The games

Game 1 - Italian Game

Adolf Anderssen
Jean Dufresne

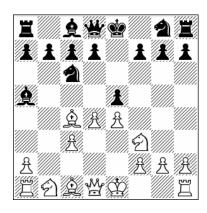
Berlin 1852

This is one of Anderssen's two most famous games, the 'Immortal' against Kieseritzky being the other. This one has attracted a great deal of analysis over the years, especially Black's 19th move. We hope we have now finally been able to answer the questions once and for all.

1.e4 e5 2. \$\alpha\$f3 \$\alpha\$c6 3.\delta\$c4 \delta\$c5 4.b4

The Evans Gambit has proved one of the more enduring of the classical gambit openings, bringing Kasparov two devastating wins in his only two serious outings with it, and also proving a useful point-scorer for Nigel Short. But nowadays it is believed to have finally been pretty much 'solved' at top level. One might think that such gambits would be the first to be refuted in the modern engine age. However, it's turned out that piece activity and open lines and diagonals are the most valuable of all currencies for modern engines, and that a lost pawn in the opening is often just a minor inconvenience if dynamic chances are present. This was brought home to me (Matthew) most recently when I submitted the Evans-esque 1.e4 1...\(\Delta\)c6 2.b4?!? (the brainchild of English IM Richard Palliser) as an opening for the TCEC (the leading engine competition) Superfinal (a 100-game match played at long time controls from pre-specified opening positions) between top engines Stockfish and Leela. The games were played at classical time controls on extremely impressive hardware, but neither engine made any impression as Black. The tempo gained on the black knight after capturing on b4, and the open lines and diagonals created by the absence of a b-pawn were more than enough to balance the game with counterplay.

4... 2xb4 5.c3 2a5 6.d4



6...exd4

Subsequently, Black normally followed a solid plan of defence attributed to Lasker but which was first played by Salwe in 1908 against Rudolf Spielmann: 6...d6 7.\done{\pm}b3 \done{\pm}d7 8.0-0 \done{\pm}b6. This is the linchpin of the plan, and Salwe also played this manoeuvre twice in 1906 when he faced the Evans Gambit (though White did not play 7.\done{\pm}b3). The loose bishop on a5 is brought back to safety; by doing so the a5-square is freed which the knight on c6 can use profitably to exchange off a key white attacker: the bishop on c4. 9.\dole{\pm}bd2 \dole{\pm}a5 10.\dole{\pm}c2 and now:



analysis diagram

A) 10...②xc4 11.②xc4 \(\mathbb{U}c6 is an alternative way of returning the pawn to blunt the white initiative. It has been tried a few times in human games, mostly in rapid and blitz: 12.②xb6 axb6 13.dxe5 dxe5 14.②xe5 \(\mathbb{U}a4 15.\(\mathbb{U}d3 \(\overline{\D}f6 16.\(\mathbb{E}e1 (16.\(\mathbb{U}g3 has been the human choice in blitz and obviously caused some worries and problems for the black player!: 16...0-0 17.\(\overline{\D}h6 \(\overline{\D}h5 18.\(\mathbb{U}f3 and now the engine line is the lovely 18...f6 19.\(\mathbb{U}xh5 \(\mathbb{U}e8

20.\(\mathbb{\matha\mt\m{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathba\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\

B) 10... #e7 11. £a3 #f6 12. £b5+ c6 13. £e2 De7 14. £b4 £c7 15. £fd1 0-0 was a Stockfish attempt to keep the extra pawn. The offside knight on a5 gives Black a few headaches but Black's position is basically solid, ½-½ (25) Dragon 3.1-Stockfish, Classics 2022;

C) 10... 2e7. This line, returning the sacrificed pawn for easy development has the been the most popular in the modern game. 11.dxe5 2g6 12.exd6 2xd6 13.e5 2c6 14.2e2 2f4 15.2d1 0-0 16.2e4 2g6 17. 2e1 2c4 18.2ed2 2xd2 19.2xd2 2e6 20.a4 2ad8 1/2-1/2 Stockfish-Dragon 3.1, Classics 2022.

7.0-0

7. \$\mathbb{\text{\text{b}}}\$ is of course also typical and interesting, hitting f7 immediately to disrupt Black's development. 7... \$\mathbb{\text{e}}\$e7 8.0-0 \$\mathbb{\text{\text{b}}}\$b6 9.cxd4 \$\mathbb{\text{\text{c}}}\$xd4 11. \$\mathbb{\text{c}}\$c3 has been seen fairly frequently in human games with pretty good results for White.



7...d3

Not the engine choice, but a very reasonable idea to destroy any hope White might have of gaining a double pawn centre as compensation for the sacrificed pawn. On the downside, it is a non-developing pawn move in response to White's lead in development, so it obviously involves some risk. But the text, though not best, is certainly not so bad.

7...\(\Delta\) ge7 is the main choice at top level these days.

7... ♠f6 was the engine preference, though it too is not without risk: 8.♠a3 d6 9.e5 ♠e4 10.exd6

cxd6 11. \$\text{\textsize}\$e2 d5 12. \$\tilde{\textsize}\$xd4 \$\tilde{\textsize}\$xd4 13.cxd4. Black is now unable to castle, but finds a good spot for the king on g6! 13...f5 14. \$\tilde{\textsize}\$b3 \$\tilde{\textsize}\$f7 15. \$\tilde{\textsize}\$b5 \$\tilde{\textsize}\$g6 16. \$\tilde{\textsize}\$xd5 h6 17. \$\tilde{\textsize}\$xe4 fxe4 18. \$\tilde{\textsize}\$b4 \$\tilde{\textsize}\$b6 19. \$\tilde{\textsize}\$c3 a6 20. \$\tilde{\textsize}\$d5 \$\tilde{\textsize}\$xd5 \$\tilde{\textsize}\$-\tilde{\textsize}\$ Stockfish-Dragon 3.1, Classics 2022.

8.\dong b3 \dong f6 9.e5 \dong g6



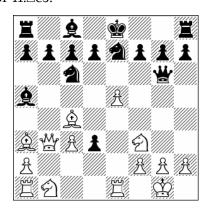
10.\existse1?!

Very natural, but the engines much preferred 10.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}d1. The point is that they consider ...d6 to be mandatory to free Black's position, even at the cost of a pawn. 10.\mathbb{Z}d1 already lines up against the isolated d-pawn that will be created after exd6 ...cxd6.

The engine assesses the position as equal after 10... ②ge7 11. 彙xd3 營h5 12. ②bd2 0-0 13. 彙a3 d6 14.exd6 cxd6 15. 彙xd6 罩d8 16. ②e4 彙e6 17. 營b2 ②f5 18. 彙f4 營g4 19. 營c1 h6 20. h3 營h5 21. 罩b1 彙b6 22. 查h2 ②h4 23. ②xh4 ½-½ Dragon 3.2-Stockfish, Classics 2023.

10... 2 ge7 11. 2 a 3?!

Now White should be somewhat worse. The engine prefers to eliminate the d3-pawn by 11.營d1 or 11.至e3.



11...b5?

A creative and ingenious idea to free Black's queenside pieces with gain of tempo and give

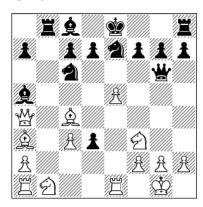
the light-squared bishop not just access to the c8-h3 diagonal, but to the a8-h1 diagonal. It doesn't work particularly well however, because until Anderssen very helpfully opens the g-file with 17. 6+, Black doesn't have much to combine with the light-squared bishop to create danger against the white position. And without the assistance of the light-squared bishop in covering the kingside light squares, Black's queen is extremely vulnerable to attack by White's minor pieces.

11...d5 was again the sensible engine choice to free the light-squared bishop and Black's queenside pieces. 12.exd6 cxd6 13.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e3 0-0 14.\(\mathbb{L}\)xd3 \(\mathbb{M}\)h6 15.\(\mathbb{D}\)bd2 \(\mathbb{L}\)e6 is a very pleasant position for Black, \(\frac{1}{2}\)-\(\frac{1}{2}\) (40) Stockfish-Dragon 3.2. Classics 2023.

12.₩xb5

12.≜xb5 \(\text{\text{\text{\text{Bb}}}} \) 13.\(\text{\te}\text{\tex

12...**\Bb8** 13.\\alpha a4

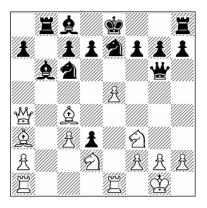


13...**.**\$b6

Putting the bishop to safety, allowing Black to castle and also preventing \(\mathbb{Z} e3 \) and \(\mathbb{L} xd3. \)

14.**包bd2**

14. 增d1 0-0 15. 彙xd3 增h6 16. 心bd2 was the calm engine preference, when Black needs to hurry to secure some control over some kingside squares or the queen will become a target for 罩e1-e4-h4 or 心e4 and 兔c1: 16...d5 17.exd6 cxd6 18. 罩b1 罩d8 19. 豐c2 彙g4 20.h3 象h5 21. 兔c1 兔g6 22. 心e4 增h5 23. 兔g5 ½-½ (75) Stockfish-Dragon 3.1, Classics 2022. Black fought out of this but it was very uncomfortable.



14....**臭b7?**

This natural move is the one the engines really dislike! It's the logical continuation of Dufresne's concept but now it's open season for White's minor pieces on the black queen.

It is now essential to get the king out of trouble by means of 14...0-0. White still has a decent initiative after 15. 2e4!, intending &xd3, but at least 15...d5 was still just about holding with some very fraught tactics: 16.exd6 cxd6 17.\(\delta\)xd3 åh3 18.g3 ∰f6 when his position looks rather shaky, but is not a complete calamity: 19.\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}h4 h6 and rook on al, is the tactical point) 20... 2e5 21.\Pixh3 \@xf3+ 22.\@xf3 \@xf3 23.\@xd6 \Pibe8 24. \$\dag{h}7+ \dot{\phi}h8 25. \$\dag{e}4 \dag{x}f2+ 26. \$\dot{\psi}xf2 \$\dot{\psi}xe4 27. \$\dot{\psi}e1\$ ₩f5 28.\Bh4 \ddd d7 29.\Bd4 \Qc6 30.\ddd xf8 \Quad xd4 Dragon had miraculously reached a holdable endgame! ½-½ (39) Stockfish-Dragon 3.1, Classics 2022. If 34.\wxa7, 34...\wedge e1+ 35.\phig2 \wdotse4+ 36. dr 2 dr 2 dr 2 dr 2 dr 36. dr 2 dr 36. dr 2 dr 36. dr 2 dr 36. dr 3 and the resulting queen endgame is a trivial draw for these monsters.

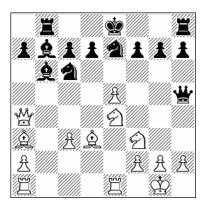
15.**②e4 ₩f5?!**

A very odd move that doesn't help matters, but Black's position was in dire straits anyway.

15...d2, to distract the white knight with 16. ②exd2, was Black's best, but it's clear something has gone a bit wrong for Black: 16...0-0 17. ②e4 when the threat of ②ed3 leaves the black queen in severe trouble.

15...0-0 16.\(\delta\)xd3 \(\delta\)h8 17.\(\delta\)c5 wins the bishop pair and removes any danger against the white kingside with a great position to boot.

16.ዿxd3 [₩]h5

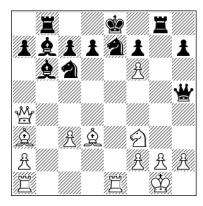


17.包f6+?

An irresistible move: it might well be the first move one whacks out in a simultaneous display without a second thought! However, decisive as it looks, it is a serious mistake that throws away all of White's advantage! In one fell swoop it opens the g-file and adds a rook to Black's firepower against White's kingside and that's just what Black needs to make use of the activity Dufresne created with 11...b5. White could have obtained a much more crushing position after either of the two prosaic moves. Firstly, 17. 23; for example, 17... Wh6 18. Lc1 (Kasparov's choice; 18.\(\Pi\)ad1 and even 18.\(\Delta\)f5 \(\Delta\)xf5 19.\(\delta\)xf5 are at least equally overwhelming, but chasing the queen is 20.4 h4 wins the queen, in view of 20... bg4 queen perishes (Kasparov).

Secondly, 17.\(\mathbb{Z}\) ad1 0-0 18.\(\Delta\)g3 \(\mathbb{Z}\)h6 19.\(\mathbb{L}\)c1 \(\mathbb{Z}\)e6 20.\(\Delta\)g5 with catastrophic material loss for Black in a variety of ways, 1-0 (25) Dragon 3.1-Stockfish, Classics 2022.

17...gxf6 18.exf6 \(\mathbb{Z} \)g8!

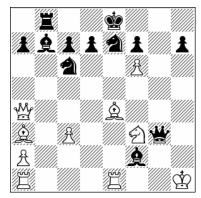


Dufresne finds the best move, setting up some counter-threats along the open g-file. Now we have reached the critical position, to which page after page of analysis has been devoted over the years.

19.\ad1!

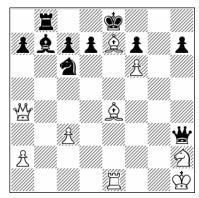
Anderssen chooses the sacrificial move, setting up a beautiful trap, which duly succeeds and is the reason this game acquired its nickname and its anthological popularity. But objectively, the position is only equal.

The alternative was 19.彙e4, which was White's best move objectively, still with a chance of a slight advantage in a crazy position. 19...豐h3 20.g3 罩xg3+ 21.hxg3 豐xg3+ 22.壺h1 彙xf2 (if 22...豐h3+?, 23.極h2 wins)



analysis diagram

- A) If 23.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e2??, 23...\(\Delta\)d4 wins;
- B) 23.\(\hat{2}\)d5 \(\hat{2}\)xe1 (23...\(\bar{2}\)h3+ 24.\(\hat{2}\)h2 \(\hat{2}\)xe1 25.\(\bar{2}\)xe1 \(\hat{2}\)e5 26.\(\hat{2}\)xb7 \(\bar{2}\)xb7 \(\bar{2}\)xb7 \(\bar{2}\)d6 \(\bar{2}\)b6 28.\(\bar{2}\)xa7 d6 29.fxe7 \(\hat{2}\)-\(\hat{2}\) Dragon 3.2-Stockfish, Classics 2023) 24.\(\bar{2}\)xe1 \(\hat{2}\)e5! 25.\(\hat{2}\)xb7 \(\bar{2}\)xb7 \(\bar{2}\)chi \(\bar{2}\) Stockfish-Dragon 3.2, Classics 2023. The ending should be drawn, e.g. 29...d6 30.\(\bar{2}\)xh7 \(\hat{2}\)g5 31.\(\bar{2}\)g7 \(\bar{2}\)b5 followed by ...\(\bar{2}\)f5; C) 23.\(\hat{2}\)xe7 \(\bar{2}\)h3+ 24.\(\hat{2}\)h2 \(\hat{2}\)xe1 25.\(\bar{2}\)xe1



analysis diagram

½-½ Stockfish-Dragon 3.1, Classics 2022.

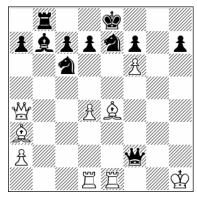
A simple draw for the engines... let's carry on the game for a few more moves: 25... 增h4! (the only move: 25... 增xc3 26. 包f3 is winning for White) 26. 增d1 (also the only move to hold the balance against the threat of ... 包xe7) 26... 包xe7 27. 毫xb7 增xf6! 28. 全g2 罩b2 and Black has enough counterplay to hold the balance: 29. 增g4 全d8 30. 包f3 增g6 31. 增h3 罩b1 32. 增h4 罩xe1+ and the engines again called it a day here!



19...\\\\\\\xf3?

Grabbing material was almost seen as a moral duty in those days, but this allows Anderssen to show his genius idea.

A) Decades of analysis have been devoted to 19... \(\mathbb{Z} g4 \) and it seems like a perfectly reasonable continuation for Black, though not in the engines' top choices. Now:

A1) 20.罩e4 罩xe4 21.營xe4 d6 22.罩e1 營g6 23.營xe7+ ②xe7 24.罩xe7+ 查f8 25.彙xg6 hxg6 26.彙c1 彙d5 27.h3 彙xa2 28.罩e4 查g8 29.彙h6 彙d5 30.罩h4 彙xf3 31.gxf3 g5 (necessary to free the black king before 彙g7 happens) 32.彙xg5 彙c5 33.查g2 罩b2 34.罩g4 ½-½ Dragon 3.2-Stockfish, Classics 2023. Equal for the engines, still a sharp, unbalanced endgame for humans; 

analysis diagram

Black can give perpetual check by 24...增h4+25.党g2 with a draw by perpetual, ½-½ Stockfish-Dragon 3.1, Classics 2022, and can even do so more spectacularly with 24...分f5 25.党g2+(25.党xf5+ ②e5+ 26.d5 營xf5 is also only a draw) 25...②e3 26.鼍xe3+ 營xe3 27.d5 營h6+ 28.党g1 營e3+etc.;

C) 19... 增h3 is the engine's second choice, and also leads to some sort of equality after 20. 如f1 增f5 and now — amazingly for such a sharp position—there seem to be multiple ways White can play that do not affect the balance of the position, among which 21. 如d3, 21. 如h1 and even 21. h4! We'll show you the most outrageous: 21. c4 如a8 22. 如h1 增xf6 23. 如xe7 如xe7 24. 图xd7 如f8 25. 图xe7 增xf3 26. c5 增xg2 + 27. ②xg2 ½ -½ Dragon