# 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 177000 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... g7? ( $口 22 \ldots \mathrm{e} 4!=$ ) - 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. 营f5 $(+2.58)$, or $35.0 \times \mathrm{Of} 3 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~g} 7(-2.25)$ - 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 $31 / 2$ 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 "( $+0.95 \mathrm{~K} / 24$ )" or "( -1.37 $\mathrm{SF} / 36$ )". 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:

## - a better move is

$\square \quad$ the only playable move for the defender, or the only advantageous move for the attacker
$\Delta \quad$ 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.





 However, after 25. ${ }^{\text {g h }} 7+$,




## 

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 .



## 

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



with the threat $\$ \times h 7+$ ！and White must win．＂But even White were now on move，that would not
 23．씁 $\times f 5$ 岂 $\times \mathrm{d} 8$ and Black is winning．
管e8 15．$\times$ h $7+$＋ against the many－sided threats（i．e．17．e4，17．씁d1，17．a4）．＂But the engines seem to think Black in halfway－decent shape after $16 \ldots \mathrm{e}$ e6（ $+0.44 \mathrm{SF} / 28$ ）or $16 \ldots \mathrm{~b} 5(+0.47 \mathrm{SF} / 29)$ ．17． $\mathbf{1} 4$

莫 $\times$ b1 21． $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{b} 1$ 具e6（ $+0.96 \mathrm{SF} / 24$ ）．The text is rated at +2.12 ．

 still provides the opponent with the most practical difficulties，＂says Alekhine．But this is actually a serious mistake．Better 27．．．』 m 8 ， $27 \ldots$ ．．．d8，or $27 \ldots g 6$ ，all about +2.25 ．



28．${ }^{\mu} \mathbf{f} \mathbf{f}$ 3 Good，but only about 7th－best．Much stronger was 28 ．${ }^{\text {吕ab1！}}$


Some sample continuations then：
（a）28．．．b6？？29．留f3 loses a rook；



 SF／25）．

## 28．．．g6 29．e4 留b2



30．exf5（？！）＂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
 31． d 1 ，was better，and can be further improved by first interpolating $31 . \mathrm{exf} \mathrm{g} \times \mathrm{f} 5$ and then
 After text it＇s not certain that White can win against correct defense．



32. ${ }^{[6} \times \mathbf{f} 2$ Alekhine chides himself for this move, insisting that he could have won with 32 . $\mathrm{m} \times \mathrm{f} 2$






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



Returning to the game:


 last winning attempt: $35 . \mathrm{g} 4!\mathrm{f} \times \mathrm{g} 436$. G 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. $35 \ldots$...



 White's game." But Stockfish sees no danger after 45. ere5, 45.f6+, or 45. ed d5, all rated at close


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 .



13. Merge2? Alekhine correctly points out that 13.0 D d 2 ! (threatening a winning attack with 14.0 D 3
 really unpleasant threats," which is an understatement $(+3.18 \mathrm{SF} / 25)$. More or less forced actually
 SF/25).
 M $4 \times \mathrm{C} 7$ 18. $\times \mathrm{C} 7+\mathrm{Cl} \times \mathrm{C} 7$ "with an easily winning game."

 favor if he continues 19.0 O e1 $\Delta 0_{0} \mathrm{~d} 3-\mathrm{c} 5(+1.31 \mathrm{SF} / 29)$.





 26. 0 c $5+$,






俍 $\times 4$ 38.

41...a5 The alternate line Alekhine gives here can be greatly improved. After 41...县f5 42.a4, not $42 \ldots \times$ b1 but $42 \ldots 0 \mathrm{~d} 6!\Delta 43 \ldots \mathrm{c} 2$ or $43 \ldots \mathrm{~d} 7$, and White's a-pawn cannot be saved.




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 .


 21.g3 씁d5 22.b4 f8 23. b2 Mat


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. $\mathrm{d} 4=$.

 Meble 2? 29. 算d6. First, after 26... $\times$ a5,



and now not $28 \ldots$ 筸 $\times$ b2? but first $28 \ldots$... 30. . H d d 6 , then $30 \ldots \times \mathrm{F} 2+$ comes with check and Black forces mate in a few more moves. This is the first of two instances where Alekhine fails to "check for check."
24... 씅 1 b3

25. d4? The question mark here seems undeserved. Alekhine prefers 25 ac1, but the engines
 30. 씁 $x d 2$ a4 31. 씁c1 f6 (-0.51 SF/27).



28. 씁 b 7 (?)

This, not 26. $\mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{G}}$ a6, was the real losing move. White would still have had drawing chances with 28. 씁f1! 씁d5, and now not Alekhine's 29. d4?, but 29.

 difference is that on f 4 the bishop defends the g-pawn, and in some lines threatens to go to d6 and target the f8 in combination with a rook on the back rank. The continuation recommended against








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.





## 



35. 嚍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 $35 . \mathrm{m}$ 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.
 to go wrong. Best was $37 .{ }^{\text {abb bl }}$. 37...c5


 and White holds ( $-0.34 \mathrm{SF} / 42$ ).
38...tye6 39. ${ }^{\text {He4t }} \mathbf{e}+($ ? $)$ This deserves the censure Alekhine gave to move 36. White had to play 39. ${ }^{\text {en }} 2$ or 39.94 to retain drawing chances (both about $-1.05 \mathrm{SF} / 30$ ).

39...tyf6(?) But Alekhine errs in turn, believing he has the luxury of repeating moves until time control at move 40 . To win, necessary was $39 \ldots$... d 5 , when White is powerless against the

40. $\mathbf{g} \mathbf{f 4 +}$ A more certain path to the draw was 40.f3, as detailed in the note to White's 38th move. 40... the7? Alekhine correctly chides himself here, though he mistakenly believes this, and not his previous move, is one that "seriously imperils the win." His recommended $40 .$. . b e6 is indeed best, but after 39. be 2 or 39.94 , as noted at move 39 , a win for Black is by no means certain.





43...b5 Alekhine derides this as "contrived," saying "White would have a difficult game" after
 etc. While he rates this " $\mp$ " Stockfish sees it as a likely draw ( $-0.24 \mathrm{SF} / 30$ ). Furthermore, the variation can be improved at two points. At move 45,

莫 $\times$ f2 $50 .{ }^{\text {岂 } \times b 3=(-0.29 ~ S F / 39) . ~ A n d ~ a t ~ B l a c k ' s ~ 46 t h ~ m o v e, ~}$

 win（ $-2.54 \mathrm{SF} / 30$ ），though Alekhine admits he wanted to avoid a queen endgame．





56．$\times \mathbf{b} 3$ Alekhine writes＂Here White appears to have seen a ghost，since otherwise he would
 60．．${ }^{\text {B }} \mathrm{d}$ 2．＂But in fact there is nothing wrong with the text．56．．．東f5 59．




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 ．



$\mathbf{1 4 . . . b} \times \mathbf{c} 5$ ? Alekhine calls this "unbelievable," and it is a serious positional error. Correct was





No comment from Alekhine here, though this is as bad an error as Black's 14th. Better either $23 \ldots$... 6 or $23 \ldots$...
24. h3(?!) 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) $24 \ldots . . \mathrm{fxe} 5$ ? $25.0 \times \mathrm{e} 5(+2.50 \mathrm{SF} / 25)$;
 (+1.67 SF/26);



24... $\mathbf{C} \mathbf{c} 6$ ? Giving up the e-pawn for an illusory attack, and losing the game. Alekhine rightly points out that $24 . . .1$



Game 9, Vidmar-Spielmann, Queen's Indian Defense [E14]: An interesting game. It is surprising that Alekhine's notes miss some tactical subtleties.
 $9 . d 5 \mathrm{~d} 610 . \mathrm{d} \times \mathrm{e} 6$ Alekhine is critical of this, recommending instead 10.0d4 e5 11. $\triangle \mathrm{ff}$. But followed up correctly, the text is best. $\mathbf{1 0} . . . \mathbf{f} \times \mathbf{e} 6$



and Black has little choice but to give up his h-pawn, since if $13 \ldots \mathrm{~h} 6$ (not $13 \ldots \mathrm{~g}$ ?? 14 . $\times \mathrm{m} 6$ )
営f7 16. ©c7+-. White could also transpose into the same line with $11 . \mathrm{g}$ e1 e5 12.0g5.
11... 씁 $\mathbf{c} 8$



12．씁e2 Alekhine writes＂Also after 12．品e1，Black gradually would have gotten counter－play；
 etc．＂There are two problems with this．One，after 18 ．h3 or 18 ．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．：


筸 $\times$ h $4 \pm$ ．




Alekhine says＂An unpleasant surprise for White．With 24．b3？，he would not only fail to win a piece after $24 \ldots \mathrm{~d} 525.0 \mathrm{~d} 2(?$ ？） C 5 or 25.0 g 5 （？？）留g6，but would even suffer a material disadvantage．＂While $24 . \mathrm{b} 3$ is not good，it need not turn out as badly as Alekhine indicates．The best defense after $24 . \mathrm{b} 3 \mathrm{~d} 5$ would be $25 . \mathrm{g} 3$ ，




## $24.0 \mathrm{O} 2 \mathrm{~d} 525.0 \times \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{~d} \times 4$



 misplaced; this is actually Black's best move. His recommendation 26... f6 27. ㅆg f4 b5 28. 聯d2





 29.g3(?) Best was 29. 씁b5 $\mp$.





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.




20... ${ }^{\mu}$ /a8 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 $20 \ldots$... $\mathrm{O} 821 . \mathrm{e} 5 \mathrm{~g} 5$ ! $22.0 \mathrm{f} 4 \square$ the engines see the game as perfectly even after almost any reasonable move, with $22 \ldots \mathrm{~d} 5$ as perhaps best. And how the text move prepares for $0 \mathrm{f} 6-\mathrm{e} 8$ 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."




38.f5 Alekhine says "In my opinion, this strategic break ought better to occur after the next tempo;
 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 $38 .{ }^{3} 4 \mathrm{~d} 3$, and quite sufficient to win.

## 




 $42 .{ }^{3} 4 \mathrm{~d} 3$ (probably ultimately necessary; see next note), 42 . $\mathrm{d} \mathrm{d} 5,42$. 2 d 3 , or 42 . d d 1 , all about +3.50 .
42. $\mathbf{g} \mathbf{f 2 +}$ ? Alekhine correctly observes that this lets the win slip away. He recommends instead "a


 © ${ }^{\text {b }} \mathrm{d} 6$ 47. B c 3 ! $\square$ :


The key difference between this and the move 41 variation: if now $47 \ldots$... ${ }^{6} \times \mathrm{d} 5$ ?? 48 . $\mathrm{d} \mathrm{d} 3++-$.

42...



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.








 g6 51. ${ }^{\text {M }} \times$ a5, which he deems "unpleasant for the Black." However, it is perfectly fine if instead of 49...留f4? Black plays 49... ${ }^{\mu} \mathrm{C}$ c 7 , with equality as in the actual game.


 etc." What "etc." he had in mind is unclear, as Black can simply continue 53...胃f8 and if 54. G h7??
 somewhat problematic (+1.24 SF/30).

53． $\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{g}}^{\mathrm{f}} \mathbf{f}$（？？）Alekhine did not realize it，but with this Marshall let slip his winning chances． Strongest was 53．${ }^{\mu} \mathrm{f} 3$ ，threatening $54.8 \mathrm{~g} 6+-$ and forcing 53．．．${ }^{\mu} \mathrm{c}$ c8，when White can set some



But Alekhine errs right back，making what could have been the crucial mistake．Necessary was either 53．．．日c 5 or $53 \ldots$ a 4 ，with equality．

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

with a winning attack，e．g．：
㽞 $\times$ c 7 61．씁 $\times$ e6＋（ $+2.41 \mathrm{SF} / 29$ ）；



 60．씁xf5 $+-(+3.00 \mathrm{SF} / 26)$ ．

54．．．${ }^{\mu} \mathrm{G} \mathbf{b 8} \square$ 55．${ }^{\mu \mathrm{H}} \mathrm{g} \mathbf{g}$ ！Alekhine＇s exclam is undeserved；the text gets nowhere against the correct defense，which Black finds．More testing was 55．쓰́f3 or 55．ㅆ․ d2，though Black can probably hold on with 55．．．吕c7 in either case．55．．．登c5


56．Me4？After this White can no longer win．Alekhine says＂Correct here was 56 ．${ }^{\text {M }} \times \mathrm{g} 7$ 씀xe 5 57．$\mu \mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{h} 6$ 邑 d 5 （？） $58 .{ }^{\text {m }} \times \mathrm{d} 5$ 留 $\times \mathrm{d} 5$ when Black＇s chances of a draw are not unlikely．＂Not all that good，either，says Stockfish after 59．씁a4（ $+2.08 \mathrm{SF} / 28$ ）．They would be much better if instead of




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．

 15．f $\times$ e 5 씁 c 7 16．씁 h 5


16．．．h6 Alekhine is correct to fault this，calling it＂one defensive move too many．＂ He recommends instead $16 \ldots$ ．．．$e 8$ ，which is a good alternative，but then he goes wrong in his analysis of＂the intimidating，and apparently decisive sacrifice $17 . \mathrm{f}$ f6！？，＂which he says＂wouldn＇t really
 h6 19．党×h6（？says AAA，but actually ！！）19．．．g×h6 20．씁xh6 f6 21．exf6 登c7：



Actually now White wins with 22.0 g 5 ! and Black has no defense, viz.:
 $\triangle 29$. m f3+-;




 23.2h4 de8 Alekhine says "The f-pawn obviously can't be protected." It can, by 23..."cf7, but

 29th move, is actually unimportant. His suggested alternative, 28. ${ }^{\text {e }}$ e1, is no better, and both are definitely inferior to $28 . e 4,28 . g 4$, or $28 . h 3$, 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. $\mathbf{~ m} \mathbf{f 5}$ (!) Alekhine says "Now useless, because h5 is indirectly protected by the possibility of ... $44+$." Stockfish, however, considers the text best. 29... ${ }^{\text {M }} \mathbf{~ e 8}$

30. $\mathbf{g} \mathbf{f} 2(?!$ ) No comment from AAA, but this lessens White's edge. Strong was $30.0 \mathrm{~g} 5+$ !, with the following likely continuation: 30... $\mathrm{E} f 6$ 31. $\mathrm{g} 6+$ 甼f7 32.h3! (now threatening 33. $\mathrm{m} \times \mathrm{h} 5$ )


 31. © d 2 is actually one of White's best moves, and $31 \ldots \mathrm{~d} 4$ ? is answered by $32.0 \mathrm{f} 5+$ !,

another case of failing to check for check. Then $32 \ldots \times f 5$ (forced; if $32 \ldots$.... g 633 . $0 \mathrm{~d} 6 \mathrm{~d} \times \mathrm{e} 3+$ 34. e xe3 g e6 $35.0 \times \mathrm{e} 4+-$ ) 33 . $\times \mathrm{ff} 5$ and the c - or the h-pawn eventually falls.
31... $\mathbf{H} \mathbf{e 5 ( ? )}$ Another mistake that passes without comment. Better either 31... g4+ or 31...exd3+. 32.
32...b5 33.g3 h $\mathbf{S} 34 . d 4!$ c×d4 35.e×d4



36.c3 a5 37. 登f2 a4 38.

 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.



14. $\mathbf{d} 3$ Rightly, Alekhine rejected $14 . e 4$ here, but the analysis he gives is badly flawed: $14 . e 4$



best is not 15.0 Qf ? but 15.0 f 3 . And in reply to 15.0 f 5 ,



is that rather than 16.0 a4??, White can play $16.0 \times \mathrm{d} 6!\mathrm{b} \times \mathrm{c} 317 . \mathrm{b} \times \mathrm{c} 3 \mathrm{Z} \mathrm{Z} \mathrm{b} 818 . \mathrm{e} 5 \mp$. Finally, after


the correct assessment is not " $\mp$ " (advantageous for Black) but "-+" (winning for Black), or to



Returning to the game:








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


 Mg7 22. 日f 1 e4

23. e1(?) Alekhine writes "Bleak, like everything else. If $23 . \mathrm{f} \times \mathrm{e} 4$, then $23 \ldots \mathrm{O} \times 4$, together with
 25. C f 4 (best) 26.exf4,


Black has the choice of:

 32. ${ }^{\text {an }} \mathrm{d} 7=$;
 in the endgame. Instead after the text White is clearly lost.

## 

 29. D C 3 ${ }^{\mathrm{M}} \mathrm{g} 4+0-1$Game 15, Spielmann-Marshall, Vienna Game [C29]: Tactical errors in two notes, and probably unjustified criticism of Black's 33rd and White 34th move.



14. ${ }^{\mu} \times \mathrm{d} 5$ Alekhine's note here, examining the alternate capture $14.0 \times \mathrm{d} 5$, has two flaws. He writes "Or 14. $0 \times \mathrm{d} 5$ © $0 \times 5$ (?!) $15.0 \times \mathrm{e} 5$ (t 4 - to Black's advantage; for example 16.c3 $\times \mathrm{e} 5$ 17.0-0 a6 18. c4 b5 19. b3(?!) b7, etc." First, after 14. $0 \times \mathrm{d} 5$,


是xe5 17.0-0 a6 18. c4 b5, rather than retreat with 19. b3?!, White can equalize with 19. . 4 e4!:


For example:

(b) $19 \ldots \mathrm{~b} 720$. d 3 g 621 . $\mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{e} 5=$;
(c) $19 \ldots \times h 2+$ ? 20 . ${ }^{\text {g }} \times \mathrm{h} 2 \mathrm{~b} \times \mathrm{c} 421$. $\mathrm{Q} \mathrm{f} 6+\mathrm{g} \times \mathrm{f} 622$. $4 \times \mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{a} 8 \pm$.営 $\times \mathrm{d} 826.0 \mathrm{f} 4$




when Black loses his knight（27．．．包－any 28． Cl e8）．
 advantage，and recommends instead $30 \ldots \mathrm{~F} 6$ ．But actually there is nothing wrong with the text



33．．．${ }^{\text {bf }} \mathbf{f} 7$ Whatever advantage White now might gain is due solely to this move，not Black＇s 30th．
气e3＋38．

34． $\mathbf{g} \mathbf{f 1}$ 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



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.
 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



11. d3?? Alekhine correctly calls this move "horrible." Of his two recommended alternatives, 11. g3 is not so bad, but 11. 2e2 is, if anything, worse, viz. 11...e5 $12.0 \times \mathrm{c} 6 \mathrm{~b} \times \mathrm{c} 613$. g 3 h 5
 center control for Black ( $-1.63 \mathrm{~K} / 21$ ). The least evil was actually $11.0 \times \mathrm{D} \times 6$ 留 $\times \mathrm{c} 612$. $\mathrm{g} 3 \bar{\mp}$.



 32. 씅f3 气e5 33. 씅f2

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.






18．．．$\searrow \times \mathbf{e 4}$ Alekhine here gives an error－filled note：＂The other sacrificial combination possible in this position，18．．．今c5 19．d3 ©） 4 ！？？？，would be unsuccessful in the event White gives back the

 27．씁 $\times$ b7 号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．．．甾 $\times$ e $3+$ ，



and either：

 27．씁 $\times f 7$ ！










 White stands better $(+0.51 \mathrm{SF} / 29)$ but has a long way yet to go.



24... 씅 c3 Here Alekhine gives two long variations stemming from 24... 씁c2. One, with 25. 今f3, is basically sound, but the other, 25. e 2(?!), both starts and ends in error:






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. ${ }^{\mu} \times f 7$ ! as favoring White ( $+1.37 \mathrm{SF} / 27$ ), since he is up a knight for two pawns. Alekhine seemed
 winning the rook. A third case of failing to check for check.

Returning to the game:



 h5

40...h5 Alekhine says "Here $40 \ldots \mathrm{~b} 5$ still offered a last practical chance," but after 41.0 e 5 the position favors White overwhelmingly ( $+4.30 \mathrm{SF} / 28$ ). 41. He3 And here he writes "A nuance more precise was 41 . B f 3 . In contrast the retreat expected by the majority of onlookers, $41 . \triangleq \mathrm{d} 2$, after 41 ... ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{b} 6$ - 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 $+6.63 \mathrm{SF} / 30$, the former at $+3.62 \mathrm{SF} / 28$, and the text at $+4.82 \mathrm{SF} / 30$.

 법 $\times$ d2 56. 쎱a2

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.





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 $\hat{0}$ c 3 there via e 2 or b 5 , and the $\delta \mathrm{e} 2$ to b 3 . However, this is a strategic point not really amenable to



27． $2 \mathbf{f} 4$ Alekhine correctly notes that White＂would get a decisive disadvantage＂after $27.0 \times \mathrm{d} 6$
 30． $0 \times \mathrm{h} 3$ 气g4（ -5.71 ）．Not quite so egregious is 29． m －b2 气e6（ -3.41 ）．
 33．M ${ }^{\mu} \mathrm{d} 3$


33．．．乌e4 This move passes without comment．Worth considering was 33．．．${ }^{\text {m g g } 5 \text { ！？，which after }}$ $34 . e 4$ b6（34．．．h4 35．c5）35．씁e3 씁e5 is seen by Stockfish as giving Black some advantage（ -0.82 SF／27）．34． $\boldsymbol{y} \mathbf{f} \mathbf{f}$ Hyg $\mathbf{g}$ 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．．． $\mathrm{u}_{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{g} 5$ maintain deadeye equality． 35 ．


This pawn sac may not deserve the exclam Alekhine gives it．The engines prefer 39．．． 0 e $4,39 \ldots \mathrm{f}$ ，
 ©h5 $\mp$ ．＂That line is OK（ $-1.96 \mathrm{SF} / 27$ ），but immensely stronger is $40 \ldots$ ．．． d 1 ！，


 Stockfish announces mate in 27 at most.

## 



Here Alekhine examines at length two variations stemming from 43. m 4 : 43... 0 ff 5 and $43 \ldots \mathrm{~g}$. 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.


though he prefers $46.0 \times f 1$, he conjectures that "the instructive pawn endgame after 46 . $8 \times f 1$
 Black."


Perhaps Alekhine would be convinced, but not Stockfish, which says it's a draw after 50.a4! $\square$. If
 moves by Black lose.


he is definitely wrong to recommend 48. E f2? 0 d 549 . B f

when, he says, "Black would hardly be able to successfully oppose the enemy's penetration on



Much better for White after $47 \ldots \mathrm{~b} 6$ is the move he dismisses, 48 . 4 !:


Incomprehensibly, Alekhine then gives the howler "48... We 5 together with ...今c2, etc." But of
 Absolutely necessary is 48...b6, and after 49.c6 be6 50.b5,


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




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





 overlooks $25 \ldots \mathrm{~g} 6$ ! 26 . $\times \mathrm{d} 5 \mathrm{~m}$ 胃 (the point of the previous move)




29... $\times \mathbf{e} 4$ Alekhine is critical of this, recommending as "simpler" $29 \ldots \mathrm{~g} 530 . \mathrm{f} \times \mathrm{g} 5 \mathrm{~h} \times \mathrm{g} 5(? ?)$ 31. $\times \mathrm{g} 5$ (?) $\times \mathrm{e} 432 . \mathrm{d} \times \mathrm{e} 4 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{f} 2$. The problem is that instead of the knee-jerk recapture $31 . \mathrm{m} \times \mathrm{g} 5$ ?, White can play 31.gnf2!,






 together with ...a4, etc. - draw." But Black can do better: $42 \ldots \mathrm{c}$ ! ! denying b5 to White's king:



White can resign, since to avoid mate he must play $43 . \mathrm{mb} \mathrm{b}$ b4+44. $\mathrm{m} \times \mathrm{b} 4 \mathrm{a} \times \mathrm{b} 4+$.
42...a4? This does not deserve the scorn Alekhine heaps on it. It is in fact Black's best move. $43 . f 5$

 equality. $\mathbf{4 4 . f 6 ?}$

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


 all of which is accurate analysis.

## 

Game 22, Capablanca-Nimzovich, Torre Attack [A46]: One correction here, not to anything Alekhine wrote, but to a notation mistake in the English edition.
 $9 . h 3$



Alekhine's note here is given as "At this point hardly suitable, since a possible g 4 before safeguarding the king's position would a strike at nothing - for example (after 9...c5) 10.cxd4 ©d5 11. g3 $0 \mathrm{~b} 4 \mp$." Of course 10.cxd4 is impossible, and the black knight would be en prise after $11 \ldots .0 b 4$ ??. This error results from omitting the actual tenth move of each side. The note should read: (after 9...c5) 10.g4 cxd4 11.cxd4 0d5 12. g 3 (2b4.





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





What must be a typo, by Alekhine or the German printer, is seen here in the note sub-variation



The note now continues 23.0 C 5 ? , which of course accomplishes nothing after $23 \ldots .0 \times \mathrm{c} 5$. Clearly intended was the obvious 23.0 C 3 winning the queen.
21.Od4 Me5 22.f4? Alekhine's question mark here is quite undeserved. This is in fact the best move. Anything deserving a ? comes later. 22... M्Mc7



 better was $26 . \mu_{g} \mathrm{~d} 4!\pm$. The text wastes what was left of White's advantage. 26...a5 27.b5 Mergb





40. ${ }^{\text {Heg}} \mathbf{g} 2$ Two flaws in Alekhine's note here, "The attempt 40.0 d 3 would also prove insufficient




when the threat of 44 . $\mathrm{er} \times \mathrm{f} 7+$ shows the flaw in $41 \ldots$... Th7 . Therefore 40.0 O 3 was in fact White's last chance to save the game.



 0-1

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



13. $\mathbf{V}^{\mathbf{C l}} \mathbf{c}$ (?) Another undeserved question mark, even if it is in parentheses. The engines consider the text or $13 . \triangleq \mathrm{f} 5$ the best moves, though the difference between them and Alekhine's preferred alternatives, 13. $थ \mathrm{f} 3$ or 13. Q b 3 , is less than a third of a pawn.



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






 is true, but instead $27 \ldots \mathrm{~m}$ ! $\pm$, preventing $28 .{ }^{(\mathrm{M}} \times \mathrm{f} 7$, is not nearly so bad. More importantly, better than either the text move or the note line is $23 \ldots .0$ c 4 !, and Black may yet draw, or at least force White to work much harder ( $+0.99 \mathrm{SF} / 32$ ).





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... $\mathbf{e} \mathbf{7}$ ? Alekhine is correct to fault this, and to recommend instead $16 \ldots$... B a , but his further




Alekhine rates this as definitely better for White, but the engines say it's dead even after 22...今e7 23. 5 具h7. White can retain an advantage by avoiding 17.g×h5?! in favor of $17 . a 3$ !,


 20. d 2 with no clear win yet in sight, but enduring positional pressure for White ( $+1.70 \mathrm{SF} / 25$ ).

## $17 . \mathrm{g} \times \mathrm{h} 5 \mathrm{~g} \times \mathrm{h} 5$


18. Ig1 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 f 7 , as well as the simpler $\triangleq \mathrm{h} 7-\mathrm{f} 6+$, 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.



and though Black's position does not look enviable, the engines say it is tenable ( $+0.23 \mathrm{SF} / 27$ ).
 the unmentioned 18. ©e2! ©f5 19. $\times$ x5 exf5 20. ©f4

intending che $1-\mathrm{d} 2$ ，鸟a1－e1，e5－e6 etc．，blowing the position wide open（＋2．56 SF／26）．
18．．．昌 $\mathbf{a} 7$


19． $0 \times \mathbf{f} 7$ This can win，if White is careful，which in the event he is not．Alekhine is correct that 19．exe 2 was better，but after 19．．． 48 ，

为e8 Black is OK（ $-0.62 \mathrm{SF} / 27$ ）．From the above diagram，two better lines are：
 break through when and as he pleases（ $+3.00 \mathrm{SF} / 25$ ）；


 $25.0 \times \mathrm{d} 5+$ winning the queen；
为d8 30．b6＋留×b6 31． $0 \mathrm{~d} 5+$ again winning the queen $(+6.26)$ ；



## 19... ${ }^{6} \times \mathbf{f} 7$


20. $\boldsymbol{2} \times \mathbf{h}$ ? ? Alekhine correctly flags this as a blunder. He mentions four alternative "reasonable attacking continuations": 20. g6+, 20.仓e4, 20.0ff5 and 20. 仓e 2 . 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
 "with mate in some moves" (five to be exact).

However, Black need not play nearly so badly; after 20.0e2 $\times \mathrm{h} 4+21 .{ }^{(1)} \mathrm{d} 1$,

 $22 \ldots$... egregious than $23 \ldots$... 7 ??? is $23 \ldots$... $\times$ e5, though still losing.

In fact, of Alekhine's four alternatives, 20. 0 e 4 ! is the only clearly winning move:




and either $22 \ldots$... SF/25).





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

 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 啠dg8! 17.b $\times$ c6 b×c6 18.f3 亿h5

19.e4(?) This move, on which Alekhine does not comment, deserves censure more than White's



 advantage ( $-0.61 \mathrm{SF} / 28$ ), he has no more prospects of winning by attack.




Game 30, Marshall-Spielmann, Sicilian Defense (by transposition) [B80]: Two interesting possibilities go unnoticed, and the note at move 16 is rife with errors.
 9. 씅e2 a6 10.f4 씁c7 11. 씡f3 b5

12. \#ae1 Alekhine remarks "It's clear, by the way, $12 . \mathrm{e} 5$ would be unfavorable because of

是×f3 14.fxe7 号fe8 15.

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


16... $\mathbf{0} 6$ Alekhine's examination of the alternative $16 \ldots$ e 5 is badly flawed. He gives the continuation 17.f6(?!) $\times \mathrm{m} 6($ ?) 18. $186(?)$ "with disconcerting threats." Actually, in that position,


Black is fine: 18...g6! 19. $\times$ f8 $\mathrm{m} \times \mathrm{f8} 20.0 \mathrm{f} 5$ 具e6, and with two pawns for the exchange plus a great positional superiority, Black is winning ( $-2.45 \mathrm{SF} / 24$ ). White can, however, get the upper hand by, instead of winning the exchange with 18.0 h6? , sacrificing it with $18.0 \times f 6$ ! $0 \times f 619.0 \mathrm{ff}$
 (+0.72 SF/26).

Going back to the beginning of the note variation, rather than 17.f6?!, White's only good move is 17.h6!:


 17.f6?!,

 21 . 算 $\times$ b 4 f 5 ( $-1.53 \mathrm{SF} / 24$ ).
 23. ${ }^{\text {H. }} \times 4$


23...a5(!) A very interesting variation can arise after 23...d5. Alekhine considers only 24. m e3 and



 36. 씁g5+ 댑f8 37.h3! (making Luft for the king)

 and with $0+3$ 盆-vs-管, White stands a good chance of winning the ending ( $+2.48 \mathrm{SF} / 27$ ). Therefore Black's choice of the text move, defending the b-pawn, is best.

## 


27... $\mathbf{g} \mathbf{g 8}$ ? Another tragic error by Spielmann. Alekhine correctly points out that he could have






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






34. 㽞e2? 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. a4, and his recommended
 38. f7, can be much improved for both sides. First, after 34.ga7,

$34 . . . f 5$ ?? is quite bad; the least evil is 34 ... d f8, when Black is still losing but at a much reduced rate $(+2.00$ vs. +6.80$)$. After $35 . \mathrm{d} 6$ 㽞 $\times \mathrm{d} 6$,


Alekhine's $36 . e 5$ is OK, good enough to win, but only about 5th-best. Strongest is an amazing

 43. 씁 C +




much less bad than $36 \ldots \times \mathrm{F}$ ? is 36 . Me6.

 47. He3 覴e4+ 48.
 59. 等f8 병g760.

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



12..e5 Alekhine says "not 12...尚c8 13. 씁a3!", 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


## 13.d×e5 dxe5 14.0-0-0





the trapped bishop will be captured, leaving Black a piece up.
15. c2 0-0-0 16. a4 ${ }^{\text {g }}$ (he8(?) This mistake, which gives Black a virtually lost game, goes unremarked, as do all the subsequent mistakes. Much better was 16...仓h5 with a nearly even game ( $+0.33 \mathrm{SF} / 26$ ). 17. $\mathbf{2} \mathbf{f} \mathbf{2}$ (?!) Beginning a flawed plan, the error of which Alekhine never realized.


18. $2 \mathbf{d 3}$ (?) A serious mistake that could have allowed Black to turn the game around. Much better was $18 .{ }^{[ } \mathrm{d} 3$ or $18 .{ }^{[3} \mathrm{d} 2$, intending to double rooks and keep the file open $(+1.70 \mathrm{SF} / 24)$.
18... $\mathbf{M e}_{\mathbf{e}} \mathbf{7}$ (?) Nimzovich missed quite a chance here, namely 18...e 4 !:


This exploits the flaw in the knight deployment White began at move 17．If now 19．fxe4？ $0 \times 4$
 and Black is a clear pawn up，with pressure on the isolani at e3 as well（ $-1.35 \mathrm{SF} / 27$ ）．

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 $=3$ rd－ 4 th， $2^{1 ⁄ 2}$ 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．

## 


 d6 square，and preventing the combination White now executes，since if $22.0 \times \mathrm{C} 5$ ？ $0 \times \mathrm{c} 523$ ． g d 6 ？ 씁 $\times \mathrm{d} 624 . \mathrm{M}^{\circ} \times \mathrm{d} 6$ 웁 $\times \mathrm{d} 6$ ，Black comes out materially ahead．



 47．f4 0 d 848 ．



 78．f6 管a1 79．g4 営f1 80．g5 管f5 81．씅a8＋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.

号ae8

16. $\mathbf{Y}$ e5(?) Alekhine is correct to fault this, and his recommendation 16 . ${ }^{\text {and }}$ ad is indeed best, but then he goes wrong in one of his note variations, saying "if 16...今f6, then $17 . \mathrm{c} 5($ ?!) $\mathrm{b} \times \mathrm{c} 5$ 18. . g c 4 with complications favorable to White." Rather than 17.c5?! White should play $17 . a 3$ or $17 . \mathrm{h} 3$, both about +1.35 . To 17.c5?! b×c5 18. 씁c4 both engines say Black replies 18...c×d4!,

and it's even after either 19. ©h7 21.b4



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


 D $\times$ b7 22.c $\times$ b4 $\mathbf{c} \times$ b $423 . f 3$


23... $\mathbf{g} \mathbf{f d 8}$ Alekhine writes "A better defense opportunity was offered here, for example, by







29... $\mathbf{d 7}$ Alekhine recommends 29... ff 8 as offering stiffer resistance, but in that case White could, unlike the move before, proceed with 30 . b6!, since if $30 \ldots \mathrm{~d} 731$. $\times$ a 5 C 532 . $\times \mathrm{b} 4$




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

 Qe4? Not a good move, but definitely not as "awful" as Alekhine thought. The real howler is Black's 17th. 16. $0 \times 4$ dxe4 17.a4


17... M M ${ }^{\text {g }}$ (? ? ) Alekhine seems to think Black had nothing better, but he did. Alekhine gives


and now 22. $14(?!)$. Correct is 22.3 b 1 ! when 23.0 mb cannot be prevented ( $+3.32 \mathrm{SF} / 25$ ). Alekhine's move can be countered by the surprising 22...





and White has a lot of work to do before he wins, if indeed he can (+0.69 SF/30). Also, going back


## 





 will enable queening of the pawn without it being captured $(+12.13)$.

##  1-0

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

 16.f $\times$ e $5 \times 517 . d \times e 5 \triangleq \times e 5$

18. $\boldsymbol{\square} \times \mathbf{f 8 +}$ Instead of this, which secures a draw, Stockfish indicates White had good winning chances after 18. c2!?:



Three sample continuations：


 （＋2．95 SF／25）；
 （＋1．66 SF／28）．

18．．． $1 / 2-1 / 2$

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

1．e4 e6 2．d4 d5 3．气c3 lb4 4．exd5 exd5 5．d3 气e7 6．气ge2 具f5 7．0－0 0－0 8．气g3







37．．． $\mathbf{M} \mathbf{d 5 ( ? )}$ Alekhine is wrong to fault this；it is actually the best move Black has．He writes ＂Instead of［the text］37．．．$\mu \mathrm{g}$ 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




An appealing instance of one interference countering another. If 39... 씁c8 (of course not

 36

45. $\mathbf{m b 8}$ (?) Alekhine faults this and recommends 45 . H e 4 , though he does not believe it would

 (+1.18 SF/27).

## 

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



13...c4? Alekhine is quite correct to condemn this, but otherwise his note here is mistaken. On his

 "riskier" $13 \ldots \mathrm{~B}$.. b 8 , which is actually Black's best move. The note continues " $14 . \mathrm{c} 3$ 15.0f5!,

with various sacrificial turns for White." But 15. ©ff should actually be punctuated "?", because








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.
 9.0-0 气 e 7

10. $2 \mathbf{a 4}$ Alekhine writes "the attempt to take by surprise, $10 . \mathrm{b} 4$, leads to nothing good: $10 \ldots$... $\mathrm{m} \times \mathrm{b} 4$
 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


 queen able to occupy c6.

Further on in the note, after 15. 씁g3,


 advantage.
 pawn but nothing else. Instead White can get a fearsome initiative going with 16. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ab1! $:$


Exhaustive, conclusive analysis of all the possibilities then becomes impracticable, but the engines


with now two main lines:


 side may be lurking in the complications; the interested reader is encouraged to investigate further.

## 


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




Black now has only two playable moves:


 24. $\times \mathrm{d} 440 \mathrm{c} 625 . \mathrm{B} \mathrm{d} 3=(+0.15 \mathrm{SF} / 31)$.

## 



22．．．〇a5 The engines agree with Alekhine that this＂only loses time，＂but they do not endorse his recommendation of $22 \ldots$ ．． 0 e（rated only $-0.53 \mathrm{SF} / 34$ ），preferring $22 \ldots .0 \times \mathrm{d} 4$ ，when if 23 ．筸 $\times \mathrm{d} 4$

$\mathrm{SF} / 30$ ）．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．
 29．管f2 $\mathbf{a 5}$


30． $\boldsymbol{\text { g }}$ e2 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 ．쁩e3干．
$\mathbf{3 0} \ldots \mathbf{( 5 5}$ ！This does not especially deserve the exclam Alekhine gives it．Stronger was 30．．．〇c6！：

 33．씁 $\times \mathrm{d} 4$－On 33．cxd4 씁c6 play would proceed much as in the final phase of the game．－ $33 . .$. 甾a6 34． g 2 b5 etc．，much as Alekhine described in his note to Black＇s 22nd move．

31． $0 \times \mathbf{f 5}$＋Alekhine remarks＂The game would have lasted somewhat longer after 31． B ed2 $0 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{d} 4$
 $\mathrm{SF} / 25$ ，compared to about -0.70 for the text．




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





22...d4 Alekhine says " $22 \ldots$...b6 loses immediately because of $23 . \mathrm{b} 4$, etc." It's not clear what "etc." he had in mind. After 23...ㅆㅋㅂd6, 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
 29. ${ }^{\text {In }} \mathrm{d} 7$, when the writing on the wall is clear ( $+1.97 \mathrm{SF} / 27$ ).



Alekhine writes "White, if he now wanted to avoid the queen exchange, would have to decide on

 Two errors here, one minor, the other quite major.

First, after 26. 씁e4 씁 $\times$ b2,


better than 27. 㽞b1？！is $27 . \mathrm{d} 5$ 各d8 $28 . \mathrm{h} 4 \pm$ 。
 with only a slight advantage for White）29． G 7 莒f6，


Alekhine overlooks the quiet but deadly 30．h4！，intending 31．h5 and forcing 30 ．．．${ }^{\text {en }} \mathrm{e}$ 31．留f4：


White threatens the crushing 32．留f8，and of course if 31．．．党f6？32．씁xf6＋－．Black＇s two least disastrous replies are：




 ©d5


39．tede c2 Alekhine opines that＂the winning attempt 39．$\searrow \mathrm{e} 5$ would remain without success because



 ahead and Black will have to play carefully to draw $(+1.06 \mathrm{SF} / 30)$.

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




18... ${ }^{\mu} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{h} 4$ Alekhine punctuates this "(?)", but it is actually the best move by far (about -5.00 ). The alternative line he gives, 18... 0 c 5 19. $23 . \mathrm{e} 4$ ( $-3.60 \mathrm{SF} / 27$ ), can be improved for White by avoiding $19.0 \times \mathrm{a} 7$ and playing 19. C 2 ! $0 \times \mathrm{b} 7$ 20. 留h5 g6 21. 甾 $\times$ h3 with some counter-chances ( $-0.78 \mathrm{~K} / 20,-1.49 \mathrm{SF} / 24$ ).

## 19. $\times$. 4 dxe4 $20.2 d 4$


20... ${ }^{\text {Mac8(? }}$ ? ) No comment from Alekhine here, but this nearly throws away the win. Best was





迢 $3+$ and mate shortly.

Returning to the game:

21. ${ }^{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{b} 5$ There is a typo in the REI edition, with Alekhine seeming to recommend 21. ${ }^{\mu} \mathrm{c} 2$, which besides putting the queen en prise also allows mate in two. His actual recommendation is 21. . e e2, which is relatively best. However, he still underestimates the power inherent in Black's position, which comes out with 21 ...f5 22.0 D e6 癸f6:


## 

Now AAA＇s suggested 23． 0 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 $23 .{ }^{\text {学 }} \times \mathrm{g} 7+$ 曷 $\mathrm{h} 824 . \mathrm{g} 3$管xe6，but even then White is still lost（ $-2.64 \mathrm{SF} / 25$ ）．

## 

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






22．．． $\mathbf{d} 5$ Alekhine gives a very strange note here，saying＂the pawn move［22．．．g5］would have been more logical，because after 22．．．g5 23． 3 c5！，White would have been able to execute the redeployment maneuver $\sum \mathrm{Zf}$（c4）－e3 only under unfavorable circumstances ．．．for example 24 ． g 1
 one thing，at its end，after 25.0 c 4 （better than 25．0f1） $25 \ldots$ ．．． g 4 ，

 moves，23．．．c5 deserves not an exclam but a question mark：



One is baffled as to why Alekhine considered only 24. g1? here, when White can gain quite an advantage with the simple and obvious $24 . \mathrm{d} \times \mathrm{c} 5$ ( $+1.60 \mathrm{SF} / 28$ ). Also good is $24 . \mathrm{d} 5$ ! I d 625 . $\times \mathrm{Cc} 5$



## 


25.d6 Another strange note here. Alekhine says "upon 25.c4! then 25 ... 驾d8! 26.0xe4 bxc4!






## 


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 28.0 D 1 and 28.0 D 3 .

Stockfish agrees that $27 .$. a 5 was best here，but considers $28 . a 3$ the best reply，with some edge for Black but no clear win on the horizon（ $-0.77 \mathrm{SF} / 39$ ）．
 34．$\times$ e $3^{1 / 2-1 / 2}$

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





20．0d2？The＂？＂here is undeserved；along with 20．留f3 this was one of the two least evils． Alekhine says＂for better or worse，probably 20.0 D 3 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：20．亿a3？？气f4！

and surprisingly，White is lost，viz．：
 （－5．34 SF／24）；


 24．夏c1


（e）21．0．0． 43


 씁d6 25. 훕e1 씁 $\times h 2$ and 26 . 씁 $\times \mathrm{d} 3(-8.51)$;

It might be too harsh to call Alekhine's recommendation of 20.0 a 3 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...〇b6? This punctuation is very much deserved, and Alekhine is correct to point out that 20... $\triangle \times$ C3! should ultimately win:


 quite as bad for White (-1.32 SF/29).

## 

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






20．留a3？Apparently punctuated thus not because it is especially bad，but because there was something Alekhine considered much better．Yet while his recommendation 20． analysis of the reply $20 \ldots \mathrm{~g} 8$ is flawed．He continues $21 . \mathrm{Ee} \mathrm{e}$ 气e7 22．号a3，

apparently thinking Black must then lose a pawn．But after $22 \ldots \mathrm{~g} 5$ ！ $23 . \mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{g} 5 \mathrm{~h} \times \mathrm{g} 5$ ，

 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 $21 .{ }^{[g} \mathrm{d} 3$ ，

 fork queen and rook．Black would have to play $21 \ldots \mathrm{~g} 522 . \mathrm{h} \times \mathrm{g} 5 \mathrm{~h} \times \mathrm{g} 523$ ． g g 4 （ b b8 24． gf 3，


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





20... 27. ${ }^{\text {g }} \mathbf{g} 3$ f5 Alekhine says Black had "excellent chances of victory" with $27 \ldots$... dh8, but the engines do not agree, rating the position virtually dead even after almost any reasonable reply.


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




20... $0 \mathbf{f 6}$ The note here is badly translated. The original German reads "Auch das sofortige $20 . . .{ }^{3} \times \mathrm{d} 5$ war u.a. $21 . \mathrm{f} 5$ ! g×f5 22. m 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 $20 \ldots .{ }^{\prime \prime} \times \mathrm{d} 5$; among others 21.f5! gxf5 22. ${ }^{\text {g f }}$ 3, etc.," which makes it sound like $20 \ldots . . \Omega \times \mathrm{d} 5$ was a good move. A rendering more in keeping with Alekhine's intent would be "If the immediate $20 \ldots . . \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{d} 5$, then very strong is $21 . \mathrm{f} 5$ ! $\mathrm{g} \times \mathrm{f} 522$. m f 3 etc ., among other lines."

## 21. 贸 b 3



And here the note has a typo, where it says "relatively best for Black is $21 \ldots \mathrm{~g} 4$, in order to ensure a retreat for the rook." Obviously that move is impossible; the German edition says 21...今g4.
21... ${ }^{[ } \times \mathbf{d} 5$ ? Alekhine is correct to fault this, but he comments further "Upon 21... $0 \times \mathrm{d} 5$, 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 $22 \ldots$ or $22 \ldots$.... 5 , out to 30 ply or more.

## $22 . f 5$


22... $\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{f} 5(? ?$ ?) No comment from Alekhine here, but this, more than Black's 21st, is the losing


 29. 씁 c 3 ,


 better（about +1.50 to +1.75 ），but Black would still have chances in the complications．
 29．씁 $\times$ f6＋붑g8 30．h6 1－0

Game 53，Alekhine－Marshall，Queen＇s Pawn Game［E10］：No major problems，but improvements to two notes were found．
 0－0 9．e3 c6 10．置e2 0 d7


11．a3 In his note variation 11．0－0 气ff $12 . \mathrm{f} 3$ 亿h5，Alekhine seems to think that 13 ． e 5 is inferior to $13 . \mathrm{fxe} 4$ ，and is adequately answered by $13 \ldots$ ．．． G g 5 ，

threatening $14 \ldots$ ．．．${ }^{\mu} \times \mathrm{e} 3+$ ．But in fact that threat is hollow，and White then gets a terrific attack going， viz．14．fxe4！씁 $\times \mathrm{e} 3+15$ ．． gf7 $21.0 \times 4$ etc．$(+3.41 \mathrm{SF} / 26)$ ．Best after 13 ． e 5 is actually $13 \ldots \mathrm{exf} 3$ ，when White＇s advantage is not nearly so great（about +1.35 ）．

## 



17...c5 The note line here can be improved some. On 17... ${ }^{\mu} \mathrm{b}$ b6 18.c5, White's attack is blunted







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.



 b6 29. 営be1 16

30.b $\times \mathbf{a 6}$ ? It is true that this is not best, and that White could have won easily with $30 . a 5$ ! as Alekhine claims, but as will be seen, he went too far in claiming this move "misses out on a win." 30...質 $\mathbf{a 8}$



31． $0 \mathbf{b 5}$（？）It is this move，and not $30 . \mathrm{b} \times a 6$ ，that blows the last winning chance．Correct was 31．气ef3！：

and now：
（a） $31 \ldots$ d $7 /$ 县 7 ？ $32.0 \times \mathrm{g} 5-+$ ；

縣f8 $38 . f 3 \mathrm{gxf} 339.0 \times f 3$ and White wins with his two connected，passed pawns；
（d） $31 \ldots \mathrm{~h} 632.0 \times \mathrm{e} 6+$ 包xe6 33 ．皿e4 38． C e6 and with two extra pawns，plus other advantages，White will still win（ $+3.30 \mathrm{SF} / 28$ ）．

## 31．．．气×a6 32．气g4


 35．量f6＋，＂


but then he goes wrong, saying " $35 \ldots \mathrm{~F} 7$ (?) and wins." White wriggles out of that with 36.0 e 5 !
 $\mathrm{SF} / 26$ ). What does win is 35 ... b e7 7 ! What a difference one square makes! $36.0 \mathrm{e} 5 \times \mathrm{b} 5$ ! $37.0 \times \mathrm{b} 6$


## 33...篔f6 34.0g4 晢g6 1/2-1/2

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.

 14.c4 titd 15.c5+ titd7




Alekhine says "White wins by means of $19.3 \times \mathrm{m}$, together with $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ} 5$, etc." This is good, but better still is 19.0 d 3 ! followed in most cases by either $20.0 \mathrm{e} 5++-$ or $20.0 \mathrm{D} 4++$.









and though after 32. e d 3 or 32.9 M 4 White retains a slight advantage (about +0.70 ), Stockfish sees no forced Zugzwang win, even out to 37 ply.

Returning to the game:

28. In3 Here Alekhine gives a long analysis line attempting to prove that "With the logical 28. $\mathrm{g} \mathrm{e} 3 \ldots$ White could have compelled a victory-promising pawn endgame." He continues

 etc. However, like much long analysis, this one hits a snag along the way: After 33. .ed3,



Black is by no means compelled to play 33...
 Alekhine is correct that $34 \ldots \mathrm{f} 4+35$. b f 2 g h h was the easiest way to a "dead draw" ( $0.00 \mathrm{SF} / 28$ ). 35.35

35...g4(?) Alekhine calls this "probably the best practical chance." Stockfish considers it the losing move, and strongly prefers $35 \ldots$...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.




学 $\mathbf{a 6} 68 . \mathrm{b} 5 \mathrm{c} \times \mathrm{b} 5$ 69. ㅐㅜㅂb4 1-0

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








33．${ }^{\mu} \times \mathbf{d} \times 1 / 2-1 / 2$ Alekhine writes＂After the acceptance of the exchange sacrifice，Black would actually still have chances，for example 33．fxe3 씁a3 34．总e1 g3 35．包4干．＂However，35． m 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 ． G 皆 $\times$ b6！：





