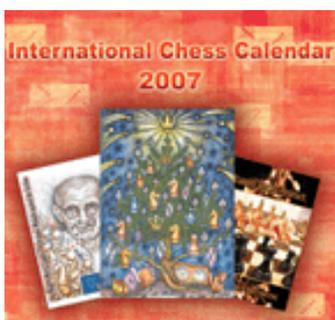




SKITTLES  
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## From the Archives

Hosted by  
Mark Donlan



## From the Archives...

Since it came online many years ago, [ChessCafe.com](#) has presented literally thousands of articles, reviews, columns and the like for the enjoyment of its worldwide readership. The good news is that almost all of this high quality material remains available in the [Archives](#). The bad news is that this great collection of chess literature is now so large and extensive – and growing each week – that it is becoming increasingly difficult to navigate it effectively. We decided that the occasional selection from the archives posted publicly online might be a welcomed addition to the regular fare.

Watch for an item to be posted online periodically throughout each month. We will update the [ChessCafe](#) home page whenever there has been a “new” item posted here. We hope you enjoy *From the Archives*...

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The [ChessCafe](#) is please to present the first online contribution by John S. Hilbert. Readers may already be familiar with his works, including his splendid book *Napier: The Forgotten Chess Master* (Caissa Editions), which won both the Chess Journalists of America Award and the Fred Cramer Award for Best Chess Book of 1998 (the latter shared with the Skinner and Verhoeven book on Alekhine). Later this year, Caissa Editions will publish [Shady Side: The Life and Crimes of Norman Tweed Whitaker, Chess Master](#), which will include a 320-page biography of the chess playing con in addition to 570 of his games played between 1907 and 1975.

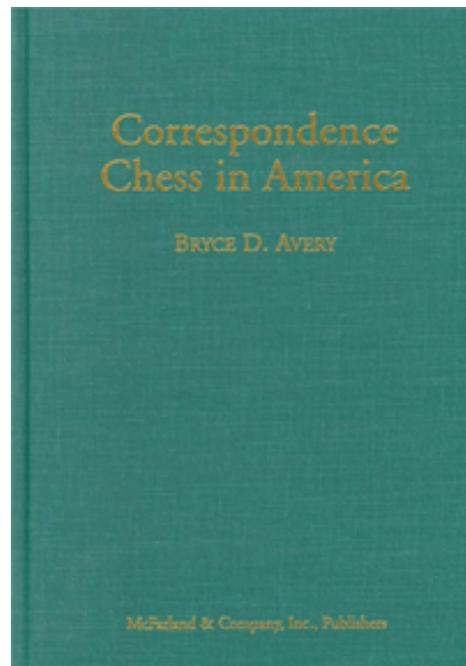
## The Rich Body and Complex Texture of Correspondence Chess in America

by John S. Hilbert

Bryce Avery's [Correspondence Chess in America](#) (McFarland 2000) has been the subject of a good deal of recent commentary. Correspondence Chess International Master Allan Savage reviewed the book in the *APCT News Bulletin* (March – April 2000, p. 53). On the Internet, too, [Correspondence Chess in America](#) has been talked about. What all reviews tend to note in particular, though, is perhaps summed up best by the [review](#) now in the [Archives](#) section here at the [ChessCafe](#): “This is a good book, well researched,

sometimes in astounding detail, by the author. But do not be misled by the title. This is not really a complete history of correspondence chess in America. You will not find a meaningful history of any organization other than the Correspondence Chess League of America.” The same point is suggested by Tim Harding of *Chess Mail* in his March 2000 review, entitled, tellingly enough, “Correspondence Chess in America: This is Not the Full Story.”

Yet one can hardly blame Avery for not covering in equal detail the entire field of correspondence chess history in the United States. His Preface makes clear his first vision of his project focused entirely on the Correspondence Chess League of America (CCLA), and if any blame is to be subsequently assigned, it should not flow necessarily to the book, but rather to the book’s title. While not claiming to be a complete history of correspondence chess in America, the book through its title does suggest potentially greater coverage than appears in the work itself.



Surely the rich body and complex texture of correspondence chess in the United States offers nigh endless avenues of exploration for the intrepid historian, more than could conceivably be covered in one book. Examples are helpful. For instance, Avery mentions briefly at page 91 the relationship between the early *Chess Life* newspapers and correspondence chess in the United States more generally, when he writes that “in September 1946, the USCF began publishing a four-page newspaper every two or three weeks called *Chess Life*. The *Chess Life* Editor for its first decade was Montgomery Major, who wrote much of the newspaper himself by using various pseudonyms to make it look as though the magazine had far more columnists than it actually did. During Major’s tenure, several men served as both USCF and CCLA officers or writers at the same time. Dr. Marchand was CCLA President in 1947 – while also writing the Annotated Games page for *ChessLife*, and William Byland served as both USCF Vice-President and CCLA First Vice-President in 1948.” According to Avery, though, Major’s departure as *Chess Life* Editor in December 1956 ended

the close association between the two organizations. Fred Wren then became *Chess Life* editor, and his earlier connection with *Chess Review*, Avery opines, led him to view the CCLA as a competitor rather than as an ally. Avery also suggests that once the merger of *Chess Life* with *Chess Review* took place in late 1969, although the USCF now had a ready made correspondence chess department and talented people to run it, the organization failed to make the most of this boon for attracting members, focusing instead on seeking “the new Fischer” (Avery, p. 94).

Whatever the truth of Avery’s assertions and determining those points would require, among other things, a detailed examination of the early Fred Wren era *Chess Life* newspapers starting in 1957 to see if a noticeable difference in personnel or emphasis was apparent, as well as an examination of *Chess Life & Review* and *Chess Life* from late 1969 through perhaps several years of issues, projects obviously well beyond the scope of this short article one can see without great expense in time and effort that Avery has chosen to more or less restrict his comments to the political dynamics of the various organizations and their relationship to correspondence chess in America. Avery, perhaps understandably, relies heavily on material associated with the CCLA when it comes to specific games. One will look in vain, for instance, through his Chapter 5, “Spackman and Rees (1946-1964),” for examples of actual correspondence chess games that appeared in the early issues of *Chess Life*.

The absence of such games is unfortunate for more than one reason. First, by omitting them, a comparison between the kind of correspondence chess material that appeared in *The Chess Correspondent*, the organ of the CCLA, and similar material in *Chess Life*, or other organizations, is impossible. Second, and perhaps even more significantly, the absence of such games marks an opportunity lost to give greater body and texture to the story of correspondence chess in the United States during, in this case, the 1940s and 1950s. For while the political dimension of the relationship, or lack of relationship, between the CCLA, the USCF, via *Chess Life*, and even *Chess Review*, with its Golden Knights program, may suggest some degree of discord, the actual interplay of individuals who competed, or annotated, among the various publications suggests much less well defined boundaries. Correspondence chess in America was, seen from this perspective, the perspective of the individuals involved, a much more richly varied muddle than mere political affiliation is likely to suggest. Avery mentions this interrelationship in passing, as it were, but does not offer concrete examples from other sources to allow his readers to make comparisons and then draw their own conclusions.

*Chess Life*, for instance, during the 1950s, appears to have considered correspondence chess merely another way of playing, and enjoying, the same game the majority of tournament and club players enjoyed. *Chess Life* published interesting chess games, regardless of where or how they were played, and Jack Collins’ column, one of the most popular features of the early newspaper format publication, published games by USCF members whether they played those games over-the-board or by way of the United States mail. Collins himself, of course, as Avery notes, was an accomplished correspondence player and member of the CCLA, winning the Grand National

in 1938 and reaching the World Championship Finals ten years later.

Though *Chess Life* published few correspondence chess games, as a review of the issues from 1956, for instance, will suggest, those that did see print were given the same degree of attention as other games, and the interrelationship between players and annotators in both over-the-board chess and correspondence chess suggests a happy blend of talent made available to the early members of the USCF through their publication.

In the first issue of 1956, published on January 5 of that year (*Chess Life* for many years appeared on both the fifth and twentieth of each month), Collins included one correspondence game.

**A. Suchobeck.– O. Oberon**

Postal Game, 1954

Two Knights Defense

**1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6 4.Ng5 d5 5.exd5 Na5 6.Bb5+ c6 7.dxc6 bxc6 8.Be2 h6 9.Nf3 e4 10.Ne5 Bd6 11.d4 exd3 12.Nxd3 Qc7**



**13.f4!?**

Until now the game was developing along well-known book lines. For a pawn, Black has better development and good prospects for attack. The book gives the 13.Nd2 0-0 14.b4?! Nd5! 15.Bb2 Nxb4 16.Nxb4 Bxb4 17.0-0 Rd8 18.Bd3 Qf4 continuation as better for Black (Spielmann-Cohn 1903). The text move has several ideas worthy of consideration: a) to make possible immediate castling, b) to take control of the

e5-square, c) to sacrifice the f-pawn if necessary for better development while opening the f-file for the rook. On 13.f4 Qb6, White intended to play 14.Nc3 a6 15.Na4 Qa7 (if 15...Qd4 16.c3) 16.h4.

**13...0-0 14.0-0 c5 15.Nc3 c4 16.Ne5!**

The preceding 13.f4 made this move possible. If Black tries to win his pawn back right now, he permits White far better development after 16.Ne5 Bxe5 17.fxe5 Qxe5 18.Bf4 in addition to two bishops on an open board.

**16...Rd8 17.Qe1 Bb7 18.Bf3 Bxf3 19.Rxf3 Re8**

**20.Be3!**

The strongest continuation and the most difficult move to find! It creates a very unpleasant threat (21.Nb5) for Black. To meet this threat Black should try 20.Be3 Rab8 21.Bd4 Bc5 22.Bxc5 Qxc5+ 23.Kh1 Nc6 with a pawn down, but more active play than in the game.

**20...Bxe5 21.fxe5 Qxe5**

21...Rxe5 would lead to disaster after 22.Rxf6! gxf6 (22...Rxe3 23.Qxe3 gxf6 24.Qxh6 Qb6+ 25.Kf1 Qxb2 26.Re1 Qxc3 27.Re3) 23.Qg3+ Kh8 or 23...Kh7 24.Qf4!

**22.Qh4 Nh7 23.Rg3 Ng5**

To avoid the worst Black has to give away a pawn. Playing instead 23...Rad8 24.Rf1 he would prolong this loss for only a move the a-pawn would be unprotected then too!

**24.Bxg5 hxg5 25.Rxg5 Qe3+ 26.Kh1 Re5 27.Rxe5 Qxe5 28.Re1 Qf5 29.Qd4 Qf6**

29...Qxc2 costs a piece after 30.Qd5. It's Knight-observer which causes all the trouble for Black. Instead of doing a job he just looks for his own protection.

**30.Qd5 Qd8 31.Qe4 Rb8 32.Nd5 Qd6 33.Ne7+ Kh8 34.Qf5 c3**

The poor tax payer! After watching all the fight he decided to cast his vote. Accepting the piece sacrifice would also win for White. For example: 34...c3 35.Qxa5 cxb2 (35...Qxe7 36.Rxe7 cxb2 37.Qh5+ mating) 36.Qh5+ Qh6 37.Qxh6+ gxh6 38.Rb1 Re8 39.Nd5 and so on. White chose a safer way.

**35.Qh3+ Qh6 36.Qxc3 1-0** [Annotations by Alex Suchobeck, *Chess Life*, January 5, 1956, p.6]

*Chess Life* two months later published another correspondence chess game, this one international in flavor and of interest here not only because it appeared in *Chess Life* but also because it featured Eliot Sanford Hearst, then twenty-three and rapidly becoming a very strong over-the-board master. *Chess Life*, in presenting the game, merely noted that Eliot Hearst won "a nice one from his English opponent in the Marshall Chess Club –London National Chess Centre Team Match." Charles Kalme, then United States Junior Champion, annotated it:

***E. Hearst – M. Franklin***

Marshall CC – National Chess Centre  
Team Correspondence Match, 1956

**1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.f4 Qc7 7.Bd3 g6 8.0-0 Bg7 9.Nf3 Nc6 10.Kh1 0-0 11.Qe1**



**11 Be6?**

Up to now the game has been approximately even, but this is an error. If Black wants to play ...Bd7 he should do so immediately, for the gain of the e5-square does not compensate for the loss of the tempo. Another idea for Black is 11...b5 and ...Bb7 so that if White plays Qh4, f5 and g4 Black could counter with ...d5.

**12.f5 Bd7 13.Qh4 Ne5**

Black has already a bad game, but this makes it even worse. A better try would be 13...Rfd8 and now if 14.g4 d5! 15.exd5 Nb4 with good chances. If in case White delays g4, then Black could play ...Be8 with ...d5 to follow later.

**14.Nxe5 dxe5 15.g4 Bc6**

There is nothing better.

**16.g5 Nd7 17.f6 exf6 18.gxf6 Bh8 19.Rf3**



**19 b5**

A move like this in this position is equal to resignation, but it is hard to find anything constructive for Black to do. For instance, 19...Rfd8 20.Rh3! Bxf6 (after 20...h5 21.Bg5 followed by an eventual Be2 and Bxh5 would win, while 20...Nxf6 would fail after 21.Bg5 Rd6 22.Rf1 Nh5 (or 22...Qe7 23. Rhf3) 23.Be2, etc.) 21.Qxh7+ Kf8 22.Nd5 Bxd5 23.exd5 with an overwhelming attack.

**20.Bg5 Rfd8 21.Rh3 Nf8 22.Rf1 Rd6 23.Nd5! Bxd5 24.exd5 Qd8 25.Bxg6 1-0** [Annotations by Charles Kalme, *Chess Life*, March 20, 1956, p.7]

Eliot Hearst, now Dr. Eliot Hearst, in fact received his doctorate in 1956, later in the same year the above game was played. Dr. Hearst was a professor of psychology at Indiana University for twenty-six years, later held a professorship

at Columbia, and now is on the faculty at University of Arizona in Tucson. He became Marshall Chess Club champion in 1951, while still a teenager, having already become a master the year before when he won the New York State Championship as an eighteen-year-old. He also holds the distinction of defeating Bobby Fischer in the final round of the October 1956 Rosenwald Tournament, just three rounds after Fischer had played his "Game of the Century" against Donald Byrne. Hearst's win over Fischer was reprinted not long ago in *Chess Life*, forty-four years after his correspondence game given above appeared. See Paul Gold's "Eliot Hearst and The Fischer King," *Chess Life*, January 2000, pp. 47-49.

Quite recently I asked Dr. Hearst to comment on his relationship to correspondence chess, and more specifically his game against Michael Franklin. Dr. Hearst's comments show how even someone not deeply connected to correspondence chess, and who for the most part has been an enthusiastic over-the-board player, can gain by exposure to postal play. Dr. Hearst notes that "the game started a long friendship with Michael Franklin. I continued to play some postal games with him after the one you sent was finished and I've visited him in London several times. I also spent a year in London (1964-65) and we often got together for some rapid-chess sessions. We still write each other often," though over forty-four years have elapsed since their introduction through international correspondence chess play.

Hearst found time to play in the October 1956 Rosenwald tournament largely because his Ph.D. thesis for Columbia was already finished, and he was waiting to have his oral defense later in the year. As for the game above, he adds that "I can't believe I took on a tough postal game when I was working so hard in grad school!" Hearst was never a member of the CCLA, though he played some postal chess as a teenager around the age of fourteen or fifteen, but he "hated the record keeping and checking and quit when I became an active over-the-board player." The postal games he did start were through *Chess Review*. His only other postal experience has been some informal games with non-serious players, where Hearst would play blindfold and his opponents had all the time they wanted, as well as the use of a chess set. As for the annotations by Charles Kalme to the game against Franklin, "I later became good friends with Charlie Kalme but at that time I don't believe we had even met, though we may have played in big tourneys together. I do remember being surprised that the game was published and that he was the annotator."

And so a confirmed over-the-board player's brush with correspondence chess landed him a published game, annotated by the nation's junior over-the-board champion, and no doubt even more importantly a life-long friend across the Atlantic. In truth one may argue that any history of correspondence chess, here or abroad, should be considered incomplete unless a fair degree of emphasis is placed on the kind of extensive and lasting comradeship that can develop among postal players, united as they are by many months of common intellectual pursuit. Hearst's life-long friendship with his English counterpart, Michael Franklin, stemming from this 1956 international team match, surely illustrates this point.

On April 20, 1956, *Chess Life* once again offered its readers a correspondence chess game with an international flavor. This one happened to be introduced by a specific reference to an over-the-board game, and thus found itself immediately involved in the interconnectedness of the two kinds of play. “In the September 5, 1955, issue of *Chess Life*,” began the introduction, “Larry Evans’ annotations of the Byrne-Keres game in the US-USSR match asks whether this game is the end of the King’s Gambit. However, the game in question was the Rice Gambit and not the Kieseritzky. It is upon the Kieseritzky that the King’s Gambit must stand or fall. The following game shows how White gains an overwhelming position in spite of the fact that Black adopts a modern suggestion by Fred Reinfeld.”

***Dr. N.M. Hornstein – M. Christiansen***

1955 Championship Tourney

International Correspondence Chess Association

Kieseritzky Gambit

**1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Nf3 g5 4.h4 g4 5.Ne5 Nf6 6.d4**

According to hearsay, Professor Rice is supposed to have spent a small fortune investing on 6.Bc4 (the move adopted by Byrne), but after many years admitted the unsoundness of the Gambit which bears his name. [Author’s note: the annotator’s reference to 6.Bc4 as being the move Rice invested in is incorrect. The Rice Gambit’s true starting position appears only after 6.Bc4 d5 7.dxe5 Bd6 8.0-0, offering Black the knight on e5. The extensive efforts devoted to this position by the likes of no less than Lasker, Napier, Marshall and a host of other turn-of-the-last-century players, and the extraordinary complications and richness found therein, are often lost sight of when the Rice is mentioned.]

**6...d6 7.Nd3 Nxe4 8.Bxf4 Qe7 9.Qe2 Bg7 10.c3 Bf5!**

The old move here is 10...h5. However, this classical procedure leaves Black a weakness on g5. My doughty Danish opponent knows his Reinfeld.

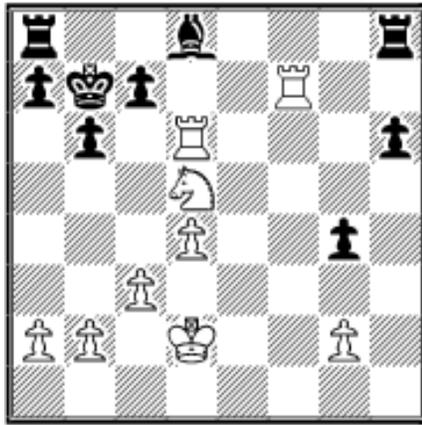
**11.Nd2 Nxd2 12.Kxd2 Qxe2+ 13.Bxe2 Nd7**

If 13...0-0, 14.Raf1 gives a valuable tempo to White. If 13...Nc6, 14.Rhf1 Bd7 15.Nf2 with a good attack after either ...f5 or ...h5. In the text, White’s next move threatens to occupy d5 with devastating effect.

**14.Nb4! Nf6 15.Bb5+!! Bd7 16.Rae1+ Kd8**

If 16...Kf8, the white knight reaches d5 after the exchange of bishops.

**17.Bg5! h6 18.Bxf6+ Bxf6 19.Bxd7 Kxd7 20.Rhf1! Bxh4 21.Rxf7+ Kc8 22.Re6 b6 23.Nd5 Bd8 24.Rg6 Kb7 25.Rxd6??**



**25 Rf8!!**

With Black seeming to be at a loss for good moves, White blunders. After 25.Kd3, Black is practically in *zugzwang*. White can then pick up the dangerous kingside pawns and double his rooks on the seventh rank. The Kieseritzky has produced a definite win. The remainder of the game is still full of interesting intricacies.

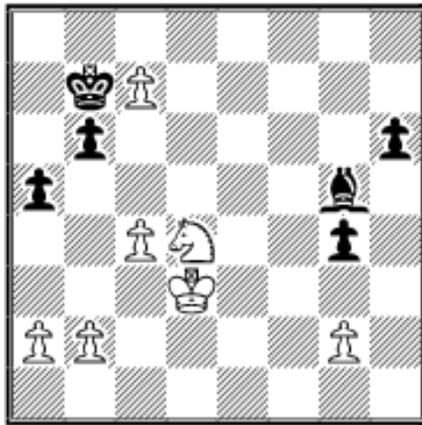
**26.Rdd7 Rxf7 27.Rxf7 Bg5+ 28.Kd3 Rc8  
29.c4 Kb8 30.Nb4 Kb7 31.d5 a5 32.Nc2!**

32.Nc6 leaves the knight in a rather sterile position. The knight has his eye on the much stronger e6.

**32...Re8 33.d6**

Another error. a3, b4, c5 is better.

**33...Rd8 34.Rxc7+ Kb8 35.Rc6!? Kb7 36.Nd4 Rd7! 37.Rc7+ Rxc7 38.dxc7**



**38...h5!**

In spite of White's two extra pawns, this move insures the draw. In the sense of proving the menace of Black's h- and g-pawns, this game is an excellent example of the Kieseritzky. Not forgetting, however, that correct play could have eliminated the entire king flank with a passed pawn for White.

**39.Ne6 Bf6 40.Ke4 h4! 41.b3 h3 42.gxh3  
gxh3 43.Kf3 1/2-1/2**

Here a draw was agreed as neither my Danish foe nor myself can afford to move away from the passed pawn. [Annotations by Dr. N.M. Hornstein, *Chess Life*, April 20, 1956, p.6]

Of particular interest here is that Dr. Norman M. Hornstein, who played and annotated the game above, would in the same year tie with Irving Kandel as Grand National Champion of the CCLA. (Hornstein would win the title outright seven years later, in 1963.) According to Avery, Hornstein had joined the staff of *The Chess Correspondent* as Foreign Editor, "and canvassed international publications for games. Dr. Hornstein went to high school with Reuben Fine and later met Jacques Mieses while getting his medical education at the University of London. He lived in New York for many years before moving to

the North Carolina coast, where he later wrote another CCLA column, ‘Chess Strategy’” (Avery p. 99). Obviously, too, Hornstein was a member of the USCF, as his game appeared in Jack Collins’ column, directly between one played and annotated by Dr. Ariel A. Mengarini, whose defeat of Samuel Reshevsky in the 1952 United States Championship had led to Reshevsky’s first ever title setback, and another game annotated by Junior Champion Charles Kalme.

Much later in the year, in October, another of Dr. Hornstein’s efforts appeared in *Chess Life*. The game was introduced in humorous fashion as follows: “Knowledge that two rooks on the seventh rank form an overwhelming combination has long been an appurtenance of every chess player. In the following game with the National Junior Correspondence Champion, an utterly new thesis is propounded. Namely, that two bishops on the seventh rank may spell absolute damnation.” Dated as the opening theory may be, the game still has a great deal of entertainment to offer readers today.

***E. Godbold – Dr. N.M. Hornstein***

Correspondence Game, 1956

King’s Indian Defense

**1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 Bg7 4.Bg2 0-0 5.Nf3 d6 6.0-0 Nc6! 7.d5 Na5**

This move, which has become so fearsome in the last two years, proves that the boring adage “nothing is ever new” (so popular with some annotators) should be thrown in the ashcan together with the works of Spengler the only serious philosopher of the repetitive theory. In 1951-52, *The Chess Correspondent* printed an encyclopedic review of the King’s Indian. At that time, master play only revealed 7...Nb8, usually leading to an advantage for White. The text move, however, has won so many master games that 7.d5 has almost been given up.

**8.Nfd2**

The best move. If 8.Nbd2 c5 9.a3 b5!.

**8...c5**

Spassky’s move 8...c6! may be better. The knight cannot be trapped by b4, as Black plays ...Ne8.

**9.a3 Nd7**



**10.Qc2**

Euwe states that this is an improvement over 10.Ra2 Ne5 11.Qc2 Bf5! 12.e4 Bd7 13.h3 b5 with superiority for Black partly on account of White's weakness at d3. This suggestion (originally of Bouwmeester) is adopted in the text but still seems to give Black an advantage.

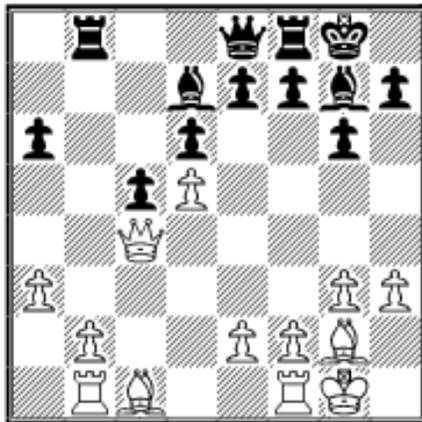
**10...a6 11.Nc3 Ne5!**

With this move, Black enforced his next move with complete freedom of all his pieces. Positionally one should then take note, that he is better off than White because the fianchettoed bishop has much more sweep than his counterpart. This is the secret of Black's later win and underscores the weakness of 7.d5 the old standby.

**12.Nd1 b5 13.Ne3 Bd7 14.Rb1 bxc4 15.h3 Qe8**

A cute move, which makes White's last trappy maneuver a tempo deficit. On the previous move, White had no better than the general exchange of knights at c4, when Black still would have had more range of motion.

**16.Nexc4 Naxc4 17.Nxc4 Nxc4 18.Qxc4 Rb8!**



**19.b4**

White has to get his bishop out, but the text move gives Black a definite edge. 19.b3 was better. If 19.Qxa6 Bb5 20.Qa5 Bxe2 21.Re1 Bd3 22.Ra1 Bxb2 23.Bxb2 Rxb2 24.Qc3 Qb5 and Black stands better.

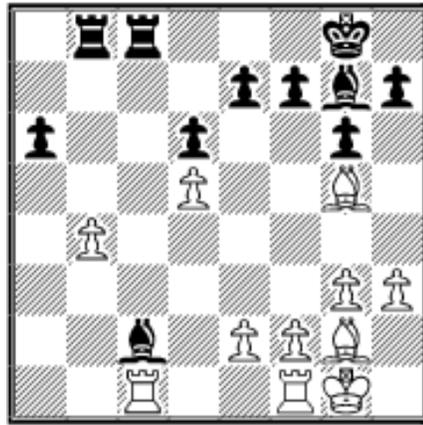
**19...Bb5! 20.Qc2 c4**

Normally a single passed pawn is not too dangerous. Here the mobility of Black's two bishops turns the lowly pawn into an actual attacking piece for a minute but important moment. The threat is ...c3 and ...Ba4.

**21.a4 Bxa4 22.Qxc4 Qc8!**

Here Black despises the win of the exchange by 22...Rc8 23.Qxa6 Bc2 because White can then at least draw with the passed b-pawn.

**23.Qxc8 Rfxc8 24.Bg5 Bc2 25.Rbc1**



25 Bb2

Two bishops on the seventh! This ecclesiastical pair puts the advocates of the two rooks to shame. For nothing can now stop the a-pawn from reaching the eighth (Heaven, I presume).

**26.Rce1 Rxb4 27.Bxe7 Rb6 28.Bg5 a5  
29.Bd2 a4 30.f4 a3 31.Bc1 Ra8! 32.e4  
Bd4+ 0-1**

Such is the Glory of Correspondence Chess and the temporality of worldly books and the everlasting infinitude of the variations. [Annotations by Dr. N.M. Hornstein, *Chess Life*, October 5, 1956, pp.6-7]

Thus, while it is true as Avery says that coverage of correspondence chess in the early pages of *Chess Life* was indeed limited, that conclusion does not necessarily mean that correspondence chess was entirely neglected or of little account. If anything, *Chess Life*, and more specifically Jack Collins and his column devoted to games by USCF members, provided on occasion some very interesting material associated with correspondence chess, material that shows the interconnectedness of over-the-board and correspondence play. The interrelationship is perhaps best highlighted in this last game, where Hornstein, a Grand National co-winner with the CCLA, annotates as a member of the USCF for *Chess Life* one of his correspondence games, and in doing so makes reference to an opening work produced by the CCLA. Such interrelatedness assured that correspondence chess would not be entirely forgotten by the members of the USCF. To quote Hornstein out of context, but surely within the spirit of his own words, and within the spirit of this article's subject, "such is the Glory of Correspondence Chess and the temporality of worldly books and the everlasting infinitude of the variations."

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