

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice to ensure transparency and accountability.

2. The second part outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies between the recorded amounts and the actual cash received. It states that any such variance must be investigated immediately and reported to the appropriate authority.

3. The third part details the requirements for the physical handling of cash. It specifies that cash should be stored in a secure location and that all movements should be documented and signed off by the responsible personnel.

4. The fourth part addresses the issue of cash deposits. It requires that all cash received must be deposited into the designated bank account within a specified timeframe to prevent any loss or misappropriation.

5. The fifth part discusses the periodic reconciliation of the cash book with the bank statements. It highlights the need for a thorough review to identify and correct any errors or unauthorized transactions.

6. The sixth part covers the final reporting requirements, including the preparation of a detailed summary of cash flows and the submission of the necessary documentation to the relevant departments.

7. The seventh part provides information on the consequences of non-compliance with these procedures, including potential disciplinary actions and legal liabilities.

8. The eighth part offers advice on how to maintain a high level of integrity and honesty throughout the entire process, ensuring that the organization's reputation remains intact.

9. The ninth part concludes with a reminder of the organization's commitment to financial soundness and the importance of every employee's role in achieving this goal.

10. The tenth part provides contact information for the finance department for any queries or concerns related to the cash handling procedures.

35 D f4—f1
 36 S c5—e4
 37 g2×h3
 38 D f1×g1
 39 S e4—f2
 40 h3—h4
 41 h4—h5?
 Et svagt Træk, der giver Sort Remischancer.
 41
 42 Th2—g2

Dg6—g3
 Dg3—e3
 Tg8—g1†
 De3×d3
 Dd3×c3
 Ld7—f5
 L f5—e4†!

Slaas Løberen, gjør Sort Remis ved evig Skak.
 42
 43 Dg1—f1
 Her burde Sort have spillet 43
 . . Dg3—h4† 44 Kh1—g1, Ld4×g2 45 Df1×g2, Dh4×h5.
 44 Kg1—h1
 45 D f1×g2
 46 Dg2—g8†
 47 h5—h6

De3—g3
 Lc4×d5?
 Ld5×g2
 Dg3—e5
 Kc8—d7
 Opgivet.

477. Hollandsk Parti.

Spillet i Mexiko den 2. December 1897.

Marquez Sterling. P. Marceau.

Hvid. Sort.
 1 d2—d4 f7—f5
 2 e2—e4

En kun sjældent spillet Gambit, der fører Navn efter den franske Skakspiller Rivière. Den synes ikke at give Hvid nogensomhelst Fordel.

2 f5×e4
 3 Sb1—c3 Sg8—f6
 4 Lc1—g5 d7—d5

Ikke godt; det simpleste er at give Bonden tilbage ved 4
 e7—e6 5 Lg5×f6, Dd8×f6 6 Sc3×e4, Df6—h6 og Sorts Stilling er at foretrække.

5 Lg5×f6 e7×f6
 6 Dd1—h5† g7—g6
 7 Dh5×d5 L f8—b4
 8 Dd5×e4† Dd8—e7
 9 L f1—d3 Lc8—e6
 10 Sg1—e2 c7—c6
 11 0—0 Lb4—d6
 Nødvendigt for at hindre Se2—f4.

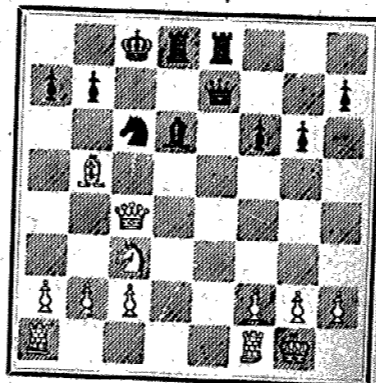
12 d4—d5 c6×d5

13 Sc3×d5 Le6×d5
 14 De4×d5 Sb8—c6
 15 Ld3—b5 0—0—0!

Truende med at erobre Dronningen ved Ld6×h2†.

16 Dd5—c4 Th8—e8
 17 Se2—c3

Paa 17 Lb5×c6 følger De7×e2
 18 Lc6—b5†, De2×c4 og paa 17 Se2—d4, Ld6×h2†.



17 Ld6×h2†
 Indledning til den følgende smukke Kombination, der sikrer Sort Remis.

18 Kg1×h2 Td8—d4
 19 Dc4—b3 Td4—h4†

20 Kh2—g1 De7—e5
 21 g2—g3
 „Stratégie“, hvorefter vi gjen-
 give Partiet, bemærker, at ogsaa
 21 f2—f4 fører til Remis; dette
 synes ikke rigtigt, thi efter 21 . .
 De5—d4† 22 Tf1—f2, Th4×f4
 23 Ta1—f1, Te8—e1 maa Sort
 vinde.
 21 S c6—d4!
 22 Db3—c4† Kc8—b8
 23 Dc4—d3

Paa 23 g3×h4 gjør Sort Mat
 i sex Træk.
 23 De5—h5
 24 g3×h4
 Hvid er nødt til at ofre Dron-
 ningen; paa 24 f2—f4 følger Mat
 i to Træk.
 24 S d4—f3†
 25 Dd3×f3 Dh5×f3
 26 Lb5×e8 D f3—g4†
 27 Kg1—h2 Dg4×h4†
 28 Kh2—g2 Dh4—g4†
 og Remis ved evig Skak.

478. Dronningebondespil.

Spillet i Prag 1897.

J. Stefanydes. A. Edelheim.

Hvid. Sort.
 1 d2—d4 d7—d5
 2 Sg1—f3 e7—e6
 3 e2—e3 c7—c5
 4 b2—b3 Sg8—f6
 5 Lc1—b2 Sb8—c6
 6 a2—a3

Et spildt Træk.
 6 L f8—d6
 7 L f1—d3 c5×d4
 8 e3×d4 0—0
 9 S f3—e5 S f6—d7
 10 f2—f4 Dd8—h4†

En unyttig Skak, da Dronnin-
 gen enten maa tilbage til d8 eller
 stille sig paa den ugunstige Plads
 h3; bedre var f7—f5; efterfulgt
 af Sd7—f6—e4.

11 g2—g3 Dh4—h3
 12 Dd1—e2 Sd7—f6
 13 Sb1—d2 a7—a5
 14 Sd2—f3 Dh3—h6
 15 h2—h4

Langt stærkere var 15 0—0—0,

hvorpaa kunde følge Ld6×e5 16
 d4×e5, Sf6—d7 17 Sf3—g5, f7
 —f5 18 e5×f5, Sd7×f6 19 Lb2
 ×f6, g7×f6 20 Sg5×e6, Tf8—e8
 21 Ld3—f5, Lc8×e6 22 Lf5×e6†,
 Kg8—f8 23 De2—g4.

15 S f6—d7
 16 S f3—g5 f7—f5
 17 g3—g4 Sd7×e5
 18 f4×e5 Ld6—e7
 19 0—0—0 Le7×g5

Den afgjørende Fejl, der gjør
 Hvids Angreb uimodstaeligt; Sort
 burde have udviklet sit Dronninge-
 løber ved b7—b6.

20 h4×g5 Dh6—g5†
 21 Kc1—b1 Dg5×g4
 22 De2—h2 Kg8—f7
 23 Td1—g1 Dg4—f3
 24 Ld3—e2

Paa 24 Tg1—g3 var sort Dron-
 ning tabt, men Hvid spiller paa
 Mat.

24 D f3—e4
 Hvid forkyndte Mat i 7 Træk.

