COURT AND SOCIAL

Court Circular

BALMORAL CASTLE
August 21st

The Lady Susan Hussey has succeeded Lady Dugdale as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

Prince Edward, Trustee, The Duke of Edinburgh's Award, will visit the Probation Service Award Project, Tenby Court House, and the South Beach, Tenby, Pembrokeshire, on Sept 7.

TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS

Prof Sir Colin Buchanan, town planner, is 89; **M Henri Cartier-Bresson,** photographer, 88; **the Rt Rev R.A.S. Martineau,** Bishop of Blackburn, 1972-81, 83; **Maj-Gen Earl Cathcart** 77; **Sir Leo Pliatzky,** former senior civil servant, 77; **Sir Anthony Tuke,** Chairman, Savoy Hotel Group, 1984-94, 76; **Mr Ray Bradbury,** author, 76; **Mr Gerald Long,** former Chief Executive, Reuters, and Deputy Chairman, News International, 73; **Mr Karlheinz Stockhausen,** composer and conductor, 68; **Gen Norman Schwarzkopf,** Commander, Allied Forces in Gulf War, 62; **Mr Max Hebditch,** Director, Museum of London, 59; **Mrs Margaret Prosser,** National Organiser, Transport and General Workers' Union, 59; **Sir John Banham,** Chairman, Tarmac, 56; **Miss Mary Allen,** Secretary-General, Arts Council of England, 45; **Mr Steve Davis,** six-times world snooker champion, 39; and **Mr Mats Wilander,** tennis player, 32.

Today is the anniversary of the beginning of the Civil War in England in 1642.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

Mr N.W. Wailes-Fairbairn and Miss K.J. O'Donovan
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, elder son of Mr and Mrs A.G. Wailes-Fairbairn, of Berrington House, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland, and Katharine, elder daughter of The O'Donovan and Madam O'Donovan, of Hollybrook House, Skibbereen, Co Cork.

Capt N.J. Fenton and Miss N.J. Shepherd-Barron
The engagement is announced between Captain Nicholas Fenton, 1st The Queen's Dragoon Guards, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Fenton, of Boarhunt, Hampshire, and Nicola, daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Shepherd-Barron, of Knodishall, Suffolk.

Mr W.E.C. England and Miss S.J. Thomas
The engagement is announced between William, youngest son of Wing Commander Horace (Mac) England, DFC, RAF (Retd), and Mrs England, of Whichford, Oxfordshire, and Susannah, daughter of Mr and Mrs Rex Thomas, of Angmering, West Sussex.

Mr M.C. Pakenham and Ms S. Ahn
The engagement is announced between Marcus, son of the Reverend Stephen and Mrs Pakenham, of Kingsbridge, Devon, and Stephanie, daughter of the late Mr B.G. Ahn and of Mrs B.G. Ahn, of Seoul, Korea.

Mr D.R.J. Reid and Miss S.J. Carr
The engagement is announced between Douglas, elder son of Mr and Mrs W.L.G. Reid, of Whitchurch, Buckinghamshire, and Samantha, second daughter of Mr and Mrs A.L. Carr, of Alfold, Surrey.

WEDDINGS

Lord Rodney and Miss J. Blakeney
The marriage took place on Aug 20 in London between Lord Rodney, son of Regine, Lady Rodney and the late Lord Rodney, of Kensington, London, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Rowan Blakeney, of The Old Rectory, Hatherop, Gloucestershire.

Mr R.H.McL. Corrie and Miss N.J. Lascelles
The marriage took place on Saturday, Aug 17, at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Bampton, Oxfordshire, of Mr Roderick Corrie, younger son of Mr and Mrs Hugh Corrie, and Miss Nicola Lascelles, daughter of Cdr and Mrs Oliver Lascelles.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Emily and Olivia Fairbank, Merlin and Anthea Merton, Georgina Corrie, Claudia Criswell, and Hugo Wilson. Mr Anthony Woodward was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent in Bali.

JOINERS AND CEILERS' COMPANY

The Joiners and Ceilers' Company has installed the following officers for the ensuing year:
Master, Mr S.K. Riddick; Upper Warden, Mr C.A. Capel; and Renter Warden, Mr T.F.K. Boucher.

'Potential for violence' in Britain's cults

By Our Defence Correspondent

More than 500 cults with around 500,000 past or present members are operating in Britain and many have the potential for violence demonstrated by the Japanese Aum Shinrikyo cult, according to new research.

A report from the Institute for European Defence & Strategic Studies suggests that an incident similar to the Waco siege in Texas, when at least 70 Branch Davidians died, could easily happen in Britain.

The Prophets of Doom. The Security of Religious Cults is published by Alliance for the Institute for European Defence & Strategic Studies, £6.

Head of garden scheme named

Prof Charles Stirton was named yesterday as director of the £22 million National Botanic Garden of Wales, to be created for the millennium.

Prof Stirton, 49, is currently deputy director at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

OBITUARIES

Sir Brian Warren

Warren: devoted doctor

SIR BRIAN WARREN, who has died aged 81, was a distinguished doctor and a long-serving local politician; from 1970 to 1974 he served as Personal Physician to the Prime Minister, Edward Heath.

Warren was exceptionally dedicated to his patients, in whom he could inspire lifelong devotion. When he was appointed Edward Heath's physician, Warren had been his doctor and good friend for 10 years. They had much in common, both politically and, as Warren played the flute, musically.

He accompanied Mr Heath on several foreign trips, to Singapore and China for instance, but because of the Prime Minister's renowned robustness, Warren never had to make serious interventions. In 1970, however, he was called in when Mr Heath was accidentally burned on the neck by a cigarette.

Harold Brian Seymour Warren was born at Toddington, Bedfordshire, on Dec 19 1914. He was educated at Bishop's Stortford College, University College, London, and University College Hospital. From 1937 to 1938 he was president of the University Union. In 1942 he was appointed House Physician and Surgeon at UCH.

During the Second World War, Warren was a major in the Royal Army Medical Corps with the Guards Armoured Division in France and Belgium and was mentioned in despatches.

Immediately after the war he set up in general practice at Chester Square in London.

In 1958, in a letter to the *Times*, he defended the value of routine medical examinations on which doubt had been cast: "Careful sympathetic examination and reasoned reassurance produce the contented mind which is the prerequisite of full and efficient living."

In 1959 he contested Brixton for the Conservatives and, although he greatly reduced the majority of the sitting member, he decided to concentrate his political attentions thereafter on local government affairs.

He served on Westminster City Council from 1955 to 1964 and from 1968 to 1978.

He was Surgeon-Apothecary at King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers from 1952 to 1980. Hewas knighted in 1974.

He married in 1942 the obstetrician and gynaecologist (Dame) Josephine Barnes; they had one son and two daughters. The marriage was dissolved in 1964 and that year he married Anne Marsh, who died in 1983; they had two sons.

Sir Edward Heath writes: Sir Brian Warren was a great friend, a trusted adviser and a staunch support to me for more than 35 years.

We first met in 1959 when, as Chief Whip to Harold Macmillan, I had a bad attack of jaundice. He moved me to King Edward VII's Hospital — Sister Agnes's — and arranged for me to have several weeks' convalescence away from Westminster. He looked after me from then on.

I particularly appreciated his constancy of friendship and loyalty throughout the years. All those who knew him will be mourning a man of supreme kindness and generosity.

It is not often that one experiences such quality of friendship — always going the second mile and thinking of the needs of others before his own. This was particularly evident in his family life, and his children will mourn a wonderful and devoted father.

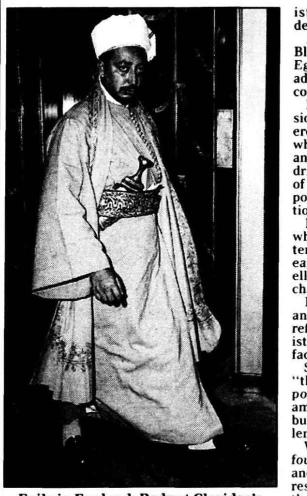
Brian's professional life was marked by an intense dedication to those he cared for. He took great pains to ensure that every effort was made to help his patients, and nothing was too much time or trouble.

For many years he was a permanent member of the medical staff of Sister Agnes's.

As the Prime Minister's personal physician, he accompanied me on most of my overseas visits. It was always an advantage to be accompanied by someone who, although deeply concerned about politics, was not himself a practising politician and who brought a different perspective and new light to matters. He was always an amusing companion, a great conversationalist and much interested in the arts, especially music.

He lived a long, fruitful and satisfying life which contributed immensely to all those he knew.

Imam Muhammad al-Badr


Exile in England: Badr at Claridge's

IMAM MUHAMMAD AL-BADR HAMID AL-DIN, who has died in London aged 67, was the last Imam, or theocratic ruler, of Yemen.

Upon succeeding to power on the death of his father, Imam Ahmad Hamid al-Din, in 1962, he was overthrown in an Egyptian-backed republican coup and spent the next eight years in an unsuccessful struggle to regain his throne.

Under his predecessors, Yemen was an isolated and deeply traditional Arabian kingdom, ruled since 885 by leaders of the Shi'ite Zaydi sect. The Zaydi imamate in Yemen was established by descendents of Ali ibn Abi Talib, the son-in-law of the Prophet Mohammed. According to Zaydi tradition, the Imam must be pious, learned, physically faultless, and gain and hold the imamate "by the blade of his sword", a precept which has given Yemeni politics a distinctive violence.

An amiable idealist, and an admirer of President Nasser, Muhammad al-Badr unsuccessfully sought as Imam to introduce liberal reforms in Yemen, but in doing so unwittingly ushered in a republic.

Muhammad al-Badr ibn Ahmad Hamid al-Din was born in Hajjah, Yemen, on Feb 25 1929. He was educated in a traditional Arabic curriculum. He learned the history doctrines and law of the Zaydi sect, but little of the world outside Yemen.

In 1955, aged 26, he defended his father against a coup attempt by organising a force of tribesmen. The leaders of the coup were executed and their heads displayed above the palace door.

Immediately afterwards, Badr was nominated crown prince by his father, who gradually handed over power to him, favouring Badr over the other principal candidate for the succession, Hasan, Badr's uncle.

Badr was appointed governor of the town of San'a, now the capital, deputy prime minister and minister of the interior and defence.

As crown prince, Badr courted Eastern Bloc governments, and also, fatally, Nasser's Egypt, which sent military equipment and advisors to Yemen, later to be used in the coup against him.

Badr was thought unsuitable for succession by Zaydi traditionalists. He was considered unsound in canon law, had a slight limp which rendered him physically imperfect, and his personal conduct, particularly his drinking, did not meet the required standard of piety. He had also embraced progressive political ideas which clashed with the traditions of Zaydi rulership.

Imam Ahmad suffered from arthritis, which he treated with morphine, administered to him by his wives or concubines. In early 1959 his health declined and he travelled to Italy for treatment, leaving Badr in charge of the country as regent.

In his father's absence, Badr set to work on an intensive programme of Nasser-style reforms which unsettled Zaydi traditionalists but found favour with the republican factions which were to overthrow him.

Strident radio broadcasts hailed Badr as "the treasure and hope of the nation". His policies caused increasing restlessness among republicans, tribesmen and the army, but did not create popular support. Badr's leniency was taken as a sign of weakness.

When the Imam returned to Yemen, he found revolt brewing all over the country, and the treasury alarmingly low, largely as a result of Badr's unsuccessful attempts to buy the loyalty of the most intractable tribes. The Imam re-imposed order in his own despotic fashion, to the humiliation of Badr, whose drinking habits worsened.

Nevertheless, as Ahmad's health deteriorated, he felt obliged to devolve further state responsibilites on to his son.

Imam Ahmad died on Sept 19 1962. On succeeding to the Imamate, Badr immediately set about fulfilling his promises of reform. He gave an amnesty to political prisoners, ended the system of taking political hostages, set up a 40-member advisory body, and established municipal councils.

His reign lasted one week. On the evening of Sept 26, he held a cabinet meeting in his palace in San'a. Among those present was Abdallah Sallal, who strategically excused himself early. Badr had recently released him from prison and appointed him chief of staff in the new regime. Sallal was to lead the revolt against Badr and become the first president of the Yemen Arab Republic.

At the end of the meeting, Badr retired to his private quarters. At around midnight, tanks surrounded the palace, the lights went out and shelling began, demolishing half the palace. Badr fled the building the following morning, and made his way northward towards the border with Saudi Arabia.

The rebels announced that Badr lay dead beneath the rubble of the palace. Only in November did Badr reveal that he was still alive, by which time he had rallied Zaydi tribesmen to his cause. He led this side in a civil war for the next eight years, sharing the hardships of his soldiers, living in caves in the mountainous countryside.

By 1968, he was tired and sick of fighting, and had become a mere figurehead. In 1970, a treaty was signed ending hostilities, with the republican forces victorious. Badr fled to exile in England, where he lived quietly for the rest of his life.

Thrice-married, he had two sons and two daughters.

Julian Stryjkowski

Stryjkowski: realism

JULIAN STRYJKOWSKI, who has died aged 91, was one of Poland's foremost writers.

He made his name in 1952 with the publication of *Run to Fragala*, a novel about life in a poor village in Calabria. He was immediately hailed as a Polish Ignazio Silone. The book was made into a play and performed by the Polish National Theatre.

The success of *Run to Fragala* led to the belated publication of *Voices in the Dark* (1956) about Jewish life in Galicia before the First World War. Stryjkowski had written the novel 10 years earlier, but the state publishing house had been reluctant to accept it.

Voices in the Dark owed something to the influence of both Gorky and Sholem Aleichem, with the harsh realism of the one tempered by the irony and humour of the other. It was Stryjkowski's masterpiece, and he subsequently wrote three more novels on the same theme, *Azriel's Dream*, *Austeria*, and *Echo*. *Austeria* was made into a film.

Stryjkowski's work not only enriched the Polish language, but introduced the Polish public to the thought that Jews, for all their apparent distinctiveness, were not all that different. It was, in essence, a plea for greater understanding.

Julian Stryjkowski was born Pesach Stark on April 27 1905, in the Galician town of Stryj. He grew up in a shtetl, an exclusively Jewish community; his father, a deeply orthodox Jew, ran a religious school.

Galicia, now part of Ukraine, was under Habsburg rule from 1772 to 1918. Stryjkowski was stimulated by the diversity of cultures around him and grew up with a knowledge of Yiddish, Hebrew, Polish, Russian, Ukrainian and German, to which he was soon to add French and Italian. In casual conversation he might resort to two or three languages in the course of one sentence.

His first written work was a collection of poems in Hebrew. But he was at his happiest in Polish and obtained a doctorate in Polish literature at the University of Lwow (now Lviv).

Stryjkowski was active in the Zionist movement in his younger years, but, having become a grammar school teacher in the town of Plock, he joined the Communist Party, and was imprisoned from 1935 to 1936 after the party was banned in Poland.

"I knew from the age of five that I would be a writer," he once said, but it was difficult for a Jew to get far in pre-war Poland, and almost impossible for a Jewish Communist to do so, though many Jews turned to Communism because of the discrimination they suffered.

He taught in various schools, worked as a translator and drama critic, and when the Second World War broke out, he was running a small bookshop in Warsaw. He promptly made his way to Lwow, which was under Russian occupation, and there found a job on the Communist daily the *Red Banner*.

When the Germans occupied the city in 1941, Stryjkowski escaped to Moscow where he found work on the Polish Communist paper *Free Poland*. He returned to Warsaw in 1946 and joined the Polish Press Agency. From 1949 to 1952 he served as the agency's correspondent in Rome.

As the years passed he became increasingly disenchanted with Communism, but although he travelled widely, and was several times in Israel, he never felt tempted to defect, because, as he put it, "the Polish language is my homeland", and he could not imagine himself living permanently outside Poland.

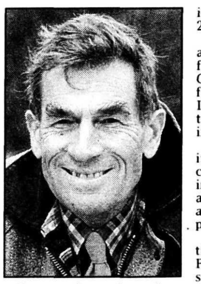
He finally left the Communist Party in 1966. He was by then too well established to be ostracised, and his books continued to appear even after he became active in the civil rights movement.

In 1980 he wrote *The Great Terror* which gave a horrifying account of life in Stalinist Russia. Its sequel, *The Same, but Otherwise*, was published in 1990.

Stryjkowski was homosexual. The different worlds in which he moved — Jewish, Catholic, Communist — had one thing in common: an abhorrence of homosexuality. In his last book *The Silence* (1993), written when he was nearly 90, Stryjkowski described the torments that went with what he called his secret.

Age did not diminish Stryjkowski's intellectual vigour, and he was working on a book on Spinoza when he died.

John Rymer


Rymer: pigs and people

JOHN RYMER, who has died aged 64, was the founder and chairman of the Yorkshire-based JSR Farming Group which grew into the largest family-owned farming business in England.

Rymer began his business with a 440-acre farm at Eastburn Warren. The company now farms some 15,000 acres in England and Scotland, owns 5,500 sows and employs more than 200 people.

Such growth is testimony to the effectiveness of Rymer's methods, and particularly to his belief that JSR should above all be known for "The Four Ps" — pigs, peas, potatoes and people.

He aimed to produce wheat as cheaply as possible, mill it and feed it to healthy pigs which could be sold as valuable breeding stock.

Throughout his career Rymer remained sensitive to business trends, and was quick to seize new opportunities and techniques. He was a rare breed of agriculturalist in that he applied academic principles to ordinary farming methods.

Rymer was also mindful of the environmental impact of modern farming practice and recently published a statement of company policy: "The JSR group is committed to providing safe products for its customers using farming methods that respect animal welfare and are environmentally responsible."

The Bishop of Hull, following a visit in June 1996, wrote to Rymer: "I shall never again drive over the Wolds in such ignorance of all that goes on behind the hedgerows. Every conversation with your staff opened my eyes to the complexity of the modern farming enterprise."

John Sykes Rymer was born in York on Feb 22 1932. He was educated at Gresham's, in Norfolk and, after National Service in Egypt, at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he read Agriculture.

He had by then decided against a career in the family business of Bootham Engineers, York, but remained for many years its non-executive chairman. He was also a founder of Fishers Seeds.

But it was to agriculture that Rymer chiefly applied his considerable energy, intellect and interest in improvement and marketing. As far as the breeding of pigs was concerned, these qualities led to the recognition of the benefit of good health in pigs in order to achieve better selection.

The wholly-owned subsidiary, JSR Healthbred, has become one of the most successful pig breeding companies in the world, exporting to 28 countries.

In cattle breeding, Rymer applied techniques learned from his sties to improve the Charolais breed. He was a founder of the GLB Charolais Improvement Group that today produces the top bulls in the country.

His quest for continual improvement took him to countries around the world, including Russia and China, as he examined different agricultural practices and philosophies.

Despite a long family tradition of public service, John Rymer did not consider himself naturally suited to the role. He said that his hardest ever assignment was as chairman of the Driffield Conservative Association. He did, however, take great pride in becoming in 1983 Governor of the Merchant Adventurers of the City of York.

Rymer was a regional panel chairman for the Ministry of Agriculture in the North East and a member of the Government's Agricultural Priorities Board, which he advised on research.

He was a former president of the National Pig Breeders Association and former chairman of the Agricultural Training Board in Lincolnshire and Humberside. Rymer's success with conservation was recognised in 1995 when the JSR Givendale Farm was awarded the National Silver Lapwing Award.

He married in 1957 Margaret Fleming. The marriage was dissolved in 1984 and he married, in 1985, Carol Brand. From his first marriage he had a son and four daughters.

Peter Sheridan

Sheridan: 90 missions

PETER SHERIDAN, who has died aged 81, was a much decorated officer in the Polish Air Force.

In the Second World War Sheridan flew with his compatriots in the RAF's 300 Squadron, and then became a navigator with the American 9th Air Force.

He was born Marian Skubala at Dortmund-Ewing in Germany on May 21 1915, the son of a Polish academic, and educated at Grudziadz, 120 miles north-east of Warsaw.

In 1934 he entered the Infantry Officer School at Ostrow-Komorowo, and went on to command a mounted artillery unit, which he described as "a beautiful sight during a parade, but rather idiotic during a war".

Recognising that Poland's unmechanised army would be no match for Hitler's panzers, Skubala applied for a transfer to the Polish Air Force. He completed his training six days before the Germans invaded Poland.

A fortnight later, as Poland was torn apart by Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia, the Polish Air Force decided to salvage as much as possible to help their allies. Skubala was ordered to evacuate elements of his squadron by land, first to Romania, and then on to the West.

This he accomplished despite enormous difficulties. He joined the French Air Force in November 1939, and from April to June 1940 flew reconnaissance and bombing missions.

When France succumbed to the Germans, Skubala escaped with other Poles to Britain, where they carried on the fight in No 300 Squadron, flying bombing missions over occupied Europe. From 1942 to 1943 he was able to pass on his experience at the Polish Air Force staff college in Scotland, before being assigned as a navigator to the American Air Force.

Flying over Holland, Skubala was wounded in the right arm when a shell hit one of his engines. He lost a good deal of blood, but, when the aircraft crashed on landing and caught fire, he ignored the risk of an explosion, carried out the ammunition boxes, and managed, despite his shattered arm, to drag two other members of the crew to safety. The Americans awarded him the Soldier's Medal.

Skubala's bravery in action — he accomplished more than 90 missions under conditions in which only a fifth of Polish flyers survived — earned him the Polish Cross for Valour four times, as well as the Virtuti Militari, the highest Polish military decoration.

After the war Skubala rejoined the RAF. With Poland under the Soviet yoke, he became a naturalised British subject, and changed his name to Sheridan.

He retired from the RAF in 1970 and worked for the Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association.

A keen classicist from his schooldays, and an accomplished linguist (he was fluent in five languages), Sheridan enjoyed sharing his intellectual enthusiasms. In spite of all he and his family had suffered during the war, he became an active member of the British-German Association.

He married, in 1951, Muriel Gay; they had a son.

Sir John Cradock-Hartopp, Bt

SIR JOHN CRADOCK-HARTOPP, 9th Baronet, who has died aged 84, was a maker of machine tools and a national-class golfer.

John Edmund Cradock-Hartopp was born on April 8 1912, the son of Francis Cradock-Hartopp of Chatsworth, Derbyshire, and Elizabeth Stuart. He was educated at Summer Fields and Uppingham.

On leaving school Cradock-Hartopp travelled in America before joining, aged 18, the research laboratories of the steelmakers Thomas Firth & John Brown of Sheffield. Steel-making and tool-making were to be his pursuits for the next 36 years.

During the Second World War Cradock-Hartopp saw action with the Royal Engineers in Norway, North Africa and Italy. He was twice mentioned in despatches and left the Army with the rank of major.

Cradock-Hartopp's work for Firth Brown was punctuated by travels in India and the Far East in 1948.

He joined the board of Firth Brown Tools in 1961; in 1965 he became a member of the council of the Machine Tool Research Association and, five years later, of the council of the Machine Tool Trades Association.

Cradock-Hartopp's golfing career saw its greatest success in 1935. He and his sister won the mixed foursomes at Worplesdon. They were to compete keenly for the next two decades. Cradock-Hartopp himself was a semi-finalist in the English Gold Championship in that year and the first reserve in the English *v* France match.

In 1949 at the age of 37 he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his cousin, George Cradock-Hartopp, the fourth son of the 4th Baronet.

He married in 1953 Prudence Leith-Ross; they had three daughters. His cousin, Lieutenant-Commander Kenneth Cradock-Hartopp, succeeds in the baronetcy.

Masao Maruyama. In Tokyo, aged 82. Political scientist and professor at Tokyo University. Critic of tendency toward fascism in Japan. His paper *The Logic and Psychology of Ultranationalism* (1946) examined the ideas underlying the imperial system.

CHESS

Desperado lets Hodgson battle on

By Malcolm Pein
Chess Correspondent

LOEK VAN WELY and Jeroen Piket of Holland maintained a half-point advantage over the field at the Donner Memorial in Amsterdam.

Julian Hodgson was again in the thick of the action as he bamboozled the commentators trying to explain some of the moves in his game against Piket.

Piket's pieces seemed ideally placed when he sacrificed a knight to destroy Hodgson's kingside defence.

As the threats rose, Hodgson's position appeared desperate but a classic "desperado" sacrifice of a knight confused matters even more and Hodgson somehow reached a drawn endgame to remain on 50 per cent.

Jan Timman played a lovely endgame to exploit Alexander Morozevich's pawn weaknesses, while Valery Salov underestimated the danger in a quiet position against De Firmian.

Amsterdam, Round 3: Salov 0-1 De Firmian; Piket draw Hodgson; Van Wely draw Sokolov; Ivanchuk draw Kamsky; Adianto draw Granda Zuniga; Morozevich 0-1 Timman.

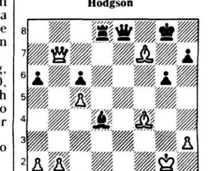
Scores: Piket & Van Wely (Holland) 2·5/3; Ivanchuk (Ukraine), Adianto (Indonesia), De Firmian (USA) 2/3; Hodgson (England), Kamsky (USA) 1·5; Granda (Peru), Sokolov (Bosnia), Timman (Holland) 1; Salov (Russia), Morozevich (Russia) 0·5.

J Piket — J Hodgson
Donner Memorial (3)

1 d4	d5	2 c4	c6
3 Nc3	Nf6	4 Nf3	a6
5 c5	Nbd7	6 Bf4	Nh5
7 Bd2	g6	8 e4	dxe4
9 Nxe4	Ndf6	10 Nxf6+	Nxf6
11 Bc4	Bg7	12 Qb3	0-0
13 0-0	Qc7	14 Rfe1	Bf5
15 Ne5	e6	16 h3	Be4
17 Bf4	Qc8	18 Nxf7!?	Rxf7
19 Rxe4	Nxe4	20 Bxe6	Qe8
21 Re1	Nxf2!!	22 Qxb7	Nxh3+!
23 gxh3	Bxd4+	24 Kg2	Rd8
25 Bxf7+	draw		

a) 18...Kxf7 19.Rxe4 Nxe4 20.Re1 with a huge attack
b) 21...Nf6 22.Qxb7 (22.Kf1 Rd8 23.Bc4 Qd7 24.Be6 Qe8 draws) 22...Rd8 23.Bxf7+ Qxf7 24.Re7 Qf8 25.Be5 is strong.

Hodgson



Piket
Final position

BRIDGE HAND

Success soon overtaken

By Tony Forrester

Dealer South N/S vul

North: ♠7653 ♥73 ♦A64 ♣KQJ2
West: ♠AQ82 ♥J92 ♦Q10982 ♣10
East: ♠KJ94 ♥A5 ♦J3 ♣87653
South: ♠10 ♥KQ10864 ♦K75 ♣A94

West	North	East	South
			1♥
Pass	2♣	Pass	3♥
Pass	4♥	Pass	Pass
Pass			

Contract 4♥
Declarer South
Opening Lead ♣10

EAST/WEST combined effectively on today's hand from the third round of the Spingold at the United States Nationals in Miami.

The event has been won three consecutive times by Nick Nickell's World Champions (Nickell /Freeman, Hamman /Wolff, Meckstroth /Rodwell). Could they make it four in a row?

The upshot of this spirited defence was that North/South's excellent performance in reaching 4♥ on a combined 22 points was nullified. They did so courtesy of an interesting response by North.

Rather than follow the obvious path and bid 1♠, he preferred to reply in his stronger four card suit. This enabled South to judge more accurately that the cards were fitting and he jumped to 3♥ despite having just 12 points. North raised to game and a successful operation had been completed.

West led his singleton club, never a bad tactic. Declarer took ♣K in dummy and led a heart but East had read the script. He rose with ♥A and led ♣8 for West to ruff. Why ♣8? When it is crucial to gain the lead, one needs to indicate the likely source of entry. Here a high club showed the higher ranking suit (♣2 would give the reverse meaning).

Sure enough, West duly underled his ♠A, allowing East to gain the lead and provide him with a second ruff. Neatly done.

● **Patrick Jourdain, Bridge Corredspondent, writes:** Great Britain meets Iceland, and England "B" plays Indonesia today and tomorrow at the Metropole Hotel, Brighton, in the the Wireplay Summer Meeting of the English Bridge Union.

Midweek Pairs Ch'ships: 1 A & D Karvas (Poland) 66·5 per cent; 2 H Macfarlane & V Reeves (Kent) 64·8; 3, D Moir & E Lucioni (Staffs) 64·7; 4, C Duckworth & D Burn (London) 64·6.
Afternoon Pairs: Mr & Mrs D Gilling.

"Imam Muhammad al-Badr." Daily Telegraph, 22 Aug. 1996, p. 19. The Telegraph Historical Archive, link.gale.com/apps/doc/IO0704319707/TGRH?u=tou&sid=bookmark-TGRH. Accessed 9 July 2024.