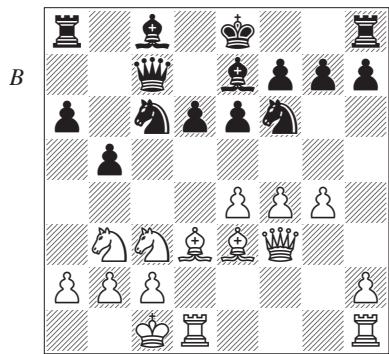


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Now:

- B1: 12...♘b4 121
B2: 12...♘d7 126

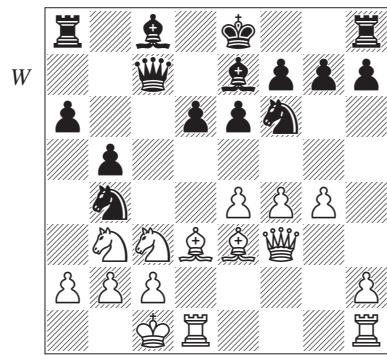
Other moves are not satisfactory:

- a) 12...♗b7 13 ♔b1 ♘a5?! 14 ♘xa5 ♘xa5 15 g5 ♘d7 16 a3 0-0-0 17 ♘f2 ♘b8 18 ♘d4 e5 19 fxe5 dxe5 20 ♘a7+ ♘a8 21 ♘d5 ± King-Wirthensohn, Bern 1988.
- b) 12...0-0?! 13 g5 ♘d7 14 e5! dxe5 15 ♘e4 ♘b7 16 f5! g6 17 f6 ♘b4 18 h4 ♘fc8 19 h5 ♘f8 20 hxg6 fxg6 21 ♘d5 exd5 22 ♘xd5+ ♘h8 23 f7 ♘d6 24 ♘xh7+ ♘xh7 25 ♘h1 ♘g7 26 ♘xh7+ ♘f8 27 ♘f6 1-0 Hellers-Djukić, Malmö 1988.
- c) 12...h6?! 13 ♘hg1 (13 ♘b1 ♘b7 14 ♘hg1 ♘d7 15 ♘f2 ♘c8 16 h4 ♘a5 17 g5 hxg5 18 hxg5 b4 19 ♘a4 ♘c4 20 g6 ♘xe3 21 gxf7+ ♘xf7 22 ♘xe3 ♘f6 23 e5 dxe5 24 ♘c4 ± Tiviakov-Tong Yuanming, Singapore U-18 Wch 1990) 13...♘d7 14 ♘f2! ♘b7 15 ♘b1 ♘f6?! (15...♘b4) 16 e5! dxe5 17 ♘xb5! 0-0 (17...axb5 18 ♘xb5 ♘b8 19 ♘d2! 0-0 20 g5!) 18 g5 hxg5 19 fxe5 + Estrin-N.Kopylov, Omsk 1973.

B1)

12...♘b4 (D)

After this move Black is almost forced to castle kingside, entering a complicated battle.



13 ♘b1

White must avoid ♘xd3 in almost all cases of Black playing ...♘xd3. He should instead be prepared for cxd3, which reinforces the centre and avoids any future attack on the c2-pawn. Sometimes White can even use the c-file by playing ♘c1. So, Black would be more than fine after 13 g5?! ♘xd3+ 14 ♘xd3 (14 cxd3? b4) 14...♘d7.

13...♗b7

Or:

- a) The premature 13...♘xd3?! 14 cxd3 b4 15 ♘e2 a5 16 g5 ♘d7 17 ♘c1 favoured White in Dussart-B.Knežević, Argente 1997.

b) 13...♘d7 14 g5 ♘b6?! is imprecise as after 15 a3! ♘xd3 16 cxd3 the ...b4 advance is difficult to achieve.

c) Some years ago 13...d5?! was popular, but this is actually a weak move and should be avoided:

c1) 14 e5?! $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}he1$ (15 $\mathbb{W}f2$ $\mathbb{B}b8$ 16 $\mathbb{B}hg1$ $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 17 a3 $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}c5$ $\mathbb{Q}c4$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ $\mathbb{W}xe7$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ a5 21 $\mathbb{Q}bd4$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}b3$ 0-0 25 g5 g6 26 $\mathbb{W}c5$ 1/2-1/2 Matulović-Grivas, Ankara 1995 or 15 g5 $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 16 $\mathbb{W}f2$ $\mathbb{Q}a4$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}ed4$ $\mathbb{B}c8$ 19 f5 exf5 20 $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ 21 $\mathbb{W}xf5$ 0-0 ∞ Tsarouhas-Grivas, Athens 1995) 15... $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 16 f5 $\mathbb{Q}a4$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 18 fxe6 $\mathbb{Q}xc3+$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 1/2-1/2 Hjartarson-Agdestein, Tilburg 1989.

c2) 14 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ dxe4 (14... $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ 15 cxd3 0-0 16 h4 $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}c1$ $\mathbb{W}d8$ 18 g5 $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 19 h5 b4 20 $\mathbb{Q}a4$ e5 21 $\mathbb{Q}ac5$ dxe4 22 dxe4 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ exd4 24 $\mathbb{Q}xb7$ $\mathbb{B}b6$ 25 e5 b3 26 a3 $\mathbb{Q}ac8$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}d6$ $\mathbb{Q}cd8$ 28 g6 1-0 Plommann-M.Michna, e-mail 2000) 15 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{W}c8$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ gxf6 18 f5 $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ 0-0 \pm De Groot-Sobrerano, corr. 1999.

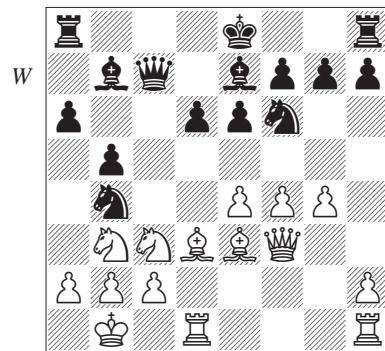
c3) 14 exd5! $\mathbb{Q}bxsd5$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}c1$ (17 $\mathbb{Q}d4$!) 17...0-0 18 g5 $\mathbb{Q}ac8$ 19 f5 \pm Vouldis-Grivas, Athens 1996.

c4) 14 g5! dxe4 (14... $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ dxe4 16 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $\mathbb{B}b8$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 20 $\mathbb{W}xe4$ $\mathbb{B}b7$ 21 $\mathbb{W}xh7$ ++ Angelis-Makris, Khania 1995) 15 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $\mathbb{Q}fd5$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{W}xf4$ 17 $\mathbb{W}h5$ $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ 18 cxd3 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}de1$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}hf1$ $\mathbb{W}h4$ 21 $\mathbb{W}f3$ 0-0 22 $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{W}xh2$ 23 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}c7$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ exf5 26 $\mathbb{W}xh7$ $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 27 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ 1-0 Cela-Grivas, Athens 1997.

d) A fair alternative is to try to keep the c8-bishop on its starting square, retaining control of the e6-square, with 13... $\mathbb{B}b8$ 14 g5 $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 15 $\mathbb{W}h3$ (15

a3?! $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ 16 cxd3 b4 or 15 $\mathbb{Q}c1$ $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 16 a3 $\mathbb{Q}c6$! with the idea of ...b4) 15... $\mathbb{Q}b6$, with ideas such as 16... $\mathbb{Q}a4$ or 16... $\mathbb{Q}c4$. As there are no examples, this idea should be tested in practice.

Now we return to 13... $\mathbb{Q}b7$ (D):



14 g5 $\mathbb{Q}d7$

In practice there have been some games where Black had played ... $\mathbb{Q}b7$ earlier on instead of ... $\mathbb{Q}e7$, via the Najdorf move-order 1 e4 c5 2 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ a6 6 f4 e6 7 $\mathbb{W}f3$ $\mathbb{B}b6$ 8 $\mathbb{Q}b3$ $\mathbb{W}c7$ 9 g4 b5 10 g5 $\mathbb{Q}fd7$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 12 0-0-0 $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$. Now 14 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ is ineffective due to the presence of the bishop on b7, so White preferred 14 $\mathbb{Q}b1$ $\mathbb{Q}b4$! (14...0-0-0 15 $\mathbb{W}h3$ $\mathbb{B}b8$ 16 g6? fxg6 17 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ dxc5 18 $\mathbb{W}xe6$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$! 19 $\mathbb{W}b3$ c4 \mp) 15 $\mathbb{W}h3$! $\mathbb{Q}bxsd3$ 16 cxd3 b4 (16... $\mathbb{Q}xb3$ 17 axb3 g6 18 $\mathbb{Q}c1$ $\mathbb{W}e7$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ e5 20 fxe5 dxe5 21 $\mathbb{Q}d5$! \pm) 17 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}a1$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 21 $\mathbb{W}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ 22 $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 23 f5, and assumed the initiative in Kindermann-Stohl, Hamburg 1995.