



BULLETIN

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Editorial

Scoring pairs games used to be problematic. For example, in most ACBL games before the advent of computers, scoring was done by the Tournament Directors by hand for each individual section. For finals and other important events, scoring was done across pairs of sections. With computers, administrators have the ability to score any pairs game across the field, and it is no more difficult than scoring within each section. With BridgeMates, where they are available, even the data entry portion of the scoring is done by the players at the table, making the TD's job even easier.

Thus it was rather embarrassing that the longest-running bridge tournament in the world, the Canadian Nationals, held at Easter every year in Toronto, boasted a two-session playthrough Senior Pairs event of two sections in size, and did not even score the event across the field. There can be no excuse for the TDs and administrators to allow such a thing. Having this year played in tournaments in Japan, Australia and The Netherlands, and seen how efficient and well-organised they are, it was disheartening to come back to North America and find we are still in the Dark Ages of tournament efficiency.

Not that the rest of the world is perfect when it comes to scoring – for example, the 2009 Open European Bridge Championships in San Remo were plagued by scoring errors and the resultant updates to the final standings. In the Mixed Pairs, the final scores were posted three times before the organisers announced that there would be no more corrections – not that they were confident the posted scores were correct, but that there were merely to be no more revisions.

Another aspect of modern tournament bridge which needs to be addressed by some jurisdictions is duplication of boards. Dealing machines have been around for two decades now, and even some bridge clubs have them. Why not tournaments? How is it that we can go to a local club and the boards come pre-dealt, with hand records and Deep Finesse analysis, whereas some tournaments (especially in North America) still force the players to go through the tedium (and concomitant tendency to err) of duplicating boards?

It should be mandatory to have pre-dealt boards scored across the field in both pairs and teams events; this is especially vital in team matches of short duration so that one team does not benefit from multiple scoring opportunities while its nearest competitors have 'flat' matches. Only in head-to-head knockout matches is there any excuse for non-duplicated boards.

In computer systems, there is a philosophy of, "Not invented here," which means that systems people were reluctant to seek development assistance from others outside their own bailiwick. The same seems to be true of bridge administrators. Except for the scoring and board duplication, the ACBL does a good job of running tournaments – they can cope easily with any number of entries right up until game time. Other jurisdictions require pre-entry, but seem able to cope with scoring and duplication better than we do. From what I have seen (admittedly not all), Australia seems to cope best with all aspects of tournament organisation (and I have heard that Sweden is also brilliant in this area). Would it be too humbling to seek their advice?

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2011 YEH BROS. CUP

Barry Rigal, NYC

Wuxi, or “Little Shanghai” as it is called, referring to its massive economic development, is a city with a 3,000-year history. When two fugitive princes first settled this area, tin deposits were abundant, so they called it Youxi, meaning “has lots of tin” in Mandarin. After the tin ran out in 25 A.D., it got the present name Wuxi, meaning “no more tin”. But some historians disagree with this legend. Today Wuxi is a city of 4.5 million on the shores of Lake Taihu, a short way from Shanghai and Nanjing (about 45 minutes and 1 1/2 hours away, respectively, by train).

As usual, this year’s Yeh Bros. Cup assembled a tough field, with Italy (Duboin-Sementa, Madala-Bocchi), Sweden (Bertheau-Nyström, Fallenius-Fredin), The Netherlands (Van Prooijen, Brink-Drijver), USA (Hampson-Gitelman, Cheek-Grue) and Israel (Pachtman-Ginossar, Zack-Barel). Additionally, national team calibre teams from Poland, Iceland, Australia, England, Japan, Bulgaria and China crouched ready to pounce should any of the more-fancied teams falter.

As has become standard in this event, 16 teams (including the sponsor’s team, Yeh Bros., would qualify for the knockout stage, a complicated affair in which the top eight teams would enter a double knockout (until the 48-board final, where the undefeated team would have a 6-IMP carry-forward against the once-defeated team it would meet), while the teams finishing 9-16 would be knocked out of the competition with a KO loss. Further, the Yeh Bros. team automatically qualified in the #1 spot regardless of score.

The Swiss Qualifying

Match 6. Board 9. Dealer North. EW Vul.

♠ K 3	
♥ 8 4	
♦ K 6	
♣ A 9 8 7 6 5 2	
♠ 10 8 7	♠ A 6 5 2
♥ A J 6 2	♥ K 10 5 3
♦ Q 7 2	♦ A J 5 3
♣ K 4 3	♣ J
♠ Q J 9 4	
♥ Q 9 7	
♦ 10 9 8 4	
♣ Q 10	

West	North	East	South
Hampson	Ino	Gitelman	Teramoto
—	1♣	Double	1♠
2♥	3♣	3♥	Pass
4♥	Pass	Pass	Pass
West	North	East	South
Yokoi	Grue	Furuta	Cheek
—	2♣	Dbf.	3♣
3♥	Pass	4♥	Pass
Pass	Pass		

Defending to four hearts, Grue led the ace of clubs and shifted to the spade king. Declarer misguessed the queen of hearts and went down without a fight.

Hampson came much closer to making; he won the spade lead, guessed hearts, then gave up a spade without drawing the last trump. South cashed the two spade winners and played the third heart, so Hampson won, took the diamond finesse, cashed the ace of diamonds (good!) crossed to queen of diamonds and exited with a low club. This line brings in ten tricks if North has the ace-queen of clubs – he wins the club queen, but is endplayed to lead away from his club ace while declarer still has a trump in each hand (yes, South can prevent this position arising by playing the fourth spade or shifting to a club, but let’s not get picky).

Yaniv Zack reached four hearts as well, on a different auction.

West	North	East	South
Barel	Smirnov	Zack	Hung
—	1♣	Double	1♥ ¹
Double	2♣	2♥	Pass
Pass	3♣	3♦	Pass
3NT	Pass	4♥	Pass
Pass	Pass		

1. Spades

The defenders led the queen of clubs, ducked all round, a spade to the king, ducked, a spade to the ace and now Zack passed the ten of hearts successfully. Then he repeated the heart finesse, took the diamond finesse, cashed the diamond ace and queen, and cross-ruffed his remaining trumps. He ended up taking six trump tricks, three diamond tricks and the spade ace. Had South covered the heart ten with the queen, there is a route to success but I would take my hat off to anyone who found it! Lead a diamond; if North plays low, you put in the jack, draw a second round of trumps with the jack, and play a second diamond, ducking North’s king. That endplays him to lead a club, and you now have an extra winner and just enough entries to unscramble them.

Equally elegant, if North puts up the diamond king on the first round to avoid the endplay, you win, cash the heart jack, ruff a club, cash the heart king and lead a diamond to the queen. In the four-card ending, dummy

has a card in each suit, you hold two spades and two diamonds, as does South. You lead the club king and pitch a spade, forcing North to win and return a club to exercise a suicide squeeze on his partner.

Yes, the defenders could have broken up the tension of the endgame by leading a club (or a top diamond) at trick two, and later covering the ten of hearts, but this is still a spectacular deal.

Midway through the qualifying rounds, China ZH and Indonesia were both on the cusp of qualifying for the top group; but one bad match could drop them into the consolation Swiss. Not yet nail-biting time; there would be plenty of opportunity for that later on.

Match 7. Board 1. Dealer North. Neither Vul.

♠ Q
♥ K
♦ K Q 9 6 4
♣ 10 9 7 6 5 3

♠ J 10 6 3 ♠ A 9 8 5
♥ A Q 9 7 ♥ 8 6 5
♦ A 8 3 ♦ J 5 2
♣ K 4 ♣ A Q 8

♠ K 7 4 2
♥ J 10 4 3 2
♦ 10 7
♣ J 2

West	North	East	South
Dai	Tobing	Zhuang	Asbi
—	Pass	1♦	Pass
1♥	Pass	1♠	Pass
4♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West	North	East	South
Karwur	Zhao	Sacul	Bertens
—	Pass	Pass	Pass
INT	2NT	Double	Pass
Pass	3♣	Double	Pass
Pass	Pass		

Zhao bought an exceptionally-poor dummy in three clubs doubled. The defenders took pity on him and never played trumps – West in particular had an easy trump play at trick two after a heart lead, when the heart ace had dropped the king but plus 300 was a good position with four spades so awkward.

Zhuang received a diamond lead and ducked it to the queen. Back came a club and he won in dummy, led a low trump to the queen and ace, and led a heart to the nine and king. A second club came back, so he won in hand and played a third club, planning to pitch a diamond and cross-ruff. When South could ruff in, he was left with an inevitable trump and diamond loser. Had declarer taken the heart finesse by running the eight, covered by South, before playing the club, he would have been better placed. He leads out the jack, then ten of spades, which South must duck or declarer can

draw trumps and cash the club winner, then take the heart finesse. When both trumps are ducked, declarer changes tack and plays the ace of diamonds, ruffs a heart to hand and leads the club queen to pitch dummy's diamond, leaving South with just the master trump.

On the following deal, after Bertens' double, Zhao judged very well not to run to three hearts; at this vulnerability he must have figured that he had every chance of a decent penalty. Right he was...in a sense.

Match 7. Board 4. Dealer West. Both Vul.

♠ K 10 6
♥ 7 6 4 3
♦ A 9
♣ K 7 4 2

♠ Q 8
♥ A K Q 8
♦ 8 7 6 3 2
♣ J 10

♠ J 7 3
♥ J 5
♦ J 5
♣ A Q 9 8 5 3

♠ A 9 5 4 2
♥ 10 9 2
♦ K Q 10 4
♣ 6

West	North	East	South
Dai	Tobing	Zhuang	Asbi
1♦	Pass	INT	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West	North	East	South
Karwur	Zhao	Sacul	Bertens
INT	Pass	2♠	Pass
2NT	Pass	3♣	Double
Pass	Pass	Pass	

The defenders cashed two spades and two diamonds leaving South on play. At this point it was tempting for South to lead a diamond to let North discard...but that was fatal; either major suit works to disrupt declarer's entries and avoid letting declarer shorten himself. On the diamond play, Karwur ruffed in hand, overtook a heart to run the jack and ten of clubs as North ducked, then ruffed another diamond to hand and went back to a top heart for the trump coup at trick 12. Well played, and 11 IMPs to Indonesia.

Match 8. Board 9. Dealer North. EW Vul.

♠ K Q 8
♥ 4
♦ A 10 7 2
♣ A K Q 7 5

♠ A J 9 4 3
♥ 9 7
♦ Q 8 5 3
♣ J 3

♠ 10 7 6 5
♥ K Q 5 3
♦ K 9
♣ 10 9 4

♠ 2
♥ A J 10 8 6 2
♦ J 6 4
♣ 8 6 2

West	North	East	South
Barel	Bocchi	Zack	Madala
—	1♣	Pass	1♦ ¹
Pass	2♦	Pass	2♥
Pass	2NT	Pass	4♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	

1. Hearts

Madala received a diamond lead to the king, spade shift to the ace, and a second diamond. He rose with the ace, pitched his diamond on the top spade, finessed the heart jack, noting the seven, then played a club, diamond ruff, club and top spade to pitch his last club. Now came a second diamond ruff as East pitched his last spade, and this ending had been reached:

♠ —	♠ —
♥ —	♥ K Q 3
♦ —	♦ —
♣ Q 7 5	♣ —
♠ J 9	♠ —
♥ 9	♥ —
♦ —	♦ —
♣ —	♣ —
♠ —	♠ —
♥ A 10 8	♥ —
♦ —	♦ —
♣ —	♣ —

Since the defender's only plain suit cards were spades, declarer could safely exit with the ten or hearts, knowing that if East won and had a spade to lead he would be able to ruff low and not be over-ruffed.

Very nicely played, and note that even if East had pitched a spade on the third diamond, to retain his losing club, then when declarer led the fourth diamond from dummy his options would have been to pitch his club now, to reveal the position, or to ruff in. Ruffing low would give up any hope of getting a second trump trick, but might East have given declarer a losing option by ruffing high? Declarer has to overruff and then has to read whether to exit with a high or low trump, depending on whether the remaining heart honor is bare or the nine is falling. I think declarer should get this right; if West has false-carded with the trump seven from nine-seven-low, good luck to him.



Wuxi at Night

Match 10. Board 4. Dealer West. Both Vul.

♠ J	♠ 9 8
♥ 10 8 5 3 2	♥ A K Q 9 4
♦ K 8	♦ A Q J 9
♣ A K Q 6 3	♣ 7 4
♠ A Q 7 5 4 2	♠ K 10 6 3
♥ 7	♥ J 6
♦ 7 4	♦ 10 6 5 3 2
♣ 10 9 8 2	♣ J 5

West	North	East	South
Huang	Ino	Chang	Imakura
2♠	Double	Redouble	2NT ¹
Pass	3♣	3♥	Pass
3♠	Pass	4♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

1. Puppet to three clubs

West	North	East	South
Furuta	Weichsel	Teramoto	Lair
2♦	2♥	Double	Pass
2♠	Pass	4♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

If Chang had been able to make forcing pass of three clubs (one should be able to, shouldn't one?), he would have had the pleasure of defending three diamonds doubled (the Stansbys collected 1400 from this). As it was, neither table could collect its penalty.

Both Norths led a top club and South started a signal to show two. Alas for Lair-Weichsel, using standard signals, the jack, then the five was what they would have played from jack-ten-nine-five. Weichsel thus shifted to a diamond at trick three – perhaps without any realistic expectation that this could ever give declarer a problem? Declarer finessed, led a spade to the queen and jack, took a club discard on a top heart, ruffed a third heart to hand then led a diamond to the king and ace, discarded his fourth club on the diamond queen, and was down to:

♠ —	♠ 9
♥ 10 8	♥ K 9
♦ —	♦ 9
♣ Q 6	♣ —
♠ A 7 5 4	♠ K 10 6
♥ —	♥ —
♦ —	♦ 10
♣ —	♣ —

With the lead in dummy, Furuta led a plain card and could ruff low and exit with a trump to endplay South whatever he did. Nicely played and 12 IMPs, since in the other room South's upside-down signal at trick one had led North to continue clubs at trick three and forced a second trump trick for his partner.

The Knockouts

KO-1. Board 9. Dealer North. EW Vul.

♠ 8 2
 ♥ A 8 6 4
 ♦ 8 4
 ♣ A Q 10 8 2
 ♠ Q 7 6 4 3 ♠ 9 5
 ♥ K J 7 2 ♥ 9
 ♦ 7 6 3 ♦ A J 10 9 5
 ♣ 7 ♣ K 9 5 4 3
 ♠ A K J 10
 ♥ Q 10 5 3
 ♦ K Q 2
 ♣ J 6

West	North	East	South
<i>Robinson</i>	<i>Zhu</i>	<i>Delivera</i>	<i>Liu</i>
—	Pass	2NT ¹	Double
3♦	Double	Pass	3NT
Pass	Pass	Pass	
1. Minors			

In the match between Australia 1 and China Jiangsu, Liu Jun declared three no trump on the auction shown above. It might have been easier to get rich by passing out three diamonds undoubled - trump lead to South, top spade, heart to the jack and ace and a second trump appears to net a minimum of 300. But, on the informative auction shown, Robinson led a diamond to Delivera's nine. A club finesse held, the next one lost, and back came a low diamond. Declarer won in hand, cashed his spade and heart winners, and presented East with a diamond. He could cash three diamonds but then had to concede the last three clubs to dummy.

East should have unblocked the diamond nine and ten on the first two rounds of the suit in which case West would have had the option to win the seven on the third round. However, declarer has a resource.

♠ 8
 ♥ A 8 6 4
 ♦ —
 ♣ A Q 8
 ♠ Q 7 6 ♠ 9
 ♥ K J 7 2 ♥ 9
 ♦ 7 ♦ A J 5
 ♣ — ♣ 9 5 4
 ♠ K J 10
 ♥ Q 10 5 3
 ♦ 2
 ♣ —

Declarer is threatened with five top losers if he surrenders a heart while the defenders still have communications. But he takes one high spade, advances the heart queen, hoping for a bare jack or nine with East, and this goes to the king, ace and nine. Declarer can cash one club if he wants, pitching a heart, on which West can discard either a heart or a spade; it doesn't matter. Now declarer comes to hand with the second spade and exits with a diamond. If East wins he must surrender the game-going tricks in clubs. If West wins he has a spade to cash but he can't manage more than one heart trick.

One final variation: West might do better to pitch a heart on the second club. Now declarer wins the diamond return and must play back a third diamond without touching the majors. If East cashes out, his partner will get squeezed in the majors; if he switches after taking one or two diamonds, then declarer sets up the hearts for the ninth winner.

KO-2. Board 10. Dealer East. Both Vul.

♠ 9 7 2
 ♥ K 5 2
 ♦ K Q 7 6
 ♣ 8 4 3
 ♠ A J 5 ♠ K 8 6 4
 ♥ Q 6 3 ♥ 10 9 7 4
 ♦ J 10 9 8 ♦ 5 2
 ♣ Q J 6 ♣ 10 9 7
 ♠ Q 10 3
 ♥ A J 8
 ♦ A 4 3
 ♣ A K 5 2

West	North	East	South
<i>Hampson</i>	<i>Ino</i>	<i>Gitelman</i>	<i>Imakura</i>
—	—	Pass	1♣
Pass	1♦	Pass	2NT
Pass	3NT	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West	North	East	South
<i>Furuta</i>	<i>Grue</i>	<i>Teramoto</i>	<i>Cheek</i>
—	—	Pass	1♣ ¹
Pass	1♥ ²	Pass	1NT
Pass	3NT	Pass	Pass
Pass			

1. Strong, artificial, forcing
2. Balanced positive

Both Wests led a diamond; both declarers had to win in hand in case East had a singleton high diamond spot. Imakura crossed to a diamond, and tried to duck a club to West; East won the seven and shifted to spades, and the defence cashed out for down one.

Cheek led a heart to the king and a spade to the ten and jack. The defenders returned a diamond and he won in dummy and ducked a club. West overtook to play a third diamond, and Cheek ran the clubs but since

there were no entries to dummy Furuta could pitch his diamond winner and let Teramoto play a heart through at the end.

In the other knockout match, Madala as South reached 3NT after showing 18-19 balanced and nothing else about his shape. He won the diamond lead and ducked a club at once; East won and instead of playing a spade through, returned a diamond. Madala won and led a spade to the ten and jack. Back came a third diamond and he won and ran the clubs to produce this ending:

	♠ 9 7		
	♥ K 5 2		
	♦ 7		
	♣ —		
♠ A 5		♠ K 8 6	
♥ Q 6 3		♥ 10 9 7	
♦ 9		♦ —	
♣ —		♣ —	
	♠ Q 3		
	♥ A J 8		
	♦ —		
	♣ 5		

The last club forced West to unguard one major or the other; he chose a spade. Madala pitched a heart from dummy and led a low spade from hand, ending playing West to give him three heart tricks.

Normally you would avoid any grand slam that required you to locate the trump queen; so why did Peter Bertheau deliberately head for the seven-level when he knew her ladyship was not in attendance?

SF. Board 2. Dealer East. NS Vul.

	♠ 9 3 2		
	♥ A 8 7 6 2		
	♦ A K Q		
	♣ 10 4		
♠ 4		♠ Q 8 5	
♥ 10 4		♥ Q 9 5 3	
♦ J 10 6 5 3		♦ 9 8 2	
♣ Q J 8 7 2		♣ 6 5 3	
	♠ A K J 10 7 6		
	♥ K J		
	♦ 7 4		
	♣ A K 9		

West	North	East	South
<i>Furuta</i>	<i>Nyström</i>	<i>Teramoto</i>	<i>Bertheau</i>
—	—	Pass	1♣ ¹
2♥ ²	Dbl.	3♣	3♠
Pass	4♦	Pass	4NT
Pass	5♥	Pass	5NT
Pass	7♠	Pass	Pass

1. Strong, artificial, forcing
2. Minors or spades

Bertheau saw East bid three clubs (pass or correct) over the double, suggesting the desire to compete facing

spade length; so when he heard his partner support spades and deny the trump queen he could visualize the play in the grand slam. Thus he bid five no trump, promising all five key cards and the trump queen – with his diamond honours working, Fredrick Nyström accepted the grand slam try.

Bertheau won the club lead and cashed one top spade, then crossed to a diamond to take the trump finesse and claimed his contract for a gain of 13 IMPs against the small slam in the other room.

SF. Board 9. Dealer North. EW Vul.

	♠ K 8		
	♥ Q 9 6 3		
	♦ K Q 10 7 6 4		
	♣ J		
♠ J 3		♠ Q 9 6 5 4 2	
♥ A K 8		♥ 10	
♦ J 3		♦ A 9 8 5 2	
♣ A K 10 7 6 4		♣ Q	
	♠ A 10 7		
	♥ J 7 5 4 2		
	♦ —		
	♣ 9 6 5 3 2		

West	North	East	South
<i>Hampson</i>	<i>Bertheau</i>	<i>Gitelman</i>	<i>Nyström</i>
—	1♦	2♠	Pass
4♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West	North	East	South
<i>Fredin</i>	<i>Grue</i>	<i>Fallenius</i>	<i>Cheek</i>
—	1♦	1♠	Double
Pass	3♥	Pass	4♥
4♠	Pass	Pass	5♥
Double	Pass	Pass	Pass

Gitelman played four spades on the extremely-awkward heart lead; this had the effect of cutting declarer's transportation with dummy. He won in dummy and led a spade to his queen, and the ace; from there on, a trump back would have led to the defeat of the contract by force; however, Bertheau played a second heart and declarer could have made the hand, but did not.

How you would play the hand on a heart lead with the sight of all four hands as declarer and defender?

Say you correctly cross to hand with the club queen at trick two; what should you do next? If your answer was to play the spade queen from hand, go to the top of the class!

You may well ask why you need to do that rather than lead a low spade from hand to the jack...after all what can North do but win and lead a top diamond? The answer is truly spectacular. On a low spade toward the jack, South inserts the ten, then ruffs the diamond with the spade ace and exits with the spade seven, overtaken by his partner's eight so that declarer cannot duck

profitably; declarer loses only two spades, but must lose at least two diamonds now.

If East leads the spade queen from hand this defence fails; the spade jack in dummy will win the second trump after all of South's unblocks.

At any rate, plus 100 went with 500 when Cheek believed Fredin's manoeuvring and sacrificed in five hearts, losing 500 in the form of three trump tricks and two minor-suit aces when the defenders led and continued clubs.

The finals might have been expected to be an opportunity for both sides to showcase their talents. In fact, Italy Lavazza played just fine. Their opponents must have been extremely disappointed by their failure to play as well as they would have hoped. After 24 boards the margin had climbed to over 100 IMPs and though the third set was a wash, Sweden conceded and saved further punishment. Italy had completely dominated their knockout matches after winning the Round Robin and had once again indicated that when they are on form, no team in the world can keep pace with them.

Not That Much Consolation...

Is there any consolation for playing in the Consolation Swiss Teams? Yes maybe, if the right deal comes along.

Board 8. Dealer South. Neither Vul.

♠ K J 2
 ♥ 6 2
 ♦ 10 9 7 5 4
 ♣ K J 5

♠ 6
 ♥ 9 4
 ♦ A K Q 8 6 2
 ♣ Q 10 3 2

West	North	East	South
—	—	—	1♠
4♥	4♠	5♥	6♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

When dummy comes down on partner's lead of the diamond three, it would be easy to relax. You win the diamond ace and elect to return a low diamond.

Declarer ruffs high and starts to run trumps. He has eight of them. This is the position you will shortly reach. Your partner appears to have begun with hearts solid from the king and has been letting them go with gay abandon...

♠ —
 ♥ 6 2
 ♦ 10
 ♣ K J

♠ —
 ♥ 9 4
 ♦ K
 ♣ Q 10 3

Declarer leads a trump and pitches a club; you still have to discard. What will you let go? At the table, Subhash Gupta's opponent discarded a heart. That was fatal! Here is the full deal:

♠ K J 2
 ♥ 6 2
 ♦ 10 9 7 5 4
 ♣ K J 5


♠ 5
 ♥ K Q J 10 8 7 5 3
 ♦ 3
 ♣ 9 8 7

♠ 6
 ♥ 9 4
 ♦ A K Q 8 6 2
 ♣ Q 10 3 2

♠ A Q 10 9 8 7 4 3
 ♥ A
 ♦ J
 ♣ A 6 4

If you pitch a heart you leave partner controlling the hearts, so that in the three-card ending, when declarer, after cashing the heart ace, leads his last trump, West must keep one heart and thus come down to two clubs. Dummy pitches its last heart and you are squeezed between diamonds and clubs. If you had pitched a club earlier, and kept your heart guard, dummy must relinquish a guard in front of you and the defence comes under no further pressure.

The top four spots went to Italy, Sweden, the USA and Japan.



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IBPA Column Service

Tim Bourke, Canberra

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565. Dealer South. Both Vul.

<p>♠ K 9 6 3 ♥ 10 6 5 ♦ 7 ♣ K 10 7 4 2</p> <p>♠ 10 ♥ A K Q 9 8 2 ♦ Q 8 3 2 ♣ 9 3</p> <p>♠ A J 7 5 2 ♥ 7 3 ♦ A K 4 ♣ A 8 6</p>	<p>♠ Q 8 4 ♥ J 4 ♦ J 10 9 6 5 ♣ Q J 5</p>
---	---

West	North	East	South
—	—	—	1♠
2♥	3♠	Pass	4♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

This deal came up in a duplicate game and every West started proceedings with the ace, king and queen of hearts. On the last of these, East invariably discarded a diamond and declarer ruffed.

At one table, declarer cashed the ace and king of trumps (eight-ever, nine-never) and there was no longer any way for him to make his contract.

At another table the declarer saw that he had an almost certain loser in the club suit in addition to the two hearts already lost. At trick three, he began with a trump to dummy's king. After cashing the ace-king of diamonds and ruffing the four of diamonds in dummy, declarer played a club to the ace and then led a second club towards dummy's king. When West followed suit, declarer took the trick with dummy's king of clubs. Now, he knew that West began with one of the following distributions: 1=6=3=3, 1=6=4=2 or 2=6=3=2.

There were only four cards left to be played and West had three hearts left plus another, unknown, card. So, declarer led a trump from dummy and, after East followed with a low card, finessed the jack of trumps. Whenever West had either of the first two distributions, the finesse would win. If West had begun with the third distribution then the finesse would lose but West would then have to lead a heart, conceding a ruff-and-discard and the contract.

566. Dealer South. Both Vul.

<p>♠ 6 4 3 ♥ 9 7 5 4 ♦ K 5 ♣ A Q 8 4</p> <p>♠ J 10 9 8 2 ♥ K J 6 2 ♦ 7 4 ♣ 6 3</p> <p>♠ A K Q ♥ A Q 3 ♦ A Q 9 3 2 ♣ K J</p>	<p>♠ 7 5 ♥ 10 8 ♦ J 10 8 6 ♣ 10 9 7 5 2</p>
---	---

West	North	East	South
—	—	—	2♣
Pass	2♦	Pass	3NT
Pass	6NT	Pass	Pass
Pass			

When this deal was originally played, declarer took the jack of spades and unblocked the king and jack of clubs. Next, he cashed the ace and king of diamonds, with both defenders following. When he cashed the ace-queen of clubs, West showed out on the third round leaving East with the thirteenth club.

Meanwhile, declarer had discarded the three and queen of hearts from hand. All declarer needed now was for West to hold at least one of the two remaining diamonds. (Then, either the suit would be 3-3 or he could safely concede a diamond to West.) So, declarer returned to his hand with a spade to the queen and cashed the queen of diamonds. Disaster came when West threw a heart and it was East who held four diamonds; this meant that the contract could no longer be made.

Dummy, as usual, had a solution to the problem. "After cashing the king-jack of clubs you should have played a low diamond from both hands, before you have set up a club for East. When you regained the lead, you would cross dummy with the king of diamonds and cash the ace-queen of clubs. As long as the diamonds were no worse than 4-2, your hand would be high and the slam would be made."

567. Dealer North. N-S Vul.

♠ K 8 7 ♥ K 10 4 ♦ 9 6 3 ♣ A Q J 9 ♠ Q J 10 4 3 ♥ 9 7 6 ♦ A Q 5 ♣ 8 4	♠ 9 6 5 2 ♥ 3 ♦ J 10 8 ♣ K 7 6 3 2
--	---

♠ A ♥ A Q J 8 5 2 ♦ K 7 4 2 ♣ 10 5	
---	--

West	North	East	South
—	1♣	Pass	1♥
1♠	Double	4♠	5♦
Pass	5♥	Pass	Pass
Pass			

The auction was fairly typical of the modern game; North's double promised exactly three-card support in hearts and East's four spades was a now standard pressure-inducing bid. As he had such an offensive, distributional hand, South felt his hand warranted at least one move towards slam. North was not excited by South's five diamonds and signed off in five hearts.

West led the queen of spades. After playing low from dummy and winning the ace of spades, declarer could see that he would make twelve tricks if West had begun with the king of clubs and East with the ace of diamonds. However, being a pessimist at heart, he sought to make the contract even when the location of those cards was reversed.

He began by drawing two rounds of trumps with the ace and king. East's spade discard was a minor inconvenience as declarer proceeded to demonstrate. After discarding a club on the king of spades, declarer ruffed the eight of spades, a vital move as it turned out. After cashing dummy's ace of clubs, declarer followed this with the queen of clubs. Everything would have been easy if East had played his king of clubs, but he played low and declarer discarded a low diamond from hand. When declarer continued with the jack of clubs, East again defended accurately, playing low. Declarer threw a second low diamond from hand and West ruffed with the last trump outstanding.

Thanks to declarer's foresight in ruffing the eight of spades at trick five, West had no winning return. A spade would give a ruff-and-discard and a diamond would see king of diamonds become declarer's eleventh trick.

568. Dealer North. E-W Vul.

♠ A J 8 7 ♥ 7 6 ♦ 9 5 4 ♣ A K 8 5	♠ 5 3 ♥ Q 10 2 ♦ 10 7 3 2 ♣ Q J 9 7	♠ 4 2 ♥ A K J 8 4 ♦ K Q J 8 6 ♣ 3
--	--	--

♠ K Q 10 9 6 ♥ 9 5 3 ♦ A ♣ 10 6 4 2		
--	--	--

West	North	East	South
—	1♣	2NT	3♠
4♥	4♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

As East's two-notrump overall promised at least five-five in the red suits, South was happy to stretch a little to show his good spade suit as he had a potential club fit in reserve. After West showed some values and a heart fit, North's raise to four spades ended the auction.

West led the two of hearts. East took this with the king and shifted to the king of diamonds. Declarer won the ace of diamonds and drew trumps in two rounds with the ace and king. All the contract now depended on was making three club tricks. As East was marked with two spades, five hearts and at least five diamonds, he began with at most one club. So declarer led the ten of clubs from hand, intending to run it if it was not covered. At the table, West covered the ten of clubs with the jack. Declarer took this with dummy's king of clubs, ruffed a diamond and led a second club, intending to cover West's card as cheaply as possible. When West played the nine of clubs, declarer won the ace, ruffed a diamond back to hand to lead a third club towards dummy, ensuring that the eight of clubs would be his tenth trick.

Suppose that East had begun with a singleton queen or jack in clubs and won the first club trick. As declarer had diamond ruffs as entries to his hand, he could pick up three club tricks by deep-finessing against West's remaining clubs.



Fred Stewart-Kit Woolsey have won the Cavendish Invitational; Bobby Levin-Steve Weinstein were second and Billy Cohen-Ron Smith third.

WHY WE DO THE THINGS WE DO (THE BRIDGE WORLD'S VIEW) Jeff Rubens, Scarsdale, NY

The March editorial on standards produced a veritable flood of responses (okay, half a dozen), the most extensive of which was sent by Jeff Rubens, Editor and Publisher of The Bridge World, for decades the foremost bridge magazine in the world

Attempts to standardize usage in bridge are complicated by a number of diverse factors, including:

(1) **Varying objectives.** An overwhelming majority of IBPA members are writers, concerned primarily with communicating meaning. A much smaller number are responsible also for some aspects of publication, in particular the laying out bridge material in pages; those who undertake such tasks are concerned also with appearance. Thus, some of the issues discussed by the IBPA editor are of direct interest to essentially all members, others only to page designers. However, some things that impact designers can influence decisions that affect writers.

Laying out material for newspaper columns and Web pages usually presents no special problems caused by the subject's being bridge; in contrast, organizing text for magazines, books, newsletters and bulletins often poses bridge-related difficulties that can be severe. The most common and important of these problems are (a) not splitting a diagram (of a deal, of one or more hands, or of an auction) between columns; and (b) not introducing a page flip between a diagram and (any part of) its discussion - or, if that cannot be avoided, repeating a diagram.

(2) **Linguistic deviations.** As pleasant as standardization would be, in some ways it is impractical, even if we restrict our attention to using English. It would be absurd for a publication whose core readership speaks British English to use American spelling or treatment of collective nouns, or for an American publication to do those things the British way. Furthermore, there are areas of English grammar and punctuation on which the "experts" do not agree; some of these cases suggest a British-American divide, at least on a percentage basis, while others do not. Simply put, there are not always standards where one would hope to find them.

(3) **Underestimation of the importance of terminology.** Imperfect word choices can create or exacerbate problems; describing score adjustments as "penalties" heightened the difficulty of explaining unauthorized-information situations. Having uniform terminology improves communication; being able to refer to intervenor's partner as "advancer" is useful, while

nonuniform treatment of words such as "relay" and "reverse" is a hindrance.

(4) **Individual constraints.** IBPA members may face problems that others do not share. At one time, I wrote syndicated columns in which East was never able to bid diamonds - the space taken by a diamond bid was incompatible with the fixed auction layout.

(5) **Difficulty in performance.** Even writers and editors who place high value on consistency may find it hard to maintain it. Many style-of-presentation decisions are essentially arbitrary (is it capitalized? is a particular expression one word with no hyphen, one word with a hyphen, or two words? when are numerals used? when are periods used? when do bridge needs supersede ordinary-language treatments? what is the preliminary punctuation? in conflicts, which rules take priority?), thus hard to remember; looking up something each time is a nuisance.

Decisions about text style can sometimes alleviate these problems. In any case, it is ineffective to consider manner of expression in a vacuum. Let's look at the editor's items with their other-consideration interactions. In this sort of analysis, my experience suggests giving highest importance to accommodating matters of layout: If it doesn't fit, it won't be printed no matter how well-written. When something does not fit, the "layout editor" may need to make it larger or smaller. Rarely is either of those jobs easy or fun, but making something shorter is typically much harder than making something longer. Why? Because there is virtually always material that can be added; and if more than a small expansion is needed, there is the possibility of inserting a tombstone or doodad. But cutting can be hellish; and the better-written the content, the harder (and the more-painful) it is to cut. This is why, in my explanations of how The Bridge World (hereafter called "we") handles the matters in the editor's list, you will see several decisions based on the idea of saving space. Always leaning in this direction (but not falling over; that is, not saving space at the expense of damaging appearance) also adds to the amount of bridge content per page, improving one's product.

IMP vs. imp: We go along with "IMPs" as the name of the form of scoring, for the reason the editor gives. It is an acronym, the "s" is needed to make it pronounce correctly, but that "s" does not begin a shortened word. We use "imp" or "imps" for the scoring units.

Vulnerability: When space permits, we use "neither side," "North-South," "East-West," or "both sides" before "vulnerable." However, in extremis we allow "none," "N-S," "E-W" or "both" in front of "vul." on the theory that the meaning will be clear. (I don't find that particularly bothersome, but other aspects of vulnerability description are highly problematical. The use of colours creates both multiple usages and ambiguities, and a money player who thinks of only the opponents vulnerable as "favourable" is

likely to have trouble paying the rent. For details on these matters, check out Vulnerability Conditions at the Bridge Glossary at www.bridgeworld.com)

While we are here, consider the punctuation at the end of the previous sentence. As written, it is missing the period that usually ends a declarative statement. Against that, if one puts the period where it belongs - inside the right parenthesis, it becomes part of the URL, and if you unleash your browser on that it will tell you Server Not Found. Bridge is not the only technical area in need of help.

Hand vs. Deal: We are happy to have the editor's support on this (deal = 52 cards, hand = one player's 13 cards or what is left of them). This is not a controversial matter, but it is nonetheless a troublemaker, because the use of "hand" to mean "deal" is ingrained in many people, writers and readers alike. The only apparent solution to such problems is to keep using (and, where possible, plugging) the clearly superior usages. This illustrates a widely-applicable general rule: If each of two words can mean the same two things (or if one of the words can mean only one of those things) use each word only with a specific meaning. For example, The Bridge World uses "insure" to mean the payment of a premium to escape loss through a contingent event ("South insured the contract at the cost of a potential overtrick") but "ensure" to mean guarantee a particular result ("by finessing clubs through East, South ensured making the contract"), even though, technically, each of those words admits both meanings.

Some "improvements" are controversial. To me (speaking personally for the moment), passing information to partner through a call or play is "communicating"; moving the lead from one of your side's hands to the other is "transporting." Thus, killing a link or an entry is an attack on transportation, but others refer to such a move as an attack on communications. There is an analogy here to the insure-ensure-type situation of the previous paragraph.

Using language inexactly can be costly. In one lawsuit where a pair sued a bridge organization that had accused the plaintiffs of cheating, lawyers who did not understand the difference between "bid" and "call" produced a script chasing their own tails around in cross-examinations that would have delighted fans of Abbott and Costello, but it probably wasn't so funny to the people who were paying them by the billable hour.

Compass Points: Deciding which player to put leftmost in an auction diagram is by far the most controversial item on the editor's list. An also-ran viewpoint is to start with the dealer. This has some advantages, but it loses the value of definiteness (the sort of pedagogic gain achieved by putting dummy in the topmost position in a deal or partial-deal diagram whenever possible) and it sometimes puts East to the left of West, which is so upsetting to most readers that we deem the arrangements ESWN and NESW unacceptable.

WNES and SWNE are both possible, and neither is silly, but many supporters of one or the other consider their choice so obviously superior that they deem those on the other side unworthy of a voice in the matter (or worse). As the editor noted, The Bridge World uses SWNE; some of the arguments we have received favoring WNES are too embarrassing to reproduce. I suspect that people are confusing familiarity with merit, the same sort of mindset that leads to complainants decrying the explosion of artificiality in bidding while finding no fault with the likes of takeout doubles, transfers, asking-bids, splinters, and bidding clubs to show interest in spades or hearts (or maybe not).

The editor's citing left-to-right reading as a reason for WNES strikes me as irrelevant. (And isn't a reader more likely to look first at South's cards than West's?) We have two reasons for preferring SWNE: A to-me-minor theoretical reason (although this was important to the late Edgar Kaplan) is that at the table people tend to consider their own cards and situation first, and in published deals South is most often declarer. A significant practical reason is that putting South first will much more often save a line in constructed or directionally-adjusted deals (where South generally becomes the declarer). This wins all tiebreaks.

Final Bid: How to end an auction is related to compass points. We use "All Pass" whenever it will save a line, but we allow undoing the condensation when we need to add a line. This treatment enhances the savings of SWNE over WNES. For a simple case, consider that if South is, as usual, the declarer, SWNE can, and often will, have a one-line auction: one notrump-all pass; one notrump-pass-three notrump-all pass; and so on; WNES can never have a one-line auction.

Designating cards and calls: We mostly align with the editor in this area. We avoid suit pips in text for appearance and consistency. We don't capitalize cards or calls, because we can't think of any reason to do so. We capitalize descriptions of calls or plays based on sense: If a pass is treated as forcing, we would call it a "forcing pass." We would write "Forcing Pass" only when it is used as the name of a specific method or (as it might be in this case) a system. Similarly, we would write "Last Train" to describe a certain type of conventional call, "last train" to describe how a player was barely able to arrive by an event's starting time.

How can the IBPA be of service to its members in this area? It might publicize or host terminological or stylistic suggestions, discussions, and evaluations. The more writers who know about possibilities and their relative popularities, the closer we can approach whatever uniformity of expression is practical. We should think of any gains in this direction as positive rather than bemoan failures - like bridge, some games are too tough ever to master fully.

THE WUXI ILLUSIONIST

Fernando Lema & Ana Roth, Buenos Aires

Mr. Chen Yeh, The Chinese Contract Bridge Association, and the Wuxi People's Government brought together the 2011 Yeh Bros Cup to the lakeside city of Wuxi, China. Dates: Monday 18th April to Friday 22nd April 2011.

This Yeh Cup edition involved 28 teams and victory went to the Italian team "Lavazza", who beat a Swedish team in the final.

There were many deals that helped the Lavazza team take home the \$US100,000 first-place prize and the one we bring you today was certainly one of them. At one table, East-West (Antonio Sementa and Giorgio Duboin), played in three spades, scoring 11 tricks for plus 200. At the other table Agustin Madala, the Wuxi Illusionist, displayed his art...

A good player frequently creates an optical illusion to confuse his opponent and make him misplay; this is what happened on Board 7 of Match 7 of the Qualifying Stage, where the Lavazza team played against Japan. It was Agustin Madala himself who told us this story.

Dealer South. Both Vul.

♠ 7 4
♥ 10 7 6 5 4 3
♦ J 7 6 4
♣ 4

♠ J 2 ♥ — ♦ A 10 9 5 3 ♣ K Q 10 7 6 2	♠ K Q 10 9 8 5 ♥ A K 9 ♦ Q 8 ♣ 5 3
♠ A 6 3 ♥ Q J 8 2 ♦ K 2 ♣ A J 9 8	

West	North	East	South
<i>Yokoi</i>	<i>Bocchi</i>	<i>Furuta</i>	<i>Madala</i>
—	—	—	INT
2NT ¹	Pass	3NT	Pass
4♣	Pass	Pass	Pass
1. Minors			

Agustín told us: "Norberto led the seven of spades and when I saw the dummy, I already had West's exact distribution: 2=0=5=6, if not so, West would have passed over 3NT.

"Dummy played the spade king; I played my ace and returned the spade six. West won with dummy's queen; Norberto's card was the spade four. At this time, declarer is home: he only has to play a club to his ten, then just needs to play the club king to my ace, and I

am endplayed. If I return a trump, he wins and plays another trump and I am again endplayed, all my cards give him the contract.

"Anticipating this, when West played a club from dummy I played my jack! The declarer, Hiroki Yokoi, won the trick with his king...and began to think:

"If I had ace-jack doubleton in the trump suit, and he played an honour from his hand, I can win with the club ace, return a spade and Norberto can make his nine "en passant". Afterwards, Norberto switches to a diamond, and my possible king-jack of diamonds defeats the contract.

"All this made West play the club two next, looking for the drop of the ace in my hand, which had been my original intention...I took the trick with the eight, cashed the ace and returned the nine, not only avoiding the endplay, but generating an endplay on the declarer. Result: I down..."

Final act, plus 100 for North-South, which added to the plus +200 at the other table gave the Lavazza team 7 IMPs.

GREED, DECEPTION AND BRILLIANCIES

Roland Wald, Copenhagen

Greed in London

Discretion is usually warranted at IMPs, however, greed is certainly part of the game. This deal was played in a practice match in London in late March.

Dealer South. Both Vul.

♠ K 10 3 2 ♥ — ♦ K Q 9 6 5 ♣ 9 6 5 3	♠ J 8 5 ♥ Q 10 7 ♦ 10 8 7 ♣ Q J 8 7
♠ Q 6 4 ♥ K J 6 3 2 ♦ A J 2 ♣ 4 2	♠ A 9 7 ♥ A 9 8 5 4 ♦ 4 3 ♣ A K 10

West	North	East	South
<i>Allfrey</i>	—	<i>Robson</i>	INT
Pass	2♣	Pass	2♥
Pass	3♦	Pass	3NT
Pass	Pass	Pass	

Alexander Allfrey lead the queen of spades! This lead was not only brilliant, it was well-reasoned. South was known to have three or fewer spades, and with clubs a poor choice with partner Andrew Robson known to have few high cards, Allfrey hoped whatever they were were over dummy's spades. A spade lead might also attack the entry for dummy's diamonds, that ace-jack-third onside looking ominous for the defence.

How do you manage to go two down in this contract? Declarer (and victim), an English international, managed just that, with the East-West cards placed so well he, as declarer, could not have placed them much better himself.

The spade queen went to the ace and declarer led a diamond to the king, a club to the ace and a diamond to the queen, the defence playing their smallest cards on each of these tricks. A third round of diamonds cleared the suit and Allfrey exited with his second club to Robson's jack and Bell's king. Declarer now had nine tricks and led the nine of spades and ran it.

On this trick he managed to pin the eight! At least, that's what he thought. When Robson ducked the spade nine, declarer pictured Allfrey with the queen-jack to four and Robson with a doubleton. With no re-entry to the heart ace, he took it now and led a spade to the ten! Curtains. The defence had the rest for two off.

That was a brilliant lead and a brilliant duck.

Volcanoes in Reykjavik

For the second time in the history of the event, Iceland will be taking part in the Bermuda Bowl to be held in the Netherlands in October. Until now, the people from the volcanic island nation have a 100% record: they qualified once and won it once, in 1991 in Yokohama, Japan. A dangerous opponent for any team. They are fine players and aggressive bidders who put maximum pressure on their opponents.

Dealer East. NS Vul.

♠ A K Q J 5 4	♠ 10 8 7 3
♥ Q 9 6	♥ —
♦ —	♦ 10 8 7 6 5 3 2
♣ K 10 5 3	♣ 9 8
♠ —	
♥ K J 10 8 5 4 3	
♦ A	
♣ A Q 7 6 2	

Twenty years on, several of the team members from 1991 are still going strong. Two of them are Jon Baldursson and Thorlakur Jonsson, who feature in this deal from the Icelandic Open Teams Championships in

May. Sadly, this is also a board they want to forget as soon as possible.

West	North	East	South
Baldursson	Haraldsson	Jonsson	Magnusson
—	—	Pass	1♥
4♠	Double	Pass	4NT
Double	Pass	5♠	6♣
Double	6♥	Pass	Pass
Double	Pass	Pass	Pass

A lively auction with many doubles, maybe too many. Sigurbjörn Haraldsson - Magnús E. Magnusson, also in the Iceland team in October, were North-South against Jonsson-Baldursson. North's double of four spades showed a good hand and 4NT showed two places to play, typically with a couple more hearts than the number of cards in the side minor suit.

Baldursson had heard enough and started doubling. Until then, Jonsson had wisely remained silent in order not to reveal his big fit for spades, but all of a sudden he came to life with five spades. This, and partner's forcing pass, convinced Magnusson that a slam might be on and he introduced his other suit at the six-level. Haraldsson corrected to six hearts but there was no mercy from Baldursson when he ventured yet another double.

Baldursson led the king of spades, ruffed by declarer. The hand is easy to play if hearts break 2-1, so the only concern for Magnusson was a 3-0 split. If they were 3-0, who was more likely to have the three? Declarer had a few inferences. West was a hot favourite to have almost all the high cards after his double of four no trump, and certainly the king of clubs after his double of six clubs. Furthermore, East's pull to five spades also suggested that he did not have three hearts.

Consequently, after a pause for about three minutes, Magnusson backed his judgement by cashing the king of hearts at trick two and was duly rewarded. From then on, it was plain sailing for a world-class player. Magnusson resisted the temptation to cash the ace of diamonds, but played for club king to be onside instead. So he drew trumps, unblocked the ace of diamonds and led a club towards dummy's jack. That created an entry to dummy's big diamonds for club discards.

Six hearts doubled made for a score of 1660 and 16 IMPs when East-West in the other room had taken the save in six spades and only went for 300.

Deception-upon-Avon

Dealer East. Neither Vul.

♠ Q
♥ A K 10 9 6 3 2
♦ Q 10 8
♣ 7 5

You are West in a team match. Zia is North and Sabine Auken South. This is the auction, no one vulnerable:

West	North	East	South
—	—	Pass	Pass
1♥	2♣	2NT	3♠
P	4NT	Pass	5♣
5♥	6♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

Two no trump was a sound raise in hearts, four no trump RKC (1430) and five clubs showed one key card. What is your lead?

Before I reveal the full hand, I can tell you that this deal came up as the very last board in the final of the Schapiro Spring Foursomes in Stratford-upon-Avon, England, in May. The Penfold team were slightly behind after 32 boards against Sinclair and claimed 8 extra boards as was their right as the only undefeated team. The match went to overtime.

What did you lead? If you make the right decision, you gain 13 IMPs, if you don't you lose 6 IMPs and the trophy. Here is the full deal:

	♠ K J 4 3		
	♥ —		
	♦ A 9 4		
	♣ A Q 10 8 6 2		
♠ Q		♠ 10 8	
♥ A K 10 9 6 3 2		♥ Q 8 7 5 4	
♦ Q 10 8		♦ K 6 5 3	
♣ 7 5		♣ K J	
	♠ A 9 7 6 5 2		
	♥ J		
	♦ J 7 2		
	♣ 9 4 3		

In the other room, Sandra Penfold - Nevena Senior got doubled in five spades and West decided to lead the king of hearts. It did not take Senior long to wrap up 12 tricks for a score of plus 750. Would you have found the diamond lead? Not easy when you have a suit headed by the ace-king, is it? It was for Roumen Trendafilov in front of 2400 spectators on BBO. He led the eight of diamonds and six spades went two down.

The winning team: Penfold - N Senior (England) and Karaivanov - Trendafilov (Bulgaria). Runners-up: Sinclair (England) - Greenwood (Northern Ireland), Zia (USA) - S. Auken (Germany), and Zorlu - Assael (Turkey).

HELGEMO'S END-PLAY

Jon Sveindal, Bergen, Norway

(IBPA members: Feel free to use as you want - no credit needed)

In Norway, the local club plays an important part in organized bridge. This deal popped up in the last

knockout round of the Norwegian Club Teams Championship when Jessheim Bridge Club faced Heimdal Bridge Club (who had stars like Geir Helgemo, Jørgen Molberg and Børre Lund - all World and/or European Champions - in the line-up).

Dealer South. Neither Vul.

	♠ K J 7 6		
	♥ 10 4 3		
	♦ K 8		
	♣ A 9 8 5		
♠ 4		♠ Q 10 8 2	
♥ K J 7 6 5		♥ Q 9 8 2	
♦ A 9 6 3		♦ J 10 4	
♣ 10 6 3		♣ Q J	
	♠ A 9 5 3		
	♥ A		
	♦ Q 7 5 2		
	♣ K 7 4 2		

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

At the other table, South had declared four spades on a heart lead to the ace. He banged down the trump ace and another, and could never recover. One down.

Geir Helgemo, in the North seat at the diagrammed table, received the eight of hearts lead and played a diamond to the king at trick two, then ruffed a heart. A second diamond from dummy stressed West, who took the ace and played another. Helgemo shed a club, won the queen, cashed the spade ace, the club king and the club ace, and then ruffed his last heart. This was the four-card ending, North needing two more tricks:

	♠ K J 7		
	♥ —		
	♦ —		
	♣ 9		
♠ —		♠ Q 10 8	
♥ K J		♥ 9	
♦ 9		♦ —	
♣ 10		♣ —	
	♠ 9		
	♥ —		
	♦ 7		
	♣ 7 4		

The diamond seven went to West's nine, and North discarded his club while East let go his heart. Next Helgemo ruffed the club ten with the spade seven; East overruffed, but had to lead away from the spade queen to give Helgemo two trump tricks and the contract.

In a way, it was a pity that West used his diamond ace a bit too early, as Helgemo would surely have made the contract even if he hadn't! Say East wins the diamond

ten and returns a club. Declarer ruffs a heart, ruffs a diamond, cashes the spade ace and his other club honour, to reach this position with eight tricks in the bag:

♠ —	♠ K J	
♥ K J	♥ —	
♦ A	♦ —	
♣ 10	♣ 9 8	
		♠ Q 10 8
		♥ 9
		♦ —
		♣ —
	♠ 9	
	♥ —	
	♦ 7	
	♣ 7 4	

West wins a minor-suit trick while East discards his heart, but East has to ruff the next card and concede the last two trumps.

To nobody's surprise, Helgemo's team won the match and will play the eight-team round robin final at the beginning of June.

A REMOTE UPPERCUT

**Charles (Jens Otto Pedersen),
Odense, Denmark**

A nice and rather unusual trump promotion that you really need to be farsighted to find, from a Danish tournament:

Dealer North. EW Vul.

	♠ K 10 8 5	
	♥ J	
	♦ K 10 9 7	
	♣ 6 5 4 3	
♠ 9 7		♠ 6
♥ K Q 9 8 7 2		♥ 6 4
♦ 5		♦ A Q J 8 6 4 3 2
♣ A K Q J		♣ 10 7
	♠ A Q J 4 3 2	
	♥ A 10 5 3	
	♦ —	
	♣ 9 8 2	

West	North	East	South
Mads	Bjarne	Henning	Knud
Krogsgaard	Andersen	Kruse	Dejgaard
—	Pass	4♦	4♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club ace and continued with the king and queen, East pitching the heart four. West looked for the setting trick. A diamond trick for the defence was unlikely and could never disappear, while a trump would

allow declarer to ruff three hearts in dummy. But what if partner held the spade six!?

Krogsgaard continued with the club jack at trick four, and the spotlight switched to East. Kruse deduced there must be a good reason for partner not leading a trump and ruffed with the spade six! Declarer over-ruffed, and continued with the heart ace, a heart ruff, diamond ruff and another heart ruff to reach this position.

	♠ K 10	
	♥ —	
	♦ K 10 9	
	♣ —	
♠ 9 7		♠ —
♥ K Q 9		♥ —
♦ —		♦ A Q J 8 6
♣ —		♣ —
	♠ A Q 4 3	
	♥ 10	
	♦ —	
	♣ —	

Declarer could not ruff a diamond low, but if he ruffed a diamond with the spade queen, ruffed his last heart and cashed the spade king, the spade nine would be promoted to the setting trick! A very nice defence - a sort of dream come true!

Correspondence



The Editor reserves the right to
abridge and/or edit correspondence
Email: ibpaeditor@sympatico.ca

Sir:

In view of the outrage the 'professionals' have at Monaco's choice to be represented by a team of Italian, Swiss, French and Norwegian nationals, it is curious to argue residency rules in the WBF, as they have been around for some time. However, they seem lax relative to IOC rules. If IOC rules were enforced at World Championship events such as the Bermuda Bowl, Nickell's team would now be ineligible. So would Diamond as two of their players are Canadian.

Residency rules should be debated in WBF Council. If IOC rules state one man, one country, then the WBF should adopt this, with no grandfathering of the decision. This would no doubt mess up some of the teams currently playing in USBF Trials or similar qualification series for the Zonal Teams (Bermuda Bowl, Venice Cup, Seniors Bowl).

OTOH, a 'professional' team would better serve the bridge community. It's a very tough nut to crack, but if the WBF approves this move, the IOC should remove bridge from their list of approved sports.

Regards, Avrom Pozen, Toronto

World Bridge Calendar

DATES	EVENT	LOCATION	INFORMATION
2011			
May 10-15	26 th Grand Prix of Portugal	Estoril, Portugal	festivalbridgeestoril.blogs.sapo.pt
May 10-19	USBF Open Team Trials	Las Vegas, Nevada	www.usbf.org
May 14-21	South African Bridge Congress	Mpumulanga, South Africa	www.sabf.co.za
May 16-22	XXIV Costa Calida International	Murcia, Spain	www.bridgecc.com
May 18-22	Sri Lanka International Tournament	Wadduwa, Sri Lanka	www.mcba.org.my
May 20-28	X th International Festival	Havana/Varadero, Cuba	www.cacbf.com
May 24-28	26 th CACBF Zonal Championships	Varadero, Cuba	www.cacbf.com
May 27-Jun 9	62 nd Festival d'Antibes	Juan-les-Pins, France	www.festivalsdusoleil.com
Jun 1-2	26 th Bonn Nations Cup	Bad Godesburg, Germany	www.bridge-club-bonn.de
Jun 1-13	Festival International	Biarritz, France	www.biarritz-bridge.com
Jun 1-5	13 th Festival de Palavas	Palavas, France	www.ffb-competitions.net
Jun 3&4	Worldwide Bridge Contest	Clubs Everywhere	www.ecatsbridge.com
Jun 3-5	2 nd German Bridge Trophy	Bad Godesburg, Germany	www.german-bridge-trophy.de
Jun 3-7	23 rd Cyprus International Festival	Pissouri, Cyprus	www.cyprusbridge.org
Jun 15-24	PABF Championships	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	www.mcba.org.my
Jun 6-11	USBF Women's & Seniors Trials	Detroit, Michigan	www.usbf.org
Jun 11-18	61 st South American Championships	Asuncion, Paraguay	www.sudamericanobridge2011.com
Jun 15-24	48 th Asia Pacific BF Championships	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	www.2011apbf.com
Jun 17-Jul 2	5 th European Open Championships	Poznan, Poland	www.eurobridge.org
Jun 21-Jul 2	29 th International Festival	Albena, Bulgaria	www.bridge.bg
Jun 24-30	1 st Bridge Festival of Freedom	Hammamet., Tunisia	www.worldbridge.org
Jun 26-Jul 4	5 th World Scholar-Athlete Games	Hartford, CT	www.worldbridge.org
Jul 1-13	Festival International de Bridge	Biarritz, France	www.biarritz-bridge.com
Jul 8-17	54 th Slawa Congress	Slawa, Poland	www.polbridge.pl
Jul 13-23	23 rd European Youth Team Ch.	Albena, Bulgaria	www.eurobridge.org
Jul 16-23	NZ National Congress	Hamilton, New Zealand	www.nzcba.co.nz
Jul 21-31	ACBL Summer NABC	Toronto, Ontario	www.acbl.org
Jul 22-24	Governor KEPRI Cup	Bandung, Indonesia	bert.toar@gmail.com
Jul 29-Aug 7	17 th Swedish Bridge Festival	Orebro, Sweden	www.svenskbridge.se
Aug 2-7	China Resources Inter-City	Hong Kong, China	www.hkcba.org
Aug 5-7	Pesta Sukan Asian Championship	Singapore	www.singapore.sports.sg
Aug 5-14	21 st Solidarity Festival	Slupsk, Poland	www.polbridge.pl
Aug 7-13	International Festival	Loiben, Austria	www.bridgeaustria.at
Aug 12-21	Summer Congress	Brighton, England	www.ebu.co.uk
Aug 13-20	35 th International Bridge Festival	Varna, Bulgaria	www.bridge.bg
Aug 17-21	5 th Riga Invites to Jurmala	Jurmala, Latvia	www.rigainvites.com
Aug 19-28	39 th Warsaw Grand Prix	Warsaw, Poland	www.polbridge.pl
Aug 21-30	2 nd World Youth Congress	Opatija, Croatia	www.worldbridge.org
Aug 22-Sep 3	Mamaia International Festival	Mamaia, Romania	www.frbridge.ro
Aug 27-Sep 4	35 th International Festival	La Grande Motte, France	www.festivalsdusoleil.com
Sep 3-11	50 th International Festival	Pula, Croatia	www.crobridge.com/pula
Sep 13-16	4 th Euro Small Federations Games	San Marino	www.eurobridge.org
Sep 16-25	Guernsey Congress	Guernsey, Channel Is.	www.ebu.co.uk
Sep 23-25	GABRIAL UI Cup	Jakarta, Indonesia	bert.toar@gmail.com
Oct 7-9	International Teams Tournament	Monte Carlo, Monaco	www.federation-bridge.mc
Oct 8-9	Lederer Memorial	London, England	www.metrobridge.co.uk
Oct 13-18	EBU Overseas Congress	Kos, Greece	www.ebu.co.uk
Oct 15-29	40th World Team Championships	Veldhoven, Netherlands	www.worldbridge.org
Oct 19-27	Australian Spring Nationals	Sydney, Australia	www.abf.com.au
Oct 24-29	8 th World Transnational Teams Ch.	Veldhoven, Netherlands	www.worldbridge.org
Oct 29-Nov 1	Festival d'Avignon	Avignon, France	www.festivalsdusoleil.com
Nov 11-22	26 th South East Asian Games	Palembang/Jakarta, Indonesia	www.seag2011.com
Nov 17-20	33 rd Brasov International Festival	Brasov, Romania	www.eurobridge.org
Nov 17-27	17 th Red Sea Festival	Eilat, Israel	www.bridgeredsea.com
Nov 22-26	22 nd Sun Sea & Slams	Barbados, West Indies	www.cacbf.com
Nov 24-Dec 4	ACBL Fall NABC	Seattle, Washington	www.acbl.org
Dec 2-11	Festival Mar del Plata	Mar del Plata, Argentina	www.aba.org.ar
Dec 3-7	Asean Briudge Club Championships	Singapore	www.scba.org.sg
Dec 5-11	Regional Bridge Cruise	Miami, Florida	jtacbl1289@aol.com