

The Editor and Managing Editor wish all members a very Happy and prosperous 2001, the year that one supposes really is the start of the new Millennium.

Please make sure to send in your Annual Subscription Form (contained within the December Bulletin). Where appropriate it should be accompanied by the Annual subscription of £40 (pounds sterling). If using a credit card remember to include the expiry date.

Please also send in your clippings, particularly those mentioning e-bridge. The company is offering prizes totalling \$600 to members who send in clippings. These can be sent either with your Annual Form or direct to our Clippings Secretary, Maureen Dennison. Maureen has recovered well enough from her illness to deal with IBPA work. The clippings will then be forwarded to David Birman. Please include the name of the author, the date of the clipping, the name of the publication, and where possible the approximate circulation of the publication in which the clipping appeared.

Make sure the clippings arrive with Maureen by the end of this month.

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The claims by Professor Marian Diamond, a bridge-playing biologist at the University of California, that playing bridge causes the brain to stimulate the body's protective immune system via extra T cells from the thymus gland, made major news stories around the world in November. The study was based on what I would have thought was rather flimsy evidence, namely, 12 elderly women bridge-players from her local club who played 90 minutes bridge. However, the interest the claims stimulated in the world's newspapers was certainly beneficial to bridge.

Bridge authorities throughout the world are now able to claim bridge is good for your health, combatting any sneers about the damage done by smoke-filled rooms. Add to this the tests that showed 10-year olds learning minibridge showed significant improvement in their next maths exams, and we now have a powerful case for persuading school- teachers that bridge is good for their students.

Patrick Jourdain - Editor

CHINA CUP WON BY MAVROMICHALIS TEAM

December 13-18, Beijing by Henry Francis (USA)

The four-nation team captained by Brigitte Mavromichalis of Switzerland defeated China's national women's team, 185-94, to win the Fifth Annual China Cup. China led at the end of the first quarter, but a series of bidding misunderstandings undermined the home team.

Team Radisson, made up of former China national team members, defeated the Netherlands, 87-75, to win the bronze medal.

Round-robin standings

Group A		Group B	
1. Mavromichalis	127	China Women	128
2. Netherlands	119	Radisson (China)	122
3. China Open	113	Indonesia	115
4. Wei-Sender	107	Wolff	108
5. Beijing	104	Shenzhen	100
6. Changsha	100	Japan	99
7. Shanghai	82	EAA (China)	88
8. Choy	82	Tianjin	75

First in each group played second from other group in the semifinals.

In the Open Pairs, Chuancheng Zu of China was the victor for the third straight year. This time he was partnered by Zhengjun Shi of China. His partner in 1998 and 1999 was Fu Zhong of China. Far behind in second place were Weiping Nie and Waimin Wang of China. Close behind in third place were Tobi Sokolow and Janice Seamon-Molson of the United States.

Playing with Mavromichalis were Paul, Jason and Justin Hackett of Great Britain, Geir Helgemo of Norway and Mark Lair of the United States. The cash award for the winners was \$18,000. China's team was made up of Sun Ming, Wang Hongli, Zhang Yalan, Gu Ling, Zhang Xu and Wang Wenfei.

The team event was played under a new format this year. In the past there were two events – one Open and one for Women. This time 16 teams battled in Open competition. Mavromichalis and the Chinese women each won their eight-team bracket in the round-robin. The Mavromichalis semifinal match against Radisson was close all the way, with the winner in doubt right up to the last board. China led from start to finish against the Netherlands.

Mavromichalis gained 14 IMPs on the following deal by bidding a grand slam while China rested in a notrump game. This was the beginning of their unstoppable run to the China Cup championship.

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Board 24      " A 7 6 5
Dir: West    ' 2
Vul: None    ♠ K Q J 7 4
              § A J 7
" K 10 9 4 3      " J 8 2
' 10 6 3          ' J 9 8
♠ 10 8           ♠ 6 5 2
§ K Q 5          § 10 6 3 2
" Q
' A K Q 7 5 4
♠ A 9 3
§ 9 8 4
    
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West	North	East	South
	<i>Lair</i>		<i>Helgemo</i>
Pass	1♠	Pass	1'
1"	2♠	Pass	3" (Splinter)
Pass	4§ cue	Pass	4NT (RKCB)
Pass	5§ (0/3)	Pass	5' (trump Q?)
Pass	6♠ (Yes)	Pass	7♠
All Pass			

It's a neat bidding sequence, but for Geir Helgemo there was a problem. "When Mark rebid diamonds I thought he had six. We needed the hearts to be 3-3 to score 13 tricks. If Mark had held six diamonds, we could have handled a 4-2 heart split with no problem."

Something went completely amiss in the Chinese bidding – they stopped in 3NT.

You hear the following auction and you get all the relevant explanations.

West	North	East	South
			1NT
2'	2NT (1)	Pass	3§ (2)
Pass	5' (3)	Pass	6§ (4)
Pass	7§	All Pass	

- (1) Transfer to clubs
- (2) Obligated to make this bid
- (3) Exclusion Roman Key Card Blackwood, showing a void in the suit bid
- (4) Two Key Cards, not counting the ' A

What do you lead? This is your hand:

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" 10 4 ' A J 10 8 6 5 3 ♠ 9 3 2 § 3
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This is the problem Jason Hackett faced in the Round 4 match against the Netherlands. This was the full deal:

Dlr: South “ K Q J 10 8
 Vul: N-S ' Q
 ♠ --
 § A K Q 8 7 6 5
 “ 10 4 “ 5 3 2
 ' A J 10 8 6 5 2 ' J 7 4
 ♠ 9 3 2 ♠ K J 10 8 4
 § 3 § J 4
 “ A 7 6
 ' K 3
 ♠ A Q 7 6 5
 § J 10 2

Hackett considered the bidding and finally led...a diamond! So Jan Van Cleeff scored up his unlikely grand slam.

Who came up with that incredible exclusion psychic? Louk Verhees, who just recently was on the team that won the Dutch national championship.

It didn't happen once – it happened twice! Two teams bid 3NT and never took a trick on this board from Match 7 of the round-robin. One of them was doubled for minus 2600!

Board 2 “ A Q 7 6 5
 Dlr: East ' Q 3
 Vul: N-S ♠ Q 6 2
 § A K Q
 “ 10 9 2 “ 4
 ' A K J 10 8 6 2 ' 9 4
 ♠ 3 ♠ A K J 10 8 5
 § 7 5 § 8 6 4 3
 “ K J 8 3
 ' 7 5
 ♠ 9 7 4
 § J 10 9 2

In each case East opened 3♠, and after two passes North bid 3NT – certainly a reasonable action. One West doubled and one didn't.

The East players for both EAA and Radisson faced a difficult opening lead problem. Partner might have an ace and be able to lead a diamond through declarer – but which ace? If East had led a black card, declarer would have rattled off nine quick tricks. But these two Easts decided to lead a heart. That made it easy – West took his seven heart tricks, then pushed a diamond through North so East could take the rest of the tricks with diamonds.

On this next deal, Shanghai found a good save against a slam bid by the Hackett twins, but the brothers drove on to the seven level. This is the deal, which was played during Match 4 of the round-robin.

Board 15 “ K Q 10 6 5 3
 Dlr: South ' None
 Vul: N-S ♠ 10 8 5 4 2
 § 10 7
 “ A 9 8 7 4 “ J 2
 ' K J 5 3 ' A 10 9 7 4
 ♠ 7 3 ♠ 9
 § 9 4 § Q J 8 5 3
 “ None
 ' Q 8 6 2
 ♠ A K Q J 6
 § A K 6 2

West	North	East	South
<i>Dai</i>	<i>Jason</i>	<i>Zhou</i>	<i>Justin</i>
			1♠
1“	5♠	Dble	Redbl
Pass	Pass	5'	6♠
6'	Pass	Pass	7♠
Dble	All Pass		

6♠ makes – without a trump lead, it makes on a cross-ruff or, with a trump lead, by setting up a couple of spade tricks by playing “K and throwing a loser, conceding a trick to West's “A – the fall of the “J is a major bonus, as West gets to lead a second trump. But 7♠ – well, that's a different story.. unless..

The “unless” happened! West tried to cash his “A at trick one! Now Justin actually had time to draw trumps because he had three spade tricks when East dropped the jack on the second round of the suit. Plus 2330. That was a 17-IMP gain because Shanghai stopped at 5♠ at the other table, making with an overtrick.

Janice Seamon-Molson of the United States made a spectacular finesse on this deal from the first session of the Open Pairs.

Board 11	“ Q 4	
Dlr: South	' Q 9 4	
Vul: None	♠ A K Q 10 9 5	
	§ A 7	
“ J 10 8 7 5		“ A K 9 6 2
' 7		' A J 10 5
♠ J 7 4 3 2		♠ 8
§ 9 2		§ Q 10 6
	“ 3	
	' K 8 6 3 2	
	♠ 6	
	§ K J 8 5 4 3	

After Tobi Sokolow opened 1♠ in third seat, Janice drove to game in hearts. East won the opening spade lead and continued the suit, Janice ruffing. She led a heart to the queen and ace, then won the ' J return with the king. She cashed the § A, finessed the § J successfully and took the § K. She felt she had the hand counted now – East probably had five spades to go with the four hearts and three clubs already shown. So she led a diamond and finessed the 10! Now she was able to lead good diamonds through East, a tactic that held East to just one more trump trick.

Notes on players:

Netherlands team: Berry Westra, Louk Verhees, Jack Zhao, Jan Van Cleeff.

Zhao has been living in the Netherlands and was on the team that won the Dutch championship recently. He plans on staying in China for a couple of years, then to return to the Netherlands.

Wolff team -- Patrick Huang and C.H Kuo of Taiwan and two Chinese players

Wei-Sender team -- Kathie, Juanita Chambers, Janice Seamon-Molson, Tobi Sokolow, Mark Molson

Radisson team was made up of former China National team members

Indonesian team included Denny Sacul

Choy is Patrick Choy, Far East representative to the World Bridge Federation. Also on his team was Fu Zhong, a very strong Chinese player.

Japan's team included Yoshiyuki Nakamura and Kenji Miyakuni

Netherlands wins Teams, Bulgaria wins the Pairs at Sicilian Open

Sicily in December proved a welcome break from gales in Britain. Aldo Borzi and his family, who run the Borzi Viaggi travel agency, invited teams from 20 nations to join a hundred tables from Italy and many other European nations, particularly Poland, for five days at a hotel that is used to large numbers of tourists in the summer.

The food was excellent, the weather good enough to play tennis, and the town of Cefalu was thronged with the local people doing their Christmas shopping.

I had brought a team from Wales, all making their first visit. Travel problems meant we arrived 15 minutes before play began, so we did not settle until days two and three, by which time a surfeit of food and drink (free wine with the meals), and a lack of sleep (few get to bed before 3 a.m.) took its toll.

The invited teams are told that half their prize in the teams will be retained to contribute towards the cost of the invitations, so the Dutch took half the 5 million lire (\$2,500). The Pairs winners were Kalin Karaivainov (unrelated to his teammate of the same name) and Roman Trendafilov, taking all the prize of 3.2 million lire (\$1,700). Total prize money was 60m lire in the teams and 35m in the Pairs.

Teams:

1. **Netherlands** (Bas Drijver – Simon de Wijs; Erik Kirchhoff – Gertjan Paulissen) 265
2. **Germany (Ania)** (Michael Elinescu, Entschow Wladow, Tomas Gotard, Josef & Anya Piekarek) 257
3. **Prokom Poland** 252
4. **Israel** (Birman, Zeligman, Schwartz, Shaiman) 249
5. **England** (Burn, Callaghan, Hallberg, Simpson) 246
6. **Klukowski (Poland)** 245

The “B” Flight was won by the Poland team led by IBPA’s Sponsored Members Chairman Irena Chodorowska and her husband Jan.

Pairs:	%	lire
1. Karaivainov – Trendafilov (Bul)	60.8	3.2m
2. Witold T. – Jerzy R. (Pol)	60.6	2.7m
3. Kowalski A. – Gardynik G. (Pol)	59.5	2.3m
4. Birman D. – Zeligman S. (Isr)	59.4	2.0m
5. Nanév I. – Mihov V. (Bul)	59.2	1.7m
6. Karaivainov – Stamatov (Bul)	59.1	1.4m
7. Cosentino D. & P. (Ita)	58.9	1.1m
8. Kowalozyk I. – Witek M. (Pol)	58.5	0.9m

At Hotel Costa Verde, Cefalu, 13-17th December
By Patrick Jourdain (Wales)

The Dutch defended well at both tables on this deal from their crucial match against Bulgaria:

Dealer: East	“ 3
Game All	' K Q 8
	♠ K 6
	§ A Q J 7 6 3 2
“ A 7	“ 8 6 5
' 10 9 7 4 2	' A 5 3
♠ Q 8	♠ A 10 9 7 4 2
§ K 10 8 4	§ 9
	“ K Q J 10 9 4 3
	' J 6
	♠ J 5 2
	§ 5

West	North	East	South
<i>Drijver</i>	<i>Mihov</i>	<i>de Wijs</i>	<i>Nanév</i>
		Pass	3“
Pass	4“	All Pass	

West	North	East	South
<i>Kar'nov</i>	<i>Kirchhoff</i>	<i>Tren'ov</i>	<i>Paulissen</i>
		Pass	3“
Pass	Pass	4♠	All Pass

Against Four Diamonds by Bulgaria Paulissen, South, led his singleton club. North won with the jack and switched to his singleton spade. Trendafilov won and then led a second spade, taken by South. A third round of the suit was ruffed with the eight and over-ruffed by the king.

North now led a low club, declarer discarding a heart from hand. South made a small trump, and switched to a heart.

East won, and crossed to dummy’s queen of trumps. But he had no quick way back to hand to draw South’s jack. So the defence came to a heart trick and a promotion of South’s trump. Three off, for 300 to the Netherlands and North regretting, perhaps, that he had not doubled.

At the table where Vladimir Mihov raised to Four Spades Bas Drijver, West, quite recently in the Dutch Junior team, led his highest heart. Ivan Nanév decided to play low from dummy, and East won with the ace and switched to his singleton club, won by dummy’s jack.

Declarer now started on trumps. West won, and did well by playing a second heart to remove the entry to dummy. Declarer could discard one diamond loser from his hand on the third heart, but he actually tried the ace of clubs first. This was ruffed and over-ruffed, trumps were drawn,

and declarer had to try a diamond to the king. This lost to the ace, and a diamond was continued. Nanev read the position accurately, ducking the second diamond to West's bare queen. The game was one light for a further 100 and 9 IMPs to the Netherlands.

Four members of the England team that reached the semifinal of the Olympiad led for the early part of the teams, but fell to fifth place at the end. Here is a deal from their match against Messina, featuring some skilful play by Gunnar Hallberg, the former Swedish international:

Dealer: South	“ K 4		
N/S Game	' J 10 7 5 3		
	♠ Q 10 6		
	§ K J 3		
“ Q 8 3 2		“ 7 6	
' Q 6		' K 8 4	
♠ A K 8 7 3		♠ J 9 5 2	
§ 9 7		§ Q 10 5 4	
	“ A J 10 9 5		
	' A 9 2		
	♠ 4		
	§ A 8 6 2		

West	North	East	South
<i>Callaghan</i>		<i>Burn</i>	
			1“
Pass	2'	Pass	3'
Pass	4'	All Pass	

West	North	East	South
	<i>Simpson</i>		<i>Hallberg</i>
			1“
Pass	1NT	Pass	2§
2♠	3“	Pass	4“
All Pass			

Both tables reached game. The Italians were declaring Four Hearts from the North seat, and Burn found the unfortunate lead of a club to West's seven and declarer's jack. A finesse of the trump nine lost to the queen, and West led a second club.

If declarer wins this in hand, takes a second heart finesse, draws the last trump and plays on spades, he can safely throw a losing diamond on the third round of spades. Even if this loses to the queen, the defence make only two diamonds and a spade. In practice the ruffing finesse works and there is a re-entry to the table with the ace of clubs to dispose of another diamond and make 11 tricks.

However, declarer went wrong, first by winning the club switch in the dummy, and then by trying to ruff out the spades. The third spade was ruffed, and over-ruffed by East. A club ruff followed, and West cashed a diamond to defeat the game.

Hallberg faced the tougher task of making Four Spades from the South seat, on the lead of ace and king of diamonds. It looks as if he will lose a trick in each suit. He ruffed the second diamond, and at once ran the nine of spades. When this held he crossed to dummy's king, and took a heart finesse to the nine and queen.

At this point West switched to the *nine* of clubs. Hallberg won in dummy with the king, led ' J, which held, and then, leaving the master diamond apparently without an entry, played a low club off the dummy. East correctly went in with *ten* to prevent Hallberg making the eight. The § 10 fetched the ace, and now Hallberg laid down the top trump. When West retained the queen, Hallberg laid down the ace of hearts. If West ruffed he would have to concede the rest to dummy, so he discarded a diamond. But Hallberg then threw him in with the trump queen to give the rest to dummy.

West wondered whether he might have beaten the game by dropping his queen of trumps under the ace. But Hallberg had the answer. "I draw the last trump, cash the heart ace, and exit with a *club*. East wins but has to give the last trick to dummy's diamond, or my master § 8".

Looking at the hand later Hallberg spotted a curiosity. When West switched to a club, suppose he had started with the *seven*. Now if declarer plays as before, East will play low on the second club, West can sacrifice his " Q under the ace, and East will have two club tricks to make at the end.

IBPA Ed: True, but declarer has a counter. After the second heart finesse wins, he must play ♠J. If East covers the position is as before. If East lets the jack win, declarer can cash his winning diamond, throwing his last losing club, and concede only a trump to West.

The Pairs winners from Bulgaria found the right spot for matchpointed scoring on this deal from the first session:

Board 31 “ 5 3 2
 Dealr: South ' Q 8 4
 N/S Game ♠ 10 6 4
 § 10 9 7 4
 “ Q 8 “ A K 10 9 6 4
 ' A K 6 3 ' J 9 5 2
 ♠ K Q J 7 3 ♠ 5 2
 § A Q § 8
 “ J 7
 ' 10 7
 ♠ A 9 8
 § K J 6 5 3 2

West	North	East	South
<i>Karaivainov</i>		<i>Trendafilov</i>	
1§	Pass	1'	Pass
2NT	Pass	3'	Pass
3“	Pass	4§	Dble
Redble	Pass	5“	Pass
6NT	All Pass		

1§ was strong; 1' showed spades; 2NT was natural 21/22; 4§ was a cue; redble showed the ace; 5“ was natural invitation.

With a double stop in clubs West chose the top scoring spot. Several pairs had failed in Six Hearts, those in spades made 12 tricks.

My partner, Tim Rees, found a good play on this deal from the third session of the Pairs:

Board 18 “ A J 9 4 2
 Dealer: East ' Q 10 9
 N/S Game ♠ Q 8 3
 § Q 4
 “ 10 5 3 “ K Q 7 6
 ' K 7 5 4 3 ' J 2
 ♠ 7 4 ♠ A 6
 § A 7 6 § K J 10 9 5
 “ 8
 ' A 8 6
 ♠ K J 10 9 5 2
 § 8 3 2

West	North	East	South
	<i>Rees</i>		<i>Jourdain</i>
		2§	Pass
3§	Pass	Pass	3♠
3'	Pass	3“	Pass
Pass	Dble	Pass	Pass
4§	Pass	Pass	Dble
All Pass			

East's Two Clubs was Precision, and the rest of the auction natural but revealing. Matchpoints

made sense of my penalty double with three small trumps. If partner had two aces we would take the first five tricks.

I led my singleton spade and partner duly won the ace. If he gives me a ruff at trick two, declarer can succeed by drawing trumps in two rounds, taking advantage of the spade pips to dispose of the losing diamond, play a heart to the king, and later ruff the last diamond.

Rees saw that it was better to switch to a diamond. Declarer now made two understandable errors ... winning the first diamond (to avoid a spade ruff if North held the heart entry), and then running the jack of trumps, expecting me, on the penalty double, to hold the guarded queen.

The trump finesse lost to North, who gave me a spade ruff with his lowest spade, suggesting a diamond honour. I ruffed, underled the king of diamonds, received another ruff, and still had the ace of hearts. We had made three trump tricks in the penalty of 500 and a top.

Here is a deal from the same session where there was a big swing in the defence:

Board 2 “ 3
 Dealer: East ' J 10 7 6 3
 N/S Game ♠ 10 9 8
 § K 9 6 5
 “ K Q 2 “ A J 10 8 7 5
 ' None ' Q 8 2
 ♠ K Q 5 4 3 2 ♠ J 7
 § A Q 3 2 § 8 7
 “ 9 6 4
 ' A K 9 5 4
 ♠ A 6
 § J 10 4

West	North	East	South
	<i>Rees</i>		<i>Jourdain</i>
		2“	Dble
6“	All Pass		

You may not approve of my vulnerable double but you can see N/S have a reasonable game when North has very little.

When we went through the hands later, our team-mates, sitting East-West reported they had also reached Six Spades. This had made. South led a top heart, ruffed in dummy, a diamond went to the jack and ace, and soon after declarer was able to claim the rest with all his losers disappearing on dummy's diamonds.

I had also led a top heart, ruffed in dummy, but had ducked the first diamond when partner's ten promised an odd number. Declarer led a

second diamond and partner contributed the lowest of his two remaining diamonds, implying he held § K, as I won the ace. So it was not too difficult to find the club switch. Declarer rejected the finesse, and tried for trumps to be 2-2. When that failed he reverted to diamonds, throwing a club from his own hand. I ruffed, exited with a club, and came to two hearts later for three off.

More results like that gave us the second-best score for the session and 430,000 lire in the prize list.

This defensive problem from the Teams might have come from a quiz-book:

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Dealer: East    " 5 4
Game All       ' J 10 7 3
                ♠ 10 8 7 5 4 2
                § 6
" Q 10 3 2      " K J 9 8 7
' A Q 4 3       ' K 2
♠ A J 6         ♠ Q 9 3
§ 10 9          § Q 5 4

                " A 6
                ' 9 8 6
                ♠ K
                § A K J 8 7 3 2
    
```

West	North	East	South
	<i>Rees</i>		<i>Jourdain</i>
		Pass	1§
Dble	Pass	4"	All Pass

West	North	East	South
<i>Goodman</i>		<i>Pownall</i>	
		1"	2§
3§	Pass	3"	Pass
4"	All Pass		

Pownall's light opening did not affect the final contract (West's cue was a raise to at least 3"). South cashed two top clubs and led a third. Pownall ruffed high in dummy, and now lost only to the ace of trumps to make his game.

I also led a high club, seeing the six from partner and the four from declarer. As we were playing reverse signals, partner could not have two small clubs. He had either § Q6 or a singleton. So I switched to ♠ K, won the first trump, and led a low club. Partner ruffed and gave me a diamond ruff to beat the game. 12 IMPs and a win in the match 23-7.

IBPA Column Service

These hands may be used without credit to either the author or IBPA. The author is Barry Rigal
161

At the junior camp in Prague in 1999 one of the younger players was faced with a very tough lead problem. The solution comes partly from psychology, partly from experience.

Dlr: North	“ J		
Vul: None	' K 5		
	♠ A Q 7		
	§ A K Q 10 7 6 3		
		“ 9 6	
“ K 8 2		' A J 10 9 8 6	
' Q 7 4 3 2		♠ K 5 3 2	
♠ J 9 8		§ 2	
§ J 5			
	“ A Q 10 7 5 4 3		
	' ----		
	♠ 10 6 4		
	§ 9 8 4		

West	North	East	South
	1§	2'	4"
5'	6"	All Pass	

The 5' bid was probably poorly judged in that it told the opponents they have a good fit when they did not yet know it for sure -- the fact that 5' doubled would go for 500 and a very poor score is almost irrelevant. Of course as the cards lie, North's 6" bid is still only explicable by junior joie-de-vivre but it is none the worse for that.

Anyway, what should you lead? West actually chose a low heart -- and that allowed declarer to make the slam, when he ruffed the first trick and led the ace of spades and then the queen of spades -- a nice play, since leading a low spade from hand would have caused problems had a defender been able to duck that trick.

While a diamond lead rather fortuitously beats the slam by at least one trick, it is hard to justify at first glance. But there is a general principle here that is worth considering; when you have earmarked a suit as "the danger suit" -- in this case hearts -- and the opponents jump merrily to slam, assume that they know better than you that this is not a danger suit from their perspective. So consider leading something else! In this case dummy was almost sure to have solid clubs, so the diamond lead stood out once you had followed the reasoning thus far.

162

The question of how many times to duck the opening lead is a challenging one. On the hand that follows, declarer and the defence both have a chance to shine.

Dlr: East	“ J 9 7 4		
Vul: E/W	' J 7		
	♠ Q 10 7 4		
	§ A K 7		
		“ K Q 10 8	
“ 5 3 2		' Q 8 3	
' K 10 6 5 2		♠ A 2	
♠ 9 8 6 3		§ 6 5 4 3	
§ 2			
	“ A 6		
	' A 9 4		
	♠ K J 5		
	§ Q J 10 9 8		

West	North	East	South
		Pass	1§
Pass	1"	Pass	1NT
Pass	3NT	All Pass	

This has the air of a book play problem in 3NT on a heart lead, but there is a little more to it than that. When West leads the ' 5 declarer puts up the jack and ducks the first heart. When East returns the eight, the suit appears to be 5-3, so declarer ducks the second heart to try to exhaust East of his hearts, then wins the third round to play on diamonds, hoping that East has the ♠ A, and cannot reach his partner. That is the case today -- but West knows that too, after two rounds of hearts.

Should West be able to find the spade shift at Trick Three to set the hand? Perhaps; he can see that there is no future in either red suit, but a spade shift might strike gold in his partner's hand. A spade lead is unlikely to cost -- and here it works to perfection.

163

Dlr: East “ J 5
 Vul: E/W ' A 7 6 3
 ♠ 10 7 6 5 4 2
 § A

“ 10 8 6 4 2 “ A 9 3
 ' 10 5 ' 9 8 4 2
 ♠ A Q 8 ♠ K 3
 § 10 5 3 § J 8 6 4

“ K Q 7
 ' K Q J
 ♠ J 9
 § K Q 9 7 2

West	North	East	South
		Pass	1NT
Pass	2§	Pass	2♠
Pass	3NT	All Pass	

When South opens 1NT, North can use Stayman and put his partner into 3NT once he fails to uncover a fit. The defence will lead a spade, and East is likely simply to win the “ A and continue the suit. Now declarer has a neat play to ensure nine tricks. He takes his top hearts, crosses to the § A, and plays off the ' A, then cuts loose with a diamond. Sooner or later, one defender must give him an entry to hand to cash out the black-suit winners.

In fact, with hearts four-two, best defence is for East to shift to a club at trick two, as the cards lie (though give partner a spade honour and a diamond winner, and that defence could turn out very poorly). The club switch starts to scramble the entries for declarer. He cannot set up the diamonds, since the defence can revert to spades and thus he cannot take more than eight tricks, the point being that if declarer ducks a club the defence can in theory at least cash out the diamonds for down one.

164

In the round robin match between Denmark and Italy in the World Junior Teams from Fort Lauderdale a textbook hand in suit preference signalling came along. Unusually, it was the hand on lead making the suit preference signal, rather than the hand following suit.

Dlr: North “ K 10 9
 Vul: None ' 10 9 8 3
 ♠ K 10 2
 § A 7 5

“ Q J 6 3 2 “ A 8
 ' 6 5 ' K 7 2
 ♠ A 7 5 ♠ Q 9 6 4
 § J 4 3 § 10 9 8 2

“ 7 5 4
 ' A Q J 4
 ♠ J 8 3
 § K Q 6

West	North	East	South
	Pass	Pass	1§
1“	Dble	Pass	2'
Pass	Pass	2“	Pass
Pass	Dble	Pass	3'
All Pass			

Morten Madsen of Denmark as East thought long and hard before pushing his opponents, with his call of Two Spades, and rightly so. The defence had seven tricks against that contract, but when North doubled a second time just to show cards, South rather illogically decided against trying to take the penalty.

The opening lead of the queen of spades held the trick. Now Kaspar Konow as West deliberately set up dummy's ten of spades by leading a suit-preference jack at the second trick, since he knew that his partner's delayed support was very likely to be based on precisely a doubleton spade. Hence he had to prepare the way for a spade ruff. Madsen as East won his ace perforce and duly led a diamond (the higher of the minor suits) in order to ensure he got his ruff. There was still the queen of diamonds coming to the defence, for the setting trick.

Notice that if East plays a club after winning his ace of spades, declarer gets in to draw trumps at once, and the defence lose their ruff.

* *Bridge Today Digest Online #79 in December contained these two excerpts from books authored by IBPA members:*

Here are two hands from "Playing with the Bridge Legends" by Barnet Shenkin (published by Master Point Press and available from your favorite bridge supply house). Before we begin, how would you play 4[♠] with these cards:

```

" K 3
' Q J T 8 5
♠ A 4 3
§ A Q 8

" J T 9 8 7 5 2
' K 2
♠ Q J T 9
§ -

```

West	North	East	South
		1 [♠]	3 [♠]
Pass	4 [♠]	All pass	

Opening lead: ♠ 2

(The solution is in the second hand below.)

We [Barnet and his wife Maggie] played together in the Swiss teams with Victor Silverstone and Gerald Haase, and we were leading the field when we sat down against a young Swedish player. Victor had warned Mags that although he was a good player, he tended to overbid, and that she should therefore double him if he stepped out of line. This was the deal on which she took Stoney's advice to heart.

```

" T 8 4
' J 5
♠ A Q J 7 5
§ 6 5 3

" A Q 7 2
' T 9 7 6 3
♠ K 4
§ K 2

" J 6
' A Q 8 4 2
♠ T 8 6 3
§ Q 7

" K 9 5 3
' K
♠ 9 2
§ A J T 9 8 4

```

Against our teammates, East-West bid to 4[♠] and went quickly down after Gerald led a diamond and Victor played three rounds of the suit, promoting South's ' K.

In our room, the Swede opened a vulnerable 2[♠] as North and his partner tried 2NT; not finding anything extra in his hand, North bid 3[♠], which whistled round to me. I liked my major-suit holdings, and balanced with a double. Mags remembered Victor's advice, so she decided to pass! She led the " J to the king and ace, and I switched to a trump. Declarer won the queen and played a heart. Mags won this and played another trump. Declarer won, cashed a high trump and crossed to § A to play a spade to his ten, which won. He continued with another club, but we cashed out for down two and 500. A nice 11 IMPs courtesy of Victor! In spite of some late efforts to lose, we managed to hold on by a whisker when the team of young English stars lying second bid a grand missing the trump ace. So all ended well, and we didn't need to visit a marriage counselor.

For obvious reasons, not many husbands play in international competitions with their wives, but some do so in Mixed championships. One husband who has enjoyed some success is Poland's Marcin Lesniewski, who plays with his wife Eva Harasimowicz - they finished third in the World Mixed Pairs in Albuquerque. Here is a hand where Eva showed some nice technique.

```

" K 3
' Q J T 8 5
♠ A 4 3
§ A Q 8

" A 4
' 9 6 4 3
♠ 2
§ J T 9 6 5 4

" Q 6
' A 7
♠ K 8 7 6 5
§ K 7 3 2

" J T 9 8 7 5 2
' K 2
♠ Q J T 9
§ -

```

West	North	East	South
		1 [♠]	3 [♠]
Pass	4 [♠]	All pass	

Opening lead: ♠ 2

West led the ♠ 2 which was an obvious singleton, and declarer won the ace in dummy. How do you think Eva made her contract?

To have any chance, she needed the " A to be with West. East, who had opened the bidding, must then hold the § K so she could not break the defenders' communications by playing § A, § Q and pitching two hearts as East would

cover the § Q with the king and could not be prevented from giving his partner a diamond ruff. She therefore played the club ace, pitching a heart, and then the § 8. When East did not play his king, she was home now when she pitched her ' K. This neat Scissors Coup prevented the defense from getting their diamond ruff. Had East risen with his § K, declarer would have gone down.

"Deceptive Card Play" by David Bird and Marc Smith is another new book from the prolific Master Point Press. It's from their "Bridge Technique Series" and is designed for intermediates.

Making intermediate cards pull their weight

It often happens that the opening lead gives you a two-way guess. There may be a tactical advantage in guessing one way rather than another. Ask yourself: How much will the defenders know about the suit if my guess fails? Here is a familiar position:

J 6 4		? 7 3
? 8 5 2	A K 9	

West leads a fourth-best 2 against a notrump contract. Would you try dummy's jack or run the lead to your nine?

Say that you play low and East produces the ten. You win with the ace, but West now knows that you started with A-K-9. He will not continue the suit, should he gain the lead.

[Bridge Today Editor's note: Perhaps declarer would duck East's ten with A-9-x.]

Suppose, instead, that you hop up with the jack and East covers with the queen. West will not know who holds the nine. When he gets in, he may continue this suit, hoping that his partner holds that card.

You can put a nine to a different use in this position:

J 9 5		
T 7 6 4 2		Q 8 3
	A K	

When West leads the 4, you should insert dummy's nine; if East covers you will score three club tricks. It is easy to criticize East for covering but from his seat, in notrump, the suit might lie like this:

	J 9 5	
A K T 4 2		Q 8 3
	7 6	

Partner would be unimpressed if East allowed dummy's nine to win!

In a suit contract East may be worried that the suit lies like this:

	J 9 5	
K T 7 4 2		Q 8 3
	A 6	

If he fails to cover the nine, declarer will lose no trick in the suit. While it is true that declarer can always make two club tricks after the lead, he may have no useful discard or the defense may be able to establish sufficient tricks to set the contract by then.

* *Billy Rosenbaum* reports: *The Cavendish Invitation* will be held on 9-13th May, 2001 at the Hotel Mirage in Las Vegas, USA. The teams will be held on May 9 and 10 with the auction at noon on the 9th, and the Pairs (48 pairs, 141 boards, auction: 10th May at 6.30 p.m.) ends on Sunday 13th May in time for evening flights out. There will be a 3-session pairs run alongside, entry fee \$750, with its own auction.

In the year 2000 the Cavendish auction turned over in excess of 1.7 million US dollars. Contact: robert@thecavendish.com

* *Jean-Paul Meyer* reports: Michel Abecassis is to become Editor of *Le Bridgeur* on 1st January. I continue my contribution to *L'Express* and the weekly *Le Journal du Dimanche*. My email remains:

lebridgeur1@hotmail.com and
JPMBRIDGE@AOL.COM

34 rue du docteur blanche 75016 Paris

* *José Oliveira*, Chairman of the EBL NBOs Liaison Committee, by e-mail says: Replying to your request in the December Editorial, e-mail for the Spanish Bridge Federation is:

<aebridge@arrakis.es>

Gerald Rose, telephoning from Marbella, says that e-mail has been unpopular in Spain because of the difficulty in access and high price. The situation has improved. He says the e-mail address of the Spanish Federation is:

administracion@aebridge.com

IBPA Ed: Maybe both are right, though the second looks like a website address.

* *Ron Klinger* says: Thanks for the IBPA Bulletin, always a pleasure to receive. You suggested (Dec, page 12, column 2) ducking the first round of diamonds might help avoid the heart switch. This loses two tricks to a 4-1 break when LHO has a singleton honour. Ace first and then, if LHO plays an honour, low from hand caters for that. (IBPA Ed: But makes the heart switch easier to find)

* *Bronius Zibaitis* reports: This freak deal from the Lithuanian teams championship, features Vytautas Vainikonos, Chairman of Lithuanian Bridge Association, who was West in the Closed Room. It was dealt by hand (not computer). I was North in the Open Room.

Dealer: West " A 6 4

Game All ' A K Q J 10 5 4 3
 ♠ 8 3
 § None
 " 10 9 5 3 " 7
 ' None ' 8 7 2
 ♠ A K 10 9 7 4 2 ♠ Q J 6 5
 § 7 5 § A K 6 4 2
 " K Q J 8 2
 ' 9 6
 ♠ None
 § Q J 10 9 8 3

Closed Room:

West	North	East	South
3♠	Dble	5♠	Dble
Pass	5'	6♠	6'
7♠	Dble	All Pass	

In the Open Room my right hand opponent passed, I opened Texas 4§. East passed and 4' came from my partner. This ended affairs.

The grand in hearts is laydown for North-South. The only lead to beat 6♠ East-West is – a small spade. In the Closed Room East-West did well to go on to Seven Diamonds. North led a trump. Declarer wisely drew a second trump before playing a spade from dummy. South played the jack which was the highest card of the trick. South switched to a top club. West cross-ruffed hearts and spades, and then ran the rest of his trumps to squeeze South in the black suits. One off was a fine result.

* *Anders Wirgren* comments on the Berkowitz play hand (December, page 3). The difficulty on the deal was to realize that you needed two high clubs to ruff diamonds with; once you've overcome that hurdle, the rest was plain sailing. However, I have to say again that the bidding isn't fully explained. Cohen's 2" bid is said to be "Transfer to clubs". That is surely true, but it also promises something in terms of high-card points - otherwise, how could a limited opener rebid at the 5-level opposite a possible 1-3-4-5 yarrowrough - and with a hand he could expect 4" to go down more often than not? Berkowitz is a great player, and he would never have bid 5§ unless 2" promised some values. IBPA Editor: *Larry Cohen* says his transfer did not promise values, and the 5♣ call was a risk he would not have taken himself.

* *Larry Cohen* reports: Thanks for December IBPA Bulletin -- good job as always. Please tell members I have published another CD: *Cavendish 2000* (CD-Rom) by Kit Woolsey

54 Deals, "over-my-shoulder" and interactive analysis -- the same format as the *Play Bridge with Larry Cohen* CD's with software by Fred Gitelman. U.S. \$29.95 List + Shipping Ordering info and other details available at:
www.larryco.com

* *Ray Lee reports: Master Point Press* has the following recent publications, most if not all written by IBPA members:

Competitive Bidding in the 21st Century - Marshall Miles

Bridge: 25 Ways to Compete in the Bidding - Barbara Seagram & Marc Smith

Playing with the Bridge Legends - Barnet Shenkin

Saints & Sinners - David Bird & Tim Bourke

For Love or Money (the life of a bridge journalist) - Mark Horton & Brian Senior

The Bridge Technique Series (6 titles so far) - David Bird and Marc Smith

Our Spring 2001 titles include further Bridge technique books, as well as:

Becoming a Bridge Expert - Frank R. Stewart

Bridge Problems for New Millennium - Julian Pottage

Samurai Bridge - Robert F. Mackinnon

Win a Bermuda Bowl with Me - Jeff Meckstroth and Marc Smith

(IBPA Editor: I didn't realise Marc had won a Bermuda Bowl!)

Samurai Bridge is a novel set in 19th century Japan, and quite the most unusual piece of bridge fiction that has yet been published!

* *Barry Rigal* has a new email address:
barryrigal@mindspring.com

* *Danny Roth says:* Re hand on the back page of the December Bulletin, reported by Shivdasani: I find it completely incredible that E-W elected to defend on this hand. Only a spade lead defeats 7' for E-W, and N-S might well lead a club. Meanwhile E-W had to do well to defeat 6" . There might be a case at pairs but at teams the loss could have been colossal. Memories of Zia-Robson in the Macallan doubling Helgemo-Helness into game in 3rd when they (Z-R) were cold for 6th !!

* *Bill (and Mimi) Sachen* has a new address:
The Village at Victory Lakes, 1075 Victory Drive, Apt. 227, Lindenhurst, IL 60046 USA
Tel: +1 (847) 265 - 3573

I will be adding books for sale on my website on a regular basis. I have recently added an extensive list of Whist books and books in French. Please check regularly for other updates. As always, want lists are appreciated for books on bridge, Whist, other card games, board games and other indoor games, playing cards. Also, have many books for sale on other subjects such as movies, cookbooks, other non-fiction and fiction.

E-mail: john@plaut.cl

* *Harold Schogger says:* Please delete schogger@metronet.co.uk address and replace with schogger@haroldschogger.com

Ravindra Murthy

The ACBL Daily Bulletin at the Alabama Nationals reported in November the death of Ravindra Murthy, 34, from cancer. Murthy was a member of the U.S Junior team in the 1991 World Junior Bridge Championships. He was a winner of two North American titles and the Forbo International in the Netherlands with Michael Moss, Sam Lev and Michael Polowan.

* *Henry Francis sends this deal played by Dorothy, his wife:* The final contract on this deal from a club duplicate was not a good one, but you've got to go all out to make it once you're there.

Dealer: North.	“ 6				
Both vul.	' 8 5 4	♠ 10 3	§ A J 9 8 7 5 4		
	“ J 10 9 6 4 3		“ 5 2		
	' J 10		' A K 7 3		
	♠ 9		♠ K Q 8 7 5 2		
	§ Q 10 6 2		§ 3		
			“ A K Q 8		
			' Q 9 6 2		
			♠ A J 6 4		
			§ K		

West	North	East	South
	3§	3♠	3NT

All Pass

West led the spade jack, and declarer, Dorothy Francis of Memphis, Tennessee, took her ace. After cashing the club king, she took two more top spades to make sure East did not have a spade outcard. Then she led a diamond to the 10 and king. East had pitched the heart 7 on the third spade, and now she was in trouble. She finally decided to cash her top hearts and get out with her last heart.

That was fine with Dorothy! She took her heart queen and heart 9, West discarding two spades. Dorothy of course put West in with his last spade, and he was forced to lead a club and give Dorothy her entry to dummy. She took the club ace and finessed in diamonds for nine tricks and a top on the board.

What went wrong for the defense? East had seen declarer cash §K and then switch, probably because the king was a singleton! So what is declarer's likely distribution? Certainly she has diamonds stopped, probably twice. Chances are she is 4-4-4-1. Therefore East should sluff a diamond, not a heart, on the third spade. Then when she wins the diamond king, she should lead a low heart and put declarer to the guess. As a matter of fact, declarer can't guess right - even if she puts up the queen she probably has only seven tricks.

Also consider West. He knows that declarer has no more clubs and he can afford to discard clubs. He can still be endplayed - but the difference is that he can cash all his spades.

* *Elly Ducheyne reports*: The Forbo will be held on February 23-25. The Nations Cup will start on Friday (23rd) afternoon at 13.00 pm. The countries are: **Italy** with Bocchi-Duboin and Lauria-Versace, **Poland** with Jassem Tuszynskii and Balicki-Zmudzinski, **USA** with Gittelmann-Moss and Weichsel-Sontag and the **Netherlands** (team not yet known). Many very famous players are coming. The field will be stronger than last year. (For example: Japan is sending a team, and the Hackett brothers team up with Fu Zhong-Wayne Chu)

* *Henry Francis reports two deals from the US Nationals at Birmingham, Alabama*:

Have you ever seen a deal where one side held all 40 high card points? We're sure it happens, but certainly not often. But this deal came up in the Morning Knockouts where a pair of newcomer teams were facing off.

Board 18 “ K J 9 7
 Dlr: East ' Q J 8 2
 Vul: N-S ♠ A J 2
 § K 10
 “ 8 5 4 “ 6 3 2
 ' 7 6 5 4 ' 10 9 3
 ♠ 6 5 4 ♠ 8 7 3
 § 7 6 2 § 9 8 5 3
 “ A Q 10
 ' A K
 ♠ K Q 10 9
 § A Q J 4

West	North	East	South
		Pass	2§
Pass	4NT	Pass	5"
Dble	5NT	Pass	6'
Pass	7NT	All Pass	

Steve Meadow, South, and George Butcher, North, both from the Atlanta area, had no trouble getting to the right spot. When the dummy went down, Butcher couldn't believe what he saw - all the rest of the high cards were spread in dummy. Even three of the 10s! He could count 16 tricks in top cards. Meadow and Butcher had another surprise coming - they gained 17 IMPs.

Unbelievably the bidding at the other table went Pass - 3NT - Pass - Pass - Pass!

27 countries represented

At least 27 countries had players competing in at the ACBL Fall North American Championships in Birmingham, Alabama. These include the

United States, Mexico, Canada, Bermuda, Saudi Arabia, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Israel, Japan, Great Britain, Venezuela, Brazil, Finland, Romania, France, the Netherlands, Spain, New Zealand, Austria, Denmark, Italy, Netherlands Antilles, Trinidad and Tobago, Germany, Australia, and Russia.

The team of Julian Wernick, Liam Johnstone and Jon Downing of Birmingham and Simon Wernick of Hants, may have felt at home but they actually came from Birmingham, ENGLAND!

Overcoming a 5-0 break

Dorothy Francis solved this problem:

Board 10 “ --
 Dlr: East ' Q 10 9 8 5 4
 Vul: Both ♠ Q 10 9 6
 § K 7 5
 “ 10 9 2 “ A K Q J 6
 ' A 7 ' K J 6
 ♠ 8 4 3 ♠ J
 § A Q 10 6 2 § J 9 8 4
 “ 8 7 5 4 3
 ' 3 2
 ♠ A K 7 5 2
 § 3

West	North	East	South
		1"	Pass
1NT	Pass	2§	Pass
3"	Pass	4"	All Pass

Dorothy ruffed the second diamond and tested trumps, discovering the 5-0 break. She switched to hearts, crossing to the ace and finessing on the way back. She led the heart king, pitching a diamond when South discarded his club. Next came a club, and South had a choice of losing plays. He could ruff, but dummy plays low. Declarer wins the trump return and leads another club. If South ruffs and leads another trump, declarer draws the last trump and crosses to dummy with a club to the ace, dropping North's king. If South discards, declarer rises with the ace and leads another club to North's king. But North must return a red card which declarer can ruff in dummy. Declarer's high trumps then take the last two tricks.

If instead South discards on the first club, declarer goes up with the ace and leads a second club to North's king. North can give his partner a club ruff, but that would be the last trick for the defense. Declarer can draw trumps and run clubs

if South returns trump. If South leads a diamond, declarer can ruff in dummy, cross to hand with a trump, draw trumps and run clubs.

Of course South could have ruffed the heart king at trick six, but this doesn't work either. Declarer over-ruffs in dummy and cashed the club ace. A second club goes to North's king, and he returns a high diamond. But declarer ruffs in hand and leads another club. South can ruff but then is fixed. Declarer can ruff a diamond lead in dummy and win the last two tricks with high trumps. On a trump return, declarer draws trumps and claims with a good club.

Declarer had to go after hearts immediately to make her contract. Yes, she could cash the club ace first, but any other scenario leads to defeat.

For the bridge gourmet only
by Tommy Sandmark (Norway)

In the Open Norwegian Championship for teams one of the boards could only at worst be described as a journalist delicatessen:

North	" 10 8 7 6 4 3 2	
None	' 9 6	
	♠ J	
	§ Q J 3	
" A K J		" 9
' K 7 2		' A J 10 3
♠ Q 7 6		♠ A 4 3 2
§ A 10 4 2		§ K 9 7 6
	" Q 5	
	' Q 8 5 4	
	♠ K 10 9 8 5	
	§ 8 5	

West	North	East	South
Gunnar		Jan Einar	
Harr		Saetre	
	Pass	1 §	Pass
2 §	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
2'	Pass	3'	Pass
4 §	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
4 NT	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
5'	Pass	6 §	All Pass

2 § was forcing, and after that, Jan Einar Saetre described his hand. 4 § was slam inviting, 4 ♠ = Cue (accepting the invitation), 4 NT = RKCB and 5 ♠ showed 3 out of 5 aces. 5' asked about the queen of trump (grand slam try). 6 § denied the § Q, and the bidding rested.

After considerable hesitation, South led the " Q, which was won by the declarer. **How would you play the hand?**

Take a small look at this hand. You seem to have a bomb proof trump loser, an equally sure diamond loser and in addition a possible heart loser. However, in bridge as in other sports it is very important to stay cool and never to throw in the towel before you know you have been knocked out.

Jan Einar played a small club to the king and another round of clubs to the ace and everybody followed suit. North showed three trumps by playing the jack to the first trump trick. When declarer played two good spades, East discarded two diamonds and South one diamond. Jan Einar now began to get a pretty good idea as to the layout of the cards around the table: North would have only three unidentified cards, and therefore Jan Einar played a heart to the ace and let the ' 10 run:

	" 10 8 7 6	
	' -	
	♠ J	
	§ Q	
" -		" -

' K	' 10 3
♠ Q 7 6	♠ A 4
§ 4 2	§ 7 6
" -	
' Q 8	
♠ K 10 9 8	
§ -	

At this point of time North only held one unidentified card. He would have to have either another heart or a singleton diamond. If the hearts were 3-3, the rest would be a piece of cake, and the best way of finding out without losing any entries, would be to play the ace of diamonds. Everybody followed suit!

Now North was forced in on the trump queen, and he only had spades to lead into the declarer's ruff and sluff. East won with a trump in dummy and discarded his last diamond from his hand:

	" 10 8 7	
	' -	
	♠ -	
	§ -	
" -		" -
' K		' 10 3
♠ Q 7		♠ -
§ -		§ 7
" -		
' Q 8		
♠ K 10		
§ -		

South has not yet discarded. He must either blank his ' Q, after which declarer wins with the ' K and the hand is good, or he must blank his ♠ K, after which Jan Einar ruffs a diamond and the ' K is the entry to the good ♠ Q.

I have no idea what to call this combination of good bridge techniques with an elimination play leading to a criss-cross squeeze, but perhaps "Saetre Coup" would be appropriate?

Calendar	Event	Venue	IBPA Contact
JAN 18/21	Cap Gemini Ernst & Young World Invitation,	The Hague	Henk van Dalen
FEB 8/17	Israeli Festival, Tel Aviv with Seniors congress		birmand@inter.net.il
	23/25 Forbo International,	The Hague	Ducheyne
MAR 15/25	ACBL Nationals,	Kansas City	ACBL
	19/25 European Open & Senior Pairs,	Sorrento, Italy	EBL
MAY 9/13	Cavendish Invitation,	The Mirage, Las Vegas	robert@thecavendish.com
JUN 16/30	European Teams and Ladies Pairs,	Tenerife	EBL
	29/Jul 11 Biarritz Festival		hervepacault@wanadoo.fr
JUL 6/8	World Junior Pairs		panos g
	9/18 World Junior Camp		panos g
	19/29 ACBL Summer Nationals,	Toronto	ACBL
AUG 6/15	World Junior Teams,	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	panos g
	12/19 European University Teams,	Rotterdam	EBL
OCT 20/2 nd Nov	Bermuda Bowl, Venice Cup, Transnational Teams,	Bali	WBF
NOV 18/28	ACBL Fall Nationals,	Las Vegas	ACBL
2002			
MAR 7-17	ACBL Spring Nationals,	Houston	ACBL
JUL 18/28	ACBL Summer Nationals,	Washington	ACBL
AUG 9/18	England Summer Nationals,	Brighton	EBU 44+ 1296 394 414
	16/31 World Bridge Championships,	Montreal	WBF
NOV 28/ 8 Dec	ACBL Fall Nationals,	Phoenix	ACBL
2003			
MAR 6/16	ACBL Spring Nationals,	Philadelphia	ACBL
AUG 8/17	England Summer Nationals,	Brighton	EBU 44+ 1296 394 414

END

