7 17.a4! [This move, which aims for a judicious a5 and an eventual c5 is very strong and timely since Black cannot respond 17. ... a5; 18.♁b5! ♁e7 (or 18. ... ♁e7) 19.c5! ABB] 17...b6 18.♁b1 ♁c7 19.♁a3? [To release the pin on my knight and leave Black wondering which file I will double my rooks. In addition, the white queen is free to go to the queen rook file. MHC] 19...♁b7 [A bishop on d7 would keep watch on both flanks, but Black is limited in his alternatives. MHC] 20.♁c1 ♁fc8 21.a5? bxa5 [Best, as on 21...b5 22.cb5 axb5 23.♁xb5 ♁b8 Black will find all sorts of problems. MHC] 22.♁xa5 ♁b6 23.♁a2 [23.♁a2? ♁xc3 24.♁xc3 ♁xd5! The text protects the rook on c1 and discourages counterplay MHC] 23...♁h8 24.♁xb6 [At first blush this surprises, but it is very well thought out. ABB] 24...♁xb6+ 25.c5 dxc5 26.bxc5



26...♁d4+?! [Bisguier: Apparently Black had relied on this riposte to save the game. It wins the exchange, but the pawn duo proves too mighty and will eventually cost a rook. Carter: 26. ... ♁d8 appears better but who can blame Black for jumping at the exchange and an outside passed pawn?] 27.♁xd4 ♁xa5 28.♁b4 ♁d8 29.c6 ♁xc6 [Probably best since 29. ... ♁c8 30.d6 ♁e6 31.c7 precipitates his demise. From here on Black's resistance is strong but unavailing against White's relentless, careful play. Eventually the d-pawn will force the win of the exchange and White will emerge with a piece for a pawn and an easy win. ABB] 30.♁xc6 ♁ab8 31.♁c4 ♁b6 32.♁c6 ♁xd4+ 33.♁xd4 ♁b1+ 34.♁f2 ♁d6 35.♁xa6 ♁b2+ 36.♁e2 g6 37.♁e5 ♁b7 38.♁c4 ♁d8 39.d6 ♁g7 40.♁e5 ♁f6 41.d7 ♁b6 42.♁c4 ♁e7 43.♁b5 ♁e6 44.♁c4+ ♁e7 45.♁g3



Up to this point everything has been more or less forced. My idea is now to force him into zugzwang, His rook at b6 is tied down to defend both ♁b5 and ♁c6+. I even thought that since there was very little threat from his e-pawn, perhaps my king could wreak havoc on his kingside. MHC] 45...h6 46.♁f7 g5 47.♁c4 [47.♁e8?! ♁xc8! and my key strength is gone. Now the threat of 48.♁b5 ad 49.♁c6 are very real. MHC] 47...♁a8 48.♁f7 ♁a3+ 49.♁f2 ♁b2+ 50.♁e2 ♁a8 51.d8♁+ ♁xd8 52.♁xd8 gxf4 53.♁c6+ ♁e6 54.♁b4 ♁a2 55.♁b6 1-0



left - right GM Fritz Baumbach 11th World Champion, GM Grigory Sanakoev 12th World Champion, IA Maurice Carter, GM Hans Berliner 5th World Champion, GM Vytas Palciauskas 10th World Champion. Photo by Lucille Carter.

Magazines:

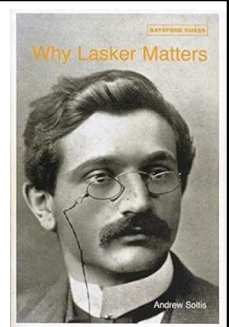
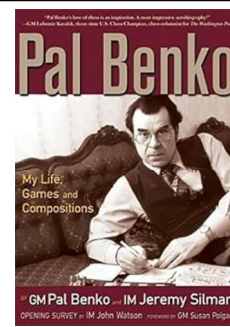
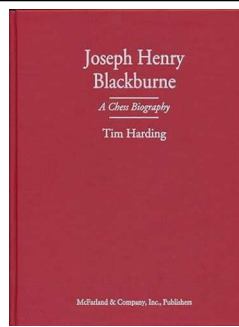
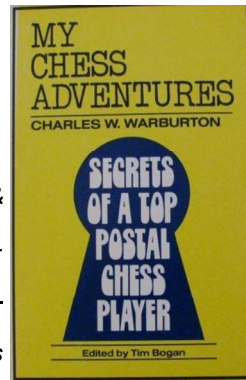
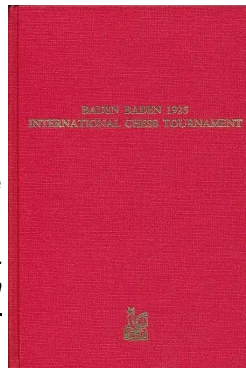
Australasian Chess Review, Check, Chess World, Chess Mail, Chess Review, Deutsche Schachzeitung, Correspondence Chess BCCA, British Chess Magazine, Wiener Schachzeitung, Kagan's Neueste Schachnachrichten.

Tournaments:

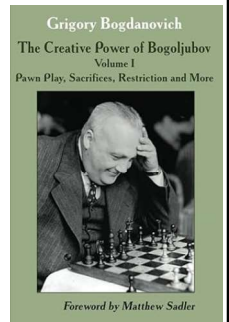
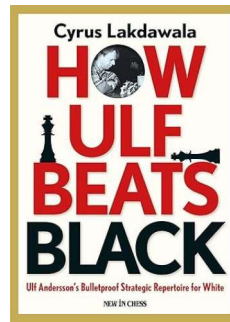
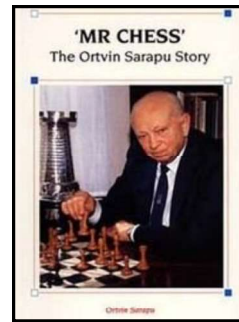
There are so many, but based upon the field of players, good annotations, interesting games, I will offer a few. *Hastings—1895, St Petersburg—1914, New York—1924, Baden Baden—1925, San Remo—1930, Bled—1931, Nottingham—1936, AVRO—1938, Haag/Moscow—1948, Zurich—1953.*

Game collections:

Chess Praxis" - Nimzowitsch, Masters of the Chess Board—Reti, Chess Secrets—Edward Lasker, My Chess Adventures—Warburton, How Karpov Wins—Mednis, My Best Games of Chess 1905-1930 & 1931-1954 both by Tartakower, The Life and Games of Akiva Rubinstein—Donaldson & Minev (two volumes), Aron Nimzowitsch: A Reappraisal—Keene, Aron Nimzowitsch On the Road to Chess Mastery 1886-1924—Skjoldager & Nielsen, Edgard Colle Caissa's Wounded Warrior—Kingston, Reti's Best Games of Chess—Golombek, Richard Reti Sachovy Myslitel—Kalendovsky, Joseph Henry Blackburne—Harding, Pal Benko My Life, Games and Compositions—Benko, Silman & Watson, My Best Games of Chess 1908-1923 & 1924-1937—both by Alekhine, Capablanca's 100 Best Games of Chess—Golombek", Why Lasker Matters—Soltis,



Siegbert Tarrasch Leben und Werk—Kamm, Gyula Breyer The Chess Revolutionary—Adams, Kurt Richter—McGowan, Carl Schlechter—Goldman, My Best Games of Chess—Szabo, Chess and Chessmasters—Stahlberg, Petrosian's Best Games of Chess—Clarke, Larsen's Selected Games of Chess 1948—69—Larsen, Mr Chess The Ortvin Sarapu Story—Sarapu, Grandmaster Chess Strategy—Kaufeld & Kern, How Ulf Beats Black—Lakdawala, The Creative power of Bogoljubov—Bogdanovich (two volumes), There is a series of seven books by Everyman Chess that has various authors and masters, grouped by style i.e. *The Giants of Power Play, Great Chess Romantics*, etc.



Final thoughts

I wonder if I would have become deeply involved in chess, if random chance had not made me take that new way home. I will always be grateful to my friend Otto, who took the time to befriend that young boy I was then. I would like to think that Caissa the Goddess of Chess was smiling down at me!

I hope my article was interesting and useful for chess collecting.

If anyone has a question or wishes to interact, you can contact me at: mcarter64@roadrunner.com

I will be glad to talk chess book & literature collecting.

