SOCIAL

MEETING

Supreme Grand Chapter of England

Lord Farnham, Pro First Grand Principal, presided at a convocation of the Supreme Grand Chapter of England held yesterday at Freemasons' Hall.

RECEPTION

Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators

Miss Angela Squire, President, was in the chair at a reception held by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators last night at 16 Park Crescent, W1, after the annual service at St Marylebone Parish Church, W1. The Rev Christopher Gower officiated at the service and Prof John Caldwell gave an address.

OTHER NOTICES

GUNMAKERS' COMPANY

The Gunmakers' Company has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Master, Mr T.J. Hood; Senior Warden, Mr G.A. Matthews; Junior Warden, Mr H.A.C. Densham; and First Assistant, Mr J.M. Woolley.

RECENT AWARDS IN THE SERVICES

Recent awards in the Services:

NORTHERN IRELAND

OBE: Lt Col D C James, QLR; Lt Col A L Reid MBE, R Irish; Lt Col R N H A Dev Wade, A & SH.

MBE: WO2 P L Evans GM, DWR; LCpl D Fyffe, R Irish; WO2 N Hamill, R Irish; Maj R W Hewitt, RA; Maj J Power, REME; Maj P A Simcox, RM; WO2 G Smith, RM; Maj M R Snook, RRW.

QGM: WO2 B J Aitken MBE, KOSB.

QCB: Sgt D J Browne, IG; WO1 D J Gould, RLC; Capt G P R Harris, RLC; Sgt I A Harris QGM, RM; Sgt I L Rivers, RA; Sgt R E C Russell, R Irish; CSgt D A J Thom, A & SH.

QCVS: Lt Col N M B Arding, RM; WO2 W J Beacom, R Irish; Col R M Bowkett, RM; Sgt M A Brewer, RM; SSgt I R Brown, Int Corps, Lt Col I D Choierton, RRW; LCpl T J Cranston, R Irish; CSgt P J Day, PWRR; Lt Col R W Dennis, PWRR, Capt R Dickinson, RRW; WO2 P Ditchfield, Kings; CSgt M J Door, LI; Maj J M Dunlop, R Irish; LCpl B M Dunsmore, RE; Capt W A Hopkins UD, R Irish; WO2 J H Howard, GH; Sgt M A Haworth, R Signals; Sgt L A Jones, LI; Sgt I Mc D Matheson, RGBW; Capt A P McCreanor BEM, RLC; Cpl G P Meadham, LI; Maj A F Morrow, R Irish; CSgt W D Patton, R Irish; Rev S Robbins, RACD; SSgt C B Saunders, RLC; Cpl T W Shickle, LI; Sgt S G Welch, RM; Capt R S B Whitelegge, A & SH.

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

OBE: Lt Col M B Morwood MBE, R Irish; Maj G P Moss, KORBR.

MBE: Maj A Alderson, RS; Sgt J D Baycroft, PARA; Sqn Ldr S J Blake, RAF; Capt S G Firth, KORBR; Capt S R S Matthews, General List TA; Sgt D Walker, RAF.

DSO: Wg Cdr T M Anderson, RAF; Lt Col P M Gibson MBE, PARA; Wg Cdr A Golledge, RAF; Lt Gen Sir Mike Jackson KCB, CBE, Late PARA.

MC: WO2 C J Clark, RE; Capt R W Wooddisse, R Anglian.

DFC: Sqn Ldr M G Ball, RAF; Sqn Ldr J Burr, RAF; Sqn Ldr C R Huckstep, RAF; Sqn Ldr S A Mitchell, RAF; Sqn Ldr C J R Norton, RAF; Sqn Ldr S P Rochelle, RAF; Wg Cdr S G Barnes, RAF; Wg Cdr S J Hillier, RAF.

QGM: Capt J M Burnell-Nugent, RN; Gp Capt J R Jones, RAF.

MiD: Sqn Ldr J E Linter, RAF; Sqn Ldr G R Wells, RAF; Sqn Ldr W A White, RAF.

QCB: CPO P D F Simpson, RN.

QCVS: Gp Capt R F Burrough, RAF; Lt T P Mould, RN; Capt A T Roach, RFA; Gp Capt G E Stacey MBE, RAF; Lt N E Weightman, RN.

OP RILEY

(UK contribution to UN observation mission along DMZ boundary of Iraq and Kuwait)

QCVS: Flt Lt T D Howie, RAF.

OP TELLAR

(UK Humanitarian Relief off the coast of Honduras and Nicaragua following flooding caused by Hurricane Mitch).

QCB: Lt R Metcalf, RN.

QCVS: CPO R D C Chamberlain, RN; Capt A N Cunningham, RM.

OP TOSCA

(UK contribution to UN force in Cyprus)

MBE: WO1 N J Cole, RA.

OP WARDEN

(Deterrent forces in support of UN aid to Kurds in N Iraq)

MiD: Sqn Ldr N D Collins, RAF.

FALKLAND ISLANDS OPERATIONS

QCBA: Sqn Ldr S Q Hayward, RAF.

MISCELLANEOUS

AFC: Flt Sgt G Forsyth, RAF.

QCB: Sgt D Atkinson, Para; Cpl C H Bougourd, PWRR; Mne D S Erskine, RM; CPO C R Gale, RN; Lt Cdr M F Jenrick, RN; Sgt J Johnston, Para; CSgt D C Lang, RM.

QCBA: Flt Lt A C J Gear, RAF.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE CLERGY

Recent appointments in the Clergy include:

Revv Paul Kennedy, p-i-c, Leam Lane St Andrew (Durham); to be v, same benefice; **Andy Lindop,** v, Mosley Common St John (Manchester), to be v, Astley Bridge St Paul (same dio); **Janet McFarlane,** ch, and minor canon, Ely Cathedral (Ely); to be dio comm officer (same dio); **Michael Moore,** c, Beeston (Southwell), has been appointed c, Hawley Holy Trinity (Guildford); **Wendy Oliver,** ass c, Walmsley w Bromley (Manchester); to be p-i-c, Goodshaw and Crawshawbooth (same dio); **Dr Simon Stephens, OBE,** ch, Sta Margarita, Menorca (Spain); to be ch, St Andrew, Moscow (Russian Fed); **David Stephenson,** v, Stockton St John (Durham); has been appointed v, St John, and of Hardwick St James (same dio).

Revv Andrew Tatham, NSM ass c, Headley w Box Hill (Guildford); to be also dean of Chapter XIII (same dio); **Peter Templeman,** v, Finchley St Paul and St Luke (London); to be v, Peterlee St Cuthbert (Durham); **Rod Whateley,** c, Willesborough (Canterbury); to be p-i-c, Clifton ville St Paul (same dio); **Jane Wheatley,** ass c, Meppershall w Campton and Stondon (St Albans); has been appointed p-i-c, Shillington (same dio); **Tony Whipp,** v, Kells (Carlisle); to be v, Hartlepool St Aidan w St Columba (Durham); **Priscilla White,** NSM c, Plymouth Em, St Paul Efford and St Augustine (Exeter); to be p-i-c, Abbotskerswell, and ch, fac of food, ag and land use, Univ of Plymouth (same dio).

TODAY'S EVENTS

The Prince of Wales, president, Business in the Community, will attend the 10-year celebrations of Business in the Environment at St James's Palace State Apartments, 6 pm.

The Princess Royal, president, the Rural Housing Trust, will attend a lunch at the Royal Anglo Belgian Club, 60 Knightsbridge, London SW1, 12.40 pm. Yeoman, the Worshipful Company of Saddlers, will launch the Millennium Apprenticeship Scheme at Saddlers' Hall, 40 Gutter Lane, London EC2, 3.15 pm; Chancellor, University of London, will attend the Foundation Day and Honorary Degrees Ceremony at Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1, 6.10 pm.

Queen's Life Guard mounts, Horse Guards 11 am; Queen's Guard mounts, Buckingham Palace, 11.30 am.

National Gallery: James Heard lecture: Pacheco Themes: (2): Saint Anthony, 1 pm; Ten-minute talk: The Senses; Courbet: Still life with apples and pomegranate, 4 pm.

The Wallace Collection, Manchester Square; Miranda Neaverson: Introduction to Sevres porcelain, 1 pm.

OBITUARIES

Kamal Adham

Saudi Arabian secret intelligence chief who paid Sadat's Egypt to expel thousands of Soviet personnel

KAMAL ADHAM, who has died in Cairo aged 71, was the chief of Saudi Arabia's equivalent of MI6 under King Faisal and later King Khaled.

As external intelligence chief from 1964, under King Faisal, Adham played a vital role in establishing Saudi Arabia's place in international affairs. A British-educated Anglophile, he was the motive force behind Saudi Arabia's renewal of relations with Britain, which had reached a low point in 1955 over the Buraimi oasis affair, a dispute over oil-bearing desert territory near what is now northern Oman.

In the 1960s he helped to steer the kingdom safely through a dangerous encounter with Nasser's forces in Yemen, and in 1972 persuaded Sadat to expel Soviet military advisers.

Kamal Adham was born in Mecca, in the Hijaz region of Arabia, in 1928 to an Albanian Muslim family that had come to the holy city on pilgrimage and settled as merchants, at a time when both Albania and the Hijaz were part of the Ottoman empire. His European genes made him a rare example of a Saudi citizen with fair hair.

He was educated at Victoria College, Alexandria, the "Egyptian Harrow", and then at Trinity College, Cambridge, although he did not stay long enough to take a degree.

By this time the path of his life was clear. His elder half-sister, Iffat, had become the third wife of Faisal ibn Abd al-Aziz, a powerful prince even before he became king. In the dynastic power structure of Saudi Arabia, Adham was well positioned for a career of political influence and lucrative commerce.

His cosmopolitan outlook and shrewdness were an asset to the king. The Hijaz had been absorbed into the Saudi state in 1925, and provided a useful reservoir of talent for the kingdom's rulers, who came from the isolated interior. Through friendship and kinship Adham developed a close bond with Faisal. Faisal's sons were Adham's nephews, and the boys spent much of their time in Adham's house. He guided their education and careers.

In the 1950s Saudi Arabia was threatened by the aggressive policies of President Nasser of Egypt, who sought to export his brand of radical Arab nationalism across the Arab world, particularly after the Suez crisis.

By the early 1960s, Saudi Arabia found itself fighting a proxy war with Egypt in the green hills of Yemen, on Saudi Arabia's southern border. With British help, Saudi Arabia supported the royalist government, while Egypt backed the republican rebels. Adham led the intelligence front in this war through the new external intelligence service which he headed.

The service was for practical purposes run from Adham's house in Jeddah, well-equipped with communications equipment. Adham preferred to work from home where he could sleep until noon and work into the night. In March 1965 he held a secret conference of Yemeni republicans on the formation of a compromise regime.

Adham: from Mecca to BCCI

In 1970, when Anwar Sadat replaced Nasser as Egyptian leader, Adham led the diplomatic effort to restore relations with Egypt. His role was always discreet; he possessed infinite political cunning and was careful never to step into the political spotlight. When Sadat was vice-president, Adham provided him with an income from Saudi funds. Later, he negotiated hundreds of millions of dollars in Saudi subsidies in return for Sadat's decision to expel 15,000 Soviet military advisers in 1972. Adham worked closely with the CIA from this time.

The turning point in his career came in 1979, when he was publicly sacked as intelligence chief by Crown Prince Fahd, who was then running Saudi Arabia as king in all but name. Fahd was said to dislike men who were too competent.

The reason given for Adham's dismissal was his failure to give warning of Sadat's last act of political drama: his visit to Jerusalem to address the Israeli Knesset, and the subsequent Camp David agreement. In fact, Adham had liaised between the United States and Sadat in negotiating the agreement.

His days of political influence over, Adham based himself mostly in London and dedicated himself to his business interests, which culminated disastrously in the BCCI affair.

Adham was already wealthy. It was easy for a man in his position to make a fortune, mainly by brokering commercial deals between Saudi buyers and Western vendors attracted by the country's oil-fuelled economy. Then Adham sets his sights on even bigger deals, but his poor judgment in business contrasted with the shrewdness he had shown as Faisal's right-hand man.

In 1977, Adham was one of a group of investors in the Bank of Credit and Commerce International who tried to buy an American bank using an American front-man, in violation of American banking laws. The attempt failed, but Adham and fellow investors later tried to take over an even larger bank, the First American Bank of Washington, DC. Adham's ambition, even if vague and ill-judged, was to acquire influence in America and Europe through ownership of large financial institutions.

BCCI grew into a global hydra and Adham was entangled in it. He borrowed $313 million from BCCI on dubious terms. After criminal dealings involving BCCI were uncovered by the US District Attorney in New York, Adham was one of nine people barred by the Federal Reserve from any involvement in a US banking organisation.

Announcing the conclusion of his investigation, the US District Attorney Robert Morganthau said: "BCCI was operated as a corrupt criminal organisation throughout its 19 year history."

In 1992, Adham avoided imprisonment in a plea bargain in which he agreed to repay $100 million.

Kamal Adham married in 1957 and had three sons and a daughter.

Prof Peter Francis

Expert on predicting volcanic eruptions

PROFESSOR PETER FRANCIS, who has died of a heart attack aged 54, was among the foremost vulcanologists of his time.

His fascination with volcanoes began during an expedition to the Andes from Imperial College in 1970. On his return, he started a series of geochemical studies of Andean volcanic rocks to shed light on the physical processes by which volcanic deposits are generated.

Struck by the vastness of the geologically unmapped Andes, Francis went on to lead the field in the use of images recorded by Landsat satellites. He was the first to recognise that the mountain group of Cerro Galan, in north-west Argentina, is of volcanic origin.

He realised that the group was a "resurgent caldera" overlying a site once occupied by a 20-mile wide chamber of molten rock within the crust. To prove this, he led an Anglo-Argentinian expedition to Cerro Galan early in 1981. This received military support and was the last joint operation between Britain and Argentina before the Falklands War.

The year before, the north American volcano Mount St Helens had surprised experts by erupting with a sideways blast, sending an avalanche of debris for miles. Satellite images of other volcanoes enabled Francis to show that many had suffered similar collapses.

Francis applied similar reasoning to spacecraft images to help to unravel the types of volcanic processes that had occurred on the planet Mars. He once spent three nights in a Peruvian jail after photographing some Mars-like sand dunes a little too close to a military base.

He had with him a set of American aeronautical charts of the region, and for fear of what might happen if these were discovered, tore them to shreds, slipping them through the cracks between the floorboards of his cell.

As the 1980s wore on, a new generation of Landsat satellites came into service, showing finer detail and registering the short wavelength infra-red part of the spectrum. This enabled Francis to make the discovery in 1985 of an infra-red glow within the summit crater of the Lascar volcano in northern Chile. Until then, this volcano had not been recognised as active, but a series of eruptions soon ensued. Thus was born the modern era of eruption detection and early warning from satellites. Its development owed much to Francis.

Peter William Francis was born on December 28 1944 at Mufulira, Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia), where he spent his early years.

The family returned to England and Peter went to school in Bournemouth and Reading, before reading Geology at Imperial College, London. He took a First and was awarded a doctorate in 1969.

His initial research was on the ancient rocks of the Outer Hebrides. It was his growing expertise in structural geology that brought him an invitation to join the Imperial College expedition to the Andes in 1970. On returning home, he joined the staff of the Open University.

In later years, realising that gases emitted from volcanoes carry vital information about what is going on inside, Francis concentrated on ways to measure the composition of these gases. He secured funds to develop a new kind of instrument called a Fourier Transform Infra-red Spectrometer, and led a European project on volcanic gases.

Francis was the driving force behind the gas monitoring performed in Montserrat during the recent volcanic eruptions on the island. He had three tours of duty there as senior scientific adviser.

Francis formed several fruitful collaborations with scientists in America and became deeply involved in the planning for Nasa's Earth Observing System satellites.

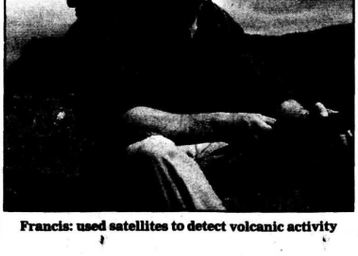
During the 1990s he successfully argued the case for a new Open University course, launched as "Earth and Life", in which the geological evolution of the Earth is taught in conjunction with the history of the atmosphere and biosphere.

Francis became director of teaching for the Open University's Earth Sciences department in 1996, and in 1997 was awarded the title of Professor of Vulcanology. In America, he was a senior visiting scientist at the Lunar and Planetary Institute at Houston, Texas, from 1981 to 1989, and later a visiting professor in the Planetary Geosciences division of the University of Hawaii.

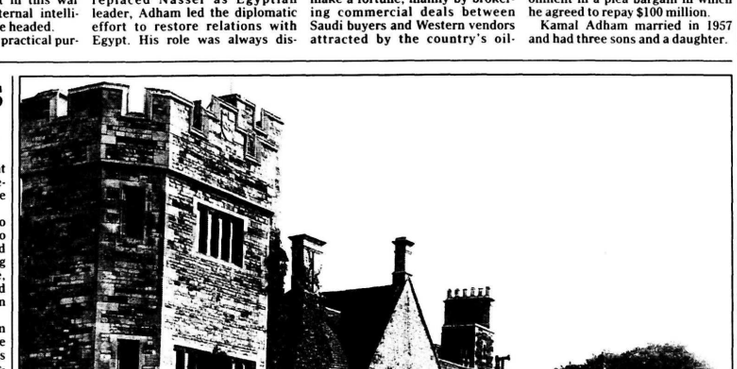
Francis became known to a whole generation of geology and volcano enthusiasts through the publication of his Penguin book *Volcanoes* (1976).

Away from his work Francis was an accomplished sailor, and collected antiquarian volcanic books and prints.

In 1991, Peter Francis married Mary Brown (*née* George), whom he had met a year earlier in Washington where she was working at the British Embassy.



Francis: used satellites to detect volcanic activity



Rockingham Castle, which Culme-Seymour set to rights after inheriting it with a leaking roof

Cdr Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bt

Member of old naval family who after a good war restored his castle and collected art

COMMANDER SIR MICHAEL CULME-SEYMOUR, 5th Bt, who has died aged 90, succeeded in three careers: as a wartime naval officer, as the enlightened owner of Rockingham Castle and as a patron and collector of modern art.

Michael Culme-Seymour was born on April 26 1909 into a famous naval family. The son of Vice Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, who commanded the battleship *Centurion* at the battle of Jutland, he had four admirals (all called Michael) in his line of direct descent.

The first baronet, Rear Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, won his baronetcy for the capture of the 40-gun French frigate *Niemen* in 1809. The second baronet took the name Culme by royal licence in 1842 after his marriage to an heiress.

Michael Culme-Seymour went to Dartmouth in 1923. He served as a cadet in the battleship *Warspite* and a midshipman in the battleship *Queen Elizabeth*. He was a lieutenant in the Royal Yacht *Victoria & Albert*.

From 1934 to 1936 he was ADC to the Governor-General of Canada, and then served in the destroyers *Rowena* and *Boadicea* in the Spanish Civil War.

Culme-Seymour was appointed in command of the destroyer *Brazen* early in 1940 and joined her in discouraging circumstances. For various reasons, she had no captain, no first lieutenant, and some of her sailors were awaiting punishment.

Matters improved dramatically under Culme-Seymour. *Brazen* joined the 19th Flotilla, for convoy duties in the Channel, and took part in the Norwegian campaign. On April 15, she and the destroyer *Fearless* were leading a convoy of troop ships into Andfjord when a submarine was detected. In a brisk and accurate depth charge attack, U.49 was blown to the surface, where her crew abandoned ship and began screaming for rescue; 40 out of 42 were picked up.

Brazen also recovered documents which revealed the disposition of every U-boat in the Norwegian area. Oddly, *Fearless*'s captain was awarded the DSC for the action, but Culme-Seymour received nothing.

On July 20, *Brazen* was escorting a convoy in the Channel when she was badly damaged by Stuka dive-bombers and sank while under tow off Dover. There was no loss of life. Culme-Seymour was mentioned in despatches for "skill in repelling attacks".

After survivor's leave, he went out to the Mediterranean to join the battleship *Warspite* as a Staff Officer to the C-in-C Mediterranean, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham. Cunningham had a small personal staff of some eight officers, whom he drove very hard indeed. No matter how hard they worked, they got little or no sympathy. "I've never heard of a staff officer dying of overwork," Cunningham said. "And if he does I can easily get another one."

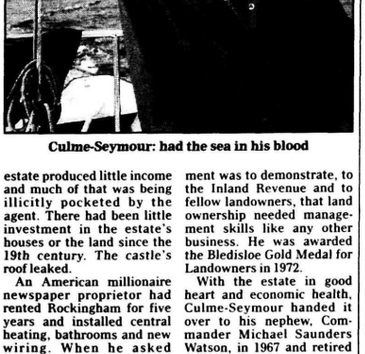
"This," as one of his staff remarked, "was said most genially and with a broad grin, and of course, nobody did die. That was really the maddening part!" Culme-Seymour had, like all the others, to stand up to Cunningham's sledge-hammer personality as a matter of sheer survival. After a time his health suffered and he had to go home on sick leave.

Promoted Commander in December 1944, Culme-Seymour was appointed Executive Officer of the newly built escort carrier *Ruler* which joined the British Pacific Fleet in 1945, taking part in the air strikes against the Japanese base at Truk, and then operating off the Japanese mainland.

Culme-Seymour's final appointment, from 1946 to 1947, was on the staff of the Imperial Defence College. He then decided, with sadness, that he must leave the Navy and run the Rockingham estate. To his regretful letter, applying to resign after a family naval connection going back two centuries, the Admiralty replied with a terse "Resignation Accepted" — and enclosed 56 clothing coupons.

Culme-Seymour's father had died in 1925, three weeks after his great-uncle the Rev Wentworth Watson, of Rockingham Castle. Michael therefore inherited the baronetcy and the castle, with an estate of 5,000 acres, at the age of 16.

He faced enormous problems. There were two colossal sets of death duties. The estate produced little income and much of that was being illicitly pocketed by the agent. There had been little investment in the estate's houses or the land since the 19th century. The castle's roof leaked.



Culme-Seymour: had the sea in his blood

An American millionaire newspaper proprietor had rented Rockingham for five years and installed central heating, bathrooms and new wiring. When he asked Culme-Seymour to name his price for the castle, it must have been tempting for a young man with his heart set upon a naval career to accept. But Culme-Seymour held the old-fashioned view that ownership meant stewardship, and refused.

After the war, Culme-Seymour managed to fight off encroachment on Rockingham and its park by Corby New Town. He used money from the sale of land (by compulsory purchase) to modernise the tenant farms and cottages. Death duties were paid off, and the castle roof was repaired at last.

Culme-Seymour founded the Ironstone Royalty Owners' Association, for landowners whose land was scarred by open-cast mining, and established the Ironstone Restoration Fund.

As chairman of the taxation committee of the Country Landowners' Association, he became an expert on tax issues affecting country estates. His main achievement was to demonstrate, to the Inland Revenue and to fellow landowners, that land ownership needed management skills like any other business. He was awarded the Bledisloe Gold Medal for Landowners in 1972.

With the estate in good heart and economic health, Culme-Seymour handed it over to his nephew, Commander Michael Saunders Watson, in 1967 and retired to Dorset in 1972.

In Northamptonshire public life, Culme-Seymour was High Sheriff in 1966, a Deputy Lieutenant from 1958 to 1971 and served on the County Council from 1948 to 1955. He was a JP from 1949.

Magnificent canvases at Rockingham by Van Dyck, Reynolds, Stubbs and Lely gave Culme-Seymour an early love of art. He bought paintings as a young lieutenant in the Mediterranean in the Thirties and bought two canvases by Nolan in Australia at the end of the war.

He believed the best contemporary painting could hang in harmony with old Masters. In Dorset, he became involved with the Contemporary Art Society and supported many young artists.

Culme-Seymour married, in 1947, Lady Faith Nesbitt, daughter of the Earl of Sandwich. She died in 1983. They had two sons, both of whom died in infancy. He leaves a step-daughter.

CHESS

Draw ends Short run of wins

By Malcolm Pein

THE former world junior champion, Emil Sutovsky, of Israel, just managed to scramble a draw to deny Nigel Short four straight wins at the Monarch Assurance Open at the Cherry Orchard Hotel, Port Erin, Isle of Man.

For the fourth successive time, Short's game was a French Defence. Sutovsky seemed surprised by Short's early aggression with black and came up with a dubious pawn sacrifice in a known position.

Short then played beautifully and despite a lack of development he opened up the game and gave back the pawn for the initiative. Near the time control, Short missed a win and with determined defence, his opponent just held on in the endgame.

The game of the day was played by Petr Kiriakov who demolished Sergei Tiviakov with a sacrificial attack in the game given below. The black king was chased from the kingside into the centre and when he arrived he found that none of his fellow pieces could move.

Monarch Assurance (round 4): Sutovsky draw Short; Kiriakov 1-0 Tiviakov; Ward 1-0 Shneider; Shipov draw Daly; Baburin 1-0 Agnos; Emms 1-0 A Hunt; Pakhis 1-0 Coleman; Kosteniuk 1-0 Kudrin; Parker 1-0 Allen; Fraser-Mitchell 0-1 Hebden; Rowson 1-0 Mcleod.

Scores: 1-2, GM Short (Eng), GM Kiriakov, 3.5/4; 3-11, GM Ward, IM Parker, GM Hebden, GM Emms (Eng), GM Sutovsky (Isr), GM Psakhis (Isr), GM Baburin (Ire), GM Rowson (Sco), WGM Kosteniuk (Rus) 3, 12-16, GM Tiviakov (Ned), GM Shneider (Ukr), GM Shipov (Rus), GM Lalic (Cro), Daly (Ireland) 2.5.

P Kiriakov — S Tiviakov
Monarch Assurance IOM (4)

1 d4	Nf6	2 c4	e6
3 Nc3	Bb4	4 Qc2	c5
5 dxc5	Bxc5	6 Nf3	Qb6
7 e3	Qc7	8 b3	b6
9 Bb2	Bb7	10 Be2	a6
11 Rd1	Be7	12 0-0	0-0†
13 Ng5!	Rd8	14 Nd5!	exd5
15 Bxf6	Bxf6	16 Qxh7+	Kf8
17 cxd5	d6	18 Bh5!!	Bxg5
19 Qh8+	Ke7	20 Qxg7	Rf8
21 Qxg5+	Ke8	22 Rc1	Qd8
23 Qf5	Qe7	24 Rc6!	Qe7
25 Rc7	Bc8	26 Rfc1	Kd8
27 Bg4!	Qe8	28 R1c6	Rg8
29 h3	b5	30 Qf4	Qf8
31 Bxd7	Bxd7	32 Qf6+	Ke8
33 Rxd6	Rd8	34 Rdxd7	1-0

Tiviakov

a b c d e f g h

Kiriakov
Final position

The Saitek England Junior squad performed well at the World Youth championships at Oropesa del Mar, Spain. Gawain Buckley, of Bath, and Gawain Jones, of York, did very well in the boys' events and were just out of the medals.

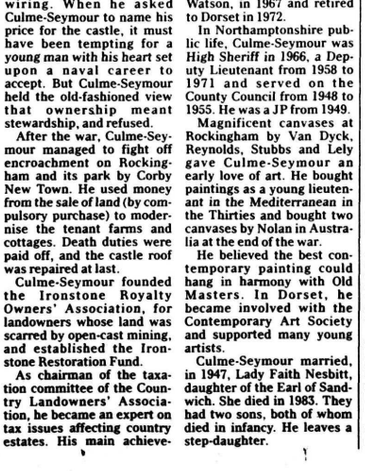
Saitek England junior squad (final scores): **U-18** Melanie Buckley 6.5/11, 13th= (64 players), Richard Pert 5/11, 55th= (90 players); **U-16** Heather Richards 6.5/11, 13th= (63 players), Desmond Tan 6/11, 29th= (101 players), Lorin D'Costa 6/11, 29th= (101 players), **U-14** Lydia Goodwin 5/11, 45th= (76 players), Simon Buckley 7/11, 10th= (109 players), Lawrence Trent 4.5/11, 79th= (109 players), Thomas Rendle 6/11, 34th= (109 players); **U-12** Jessie Gilbert 6.5/11, 14th= (66 players), Gawain Jones 7/11, 13th= (101 players); **U-10** Poppy Aarons 6.5/11, 13th= (62 players), David Howell 6/7, 27th= (96 players).

BRIDGE HAND

Alert defence sinks South

By Tony Forrester

Dealer North
Game all



South	West	North	East
		1♠	Pass
2♠	Pass	2♥	Pass
2NT	Pass	3♠	Pass
3NT	Pass	Pass	Pass

Contract 3NT
Declarer South
Opening Lead ♦10

EUROPE, comprising two pairs from Denmark and one from Sweden, won the fourth China Cup after holding off a challenge from the Rest of the World team in the last round of matches.

On today's deal, alert defending by Euro proved to be declarer's undoing. Reaching 3NT on a misfitting combined total of 23 points is rarely the recipe for winning bridge, but in truth neither player seemed to over-bid excessively.

Maybe South should respond 1NT initially, or possibly pass 3♠. However, North certainly believed the latter bid to be forcing, so South protected the partnership integrity by moving on.

Under normal circumstances, the defence could bide its time, but look at East's club holding! Although declarer was not yet aware of the fact, he had an easy route to (at least) nine tricks.

So when East won ♦A at trick one, he knew that a quick kill was required, and hearts offered the only realistic chance of glory. The conventional approach is to lead ♥Q initially, thus immobilising South's ♥10. Thinking ahead, East tried ♥6! In theory, South could now survive by playing a low heart, but who would blame him for rising with ♥K?

Now when West played ♥8, East overtook cheaply and cashed the rest of his suit. Bravo.

"Kamal Adham." Daily Telegraph, 11 Nov. 1999, p. 31. The Telegraph Historical Archive, link.gale.com/apps/doc/IO0704919236/TGRH?u=tou&sid=bookmark-TGRH. Accessed 8 July 2024.