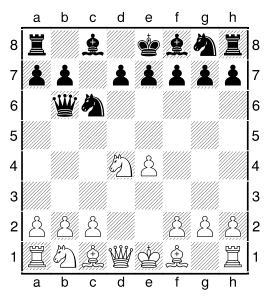
Lady Godiva

Many chess players fall in 'love' with certain openings. The reasons are unknown and it's not really of any great value to deeply research it. After all life is all about choices and preferences...

In my chess life I fell in love with a certain opening - a Sicilian branch - which is identified by the moves 1.e4 c5 2.2163 21c63.d4 cxd4 4.21c4 22c6 (D)



This affair even started at a very early stage of my chess life; just some months after I learned the moves of the game. And obviously for the wrong reasons! I had just finished reading a survey on isolated pawns and as I was playing the 'Sicilian Defence', I became afraid that after the moves **1.e4 c5 2.**②f3 ②c6 **3.d4 cxd4 4.**②xd4, White threats **5.**③xc6, either destroying my possibilities of castling after **5...dxc6** or leaving me with a weak isolated pawn on a7 after **5...bxc6**. Yes, I was young and naïve, but this is why I played **4...¥b6**, so that I could recapture on c6 with my queen!!

So, here is my first ever game with my 'love', just for the record:

🗆 Klebetsanis Kiriakos

Grivas Efstratios

B32 Athens 1979 1.e4 c5 2.②f3 ②c6 3.d4 cxd4 4.②xd4 營b6 5.鼻e3 營xb2 6.②b3 營e5 7.②1d2 ②f6 8.f4 營c3 9.當f2 ②g4+ 10.營xg4 d5

11.≝d1 d4 12.≜xd4 ∅xd4 ½-½

A very bad game indeed, but please forgive me that I was not much more than a beginner - even GMs are at a certain point of their chess life!

After some years I found this variation to be quite interesting and I inserted it in my openings arsenal. It served me well, as I played it in over 150 official games (and numerous other games), scoring well over 70%, which is an extremely good figure for the black pieces.

I always called it the 'Wb6 Sicilian', until 2004, when I agreed to write an opening book about it. GM John Nunn thought that it deserved to be called the 'Grivas Sicilian' and from that time this name was used. Keep in mind that I wasn't of course the first ever to play it, but I am the one who loves, believes, played and analysed it more than any other in the world. I went even further, giving names to each of the sub-variations of the system. For this purpose I used names from ancient Greek mythology!

Imagine my surprise when some years later I discovered that some sources were calling it the 'Godiva' variation. But what the heck is 'Godiva' I wondered. A quick search in Wikipedia revealed the following 'truth':

Godiva (old English: Godgifu), known as Lady Godiva, was an 11th-century Anglo-Saxon noblewoman who, according to a legend dating back at least to the 13th century, rode naked through the streets of Coventry in order to gain a remission of the oppressive taxation imposed by her husband on his tenants.

Lady Godiva was the wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia. They had one proved son Aelfgar, Earl of Mercia. Lady Godiva's name occurs in charters and the Domesday survey, though the spelling varies. The Old English name Godgifu or Godgyfu meant 'gift of God'; Godiva was the Latinized version.



Lady Godiva by John Collier, c. 1897 Herbert Art Gallery and Museum

The legend of the nude ride is first recorded in the 13th century, in the Flores Historiarum and the adaptation of it by Roger of Wendover; despite its considerable age, it is not regarded as plausible by modern historians, nor mentioned in the two centuries intervening between Godiva's death and its first appearance, while her generous donations to the church receive various mentions.

According to the typical version of the story, Lady Godiva took pity on the people of Coventry, who were suffering grievously (maybe here we find a root for my surname -Grivas...) under her husband's oppressive taxation. Lady Godiva appealed again and again to her husband, who obstinately refused to remit the tolls. At last, weary of her entreaties, he said he would grant her request if she would strip naked and ride through the streets of the town. Lady Godiva took him at his word and, after issuing a proclamation that all persons should stay indoors and shut their windows, she rode through the town, clothed only in her long hair.

Just one person in the town, a tailor ever afterwards known as Peeping Tom, disobeyed her proclamation in one of the most famous instances of voyeurism. In the story, Tom bores a hole in his shutters so that he might see Godiva pass, and is struck blind. In the end, Godiva's husband keeps his word and abolishes the onerous taxes.

The famous Godiva Chocolatier is named after Lady Godiva, and features a stylised rendition of her ride as its logo. Now, compare the first diagram (the black queen and the black knight standing together in front of their army) with the painting (a noble woman and her knight out in the village streets).

I really liked this story and I do not care if you call the variation either 'Godiva' or 'Grivas Sicilian'; please do what makes you feel better!

More to the point now! As I was an expert in this variation, I tried to teach it to my trainees. But very few of them took the risk of playing a rather razor-style opening, where any result is possible and sometimes in a quick and cruel way.

But of course I never insist, as it is not nice for a trainer to try to force his own 'loves' on his trainees - keep that in mind - the Mysterious Mr. X would certainly disagree!

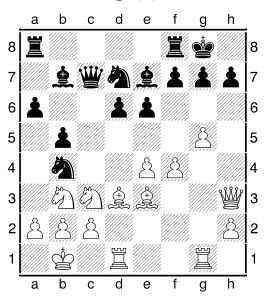
Let me show some of my masterpieces with this variation. The first game was played in Ankara (what a coincidence indeed!) and it is 'marked' by the 'star rook'.

🗆 Minasian Artashes

Grivas Efstratios

B33 Ankara 1995

1.e4 c5 2.②f3 ②c6 3.d4 cxd4 4.②xd4 響b6 5.②b3 ②f6 6.②c3 e6 7.盒d3 d6 8.盒e3 響c7 9.f4 a6 10.響f3 盒e7 11.0-0-0 b5 12.會b1 ②b4 13.g4 盒b7 14.g5 ②d7 15.響h3 0-0 16.罩hg1 (D)



This is a well-known position (at least to me) in the ever dangerous 'Grivas Sicilian'. Other moves here are 16.2 d4 and 16.2 hf1.

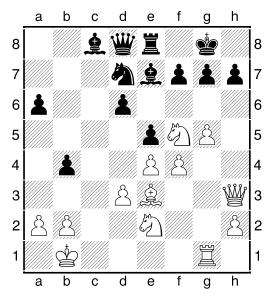
The Grandmaster Program ® Efstratios Grivas

Here I played a prepared novelty ...

16... 🖾 fc8?

In 1995, without any computer help, I did believe that this was 'the only good move in this position, and a novelty at the time. Only this move can guarantee the viability of Black's position. All other tries in this position have led to disaster.'

Actually, nowadays I know that this is a quite bad move. Black is obliged to play 16... $\textcircled{\}$ xd3! 17.cxd3 b4! 18. $\textcircled{\}$ e2 \blacksquare fe8! 19. $\textcircled{\}$ bd4 (19.f5 exf5 20.exf5 $\textcircled{\}$ e5 21.f6 $\textcircled{\}$ f8 ∞ ; 19. $\textcircled{\}$ ed4 e5 20. $\textcircled{\}$ f5 exf4 21. \blacksquare c1 $\textcircled{\}$ d8 22. $\textcircled{\}$ xf4 $\textcircled{\}$ e5 23. $\textcircled{\}$ g3 $\textcircled{\}$ h8 ∞) 19...e5 20. $\textcircled{\}$ f5 \blacksquare ac8 21. \blacksquare c1 $\textcircled{\}$ d8 22. \blacksquare xc8 $\textcircled{\}$ xc8 (D)

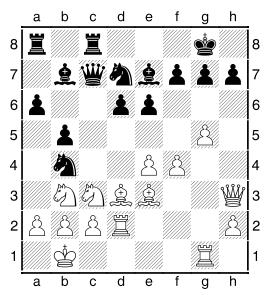


With a very unclear position, in which both sides have their chances. But how did I come up with such a weird move as $16... \equiv fc8$? I based it on a quite sophisticated plan, which involves both black rooks rolling down the c-file - a powerful attack to be created. Unfortunately, today I know that my general idea was correct, but fails due to certain tactics! It makes me feel sorrow for my bad piece of analysis...

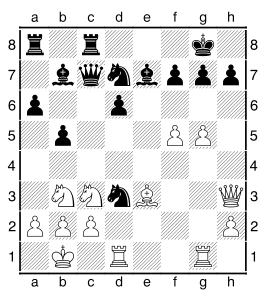
We all have dreams. But in order to make dreams come into a reality, it takes an awful lot of determination, dedication, selfdiscipline, and effort - Jesse Owens

True value comes from knowing what to keep and what to throw away...

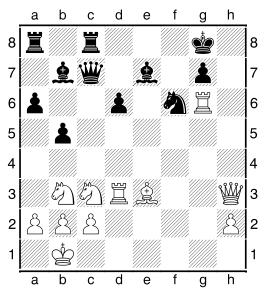
17.¤d2? (D)



White defends against the threat of 17...公xd3 18.cxd3 b4 while at the same time preparing to double his rooks on the gfile. This, along with the idea 2d1-f2-g4h6+, will be the main theme of White's attack. Another possibility is 17. 2d4 e5! 18.②f5 盒f8! with unclear consequences. But as my faithful engine alerted me (many years after by the way...) 17.f5! seems to trouble Black a lot: 17...exf5 (17...心xd3 18.g6! hxg6 19.fxg6 \$\$ f6 20.cxd3 b4 21. ②a4 [21.gxf7+! 堂xf7 22. ◎d4 ±] 21...\"¢c2+ 22.\"\$a1 \"€c6 23.gxf7+ \$\$f8 (23... ģxf7 24. ∅d4! +-) 24. ዿg5 ዿxg5 25. \[\] xg5 1-0 Simmelink, J-Bergqvist, M cor. 1999) 18.exf5 (18.g6 hxg6 19.exf5 ±) 18... 🖄 xd3 (D)



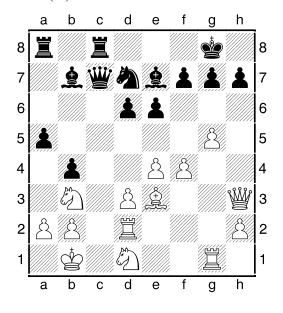
19.g6! (again White has no time to recapture the knight: 19.cxd3? 265 20.20 d4 @d7![20...\$f8 21.20ce2 @e8 22.@g3 @ac823.<math>20f4 b4 24.g6 fxg6 25.fxg6 @xg6 $26.@xg6 hxg6 27.<math>20xg6 @xe3 28.@xe3 \pm$ Kotronias,V-Grivas,E Athens 1995] 21.20e4\$\$xe4 22.dxe4 g6 \$\$xe5 19...fxg6 (19...hxg6 20.fxg6 fxg6 21.@e6+ \$\$f8 22.@xg6! [22. @xd3 20f6 23.@xg6 \pm] 22...\$\$f6 23.\$\$h6! +-) 20.fxg6 2f6 21.@xd3 hxg6 22.@xg6 +-(D)



17...②xd3

Back to business again! **18.cxd3 b4! 19.** d1

Maybe White could choose 19.2e2 although Black looks quite nice after 19...2c520.2bd4 (20. \nexists c1 a5) $20...b3 \mp$. **19...a5!** (D)



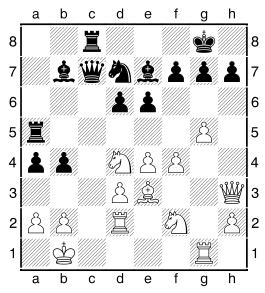
The point behind Black's 16th move. If the attack is going to succeed then all black pieces must participate. It now becomes clear why Black chose the f-rook: the a8-rook participates both in attack and in defence (it will soon appear on a5), creating dangerous threats, while the advance of the a-pawn will weaken White's king.

20.幻f2

Forced, due to the threat 20...a4 and $21... rac{W}{c1} \#$.

20...a4?!

20...e5! is probably best: 21.f5 a4 22. (2) a1 b3! with a black initiative. But I had my own idea and I was stuck with it...



The main part of the plan. Not satisfactory is 21...e5?! 22. (2) f5 & f8 23. (2) g4 and White has more dangerous threats or 21...a3 22.b3 e5?! 23. (2) f5 & f8 24.fxe5 (2) xe5 (24...dxe5 25. (2) h6+! gxh6 26.gxh6+ (2) h8 27. (2) g3 (2) f6 28.d4! (2) a5 29.dxe5 (2) xe5 30. (2) d4 (2) g6 26.d5 (2) a6 27. (2) d4 (2) g6 26.d5 (2) a6 27. (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g6 26.d5 (2) a6 27. (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g6 26.d5 (2) a6 27. (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g6 26.d5 (2) a6 27. (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g6 26.d5 (2) a6 27. (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g6 26.d5 (2) a6 27. (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g6 26.d5 (2) a6 27. (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g6 26.d5 (2) a6 27. (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g6 26.d5 (2) a6 27. (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g6 26.d5 (2) a6 27. (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g6 26.d5 (2) a6 27. (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g6 26.d5 (2) a6 27. (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g6 26.d5 (2) a6 27. (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g6 26.d5 (2) a6 27. (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g6 26.d5 (2) a6 27. (2) d4 (2) g6 26.d5 (2) a6 27. (2) d4 (2) g3 (2) d4 (2) g6 26.d5 (2) a6 27. (2) d4 (2) g6 26.d5 (2) g6 (2) d4 (2) g6 26.d5 (2) g6

It seems that White was stuck with his own plan as well! Two optimists were just ignoring the facts! Again 22.f5! was best: 22...exf5 (22...罩c5? 23.罩e2 a3 24.fxe6 黛xg5 25.exf7+ 營h8 26.②b3 [26.②e6??

 $\exists c1+27. \exists xc1 \ \forall xc1+28. \& xc1 \ \exists xc1 \ \# \end{bmatrix}$ $26... \equiv c2 \ 27.f8 = + \leq xf8 \ 28. = xc8 \equiv xb2+$ 29. axb2 wxc8 30. ac2 axe3 31. axc8 ≜xc8 32. □g3 ≜f4 33. □f3 g5 34.h4 ±) 23. 4xf5 (23.exf5 4e5 24.f6 4c5 25. 4e2 ≜f8∞) 23...④c5 24.≡c1 ₩d8 25.d4 ④d7 26. □ xc8 ≜ xc8 27. ₩g3 b3! ∞.

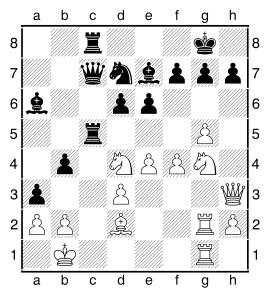
22... 罩 c5 23. 罩 dg2

Defending c1 and enforcing the g-file, preparing the sac 2h6+.

23... a6!

All of Black's pieces are active and create multiple threats, denying White a respite to further his own aims.

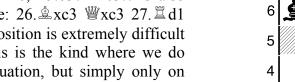
24. **\$**d2 a3! (D)



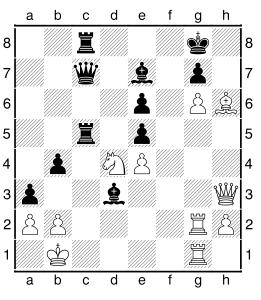
White's position becomes critical. He now decides to complicate matters, hoping for salvation in an attack against the black king. After all, this is what he had prepared with his last moves...

25.②h6+?!

Naturally, 25.bxa3? bxa3 leaves the king very exposed, while; 25.b3? [□]⊆c3!! is also very troublesome: 26.≜xc3 ^wxc3 27.[□]d1 ^Wxd4 –+. The position is extremely difficult to assess and this is the kind where we do



not rely on evaluation, but simply only on tactical sequences. The last alternative was 25.f5, which leads to extreme complications, visible only by a chess engine: 25... ②e5 26. (26.fxe6? (26.fxe6?) 26...dxe5 27.g6 fxg6 28.fxg6 h6 29. axh6! (29. axh6! xe6+? 32. ≜d2 ≜f4 ∓) 29... ≜xd3+ (D)



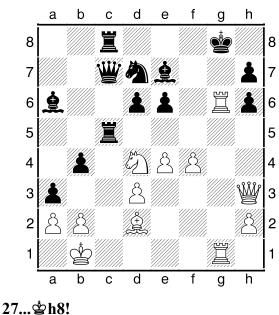
30. ⁽²⁾c2!! (30. ⁽²⁾/₂ xd3? exd4 -+) 30... ⁽²⁾/₄h4!! $(30... \exists xc2? 31. \forall xe6+ \diamond h8 32. \& xg7+$ 34.₩h7 ∲xg7 33.營f7+ \$¢h6 # 30...≜xc2+? 31. □xc2 □xc2 32. ⊎xe6+ 35. 營h7 #) 31. 鬯xd3 gxh6 and Black's chances seem to be better... The reader can be assured that both opponents have seen nothing of it during the game ...

25...gxh6 26.g6

After 26.gxh6+ ≌h8 27.₩g3 ≜g5!! (the star rook again comes in handy!) 28.fxg5 $\exists c2 (28... \otimes e5 -+) 29.bxa3 bxa3$ White is dead lost.

26...fxg6! 27. 罩 xg6+ (D)

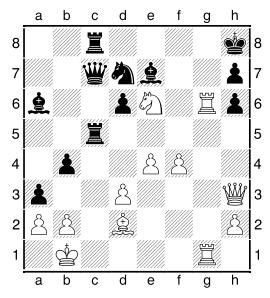
If 27.⁽²)xe6 then 27...⁽²⁾c6 −+. Also, 27. ^wxe6+ ^h8 28. ^wxe7 ^kxd3+ 29. ^ha1 $\exists c1+!$ is decisive as well.



27...hxg6? 28. $\exists xg6+ \Leftrightarrow f7$ 29. $\forall xe6+ \diamond e8$ 30. $\exists g8+ \oslash f8$ 31. $\exists xf8+ \Leftrightarrow xf8$ 32. $\forall xh6+ \diamond e8$ 33. $\forall g6+$, would make White happy, as he could escape with a draw.

28. 2 xe6?! (D)

28. $\forall xh6?? \& xd3+ 29. \textcircledantimes a 1 \blacksquare c1+!$ leads to checkmate, but White might have tried; 28. $\exists xh6 \textcircledantimes f6! 29. \textcircledantimes xe6, where Black had to find the extremely elegant (and only move) 29... \blacksquare g5! (the star rook again!) 30. \textcircledantimes xc7 (30. \blacksquare c1 <math>\forall xc1+! 31. \& xc1 \blacksquare g1! -+) 30... \blacksquare xg1+ 31. \textcircledantimes c2 \blacksquare xc7+ 32. \textcircledantimes b3 \blacksquare d1 -+.$



28...罩h5!!

A brilliant tactical shot by the star rook, clearing the way for the queen to reach c2. White is lost in all variations.

29.邕g8+

The last - but inadequate - try. Otherwise: 29. $\forall xh5 \quad \forall c2+ \quad 30. \Rightarrow a1 \quad \forall xb2 \quad \# \text{ or}$ 29. $\langle xc7 \quad \exists xh3 \quad 30. \quad \exists e6 \quad \& xd3+ \quad 31. \Rightarrow a1$ & f6 -+.

29...罩xg8 30.罩xg8+ 含xg8 31.營g3+ 罩g5!

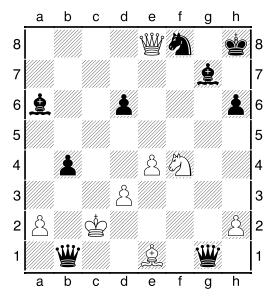
Another easy but nice tactical shot, once more by the star rook!

32.fxg5 ₩b6

And Black emerged from the complications a piece up...

33.g6

White prolongs the game only because of the mutual time-trouble, but the result never comes into doubt. 33.gxh6+ riangleft f7 was also winning for Black.



Here White's flag fell (no extra 30 seconds per move in this era), we restored the last moves that were not recorded by either player and White simply resigned as 40 moves had been done... **0-1**



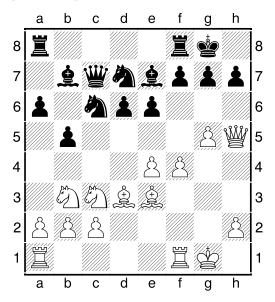
What a game; what a star rook! And what a win against a strong Armenian GM and national team member in those times. My variation was put in practice and with the 'little' help from my opponent triumphed. But I have to admit that both of us calculated very few of those lines over the board...

The next game was of very important sporting value. I was playing in a knock-out format tournament and I had lost my first of the two games match. I had to win with black to equal the score and go on to the tiebreaks.

My 2400+ IM opponent was in a fighting mood and he wasn't about to chicken out...

□ Kofidis Andreas ■ Grivas Efstratios B33 Athens 2000 1.e4 c5 2.②f3 ②c6 3.d4 cxd4 4.②xd4 響b6 5.②b3 ③f6 6.②c3 e6 7.盒d3 d6 8.0-0 a6 9.彙e3 響c7 10.f4 彙e7 11.響f3 0-0

12.g4 b5 13.g5 勾d7 14.響h5 禽b7 (D)



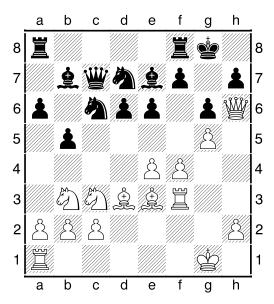
Black forgets about ... Ξ e8, trying to employ the ...f5 advance. This is the latest word of fashion in the variation and a very complicated one. Of course, I was extremely well prepared, as it is probably impossible to be as accurate on the board as this complicated position demands...

15.邕f3

An alternative is 15.f5 (2) ce5 16. \exists f4 (16. (2) d4 b4 17. (2) ce2 exf5 18.exf5 (2) xd3 19.cxd3 \exists fe8 ∞ ; 16.fxe6 fxe6 17. (3) \exists xf1+ 18. \exists xf1 (2) f8 19. (2) d4 (3) d7 ∞) 16...b4!? (16... (4) d8?! 17.f6! Honfi,K-Paoli,E Bari 1970) 17.f6 (17. (2) e2 exf5 18.exf5 g6 19. (4) h6 (4) f8 ∞) 17... (2) exf5 18.exf5 g6 19. (4) h6 (4) f8 ∞) 17... (2) f8 18.gxf6 (2) xf6 (18...bxc3 19. (4) g5 (2) g6 20.fxg7 (5) xg7 21. (4) f8 g8 22.bxc3 (2) de5 (7) 19. (4) xf6 bxc3 (7).

15...g6

15... \exists fe8?! is rather inconsistent: 16. \exists h3 ② f8 17. \exists f1 Шd7 18.f5! (18. \odot)d4 \oslash)xd4 19. &xd4 e5 20. & e3 [20.fxe5 dxe5 21. & e3] 20...g6? [20...exf4 21. &xf4 ∞] 21.Шh6 &d8 22.f5 b4 23.f6 \oslash)e6 24.Шxh7+ 1-0 Roman,F-Imbert,S La Plata 1992) 18... \boxdot)e5 19.f6 &d8 20.a3 ±. **16.Шh6 (D)**



The critical position, where Black's main defence/counter-attack relies on the extraordinary sacrifice involving ... (2)e5, with which Black wants to take advantage of the h1-a8 diagonal by lining up his queen and bishop by ... (2) d5 and ... (2) b7.

16...f5! 17.exf5

As 17.gxf6?! 🖾 xf6 is more than fine for Black, White's alternative is 17.a4!? 🖾 b4! 18.axb5 🖾 xd3 19.cxd3 fxe4! and then:

a) 20. ⁽²/₂) xe4?! ⁽²/₂ (20...axb5 21. ⁽²/₂ xa8) ≜xa8 22. ②d4 ≜d5 ∞) 21. ②d4 ₩xd3 ∓. b) 20.dxe4 axb5 21. \[c1 (21. \] xa8 \[xa8 [21... 鼻xa8!? 22. 瀏h3 邕f7 23. 瀏xe6 公f8 24. 響h3 b4 25. 句d5 響c2 26. 句d2 桌xd5 27.exd5 ₩xb2 ∞] 22. \[h3 [22. \[d4 \] c4! \mp] 22... 0 f8 23.f5 exf5 24. 2 d4 2 d8 25.exf5 gxf5 26. ②xb5 罩a1+! 27. ③xa1 @c1+ =) 21...@c5!? (21... Ξ f7!? 22.@h3[22. ②xb5 ₩b8 23. ②c3 ②e5 ∓] 22... ₩c4 23. ⁽²⁾d4 ⁽²⁾c5 ∞) 22. ⁽²⁾xb5 ⁽²⁾b6 23.f5! (23.^②xd6? ≜xd6! [23...[₩]xb3? 24.≜d4] 26. ② xb7 邕 xc1+ 27. 奠 xc1 鬯 xb7 28. 鬯 h3 [₩]xe4 ∓] 25.≜xc5 [25. Ξxc5 ≜xe4!] 25... 響xb2 26. 二e1 [26. 二cf1 二f7 27. 響h3 $Wb1+ \{27... Wc1+!? 28. \textcircled{g}2 Wxc5 \mp \}$ 28. 菖 f1 鬯 xe4 29. 急 xf8 鬯 e3+! {29... 菖 xf8 30. @h3! = 30. @f2 @xf8 31. @h4 @el+32. ģg2 ৠe4+ 33. ģg1 e5! ∓] 27... ৠc3 =) 23...exf5 24.&d4 \blacksquare f7 25.exf5 \blacksquare c6

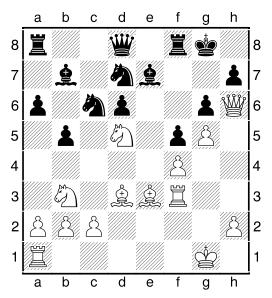
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dxc5 29. 菖 f1 g6 30. xg6+ hxg6 31. 急 f6 急 f8 32. 公c7 菖 a4 ≌.

c) 20. ② d4 ③ c5 21.dxe4 (21. ③ xe4 圖 d7!;
21.b4? exf3 22.bxc5 圖 xc5 -+) 21...axb5!
22. ■ xa8 ■ xa8 23. ③ dxb5 圖 d7 24. ≜ xc5 ■ a1+25. 會 g2 dxc5 ∞.

A logical move. If 18. 2 d4? 2 xd4 19. 2 xd4 then 19... 2 e5! is strong.

18...₩d8 (D)



19.�d4

Again there are many options:

a) 19. □h3 □f7 20. ②xe7+ (20. ③d4? 急f8; 20. 急f1!? 急f8 21. 豐h4 ④e7 ∓) 20... □xe7 21. ④d4 ④xd4 22. 急xd4 ④e5! ∞.

b) 19.c4 🖺 f7 b4

b1) 20. \[d1 @de5! 21.fxe5 @xe5 22. \(e2 bxc4 23. @c1 f4 ∓. \)

b2) 20.cxb5 $\textcircled{\columnation column c$

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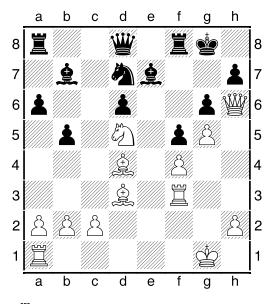
27. ildesim xe5 ildesim g4+ 28. ildesim g3 fxg3 29. (a) xf7gxh2+ 30. (a) xh2 ildesim h5+ 31. (a) g2 [31. (a) g1(a) xe3+ 32. (a) xe3 ildesim xf7 33. (a) f5 ildesim g6+34. (a) f2 ildesim g2+ 35. (a) e3 ildesim f3+ 36. (a) d4<math> ildesim d8+ 37. (a) d6 ildesim e4+ 38. (b) xe4 (a) xe4 =] 31... (ildesim xf7 32. (b) xg5+ (b) g7 =) 25... (a) c8 26. (a) xe7+ (b) xe7 27. (b) xe7 (c) xe7 28. (c) a) 26. (a) xe7+ (b) xe7 27. (c) xe7 (c) xe7 28. (c) a) 26. (a) xe7+ (c) xe7 (c) xe7 (c) xe7 (c) xe7 29. (a) xe5 (c) xe5 (c) xe5 (c) xe5 31. (a) f3 (c) xe5 (c) xe5 (c) xe5 (c) xe5 31. (a) f3 (c) xe5 (c) xe5 (c) xe5 34. axb3 (c) xe5 (c) xe5 (c) xe5 37. (a) e4 (c) xe5 (c) xe7 (c) xe7 37. (a) e4 (c) xe5 (c) xe7 (c) xe7 37. (a) e4 (c) xe7 37. (a) e5 (c) xe7 37. (a) e4 (

c) 19.a4!? \equiv f7 20.axb5 (20. \bigtriangleup xe7+ \circlearrowright xe7! 21. \equiv h3 \circlearrowright c5 \mp) 20... \circlearrowright ce5 (20... \triangleq f8 21. \blacksquare h3 [21.bxc6 \triangleq xc6 \mp] 21... \circlearrowright ce5! 22.fxe5 \triangleq xd5 [22... \circlearrowright xe5? 23. \triangleq e4!] 23.e6! \triangleq xe6 24.bxa6 \circlearrowright e5 25. \circlearrowright d4 [25. \triangleq e2!? \blacksquare c8! 26. \circlearrowright d4 \triangleq c4 ∞] 25... \triangleq d5 26. \triangleq e2 [26. \equiv ff1 \circlearrowright xd3 27.cxd3 \triangleq g7 28.a7 \equiv e7 29. \triangleq f2 \equiv exa7 \mp] 26... \circlearrowright xf3+ 27. \triangleq xf3 \triangleq xf3 28. \blacksquare xf3 [28. \circlearrowright xf3 \blacksquare c8! 29.a7 \blacksquare xc2] 28... f4! \mp) 21.fxe5 \triangleq xd5 22.e6 \triangleq xe6 23.bxa6 \circlearrowright e5 \mp .

19...Øxd4

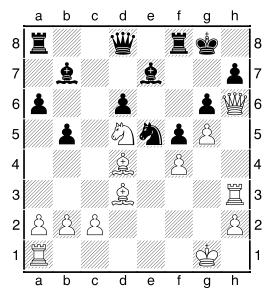
19...②c5? 20.罩h3 (20.④xf5 罩xf5 21.흹xf5 魚f8 22.豐h4 ±) 20...罩f7 21.④xc6 盒xc6 22.흛d4 ±.

20. **\$**xd4 (D)

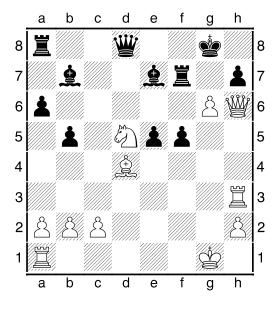


20...罩f7

Possible is 20... 21. h3 (D) (bad is 21.. xe7+ 22. e3 [22. xe3 xe3

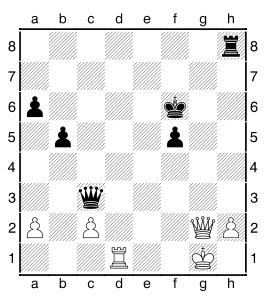


21... \exists f7! 22. & xf5 (White should not be greedy: 22.fxe5? dxe5 23. xe7+ \exists xe7 24. & c3 [24. & e3 d5 25. f2 e4 26. & f1 f4 -+] 24... d5 25. \nexists g3 h1+ 26. f2 xa1 27. \nexists g1 xa2 28.h4 d5 29.h5 b4 30.hxg6 bxc3 31.gxh7+ \nexists xh7 32. g6+ \nexists g7 33. b6 d4+ 0-1 Khachiyan,M-Grivas,E Internet ICC 2008. Playable is 22.c4 & f8 [22...bxc4 23. & xc4 {23.fxe5 & xg5} 23... xc4 24. \oiint xg6+ f8 25. \nexists xh7 \nexists xh7 26. \oiint xf5+ \nexists f7 27. h3 e8 28. h8+ d7 29. h3+ c6 30. e6 ∞] 23. h4 & xd5 24.cxd5 xd3 25. \nexists xd3 \nexists c8 ∞) 22...gxf5 23.fxe5 dxe5 24.g6 (D)

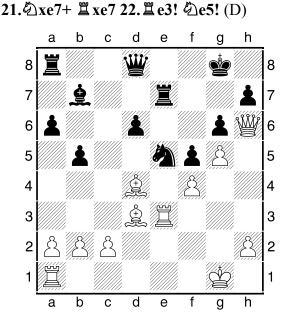


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24... $\forall xd5!!$ 25.gxf7+ $\diamond xf7$ 26. $\forall xh7+ \diamond e6$ 27. $\exists h6+$ (interesting is 27. $\forall g6+ \& f6$ 28.&c3 [28. $\&e3 \exists c8$ {28...f4? 29.&xf4exf4 30. $\exists e1+ +-$; 28... $\forall e4$ 29. $\exists e1 \exists h8$ 30. $\exists xh8 \forall h1+ 31. \diamond f2 \forall f3+ =$ } 29. $\exists c1$ $\exists c7 \cong$] 28... $\forall c5+$ [28... $\forall h1+ 29. \diamond f2 \forall xa1$ 30. $\exists h7 \exists f8 31. \exists xb7 \forall d1! =$]) 27...& f628. $\exists xf6+! \diamond xf6 29. \& xe5+ (29. \forall h6+ =)$ 29... $\forall xe5 (29... \diamond xe5? 30. \exists e1+ +-) 30.$ $\forall xb7 \exists h8 31. \forall g2 (31. \forall c6+ =) 31...$ $\forall xb2 32. \exists d1 \forall c3! \infty$ (D)



The analysis is huge and shows just how dynamic Black's position is.



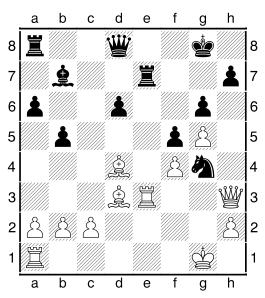
Black's main idea. Anyway, bad was $22... min f 8?! 23. min x f 8 + min x f 8 24. min x e 7 min x e 7 25.a4 \pm, as only White has winning chances... I have to confess that this was a$

homemade preparation...

23.**₩h**3?!

Maybe White should opt for 23.&e2!? $@d7! 24.fxe5 dxe5 25.\&c3 @c6 26. \Xi f3$ $b4! 27.\&e1 @e4 28.\&f1 @xc2 \cong$, where Black's compensation (look at the great central pawn phalanx and the monster on b7) is great but nothing is clear-cut yet. 23.fxe5? dxe5 simply loses, as the coming ...@d5 or ...@b6 will confirm.

23...Øg4 (D)



And suddenly the poorly placed d7-knight improved to the fantastic g4-square, assisting the black attack. But it can be easily lost as well after an eventual h3.

24.邕xe7

24. \exists e2!? was another story, but it simply transposes after 24... \forall e8 25. \exists xe7! (25. \exists ae1 \forall c6 26. \Leftrightarrow f1 \forall h1+ 27. &g1 \exists xe2 28. \exists xe2 & f3 29. \exists e6 \Leftrightarrow f7 30. \exists e1 \Leftrightarrow f8! 31. \forall g3 \exists e8 32. \exists xe8+ \Leftrightarrow xe8 \mp) 25... \forall xe7 26.c3 \exists e8 27. & f1 \forall e4 28. &g2 \forall xg2+ 29. \forall xg2 & xg2 30. \Leftrightarrow xg2 \bigotimes e3+ (30... \exists e2+ 31. \Leftrightarrow g3 \exists xh2 32.b4 \exists d2 33. \Leftrightarrow f3 \cong) 31. & xe3 \exists xe3 32. \Leftrightarrow f2 \equiv e4 33. \Leftrightarrow f3 \Leftrightarrow f7 34. \exists d1 \Leftrightarrow e6 35.a3 d5 =.

24...₩xe7 25.₩f1?!

White was probably in shock due to my 22^{nd} move and failed to find the best continuation with 25.c3 - see the notes above.

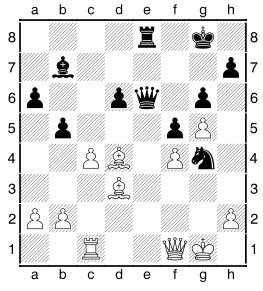
25...₩e6

25... [□] e8 26.h3 ^w e6! was maybe even better! The b7-bishop worth its weight in gold and the potential battery with the black queen on the long diagonal is lethal...

26.c4!

The only move to stop the coming $\dots \overset{\text{wd5.}}{=} d5$. White fights well, but unfortunately his position is beyond repair; the black threats are simply too strong...

26... 🗏 e8 27. 🗏 c1 (D)



27...🔄 f8!

A great, cool move! Now Black threatens to capture on c4 and place his queen on d5 or e4, winning.

28.b3

28. ₩h3 loses to 28... ₩e7! 29.cxb5 axb5 30. ℤd1 &a8! (threatening ... ₩b7) 31. &f1 ℤc8 (31... ₩e4 32. &g2 ₩e2 33. ℤf1 ₩d2 34. &b6 [34. &c3 ₩xg2+ 35. ₩xg2 &xg2 36. &xg2 @e3+ -+] 34... ₩xb2 -+) 32. &g2 ₩e2 33. ℤf1 ₩d2.

28...bxc4 29.bxc4 鬯d7!

If d5 and e4 are covered, still c6 isn't! **30.罩b1**

After 30.h4 Black can further improve his knight: 30...②e3! (30...③c6 31.營h3) 31.營h3 ②g2! -+. What a great future for the previously passive d7-knight!

30...**鬯c6 31.**邕xb7

White avoided mate but he lost material...

31...**鬯xb7 32.h3 鬯b**4!

And White resigned due to the coming 33... $\Xi e1$.

0-1

Did you replay all those complicated variations? If yes I do admire you! But if not, you have got already a great tactical lesson. This game is full of ideas and tactics that are hardly met all together and simply trains you to become a better tactician, without ignoring your strategical and planning education. My trainees benefit from all these as well...

The last game/example on the tactical training of the 'Grivas Sicilian' mess will be another one with an important sporting value. It was played in the last round of the strong Cappelle la Grande open, where approximately 700 players participated in 1995. I played well in this tournament, achieving $6\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 9 games, finishing just $\frac{1}{2}$ point behind the two winners on 7 points. I lost only one game to the late great GM Anthony Miles, winner of the tournament.

🗆 Kuzmin Gennadi

Grivas Efstratios

B33 Cappelle la Grande 1995

1.e4 c5 2.②f3 ②c6 3.d4 cxd4 4.②xd4 營b6 5.②b3 ②f6 6.②c3 e6 7.象d3 d6 8.0-0 a6 9.會h1 象e7 10.f4 營c7 11.營e1

White's choice is no problem for Black. Usually here we see 11. $\frac{1}{2}$ f3, 11. $\frac{1}{2}$ d2, 11. $\frac{1}{2}$ e3 or 11. a4. The famous Russian GM prefers a more solid and out-of-theory battle.

11...b5 12.a4

Another try is 12. \Im g3 b4 13. \Im e2 0-0 14. \Im bd4 \Im xd4 15. \Im xd4 ∞ Kosmac,B-Gombac,J Rogaska Slatina 1998.

12...b4 13. 2 d1 0-0

Black can usually delay the development of his light-squared bishop, to see where it is better to be.

14.a5 e5!

A typical Sicilian advance.

15.De3

15...exf4 16. 2c4 & e6 17. & xf4 2d7?!

A rather passive move. Natural and good was 17...②e5 18. ②xe5 dxe5 19. ≜e3 ₩c6 =.

18. ¥g3 ②ce5 19. ②xe5 ②xe5 20. 鼻xe5?!

White returns the favour. He should play $20.42 \text{ d}4 \text{ d}7 21.\text{ h}6 \text{ d}26 22.\text{ d}2 \pm.$

20...dxe5 21. 2 d4 & c8 22.b3?!

White should have tried 22. 65, when after 22... 4xf5 23. 2xf5 f6 24.b3 g6, an equal position will be on the board.

22... **\$**c5!

Now Black will preserve his bishop pair, while White's attack is weak.

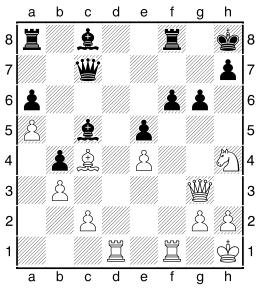
23.幻f3

23.⁽²⁾f5 f6 24.⁽²⁾gc4+ ⁽²⁾gh8 25.^[2]ad1 g6 26.⁽²⁾h4 transposes.

23...f6 24. 禽c4+ 當h8 25. 罩ad1

White cannot stay put protecting his a5pawn for ever, so he sacrifices it for a potential attack.

25...g6 26. 2h4 (D)



26... 🏼 a7!

The black rook is ready to come first to the defence and then help the counter-attack. The c8-bishop can still wait - there is no better square for the time being than c8!

27.邕d3 **鬯**xa5

Material up and bishop pair; nice stuff!

28.響e1 邕g7 29.響d2 響c7 30.邕d1 魚e7 31.響h6 f5!

The counter-attack begins.

32.exf5 gxf5 33. 𝔅 d6?!

White has nothing to lose, so he tries his hand.

33... 🖄 xh4?!

I was in time-trouble and I decided to play it safe. My engine confirms that I should have played $33... \& xd6! 34. \blacksquare xd6 \blacksquare d8!$, with a winning position.

34.響xh4 逸b7 35.罩6d2 響e7?!

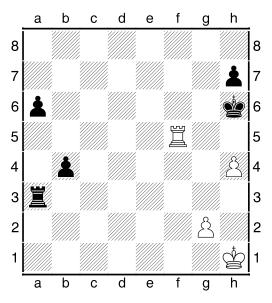
Again a safe decision in time-trouble. Better was 35...f4 36.h3 f3 and White is collapsing.

36. **螢**xe7 邕xe7 37. 邕d7 邕xd7 38. 邕xd7 急e4! 39. h4 邕f6 40. 邕d8+

It was a bit better to keep the black king on his first rank, but anyway Black will win after 40. 2642 and 41.23 22.242. 42.245 ft 43.gxf4 exf4 44.h5 and ft.

A clever try - rook endings always are difficult to handle with accuracy...

42... \$ xd3 43.cxd3 \$ d6 44.\$ e8 \$ xd3 45.\$ xe5 \$ xb3 46.\$ xf5 \$ a3 (D)



Time-trouble was over and my two queenside connected pawns will carry the day. But still White has some counterplay to hope for salvation!

47.g4! ≌a2?!

Played on a general idea - to cut off the white king. But the accurate 47... $\stackrel{\circ}{\cong}$ g7! 48. $\stackrel{\simeq}{=}$ d5 b3 49. $\stackrel{\simeq}{=}$ d7+ $\stackrel{\circ}{=}$ f6 50. $\stackrel{\simeq}{=}$ b7 a5 51. $\stackrel{\circ}{\cong}$ g2 a4 was curtains.

48. ≝ f6+ 🖄 g7 49. ≝ b6 a5 50.g5 ≝ c2!

The white pawns should be attacked - they can be simply too dangerous!

51.h5 邕c5! 52.h6+ 會f7

And I thought that he would resign here, but the fighting spirit continues until the very bitter end.

53.g6+! hxg6 54.堂g2 罩h5 55.罩b7+ 堂f6?!

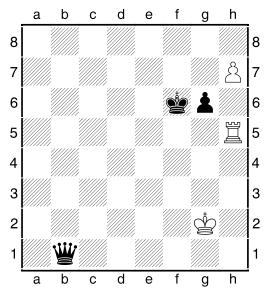
Making my life difficult. Simple was 55... gg8! 56. gg7+gh8 57. gg6 gb5 and it's over - the black rook is optimally placed

behind its pawns.

56.h7 b3 57.邕a7?!

White had to go for $57. \equiv xb3 \equiv xh7$ $58. \equiv b6+ \Rightarrow g7$ $59. \equiv a6 \equiv h5$ and test Black's knowledge. According to the tablebases, Black wins in approximately 40 moves from here!

57...b2 58.罩xa5!? b1營 59.罩xh5 (D)





My general advice is not to play the 'Grivas Sicilian'! You need a lot of general and concrete knowledge; you need to be a mature player before all.

I have noticed that it is easier to play it with White, as the moves and plans (attack!) are easier to find and to play.

The variation is sound and offers rich possibilities, allowing Black to play for a win as well. It is designed for fighters and it has been the favourite choice of Judit Polgar when she had been in desperately need of a complicated game.

But of course it can be used for a good training!