Sicilian Warfare

By

Ilya Smirin



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Preface

The two most exciting openings in chess are beyond doubt the King's Indian Defence and the Sicilian Defence. Not everyone feels comfortable playing these openings, but from the viewpoint of chess fans, these two fighting systems lead to the most spectacular and interesting games.

The Sicilian Defence is truly the choice of champions. Although Karpov only played it rarely, it has been a cornerstone in the Black repertoires of most of the world champions in my lifetime. Kasparov relied heavily upon it and played little else for most of his career. Kramnik was the great champion of the Sveshnikov Variation in the Sicilian Defence, until he came up with the Berlin Defence to frustrate Kasparov and claim the crown. Later on, he turned to the Najdorf, though this time without so much success. Topalov is a natural Sicilian player, as is Anand, although 1...e5 has also been a standard for these two champions. Magnus Carlsen is a truly versatile player, who played the Najdorf and the Dragon on his way up, while he recently returned to the Sveshnikov Variation against Caruana in the 2018 title defence – an opening he had not played since his junior days.

There are many ways to meet 1.e4, but all are essentially inferior in some way to two principal options – the Sicilian Defence and the Petroff/Classical Ruy Lopez/Berlin approach. While the latter may try to prevent a fight, the Sicilian is the archetypical fighting opening.

In my previous book, *King's Indian Warfare*, I looked at common themes in the KID and how they had occurred in my own games. The book was well received by reviewers and a segment of the chess public, so I saw no reason to change the format when it came to dealing with my other favourite opening.

Sicilian Warfare is not a theoretical work, but a book about what comes after memorization of opening moves. This is a feeling for the positional and especially the dynamic possibilities that arise from this extremely popular, double-edged opening. The structure of the book is simple. We look at ten different topics; mainly dynamic in nature, but with some exceptions. In each chapter I will give a brief overview of the theme with one or more clear-cut examples. Then I will present the themes in a complex setting in my own games.

There is one major difference between the two books, which is that I play 1.e4 with White and thus obtain the Sicilian with both colours. This gave me a greater number of games to choose from. Hopefully, you will be happy with the selection I have made.

At the start of each chapter you will find eight positions that will arise later in the chapter. These are positions I have selected from the chapter that work well as exercises. They are not necessarily tactical in nature, but simply snapshots from the games in the chapter, at points where they are most interesting.

I would like to thank IM Renier Castellanos and GM Colin McNab for editing the book and adding insights to it that would otherwise have gone unnoticed.

Finally, I would like to dedicate this book to the memory of my friend and colleague, Moldavian Grandmaster Dmitry Svetushkin, who tragically passed away on 4th September 2020.

Ilya Smirin Kfar Sava, September 2020

Chapter 1

Attacking the King in the Centre



Test yourself against the book

In this section you get a chance to train your Sicilian muscles and measure yourself against the variations in the book. Take as long as you like answering these questions. Some would want to make intuitive decisions, others to practise calculation. Both have their merits.

White to initiate an attack

(see page 10)

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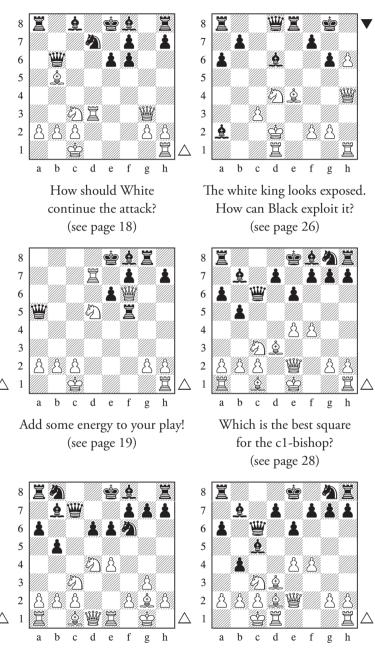
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Black is about to castle. What can White do? (see page 11)

What is the typical way to exploit the lead in development? (see page 22)

An obvious move? (see page 30)

My Games

We start with one of the first games that filled me with pride. It was played in the USSR youth team championship, held in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, which back then was part of the Soviet Union. My opponent Mikhail Rytshagov later became a grandmaster and a well-known coach. In 1984 he represented Estonia, while I was playing for Belarus.

Ilya Smirin – Mikhail Rytshagov

Tashkent 1984

1.e4 c5 2.\$\overline{D}\$f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\$\overline{D}\$xd4 \$\overline{D}\$f6 5.\$\overline{D}\$c3 a6 6.\$\overline{L}\$g5

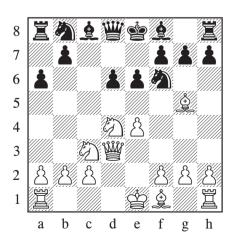
I loved to react to the Najdorf like this in my childhood. I was extremely optimistic and wanted to attack the black king as early as possible – hence this most aggressive move in the position. Some losses in this line (a couple of them against Boris Gelfand) could not discourage me. Later I became more versatile (I'd like to believe) and started to choose more "restrained" and "positional" ways to fight the Najdorf. Ever since 1985 I have abandoned (at least for now!) my passion for 6.25. I would add that nowadays this line is highly popular once again and played at all levels.

6...e6

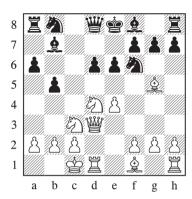
Today 6...\(\int_{\text{D}}\)bd7 is popular as well, which would have been hard to imagine in 1984 – 6...e6 had been played almost automatically since the great Bobby Fischer had enormous success in this line.

7.\d3

Usually I, like almost everyone else, played 7.f4 here, but this time I wanted to try something different, and the game move came to mind. I decided to play it during the preparation for the game. I should say that my preparation proved to be quite effective – the first 16 moves of the game were brought from home – not a bad achievement in the pre-computer era.



The only other game in which I played 7. d3 continued in different fashion: 7... b5 8.0–0–0 ♣b7?!

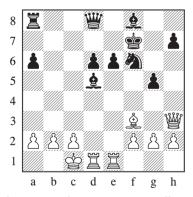


9.5 xe6!?

Played in the Romantic Style.

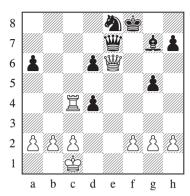
- 9. 全xf6 營xf6 (9...gxf6 looks dubious for Black, as the bishop may easily be misplaced on b7) 10. 公cxb5 營d8 11. 公c3 was objectively stronger.
- 9...fxe6 10.e5 b4 11.exf6 gxf6 12.增d4 fxg5 13.豐xh8 bxc3 14.豐xc3 包d7 15.彙e2 单f7 16.豐h3 包f6?

16...∰f6! was the correct way to defend. 17.\#he1 \\delta\d



White is by now clearly better.

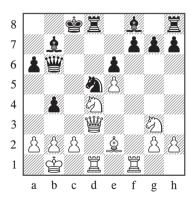
21... 選a7 22. 選c3 選c7 23. 選ee3 d4 24. 選xc7 營xc7 25. 選d3 營d8 26. 選b3 營c7 27. 選b4 公e8 28. 還c4 營e7



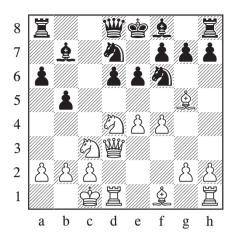
1-0 Smirin - Basin, Belarus 1984.

8.0-0-0 b5 9.f4 臭b7

I ceased playing this line after I discovered that Black could immediately attack the c3-knight with 9...b4 here. It was tested in the following high-level game: 10.②ce2 營a5 11.②xf6 ②xf6 12.e5 ②d5 13.②b1 dxe5 14.fxe5 ②b7 15.②g3 0-0-0 16.②e2 營b6 17.單hf1



17...②c3† 18.bxc3 bxc3† 19.②b3 鼍xd3 20.鼍xd3 黛b4 21.a3 黛xa3 22.鼍xc3† 亞b8 23.鼍xf7 a5 24.黛f3 黛xf3 25.gxf3 黛b4 26.鼍c4 鼍c8 Black soon won in A. Kovalev – Bologan, Minsk 2000.

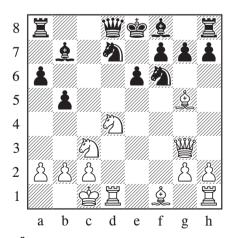


10.e5!

Ever forward! Black's set-up is very active, but he is temporarily lagging in development. That's why there is no time for prophylactic moves such as 10.a3?.

10...dxe5 11.fxe5 ②xe5 12.\dot{\dot{\psi}}\text{g3 \dot{\phi}}\text{ed7}

The only other option is the computer's suggestion: 12... \$\mathbb{\ma



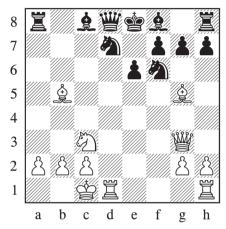
13. ②dxb5!

Continuing in the sacrificial spirit – White puts more fuel on the fire.

The only serious alternative would be to play 13. £xf6 first, and after 13...gxf6 to make the same sacrifice: 14. Ødxb5!

13...axb5 14.\(\dot{2}\)xb5 \(\dot{2}\)c8

The only defence.



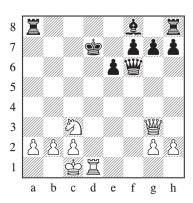
15.\(\partia\)xf6!

Again the right decision – quite often one can increase the attack by exchanging pieces.

15...gxf6

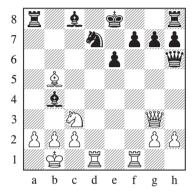
Mikhail replies with the correct recapture.

In the event of 15... 增xf6 I was planning to continue 16. ②xd7†? ③xd7 17. □xd7 ②xd7 18. □d1†, but it turns out that Black can defend:



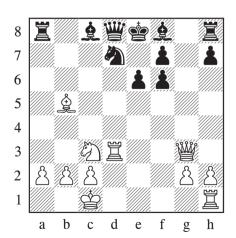
18... 空e8 (weaker is 18... 空c6 19. ②e4 營e7 20. 罩d4! 罩a5 21. 營b8) 19. 營c7 (19. ②b5 逸b4! 20. ②c7† 空e7 21. ②xa8 罩xa8干) 19... 罩d8 20. 營c6† 空e7 21. 營c7† 空e8 White only has a draw.

However, artificial intelligence immediately points out that 15... 业xf6 can be met by the logical: 16. 量hf1! 业h6† (16... 业e7 17. 全c6 or 16... 业d8 17. 业f3 is even worse) 17. 中b1 象b4



18.彙c6! 0-0 (or 18...彙xc3 19.營xc3 罩b8 20.營c5 and the black king is doomed) 19.彙xa8 White is winning.

16.\d3



White plans to double rooks along the d-file, applying maximum pressure against the

pinned d7-knight. White has only one pawn for the sacrificed piece, but the initiative is strong and outweighs this deficit. Black faces a difficult and unpleasant task to somehow coordinate his forces (for instance to connect his rooks) and try to defend his king which is stuck in the centre of board.

16...₩b6

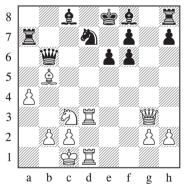
After 16... \$\delta\$b4, which for a long time I thought was the best move, White may calmly proceed with 17.a4! when a sample continuation is: 17... \$\delta\$f8 18. \$\mathbb{E}\$hd1 \$\mathbb{E}\$g8 19. \$\mathbb{E}\$h4 \$\delta\$xc3 20. \$\mathbb{E}\$h6† \$\mathbb{E}\$g7 21. bxc3 \$\delta\$g8 22. \$\delta\$xd7±

In the case of 16... \(\bar{\mathbb{H}}a7 \) 17. \(\bar{\mathbb{H}}d1 \) \(\bar{\mathbb{L}}e7 \) 18. \(\bar{\mathbb{H}}g7 \) \(\bar{\mathbb{H}}b1 \), Black would be firmly tied up.

17.₩f3?

The wrong approach – White is in a hurry to "cash out".

I should have improved the position to the maximum: 17.\mathbb{H}hd1 \mathbb{H}a7 18.a4!

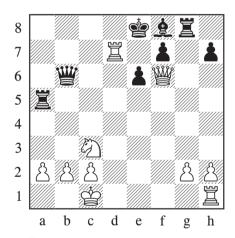


Black probably cannot hold this — the difference in piece activity is huge. Despite White having no immediate threats, he may do almost whatever he pleases, for instance: 18... 全7 19. ②e4 罩c7 20. 罩b3 營a7 21. ②d6† 全xd6 22. 營xd6 全d8 23. 全c6 營a5 24. 罩c3 營e5 25. 營b4 and so on.

17...≌a5?

The decisive mistake.

18. \(\partial xd7 \) \(\partial xd7 \) 19. \(\partial xf6 \) \(\partial g8 \) 20. \(\partial xd7 \)



20...罩f5!

My opponent was evidently counting on this defence. For a moment Black appears to be okay, but...

21. 2d5!

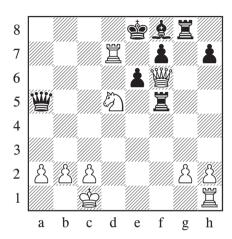
A simple but attractive tactical blow.

Of course, 21.\dd?\ddx22.\ddx2 22.\ddx2d4 \ddxg2 would lead nowhere.

21...₩a5

Again the only response to avoid immediate collapse.

White's three key pieces are hanging, but none of them can be taken: 21...\(\maxrt{\max}\)xf7# or 21...\(\maxrt{\max}\)xf6 22.\(\maxrt{\max}\)xf6#



22.\日d1!

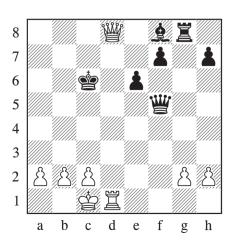
Another simple but aesthetic move – the last piece joins the attack.

Incidentally, White could have fallen into a trap: 22.營xf5?? Beautiful but wrong. 22...逸h6†! Oops! (avoiding 22...exf5 23.总f6#) 23.总b1 exf5 24.总f6† 全f8 25.总xg8 全xg8 Black even has the better of it now.

22...**⊈**xd7

The only way to stay in the game, but now the black king starts its journey.

23. 2e7† \$\dot\partial c7 24. 2xf5 \dot\partial xf5 25. \ddot\partial d8† \ddot\partial c6



26.**₽**b1!

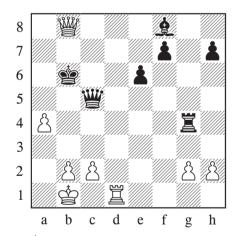
The winning prophylactic move, parrying the threat of ... h6†. Now Black's rook and bishop remain out of play and unable to help their monarch in time.

26...\delta c5 27.a4?!

27... \dag{4} 28.\dag{\text{\text{\text{\$\geq}}}}e8†

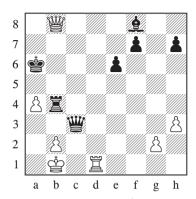
Of course, now 28.\(\mathbb{I}\)d3 \(\mathbb{I}\)g1\(\daggrepa_1\) 29.\(\mathbb{I}\)a2?? is impossible because of 29...\(\mathbb{I}\)xa4\(\daggrepa_1\).

28...**∲b6** 29.₩b8†



29...\$a5?

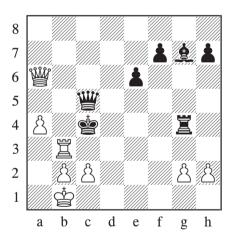
Much more stubborn was 29.... 全66 although it would not save the game: 30.h3 罩b4 31. 豐a8† 中c7 32. 豐d8† 中c6 33. 豐d7†中b6 34.c3! 豐xc3 (or 34... 罩b3 35. 豐xf7+and the black rook is trapped in the event of 35... 豐f5† 36. 豐xf5 exf5 37. 中c2) 35. 豐d8†中a6 36. 豐a8†中b6 37. 豐b8†中a6



38.營b5†! 置xb5 39.axb5† 堂xb5 40.bxc3 But this win would have needed to be found!

30.₩a8† Фb4

The king is a most welcome visitor!



Black resigned. What can I say? I love this game!

1-0