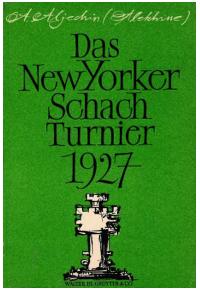
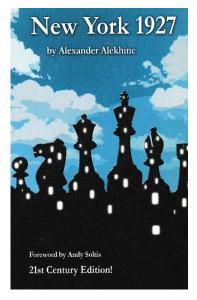
Computer-Assisted Analytical Critique of

New York 1927 by Alexander Alekhine

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Though not as famous as his book of the New York 1924 tournament, *New York 1927* must be considered one of Alexander Alekhine's major works. He annotated all 60 games played between World Champion José Raúl Capablanca, Milan Vidmar, Aron Nimzovich, Rudolf Spielmann, Frank Marshall, and himself, producing what IM William Hartston, in *The Kings of Chess* (1985), ranked as "among the most painstaking and profound chess commentaries ever written."

Moreover, aside from the notorious "Aryan and Jewish Chess" articles of 1941, it is surely Alekhine's most controversial work, what Hartston called "one of the greatest character assassinations in chess history." The introduction, written after Alekhine had taken the world title from Capablanca later in 1927, was a detailed and systematic deflation of the Capablanca myth, the popular belief that the Cuban genius was practically invincible, a perfect "chess machine." However, that critique, and the personal feud between Alekhine and Capablanca, are not our concerns here; we are interested in determining, objectively, the accuracy of the book's annotations.

For reasons not entirely clear, this important tournament book was at first published only in German. It was not until 2011 that an English-language edition came out from Russell Enterprises. Eventually, as I had already done with other books by Alekhine, plus works by Lasker, Capablanca, Euwe, Nimzovich, Tartakower, Fine, Najdorf, Reinfeld, and Chernev, I decided to put it under computer scrutiny.

The text moves and note variations were examined using Komodo 11.2.2 and Stockfish 11, both among the strongest of all analytical engines, the former rated about 3400 Elo and the latter 3600, running on a Dell Inspiron 17 7000 Series with an Intel Core i7-7500U CPU at 2.90 GHz with 16 GB RAM and a 64-bit operating system. The games were accessed via ChessBase 14 with the engines running in "kibitzer" mode, though I kept a copy of the book always at hand, to check for any notational errors databases are sometimes prey to (one was indeed found).

While Stockfish is now considered stronger than Komodo, it has an annoying tendency to freeze up. So my usual method was to play through the game first with Komodo, then go back and check critical points with Stockfish, especially in endgames. Generally when the "editorial we" is used, I am speaking for both the engines and myself.

Presented here are the corrections, additions and enhancements thus revealed that we considered significant: not minor half-pawn differences, but cases where an important tactical shot was missed, where a resource that could have changed a loss to a draw or win was overlooked, where a good move was called bad (or vice versa), or where a position was misevaluated. Also some cases where there was no real mistake, but an especially interesting variation, or a much stronger one, was not pointed out. Changes in opening theory since 1927 are not discussed.

This supplement is intended to be used with the book. We give full game scores, but nowhere near all of Alekhine's notes. The great majority of his annotations are valid, either tactically, strategically, or both, but to avoid reproducing the whole book, I have followed the principle of *qui tacet consentire videtur*, omitting notes (and in twelve cases, entire games) where no significant error or improvement was found. At some points Alekhine failed to comment on an important error or possibility; these errors of omission are remedied.

Text moves are in **boldface**, note moves in normal type. Diagrams of actual game positions are in 14-point type, those for note variations in 12-point. Most of Alekhine's in-game punctuation (i.e. ?, !, etc.) has been preserved. When a text move or note line of Alekhine's shows punctuation or comment in red -e.g. 22...27? (22...e4!=) – it means I have inserted an engine's opinion.

Sometimes the usual Informator evaluation symbols: +-, -+, \pm , \mp etc., are used, but usually I prefer the engines' numerical assessment — e.g. 28. Ξ f5 (+2.58), or 35. \triangle ×f3 Ξ g7 (-2.25) — to indicate the status of a position, as I consider this more precise and informative. The numbers represent Komodo's and/or Stockfish's evaluation of the position to the nearest hundredth of a pawn, e.g. a difference of exactly one pawn, with no other relevant non-material differences, has the value +1.00 when in White's favor, or -1.00 when in Black's. A position where White is considered better by $3\frac{1}{2}$ pawns (or the equivalent, such as a minor piece) would get the value +3.50, the advantage of a rook +5.00, etc. With the symbols, a position where White is up knight for pawn, and another where he's up a queen, would both get a "+-", but there is obviously a big difference.

At the end of many notes you will see a more detailed entry such as "(+0.95 K/24)" or "(-1.37 SF/36)". These show first the numerical evaluation, secondly the engine used (K for Komodo, SF for Stockfish), and finally the depth to which the analysis reached in ply, i.e. "K/24" means Komodo looked 24 half-moves beyond the board position. In some cases, especially where the

evaluation is overwhelmingly in favor of one side or the other, I did not bother giving the engine or the ply depth.

A few other Informator symbols are used here and there:

\triangle	a better move is
	the only playable move for the defender, or the only advantageous move for the attacker
\wedge	with the intention or threat of

Hartston's praise notwithstanding, the annotations turned out to be far from perfect. About two dozen glaring errors (commonly called "howlers" in chess slang) were found, along with other fairly serious mistakes, mainly due to overlooking relevant candidate moves (a prime example is game 32, Alekhine-Nimzovich, move 18). *Errare humanum est*, and no human being, even such a great as Alekhine, can match the unflagging attention, penetrating vision, and brute-force power of the lidless silicon eye.

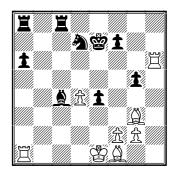
Still, the notes for *New York 1927* are on the whole better than those for *New York 1924*, and Alekhine showed less of the tendency, seen especially in his *My Best Games of Chess* collections, to praise himself and overlook (or suppress?) his mistakes. And he again showed himself a more conscientious annotator than his contemporaries Lasker, Tartakower and Nimzovich, though not at the level of later masters such as Botvinnik and Fischer.

Also, despite Alekhine's antipathy toward Capablanca, there did not seem to be any straining to find fault with the Cuban's play. With the possible exception of move 38 in Game 10, we found no instance where a Capablanca move was criticized unfairly, and Alekhine's observation that the other players seemed to be pulling their punches and playing below their strength against the Cuban, was generally proven valid.

But enough from me. I hope you find this digital examination of a nearly century-old chess classic interesting. And I like to think that Alekhine, with his constant search for objective chess truth, would approve.

Taylor Kingston, San Diego, California, July 2020

Game 1, Capablanca-Spielmann, Queen's Gambit Declined [D38]: An uneventful game with only one minor comment required.



23...公f6 Here Alekhine says "Not 23...f6 24. 基×c4 互×c4 互5. 国h7+ 曾e6? 26.d5+, and wins." However, after 25. 国h7+,

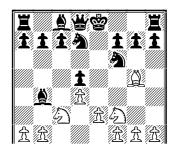


25... 當e6? is by no means forced; Black can safely play 25... 當e8 26. 具d6 (if 26. 單h8+ 包f8 27. 具d6 當f7=) 26... 單ac8 27. 單e7+ 當d8 28. 單xe4 罩c1+ 29. 罩xc1 罩xc1+ 30. 當d2 罩b1=.

24. 🖺 a 5 🖺 b 5 25. 🗓 × b 5 a × b 5 26. 🗒 × b 5 🗒 a 1 + 2 7. 🕆 d 2 🗒 a 2 + 2 8. 🗳 d 1 🗒 a 1 + ½ - ½

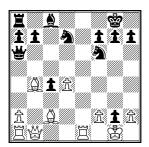
Game 2, Alekhine-Vidmar, Queen's Gambit Declined [D38]: An interesting game Alekhine could have won, but even in his later analysis he failed to see how, missing his opportunities at moves 28 and 30.

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.ሷf3 幻d7 4.ሷc3 幻gf6 5.ቧg5 ቧb4 6.c×d5 e×d5 7.e3



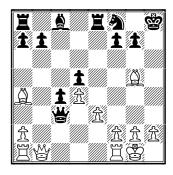
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7...0-0 Alekhine comments "only 7...c5 seems to be in harmony with the sharp-edged bishop sortie ... [White] would then be forced to play a proper gambit with all its advantages and downsides — in fact, 8.\(\textit{2}\)d3 c4 9.\(\textit{2}\)c2 \(\textit{2}\)a5 10.0-0 \(\textit{2}\timesc3 11.\textit{b}\timesc3 12.\(\textit{2}\)b1 0-0 13.e4 d×e4 14.\(\textit{2}\)d2 \(\textit{2}\)a3 15.\(\textit{2}\)b4 \(\textit{2}\)a6 16.\(\textit{2}\timesf8 \) e×f3, and now ... 17.\(\textit{2}\)b4 f×g2 18.\(\textit{2}\)e1,

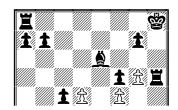


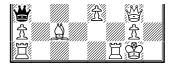
with the threat <code>②×h7+!</code> and White must win." But even White were now on move, that would not win: 19.<code>③×h7+</code> <code>③×h7+</code> <code>②·h7+</code> <code>②·h7+</code> <code>②·h7+</code> <code>②·h7+</code> <code>②·h7+</code> <code>②·h7+</sub> <code>②·h7+</code> <code>②·h7+</sub> <code>②·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> <code>②·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> <code>②·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> <code>②·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> <code>②·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</sub> ③·h7+</sup> ③·h7+</code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code></code>

8. 鱼d3 c5 9.0-0 鱼×c3 10.b×c3 c4 11. 鱼c2 營a5 12. 包e5 營×c3 13. ②×d7 ②×d7 14. 營b1 邑e8 15. 鱼×h7+ 登h8 16. 鱼c2 包f8 Alekhine says "Dr. Vidmar cannot devise a sufficient parry against the many-sided threats (i.e. 17.e4, 17. 營d1, 17. 鱼a4)." But the engines seem to think Black in halfway-decent shape after 16... 邑e6 (+0.44 SF/28) or 16... b5 (+0.47 SF/29). 17. 鱼a4

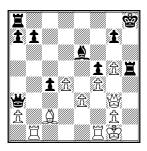


18. 當b5 萬g6(?) 18...曾a3 was less bad. 19.曾×d5 曾b4 20.皇c2 皇e6 21.曾e4 f5 22.曾f4 全h7 23.h4 公×g5 24.h×g5 曾e7 25.曾h4+ 萬h6 26.曾g3 萬h5 27.f4 曾a3(?) "With that he still provides the opponent with the most practical difficulties," says Alekhine. But this is actually a serious mistake. Better 27... 這f8, 27... 這d8, or 27... g6, all about +2.25.





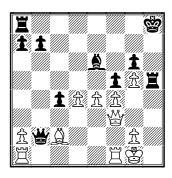
28. #f3 Good, but only about 7th-best. Much stronger was 28. #ab1!:



Some sample continuations then:

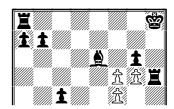
- (a) 28...b6?? 29.\\displayf3 loses a rook;
- (b) 28...g6 29.\(\mathbb{Z}\) \(\mathbb{E}\) \(\mathbb{Z}\) \(\mathbb{E}\) \(\mathbb{Z}\) \(\mathbb{E}\) \(\mathbb{Z}\) \(\mathbb{E}\) \(\mat
- (d) 28... \(\mathbb{B}\) 58 29. \(\mathbb{B}\)f3 g6 30. d5 \(\mathbb{A}\)f7 31. e4! \(\mathbb{B}\) \(\mathbb{x}\)f3 32. \(\mathbb{E}\) \(\mathbb{x}\)f3 f×e4 33. \(\mathbb{A}\) \(\mathbb{x}\)e4 (+4.14 SF/25);
- (e) 28... \$\mathref{a}\$g8 29.d5! \$\mathref{L}\$c8 (if 29... \$\mathref{L}\$×d5? 30. \$\mathref{L}\$×f5 +-) 30. \$\mathref{b}\$f3 \$\mathref{B}\$*xf3 31. \$\mathref{L}\$×f3 f×e4 32. \$\mathref{L}\$×e4 (+4.38 SF/25).

28...g6 29.e4 \bar{\bar{b}}b2



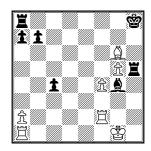
30.e×**f5(?!)** "Absolutely not a mistake," says AAA, "but rather the intended consequence of the maneuver introduced by the previous move." Still, it is so sub-optimal (about +1.00) that it merits some censure, and it may in fact throw the win away. The alternative he considered, 30. ₱f2 ₱g7 31. ₱d1, was better, and can be further improved by first interpolating 31.e×f5 g×f5 and then 32. ₱d1, forcing 32... ₱xf2 \$\mathbb{2}\$ + 33. \$\mathbb{2}\$ ×f2 \$\mathbb{2}\$ hh8 34. \$\mathbb{2}\$ e1 and White is clearly winning (+2.93 SF/27). After text it's not certain that White can win against correct defense.

30...曾×d4+ 31.曾f2 曾×f2+

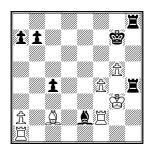




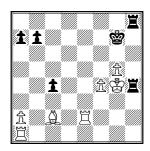
32. ② × **f2** Alekhine chides himself for this move, insisting that he could have won with 32. □ × f2 □ × f5 33. g4 □ × g4 34. □ × g6 □ h3 35. □ e4 □ b8 36. f5 etc. However, at move 34 of this line,



Black's play can be improved: 34... 查 14! 35. 查 2 查 2 查 36. 查 3 查 36. 查 3 查 37. 鱼 2 鱼 2!!



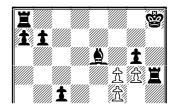
38.\(\mathbb{Z}\) \(\text{xe2}\) (if 38.\(\mathbb{Q}\)f5 \(\mathbb{Q}\)d3=) 38...\(\mathbb{Z}\)h3+ 39.\(\mathbb{Q}\)g4 \(\mathbb{Q}\)3h4+,

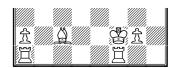


with a draw no matter what White tries, viz.:

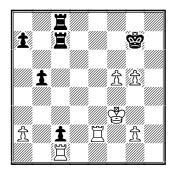
- (a) 40.當f5 買f8+ 41.當e4 買e8+ 42.當f3 買h3+ 43.當g2 買×e2+ 44.當×h3 買×c2=;
- (b) 40. \$\mathre{g}_3 \mathre{\mathre{g}}_1 + 41. \$\mathre{g}_2 \mathre{\mathre{g}}_1 + 42. \$\mathre{g}_5 \mathre{\mathre{g}}_3 \mathre{\mathre{g}}_3 + 43. \$\mathre{g}_4 \mathre{\mathre{g}}_1 + etc.;

Returning to the game:





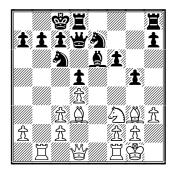
32... ②×f5 33. ②×f5 g×f5 34. 当fd1 当h7 35. 当d5 Alekhine says "At this moment, there was a last winning attempt: 35.g4! f×g4 36. 常g3, since the opportunity to double rooks on the h-file would no longer be at the opponent's disposal." However, Stockfish sees no winning prospects there, its top ten replies all rated 0.00 out to 36 ply. 35... 当c8! 36. 当xf5 当d7 37. 当e5 c3 38. 当c1 c2 39. 当e2 当dc7 40. 常f3 b5 41.f5 常g7



42. 宣e6 Alekhine remarks "if 42. 當f4, then simply 42... 這c4+, and now the rook exchange 43. 這e4, after 43... 這xe4+ 44. 當xe4 置c3!, together with b5-b4, etc., would actually seriously endanger White's game." But Stockfish sees no danger after 45. 當e5, 45. f6+, or 45. 當d5, all rated at close to 0.00. 42... 這d7 43. 還e2 還dc7 44. 還e6 還d7 45. 還e2 ½ -½

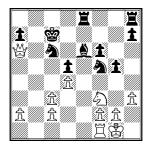
Game 3, Marshall-Nimzovich, French Defense [C01]: Alekhine's notes here are for the most part quite perceptive, especially at move 13. His assessment of the note variation at move 14 is perhaps mistaken, and his note at move 41 can be improved, but he goes seriously wrong only in the note at move 24.

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.幻c3 ቧb4 4.e×d5 e×d5 5.幻f3 幻e7 6.ቧd3 幻bc6 7.h3 ቧe6 8.0–0 ਊd7 9.ቧf4 ቧ×c3 10.b×c3 f6 11.ቯb1 g5 12.ቧg3 0–0–0

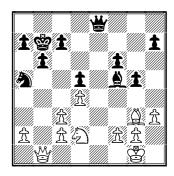


13.堂e2? Alekhine correctly points out that 13.②d2! (threatening a winning attack with 14.②b3 and 15.②c5) was called for. He gives as one possibility then 14...②b8 14.②b3 b6 15.堂e2 "with really unpleasant threats," which is an understatement (+3.18 SF/25). More or less forced actually would be 14...②a5 15.②b3 ②×b3 15.鼍×b3 鼍df8 16.堂c1 △ 17.營a3 with a winning attack (+3.00 SF/25).

13... 賞de8 14. 賞fe1 Here Alekhine says if 14. 鱼a6 b×a6 15. 營×a6+ 營d8 16. 邑b7 包f5 17. 邑×c7 營×c7 18. 鱼×c7+ 營×c7 "with an easily winning game."



Though Black then has $\mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Q} + \mathbb{Q} - vs - \mathbb{G} + 2\mathbb{A}$, Stockfish actually sees this is as somewhat in White's favor if he continues 19. \mathbb{Q} e1 \mathbb{Q} 0d3-c5 (+1.31 SF/29).

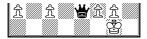


24... ② c8(?) Alekhine correctly faults this. His recommendation 24... ③ e2! is good, but he goes astray in one variation stemming from it: 25. ② b3 ② c4 26. ② c5+ ③ c8(?) 27. ② d3(?) ② d2. After 26. ② c5+,



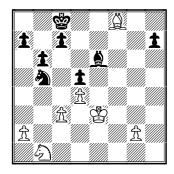
Black must play 26...\$c6!-+. Alekhine's 26...\$c8? is refuted by 27.\$b5! b*c5 28.\$c6!,





threatening mate and forcing 28... \$\delta e 7 29. \$\delta a8 + \$\delta d7 30. \$\delta \times d5 + \$\delta d6 31. d \times c5 = (-0.29 SF/30).

25.營d1 營e6 26.句b3 勾c4 27.勾d2 勾a3 28.勾f1 勾×c2 29.營h5 具d3 30.營d1 營e4 31.勾d2 營e2 32.營×e2 Д×e2 33.f4 勾a3 34.f×g5 f×g5 35.營f2 Дh5 36.Дe5 g4 37.h×g4 Д×g4 38.營e3 具f5 39.Дg7 具e6 40.Дf8 勾b5 41.勾b1

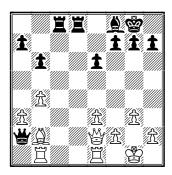


41...a5 The alternate line Alekhine gives here can be greatly improved. After 41... ♠f5 42.a4, not 42... ♠xb1 but 42... ♠d6! ♠43... ♠c2 or 43... ♠d7, and White's a-pawn cannot be saved.

42.曾d2 ቧf5 43.බa3 බ×a3 44.Д×a3 Дb1 45.ቧf8 Д×a2 46.ቧg7 ቧc4 47.ቄe3 ቄb7 48.Дh6 ቄa6 49.ቄd2 ቧf1 50.g3 ቄb5 51.ቄc1 ቄc4 52.ቄb2 c5 53.ቧe3 c×d4 54.Д×d4 b5 55.Дb6 a4 56.ቧa5 d4 57.c×d4 b4 58.Дb6 a3+ 59.ቄa2 ቄb5 60.ቧc5 ቄa4 0–1

Game 4, Nimzovich-Capablanca, Queen's Gambit Declined [D30]: Alekhine's notes here, strongly critical of Nimzovich's lamentably flaccid and self-injurious play, are generally quite correct. But he goes seriously wrong at two points, with a howler at move 24, and missing a possibly saving line at move 28.

1.c4 公f6 2.公f3 e6 3.d4 d5 4.e3 鱼e7 5.公bd2 0-0 6.鱼d3 c5 7.d×c5 公a6 8.0-0? 公×c5 9.鱼e2 b6 10.c×d5? 公×d5 11.公b3 鱼b7 12.公×c5 鱼×c5 13.營a4 營f6! 14.鱼a6 鱼×a6 15.營×a6 公b4(?) 16.營e2 莒fd8 17.a3 公d3 18.公e1 公×e1 19.莒×e1 莒ac8 20.莒b1 營e5 21.g3 營d5 22.b4 鱼f8 23.鱼b2 營a2!

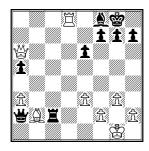


Alekhine remarks "With the unpleasant threat 24...a5." Even giving Black an extra move, the engines see no trouble for White after 24...a5 25.\(\textit{\textit{L}}\)d4=.

24. Za1? Alekhine is correct to fault this and recommend 24. **Zbd1**, but he goes awry twice a few moves later in that variation: 24. **Zbd1 Zsd1** 25. **Zsd1** a5 26. **b**×a5 **b**×a5 27. **28. Zd8 28. Zd8 29. 29. 3d6**. First, after 26... **2**×a5,

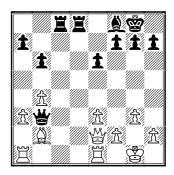


White must play 27.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}\d2=. The flaw in 27.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}\a6?? appears shortly, after 27...\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}\c2 28.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}\d8,



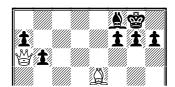
and now not 28... \begin{aligned}
\text{\$\text{b2}\$? but first 28...} \begin{aligned}
\text{\$\text{\$b1+!} 29.} \begin{aligned}
\text{\$\text{\$g2}} \begin{aligned}
\text{\$\ext{\$\text{\$\}\ext{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\

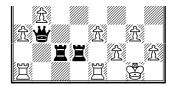
24...**₩b**3



25. ② d4? The question mark here seems undeserved. Alekhine prefers 25 □ ac1, but the engines see that as better for Black after 25...a5 26.b×a5 b×a5 27. □×c8 □×c8 28. □ d1 □ c2 29. □ d2 □×d2 30. □×d2 a4 31. □ c1 f6 (-0.51 SF/27).

25... 其c2 26. 曾a6? Correct again; better 26. 曾d1=. 26...e5! 27. 夏×e5 其dd2





28.\displayb7(?)

This, not 26.\displace{4}a6, was the real losing move. White would still have had drawing chances with 28.\displace{4}f1!\displace{4}d5, and now not Alekhine's 29.\displace{4}d4?, but 29.\displace{4}f4!:



If now 29... $\Xi \times f2$ 30. $\Xi \times f2$ $\Xi \times f2$ 31. $\Xi \times f2$ Black's advantage is slight (-0.65 K/22). But the key difference is that on f4 the bishop defends the g-pawn, and in some lines threatens to go to d6 and target the $\Delta f8$ in combination with a rook on the back rank. The continuation recommended against 29. $\Delta d4$, Capablanca's 29... $\Delta f8$ 30. $\Delta f8$ 30. $\Delta f8$ 4 $\Delta f8$ 30. $\Delta f8$ 4 $\Delta f8$ 30. $\Delta f8$ 30. $\Delta f8$ 4 $\Delta f8$ 30. $\Delta f8$ 30. $\Delta f8$ 4 $\Delta f8$ 30. $\Delta f8$ 30. $\Delta f8$ 4 $\Delta f8$ 30. $\Delta f8$ 30. $\Delta f8$ 4 $\Delta f8$ 30. $\Delta f8$ 30. $\Delta f8$ 4 $\Delta f8$ 30. $\Delta f8$ 30. $\Delta f8$ 4 $\Delta f8$ 4 $\Delta f8$ 4 $\Delta f8$ 5 30. $\Delta f8$ 5 30. $\Delta f8$ 4 $\Delta f8$ 5 30. $\Delta f8$ 4 $\Delta f8$ 5 30. $\Delta f8$ 5 30. $\Delta f8$ 4 $\Delta f8$ 5 30. $\Delta f8$ 6 30

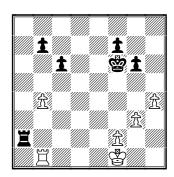


White is safe after 31. ☐ ac1/☐ ec1 and either 31... ☐ xf2 32. ☐ xc2 ☐ xf1 + 33. ☐ xf1 營 g4 34. ☐ fc1=, or 31... 營 xf2 + 32. 營 xf2 ☐ xf2 33. ☐ xc2 ☐ xc2 34. ☐ d1=.

Game 5, Spielmann-Alekhine, Sicilian Defense [B40]: No problems until move 35, when Alekhine starts exaggerating the severity of some minor errors by White, overlooking worse ones, and missing some of his own.

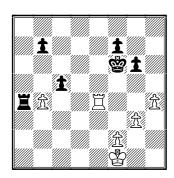
1.e4 c5 2.句f3 e6 3.d4 c×d4 4.句×d4 句f6 5.負d3 句c6 6.句×c6 d×c6 7.句d2 e5 8.句c4 負c5 9.負e3 Д×e3 10.句×e3 Дe6 11.0-0 0-0 12.營e2 營b6 13.c3 買ad8 14.買fd1 營c5 15.買ac1 a5 16.負b1 g6 17.買d2 a4 18.買cd1 營b6 19.g3 買×d2 20.營×d2 包g4 21.句f5 Д×f5 22.e×f5 句f6 23.營d6 營g7 24.買d2 買e8 25.f×g6 h×g6 26.營b4 營×b4 27.c×b4 a3

28.b×a3 買a8 29.買d3 e4 30.買e3 勾d5 31.買×e4 勾c3 32.買e1 買×a3 33.當f1 當f6 34.h4 勾×b1 35.買×b1 買×a2



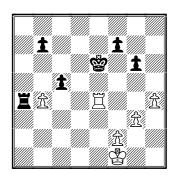
35. 汽e1? Alekhine writes "Hardly had the rook endgame begun, when White already commits the decisive error." But both the "?" and the summary judgement are undeserved. While his suggested alternative 35. 章b3 is perhaps marginally better, after the text Stockfish can see no victory on the horizon, rating the position at 0.00 out to 40 ply.

36... 🗒 a 4 37. 🗒 e 4(?) It is with this move, on which Alekhine does not comment, that White starts to go wrong. Best was 37. 互 b 1. 37... c 5

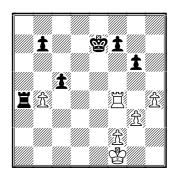


38. 冯f4+(?) And this is a further error. Better 38.f3 c×b4 39. **\$\delta\$**e2 b5 40. **\$\delta\$**d3 b3 41. **\E**e2 **\E**a2 42. **\E**e4 **\E**g2 (if 42...b2 43. **\E**b4=) 43. **\delta\$**e3 **\E**×g3 44. **\delta\$**f2 b2 45. **\E**b4 **\E**h3 46. **\delta\$**g2 **\E**×h4 47. **\E**×b5 and White holds (-0.34 SF/42).

38...②e6 39.□e4+(?) This deserves the censure Alekhine gave to move 36. White had to play 39. **③e2** or 39. **g4** to retain drawing chances (both about -1.05 SF/30).

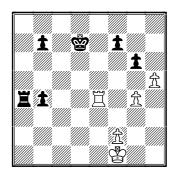


40. ☐ **f4+** A more certain path to the draw was 40.f3, as detailed in the note to White's 38th move. **40.** ☐ **67?** Alekhine correctly chides himself here, though he mistakenly believes this, and not his previous move, is one that "seriously imperils the win." His recommended 40... ☐ 6 is indeed best, but after 39. ☐ 62 or 39.g4, as noted at move 39, a win for Black is by no means certain.

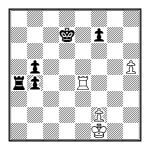


41. 賞e4+ Perhaps even better was 41. 遺c4, *e.g.* 41... b6 42. 當e2 c×b4 43. 遺c6 還a2+ 44. 當e3 b5 45. 還b6=, or 41... c×b4 42. 還c7+ 當d6 43. 還xf7 b5 44. 當e2=.

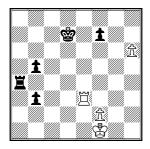
41...\$d7 41...\$f6 would lead to threefold repetition. 42.g4 c×b4 43.h5



43...b5 Alekhine derides this as "contrived," saying "White would have a difficult game" after the alternative line 43...g×h5 44.g×h5 b5 45.h6(?) b3 46.∃e3 b2(?!) 47.∃b3 ☎c6 48.∃×b2 ∃h4 etc. While he rates this "∓" Stockfish sees it as a likely draw (-0.24 SF/30). Furthermore, the variation can be improved at two points. At move 45,

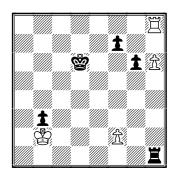


instead of 45.h6?, White should play 45.\(\mathbb{E}\)e3! \(\mathbb{E}\)a3 46.\(\mathbb{E}\)e2 b3 47.\(\mathbb{E}\)d2 \(\mathbb{E}\)a2+ 48.\(\mathbb{E}\)c1 \(\mathbb{C}\)c2+ 49.\(\mathbb{E}\)b1 \(\mathbb{E}\) ×f2 50.\(\mathbb{E}\)×b3= (-0.29 SF/39). And at Black's 46th move,

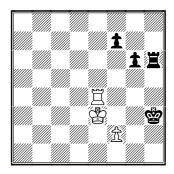


rather than 46...b2?!, best is 46...\Bb4! 47.h7 b2 48.h8\Bb1\Bb1\Bb+ 49.\Be1\Bb1\db1+ 49.\Be1\Bb1\db1+ and Black should win (-2.54 SF/30), though Alekhine admits he wanted to avoid a queen endgame.

44.h6 b3 45.**三e3** b2 46.**三b3 ⑤c6** 47.**三**×b2 **三**×g4 48.**三c2+ ⑤b6** Alekhine notes the trap 48...⑤b7 49.**三c5** b4? 50.**三h5!+-**. 49.**三c8 三h4** 50.**三h8** b4 51.**⑥e2 ⑤c7** 52.**⑥d3 三h3+53.⑥c2** b3+ 54.**⑥c1 三h1+55.⑥b2 ⑥d6**



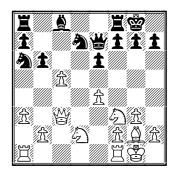
56.愛×b3 Alekhine writes "Here White appears to have seen a ghost, since otherwise he would have chosen the quite simple path to a draw: 56.h7 愛e7 57.愛×b3 愛f6 58.愛c3 愛g7 59.還a8 愛×h7 60.愛d2." But in fact there is nothing wrong with the text. 56...愛e5 57.愛c4 買h3 58.還e8+愛f5 59.愛d4 買×h6 60.愛e3 愛g4 61.還e4+ 愛h3



62. Ef4? This, finally, is the actual decisive mistake. 62. **Ee7**, 62. **f3**, 62. **e2**, and perhaps a few other moves, would hold the draw. **62...f5 63. Ef3+ e3h2 64. Ef4 Eh3+ 0-1**

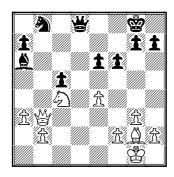
Game 7, Capablanca-Marshall, Bogo-Indian Defense: Not a well-played game by Marshall, and nothing noteworthy in the annotations except at moves 23 and 24.

1.d4 집f6 2.집f3 e6 3.c4 負b4+ 4.負d2 負×d2+ 5.집b×d2 d5 6.g3 0-0 7.負g2 집bd7 8.0-0 쌀e7 9.쌀c2 b6 10.c×d5 집×d5 11.e4 집b4 12.쌀c3 c5 13.a3 집a6 14.d×c5



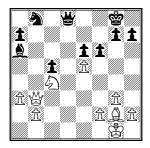
14...b×**c5?** Alekhine calls this "unbelievable," and it is a serious positional error. Correct was 14...♥×c5, with the likely continuation 15.\(\mathbb{Z}\) ac1 \(\mathbb{Z}\) ×c3 \(\mathbb{L}\) b7 17.b4 \(\mathbb{D}\)f6=.

15.公c4 負b7 16.公fe5 公×e5 17.營×e5 莒ad8 18.莒fd1 f6 19.營c3 莒×d1+ 20.莒×d1 莒d8 21.莒d3 公b8 22.莒×d8+ 營×d8 23.營b3 負a6(?)



No comment from Alekhine here, though this is as bad an error as Black's 14th. Better either 23... ac6 or 23... a8.

24. \(\times \) It is surprising that this move passes without comment by Alekhine, since it wastes White's advantage. Much stronger was 24.e5!:



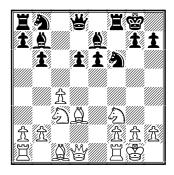
Some sample continuations then:

- (a) 24...f×e5? 25.4×e5 (+2.50 SF/25);
- (b) 24...\$f8 25.\$\d6\$e7 26.\$\dagger h3\$ \$\d7\$ 27.\$\dagger xe6\$ \$\delta xe6\$ 28.\$\dagger xb8\$ \$\dagger xe5\$ 29.\$\dagger xa7+\$\dagger xd6\$ 30.\$\dagger xa6+\$(+1.67 SF/26);

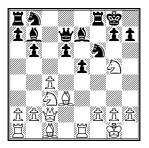
- (c) 24... 원d7 25. 원d6 활f8 (if 25...c4 26. 발a4 c3 27. b×c3, or 25... 발e7? 26. 발a4 요d3 27. 발×a7) 26. 발a4 요d3 27. 발×a7 (+2.41 SF/26);
- (d) 24... 4xc4 25. 4xc4 4e7 26.exf6 gxf6 27. 4h3 4f7 28. 4h4 (+2.24 SF/25).

Game 9, Vidmar-Spielmann, Queen's Indian Defense [E14]: An interesting game. It is surprising that Alekhine's notes miss some tactical subtleties.

1.d4 ②f6 2.②f3 c5 3.e3 b6 4.c4 c×d4 5.e×d4 e6 6.②d3 ②b7 7.0-0 ②e7 8.公c3 0-0 9.d5 d6 10.d×e6 Alekhine is critical of this, recommending instead 10.②d4 e5 11.②f5. But followed up correctly, the text is best. 10...f×e6



11. 2d4 About third-best. Strongest, as Alekhine notes, was 11. 2g5! dd7 12. ∃e1 e5 13. dc2,



and Black has little choice but to give up his h-pawn, since if 13...h6 (not 13...g6?? $14.2\times g6$) $14.2f5 \oplus e8$ (worse is $14...\oplus c6$?? $15.2d5 \oplus d8$ $16.2\times f6+ \mathbb{Z}\times f6$ $17.2e6+ \mathbb{G}f8$ 18.2h7++-) $15.2e6 \mathbb{Z}f7$ 16.2c7+-. White could also transpose into the same line with $11.\mathbb{Z}e1$ e5 12.2g5.

11...₩c8





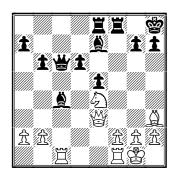
12. **2** Alekhine writes "Also after 12. **2**e1, Black gradually would have gotten counter-play; for example, 12...e5 13. **2**f5 **2**bd7 14. **2**e6+ **3**h8 15. **2**f5 **2**e8 16. **2**×d6(?) **2**×d6 17. **3**×d6 **2**c5 ± etc." There are two problems with this. One, after 18. **2**h3 or 18. **2**d5 the engines rate the position dead even rather than favoring Black. Two, White's play can be improved with 16. b4!,



leading to at least some advantage in all variations, e.g.:

- (a) 16... ₩g6 17.f3 \(\) #f8 18.\(\) @e3 \(\) f8 19.\(\) f5 \(\) #f7 20.\(\) d3\(\) ;
- (b) 16... \(\begin{aligned}
 \begin{aligned}
 \b
- (c) 16...요d8 17.쌀×d6 필c8 18.필d1 쌀g6 19.회h4 쌀h5 20.쌀×f8+ 회×f8 21.Д×c8 Дe7 22.Д×b7 쌀×h4±.

12...e5 13. 具f5 勾bd7 14. 具e6+ 曾h8 15. 勾f5 曾e8 16. 勾g3 勾c5 17. 具h3 曾c6 18. 具e3 吕ae8 19. 具×c5? 曾×c5 20. 吕ac1 具a6 21. 勾ce4 勾×e4 22. 勾×e4 曾c6 23. 曾e3? 具×c4!

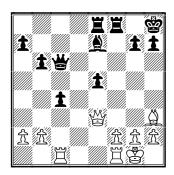


Alekhine says "An unpleasant surprise for White. With 24.b3?, he would not only fail to win a piece after 24...d5 25.\(\text{\text{25.}}\)\(\text{\text{d2}}(??)\)\(\text{\text{\text{25}}}\)\(\text{\text{\text{g5}}}(?)\)\(\text{\text{\text{g5}}}(8)\), but would even suffer a material disadvantage." While 24.b3 is not good, it need not turn out as badly as Alekhine indicates. The best defense after 24.b3 d5 would be 25.g3,

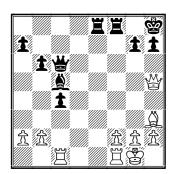


with some chance after either 25...d4 26.\\$e1 \\$h6 27.\Z\xc4 \\$\xh3 28.\Zc7\\$\, or 25...\\\$\xf1 26.\Z\xc6 \\$\xh3 27.\2d6 d4 28.\\$e1 \Zd8 29.\2e4\\$\.

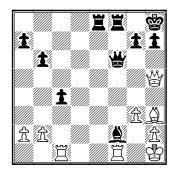
24. 2) d2 d5 25. 2) × c4 d× c4



26.覺×e5(?!) Alekhine makes no comment here. Somewhat better was 26.b3 e4 27. 三×c4 鱼c5 28.b4! 營b5 29.b×c5 營×c4 30. 三c1 營d3 31.c6 章. 26... 鱼c5?(!) Alekhine's question mark is misplaced; this is actually Black's best move. His recommendation 26... 鱼f6 27.營f4 b5 28.營d2 營c5 29. 三c2 鱼d4 is not bad, but the text is better. 27. 營h5 Less bad was 27.營c3 三×f2 28.三×f2 鱼×f2+ 29. ⑤h1 ∓ (not 29. ⑤×f2?? 營c5+ 30.⑥f1 三f8+ etc.).



27... ** f 6 Alekhine correctly recommends 27... **** e** 4 28. **** h** 1, but then gives the weaker 28... *** a** × **f** 2. Instead 28... *** a** × **f** 2! 29. *** a** × **f** 2 **3 a** × **f** 2 **a** × **b**

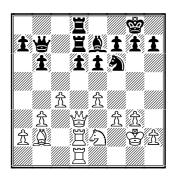


29... ②c6+ Alekhine here recommends 29... **□e5** 30. **○d1 ○c6+** 31. **□g2 ○c5** if Black still wants

to try for a win. Also good was 29...曾×b2 30.萬×c4 魚c5 31.萬h4 h6 32.a4. **30.夏g2 曾c5 31.**曾×**c5 ②**×**c5 32.**萬×**c4** 萬×**f1+ 33.②**×**f1 万f8** ½-½

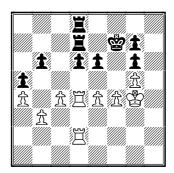
Game 10, Capablanca-Vidmar, Queen's Indian Defense [A30]: A game in which Capablanca's endgame skill, supposedly the world's best, fails him at a decisive moment. Alekhine offers two erroneous notes, but he does correctly point out the crucial mistake and its remedy.

1.d4 幻f6 2.幻f3 e6 3.c4 b6 4.g3 負b7 5.負g2 c5 6.0-0 c×d4 7.幻×d4 負×g2 8.鸴×g2 負e7 9.幻c3 0-0 10.e4 營c8 11.b3 營b7 12.f3 幻c6 13.負b2 買fd8 14.買e1 幻×d4 15.營×d4 負c5 16.營d3 負e7 17.買ad1 d6 18.買e2 買d7 19.買ed2 買ad8 20.幻e2



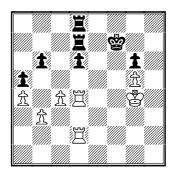
20... ♣ Alekhine makes a puzzling comment on this move: "In order to move the knight to e8, which at this point one would hesitate to relocate because of 21.e5!." But in that case, after 20... ♠ 8 21.e5 ♣ g5! 22. ♠ f4 ☐ the engines see the game as perfectly even after almost any reasonable move, with 22...d5 as perhaps best. And how the text move prepares for ♠ f6-e8 is not at all clear. Eventually Black moves the queen back to b7 and then retreats the knight anyway. I thought perhaps there might be a translation error, but the German edition says basically the same thing: "Um den Springer nach e8 zurückzuziehen, was in diesem Moment wegen 21.e5! noch nicht unbedenklich wäre."

21. ៉្មe3 h6 22.h4 ij b7 23.a4 sie8 24. sif4 lif6 25. lixf6 sixf6 26.g4 sih7 27. ij c3 sif8 28.g5 h×g5 29.h×g5 sig6 30. sixg6 f×g6 31. ij d4 ij c6 32. ij g3 ij c5 33.f4 ij f7 34. ij g4 a5 35. ij h2 ij ×d4? 36. ij ×d4 ij e7 37. ij hd2 ij ed7



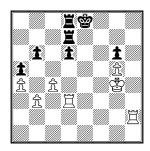
38.f5 Alekhine says "In my opinion, this strategic break ought better to occur after the next tempo; for example 38.\(\mathbb{I}\)4d3 \(\mathbb{O}\)e7 39.f5 g×f5+(??; \(\to 39\)...e5) 40.e×f5 e×f5+(?) 41.\(\mathbb{O}\)×f5 \(\mathbb{O}\)f7(?) 42.g6+, with a winning position." But this analysis has Black making three unnecessarily bad moves in a row. In fact the text is at least as good as 38.\(\mathbb{I}\)4d3, and quite sufficient to win.

38...g×f5+ 39.e×f5 e×f5+ 40.\(\disp\)×f5 g6+ 41.\(\disp\)g4

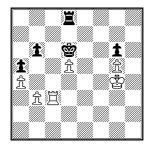


41...**含f8** If 41...**含**e8, Alekhine recommends 42. 国h2. But that would allow Black to draw with 42...d5!, *viz.* 43. 国h8+ **含**e7 44. 国 ×d8 国 ×d8 45.c×d5 **含**d6 46. 国d3 (if 46. **含**f4 国 e8 47. 国 e4 国 f8+ 48. **含**g4 **含**×d5=) 46... 国 e8 47. **含**f4 国 e5=. Instead, White could win with any of four waiting moves: 42. 国 4d3 (probably ultimately necessary; see next note), 42. 国 d5, 42. 国 2d3, or 42. 国 d1, all about +3.50.

42. 當f2+? Alekhine correctly observes that this lets the win slip away. He recommends instead "a tempo move – for example 42. **罩**4d3!" and if 42... **當e8** 43. **罩**h2:



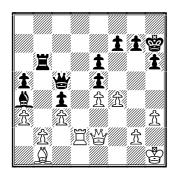
Unlike in the previous note, this does win now: 43...d5 44.\\@\ h8+ \\@\ e7 45.\\@\ xd8 \\@\ xd8 46.c×d5 \\\@\ d6 47.\\@\ c3!_:



42... 置f7 43. 置f6 置×f6 44.g×f6 當f7 45. 當g5 置e8 46. 置×d6 置e5+ 47. 當f4 置e6 48. 置d5 當×f6 49. 置b5 當e7 50. 當g5 置c6 51. 當h6 當f8 52. 置g5 當f7 53. 置g3 置e6 54. 置d3 置e5 55. 置d7+ 當f6 56. 置d6+ 當f7 ½-½

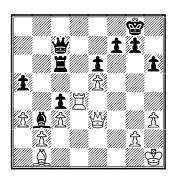
Game 11, Marshall-Alekhine, Torre Attack [A47]: A strange game. The first 46 moves were mostly wood-shifting during which neither player gained even the shade of an advantage. Finally at move 47 Marshall advanced his f-pawn and developed a kingside initiative that was stronger than Alekhine thought. But then over moves 53-56 both players made several errors, Alekhine missing draws and Marshall missing winning chances. What is surprising is that Alekhine also missed most of them in his later analysis. Perhaps the long, dull task of annotating the first 46 moves left him uninterested in the remainder of the game.

1.d4 公f6 2.包f3 b6 3.夏g5 負b7 4.包bd2 e6 5.e4 h6 6.夏×f6 營×f6 7.夏d3 d6 8.營e2 營d8 9.0–0 夏e7 10.莒ad1 公d7 11.c3 c5 12.d×c5 b×c5 13.夏b5 a6 14.夏a4 0–0 15.夏c2 營c7 16.公c4 莒fd8 17.莒d2 公f8 18.莒fd1 a5 19.夏d3 莒ab8 20.公a3 公g6 21.公b5 營c6 22.營e3 c4 23.公bd4 營c5 24.夏b1 公e5 25.公×e5 d×e5 26.公f5 莒×d2 27.公×e7+ 營×e7 28.莒×d2 夏c6 29.h3 營b7 30.營e2 營b5 31.營d1 營h7 32.營f3 夏e8 33.營e3 夏c6 34.a3 營b7 35.營e2 夏b5 36.營e3 夏c6 37.f3 營e7 38.夏a2 夏b5 39.營h2 夏a6 40.營e2 營c5 41.莒d7 夏b5 42.莒d2 莒b7 43.夏b1 夏a4 44.夏a2 夏b5 45.夏b1 夏a4 46.營h1 莒b6 47.f4



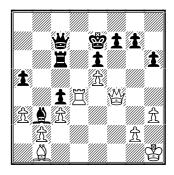
47... ② b3 An alternative Alekhine gives here is 47... **□** c6 48.f×e5 **□**×e5 49. **□** d5! **□** f4!(?) 50.e5+ g6 51. **□**×a5, which he deems "unpleasant for the Black." However, it is perfectly fine if instead of 49... **□** f4? Black plays 49... **□** c7, with equality as in the actual game.

48.f×e5 營×e5 49.營e3 莒c6 50.莒d5 營c7 51.e5+ 營g8 52.莒d4



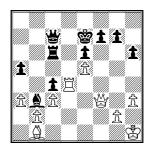
52...②f8 Alekhine remarks that "52... 三c5 would obviously be premature because of 53. **②**e4, etc." What "etc." he had in mind is unclear, as Black can simply continue 53... **③**f8 and if 54. **③**h7?? 三×e5. However, 53. **③**f3, threatening 54. **③**a8+ and thus forcing 53... **③**b8 54. 三d7 **③**f8, would be somewhat problematic (+1.24 SF/30).

53. a b f 4(?) Alekhine did not realize it, but with this Marshall let slip his winning chances. Strongest was 53. **b f** 3, threatening 54. **a g** 6+− and forcing 53... **c** 8, when White can set some tricky problems with 54. **b f** 2, 54. **b f** 4, 54. **a g** 6, or 54. **a e** 4. **53... b e 7(?)**



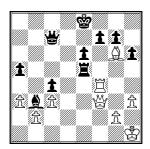
But Alekhine errs right back, making what could have been the crucial mistake. Necessary was either 53...\(\mathbb{Z}\)c5 or 53...\(\mathbb{A}\)a4, with equality.

54. ② **h7(?!)** Alekhine calls this a very strong move, but it is only a distant third-best. Strongest by far was 54. □ f3!



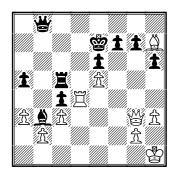
with a winning attack, e.g.:

- (a) 54... Qa4 55. 互f4 營×e5 56. 互×f7+ 當d6 57. 互a7 互c7 58. 營f8+ 當d7 59. 營f7+ 當c8 60. 互×c7+ 營×c7 61. 營×e6+ (+2.41 SF/29);
- **(b)** 54... □c5 55. □f4 ७e8 56. □g6! □×e5□



57.營f1!! (if 57.眞×f7+? 當e7 58.眞g6 莒e1+ 59.當h2 營e5=, or 57.莒×f7? 莒e1+ 58.營f1 莒×f1+ 59.莒×f1+ 當d8 60.莒f8+ 當d7 61.莒f7+ 當c6 62.莒×c7+ 當×c7=) 57...當d8 58.莒×f7 딜f5 59.罝×f5 e×f5 60.營×f5+- (+3.00 SF/26).

54...씧**b8**□ **55.**씧**g3!** Alekhine's exclam is undeserved; the text gets nowhere against the correct defense, which Black finds. More testing was 55.씧f3 or 55.씧d2, though Black can probably hold on with 55...岂c7 in either case. **55...岂c5**

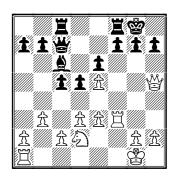


56. 造e4? After this White can no longer win. Alekhine says "Correct here was 56. **造**×g7 **造**×e5 57. **造**×h6 **运**d5(?) 58. **运**×d5 **造**×d5 when Black's chances of a draw are not unlikely." Not all that good, either, says Stockfish after 59. **造**a4 (+2.08 SF/28). They would be much better if instead of 57... **运**d5? Black played 57... **造**e1+58. **造**h2 **ਊ**e5+59. **运**f4 f5 60. **△**g6 **△**c2 (+0.57 SF/28).

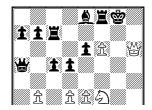
56...當f8 57.**点**g6 f5 58.**三**d4 ChessBase owners take note: CB erroneously gives 58.**三**f4 here. 58...當×e5 59.當h4 當f6 60.營g3 營e5 61.營h4 營f6 ½-½

Game 12, Nimzovich-Spielmann, Nimzovich Attack [A03]: Rather an off game for Spielmann as a player, and for Alekhine as annotator. He commits howlers in the notes to moves 16 and 31, several times calls good moves bad or *vice versa*, and leaves several best alternatives unmentioned.

1.公f3 d5 2.b3 c5 3.总b2 公c6 4.e3 公f6 5.总b5 总d7 6.0-0 e6 7.d3 总e7 8.公bd2 0-0 9.总×c6 总×c6 10.公e5 莒c8 11.f4 公d7 12.營g4 公×e5 13.总×e5 总f6 14.莒f3 总×e5 15.f×e5 營c7 16.營h5



16...h6 Alekhine is correct to fault this, calling it "one defensive move too many." He recommends instead 16... 且 8, which is a good alternative, but then he goes wrong in his analysis of "the intimidating, and apparently decisive sacrifice 17. 置 6!?," which he says "wouldn't really have led to anything" after 17... 曾 5(??) (correct is 17... c4! 18.d×c4 d×c4 19. ②×c4 且 b5) 18. 包 f3 h6 19. ②×h6 (? says AAA, but actually !!) 19... g×h6 20. ⑤×h6 f6 21.e×f6 〇 c7:



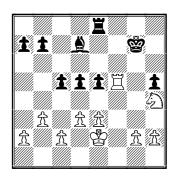


Actually now White wins with 22. 2g5! and Black has no defense, viz.:

- (a) 22... 当ff7 23. 曾g6+ 曾h8 24. 当f1 曾d2 25. ②×f7+ 三×f7 26. 曾h5+ 曾g8 27. h3! 曾×e3+ 28. 曾h2 △29. 当f3+-;
- (b) 22...曾a6 23. 当f1 曾d6 24. 当f3 曾e5 25. ②xe6! 曾a1+ 26. 曾f2 当xf6 (forced, else mate shortly) 27. □xf6 曾xf6+ 28. 曾xf6+-;
- (c) 22... 曾d2 23. ②×e6 萬×f6 (if 23... 萬cf7 24. 曾g5+ 曾h8 25. ②×f8+-) 24. 曾×f6 曾×e3+ 25. 曾h1 萬f7 26. 曾g6+ 曾h8 27. 曾h5+ 曾g8 28. 曾×d5+-.

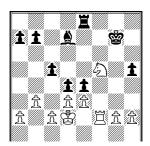
17. 黃af1 g6? 18. 營×h6 營×e5 19. 黃f6 營h5 20. 營×h5 g×h5 21. △f3 黃c7! 22. 黃h6 f6 23. △h4 魚e8 Alekhine says "The f-pawn obviously can't be protected." It can, by 23... 黃cf7, but it's not clear that that is any better than the text. 24. 黃h×f6 黃×f6 25. 黃×f6 黃e7 26. 營f2 26... 愛g7 27. 黃f4 爲d7 28. 愛e2(?) The reason Alekhine faults this, seen in the note to White's 29th move, is actually unimportant. His suggested alternative, 28. 愛e1, is no better, and both are definitely inferior to 28.e4, 28.g4, or 28.h3, all about +2.00. 28...e5! And this does not especially deserve the exclam he gives it. By now Black has no good move, but this makes things a bit easier for White.

29. 25. 29.



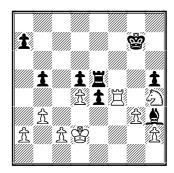
30. 當f2(?!) No comment from AAA, but this lessens White's edge. Strong was 30. **罩**55+!, with the following likely continuation: 30... **當**f6 31. **罩**65+ **當**f7 32.h3! (now threatening 33. **罩**×h5) 32... **罩**h8 33.e4 d×e4 34.d×e4 **②**e6 35. **③**e3 b6 36.c4 a6 37. **②**g5 **③**f6 38. **②**f3 **③**g8 39. **③**×e5 **④**×g2 40. **③**×h5 **③**×a2 41. **⑤**h6+ **③**e7 42. **②**g5 **③**c8 43. **⑤**×b6+-.

30...e4 31. 當d2 because of 31...d4! ." But 31. **當**d2 is actually one of White's best moves, and 31...d4? is answered by 32. **⑤**f5+!,



another case of failing to check for check. Then 32...4xf5 (forced; if 32...4g6 33.4d6 d×e3+34.4xe3 = 6 35.4xe4+-) 33.4xf5 and the c- or the h-pawn eventually falls.

31... **31... 31...**

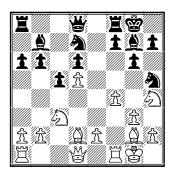


35... \(\Beta\) Black still has no good move, but far less bad (and again unmentioned) was 35... \(\Beta\) 86. \(\Delta\) f5+ \(\Beta\) 6 37. \(\Delta\) e6 (+1.94 SF/27). After the text the evaluation goes to +2.94.

36.c3 a5 37.罝f2 a4 38.曾e3 a3 39.罝c2 ဋf1 40.罝c1 ဋd3 41.勾g2 罝f5 42.勾f4 曾f7 43.罝d1 曾e7 44.勾×d3 e×d3 45.b4! 曾d6 46.曾×d3 罝f2 47.罝d2 罝f3+ 48.曾c2 曾e6 49.罝e2+ 曾d6 50.曾b3 罝d3 51.罝e5 h4 52.g×h4 罝h3 53.罝h5 曾c6 54.罝h6+ 曾b7 55.h5 1-0

Game 13, Alekhine-Capablanca, Queen's Indian Defense [E16]: "I feel ashamed of this game," Alekhine wrote, not without reason. Rather than dwell on his every mistake (which he pretty much does anyway), we will examine only one seriously faulty note.

1.d4 幻f6 2.c4 e6 3.幻f3 b6 4.g3 ቧb7 5.ቧg2 c5 6.d5 e×d5 7.幻h4 g6 8.幻c3 ቧg7 9.0–0 0–0 10.ቧf4 d6 11.c×d5 幻h5 12.ቧd2 幻d7 13.f4 a6

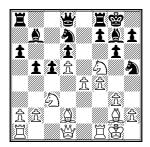


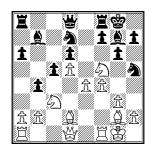
14. △ f3 Rightly, Alekhine rejected 14.e4 here, but the analysis he gives is badly flawed: 14.e4 b5 15. **△ f5(?)** b4(?) 16. **△** a4(??) g×f5 17. **△**×h5 f×e4 18. **△**×e4(??) **△** f6∓. To begin with, after 14...b5,



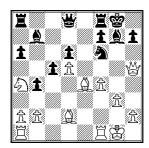


best is not 15.2f5? but 15.2f3. And in reply to 15.2f5,



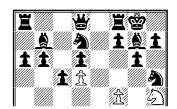


is that rather than 16.₺a4??, White can play 16.₺×d6! b×c3 17.b×c3 \(\beta\)b8 18.e5\(\pi\). Finally, after 16.₺a4?? g×f5 17.\(\beta\)×h5 f×e4 18.₺×e4?? (18.f5 is less egregious) 18...₺f6,



the correct assessment is not " \mp " (advantageous for Black) but "-+" (winning for Black), or to put it numerically: -6.93 SF/27. For example 19. $\$ 63 $\$ 63 $\$ 64 20. $\$ 74 $\$ 75 $\$ 76 $\$ 76 $\$ 76 $\$ 77 $\$ 77 $\$ 78 $\$ 78 $\$ 78 $\$ 79 $\$ 78 $\$ 79 $\$ 79 $\$ 79 $\$ 79 $\$ 79 $\$ 79 $\$ 79 $\$ 79 $\$ 79 $\$ 79 $\$ 70 $\$ 79 $\$ 79 $\$ 70 $\$ 70 $\$ 70 $\$ 70 $\$ 70 $\$ 70 $\$ 70 $\$ 70 $\$ 70 $\$ 70 $\$ 70 $\$ 70 $\$ 70 $\$ 71 $\$ 70 $\$ 71 $\$ 70 $\$ 70 $\$ 71 $\$ 70 $\$ 71 $\$ 70 $\$ 71 $\$ 70 $\$ 71 $\$ 70 $\$ 71 $\$ 71 $\$ 72 $\$ 73 $\$ 73 $\$ 74 $\$ 75 $\$ 75 $\$ 75 $\$ 76 $\$ 76 $\$ 76 $\$ 76 $\$ 76 $\$ 76 $\$ 76 $\$ 76 $\$ 76 $\$ 76 $\$ 76 $\$ 76 $\$ 76 $\$ 76 $\$ 77 $\$ 77 $\$ 77 $\$ 77 $\$ 77 $\$ 77 $\$ 77 $\$ 77 $\$ 77 $\$ 77 $\$ 77 $\$ 77 $\$ 77 $\$ 78 $\$ 78 $\$ 78 $\$ 79 $\$ 79 $\$ 79 $\$ 79 $\$ 79 $\$ 79 $\$ 79 $\$ 79 $\$ 79 $\$ 79 $\$ 79 $\$ 79 $\$ 70

Returning to the game:

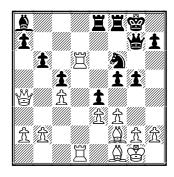




14...公hf6 15.a4 c4! 16.負e3 營c7 17.g4 公c5 18.g5 公fd7 19.f5 莒fe8 20.負f4 負e5 21.負g4 公b3 22.f×g6 h×g6 23.莒b1 魚×c3 24.b×c3 營c5+ 25.e3 公e5 26.負f3 公d3 27.營h1 魚×d5 28.莒×b3 公×f4 29.莒b1 莒×e3 30.公g2 莒×f3 31.莒×f3 公×g2 32.營×g2 莒e8 33.營f1 魚×f3 34.營×f3 營×g5 35.莒e1 莒×e1+ 36.營×e1 營g1+ 37.營d2 營×h2+ 38.營c1 營e5 39.營b2 營g7 40.營f2 b5 41.營b6 b×a4 42.營×a6 營e2+ 0-1

Game 14, Vidmar-Nimzovich, Bogo-Indian Defense [E11]: A game quite well annotated by Alekhine, except for an unduly pessimistic note at move 23.

1.d4 幻f6 2.幻f3 e6 3.c4 夏b4+ 4.夏d2 曾e7 5.公c3 0-0 6.e3 d6 7.夏e2 b6 8.0-0 夏b7 9.曾c2 幻bd7 10.罝ad1 夏×c3 11.夏×c3 ②e4 12.夏e1 f5 13.曾b3 c5 14.幻d2 公×d2 15.罝×d2 e5 16.d×e5 d×e5 17.f3 g5 18.夏f2 幻f6 19.罝fd1 罝ae8 20.曾a4 夏a8 21.罝d6 曾g7 22.夏f1 e4



23. **Qe1(?)** Alekhine writes "Bleak, like everything else. If 23.f×e4, then 23...心×e4, together with 營×b2, etc." But that still would be far better than the text. After 23.f×e4 ②×e4 24. 日内 營×b2 25. **Qe1** f4 (best) 26.e×f4,



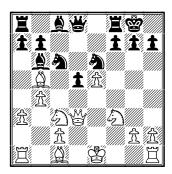
Black has the choice of:

- (b) 26... 其×f4? 27. 其g7+ 增×g7 28. 增×e8+ 其f8 29. 曾e6+ 曾f7 30. 增×f7+ 其×f7 31. 其d8+ 其f8 32. 其d7=;
- (c) 26... \$\text{\psi}f6 27. \$\text{\psi}f3 \text{\psi} \text{\psi}f3 \text{\psi} \text{\psi}f3 \text{\psi}sf3 29.g \text{\psi}f3 \text{\psi}sf3 30. \$\text{\psi} \text{\psi}a7\$ and Black will have to grind it out in the endgame. Instead after the text White is clearly lost.

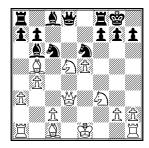
23...e×f3 24.点c3 營e7 25.莒6d3 f×g2 26.点×g2 点×g2 27.点×f6 營e4 28.莒1d2 点h3 29.点c3 營g4+ 0–1

Game 15, Spielmann-Marshall, Vienna Game [C29]: Tactical errors in two notes, and probably unjustified criticism of Black's 33rd and White 34th move.

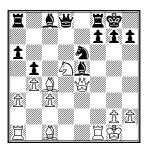
1.e4 e5 2.බc3 බf6 3.f4 d5 4.f×e5 බ×e4 5.බf3 ቧc5 6.d4 ቧb4 7.谐d3 c5 8.d×c5 බ×c5 9.谐e3 බc6 10.ቧb5 බe6 11.a3 ቧa5 12.b4 ቧb6 13.谐d3 0–0



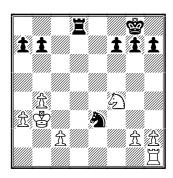
14. Alekhine's note here, examining the alternate capture 14. ×d5, has two flaws. He writes "Or 14. ×d5 ×e5(?!) 15. ×e5 d4 — to Black's advantage; for example 16. c3 ×e5 17.0-0 a6 18. c4 b5 19. b57, etc." First, after 14. ×d5,



Black does much better with 14... 2d4! 15.c3 2xd5 16.cxd4 2cxd4 17.2xd4 2xd4 18.0-0 2e6 19.2a4 2xe5, when he is a clear pawn ahead. Secondly, after 14... 2xe5?! 15.2xe5 2d4 16.c3 2xe5 17.0-0 a6 18.2c4 b5, rather than retreat with 19.2b3?!, White can equalize with 19.2e4!:



For example:

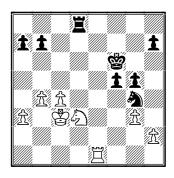


26...g5 Alekhine writes "After 26...\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}\d2\(\frac{??}{?}\), White saves himself with 27.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}\c3! \mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}\frac{2}{2}.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}\e1, etc." But White can do much better by skipping 27.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}\c3? and immediately playing 27.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}\e1!,



when Black loses his knight (27...4)-any 28. 三e8#).

27. 公d3 其c8 28. 其c1 f5 29.g3 當f7 30.c4 其d8 Alekhine claims this lets White have an advantage, and recommends instead 30...當f6. But actually there is nothing wrong with the text move. 31.當c3 公g4 32. 其f1 當f6 33. 其e1



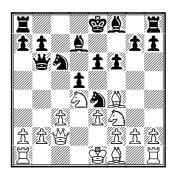
33... § f7 Whatever advantage White now might gain is due solely to this move, not Black's 30th. Better the direct path to a draw by 33... **§** 24.

34. \(\mathbb{Z}\)f1 Alekhine criticizes what he considers Spielmann's timidity here, and recommends 34.c5, which he believes gives White winning chances. Objectively it does not; after 34...h5, 34...h6, or 34...a6 Stockfish rates the position almost dead even out to 30 ply. Probably the only try for a win

is 34.2c5, though even then after 34... 2b8 White has only a slight edge (+0.24 SF/29). **34...** 2f6 **35.** 2e1 2f7 **36.** 2f1 2f6 ½-½

Game 16, Marshall-Capablanca, Torre Attack [A46]: A truly horrible game by Marshall, who gave himself a lost position within the first dozen moves. Only two minor additions to Alekhine's notes were necessary.

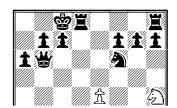
1.d4 ② f6 2. ② f3 e6 3. ② g5 Marshall's choice of opening here, and earlier in game 11, clearly seems to be influenced by his friend Carlos Torre, who had only recently suffered a nervous breakdown and retired from serious chess. Capablanca, who also knew Torre, would later repay the compliment, playing the Torre Attack against Nimzovich in game 22. 3...c5 4.c3 ⑤ b6 5. ⑤ c2 c×d4 6. ② ×d4 ② c6 7.e3 d5 8. ② d2 ② d7 9. ② 2f3 ② e4 10. ② f4 f6



11. Qd3?? Alekhine correctly calls this move "horrible." Of his two recommended alternatives, 11. **Qg3** is not so bad, but 11. **Qe2** is, if anything, worse, *viz.* 11...e5 12. **Q**×c6 b×c6 13. **Qg3 Qf5** 14. **Qb3 Qc7** 15. **Qh4 Qb8** 16. **Qc4 Qc4 Qc4** with a huge superiority in development and center control for Black (-1.63 K/21). The least evil was actually $11. \text{Q} \times \text{c6} \text{ Qc4} \times \text{c6} 12. \text{Qg3} = 1.66 \text{ Qc4}$

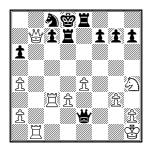
Game 17, Nimzovich-Alekhine, Réti Opening [A05]: Not a very good job by Alekhine here, either on the board or in the book. There are tactical errors of omission and commission, and faulty evaluations of several key positions.

1.公f3 公f6 2.b3 d6 3.g3 e5 4.c4 e4 5.公h4 d5 6.c×d5 營×d5 7.公c3 營c6 8.e3 a6 9.負b2 負g4 10.負e2 魚×e2 11.公×e2 公bd7 12.買c1 營b6 13.0-0 負d6 14.f3 負e5 15.魚×e5 公×e5 16.f×e4 公d3 17.買c3 0-0-0 18.營b1





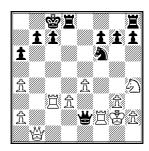
18...公×e4 Alekhine here gives an error-filled note: "The other sacrificial combination possible in this position, 18...公c5 19.d3 公a4!?(?), would be unsuccessful in the event White gives back the won material immediately: 20.b×a4 營×e3+ 21.營h1!(?!) 營×e2 22.還fc1 還d7 23.營b6(?!) 公e8(?) 24.還b1 公d6(?) 25.營a7, etc., with a winning attack." Well, after 25...党d8□ 26.營b8+ 公c8 27.營×b7 還e8,



White does have some advantage (about +1.10), but it is nothing compared to what he might have gained. To begin with, after 20... *\second \times e3+,

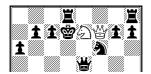


far better than 21. \$\disphi\$h1?! is 21. \$\dispg2\$! \$\disp \texe2\$+ 22. \$\boxed{\pi}\$f2,



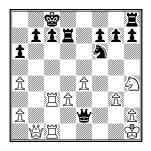
and either:

- (b) 22... \$\dip e_3 23.\$\dip f_3 \$\dip a_7 24.\$\dip e_7 + \$\dip d_7 (if 24...\$\dip b_8?? 25.\$\dip c_6+) 25.e_5 \$\dip d_4 26.\$\dip b_3 \$\dip \xe_5 27.\$\dip x_f_7!

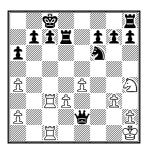




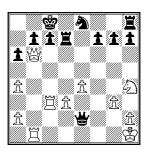
27... 宣hf8 (if 27... 曾×e7?? 28. 国×c7+) 28. 包c6+ 耳×f7 29. 包×e5+ 曾e8 30. 包×f7 曾×f7 31. 耳×c7++-.



his 23.營b6?! is worthless (+0.21); far better is 23. 日 1c2 (+1.53 SF/28). The problem with 23. 營b6?!

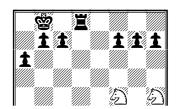


is seen if Black replies not 23... ②e8? but 23... ③b8! 24. ☒×c7 ☒×c7 25. ৺×c7+ ⑤a8=. Finally, after 23. ৺b6?! ②e8? 24. ☒b1,



instead of Alekhine's 24...\(\Delta\)d6?, Black has 24...\(\Delta\)×d3! 25.\(\Delta\)×b7+ \(\Delta\)d8 26.\(\Delta\)×d3+ \(\Delta\)×d3 when White stands better (+0.51 SF/29) but has a long way yet to go.

19. 🗒 × d3 公 × d2 20. 🗒 × d8 + 🗒 × d8 21. 曾f5 + 曾b8 22. 萬e1 曾 × e3 + 23. 曾f2 曾d3 24. 公f4

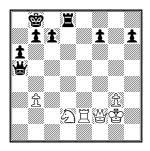




24... are Alekhine gives two long variations stemming from 24... are C2. One, with 25. af f3, is basically sound, but the other, 25. are 2(?!), both starts and ends in error:

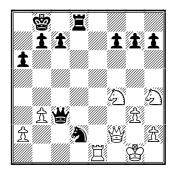


Rather than Alekhine's 25...增×a2, Black here should play 25...g5! 26.句台 增c1+ 27.曾g2 增c6 28. 三×d2 三×d5 29.三×d5 增·xd5+ 30.曾f3 增d2+ 31.曾h3 g×h4 32.增×f7 h×g3=. After the note continuation 25...曾×a2 26.曾g2 g5 27.句f3 g×f4 28.包×d2 f×g3 29.h×g3 增a5,



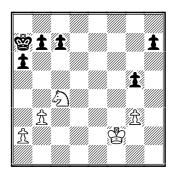
Alekhine concludes "the queen comes with tempo to d5, whereupon it will no longer be difficult for Black to force a favorable endgame." Stockfish does not agree, seeing the position after 30. \$\text{\psi} \times f7!\$ as favoring White (+1.37 SF/27), since he is up a knight for two pawns. Alekhine seemed to overlook that White could play this with impunity, since if 30...\$\text{\psi} \times d2?? 31. \$\text{\psi} e8+ \$\text{\psi} a7 32.\$\text{\psi} e3+ winning the rook. A third case of failing to check for check.

Returning to the game:



25. **冯e3! 當c1+(?)** Alekhine correctly notes that the a-pawn is now taboo: 25... **曾a1+** 26. **曾g2 曾xa2** 27. **②f3**. But 25... **曾c2** was less bad than the text. **26. 曾g2 曾c6+** 27. **②f3 g5** 28. **②d3 ②xf3** 29. **曾xf3 曾c2+** 30. **②f2 f5** 31. **□e2 曾c5** 32. **②d3 曾d4** 33. **②e5 f4** 34. **②c4 f**×**g3**

35. 宣d2 皆h8 36. 宣×d8+ 皆×d8 37. h×g3 皆d4 38. 皆f8+ 皆a7 39. 皆f2 皆×f2+ 40. 皆×f2 h5

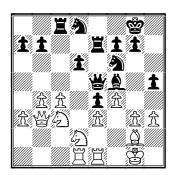


40...h5 Alekhine says "Here 40...b5 still offered a last practical chance," but after 41.\(\text{De5}\) the position favors White overwhelmingly (+4.30 SF/28). **41.\(\text{De3}\)** And here he writes "A nuance more precise was 41.\(\text{Df3}\) f3. In contrast the retreat expected by the majority of onlookers, 41.\(\text{Dd2}\), after 41...\(\text{Db6}\) — with the threat of conquering the pawns on the queenside — would have at least made victory very difficult." The engines disagree, rating the latter line at +6.63 SF/30, the former at +3.62 SF/28, and the text at +4.82 SF/30.

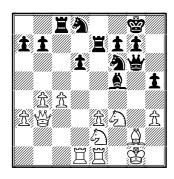
41...c5 42.a4 b5 43.a×b5 a×b5 44.බd2 &b6 45.බe4 h4 46.g4 h3 47.&f3 b4 48.බ×g5 c4 49.බe4 c×b3 50.g5 b2 51.බd2 &c5 52.g6 h2 53.&g2 &d4 54.g7 &d3 55.g8 &xd2 56.\dagga &c2 57.\dagga &c4 + 1-0

Game 20, Vidmar-Alekhine, Bogo-Indian Defense [E11]: An interesting game, full of subtleties and intricate nuances, most of which Alekhine perceives and explains well. Some tactical improvements were found at moves 27 and 40. One of the lengthy notes at move 43 proved remarkably sound, though errors, including one howler, were discovered in two sub-variations of the other.

1.d4 公f6 2.公f3 e6 3.c4 負b4+ 4.負d2 營e7 5.g3 0-0 6.負g2 負×d2+ 7.公b×d2 d6 8.0-0 e5 9.營c2 公c6 10.e3 負d7 11.a3 莒ae8 12.d5 公d8 13.b4 e4 14.公d4 c6 15.d×c6 公×c6 16.莒fe1 營e5 17.公e2 負f5 18.公c3 莒e7 19.h3 h5 20.莒ad1 莒c8 21.營b3 公d8 22.f4!

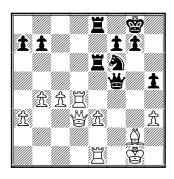


The engines don't agree with Alekhine's exclam here, apparently considering unsound the pawn sac it entails. Stockfish seems to think White is better off strong-pointing d4, transferring the 2c3 there via e2 or b5, and the 2e2 to b3. However, this is a strategic point not really amenable to concrete digital analysis. 22...exf3 23.4xf3 4xg3 24.4e2 4g6 25.4f4 4g3 26.4e2 4g6

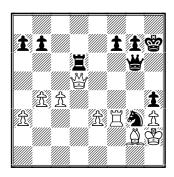


27. ♠ **f 4** Alekhine correctly notes that White "would get a decisive disadvantage" after 27. □×d6 □×h3 28. ♠ f4 ♥ g3, but there is no need for him to make it all the worse with 29. □×d8+(??) □×d8 30. ♠×h3 ♠ g4 (-5.71). Not quite so egregious is 29. ♥ b2 ♠ e6 (-3.41).

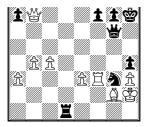
27...當h7 28.買×d6 包e6 29.包×e6 Q×e6 30.包g5 當f5 31.包×e6 買×e6 32.買d4 買ce8 33.皆d3



33... ②e4 This move passes without comment. Worth considering was 33... 營g5!?, which after 34.e4 b6 (34...h4 35.c5) 35. 營e3 營e5 is seen by Stockfish as giving Black some advantage (-0.82 SF/27). 34. 黃f1 營g6 Alekhine is too hard on himself for this move, which he says gives White the upper hand. Stockfish says both the text and his recommended alternative 34... 營g5 maintain deadeye equality. 35. 黃d8 黃×d8 36. 營×d8+ 營h7 37. 營d5 公g3 38. 黃f3 h4 39. 登h2 黃d6!

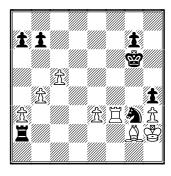


This pawn sac may not deserve the exclam Alekhine gives it. The engines prefer 39... ②e4, 39...f5, or 39... ℤe7, all with equality. **40.** ৺x**f7** Alekhine says "not 40. ৺xb7, because of 40... ℤd2 41. ℤf4 ⑤h5∓." That line is OK (-1.96 SF/27), but immensely stronger is 40... ℤd1!,



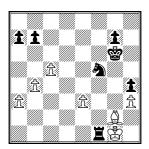
threatening mate starting with 41... \(\mathbb{E}\)h1+, and White can resign. After 41.\(\mathbb{E}\)c7 or 41.\(\mathbb{E}\)b8, Stockfish announces mate in 27 at most.

40... 互d2 41. 費×g6+ 費×g6 42.c5 互a2

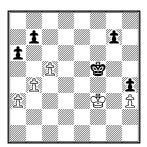


Here Alekhine examines at length two variations stemming from 43.\(\mathbb{I}f4: 43...\)\(\delta f5\) and 43...\(\delta g5.\) His conclusion that the latter is best is quite correct, and the analysis, despite its length, is very sound. However, he goes astray in some variations of the former line.

After 43...分f5 44.當g1 罩a1+ 45.罩f1 罩×f1+,



though he prefers 46.4xf1, he conjectures that "the instructive pawn endgame after 46.4xf1 \$\times \cdot \c



Perhaps Alekhine would be convinced, but not Stockfish, which says it's a draw after 50.a4!□. If then 50...\$e5 51.\$g4 or 51.b5 holds, while if 50...\$e6 51.\$g4, 51...b5 or \$g4 do. Any other moves by Black lose.

Looking at his main line, 46. 47. 47. 43+ 46,

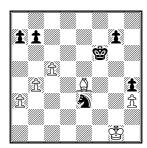


he is definitely wrong to recommend 48. \$\displays f2? \$\Displays d5 49. \$\displays f3,\$

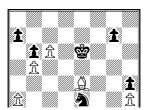


when, he says, "Black would hardly be able to successfully oppose the enemy's penetration on both flanks." But Stockfish says 49...當e5! holds, *e.g.* 50.當g4 當d4 51.益g6 包e7 52.益e8 當c3 53.b5 當c4 54.當×h4 當×c5 (+0.18 SF/34).

Much better for White after 47...\$f6 is the move he dismisses, 48.\$\textit{2}e4!:



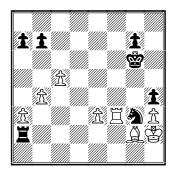
Incomprehensibly, Alekhine then gives the howler "48... \$\circ\$ together with ... \$\times 22\$, etc." But of course 48... \$\circ\$ e5?? loses to the obvious 49. \$\times \chi 7\$, \$\viz\$. 49... \$\times 22\$ 50. \$\times a6\$ \$\times 23\$ 51. \$\times d3\$ (+9.40). Absolutely necessary is 48... \$\times 6\$, and after 49.c6 \$\circ\$ e6 50.b5,





if a win for White is not certain, the chances are certainly all his (+2.46 SF/34).

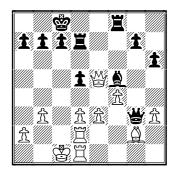
Returning to the game:



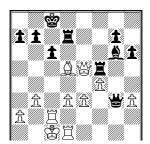
43.e4 ᡚ×e4 44.፫f4 ᡚg5 45.a4 ᡚe6 46.፫×h4 ਊf5 47.፫g4 g5 48.ਊg3 ᡚf4 49.ቧ×b7 ፫a3+ 50.ቧf3 ፫a2 ½-½

Game 21, Nimzovich-Marshall, Nimzovich Attack [A06]: Alekhine's strategic comments are good, but there are three careless tactical howlers.

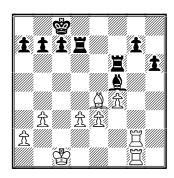
1.分f3 分f6 2.e3 d5 3.b3 Дg4 4.Дb2 分bd7 5.h3 Дh5 6.d3 h6 7.分bd2 e6 8.營e2 Дb4 9.g4 Дg6 10.分e5 分×e5 11.Д×e5 Дd6 12.分f3 營e7 13.Дg2 0-0-0 14.0-0-0 Д×e5 15.分×e5 Дh7 16.c4 分d7 17.分×d7 買×d7 18.c×d5 e×d5 19.營b2 f5 20.買d2 買f8 21.g×f5 Д×f5 22.買hd1 營g5 23.f4 營g3 24.營e5



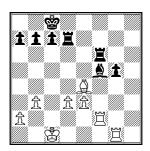
24... ② × **h**3(?!) Alekhine writes "If 24...c6 25. \(\) Ec2, with the renewed threat of 26. \(\) × d5." But this overlooks 25...\(\) g6! 26. \(\) × d5 \(\) f5! (the point of the previous move)



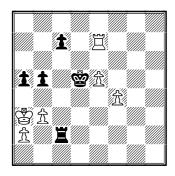
25. 夏×d5 曾g6 26. 夏e4 曾f6 27. 曾×f6 夏×f6 28. 夏g1 夏f5 29. 夏dg2



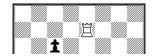
29... 🚉 × **e4** Alekhine is critical of this, recommending as "simpler" 29...g5 30.f×g5 h×g5(??) 31. Ξ ×g5(?) Δ ×e4 32.d×e4 Ξ f2. The problem is that instead of the knee-jerk recapture 31. Ξ ×g5?, White can play 31. Ξ f2!,

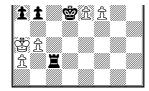


pinning the bishop. Black then is busted, viz. 31...\(\mathbb{I}\)df7 32.\(\mathbb{I}\)gf1 \(\mathbb{Q}\)×e4 33.\(\mathbb{Z}\)×f6 \(\mathbb{Z}\)×f6 \(\mathbb{Q}\)×f6 \(\mathb



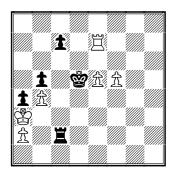
42.b4 Alekhine writes "If immediately 42.f5(??), then 42...b4+ 43.\(\delta\)a4 \(\exists\) \(\delta\)a2+ 44.\(\delta\)b5 c6+!, together with ...a4, etc. — draw." But Black can do better: 42...c6!, denying b5 to White's king:





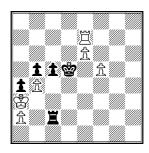
White can resign, since to avoid mate he must play 43.\bulletb5 b4+ 44.\bulletxb4 axb4+.

42...a4? This does not deserve the scorn Alekhine heaps on it. It is in fact Black's best move. **43.f5**



43...c5(??) This elicits no scorn, but richly deserves it. Correct was 43...\(\mathbb{Z}\)c3+ or 43...\(\mathbb{Z}\)f2, with equality. **44.f6?**

As Alekhine points out, 44.e6! would have won, albeit with difficulty.

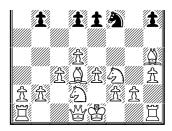


44... 営c3+ 45. 営b2 c×b4 ½-½

Game 22, Capablanca-Nimzovich, Torre Attack [A46]: One correction here, not to anything Alekhine wrote, but to a notation mistake in the English edition.

1.d4 ©f6 2.©f3 e6 3.Ѽg5 h6 4.Ѽh4 b6 5.©bd2 Ѽb7 6.e3 Ѽe7 7.Ѽd3 d6 8.c3 0–0 9.h3



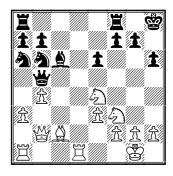


Alekhine's note here is given as "At this point hardly suitable, since a possible g4 before safeguarding the king's position would a strike at nothing — for example (after 9...c5) 10.c×d4 \$\ddot 11.\textsq g3 \ddot b4\to ." Of course 10.c×d4 is impossible, and the black knight would be *en prise* after 11...\ddot b4?? This error results from omitting the actual tenth move of each side. The note should read: (after 9...c5) 10.g4 c×d4 11.c×d4 \ddot d5 12.\textsq g3 \ddot b4.

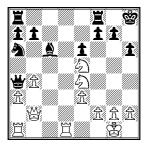
9...c5 10.0-0 公c6 11.營e2 公h5 12.夏×e7 營×e7 13.夏a6 公f6 14.莒fd1 莒fd8 15.e4 夏×a6 16.營×a6 營c7 17.莒ac1 莒d7 18.b4 莒ad8 19.營e2 公e7 20.莒e1 公g6 21.g3 莒c8 22.b×c5 d×c5 23.公b3 c×d4 24.c×d4 營b7 25.莒×c8+ 營×c8 26.莒c1 莒c7 27.莒×c7 營×c7 28.公fd2 營c3 29.營a6 營c7 30.營e2 營c3 31.營a6 營c7 ½-½

Game 24, Vidmar-Marshall, Bogo-Indian Defense [E11]: Several significant corrections here.

1.d4 勾f6 2.勾f3 e6 3.c4 負b4+ 4.負d2 負×d2+ 5.勾b×d2 d5 6.e3 0-0 7.營c2 勾bd7 8.負d3 h6 9.0-0 c5 10.c×d5 勾×d5 11.d×c5 勾b4 12.負h7+ 當h8 13.營c4 勾a6 14.負c2 勾d×c5 15.b4 勾d7 16.買fd1 勾b6 17.營b3 營d5 18.營b2 負d7 19.勾e4 營b5 20.a3 負c6

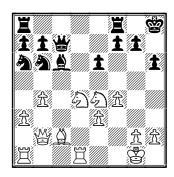


What must be a typo, by Alekhine or the German printer, is seen here in the note sub-variation 21. 2e5 2a4? 22. 2×a4 ≅×a4:



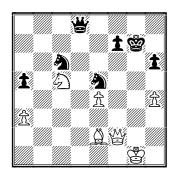
The note now continues 23.4c5?, which of course accomplishes nothing after 23...4c5. Clearly intended was the obvious 23.4c3 winning the queen.

21. 44 \$\forall e5 22.f4? Alekhine's question mark here is quite undeserved. This is in fact the best move. Anything deserving a ? comes later. 22...\$\forall c7\$

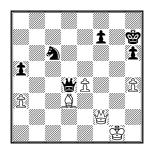


23.♠×**c6** Not exactly bad, but much better is the unmentioned 23.\(\mathbb{Z}\) ac1 \(\mathbb{Z}\)×e4 \(\mathbb{Z}\) e4 \(\mathbb{Z}\) e4 \(\mathbb{Z}\) e4 \(\mathbb{Z}\) e5.\(\mathbb{E}\) \(\mathbb{E}\) e5.\(\mathbb{E}\) e5.

23...b×c6 24. Qd3 公b8 25. Eac1 公d5 26. 曾f2(?!) Again no comment from Alekhine. Far better was 26. 曾d4! ±. The text wastes what was left of White's advantage. 26...a5 27.b5 曾b6 28.b×c6 公×c6 29.公c5 Ead8 30.g4? 公de7 31.h4 Ed5! 32.e4 Ed4! 33.f5(?) Stockfish says the unmentioned 33. Ec3 would maintain equality. 33...e×f5 34.g×f5 公e5! 35. Qe2 E×d1+36. Exd1 Ed8 This is only about the 6th-best move. Best is the unmentioned 36...曾f6. 37. Exd8+ 營×d8 38.f6 公7c6 39.f×g7+ ⑤×g7



40. 3g2 Two flaws in Alekhine's note here, "The attempt 40. **3d3** would also prove insufficient after 40... **3d3** 41. **3d3** 41. **3d4** 41. **3d4** 41. **3d5** 41. **3d5** 41. **3d6** 41. **3d6** 41. **3d7** 41. **3d8** 41

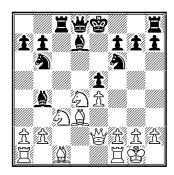


when the threat of 44. ₩xf7+ shows the flaw in 41... ₺h7. Therefore 40. ₺d3 was in fact White's last chance to save the game.

40... ②g6 41. 當h3 當d6 42. 當g2(?) At this point it hardly matters, but 42. ②d3 (-2.24) was much less bad than the text (-3.51). 42... ②d4 43. ②b7 當e5 44. 當f1 ②f4 45. 當g3+ 當h7 46. ②d3 ②de6 47. ②a6 當a1+ 48. 當e1 當b2 49. 當e3 當g2+ 50. 當e1 當c2 51. 當f3 ②g2+ 52. 當f1 ②ef4 53. 當g1 ②×h4 54. 當f1 當×e4 55. ②c5 當e3+ 56. 當h1 當×c5 57. ②d3+ f5 0-1

Game 25, Vidmar-Capablanca, Queen's Gambit Declined [D30]: Only one minor correction here.

1.d4 幻f6 2.幻f3 e6 3.c4 d5 4.e3 幻bd7 5.실d3 d×c4 6.실×c4 c5 7.0-0 幻b6 8.실d3 실d7 9.幻c3 買c8 10.營e2 c×d4 11.幻×d4 실b4 12.e4 e5

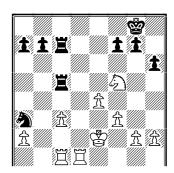


13.42c2(?) Another undeserved question mark, even if it is in parentheses. The engines consider the text or 13.45 the best moves, though the difference between them and Alekhine's preferred alternatives, 13.45 or 13.45, is less than a third of a pawn.

13... 🗓 xc3 14.b xc3 0-0 15. 🗟 e3 🗟 a4 16.c4 🗟 c5 17. 🗟 d5 🗟 xd5 18.c xd5 🖺 a5 19. 🖺 d1 🗟 xd3 20. 🗒 xd3 🖺 c3 21. 🚨 e3 👺 xd3 22. 🗒 xd3 a5 23.a4 🗒 c4 24.f3 ½ -½

Game 26, Alekhine-Marshall, Queen's Gambit Declined [D38]: Very little to add here.

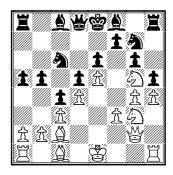
1.d4 勾f6 2.勾f3 e6 3.c4 d5 4.負g5 h6 5.負×f6 營×f6 6.勾c3 負b4 7.營b3 c5 8.c×d5 c×d4 9.營×b4 d×c3 10.d×e6 負×e6 11.營×c3 勾c6 12.e3 營×c3+ 13.b×c3 莒c8 14.負d3 0-0 15.勾d4 負d5 16.f3 勾e5 17.營d2 莒c5 18.e4 負c4 19.負×c4 勾×c4+ 20.營e2 勾a3 21.罝ac1 罝fc8 22.勾f5! 罝8c7 23.罝hd1!



23... 全**b5** Alekhine gives the alternative line 23... 三×c3 24. 三×c3 25. 三d8+ 當h7 26. 三d7 三c2+ 27. 當d3 三×g2(?) 28. 三×f7, "and White's passed e-pawn would obviously be superior." That is true, but instead 27... 當g8! ±, preventing 28. 三×f7, is not nearly so bad. More importantly, better than either the text move or the note line is 23... ②c4!, and Black may yet draw, or at least force White to work much harder (+0.99 SF/32).

24.c4 公a3 25.公e3! 當h7 26.莒d5 莒5c6 27.當d3 b5 28.c5 b4 29.公f5 莒g6 30.公d4 莒×g2 31.c6 莒×a2 32.莒d7 莒c8 33.莒×a7 b3 34.公×b3 公c2 35.莒×a2 公b4+ 36.當d4 公×a2 37.莒c4 當g6 38.當c5 當f6 39.莒d4 公c3 40.莒c4 公e2 41.當b6 莒b8+ 42.當a7 莒×b3 43.c7 莒a3+ 44.當b7 莒b3+ 45.當c6 1-0

Game 27, Spielmann-Nimzovich, Nimzovich Defense [C02]: A tragic game for Spielmann, who blundered after building up a clearly winning position. He and Alekhine both miss some important tactical points.



16...②e7? Alekhine is correct to fault this, and to recommend instead 16... 三a7, but his further continuation is flawed: 17.g×h5(?!) ②×h5 18.②×h5 三×h5 19.②×f7 三×f7 20.②×g6 三×h4 21.②×f7+ ⑤×f7 22.三g1:



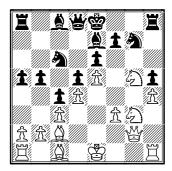
Alekhine rates this as definitely better for White, but the engines say it's dead even after 22...②e7 23. ②g5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)h7. White can retain an advantage by avoiding 17.g×h5?! in favor of 17.a3!,





to prevent any counterplay by 17...b4. Plausible then is 17...\ddotdb6 18.\ddotdd2 \ddotdc7 19.\ddotdf4 \ddotdd8 20.\ddotdd2 with no clear win yet in sight, but enduring positional pressure for White (+1.70 SF/25).

17.g×h5 g×h5



18. Alekhine writes "From here on, different paths lead to Rome, and it's really Spielmann's bad luck that he thought of almost the only line that brought him, instead of to the eternal city, directly to hell. Instead of the reasonable amplification of pressure on the g-file, the immediate sacrifice on f7, as well as the simpler \$\Delta h7\$-f6+, came under serious consideration."

This is wrong on several counts. First, it makes it seem like the text is a mistake, when in fact, as Alekhine himself shows later, it need not lead anywhere near hell and is quite good enough to win. What does <u>not</u> win is 18.②×f7?, *viz.* 18...③×f7 19.②×h5 ②×h5 (not 19...④×h5?? 20.④g6+) 20.⑤g6+ ⑤g68 21.⑤h6+ ⑤akh6+ ⑥akh6+ ⑥akh6

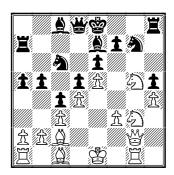


and though Black's position does not look enviable, the engines say it is tenable (+0.23 SF/27). The other recommendation is better: 18.2h7 &d7 19.2g5 &c7 (+1.91 SF/24). However, best is the unmentioned 18.2e2! &f5 19.2sf5 exf5 20.2f4 Za7 21.2f2,

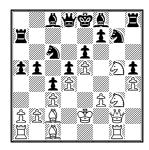


intending \(\textit{2} \) c1-d2, \(\textit{2} \) a1-e1, e5-e6 etc., blowing the position wide open (+2.56 SF/26).

18...**営**a7



19. ♠ × **f7** This can win, if White is careful, which in the event he is not. Alekhine is correct that 19. ♣ e2 was better, but after 19... ♣ f8,



he is wrong to recommend 20.2×f7?, when after 20... $\Xi \times f7$ 21. 2g6 2e7 22. 2xf7 + 2xf7 23. 2g5 2e8 Black is OK (-0.62 SF/27). From the above diagram, two better lines are:

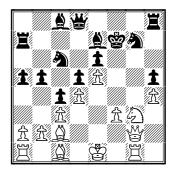
- (a) 20. \triangle h7! \triangle d7 21. \triangle h6 \triangle e7 22. \triangle g5 \triangle 23. \triangle f6, when Black is tied up in knots and White will break through when and as he pleases (+3.00 SF/25);
- **(b)** Another interesting line is 20.₺3e4! d×e4 21.₺×e4 ₺d7 22.₺g5 ₺b6 23.d5!:



- (b2) 23...②×e5 24.且e3 營a6 25.d6 公d3 26.且×d3 c×d3+ 27.營×d3 營e8 28.營g5 莒d7 29.公f6+ 營d8 30.且b6+ 營×b6 31.公d5+ again winning the queen (+6.26);
- (b3) 23...2f5 24.2f6+ \$c7 25.d×c6 \$xc6 26.\$e4 \$c5 27.\$\text{\textbf{a}}d1\$ etc. (+3.64 SF/23).

Besides 19. 2e2, White can also win with 19. 2f1, 19. 2e2 and several other moves.

19...曾×f7



20.公×h5?? Alekhine correctly flags this as a blunder. He mentions four alternative "reasonable attacking continuations": 20.全g6+, 20.全e4, 20.全f5 and 20.全e2. He admits "it wasn't at all easy to assess which [of them] is the best." He finally says "The palm branch falls to the last method of play," but his supporting analysis has a succession of unforced and increasingly bad moves for Black: 20.全e2 全xh4+ 21.全d1 管g8(?!) 22.全f4 百f7(??) 23.全g6 全e7(???) 24.全xh8 管xh8 25.管g6 "with mate in some moves" (five to be exact).

However, Black need not play nearly so badly; after 20. ②e2 ♣×h4+ 21. ♣d1,



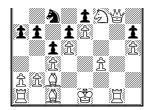
instead of 21...288! he has 21...288! = (-0.43 SF/30), and after 22.264 not 22...267? +- but 22...268 or 22...266 with slight hope (about +1.65). Finally after 22...267 23.266, far less egregious than 23...267?? is 23...266, though still losing.

In fact, of Alekhine's four alternatives, 20.2e4! is the only clearly winning move:



viz. 20...\$\delta e8 (if 20...d\delta e4?? 21.\delta \delta g7+ \$\delta e8 22.\delta \delta h8+ etc.) 21.\delta g6+ \$\delta d7 22.\Delta f6+



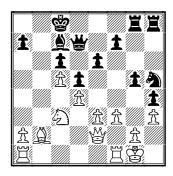


and either 22...\$\delta c7 23.\$\delta xg7 \$\delta b8 (+2.26 SF/24), or 22...\$\delta xf6 23.exf6 \$\delta e8 24.\$\delta g5 etc. (+2.61 SF/25).

20... 및 xh4+ 21. 當e2 公 xh5 22. 具g6+ 當e7 23. 具 xh5 當d7 24. 當g7+ 具e7 25. 具f7 置h2+ 26. 當d1 當c7 27. 具f4 置xb2 28. 當h7 當b6 29. 置g8 當c7 30. 當h8 公d8 31. 具g6 置g2 32. 當h1 置xg6 33. 置xg6 b4 34. 置g7 當c6 35. 當h8 當a4+ 36. 當e1 公c6 37. 當xc8 具h4+ 38. 具g3 置xg7 39. 具xh4 當c2 40. 具d8+ 公xd8 41. 當b8+ 公b7 0-1

Game 29, Nimzovich-Vidmar, Queen's Indian Reversed [A06]: Only one correction and one addition, but both quite important.

1.e3 d5 2.包f3 包f6 3.b3 Qg4 4.Qb2 包bd7 5.h3 Qh5 6.Qe2 e6 7.包e5 Qxe2 8.營xe2 Qd6 9.包xd7 營xd7 10.c4 c6 11.0-0 0-0-0 12.包c3? Qc7! 13.d4 h5 14.c5? While the text deserves Alekhine's punctuation, at least to some extent, his judgement that already "the game is no more to be saved" is premature, as will be seen in our note to move 19. 14...g5 15.b4 h4 16.b5 置dg8! 17.bxc6 bxc6 18.f3 包h5



19.e4(?) This move, on which Alekhine does not comment, deserves censure more than White's 14th, as now the game can indeed no longer be saved. Hope lay in 19.曾a6+! 曾d8 20.包e2! f5 21.包c3! g4 22.曾f2 百h7 23.日ab1,

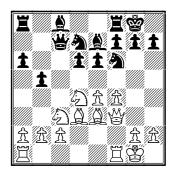


virtually forcing 23... \$\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{e}}}}} \cdot c8 + \$\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{e}}}}} \cdot c8 + \$\text{\text{\text{\text{e}}}} \cdot c8 + \$\text{\text{\text{e}}} \cdot c8 + \$\text{\text{e}} \cdot c8 + \$\text{e} \cdo

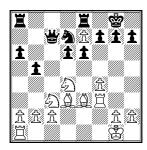
19...f5! 20.e×d5 e×d5 21.買ae1 g4! 22.h×g4 f×g4 23.f×g4 互×g4 24.公×d5 h3 25.公e7+ 當b7 26.買f3 互×g2+ 27.營×g2 h×g2 28.d5 營g4 29.買b3+ 當a8 30.Д×h8 營h4 31.d6 營×e1+ 32.營×g2 且d8 33.且d4 Д×e7 34.d×e7 營×e7 35.且f2 營e4+ 0-1

Game 30, Marshall-Spielmann, Sicilian Defense (by transposition) [B80]: Two interesting possibilities go unnoticed, and the note at move 16 is rife with errors.

1.d4 e6 2.ᡚf3 c5 3.e4 c×d4 4.ᡚ×d4 ᡚf6 5.ᡚc3 d6 6.ቧd3 ቧe7 7.0–0 0–0 8.ቧe3 ᡚbd7 9.쌀e2 a6 10.f4 쌀c7 11.쌀f3 b5

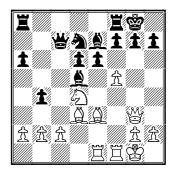


12. ☐ Alekhine remarks "It's clear, by the way, 12.e5 would be unfavorable because of 12... ☐ b7." A more certain advantage comes from 12... d×e5 13. ☐ c6 ☐ 13... ☐ c5 14. ☐ ×c5 ☐ ×c5 15. f×e5 ☐ d5 16. ☐ ×d5 e×d5 17. ☐ d4 ☐ ×e5 ∓. Instead, 12... ☐ b7 allows the interesting 13.e×f6!? ☐ ×f3 14. f×e7 ☐ fe8 15. ☐ ×f3,



and with three minor pieces for the queen, White can stir up a lot of trouble.

12... 為b7 13. 營g3 b4 14. 公d5 公×d5 15.e×d5 从×d5 16.f5!



16... \$\frac{1}{2}\$f6 Alekhine's examination of the alternative 16...e5 is badly flawed. He gives the continuation 17.f6(?!) \$\text{2}\times f6(?)\$ 18.\$\text{4}h6(?)\$ "with disconcerting threats." Actually, in that position,



Black is fine: 18...g6! 19.鱼×f8 罩×f8 20.包f5 鱼e6, and with two pawns for the exchange plus a great positional superiority, Black is winning (-2.45 SF/24). White can, however, get the upper hand by, instead of winning the exchange with 18.鱼h6?, sacrificing it with 18.罝×f6! ②×f6 19.②f5 ②h5 20.營h4 f6 (not 20...g6?? 21.②e7+ ⑤h8 22.②×d5+-) 21.營×h5 g6 22.②h6+ ⑥g7 23.營h4± (+0.72 SF/26).

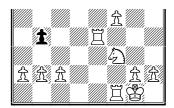
Going back to the beginning of the note variation, rather than 17.f6?!, White's only good move is 17.\(\textit{\textit{L}}\)h6!:





17. 点h6 心h5 18. 營g4 点f6 19. 心f3 營h8 20. 營×h5 g×h6 21. 營×h6 營e7 22. 点e4 点×e4 23. 邑×e4





23...a5(!) A very interesting variation can arise after 23...d5. Alekhine considers only 24. ℤe3 and 24. ℤe2, both of which allow equality. More ambitious is 24. ℤ×b4!?, when if 24... ∜×b4,

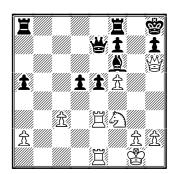


a long forced line results: 25.營×f6+ 營g8 26.c3! 營e4 27.乞e5! 營e3+□ 28.營h1 營e2□ 29.f×e6 f×e6 30.營×e6+ 營g7 31.營d7+ 營g8 32.營×d5+ 營g7 33.罝f7+ 罝×f7 34.營×f7+ 營h8 35.營f6+ 營g8 36.營g5+ 營f8 37.h3! (making *Luft* for the king)



37... \d d1+ (if 37... \d ×b2? 38. \d f5+ \d g8 39. \d g4+ \d f8 40. \d f3+ \d g7 41. \d ×a8+−) 38. \d h2 \d d8 \d and with \d +3 \d -vs- \d , White stands a good chance of winning the ending (+2.48 SF/27). Therefore Black's choice of the text move, defending the b-pawn, is best.

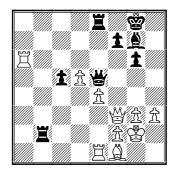
24. 其fe1 e5 25.c4 b×c3 26.b×c3 d5 27. 其4e3



27... ☐ **g8?** Another tragic error by Spielmann. Alekhine correctly points out that he could have won with 27...e4 28.c4 ♥ d8! 29. ②e5 ②g5! etc. (not 29... ②×e5? 30. ☐ h3).

28.公×e5 真g5 29.營×g5 買×g5 30.公g6+ h×g6 31.買×e7 買×f5 32.買e8+ 買×e8 33.買×e8+ 費g7 34.買a8 d4 35.c×d4 買d5 36.營f2 買×d4 37.買×a5 買d2+ 38.營f3 f5 39.h4 營h6 40.買a8 買c2 41.a4 買c3+ 42.營f4 買c4+ 43.營g3 買c3+ 44.營h2 買a3 45.a5 營h5 46.買h8+ 營g4 47.h5 g×h5 48.買a8 h4 49.a6 營f4 50.a7 買a1 ½-½

Game 31, Capablanca-Marshall, Modern Benoni [A62]: Alekhine's note at the crucial juncture, move 34, can be improved.



34. Ee2? Alekhine is quite correct to flag this as the mistake that let Capablanca's win slip to a draw. Several moves retain a winning advantage, *e.g.* 34.d6, 34. **Ea4**, and his recommended 34. **Ea7**. However, the rest of the note line, 34...f5(??) 35.d6 ******* ×d6 36.e5(?!) *******×e5(?) 37. ****** c4+ *******h8 38. ****** f7, can be much improved for both sides. First, after 34. **Ea7**,



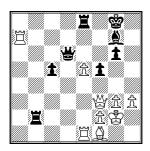
34...f5?? is quite bad; the least evil is 34... \(\mathbb{I}\)f8, when Black is still losing but at a much reduced rate (+2.00 vs. +6.80). After 35.d6 \(\mathbb{I}\)×d6,



Alekhine's 36.e5 is OK, good enough to win, but only about 5th-best. Strongest is an amazing forced line Stockfish discovered: 36.e×f5!! 莒×e1 37.f×g6 營×g6 38.总d3 營f6 (or 38...營e8 39.莒a8 莒b8 40.營d5+ 莒e6 41.莒×b8 etc.) 39.莒a8+ 營f7 40.營h5+ 營e7 41.營×c5+ 營f7 42.莒a7+ 營g8 43.營c8+



43...\$\textsquare\$f8 (if 43...\$\textsquare\$f8 44.\$\textsquare\$c4+ \$\textsquare\$h8 45.\$\textsquare\$h4+) 44.\$\textsquare\$g4+ \$\textsquare\$g7 45.\$\textsquare\$a8+ \$\textsquare\$f7 46.\$\textsquare\$c4+ \$\textsquare\$e6 47.\$\textsquare\$h5+ \$\textsquare\$e7 48.\$\textsquare\$e8+ etc. Finally, if White does play 36.e5,

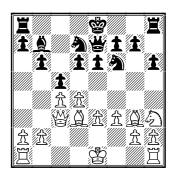


much less bad than 36... ♠xe5? is 36. ♥e6.

34... 萬×e2 35. 增×e2 增×e4+ 36. 增×e4 萬×e4 37. 萬a8+ 負f8 38. 增f3 萬d4 39. 萬d8 增g7 40. 當e3 f5 41. 負d3 負e7 42. 萬d7 當f8 43. f4 當e8 44. 負b5 當f8 45. h4 萬e4+ 46. 當f3 萬d4 47. 當e3 萬e4+ 48. 當d3 萬d4+ 49. 當c2 萬b4 50. d6 魚×h4 51. g×h4 萬×b5 52. 萬e7 萬b4 53. h5 g×h5 54. 萬e5 萬d4 55. 萬×f5+ 當g7 56. 萬×h5 萬×d6 57. 萬×c5 萬d4 58. 萬f5 當g6 59. 萬f8 當g7 60. 當c3 萬a4 ½-½

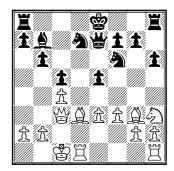
Game 32, Alekhine-Nimzovich, Nimzo-Indian Defense [E32]: Several surprising errors and oversights by Alekhine here.

1.d4 幻f6 2.c4 e6 3.幻c3 負b4 4.營c2 d6 5.負g5 幻bd7 6.e3 b6 7.負d3 負b7 8.f3 負×c3+9.營×c3 c5 10.幻h3 h6 11.負f4 營e7 12.負g3



12...e5 Alekhine says "not 12... 造c8 13. 營a3!", apparently in the belief that the a-pawn will then be lost. The engines don't think this need happen, or if it does it is not important. Stockfish says simply 13...a5=, while Komodo gives 13...0-0 14. 營xa7 邑c7 15. 營a3 邑a8 16. 營c3 包h5=.

13.d×e5 d×e5 14.0-0-0

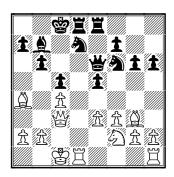


14...g6 Alekhine advises against 14...0-0-0, giving then $15. \triangle f5$ (?!) g6 $16. \triangle \times e5$ (?) g×f5 $17. \triangle \times d7$ (?), "together with $18. \triangle \times f6$ (or $\triangle \times h8$), etc., \pm ." But after $17... \triangle \times d7$ $18. \triangle \times h8$ f6,



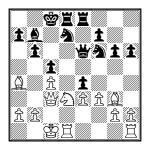
the trapped bishop will be captured, leaving Black a piece up.

15. ②c2 0-0-0 16. ②a4 ☐he8(?) This mistake, which gives Black a virtually lost game, goes unremarked, as do all the subsequent mistakes. Much better was 16... ②h5 with a nearly even game (+0.33 SF/26). 17. ②f2(?!) Beginning a flawed plan, the error of which Alekhine never realized. Much better was 17. ☐d3. 17... ③e6



18.公d3(?) A serious mistake that could have allowed Black to turn the game around. Much better was 18. 三d3 or 18. 三d2, intending to double rooks and keep the file open (+1.70 SF/24).

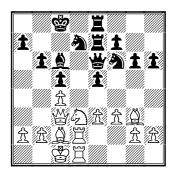
18... \(\mathbb{E}\)e7(?) Nimzovich missed quite a chance here, namely 18...e4!:



This exploits the flaw in the knight deployment White began at move 17. If now 19.f×e4? ②×e4 20.營c2 ②×g3 21.h×g3 營×e3+-+. Forced therefore is 19.②f4 營e7 20.莒he1 e×f3 21.g×f3 ②×f3 and Black is a clear pawn up, with pressure on the isolani at e3 as well (-1.35 SF/27).

It's interesting to speculate how 18...e4! might have affected the final standings. Had Nimzovich won, he would have been tied with Capablanca for 1st place after 11 rounds, with Alekhine and Vidmar =3rd-4th, 2½ points back. It would have been difficult for Alekhine to recover from so far back with nine rounds to go. *Ceteris paribus*, Nimzovich would have finished second and Alekhine third, in which case had New York 1927, as some thought, been a "candidates tournament" (which we now know it was not), Nimzovich and not Alekhine would have been the challenger to Capablanca.

19.買d2 買de8 20.買hd1 真c6 21.真c2

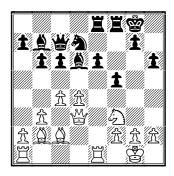


21...心h5(?) After this Black cannot recover. Better was 21...當c7, defending the bishop and the d6 square, and preventing the combination White now executes, since if 22.②×c5? ②×c5 23.罩d6? 營×d6 24.罩×d6 登×d6, Black comes out materially ahead.

22.②×c5 ②×c5 23.闰d6 ②×g3 24.h×g3 營×d6 25.闰×d6 莒c7 26.b4 ②b7 27.闰×c6 闰×c6 28.夏a4 莒ee6 29.夏×c6 莒×c6 30.營×e5 莒×c4+ 31.營d2 h5 32.a3 莒c7 33.營e8+ ②d8 34.e4 莒d7+ 35.營e3 莒c7 36.營f4 莒c3 37.a4 莒c2 38.營e7 莒c7 39.營f6 莒c2 40.營e7 莒c7 41.營d6 ②e6+ 42.營e5 ②d8 43.營d5 莒c6 44.營f4 ②e6+ 45.營e3 莒c3+ 46.營e2 莒c7 47.f4 ②d8 48.營e3 莒c3+ 49.ঔd4 莒c7 50.營e5 a5 51.營a8+ ঔd7 52.b5 營e7 53.f5 f6+ 54.ঔd4 莒d7+ 55.ঔe3 g×f5 56.e×f5 ②f7 57.營f3 ②e5 58.營×h5 莒d3+ 59.ঔf2 莒d2+ 60.徵f1 莒d4 61.營h7+ ঔd6 62.營b7 ②d7 63.營c6+ ঔe7 64.營e6+ ঔd8 65.營b3 莒b4 66.營d1 ঔe7 67.營e2+ ঔd8 68.營a2 ঔe7 69.ঔe2 莒e4+ 70.ঔf3 莒b4 71.ঔe3 ②c5 72.營g8 ②d7 73.g4 莒×a4 74.g5 f×g5 75.營×g5+ ঔd6 76.營g6+ ঔc7 77.營c6+ ঔd8 78.f6 딜a1 79.g4 딜f1 80.g5 딜f5 81.營a8+ 1-0

Game 33, Vidmar-Spielmann, Semi-Slav Defense [D46]: An uneventful game for which we have little to add, just a minor correction to one note.

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.句f3 句d7 4.e3 句gf6 5.負d3 c6 6.句bd2 負d6 7.0-0 0-0 8.e4 d×e4 9.句×e4 句×e4 10.負×e4 營c7 11.負c2 h6 12.b3 b6 13.負b2 負b7 14.營d3 f5 15.買fe1 買ae8



16.♠**e5(?)** Alekhine is correct to fault this, and his recommendation 16.\(\mathbb{E}\) ad1 is indeed best, but then he goes wrong in one of his note variations, saying "if 16...\(\mathbb{E}\)f6, then 17.c5(?!) b×c5 18.\(\mathbb{E}\)c4 with complications favorable to White." Rather than 17.c5?! White should play 17.a3 or 17.h3, both about +1.35. To 17.c5?! b×c5 18.\(\mathbb{E}\)c4 both engines say Black replies 18...c×d4!,

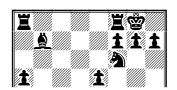


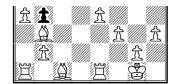
and it's even after either 19.\(\mathbb{Z}\timese6\) \(\mathbb{Q}\tag{a6}\)! 20.\(\mathbb{Z}\timese6\) 21.\(\mathbb{Z}\timesf5\) \(\mathbb{Z}\timese6\), or 19.\(\mathbb{Z}\timesf5\) c5 20.\(\mathbb{Z}\timese6+\)
\(\mathbb{Z}\timesf3\) 22.\(\mathbb{Z}\timesf3\) \(\mathbb{Z}\timesf3\) 22.\(\mathbb{Z}\timesf3\) \(\mathbb{Z}\timesf3\) 246.

16...c5 17.買ad1 公f6 18.營e2 c×d4 19.夏×d4 公e4 20.f4 買d8 21.營h1 營h7 22.買d3 營e7 23.買f1 買f6 24.公f3 買ff8 25.公e5 買f6 26.公f3 買ff8 ½-½

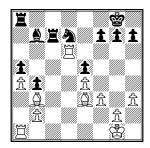
Game 34, Capablanca-Vidmar, Ruy Lopez [C98]: An archetypal Capablanca game. Alekhine errs at two points trying to find better defenses for Black.

1.e4 e5 2.包f3 包c6 3.見b5 a6 4.且a4 包f6 5.0-0 且e7 6.罝e1 b5 7.且b3 d6 8.c3 包a5 9.且c2 c5 10.d4 營c7 11.包bd2 0-0 12.h3 包c6 13.d5 包d8 14.a4 b4 15.包c4 a5 16.包f×e5 且a6 17.且b3 d×e5 18.d6 且×d6 19.營×d6 營×d6 20.包×d6 包b7 21.包×b7 且×b7 22.c×b4 c×b4 23.f3



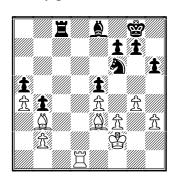


23... 宣fd8 Alekhine writes "A better defense opportunity was offered here, for example, by 23... **②**d7(?) 24. **②**e3 **②**fc8! 25. **③**ed1 (!) **③**c7) 25... **③**f8, etc." But in the parenthetical subvariation 25. **③**ed1 **③**c7 Black is virtually lost after 26. **④**d6!:



e.g. 26...當f8 27.\angle ad1 \angle e7 28.\angle ×f7!.

24. Le3 h6 25. Eed1 Lc6 26. Eac1 Le8 27. Lf2 Exd1 28. Exd1 Ec8 29.g4 Alekhine correctly points out that 29. Lb6? Ld7 30. Lxa5 Lc5 would lose White's advantage.



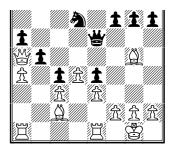
29...Qd7 Alekhine recommends 29...\$\sigma f8\$ as offering stiffer resistance, but in that case White could, unlike the move before, proceed with 30.\(\textit{\textit{b}6!}\), since if 30...\$\textit{\textit{d}7}\$ 31.\(\textit{\textit{a}}\text{\textit{a}5}\$ \textit{\textit{2}C5} 32.\(\textit{\textit{a}}\text{\textit{b}4}\) the knight is pinned, while if 30...\$\textit{\textit{B}8}\$ 31.\(\textit{\textit{B}6}\$ \textit{\textit{B}6}\$ 32.\(\textit{\textit{a}C5}\$ + \$\textit{\textit{B}8}\$ 33.\(\textit{\textit{B}e7}\$ +-.

30. 鱼b6 鱼e6 31. 鱼×e6 f×e6 32. 鱼d8+ 鱼×d8 33. 鱼×d8 勾d7 34. 鱼×a5 勾c5 35.b3 勾×b3 36. 鱼×b4 勾d4 37.a5 1–0

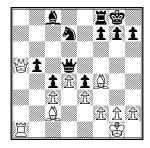
Game 37, Capablanca-Spielmann, Queen's Gambit Declined [D38]: Several improvements to Alekhine's notes were found.

1.d4 d5 2.分f3 e6 3.c4 分d7 4.分c3 分gf6 5.负g5 负b4 6.c×d5 e×d5 7.營a4 负×c3+8.b×c3 0-0 9.e3 c5 10.负d3 c4 11.负c2 營e7 12.0-0 a6 13. 置fe1 營e6 14. 分d2 b5 15. 營a5 **②e4?** Not a good move, but definitely not as "awful" as Alekhine thought. The real howler is Black's 17th. 16. ②×e4 d×e4 17.a4

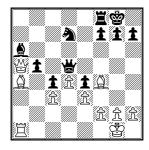


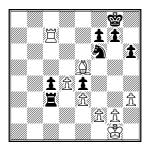


17... 當**d5(?)** Alekhine seems to think Black had nothing better, but he did. Alekhine gives 17... 這b8 18. 這eb1 曾d5(?) (△18... 這b6) 19. 具f4 這b6 20. a×b5 邑×b5 21. 邑×b5 a×b5,



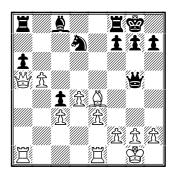
and now 22.\(\textit{\pi}a4(\frac{1}{2})\). Correct is 22.\(\textit{\pi}b1!\) when 23.\(\textit{\pi}\timesb5\) cannot be prevented (+3.32 SF/25). Alekhine's move can be countered by the surprising 22...\(\textit{\pi}a6!\),





and White has a lot of work to do before he wins, if indeed he can (+0.69 SF/30). Also, going back to move 17, 17...\(2\)b6 18.\(\text{2}\times e4\)\(\text{2}\times e4\) 19.\(\text{2}\times b6\)\(\text{2}\d7\) was not nearly as hopeless as the text.

18.a×b5 ⇔×g5 19.Д×e4



19... \(\mathbb{B}\) Alekhine considers also the line 19... \(\mathbb{A}\) a7 20.b6 \(\mathbb{B}\) ×a5 21.b×a7, and in the sub-variation 21... \(\mathbb{B}\) ×a1 22. \(\mathbb{E}\) ×a1 \(\alpha\)b6,

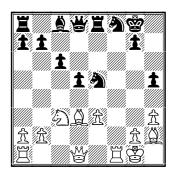


he continues 23.a8\ \(\alpha \times a8 \) 24.\(\alpha \times a8. \) While this does win (+2.42), far stronger is 23.\(\alpha b1, \) which will enable queening of the pawn without it being captured (+12.13).

20.b×a6 買b5 21.營c7 公b6 22.a7 总h3 23.買eb1 買×b1+ 24.買×b1 f5 25.总f3 f4 26.e×f4 1-0

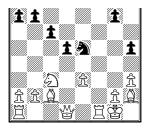
Alekhine-Vidmar, Queen's Gambit Declined [D35]: Alekhine may well have missed a win, both on the board and in his analysis.

1.d4 d5 2.ᡚf3 e6 3.c4 ᡚd7 4.ᡚc3 ᡚgf6 5.c×d5 e×d5 6.ቧf4 c6 7.e3 ቧe7 8.ቧd3 0-0 9.h3 ቯe8 10.0-0 ᡚf8 11.ᡚe5 ቧd6 12.ቧh2 ᡚ6d7 13.f4 f6 14.ᡚg4 h5 15.ᡚe5! f×e5 16.f×e5 ቧ×e5 17.d×e5 ᡚ×e5



18. ☐×**f8+** Instead of this, which secures a draw, Stockfish indicates White had good winning chances after 18. ♠c2!?:





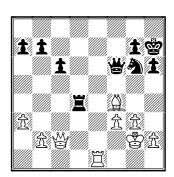
Three sample continuations:

- (b) 18...g6 19.e4 d4 20.总b3+ 总e6 21.总×e5 d×c3 22.營c1! 总×b3 23.总×c3 營c7 (not 23...总e6?? 24.營h6 and mate shortly.) 24.a×b3 公e6 25.邑f6 營h7 26.e5 營e7 27.營c2 邑g8 28.邑a4 △ 29.邑h4 (+2.95 SF/25);
- (c) 18... \dig g5 (probably best) 19. \delta f4 \dig f6 20. \dig \times h5 g6 21. \dig e2 with an enduring kingside initiative (+1.66 SF/28).

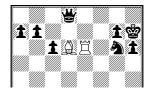
18...當×f8 19.營×h5 公×d3 20.買f1+ 當g8 21.營f7+ 當h8 22.營h5+ 當g8 23.營f7+ 當h8 ½-½

Game 39, Marshall-Nimzovich, French Defense [C01]: Little to correct here, except a howler at move 37.

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.公c3 鱼b4 4.e×d5 e×d5 5.鱼d3 勾e7 6.勾ge2 鱼f5 7.0-0 0-0 8.勾g3 鱼g6 9.勾ce2 鱼d6 10.鱼f4 勾bc6 11.營d2 營d7 12.罝ae1 罝ae8 13.c3 勾c8 14.鱼e3 勾6e7 15.勾f4 鱼×f4 16.鱼×f4 鱼×d3 17.營×d3 勾g6 18.營f3 f5 19.鱼d2 罝×e1 20.罝×e1 f4 21.勾e2 營f5 22.c4 勾b6 23.c×d5 勾×d5 24.勾c3 勾×c3 25.鱼×c3 c6 26.鱼b4 罝d8 27.營e4 營f7 28.a3 h6 29.g3 營f6 30.鱼c3 罝d5 31.營e8+ 營h7 32.營e4 營f5 33.營g2 營g4 34.f3 營g5 35.鱼d2 營f6 36.鱼×f4 罝×d4 37.營c2



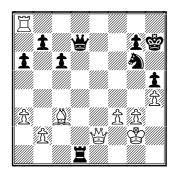
37... 冯d5(?) Alekhine is wrong to fault this; it is actually the best move Black has. He writes "Instead of [the text] 37... **冯d8(??)** would have made the crossing over of the bishop to the a1-h8 diagonal somewhat difficult." Perhaps, but more importantly, it would made it easy for White to win a piece by 38. **冯e6! 冯d3** 39. **ఎd6**:





An appealing instance of one interference countering another. If 39...\$\displace course not 39...\$\displace \displace 40.\$\displace \cdot 62.\$\displace 40.\$\displace \cdot 65.\$\displace 41.\$\displace 6+-.

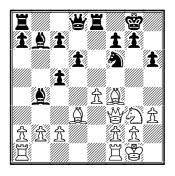
38. Qd2 曾d8 39. Qc3 閏d3 40. घe4 曾d5 41. 曾e2 曾d7 42. h4 h5 43. 罝e8 罝d1 44. 罝a8 a6



45.□b8(?) Alekhine faults this and recommends 45. **□**e4, though he does not believe it would win. Stockfish indicates that if White wants to try for a win, best is 45. **□**e8, *e.g.* 45. **□**c1 46. **□**e6 **□**×e6 47. **□**×e6 **□**d1 48. **□**f2 (+1.40 SF/27), or 45... **□**d3 46. **□**×d3 **□**×d3 47. **□**f2 **□**d7 48. **□**b4 (+1.18 SF/27).

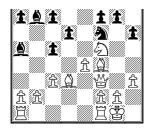
Game 42, Spielmann-Marshall, Scotch Game [C47]: Alekhine is clearly wrong at a crucial juncture.

1.e4 e5 2.句f3 公c6 3.台c3 幻f6 4.d4 e×d4 5.台×d4 負b4 6.幻×c6 b×c6 7.負d3 0-0 8.0-0 買e8 9.營f3 h6 10.負f4 d6 11.h3 負b7 12.台e2 c5 13.台g3



13...c4? Alekhine is quite correct to condemn this, but otherwise his note here is mistaken. On his recommended 13... 2d7 White gains an advantage with 14. 2b5! 2e5 (if 14... 2b8 15. 2×h6! g×h6 16. 2g4+ 2g5 17. 2×d7±) 15. 2×e5 2×e5 16. 2ad1±. And he is quite wrong to condemn as "riskier" 13... 2b8, which is actually Black's best move. The note continues "14.c3 2a5 15. 2f5!,

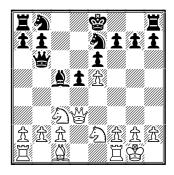




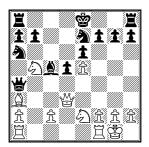
with various sacrificial turns for White." But 15.②f5 should actually be punctuated "?", because Black gets in the first sacrifice: 15...三×e4! 16.營g3 (if 16.④×e4?? ④×e4 17.②×h6+ g×h6 18.營g3+ 鱼g6 19.④×h6 ②e4 20.營g4 三×b2-+) 16...②h5 17.②×h6+ 營f8 18.營g4 三×f4 19.營×h5 營h4 20.營×h4 三×h4 21.②f5 三f4, and though material is even, the position favors Black (-0.51 SF/32). Instead of 15.②f5?, correct is 15.三fe1 or 15.三ad1 with some advantage for White (about +0.50).

Game 43, Nimzovich-Capablanca, Caro-Kann Defense [B12]: A difficult game even for the engines to analyze, due to the close nature of the positions and the complications at key points. Some important errors and improvements were found.

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 ቧf5 4.ቧd3 ቧ×d3 5.眥×d3 e6 6.ᡚc3 眥b6 7.ᡚge2 c5 8.d×c5 ቧ×c5 9.0–0 ᡚe7



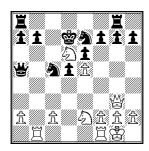
10. ② **a4** Alekhine writes "the attempt to take by surprise, 10.b4, leads to nothing good: 10... ఆ×b4 11. ② b5 ② a6 12. ② a3 ఆ a5(?) 13. ② × c5 ② × c5 14. ② d6+ ② d7 15. ఆ g3 □ hg8(?) 16. ② × f7(?) ② f5, etc., with advantage for Black." In fact 10.b4!? was a promising move leading to some very interesting lines. And as the red ink indicates, Alekhine's analysis has several errors. First off, much better than 12... ఆ a5 is 12... ఆ a4,



Further on in the note, after 15. \gammag3,



If Black does play 15... \(\mathbb{E}\) hg8, Alekhine considered only 16. \(\alpha\)×f7?, which wins back the sacrificed pawn but nothing else. Instead White can get a fearsome initiative going with 16. \(\mathbb{E}\) ab1!:



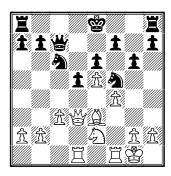
Exhaustive, conclusive analysis of all the possibilities then becomes impracticable, but the engines see best play proceeding 16...b6 17.\(\mathbb{I}\)fd1 \(\mathbb{\pi}\)×a2 18.\(\mathbb{\pa}\)d4 f6 19.\(\mathbb{\pa}\)6b5 \(\mathbb{\pa}\)e4 20.\(\mathbb{\pi}\)h3,



with now two main lines:

(a) 20...公g5 21.營e3 萬gc8 (if 21...萬ac8?? 22.萬a1) 22.e×f6 g×f6 23.營f4 公e4 24.f3 (+5.96 SF/23); (b) 20...f5 21.公d6 公×d6 22.e×d6 ⑤×d6 23.公b5+ ⑤d7 24.營g3 萬gc8 25.營d6+ ⑤e8 26.營×e6 萬c6 27.公d6+ 萬×d6 28.營×d6 萬d8 29.營e5 ⑤f8 30.萬e1 etc. (+4.56 SF/29). Improvements for either side may be lurking in the complications; the interested reader is encouraged to investigate further.

10...曾c6 11.公×c5 曾×c5 12. Qe3 曾c7 13.f4 公f5 14.c3 公c6 15. Zad1 g6



16.g4?? Not a good move, but Alekhine's extreme censure is somewhat overwrought. His recommendation 16. 2 f2 is considerably better, but can be improved. After 16. 2 f2 h5,



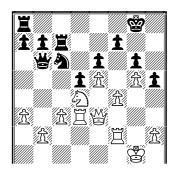
Alekhine rejects 17.c4, but it appears quite playable, viz. 17... \Db4 18.\dd2 \ddxc4 19.\ddzc1:



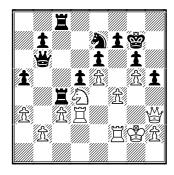
Black now has only two playable moves:

(a) 19...♥b5?! 20.\(\mathbb{E}\)c5 \(\mathbb{E}\)a4 21.\(\mathbb{E}\)3 \(\mathbb{E}\)a3 22.\(\mathbb{E}\)c3 a5 23.\(\mathbb{E}\)b5 \(\mathbb{E}\)×a2 24.\(\mathbb{E}\)×a2 25.\(\mathbb{E}\)a1! (25.\(\mathbb{E}\)c7+ leads only to equality) 25...\(\mathbb{E}\)b6 26.\(\mathbb{E}\)c7 \(\mathbb{E}\)b4 27.\(\mathbb{E}\)d6+ \(\mathbb{E}\)×d6 28.\(\mathbb{E}\)×d6 0-0 29.\(\mathbb{E}\)×b6 (+1.28 SF/25); (b) 19...\(\mathbb{E}\)e4 20.\(\mathbb{E}\)fe1 a5 \(\mathbb{E}\) 21.\(\mathbb{E}\)c3 d4 \(\mathbb{E}\) (else 22.\(\mathbb{E}\)d4 traps the queen) 22.\(\mathbb{E}\)×d4 \(\mathbb{E}\)d5 23.a3 \(\mathbb{E}\)×d4 \(\mathbb{E}\)d5 25.\(\mathbb{E}\)d3 = (+0.15 SF/31).

16...公×e3 17.營×e3 h5 18.g5 0-0 19.公d4 營b6 20.還f2 還fc8 21.a3 還c7 22.還d3

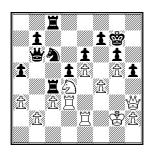


22... ②**a5** The engines agree with Alekhine that this "only loses time," but they do not endorse his recommendation of 22...②e7 (rated only -0.53 SF/34), preferring 22...②×d4, when if 23.營×d4 營b5 24.宣fd2 宣c4 25.營f2 (-2.16 SF/38), or 23.宣×d4 宣ac8 (-1.54 SF/36), or 23.c×d4 □ac8 (-2.47 SF/30). However, all we can offer are those numerical assessments; playing those lines out to a concrete win (assuming one is actually there at the end of the analytical rainbow) would require more time than this writer can afford on a *pro bono* basis.



30. Be2 No comment from Alekhine here, but this deserves a "??" more than move 16 did. Only the fact that Capablanca did not capitalize properly prevented that from being shown. The least evil here was 30. **Be3** ≠.

30...②f5! This does not especially deserve the exclam Alekhine gives it. Stronger was 30...**②**c6!:



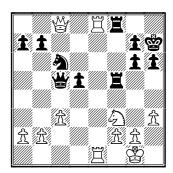
31.營e3 (if 31.氫×c6? 營×c6 32.營f3 b5 △33...b4 etc. (+2.98 SF/25)) 31...氫×d4 32.罝×d4 罝×d4 33.營×d4 — On 33.c×d4 營c6 play would proceed much as in the final phase of the game. — 33...營a6 34.罝d2 b5 etc., much as Alekhine described in his note to Black's 22nd move.

31.②×**f5+** Alekhine remarks "The game would have lasted somewhat longer after 31. □ed2 ⑤×d4 32. □×d4 □×d4 33.c×d4 □c4 34. ⊎e3 a4∓ etc." The engines see that as decidedly worse: -3.33 SF/25, compared to about -0.70 for the text.

31...g×f5 32.皆f3 皆g6 33.莒ed2 莒e4 34.莒d4 莒c4 35.皆f2 皆b5 36.皆g3 莒c×d4 37.c×d4 皆c4 38.皆g2 b5 39.皆g1 b4 40.a×b4 a×b4 41.皆g2 皆c1 42.皆g3 皆h1 43.莒d3 莒e1 44.莒f3 莒d1 45.b3 莒c1 46.莒e3 莒f1 0-1

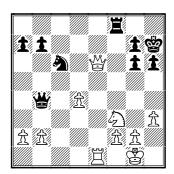
Game 44, Spielmann-Alekhine, French Defense [C09]: Two tactically inaccurate notes, including one with a howler. Also one that we felt required clarification.

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.公d2 c5 4.d×c5 &×c5 5. &d3 公c6 6.e×d5 e×d5 7.公b3 &b6 8.公f3 公ge7 9.0-0 0-0 10.c3 營d6 11. Ee1 公g6 12. &e3 &×e3 13. E×e3 &g4 14. &xg6 f×g6 15.h3 &f5 16.公bd4 Ead8 17.公×f5 E×f5 18. 營e2 Edf8 19. Ee1 營c5 20. Ee8 h6 21. 營e6+ 營h7 22. 營c8!



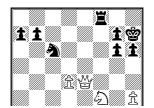
22...d4 Alekhine says "22...b6 loses immediately because of 23.b4, etc." It's not clear what "etc." he had in mind. After 23...增d6, Black stands worse, but does not seem to be in immediate danger of losing. However, playing it out further, Stockfish ultimate validates AAA, giving the likely continuation of 24.b5 包e7 25.營a8日 25...萬xe8 26.營xe8 包g8 27.萬e6 包f6 28.萬xd6 ②xe8 29.萬d7, when the writing on the wall is clear (+1.97 SF/27).

23.c×d4 曾d6 24. 萬×f8 萬×f8 25. 曾e6 曾b4



Alekhine writes "White, if he now wanted to avoid the queen exchange, would have to decide on the unclear sacrifice 26. \$\displant\text{e}4\$. The result would be then 26... \$\displant\text{e}xb2 \ 27. \$\displant\text{e}1(?!) \$\displant\text{e}xa2 \ 28. \$\displant\text{e}xb7 \$\displant\text{e}c4!(??) \ 29. \$\displant\text{c}7 \$\displant\text{e}f6\$, with sufficient defense, since 30. \$\displant\text{e}5\$ would be answered by 30... \$\displant\text{e}xd4." Two errors here, one minor, the other quite major.

First, after 26. \delta e4 \delta ×b2,



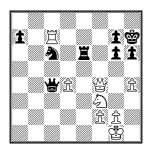


better than 27.\Bb1?! is 27.d5 \Dd8 28.h4±.

More importantly, after 27. □b1 🖶×a2 28. □×b7 🖶c4?? (correct is 28... □f6 29.h4 □e6 30. □f4 □e7 with only a slight advantage for White) 29. □c7 □f6,



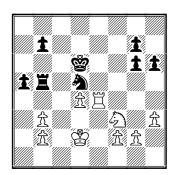
Alekhine overlooks the quiet but deadly 30.h4!, intending 31.h5 and forcing 30... \alpha e6 31.\alpha f4:



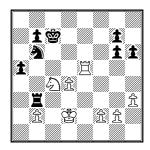
White threatens the crushing 32. \$\text{\psi}\$f8, and of course if 31... \$\text{\psi}\$f6?? 32. \$\text{\psi}\$×f6+−. Black's two least disastrous replies are:

- (a) 31... 其e7 32. 其c8 ②×d4 33. 其×c4 ②e2+ 34. 當f1 ②×f4 35. 其×f4+-;

26. 曾b3 曾×b3 27.a×b3 莒d8 28. 莒e4 莒d5 29. 曾f1 莒b5 30. 莒e3 a5 31. 莒d3 曾g8 32. 曾e2 曾f7 33. 曾d2 曾e6 34. 曾c3 白e7 35. 莒e3+ 曾d6 36. 曾c2 白d5 37. 莒e4 白b4+ 38. 曾d2 白d5



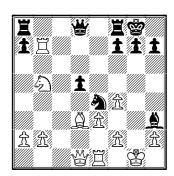
39. ② C2 Alekhine opines that "the winning attempt 39. ② e5 would remain without success because of 39... □ × b3 40. ② c4+ ③ c7 41. □ e5 ⑤ b6!, etc."



Actually the last move is not good; correct is 41...\(\mathbr{E}\)b5=. After 41...\(\mathbr{E}\)b6? comes 42.\(\mathbr{C}\)c2! \(\mathbr{E}\)b4 (not 42...\(\mathbr{C}\)\(\times\)c4?? 43.\(\mathbr{E}\)c5+ \(\mathbr{C}\)d7 44.\(\mathbr{C}\)\(\times\)b6+ \(\mathbr{E}\)\(\times\)b6 45.\(\mathbr{E}\)\(\times\)a, when White is a passed pawn ahead and Black will have to play carefully to draw (+1.06 SF/30).

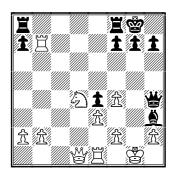
Game 45, Marshall-Vidmar, Slav Defense [D13]: Several noteworthy errors here, though one is not Alekhine's fault.

1.d4 分f6 2.分f3 d5 3.c4 c6 4.c×d5 c×d5 5.分c3 分c6 6.且f4 e6 7.e3 且d6 8.且×d6 曾×d6 9.且d3 0-0 10.0-0 e5 11.分b5 曾e7 12.d×e5 分×e5 13.罝c1 且g4 14.罝c7 曾d8 15.罝×b7 分×f3+ 16.g×f3 且h3 17.罝e1 公e4 18.f4

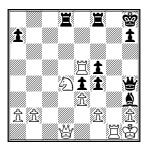


18... ** h4 Alekhine punctuates this "(?)", but it is actually the best move by far (about -5.00). The alternative line he gives, 18... ②c5 19. 第×a7(?) 第×a7 20. ②×a7 ②×d3 21. 图×d3 图a5 22. b4 图×a7 23.e4 (-3.60 SF/27), can be improved for White by avoiding 19. 第×a7 and playing 19. ②c2! ②×b7 20. 图 6 21. 图×h3 with some counter-chances (-0.78 K/20, -1.49 SF/24).

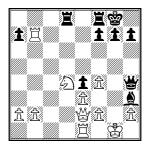
19.**≜**×e4 d×e4 20.**€**)d4



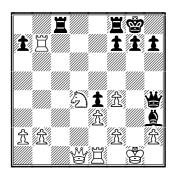
20...☐ac8(?) No comment from Alekhine here, but this nearly throws away the win. Best was 20...☐ad8! 21.☐b5☐ f5 22.☐e5 g5! 23.⑤h1 g×f4 24.☐g1+ ⑤h8



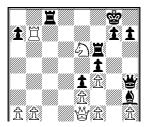
25.e×f4 [if 25.\displayed = \displayed g8 26.\displayed g8 + \displayed g8 and to prevent a quick mate White must play 27.\displayed e8 (-11.04)] 25...\displayed s6.\displayed g3 \displayed g4 27.\displayed g1 \displayed x44 (-5.73). And if 21.\displayed e2,



Returning to the game:



21. 造b5 There is a typo in the REI edition, with Alekhine seeming to recommend 21. **堂**c2, which besides putting the queen *en prise* also allows mate in two. His actual recommendation is 21. **堂**e2, which is relatively best. However, he still underestimates the power inherent in Black's position, which comes out with 21...f5 22. **②**e6 **当**f6:



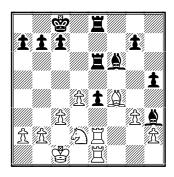


Now AAA's suggested 23.包g5?? is refuted by the simple 23...h6, when the knight must just stand and die and the whole white position collapses (-15.56). Relatively best is 23.罩×g7+ 當h8 24.罩g3 罩×e6, but even then White is still lost (-2.64 SF/25).

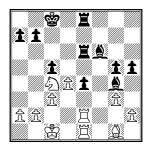
21... \(\mathbb{E}\)c1 22. \(\mathbb{E}\)g5 \(\mathbb{E}\)×d1 23. \(\mathbb{E}\)×d1 \(\mathbb{Q}\)g4 24. \(\mathbb{E}\)c1 h6 0-1

Game 47, Nimzovich-Alekhine, Alekhine's Defense [B02]: Some hallucinations in the notes here.

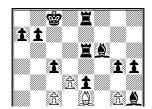
1.e4 公f6 2.d3 e5 3.f4 公c6 4.f×e5 公×e5 5.公f3 公×f3+ 6.營×f3 d5 7.e5 營e7 8.d4 公e4 9.总d3 營h4+ 10.g3 營g4 11.公d2 營×f3 12.公×f3 总e7 13.总e3 总h3 14.总×e4 d×e4 15.公d2 0-0-0 16.0-0-0 f6 17.e×f6 总×f6 18.c3 営he8 19.営de1 営e6 20.営e2 h5 21.営he1 営de8 22.总f4



22... Af5 Alekhine gives a very strange note here, saying "the pawn move [22...g5] would have been more logical, because after 22...g5 23. **Ae3** c5!, White would have been able to execute the redeployment maneuver **Af1**(c4)-e3 only under unfavorable circumstances ... for example 24. **Ag1 Af5** 25. **Ac4** (**Af1**) and Black continues with 25... **Ag4**, ... **Af3** etc." This line is nonsensical. For one thing, at its end, after 25. **Ac4** (better than 25. **Ag4**) 25... **Ag4**,



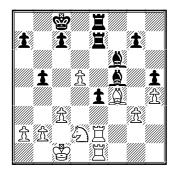
White can happily play 26.\(\mathbb{Z}\times e4!\), since if 26...\(\mathbb{Z}\times e4\) 27.\(\mathbb{Q}\)d6+. For another, going back a few moves, 23...c5 deserves not an exclam but a question mark:



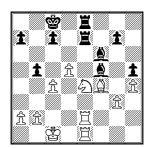


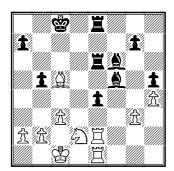
One is baffled as to why Alekhine considered only 24. 2g1? here, when White can gain quite an advantage with the simple and obvious 24.d×c5 (+1.60 SF/28). Also good is 24.d5! \(\beta\)d6 25. \(\Delta\)×c5 \(\Beta\)×d5 26. \(\Delta\)×a7 \(\Beta\)a5 27. \(\Beta\)×e4 \(\Beta\)ke4 \(\Delta\)d8 29. \(\Delta\)e3 \(\Beta\)×a2 30. \(\Delta\)×g5 and White is two pawns up (if 30...\(\Beta\)a1 + 31. \(\Beta\)d2 \(\Beta\)×e1 \(\Delta\)g2 33. \(\Delta\)d6+ \(\Beta\)d7 34. \(\Delta\)f4 keeps them both).

23.d5 闰6e7 24.h4 b5



25.d6 Another strange note here. Alekhine says "upon 25.c4! then 25... ☐d8! 26. ☐xe4 bxc4! 27. ☐d6+ cxd6 28. ☐xe7 ☐xe7 ☐d7, etc., suffices — just barely — for a draw." Again he has given an exclam to a bad move, for after 25... ☐d8 26. ☐xe4? (☐26. ☐f1), instead of 26... bxc4?, Black can do much better than a "just barely" draw by moving the rook right back with 26... ☐de8!,



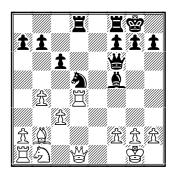


27...a6 AAA remarks "Now it's Black who misses a favorable opportunity: after 27...a5, he would have held on to some winning chances," followed by brief examinations of 28. 261 and 28. 263.

Stockfish agrees that 27...a5 was best here, but considers 28.a3 the best reply, with some edge for Black but no clear win on the horizon (-0.77 SF/39).

Game 48, Spielmann-Vidmar, Ruy Lopez [C65]: The possibilities at move 20 proved quite intriguing.

1.e4 e5 2.分f3 公c6 3.鱼b5 公f6 4.d4 e×d4 5.e5 公e4 6.0–0 鱼e7 7.公×d4 0–0 8.公f5 d5 9.公×e7+ 公×e7 10.鱼d3 公c5 11.鱼e2 c6 12.c3(?) 曾c7 13.b4? 公e4 14.鱼d3 曾×e5 15.罝e1 曾f6 16.鱼×e4 d×e4 17.罝×e4 鱼f5 18.罝d4 公d5 19.鱼b2 罝ad8



20. △ **d2?** The "?" here is undeserved; along with 20. ⑤ f3 this was one of the two least evils. Alekhine says "for better or worse, probably 20. ⑤ a3 had to happen here." It is not surprising Alekhine failed to see the flaws in that move, as the proof requires examining at least a half-dozen variations at some length. But it would definitely be for the worse: 20. ⑤ a3?? ⑤ f4!



and surprisingly, White is lost, viz.:

- (a) 21. 발f3 프×d4 22.c×d4 요e6 23. 발e3 요d5 24.g3 회h3+ 25. 발f1 발f5 26.f4 회g5 27. 발e2 최e4-+ (-5.34 SF/24);
- (c) 21. 三×d8 三×d8 22. 曾f3 皇e6 23. 三e1 (if 23. 三d1 h5! 24. 三×d8+ 曾×d8 25. h3 曾d2-+) 23. . 三d2 24. 鱼c1 包h3+ 25. 曾h1 包×f2+ 26. 曾g1 曾×f3 27. g×f3 三×a2 (-5.84 SF/25);
- (d) 21.실c1 원×g2! 22.불×g2 발g6+ 23.불f1 실h3+ 24.발e2 발g2 25.발e1 f5 26.원c2 필de8+ 27.실e3 f4 28.발g1 실g4+! 29.발d3 발f3 30.필e1 f×e3 31.원×e3 실h5 (-4.14 SF/25);
- (e) 21.2c4 Ad3



- (e1) 22.2e3 2e2+ 23.2h1 2×d4 24.c×d4 24*xf2-+;
- (e2) 22. 볼 × d8 볼 × d8 23. 실e3 실e2+ and forced is either 24. 할h1 쌀×f2 (-6.92 SF/28), or 24. 할f1 쌀 d6 25. 할e1 쌀 × h2 and 26. 쌀 × d3 (-8.51);
- (f) And of course if 21. □×f4 □×d1+ 22. □×d1 □d8 23. □fd4 □×d4 24. □×d4 □e7 25. □f1 h5-+.

It might be too harsh to call Alekhine's recommendation of 20. 2a3 a howler, given the complexities of its refutation, but navigating such complications was usually his *forte*. Presumably he did not devote as much time to this game as he would to one of his own, or Capablanca's.

20...②b6? This punctuation is very much deserved, and Alekhine is correct to point out that 20...**②**×c3! should ultimately win:

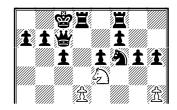


He gives the further moves $21. \exists \times d8 \exists \times d8 \ 22. \exists b3 \ \triangle e2+ \ 23. \exists h1 \ \exists e6 \ (-1.95 \ SF/29)$. We only wish to point out that instead $21. \trianglelefteq \times c3 \ \exists \times d4 \ 22. \exists f3 \ \exists d6 \ 23. \trianglelefteq \times d4 \ \exists \times d4 \ 24. \triangle b3$ would not be quite as bad for White (-1.32 SF/29).

21. 公b3 公c4 22. 曾e2 b5 23. 莒e1 ½-½

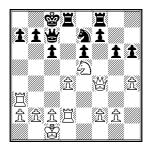
Game 49, Spielmann-Capablanca, Caro-Kann Defense [B19]: Some faulty analysis in one variation of the note at move 20.

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.幻c3 d×e4 4.幻×e4 ቧf5 5.幻g3 ቧg6 6.幻f3 幻d7 7.h4 h6 8.ቧd3 ቧ×d3 9.씝×d3 幻gf6 10.ቧd2 e6 11.0–0–0 ቧd6 12.幻e4 幻×e4 13.씝×e4 씝c7 14.ቯhe1 幻f6 15.씝e2 ቧf4 16.幻e5 ቧ×d2+ 17.ቯ×d2 0–0–0 18.씝f3 ቯhf8 19.씝g3 g6

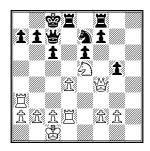




20. \$\mathrev{\math

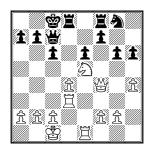


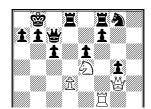
apparently thinking Black must then lose a pawn. But after 22...g5! 23.h×g5 h×g5,



White cannot play 24. \subseteq xg5? because of 24...f6-+. The best White can do is 24. \subseteq e4 \subseteq b8 when Black has everything covered and the game is even.

A rook lift to the third rank is not a bad idea, but the correct way to do it is 21.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}} d3,

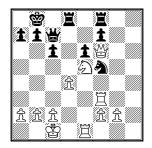






when things look good for White, e.g.:

- (a) 24...f6?! 25.包c4 曾d7 26.c3 莒fe8 27.莒fe3 曾d5 28.莒×e6 莒×e6 29.曾×e6 曾×g2 30.曾e3±;

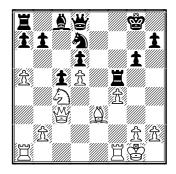


26...曾a5 (not 26...公×d4?! 27.莒d3 c5 28.c3 公c6 [if 28...公f5? 29.莒×d8+ 莒×d8 30.營×f7] 29.公×c6+b×c6 30.莒ed1±) 27.莒d1 營×a2 28.莒a3 營d5 29.g4 公d6±.

20... 學b8 21. 萬e3 g5 22.h×g5 h×g5 23. 萬f3 公e4 24. 萬e2 公d6 25.c3 萬h8 26. 萬e1 萬h2 27. 萬g3 公f5 Alekhine says Black had "excellent chances of victory" with 27... 萬dh8, but the engines do not agree, rating the position virtually dead even after almost any reasonable reply. 28. 萬g4 公d6 29. 萬g3 公f5 ½-½

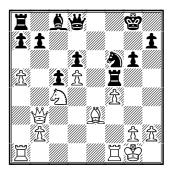
Game 51, Nimzovich-Marshall, Modern Benoni [A61]: Several kinds of errors here: analytical, translational, and typographical.

1.c4 分f6 2.d4 e6 3.分f3 c5 4.d5 d6 5.分c3 e×d5 6.c×d5 g6 7.分d2 分bd7 8.分c4 分b6 9.e4 負g7 10.分e3 0-0 11.負d3 分h5 12.0-0 負e5 13.a4 分f4 14.a5 分d7 15.分c4 分×d3 16.營×d3 f5 17.e×f5 買×f5 18.f4 負d4+ 19.負e3 負×c3 20.營×c3



20... \$\subseteq\$ for the note here is badly translated. The original German reads "Auch das sofortige 20...\$\subseteq\$ xd5 war u.a. 21.f5! gxf5 22.\$\subseteq\$ f3 usw. sehr stark." Alekhine's phrasing is awkward, and it's not surprising that it was translated as "Very strong also was the immediate 20...\$\subseteq\$ xd5; among others 21.f5! gxf5 22.\$\subseteq\$ f3, etc.," which makes it sound like 20...\$\subseteq\$ xd5 was a good move. A rendering more in keeping with Alekhine's intent would be "If the immediate 20...\$\subseteq\$ xd5, then very strong is 21.f5! gxf5 22.\$\subseteq\$ f3 etc., among other lines."

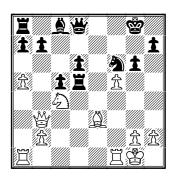
21.₩b3



And here the note has a typo, where it says "relatively best for Black is 21...g4, in order to ensure a retreat for the rook." Obviously that move is impossible; the German edition says 21...\(\delta \)g4.

21... Alekhine is correct to fault this, but he comments further "Upon 21... As d5, which looks somewhat better, Nimzovich indicates the strong file occupation 22. ae1! as sufficient for a win." *Pace* Nimzovich, the engines don't see any such thing, rating the position dead even (0.00) after either 22... or 22... b5, out to 30 ply or more.

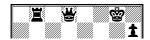
22.f5

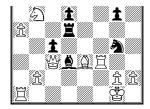


22...g×f5(??) No comment from Alekhine here, but this, more than Black's 21st, is the losing move. The correct capture was 22...4×f5, when if 23.4×b7 \(\beta\)b8 24.4×a7 \(\beta\)a8 25.4\(\beta\)b6 \(\beta\)d3



26.\disp3! (much stronger than 26.\disp×d8+ \disp×d8 27.\disp×f6 \disp×c4) 26...\dispg4 27.\dispgf3 \dispgb b8 28.\dispb6 c4 29.\dispc3,



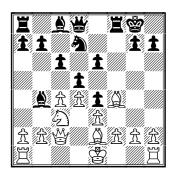


and after either 29... \(\begin{aligned} \beta \times c4, \text{ or } 29... \(\beta \times 6 \beta \times 6

23. 真g5 買d4 24. 句b6+ c4 25. 皆c3 a×b6 26. 皆×d4 皆g7 27. 買ae1 b×a5 28. 買e8 皆×e8 29. 皆×f6+ 皆g8 30. 真h6 1–0

Game 53, Alekhine-Marshall, Queen's Pawn Game [E10]: No major problems, but improvements to two notes were found.

1.d4 幻f6 2.c4 e6 3.幻f3 幻e4 4.幻fd2 ቧb4 5.쌀c2 d5 6.幻c3 f5 7.幻d×e4 f×e4 8.ቧf4 0–0 9.e3 c6 10.ቧe2 幻d7



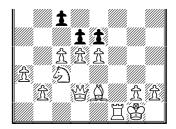
11.a3 In his note variation 11.0–0 of 6 12.f3 oh5, Alekhine seems to think that 13. de5 is inferior to 13.f×e4, and is adequately answered by 13... ⊎g5,



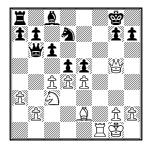
threatening 14... *\vert \text{\pi} \text{\pi} 3+. But in fact that threat is hollow, and White then gets a terrific attack going, viz. 14.f\text{\pi} 24! \vert \text{\pi} \text{\pi} 3+ 15. \vert h1 \vert h1 \vert h6 16. \vert f3 \vert h6 17. \vert af1 d\text{\pi} c4 18. \vert h3 \vert g5 19. a3 \vert \text{\pi} \text{\pi} c3 20. b\text{\pi} c3 \vert f7 21. \vert \text{\pi} \text{\pi} c4 etc. (+3.41 SF/26). Best after 13. \vert e5 is actually 13... e\text{\pi} f3, when White's advantage is not nearly so great (about +1.35).

11... 且e7 12.0-0 且g5 13.f3 且×f4 14.e×f4 日×f4 15.f×e4 日×f1+ 16.日×f1 e5 17.皆d2!





17...c5 The note line here can be improved some. On 17...\\$b6 18.c5, White's attack is blunted somewhat by 18...\\$xc5 19.dxc5 \\$xc5+ 20.\\$h1 d4. Stronger after 17...\\$b6 is 18.\\$g5!,

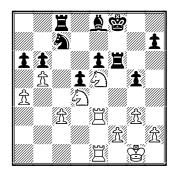


when if 18... 當×d4+ 19. 當h1 包f6 20.c×d5 h6 21. 曾g6 具f5 (or 21... 具d7 22. 邑×f6) 22. 當×f5+-, or 18... 包f6 19.c5 當c7 20. 邑×f6 營e7 21. d×e5+-, or 18... 包f8 19.c5 當c7 20. e×d5 etc. (+5.27).

18.d×e5! d4 19.營f4! d×c3 20.營f7+ 營h8 21.b×c3 營g8 22.營e7 h6 23.負h5 a5 24.e6 g6 25.e×d7 点×d7 26.遌f7 1–0

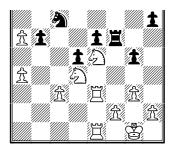
Game 54, Spielmann-Nimzovich, French Defense [C07]: One overstatement at move 30, one major error of omission at move 31, and one howler at the end of move 32's note.

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.公d2 c5 4.d×c5 Q×c5 5.Qd3 公f6 6.e5 公fd7 7.公gf3 公c6 8.營e2 公b4 9.0-0 公×d3 10.營×d3 0-0 11.公b3 Qe7 12.莒e1 公b6 13.公bd4 Qd7 14.b3 莒c8 15.Qd2 公a8 16.a3 公c7 17.Qb4 公a6 18.Q×e7 營×e7 19.b4 公c7 20.a4 Qe8 21.c3 f6 22.e×f6 營×f6 23.營e3 營f4 24.公e5 營×e3 25.莒×e3 莒f6 26.g3 g5 27.b5 營f8 28.莒b1 b6 29.罝be1 a6

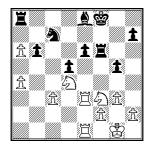


30.b×**a6?** It is true that this is not best, and that White could have won easily with 30.a5! as Alekhine claims, but as will be seen, he went too far in claiming this move "misses out on a win." **30...買a8**





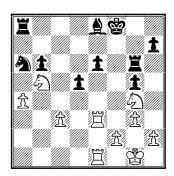
31.\(\Delta\) b5(?) It is this move, and not 30.b×a6, that blows the last winning chance. Correct was 31.\(\Delta\) ef3!:



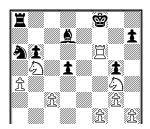
and now:

- (a) 31... \(\)d7/\(\)gf7? 32.\(\)\(\)\(\)yg5-+;
- (b) 31...g4 32.\(\Delta\)g5 \(\Delta\)g8 33.\(\Delta\)g×e6 \(\Delta\)×a6 34.\(\Delta\)f4 \(\Delta\)f7 35.\(\Delta\)e5 \(\Delta\)c7 36.\(\Delta\)g5+ \(\Delta\)f8 37.\(\Delta\)×g4+-;
- (c) 31... \(\mathbb{G}\)g6 32.\(\alpha\)×e6+\(\Delta\)×e6 33.\(\mathbb{G}\)×e6 \(\mathbb{G}\)×e6 g4 35.\(\Delta\)g5 \(\mathbb{G}\)×a6 36.\(\Delta\)×h7+\(\Delta\)f7 37.\(\Delta\)g5+\(\Delta\)f8 38.f3 g×f3 39.\(\Delta\)×f3 and White wins with his two connected, passed pawns;
- (d) 31...h6 32.\(\text{2}\times 6+ \text{2}\times 6 33.\)\(\text{Z}\times 6 \)\(\text{Z}\times 6 \)\(\text{Z}\tim 6 \)\(\text{Z}\times 6 \)\(\text{Z}\times 6 \)\(\text{Z}\times

31...公×a6 32.公g4 置g6



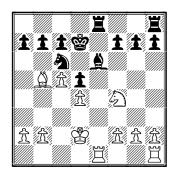
33.②e5 Alekhine correctly observes that "the pawn can't be taken: 33. □×e6? □×e6 34. □×e6 □d7 35. □f6+,"



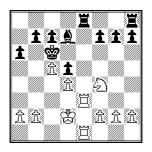
33... 互f6 34. 公g4 互g6 ½-½

Game 56, Alekhine-Spielmann, French Defense [C14]: An instructive and exemplary rook endgame played by Alekhine. A few corrections and improvements to his notes were found.

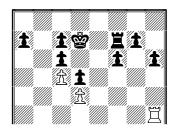
1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.公c3 公f6 4.실g5 실e7 5.e×d5 公×d5 6.실×e7 營×e7 7.營d2 營b4 8.公×d5 營×d2+ 9.營×d2 e×d5 10.豈e1+ 실e6? 11.公h3 公c6 12.실b5 營d7 13.公f4 莒ae8 14.c4 營d6 15.c5+ 營d7



16. Ξe5 In the note line 16. Ξe3 a6 17. 🖺 × c6+ 🗳 × c6 18. Ξhe1, the sub-variation 18... 🖺 d7,

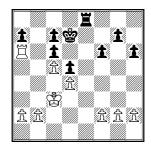


Alekhine says "White wins by means of 19. $\mathbb{Z} \times 8$, together with 6.5, etc." This is good, but better still is 19.2.3! followed in most cases by either 20.2.5++- or 20.2.5++-.

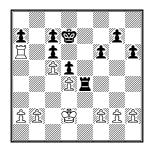




27... 罩e7 Alekhine says "after 27... **罩f8** 28. **罩a3 罩b8** 29. **零c3 罩b7(?)** 30. **罩a6**, Black would finally perish by *Zugzwang*." However, Black can do better with 29... **罩a8**! 30. **罩a6 罩e8**!

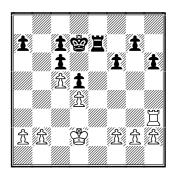


31. \$\d2 (if 31. \mathbb{Z} \times a7?! \mathbb{Z} e2, or 31. \mathbb{Z} d3?! \mathbb{Z} e1) 31... \mathbb{Z} e4

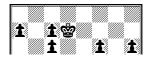


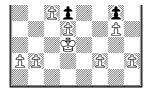
and though after 32. \$\d3\$ or 32. \$\mathbb{Z}a4\$ White retains a slight advantage (about +0.70), Stockfish sees no forced *Zugzwang* win, even out to 37 ply.

Returning to the game:



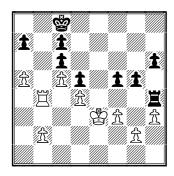
28. 置a3 Here Alekhine gives a long analysis line attempting to prove that "With the logical 28. 置e3 ... White could have compelled a victory-promising pawn endgame." He continues 28... 置xe3 29. 當xe3 當e6 30. 當f4 g6 31. g4 g5+ 32. 當e3 當d7 33. 當d3 當c8(??) 34. 當c3 當b7 35. 當b4 當a6 36. 當a4 當b7 37. 當a5 a6 38. a4 當a7 39. b3 當b7 40. b4 當a7 41. b5 axb5 42. axb5 當b7 43. b6 etc. However, like much long analysis, this one hits a snag along the way: After 33. 當d3,





Black is by no means compelled to play 33...\$\display c8??; instead 33...f5! holds (+0.87 SF/41).

28... 三 4 29. 三 4 ⑤ c8 30.f3 三 h4 31.h3 ⑤ b7 32.⑤ e3 f5 33. 三 b4+ ⑤ c8 34.a4 g5(?) Alekhine is correct that 34... f4+ 35.⑤ f2 三 h5 was the easiest way to a "dead draw" (0.00 SF/28). 35.a5



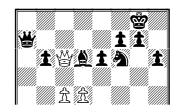
35...g4(?) Alekhine calls this "probably the best practical chance." Stockfish considers it the losing move, and strongly prefers 35...a6, foreseeing no way for White to win then (+1.01 SF/45).

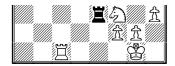
The rest of the game is played and annotated flawlessly by Alekhine.

36.h×g4 f×g4 37.a6! g×f3 38.g×f3 莒h1 39.莒b7 莒e1+ 40.曾f4! 莒d1 41.曾e5 莒e1+ 42.曾f5 莒d1 43.莒×a7 莒×d4 44.莒a8+ 曾d7 45.f4 莒a4 46.a7 h5 47.b3 莒a1 48.曾e5 莒e1+ 49.曾f6 莒a1 50.曾e5 莒e1+ 51.曾d4 莒d1+ 52.曾c3 莒a1 53.f5 曾e7 54.曾d4 h4 55.曾e5 莒e1+ 56.曾f4 莒a1 57.曾g5 莒g1+ 58.曾×h4 莒a1 59.曾g5 莒g1+ 60.曾f4 莒a1 61.曾e5 莒e1+ 62.曾d4 莒a1 63.曾c3 莒a3 64.曾b2 莒a6 65.b4 曾f7 66.曾b3 莒a1 67.f6 莒a6 68.b5 c×b5 69.曾b4 1-0

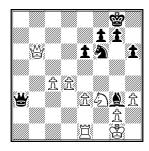
Game 59, Nimzovich-Vidmar, Sicilian Defense [B22]: Not a very interesting game. One correction was found, in the last note.

1.e4 c5 2.包f3 e6 3.c3 包f6 4.e5 包d5 5.d4 c×d4 6.c×d4 負e7 7.包c3 包×c3 8.b×c3 d5 9.e×d6 營×d6 10.負e2 0-0 11.0-0 包d7 12.a4 營c7 13.營b3 b6 14.c4 負b7 15.a5 負f6 16.a×b6 a×b6 17.負e3 h6 18.h3 買fc8 19.買fc1 買cb8 20.買×a8 買×a8 21.包d2 負e7 22.負f3 買a3 23.營b2 魚×f3 24.包×f3 買a5 25.營d2 負a3 26.買c2 負d6 27.買c1 負a3 28.買c2 負d6 29.買c1 營a7 30.營d3 買a3 31.營e4 包f6 32.營c6 買×e3





33. ∜ × **d6** ½ ½ Alekhine writes "After the acceptance of the exchange sacrifice, Black would actually still have chances, for example 33.f×e3 ∜a3 34. ☐ e1 ☐ g3 35. ☐ f1(?) ∜ ×e3+ 36. ⑤ h1 ☐ e4 ∓." However, 35. ☐ f1? is not forced, and White can maintain equality (or even gain the upper hand if Black errs) by giving back the exchange with 35. ∜×b6!:



If now 35... $\triangle \times e1$? 36. $\triangle \times e1$? 36. $\triangle \times e1$ $\oplus \times e1$