Issue No. 9

Daily Bulletin
Co-Ordinator \& Editor: Mark HORTON, Co-Editors: Jos JACOBS, Brent MANLEY, Barry RIGAL, Journalists: Patrick JOURDAIN, Jan VAN CLEEFF, Marek WOJCICKI, Lay-out editor: George CHATZDAKKS, Photographer: Ron TACCHI

©OC POZnan*

## Vanishing Point



Britt \& Per Jannersten, owners of the world's oldest established bridge supplies store

As we reach the half way mark of the European Open Championships the teams know that time is running out if they want to progress to the knockout stages and keep alive their hopes of a European Open Bridge Title. It looks as if we will see some exciting finishes. In both groups of the Women's Teams many of the leaders still have to face each other. In the Senior event 5 teams are fighting for the four qualifying places in Group A, while in Group B no less than 8 of the nine teams still have a chance. In the Open Teams there are still a lot of matches to play but the thing that is already noticeable is that there are some very strong teams nestling in the wrong part of the table and they will be hoping to put things right today.

## Captains Meetings

Please make sure you read page 18 of today's bulletin.

Today's - Schedule
10.00 Open Teams Swiss (R3)
10.30 Women/Senior Teams (R8)
11.45 Open Teams Swiss (R4)
12.45 Women /Senior Teams (R9)
14.30 Open Teams Swiss (R5)
15.30 Women Teams (RIO)
16.15 Open Teams Swiss (R6)
17.45 Women Teams (RII)
18.00 Open Teams Swiss (R7)
19.45 Captains Meeting

## OPEN TEAMS FINAL RANKING - subject to confirmation

| GROUP A |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | VPs | IMPs |
| I | NETHERLANDS J. | 120 | $171-121$ |
| 2 | ANGELINI TEAM | 119 | $168-105$ |
| 3 | WRANG | 108 | $150-145$ |
| 4 | MOSSOP | 103 | $138-146$ |
| 5 | CONSUS RED | 102 | $152-159$ |
| 6 | WLKP | 101 | $161-174$ |
| 7 | PA-JANS NORWAY | 92 | $96-143$ |
| 8 | BLANK ROMANIA | 92 | $92-135$ |


| GROUP D |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | VPs | IMPs |
| I DENMARK OPEN | 136 | $198-88$ |  |
| 2 | MONACO Z | 112 | $196-165$ |
| 3 | SLOVENIA | 107 | $190-166$ |
| 4 | AUSTRIA | 100 | $138-156$ |
| 5 | NADAR | 99 | $119-141$ |
| 6 | GODS OF WAR | 98 | $154-183$ |
| 7 | TEAM LUNNA | 93 | $147-187$ |
| 8 | PHARMA PLUS | 89 | $121-183$ |


| GROUP G |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  |  | VPs |  |
|  | IMPs |  |  |
| 2 | BEXAN ACES | 137 |  |
| 3 | $198-66$ |  |  |
| 4 | KRAJEWSKI ŁOWICZ | 130 |  |
| PAYEN | $211-104$ | $122-115$ |  |
| 5 | CAPPELLER | 100 |  |
| 6 | 98 | $120-136$ |  |
| 7 | NYSHCHYI | 96 |  |
| 7 | $111-138$ |  |  |
| 8 | JNACOB WINKHAUS L. | 86 |  |


| GROUP J |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | VPs | IMPs |  |
| I | HUNGARY STEVE | 129 | $217-109$ |
| 2 | KAMRAS | 114 | $142-110$ |
| 3 | BEGIJNTJE | 113 | $158-128$ |
| 4 | BILAL | 108 | $156-144$ |
| 5 | OTVOSI | 107 | $177-178$ |
| 6 | HAUGE | 100 | $126-145$ |
| 7 | CONNECTOR | 85 | $126-194$ |
| 8 | SAN MARINO | 79 | $88-182$ |


| GROUP M |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | VPs | IMPs |
| I ERIKAS | 131 | 178-89 |
| 2 DENMARK U27 | 124 | 178-113 |
| 3 VILLA FABBRICHE | 110 | 127-112 |
| 4 HANLON | 104 | 138-132 |
| 5 STARTS | 102 | 145-155 |
| 6 FISH AND FRENCH | 100 | 134-148 |
| 7 TOTAL FIZ | 95 | 119-153 |
| 8 HARRIS | 68 | 100-229 |


| GROUP B |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | VPs | IMPs |
| I LAVAZZA | 126 | $158-91$ |  |
| 2 | COLDEA | 122 | $116-68$ |
| 3 NIKOLENKOV | 110 | $120-108$ |  |
| 4 POLISH JUNIORS | 104 | $112-128$ |  |
| 5 SBS ALF | 101 | $121-147$ |  |
| 6 POPOVA | 97 | $102-144$ |  |
| 7 UELAND | 95 | $89-132$ |  |


| GROUP C |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | VPs | IMPs |
| I BOKADIREKT.SE | 132 | $201-116$ |  |
| 2 | RIEHM | 125 | $222-131$ |
| 3 JOKER | 117 | $167-124$ |  |
| 4 | ZALESKI | 114 | $152-122$ |
| 5 | DUMBOVICH | 103 | $159-164$ |
| 6 | VITO | 87 | $106-167$ |
| 7 | KOWALEWSKI | 86 | $120-185$ |
| 8 | TEMPO-KNEKTENE | 71 | $101-219$ |


| GROUP E |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | VPs | IMPs |
| I MAHAFFEY | 126 | $159-88$ |  |
| 2 | ALLFREY | 118 | $163-122$ |
| 3 | ASPE | 113 | $173-141$ |
| 4 | HELLE | 113 | $186-152$ |
| 5 | KANIN | 113 | $162-126$ |
| 6 | KONSTANTA | 96 | $145-181$ |
| 7 | OLIVER | 82 | $110-186$ |
| 8 | NONAME | 76 | $127-229$ |


| GROUP F |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | VPs | IMPs |
| I MONACO A | 139 | $205-78$ |  |
| 2 | APTEKER | 126 | $200-123$ |
| 3 | EKREN | 110 | $128-112$ |
| 4 | NETHERLANDS RED | 107 | $158-148$ |
| 5 | MAGYAROK | 99 | $120-141$ |
| 6 | WINCIOREK | 89 | $141-188$ |
| 7 | MARBELLA | 86 | $132-194$ |
| 8 | BC ACE OF SPADE | 76 | $100-200$ |


| GROUP H |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | VPs | IMPs |
| I | SIWIK INTERTRADE M. | 139 | $217-93$ |
| 2 | SHANURIN | 124 | $179-91$ |
| 3 | DE BOTTON | 117 | $184-142$ |
| 4 | ZORLU | 115 | $169-130$ |
| 5 | CHATEAU ROSSENOVO | 108 | $159-137$ |
| 6 | DK NOTUS | 96 | $168-196$ |
| 7 | CHESTNUT MARE | 82 | $96-177$ |
| 8 | MACCORMAC | 47 | $72-278$ |


| GROUP I |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | VPs | IMPs |
| I A.J.DIAMENT | 126 | $218-149$ |  |
| 2 | PATANE | 121 | $161-104$ |
| 3 | ISRAEL MONGOS | 112 | $132-108$ |
| 4 | IRENS | 109 | $129-112$ |
| 5 | ROBERTSON | 105 | $132-136$ |
| 6 | SVINDAHL | 97 | $107-135$ |
| 7 | OVAI | 86 | $96-159$ |
| 8 | SLOVAKIA | 84 | $98-170$ |


| GROUP K |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| VPs |  |  |  |
| I IMPs |  |  |  |
| 2 | NETHERLANDSWHITE | 128 | $176-91$ |
| 3 | COOREMAN BELGIUM | 116 | $158-114$ |
| 4 | $143-108$ |  |  |
| 5 | POLISH U20 | 99 | $156-179$ |
| 6 | TEAM BERG NORWA SIERADZ | 97 | $151-178$ |
| 7 | KOLATA | 96 | $160-191$ |
| 8 | ALIZEE REITER | 96 | $106-134$ |


| GROUP L |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | VPs | IMPs |
| I ROSENTHAL | 123 | $210-138$ |  |
| 2 | GREECE | 121 | $173-115$ |
| 3 KOPECKY | 114 | $175-143$ |  |
| 4 WHITE HOUSE | 105 | $174-173$ |  |
| 5 | KAMIL | 101 | $134-150$ |
| 6 | SKOV | 96 | $121-150$ |
| 7 | ELLAS | 93 | $122-169$ |
| 8 | PARTOU | 85 | $103-174$ |


| GROUP N |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  |  | VPs |  |
|  | IMPs |  |  |
| 2 | VAINIKONIS | 131 |  |
| 3 | ISRANA TRINERGY | 131 |  |
| 4 | MARUPE | 108 |  |
| 5 | $103-81$ |  |  |
| 5 | ALLIX | $131-122$ |  |
| 6 | BRIDGE PLUS | 101 |  |
| 7 | 99 | $143-147$ |  |
| 8 | DYNOS | 90 |  |
| 8 | DENMARK U25 | 74 |  |


| GROUP 0 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | VPs | IMPs |
| 1 | LAZY | 124 | 189-123 |
| 2 | CONSUS | 114 | 165-128 |
| 3 | ANAVA | 112 | 151-120 |
| 4 | CRONIER | 110 | 139-121 |
| 5 | DONBASS | 108 | 138-122 |
| 6 | NETHERLAND | BLUE 104 | 165-163 |
| 7 | MPE | 82 | 119-206 |
| 8 | LA BOMBA | 82 | 127-210 |

## WOMEN TEAMS RANKING AFTER 7 ROUNDS

| GROUP A |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | VPs | IMPs |
| 1 | CRONIER | 144 | $289-135$ |
| 2 | ITALIA | 130 | $217-112$ |
| 3 | GERMAN LADIES | 122 | $221-153$ |
| 4 | CBC MILANO | 118 | $218-147$ |
| 5 | POLAND CONNECTOR GIRLS | 110 | $210-183$ |
| 6 | KAPADOKYA | 108 | $176-164$ |
| 7 | SEALE | 101 | $213-227$ |
| 8 | BONSIST | 91 | $177-229$ |
| 9 | BULGARIAN LADIES | 88 | $168-227$ |
| IO | SOMBRA E AGUA FRESCA | 82 | $182-271$ |
| II | WHELAN | 80 | $171-270$ |
| 12 | MANO | 74 | $135-259$ |

GROUP B

|  |  | VPs | IMPs |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| I | POLAND | 136 | $253-134$ |
| 2 | NETHERLANDS WOMEN I | 134 | $225-114$ |
| 3 | PENDER | 127 | $283-145$ |
| 4 | JOEL | 120 | $213-129$ |
| 5 | SABARIAN | 119 | $199-145$ |
| 6 | SWENOR | 115 | $228-182$ |
| 7 | JAZZ | 111 | $185-164$ |
| 8 | BADRANKOVA | 102 | $162-175$ |
| 9 | SAN MARINO | 84 | $206-276$ |
| IO | BOSPHORUS | 69 | $128-299$ |
| II | DENMARK | 67 | $157-297$ |
| I2 | NETHERLANDS WOMEN 2 | 59 | $86-265$ |

## SENIORTEAMS RANKING AFTER 7 ROUNDS

GROUP A

|  |  | VPs | IMPs |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| I | KUTNER | 126 | $193-128$ |
| 2 | ITALIA | 123 | $188-99$ |
| 3 | GRENTHE | 123 | $164-112$ |
| 4 | TEAM MARKOWICZ | 122 | $181-123$ |
| 5 | ENERGETYK | 115 | $162-133$ |
| 6 | McGOWAN | 98 | $135-174$ |
| 7 | GERMANY | 94 | $101-151$ |
| 8 | BURAKOWSKI | 81 | $81-181$ |
| 9 | RAIOLA | 78 | $136-240$ |

GROUP B

|  |  | VPs | IMPs |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| I | POL-CH | 122 | $148-96$ |
| 2 | MIROGLIO | 121 | $214-143$ |
| 3 | PHARON | 113 | $106-101$ |
| 4 | IFF | 112 | $180-165$ |
| 5 | NETHERLANDS SENIORS | 108 | $149-143$ |
| 6 | WOJEWODA | 106 | $167-143$ |
| 7 | ESTONIA | 101 | $162-186$ |
| 8 | NO STRESS | 100 | $150-181$ |
| 9 | GORACO | 75 | $130-248$ |

## Just the Facts

## Sabine Auken



Date of Birth: 04/0I/I965
Place of Birth: Bamberg, Germany
Place of Residence: Copenhagen, Denmark
What is your favourite colour?
It depends on the shoes I am wearing
What kind of food makes you happy?
The one that makes my guests smile
And what drink?
Champagne
Who is your favourite author?
Agatha Christie
All time favourite movie?
Shawshank Redemption
Do you have a favourite actor?
Johnny Depp
Actress?
Katherine Hepburn
What kind of music do you like to listen to?
Whatever my sons are listening to, at the moment John Mayer, James Blunt and Bruno Mars
Do you have a favourite painter or artist?
Christo. I wish I could learn his wrapping technique
What do you see as your best ever result?
Whenever my sons score at basketball
Do you have a favourite hand?
The only one I will remember for ever is playing in 4\%
doubled in a 2 -I fit at my first Venice Cup
Who is your favourite bridge player?
Zia Mahmood
Is there a bridge book that had a profound influence on you?
How to Read Your Opponents Cards
What is the best bridge country in the world?
Poland
What are bridge players particularly good at (except for bridge)?
Complaining
What is it you dislike in a person?
Narrowmindedness
Do you have any superstitions concerning bridge?
I never take my cards out first
Who or what would you like to be if you weren't yourself?
A genie in a bottle
Which three people would you invite to dinner?
Lisbeth Salander, Hercule Poirot, Winston Churchill
Is there something you'd love to learn?
Singing
What is the stupidest rule in bridge?
Any rule that doesn't strive to restore equity, e.g. the revoke rule or having misheard what card was played from dummy

## OPEN TEAMS RANKING SWISS A - after 2 rounds

| I | LAVAZZA | 49 | 24 | BOKADIREKT.SE | 31 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | MONACO A | 47 | 25 | ANGELINI TEAM | 30 |
| 3 | PATANE | 46 | 26 | KANIN | 29 |
| 4 | KOPECKY | 42 | 27 | HUNGARY STEVE | 29 |
| 5 | MONACO Z | 42 | 28 | DENMARK U27 | 27 |
| 6 | A.J.DIAMENT | 40 | 29 | MIRAGE | 27 |
| 7 | SHANURIN | 39 | 30 | TEXAN ACES | 27 |
| 8 | KAMRAS | 39 | 31 | KRAJEWSKI ŁOWICZ | 26 |
| 9 | DENMARK OPEN | 39 | 32 | DE BOTTON | 25 |
| 10 | ISRAEL | 38 | 33 | SIWIK INTERTRADE MRAGOWO | 25 |
| 11 | WRANG | 38 | 34 | RIEHM | 24 |
| 12 | CONSUS | 38 | 35 | CHINA TRINERGY | 23 |
| 13 | VAINIKONIS | 38 | 36 | JOKER | 23 |
| 14 | MAHAFFEY | 38 | 37 | ANAVA | 22 |
| 15 | APTEKER | 37 | 38 | GREECE | 22 |
| 16 | BEGIJNTJE | 37 | 39 | SLOVENIA | 22 |
| 17 | NETHERLANDS WHITE | 36 | 40 | NIKOLENKOV | 22 |
| 18 | COOREMAN BELGIUM | 35 | 41 | NETHERLANDS JUNIORS | 22 |
| 19 | ISRAEL MONGOS | 35 | 42 | EKREN | 21 |
| 20 | BESSIS | 34 | 43 | LAZY | 21 |
| 21 | COLDEA | 33 | 44 | VILLA FABBRICHE | 14 |
| 22 | ROSENTHAL | 33 | 45 | ALLFREY | 14 |
| 23 | ERIKAS | 33 | 46 | ZALESKI | 13 |

## OPEN TEAMS RANKING SWISS B - after 2 rounds

| I | UNIA WINKHAUS LESZNO | 50 | 38 | CAPPELLER | 29 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | OTVOSI | 48 | 39 | ROBERTSON | 29 |
| 3 | NETHERLANDS RED | 46 | 40 | BRIDGE PLUS | 29 |
| 4 | KONSTANTA | 46 | 41 | BC ACE OF SPADE | 29 |
| 5 | ZORLU | 44 | 42 | HELLE | 29 |
| 6 | OVAI | 42 | 43 | HANLON | 28 |
| 7 | PARTOU | 41 | 44 | DK NOTUS | 28 |
| 8 | NONAME | 41 | 45 | AUSTRIA | 28 |
| 9 | MPE | 40 | 46 | TOTAL FIZ | 27 |
| 10 | IRENS | 39 | 47 | NADAR | 26 |
| 11 | VITO | 39 | 48 | JACOB | 26 |
| 12 | ELLAS | 39 | 49 | GODS OFWAR | 26 |
| 13 | NETHERLANDS BLUE | 39 | 50 | ASPE | 26 |
| 14 | UELAND | 38 | 51 | KOWALEWSKI | 25 |
| 15 | POLISH U20 | 38 | 52 | ALIZEE REITER | 25 |
| 16 | FISH AND FRENCH | 38 | 53 | SAN MARINO | 25 |
| 17 | KOLATA | 37 | 54 | CHESTNUT MARE | 24 |
| 18 | SKOV | 36 | 55 | DONBASS | 23 |
| 19 | DENMARK U25 | 36 | 56 | CHATEAU ROSSENOVO | 23 22 |
| 20 | WHITE HOUSE | 36 | 57 | WINCIOREK | 22 |
| 21 | SLOVAKIA | 36 | 58 | OLIVER | 22 |
| 22 | BLANK ROMANIA | 36 35 | 58 59 | PHARMA PLUS | 22 22 |
| 23 | TEAM LUNNA | 35 | 60 | MOSSOP | 22 21 |
| 24 | NYSHCHYI | 34 | 61 |  | 20 |
| 25 | MAGYAROK | 33 | 62 | CRONIER | 20 |
| 26 | MACCORMAC | 33 | 62 | HAUGE | 20 |
| 27 | DYNOS | 33 | 63 64 | CAUGE | 20 18 |
| 28 | LA BOMBA | 33 | 64 | CONNECTOR | 18 |
| 29 | WLKP | 32 | 65 | A-MEDIA SIERADZ | 18 |
| 30 | POPOVA | 32 | 66 | DUMBOVICH | 18 |
| 31 | KAMIL | 32 | 67 | TEAM BERG NORWAY | 17 |
| 32 | PAYEN | 31 | 68 | SCHUMAN | 17 |
| 33 | HARRIS | 31 | 69 | POLISH JUNIORS | 17 |
| 34 | SBS ALF | 31 | 70 | SVINDAHL | 16 |
| 35 | STARTS | 30 | 71 | PA-JANS NORWAY | 16 |
| 36 | ALLIX | 30 | 72 | MARUPE | 15 |
| 37 | TEMPO-KNEKTENE | 30 | 73 | CONSUS RED | 13 |

## Gaining momentum

by Brent Manley

In the third round of the Open Teams round-robin qualifying, the American Jim Mahaffey squad faced a Polish team playing as Aspe. The result was 3I-5 for Mahaffey, and these two boards contributed to the final score.

Board I3. Dealer North. All Vul.

|  | - A 98 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ AKJ 3 |  |  |
|  | $\diamond$ KQ 53 |  |  |
|  | \% 63 |  |  |
| ¢ K 72 | N |  |  |
| $\bigcirc 54$ | W | E | 987 |
| $\checkmark$ A 86 |  |  | 09742 |
| \% K Q 985 | S |  |  |
|  | ¢ J 10643 |  |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 1062$ |  |  |
|  | $\diamond$ J |  |  |
|  | 4 A 1042 |  |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Jarosz | Rodwell | Klimacki | Meckstroth |
|  | 19* | Pass | I $\checkmark^{*}$ |
| 2\% | Dbl | Pass | 49 |
| All Pass |  |  |  |

18 is Precision, $I \diamond$ negative.
Irenuesz Jarosz led the $\vee 4$ (low from worthless doubletons), taken by Jeff Meckstroth with the ace in dummy. He played a low diamond to his jack and West's ace. West continued with the 2 K , taken by Meckstroth with the ace, and he played a spade to dummy's 8 and East's queen. When East played the ${ }_{2}$,West made the curious play of overtaking with the $\&$ Q, setting up Meckstroth's IO.All would have been well had West continued clubs, but he went back to hearts. Meckstroth, won the heart continuation with the king, pitched his third heart on the $\diamond K$, then ruffed a diamond to hand to run the $\$ 10$. When it held and the suit split, he was home, pitching his low club on the $\diamond \mathrm{Q}$. That was plus 620.

| West <br> Mahaffey | North <br> Krzeminski | East <br> Cohler | South <br> Szczepanski |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | INT | Pass | 2 |
| Pass | 39 | Pass | $3 \boxtimes$ |
| Pass | $3 \$$ | Pass | 4 |
| All Pass |  |  |  |

Cezary Krzeminski's 3e obviously showed a good hand for spades and, most likely, a doubleton club. That information helped Gary Cohler get off to the lead of the m . Declarer won the ace and played the $\diamond$ J, ducked by Mahaffey. This was good news and bad news for declarer. Good: it
looked as though he had no diamond loser. Bad: he had only one diamond winner.
After the $\diamond$ J held, declarer played a club from dummy. Mahaffey won the 99 and played the 85 , taken by North with the ace. He then ruffed a diamond and played a club from dummy, ruffing with the 9 . East overruffed with the queen and played a heart to declarer's jack. The A was followed by a diamond ruff, dropping the ace, and a club ruff. East could not overruff, but declarer still could not come to 10 tricks. When he tried to cash the 8 K , West could ruff with the $\$ 7$ and still had the trump king for the setting trick.
This deal did not produce a ton of IMPs, but it did create some fireworks.

Board I8. Dealer East. N/S Vul.


West led the $\vee \mathbf{A}$ and continued with the jack, ruffed by Meckstroth. He played a club to dummy's queen, cashed the A and ruffed a club. Next came the K and a spade to the ace. A diamond to the king lost, but there were no other tricks for the defense - plus 990 for Mahaffey.

| West <br> Mahaffey | North Krzeminski | East <br> Cohler | South Szczepanski |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Pass | 2 ${ }^{*}$ |
| Dbl | $4 \diamond$ | $4 \bigcirc$ | 49 |
| 5 | 54, | Pass | Pass |
| Dbl | All Pass |  |  |

The defenders took the same two tricks, but without the overtrick, the score of plus 850 was still a 4-IMP loss.

## Mahaffey v. Allfrey

by Patrick Jourdain (Wales)

The fifth round of the Open Teams Qualifier saw group leader Mahaffey of the USA meet the England squad led by Alexander Allfrey. BBO was down for the match so your intrepid reporter approached Eric Rodwell for a couple of hands. Needless to say he gave two where the opponents had done well against him. Here are the details:

## Board 14. Dealer East. None Vul.



The auctions were similar except that Forrester, East, with the INT opening (14-16) acted at once over Two Hearts from North, in effect showing his short heart holding with the takeout double. Both Wests bid 2NT to seek a minor-suit fit so East-West found the club fit without knowing it was good enough to produce ten tricks. The advantage was that they had pushed North-South to a defeatable 38 .
Both Forrester and Cohler found a top club lead followed by the necessary low spade switch. (Forrester's ace lead asked for reverse attitude and Gold's nine not only discouraged but implied a spade switch; oddly, one supposes the same would have happened on the king lead for reverse count!) Well done anyway to both Easts.
Declarer duly won and led a trump taken by West's ace. But now the play differed. David Gold continued with a
second spade and received a ruff to defeat the partscore, whereas at the other table West tried to enjoy a second club trick first, allowing declarer to ruff and draw trumps. So this was 5 IMPs to Allfrey.
One useful attribute of a pre-empt is to suggest the opening lead. It is unusual to have a choice of suits in which to pre-empt but both Wests made the same decision here:

Board I8. Dealer East. N/S Vul.

|  | - AKJ 76 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ AK 103 |  |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ A 87 |  |  |
|  | - Q |  |  |
| ¢ 98$\bigcirc 4$ | N |  | Q 42 |
|  |  |  | J 765 |
| $\checkmark$ QJ 964 |  | $\checkmark$ K 32 |  |
| 287532 |  | S 105 | -104 |
|  | - 1053 |  |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 982$ |  |  |
|  | $\checkmark 105$ |  |  |
|  | \& AKJ96 |  |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Gold | Rodwell | Forrester | Meckstroth |
|  | Dы | Pass | Pass |
| 3 |  | 4 | Dы |
| Pass | $6{ }^{1}$ | All Pass |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Mahaffey | Allfrey | Cohler | Robson |
|  | Dы | Pass | Pass |
| 3 |  | 4 | 5\% |
| Pass | 5 | Pass | 64 |
| All Pass |  |  |  |

Both Wests, at favourable vulnerability in third seat, opted to open at the three level on a five-card suit. A diamond lead from East duly sank the contract for a flat board. Declarer can win, lay down two trumps, and overtake the club to dispose of the diamond losers in time, but East must still make his trump trick and a heart trick.
Despite the small loss on these two boards Mahaffey emerged the winner of the match $25-15$ or $18-12$ in VPs. However there is more to say about the second deal.
Six Spades on a high heart lead is a fascinating doubledummy problem. Would you play or defend from then on?

Laying down two top trumps and overtaking the club does not work because East ruffs the third round and exits with a diamond. Declarer has an entry to dummy but insufficient club winners (West has a club guard) to ditch all his losers.
What if declarer cashes only one high trump, unblocks the club queen, and then plays a low trump! If East wins the


Gary Cohler, USA
slam is home. Declarer has the entry to draw the last trump and enjoy four more club winners.
But wait a moment. What if East finds the most unusual play of NOT taking his queen of trumps? Declarer can win the ten of spades and start on the clubs. If declarer plays three rounds, his diamonds have gone, but East ruffs and exits with a diamond. Declarer's trump suit is blocked! He has only the five in dummy and nothing smaller in hand. He cannot reach the clubs without conceding a heart.
The same duck succeeds ofcourse, if North leads the at trick four. East ducks, declarer advances the $910 . .$. , and East wins and plays back a heart while there is still a trump outstanding.

BOMBS AWAY!
by Patrick Jourdain
The Dutch Bridge Federation fields six teams in Poznan. Three members of the Girls team, practicing for the Youth Championships next month in Albena, arrived with just two hours to spare before play began. Their train to Poznan had been delayed for four hours in Arnhem due to a bomb scare.
All the passengers had to disembark and the train rapidly departed for a search. Four hours later the same train re-appeared with the belongings some passengers had left behind.
"What was found?", asked the girls of the attendant. "Only drugs!" was the not-particularly-re-assuring answer. Though, of course, nothing to do with the bridgeplayers, we hasten to add. Anyway, in the interests of reaching Poznan in time, they re-embarked and made the trip safely.

## Cute \& Clever

by Jan van Cleeff
When two world-class players independently from one another draw your attention to the same board, there may be something to this deal.

Mixed Pairs Semi-Final, session 5
Board 21. Dealer North. None Vul.

-     - 

© J 4
$\triangleleft$ AK9843

- Q 10987
- 162
-109875
$\diamond 65$
- AJ 3

- KQ 93
$\triangle A K Q$
$\diamond$ Q 72
- K 62
- A 108754

P632
$\checkmark$ J 10

- 54

Heini Berger from Austria explained to me how one should play 3NT as East after North has opened 2NT, weak-with-minors. Of course that type of opening bid is the standard nowadays and naturally the first trick consists of the $\diamond$ J ducked round to the queen. Declarer simply unblocks hearts, crosses to dummy in clubs and strip-squeezes North by cashing the remaining two hearts. Eventually North will be endplayed in diamonds or has to give up his club guard. Cute.
At the table of Gert-Jan Paulissen, member of Dutch Team Orange, again North opened 2NT, East doubled and when South tried to escape bidding $3 \mathbf{2}$, Paulissen (West) competed with 38 and of course was raised to game one second later.
Against $4 \bigcirc$ North cashed his two top diamonds and continued with a third diamond. South ruffed with the six, overruffed by declarer. Paulissen played his trump ace and king and tried a low spade from dummy. By now he was certain that North had a void in spades (six diamonds, five clubs and two hearts) so he hoped that South would follow with a sleepy four or five enabling him to win with the six. That way declarer could park his club loser on the fourth spade. Not so. South was alert and inserted the $\$ 7$, won by declarer with the jack.
At this point Gert-Jan Paulissen cashed the K and ace, played a spade to the king and claimed. South with only spades left was obliged to duck, otherwise she had to return a spade into the tenace. It didn't help the defence because Paulissen exited with a third club to North, who was forced to concede a ruff and sluff. Clever.

## Poznan Attractions

If you feel like taking a break from bridge and would like to see the sights of Poznan, there are many to consider.
A local guide, Tomasz Brzezicha, has several recommendations. If you want to ask him about them, his email is brezezal@wp.pl.
Here are some highlights recommended by Tomasz:


Old Market Square, with many shops and restaurants - not to mention history. It has been in existence since 1253.

The Imperial District, featuring many historical buildings with architecture from the days when Prussia ruled.

The Museum of Musical Instruments, with the largest collection in Europe. Includes instruments from all over the world along with an open-air stage.
A building with the curious name of Former Jesuit College, which is now home to the municipal authorities. In I806, Napoleon Bonaparte lived there briefly, and it was the site of performances by the legendary Frederic Chopin.

Stary Browar (Old Brewery) Culture and Arts Centre, with 130,000 square meters of offices and shopping.


Malta Lake, a vast complex with an artificial ski slope, an ice rink, zoological garden, bike rentals and many opportunities for outdoor activities.

## Civic Hospitality



Members of the EBL Executive and other distinguished visitors were guests of the Mayor of Poznan, Ryszard Grobelny and the Deputy Mayor Stawomir Hinc yesterday at the Former Jesuit College (Kolegium Jezuickie) which is home to the municipal authorities. It was founded in Poznan in the late 16th century.


Deputy Mayor, Stawomir Hinc and Polish Bridge Union President Radek Kielbasinski

In a delightful speech of welcome the Deputy Mayor informed everyone that Napoleon Bonaparte lived there in I806, during a period sandwiched between victorious campaigns against the Prussian and Russian empires respectively. The room in which the reception took place was received was used by Napoleon as his campaign office. It also hosted a concert given by Chopin, and still contains a bust of the famous Polish composer.
After speeches of welcome various mementoes were presented by the Deputy Mayor, the President of the EBL, Yves Aubry, and the President of the PBU, Radek Kielbasinski.


EBL President Yves Aubry and the Director of Sports, Dr. Ewa Bak

# Playing the Knave 

by Mark Horton

As early as the mid-16th Century the card was known in English decks as the knave (meaning a male servant of royalty as opposed to the more common interpretation of an unprincipled crafty person). It became jack in 1864 when Samuel Hart, an English cardmaker, published a deck using J instead of Kn for the lowest court card. The knave had been called a jack as part of the terminology of All-Fours since the 17th century, but this was not common usage because the word was considered vulgar. However, because the card abbreviation for knave was so close to that of the king, it was very easy to confuse them, especially after suits and rankings were moved to the corners of the card in order to enable people to fan them in one hand and still see all the values. The earliest known deck to place suits and rankings in the corner of the card is from 1693, but these cards did not become common until after 1864 when Hart reintroduced them along with the knave-to-jack change. However, books of card games published in the third quarter of the 19th century evidently still referred to the "knave", and the term with this definition is still recognized in the UK. (Note the exclamation by Estella in Charles Dickens's novel Great Expectations: "He calls the knaves, jacks, this boy!")

On this deal from the opening round of the Open Teams, one of the jacks had a significant role to play, but I doubt that anyone realized it at the time.

Board 7. Dealer South. All Vul.

|  | , Q 86 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | PAQJ652 |  |
|  | $\checkmark 84$ |  |
|  | +63 |  |
| - 75 | N | -KJ1094 |
| 8 K 83 |  | $\bigcirc$ - |
| $\checkmark 653$ |  | $\diamond$ QJ 109 |
| 2 A 10975 | S | -KJ42 |
|  | - A 32 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 10974$ |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ AK 72 |  |
|  | Q $\mathrm{Q}^{8}$ |  |

The vast majority of the field will have reached four hearts on the North/South cards, sometimes with a free run, sometimes with East having mentioned spades.

Let's assume that North is declarer and East leads the queen of diamonds.
Declarer wins in hand and runs the ten of hearts, East discarding a spade. Two more rounds take care of West's trumps and East will no doubt discard a second spade and a club (clearly he can't afford a diamond). These cards remain:


Now declarer should play a club. If East plays low declarer puts up the queen (blocking the suit so that East must win the next club) and West wins and switches to a spade, ducked to East's ten. (Declarer can also win, cash the king of diamonds, ruff a diamond and come to hand with a trump, catching East in a type of throw-in squeeze, but ducking is perhaps more natural).
Declarer wins the diamond return and exits with a club, ruffs the diamond and then plays two rounds of trumps, squeezing East in spades and diamonds.
If East puts in the jack of clubs, declarer must not make the mistake of covering, as then West wins and switches to a spade. East wins with the jack and exits with a diamond. If declarer covers, West can win the club exit with the ten and play a second spade breaking up the squeeze. Instead, he ducks and if West overtakes, the same ending as above will be reached.
If we go back to the previous diagram it is clear that East must discard a club and we have seen that a low card does not work. As it is important for West to be able to win clubs and push spades through declarer, perhaps East does better to make the spectacular discard of the king of clubs?
Declarer plays a club and puts in the eight, West winning with the nine and switching to a spade. Declarer ducks the ten (this time an essential play) wins the diamond return, ruffs a diamond, plays a spade to the ace and exits with the queen of clubs, forcing West to win and provide a ruff and discard.

So, is the contract unbeatable?
Not quite. East must match my headline and discard the knave of clubs!
Now when declarer plays a club, ducking in dummy, West wins as cheaply as possible, and exits with a spade. East wins and plays a diamond. Declarer wins and plays the queen of clubs. If East were forced to win this the squeeze we saw earlier would materialize, but here West can win and plays a spade, breaking up the position.
(Note to self: I must ask Eric if this is an entry unblocking concession play!)

## Open Teams Round Robin, round 4

by Jos Jacobs

On this board from the Lavazza v. Polish Juniors match, the Polish Juniors got a big swing when their opponents failed to double the final contract.

Board 2. Dealer East. N/S Vul.


As they say, together N/S had a double. Down three, Lavazza a mere +l50.
Please note that it was West's light opening bid in third position that caused the N/S problem.


Jon Baldursson, Iceland

In the other room, the Poles had a free run:

| West <br> Duboin | North <br> Sakowska | East <br> Sementa | South <br> Butryn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Pass | Pass |
| Pass | $1 \mathbf{2}$ | $1 \mathbf{1 s}$ | INT |
| 2NT | 3NT | All Pass |  |

2NT was a good spade raise but North knew that any serious spade stop would do and thus could bid 3NT with confidence. Polish Juniors +630 when the diamond switch was not found in time.

Later on in the round, we saw some examples of fine declarer play on the board below:

Board 7. Dealer South. All Vul.

- AK Q 10976
$\bigcirc 104$
$\diamond$ K 87
- 4


East led a heart to dummy's ace and a club was called for. West jumped in with the ace and continued the suit, though a diamond shift looks distinctly better. Declarer ruffed high, crossed to dummy with a trump and ruffed another club high. Next came the 8 K and a heart ruffed high in hand, followed by another trump to dummy and the 4th club on which declarer simply pitched a diamond.
East was nicely endplayed. Well done, Mahaffey +620.

| West <br> Lev | North <br> Kvangraven | East <br> Pszczoła | South <br> Brekka |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pass | $4 \infty$ | All Pass | Pass |

Kvangraven opened 4s and played there. East led a club to West's ace and West did indeed return a diamond. As
there had been no interference, declarer put up the king but East took his ace and returned the jack. If West had overtaken this to give his partner a ruff, the contract would have been one down, of course, but this defence looks impossible to find. When the $\diamond J$ held, the rest was a matter of technique for Kvangraven. He ruffed the club continuation, drew trumps ending in dummy, ruffed another club and played off all his trumps, thus creating a perfect double squeeze on EW. East had to hold on to his last club and West to his last diamond, so neither could guard the hearts. Well done at this table too and no swing.

Board 8 was a grand slam bid at not many tables. Here are a few good auctions from some random pairs who did get there.


Once Baldursson got the info about the 3 keycards and the K , he could immediately bid the grand.
Well done.

| West <br> Purkarthofer | North <br> Helness | East <br> Fucik | South <br> Helgemo |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pass | $1 \varnothing$ | Pass | 19 |
| Pass | $3 \varnothing$ | Pass | 49 |
| Pass | $4 \varnothing$ | Pass | 5 |
| Pass | 68 | Pass | 78 |
| All Pass |  |  |  |

A completely different approach by the strong Norwegian pair but nothing wrong with this fully natural auction either. When Helness could go straight to six after Helgemo's two minor suit cuebids, he apparently did not worry too much about spades. In that case, the grand had to be a very good proposition indeed - and so it proved. Well done.

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gotard jr |  | Gotard sr |
| Pass | 18 | Pass | 2\% |
| Pass | 34 | Pass | 3NT |
| Pass | $4 \bigcirc$ | Pass | 4NT |
| Pass | 54. | Pass | $7 \bigcirc$ |

All Pass
Father and son Gotard produced a more artificial but certainly no less effective auction.
Two Clubs showed 10+ hcp and at least three hearts. Three Spades showed 6+ hearts, 15-18 hcp and a singleton somewhere. Four Hearts over the 3NT relay confirmed a singleton spade. 4NT was RKC and bidding the grand was just a matter of card evaluation. North would have held the $\diamond K$ had he not been dealt a seventh heart. Well done.
Over now to even more imaginative matters. How would declarer have gone down in 3NT on the board below?

Board 9. Dealer North. E/W Vul.
வ 976
$\bigcirc 7$
$\diamond 109854$
\& 10982


- K 53

คK 1065
$\diamond$ KJ 7

- K 54

There obviously is no legitimate way to go down but at one table, South led the $\diamond \mathrm{K}$ and declarer immediately won it...as soon as South regained the lead, he continued the $\diamond$ J and that was it!


Tor Helness, Norway

## Open Teams Round Robin, round 6

## by Jos Jacobs

The first board of this round produced the widest range of results I have seen for a long time:

## Bessis v. Unia Winkhaus

Board 2I. Dealer North. None Vul.
© K 98
$\bigcirc$ Q 7
$\checkmark 8$
\& K 1098542

, 4
$\checkmark$ AJIO 542
$\diamond K$ Q 1092
\& 6
\& AJ 1062
$\bigcirc 96$
A 43
A 73

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zawislak | T Bessis | Krupowicz | M Bessis |
|  | Pass | 18 | 14 |
| $2 \bigcirc$ | 3\% | $4 \diamond$ | 5\% |
| Dbl | All Pass |  |  |

On this auction, guessing the Q Q was no problem for declarer. Bessis +750.

At the other table, clubs never entered the scene:

| West <br> Smirnov | North <br> Olech | East <br> Piekarek | South <br> Poletyło |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pass | 18 | $1 \mathbf{Q}$ |
| $2 \boxtimes$ | $2 \boldsymbol{e}$ | $4 \vee$ | All Pass |

Remarkably the Poles sold out to 4 , which was made in comfort too when South led a trump...
Bessis another +420 and I 5 IMPs.
In the Mahaffey v. Helle match, Meckwell also allowed the Bulgarians to play in $4 \checkmark$ :

| West <br> Danailov | North Rodwell | East <br> Stamatov | South <br> Meckstroth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pass | 18 | 19 |
| 28 | 24 | $3 \diamond$ | 31 |
| Pass | Pass | $4 \bigcirc$ | All Pass |

Meckstroth too led a trump, so declarer quickly registered +420 here as well.

| WestNorth | East | South |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lev | Helle | Pszczola | Bryant |
|  | Pass | 18 | 19 |
| $2 \bigcirc$ | 3\% | $4 \bigcirc$ | Db |
| All Pass |  |  |  |

More action in the other room, where Bryant found a double and led a club, leaving it to declarer to solve the trump problem. When Pszczoła finessed South for the queen, no doubt in view of his double, he suddenly found himself one down. II IMPs to Helle.

Netherlands Red had to play Apteker, a match which at the time it was played might well and in fact did decide which of the two was to move into the Swiss A. Both teams had taken well-placed after five rounds.

| West <br> Delmonte | North <br> Drijver | East <br> Bach | South <br> Brink |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4 \diamond$ | $3 \boldsymbol{2}$ | $4 \diamond$ | Pass |
| $4 \diamond$ | All Pass |  |  |

For the Dutch, North was on lead after the leaping Michaels overcall. His diamond lead meant a quick two down: $\vee \mathrm{A}$, ruff, $\stackrel{e}{\mathrm{~A}} \mathrm{~A}$, ruff, Q A . Netherlands Red +100 .

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| De Wijs | Gower | Muller | Apteker |
|  | Pass | 18 | 19 |
| 2 | 24 | $4 \diamond$ | Pass |
| $4 \bigcirc$ | All Pass |  |  |

A trump lead again, so +420 to the Dutch and II IMPs gained.

Finally, the Zaleski v. Bokadirekt.se match:

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Efraimsson | Intonti | Morath | D'Avossa |
|  | Pass | 18 | 19 |
| 2 | 38 | $4 \diamond$ | 49 |
| $5 \diamond$ | Pass | Pass | Dbl |
| All Pass |  |  |  |

This proved to be a good save after all as 4s is an easy make, as they showed at the other table:

| West <br> Versace | North Ahlesved | East <br> Zaleski | South Gustawsson |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pass | 18 | 19 |
| 2 | 38 | $4 \diamond$ | Pass |
| $4 \bigcirc$ | Pass | Pass | 49 |
| Dbl | All Pass |  |  |

Declarer, Sweden's Tommy Gustawsson, won the diamond lead with his ace and, in view of the double, immediately ran the 9. When this held, he could draw the remaining trumps for no loser and cash 7 club tricks later for the unlikely variant of a well-known number: + 390 .

This was worth I5 IMPs to Bokadirekt.se
Two boards later, a few declarers ran into trouble on what looked a routine $4 \checkmark$ :

Board 23. Dealer South. All Vul.


Bessis v. Unia Winkhaus:

| West <br> Zawislak | North <br> $T$ Bessis | East <br> Krupowicz | South <br> M Bessis |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pass | $2 \boxtimes$ |  | Pass |
| All Pass |  |  | $4 \checkmark$ |

West led the $\leq \mathrm{Q}$ which held, and exited with a trump. Michel Bessis simply put up the queen and ran dummy's $\diamond$ J, West winning. A trump came back which declarer won in hand. He then made the careful play of immediately ruffing a diamond in dummy before returning to his hand with the CA to draw trumps and enjoy the diamonds. Bessis +620 .

| West <br> Smirnov | North <br> Olech | East <br> Piekarek | South <br> Poletyło |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | I 8 |
| Pass | INT | Pass | $3 \diamond$ |
| Pass | $4 \oslash$ | All Pass |  |

Here, West led the Q Q which declarer won perforce. Two rounds of trumps followed, ending in hand, and now declarer led a low diamond to dummy's jack. West won the king and returned a club, declarer ruffing. Declarer next drew the last trump, obviously hoping for either the diamonds to break 4-3 or the $\$ \mathrm{~A}$ to be well placed. When neither was the case, he had to accept one down. Bessis +100 and another 12 IMPs to them.

Mahaffey v. Helle:

| West <br> Danailov | North <br> Rodwell | East <br> Stamatov | South <br> Meckstroth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pass | $1 \diamond$ |  | $1 \mathbf{~ P a s s}$ |
| Pass | $2 \triangleleft$ | Pass | $\mathbf{I} 8$ |
| All Pass |  |  | $4 \checkmark$ |

After the Strong Club, $\mathrm{l} \diamond$ was negative and $2 \diamond$ showed a heart raise. Playing along the same lines as Michel Bessis, Meckstroth easily made 10 tricks. Mahaffey +620 .

| West <br> Lev | North <br> Helle | East <br> Pszczoła | South <br> Bryant |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 12 |
| Pass | $1 \diamond$ | Pass | $3 \diamond$ |
| Pass | $4 \diamond$ | All Pass |  |

At the other table, it seems as if declarer was the victim of an optical illusion. He won the club lead and immediately played a diamond to the jack, which won the trick when Lev cleverly did not bother to win it. Rather than drawing trumps and ruffing a diamond low in dummy, he drew only two rounds of trumps and then ran the $\diamond Q$ successfully through West. When East was able to overruff the 3rd diamond, the contract suddenly was one down when the A was wrong...so Mahaffey another +100 and 12 IMPs to them as well.

Bessis even managed to create a big swing out of an in-nocent-enough looking deal:


Michel Bessis, France

Board 25. Dealer North. E/W Vul.
¢ A 832
8 KJ 4
$\diamond A 963$
A 7

| QJ 10654Q985 | N - |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | E | 10732 |
| $\checkmark 2$ |  |  |  |
| -1043 | S |  | 2KQJ652 |
|  | - K 97 |  |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ Q 6 |  |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ KJ10875 |  |  |
|  | ¢ 98 |  |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Zawislak | T Bessis | Krupowicz | M Bessis |
|  | INT | Db | 3NT |

## All Pass

The double showed a major-minor two-suiter and East led the K after which North cashed his nine top tricks. Bessis +400 .


Josef Piekarek, Germany

When South was the declarer, the only thing Smirnov had to do was to make his own natural lead. When Piekarek could ruff the Q Q and return the NK , declarer had no time to dispose of the club loser before losing to the $\triangle \mathrm{A}$. So a rather unexpected +100 more to Bessis: I I IMPs to them.

The next two boards feature the Netherlands Red v. Apteker match:

Board 27. Dealer South. None Vul.
$\stackrel{Q}{Q}$

- A Q 10742
$\diamond A 75$
\& K 32
- AKJ87
$\bigcirc 65$
$\diamond 1$
* A QJ 85

- 109652
- J 3
$\diamond$ K 963
\& 106
Q 43
-K 98
$\checkmark$ Q 10842
- 974

| West | North <br> Drijver | East <br> Bach | South <br> Brink |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Pass |
| 19 | 28 | 34 | $4 \bigcirc$ |
| 49 | 5 | All Pass |  |

Taking the insurance against 4\$ generally is a sensible idea but on this deal, 4¢ would probably have gone down. When the defenders cashed their two black aces but then continued a spade rather than a club, an undertrick disappeared so the contract was just one down:Apteker +50 .

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| De Wijs | Gower | Muller | Apteker |
|  |  |  | Pass |
| 190 | 18 | Dbl | 28 |
| 49 | All Pass |  |  |

One Club was strong and East's double showed spades. North led the s Q and declarer cashed his two top spades before advancing the $\diamond$ J. North ducked, dummy put up the king and declarer ran home, losing only the ek. Netherlands Red +420 and IO IMPs to them rather than losing 3.

And more IMPs for them one board later:

## Souvenir Cards

The cards that you have been playing with are now for sale at Jannersten's sales stand (next to the coffee bar).

Board 28. Dealer West. N/S Vul.
¢ 54
® AK 4
$\checkmark$ KJ5 32

- AJ2


| West <br> Delmonte | North <br> Drijver | East <br> Bach | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pass | INT | Pass | $2 \boldsymbol{2 0}$ |
| Pass | $2 \triangleleft$ | Pass | $4 \boldsymbol{4}$ |

A routine game for NS in which declarer could hardly avoid losing three trump tricks. Netherlands Red +420 .


Sam Lev, USA

3 was Smolen, showing four hearts and 5+ spades. One always wonders if there is a link between the NS auction on this board and their score on the previous board. The Dutch were polite enough not to double but five down still gave them +500 and a swing of 14 IMPs.

The Apteker team got a fine revenge on the next board:

Board 29. Dealer North. All Vul.

- 185
-A 65
$\checkmark 1074$
- A954

| - AK 73 | N | - Q 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ K 10872 |  | $\bigcirc$ Q 4 |
| $\diamond 93$ |  | $\diamond$ AK Q 862 |
| ¢ K 10 | S | 9 72 |
|  | ¢9642 |  |
|  | ¢J93 |  |
|  | $\diamond 5$ |  |
|  | Q Q J 863 |  |

In the Mahaffey v. Helle match, Stamatov, East for Helle, opened 3NT in 2nd seat and played there. When South led the ${ }^{\circ}$, he thus was quickly two down.

Bach for Apteker would have suffered the same fate as he too opened 3NT but his partner Ishmael Delmonte came to the rescue. He bid $5 \diamond$, a contract that proved unbeatable if played by West! Very well done and +600 for Apteker.

In the Closed Room of their mach, Muller for Netherlands Red also opened 3NT and De Wijs left it there. So Muller quickly was two down as well and Apteker had gained I3 IMPs.

Mahaffey also gained a I3-IMP swing as this was their bidding at the other table:

| West <br> Lev | North <br> Helle | East <br> Pszczola | South <br> Bryant |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pass | I $\diamond$ | Pass |
| I $\boxtimes$ | Pass | $3 \triangleleft$ | Pass |
| 3NT | All Pass |  |  |

3NT by West was even better than $5 \diamond$. Ten tricks, +630 to Mahaffey.

## Duplimate Discounts

The Duplimate dealing machines used at these championships will be sold at the end of the event with a $20 \%$ discount. Visit the Jannersten Bookshop on the first floor.

## Making the cut

by Brent Manley

In their final round-robin match in the Open Teams, the Jim Mahaffey squad squared off against the Polish team Konstanta. It was a hard-fought match that ended with Mahaffey the winner 18-12.As Mahaffey was leading their group, they comfortably made the next stage of the competition, the Swiss teams (top three teams from each group plus the best fourth-place team for a total of 46 squads).

This deal put Mahaffey ahead 2-0.

Board 3. Dealer South. E/W Vul.

- K 1084
$\bigcirc$ AK 9
勺K 8752
\& K
- Q 765

ค854
$\diamond 1093$
上 18


Stanislaw Golebiowski, Poland

| West <br> Rodak | North <br> Rodwell | East <br> Witek | South <br> Meckstroth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | I $\nabla^{*}$ |
| Pass | IS | Pass | INT |
| Pass | 3NT | All Pass |  |

Adam Rodak started with the $\forall 9$, taken by Meckstroth with the ace. He played a club to dummy's king and returned to hand with the $\diamond \mathrm{Q}$. He cashed the A and played a heart to dummy's ace. The $\diamond$ K revealed the favourable split, and on the run of the diamonds Marek Witek tossed his two heart honors. Meckstroth was soon claiming II tricks for plus 460.
Sam Lev and Jacek Pszczola were not so friendly with their discards in defense of the same contract, so Wlodzimierz Starkowski managed only nine tricks for plus 400.
The Polish team took the lead on the next deal, however.
Board 4. Dealer West. Both Vul.

> | $\triangleq A K 8$ |
| :--- |
| $\diamond A Q J 104$ |
| $\diamond J$ |
| 10432 |

- J 952
- K 8
$\diamond K 832$
\& K J 7

| N | ¢ 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| W E | 89632 |
| W E | $\diamond$ A 764 |
| S | 2 AQ65 |
| \& Q 10763 |  |
| $\bigcirc 75$ |  |
| $\diamond$ Q 1095 |  |
| \% 98 |  |


| West <br> Rodak | North <br> Rodwell | East <br> Witek | South <br> Meckstroth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pass | 18 | Pass | $1 \mathbf{1}$ |
| Pass | $2 \boldsymbol{2}$ | Pass | $2 \boxtimes$ |
| Pass | $2 \boldsymbol{e}$ | All Pass |  |

Meckstroth had little trouble getting to eight tricks for plus IIO. His teammates didn't do as well.

| West <br> Lev | North <br> Golebiowski | East <br> Pszczola | South <br> Starkowski |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pass | I $\wp$ | Pass | Pass |
| Dbl | Redbl | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | All Pass |

Starkowski led a heart to North's 10 for a switch to a low club, taken in dummy with the jack. The $\odot K$ went to North's ace, and another trump came back to the 9 and king. Pszczola played a diamond to his ace and ruffed a heart, but when he tried to cash the $\diamond K$, North ruffed. Pszczola had one more trick coming - the trump ace - for
two down, minus 200 and 3 IMPs to Konstanta.
On the next deal, both pairs bid to a 6 contract that basically hinged on a trump finesse, which failed.
Another slam deal produced a big gain for Mahaffey.
Board. 6 Dealer East. E/W Vul.

|  | - 8 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ Q 10952 |  |  |
|  | $\diamond 2$ |  |  |
|  | 2 A Q 10965 |  |  |
| ¢ AJ 952 | $W^{N} \quad \mathrm{E}$ |  | Q 1076 |
| $\bigcirc 83$ |  |  |  |
| $\diamond 97$ |  |  | 106543 |
| ¢ KJ 84 |  | \% - |  |
|  | ¢ 43 |  |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ AKJ 64 |  |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ A Q 8 |  |  |
|  | \% 72 |  |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Rodak | Rodwell | Witek | Meckstroth |
|  |  | 24 | Dbl |
| 44 | 5 | 54 | Pass |
| Pass | 6\% | Pass | 68 |
| Dbl | All Pass |  |  |

The fact that West doubled nearly guaranteed that East would not find the killing lead - a spade to partner's ace for a club return. East started with the $\diamond 3$, the significance of which was not lost on Eric Rodwell, who was declaring the doubled slam. He considered his play at trick for some time before selecting the ace, followed by a heart to the 9 and another heart to dummy's ace. That was followed by a club to the 9, East showing out, and Rodwell was soon chalking up plus 1310 for the overtrick.


MarkWitek, Poland

| West <br> Lev | North Golebiowski | East <br> Pszczola | South Starkowski |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 29 | $3 \bigcirc$ |
| 49 | 5 | 54 | Pass |
| Pass | 68 | Dbl | All Pass |

Sam Lev started with the sA and switched accurately to a low club. Starkowski inserted the 10 without much hope, helplessly following suit as Pszczola ruffed. Plus 100 helped the Mahaffey team to a I6-IMP swing.
The score was I8-5 in Mahaffey's favour when the final deal came along.

Board 10. Dealer East Both Vul.

- 982
$\bigcirc 65$
$\triangleleft A 1064$
2KJ75
753
คQ873
$\diamond 85$
\& A Q 32

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rodak | Rodwell | Witek | Meckstroth |
|  |  | INT | All Pass |

Meckstroth started with the 8 , ducked to Rodwell's jack. A low diamond went to the queen and king, and Rodwell won the diamond continuation with the ace and cleared the suit with a third round. Witek then played the $\bigcirc A$ and $\vee J$, ducked by Meckstroth, who won the third round and continued with the el Witek went up with the ace and cashed his winners for plus 90.

| West <br> Lev | North <br> Golebiowski | East <br> Pszczola | South <br> Starkowski |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | INT | Pass |
| $2 \mathbf{2 0}$ | Pass | $\mathbf{2} \varnothing$ | Pass |
| 38 | Pass | $\mathbf{4} \varnothing$ | All Pass |

On the lie of the cards, this was a wretched contract. Starkowski duplicated the opening lead in the other room, starting with the 8 , also ducked to North's jack. The spade switch went to declarer's ace. A club to the ace was followed by a trump finesse, losing. Pszczola took the heart return in dummy, then played a spade to the 10 and queen, winning the trump return with the queen. He ruffed a club in hand, then threw the 2 Q on dummy's $\$$, but he still had to lose two diamond tricks for minus 200 and a 7-IMP loss.

## Teams Qualifier

by Barry Rigal

Lukasz Brede and Wojciech Strzemecki for Team Connector produced two elegant results - one in the bidding one in the play - during the qualifying rounds.

Round I
Board 9. Dealer North. E/W Vul.

- J 9765
$\bigcirc 17$
$\checkmark 1096$
- A Q 3

- KQ 8
$\bigcirc 1084$
$\diamond$ J 8
\& 109852
- 432
- KQ963
$\diamond$ Q 72
\% 74

| West | North | East | South |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pass | Pass | $2 \triangleleft$ (Multi) |
| Dbl | Rdbl | $3 \stackrel{3}{2}$ | Pass |
| 3NT | All Pass |  |  |

Strzemecki led the heart jack against 3NT and Brede overtook in the hopes that West would duck. Cautiously West played low so Brede shifted to a spade. Declarer won in hand and advanced the club jack, ducked, then the club king covered by the ace for a second spade back.

## Captains Meetings

In all three events the meeting to form the KO bracket will be held at the end of the respective Round Robin, straight after the expiration of the correction period (appeals pending may cause further delay). Women and Senior meetings will be held in Room C5, while the Open will be held in the VuGraph.

The regulation about the Open is published in the Rules \& Regulations of the Championships. For the Women and Seniors they are:

The winners of each group are seeded I and 2 into the bracket (Number I will be the team with the best score) and both choose their opponents from the teams ranked 3 and 4 in the other group. The runners up are seeded 3 and 4 , the number depending on the group winners side of the bracket (they are placed in the opposite one) and are paired with the remaining team of the other group. There is no carry over.

North won the next club and exited with his last heart, reducing West down to just his five diamonds and a losing heart. Declarer's last six cards were five diamonds and a heart and he could do no better than lead a diamond to dummy hoping the queen was with North. Brede took his trick and cashed out the hearts for three down -and a 5 IMP gain since 3NT went one down in the other room.

Just for the record, declarer should have played a diamond to his jack after the jack held. Now he gets four diamonds and three spades and one trick in each of the other suits.

Round 4
Board 8. Dealer West. None Vul.
$\Phi$
-A QJ9432
$\diamond 86$
\& A Q 6
\& K 102
○ 87
$\diamond$ Q J 52
\& 10987


- Q 83
$\bigcirc 5$
$\diamond$ K 9743
\& 1542
\& A 97654
8 K 106
$\diamond$ A 10
\& K 3

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Strzemecki |  | Brede |
| Pass | 18 | Pass | 2\%(R) |
| Pass | 2 | Pass | 2NT |
| Pass | 38 | Pass | $4 \bigcirc$ |
| Pass | 49 | Pass | 4NT |
| Pass | $5{ }^{1}$ | Pass | $6{ }^{2}$ |
| Pass | $7 \bigcirc$ | All Pass |  |

(1) Two keycards plus the trump queen and no kings
(2) Asking for the club queen

The sequence benefited when South never bid spades naturally, encouraging North subsequently in the auction. North showed less than 14 HCP at his second turn and obviously had enough to advance after Brede's sign-off in $4 \checkmark$. After the 49 cue-bid the Blackwood response benefited from a quirk l've never seen before. Since North had denied any kings the 6\% call asked for the club queen; Brede knew that without that card he would need spades 3-3. Once South implied Grand Slam interest North had enough extras in shape to be able to commit to the sevenlevel with confidence.

# Hollywood visits Uppsala 

by Brent Manley

It may not be widely known that the booksellers at this tournament - Per and Britt Jannersten - live in Uppsala, Sweden's fourth-largest city.

In the fall of last year, Uppsala had a special event, when a Hollywood crew came to town to film part of the adaptation of Stieg Larsson's mega-bestseller, The Girl With the Dragon Tattoo.

Part of the book is set in Uppsala, located about 70 kilometers north of Stockholm, and for part of the film it was necessary to recreate the look from the Fifties.

The movie makers, says Per, "obviously read the book very carefully and made the town look like it should. They were very careful with the details."

That meant changing the signs on the shops and the merchandise in the windows - and even the markings on the streets and roads. It was not until 1967 that Swedish drivers switched from the left-hand to the right-hand side of the road.

The shooting actually took over only a couple of days, but the preparation took months. "We had to live with the queer signs in the street and on the shops," says Britt.

On the other hand, says Per, the locals were impressed with the movie makers' attention to detail and on the whole the locals approved of the project, despite the need to close the roads at times.

It didn't make any difference to Per, who notes that 40,000 students live in his home town and most of them ride bicycles everywhere. That makes driving a car a frustrating exercise, so Per joins the bike riders when he needs to go out.

The shooting of the Hollywood version of the Larsson's book was not the first time Uppsala has been invaded by film crews. The Swedish film adaptation of the book was also shot partly in Uppsala, and years ago an Ingmar Bergman film, Fanny and Alexander, was shot in the city.

The Dragon Tattoo movie was "all over the newspapers" while the crews were around, says Per, noting that Uppsala residents "like happenings like that."

He did say, however, that inasmuch as the so-called Millenium Trilogy - The GirlWith the Dragon Tattoo, The GirlWho PlayedWith Fire andThe GirlWho Kicked the Hornet's Nest - was adapted for three films by Swedish producers, most locals consider the Hollywood efforts a bit superfluous.

[^0]
## Championship Diary



Chatting with the Honour President of the EBL, Bill Pencharz \& his wife Marianna I mentioned that the only way to open a bottle of champagne is with a sabre. When Marianna expressed surprise we told her we never travel without one, although in recent times getting it through airport security has become somewhat harder.
For those readers anxious to learn the technique we append some brief instructions.

The technique of using a saber to open a bottle of champagne is called sabrage. Seriously. There is a name for it. It is a technique wrapped up in tradition, romance and elegance. Step-by-step instructions for opening a bottle of champagne with a saber courtesy of UrbanDaddy.com:
I. Disrobe Your Bubbly: Take your well-chilled bottle of champagne and remove both the foil and the wire cage covering the cork (as you probably know, it's essential the bottle be well-chilled to avoid leakage, foaming and premature cork-popping).
2. Locate Your Target: Locate one of the two vertical seams running up the side of the bottle. Where the seam meets the lower lip of the bottle is the point at which you'll aim.
3. Control Your Saber: Grip the bottle firmly around the base. Point the bottle at a 30-45 degree angle away from all people, windows and, obviously, Fabergé eggs. Now take your saber (or the back edge of a chef's knife) and lay the blade flat, just below the lip at the weak spot.
4. Moment Of Truth: Draw the sword back along the seam and then swing with full force away from your body, upward and into the bottom of the lip. Don't forget to follow through (as with any sport, see the cork popping, be the ball). To minimize spillage, turn the bottle upright immediately afterwards.
5. Victory: If done right, the cork and bottle top will thrust several feet into the air and you will lose no more than an ounce of your champagne. And you will be a hero. Of course, the only thing that looks worse than struggling with a champagne cork is struggling with a saber and a champagne cork, so in a word: practice.

A Director was called to the table by four charming women. When he enquired as to the reason for their summons they said 'Give us 8 Euro.' When the perplexed Director asked why they replied, 'We have calculated that it costs us each 2 Euro a board to play in this event and we have just passed this one out. So you owe us 8 Euro.'

Patrick Jourdain purchased 5 tram tickets, cost IO PLN. The next day he purchased another 5 for 10 PLN. Meanwhile Tacchi purchased 10 tram tickets, cost 20 PLN. The moral: don't do things by halves.

## LICYTUJMY KOLORY SWOJE, A NIE WROGA

Można by sądzić, że licytacja w kolor przeciwnika daje dodatkowe szanse parze ją stosującej... Pozwala cos więcej się dowiedzieć, przekazać więcej informacji. Poza tym, ile w tym szpanu... Jak tajemniczo... Im więcej odzywek w kolor przeciwnika, tym mądrzej, bardziej naukowo, wygląda sekwencja. Ale praktyka mówi, że z reguły nadużywanie koloru przeciwnika powoduje trudności. Z reguły lepiej jest dążyć do pokazywania posiadanych kolorów.

Najbardziej bolesne doświadczenie, jakiego doznałem w tej „branży" pochodzi z mistrzostw Europy w Wiesbaden w 1983 roku, gdzie po licytacji

| West | North <br> Kwiecień | East | South <br> Wójcicki |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I $\diamond$ | $2 \diamond$ | $2 \triangleleft$ | $1 \%$ |
| pas | $3 \diamond$ | pas | 30 |
| pas | $4 \%$ | pas | $5 \%$ |
| pas | $6 \%$ | pas... |  |

zagraliśmy szlemika w trefle na kolorze rozłożonym AKWxxx I0x zamiast w piki, w których mieliśmy KWIOxxx do ADxx.W piki szlemik był z góry,a w trefle po celnej obronie trzeba było zagrać na mniejszą szansę, której nie udało mi się wytropić.
Tutaj, w Poznaniu, w pierwszych rundach turnieju teamów byłem świadkiem dwóch sekwencji, w których nadmiar naukowości doprowadził do katastrofy... No, może nie katastrofy, a kolizji. Popatrzmy:

Rozd. I9 Rozdawał SWE po partii
ゅ 865
89842
$\checkmark 103$
99742

| ¢ A J 10 | N | ¢ 93 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ J 75 |  | $\bigcirc$ AKQ 6 |
| $\diamond$ A 865 | W E | $\diamond$ KQ 972 |
| \& $A K J$ | S | \& Q 8 |
|  | ¢ K Q 742 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 103$ |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ J 4 |  |
|  | \% 10653 |  |


| West <br> Miechowicz | North <br> Wójcicki | East <br> Kotorowicz | South <br> Pazur |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \$ \%$ | IS | $1 \Phi$ |  |
| ktr.' | pas | pas | $2 \varsigma^{2}$ |

I) mam nowoczesne narzędzie - kontra-fit - muszę z niego skorzystać, 2BA byłoby zbyt trywialne - każdy potrafiłby to powiedzieć
2) mam dużo punktów
3) ja też, pewnie więcej od ciebie, z czym do ludzi
4) mam już tego dość, zjeżdżam do bazy

Na szczęście strata nie była wielka, gdyż na drugim stole nie także nie zagrano szlema, tylko 6BA. ale ze względu na wielokrotne zastosowanie transferów, licytacja była zbyt naukowa, aby dało się do niej stworzyć jakiekolwiek komentarze, chyba, że mało cenzuralne...

Rozd. 28. Rozdawał E. NS po partii

- AKJ 76
$\checkmark$ AK 103
$\diamond$ A 87
$\stackrel{Q}{4}$
$\triangleright 98$
$\vee 4$
$\diamond Q 1964$
$>87532$


Q 42
QQJ765
$\diamond$ K 32

- 104
- 1053
$\bigcirc 982$
$\triangleleft 105$
\& AKW 96

| West <br> Sridharan | North <br> Krupowicz | East <br> Sunderram | South <br> Zawiślak |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \diamond^{\prime}$ | ktr. | pas | pas |
| pas | $4 \diamond^{3}$ | pas | ktr. $^{2}$ |
| pas | $5 \diamond^{5}$ | pas | $6 \$^{4}$ |
| pas... |  |  | $66^{6}$ |

I) słabe dwa na karach
2) nie po to przyjechałem aby pasować, 4e byłoby za proste, trzeba wymyślić coś wyglądające naukowo...
3) na kontrę pewnie ma oba starsze, szlemik blisko
4) muszę pokazać przy czym gram...
5) no pokaż w końcu ten starszy
6) jak byłem mały to pokazywałem...

Bez trzech, 300 dla WE.

A jak można było z tego wybrnąć? Naturalnie!

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | pas | pas |
| $2 \diamond$ | ktr. | $3 \diamond$ | $4 \dot{\text { pas }}$ |
| pas | $4 \varrho$ | pas... |  |

Jakieś fatum wisiało nad tym rozdaniem, bo na drugim stole para NS także zagrał $w$ trefle, ale tylko na wysokości pięciu... Bez dwóch..

## Norweska lekcja prostoty i elegancji

by Wojtek Siwiec

W pierwszym dniu rywalizacji teamów open najwięcej emocji i dyskusji wzbudziło następujące rozdanie wielkoszlemowe:

Rozd. 8/IV; rozdawałW, obie przed partią

|  | ¢ W |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ A DW 9432 |  |
|  | $\diamond 86$ |  |
|  | \% AD 6 |  |
| ¢ K 102 | N | ¢ D 83 |
| $\bigcirc 87$ |  | $\bigcirc 5$ |
| $\checkmark$ DW 52 |  | $\diamond$ K 9743 |
| \% 10987 | S | \% W 542 |
|  | \& A 97654 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ K 106 |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ A 10 |  |
|  | \& K 3 |  |

7 § jest tu wspaniałym i - na pierwszy rzut oka - wcale nietrudnym do wylicytowania kontraktem, niemniej na 120 stołach turnieju teamów open zostało ono zapowiedziane tylko 26 razy. Na przykład amerykański superduet Jeff Meckstroth - Eric Rodwell licytował to rozdanie następująco:

| West | North Rodwell | East | South <br> Meckstroth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pas | 18 | pas | 19 |
| pas | 38 | pas | 4BAI |
| pas | 52 | pas | 6\%3 |
| pas | $6 \diamond 4$ | pas | 68 |
| pas... |  |  |  |

I blackwood na kierach
2 dwie wartości z pięciu plus $\vee D$
3 pytanie: co masz w pikach, gwarantujące też komplet wartości i damę atu
4 nie mam $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{D}$ ani $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{~ K}$
Meckstroth zdecydowanie pośpieszył się z blackwoodem, mimo to Amerykanie byli bliscy celu. Konwencyjne posunięcia na szczeblu sześciu nie uratowały jednak rozdania, Jeff w żaden sposób nie był bowiem w stanie doliczyć się trzynastu lew. A i Eric nie zdecydował się na dołożenie wielkiego szlema, obawiał się bowiem, że w pikach partner może mieć jedynie piątego asa i nie będzie skąd wziąć trzynastej lewy. Zdaniem niektórych obserwatorów, jego obawy nie były jednak w pełni uzasadnione...

Podobne kłopoty miało kilka polskich par. Powód podob-
ny jak u Amerykanów: zawodnicy S zbyt szybko chwytali się blackwooda i... grzęźli w szlemiku, po wskazaniu przez partnera dwóch wartości z pięciu oraz damy atu z perspektywy S nijak bowiem nie było widać trzynastu lew. Tym bardziej iż dla losów ewentualnego wielkiego szlema kluczowe było, aby partner (N) miał w pikach kontrolę drugiej klasy. Proszę jednak zobaczyć, jak prosto i elegancko, w sposób w zasadzie bezkonwencyjny, poradzili sobie z tym problemem norwescy arcymistrzowie Geir Helgemo - Tor Helness:

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Helness |  | Helgemo |
| pas | 18 | pas | 14 |
| pas | 38 | pas | 4\% |
| pas | $4 \bigcirc$ | pas | $5 \diamond(!)$ |
| pas | 68 | pas | 74(!) |
| pas... |  |  |  |

Po standardowym początku także Helgemo wszedł w strefę szlemową, tyle że cuebidem $4 \%$. A po $4 \checkmark$ Helnessa, mówiących przede wszystkim o tym, że nie ma on kontroli karowej, zgłosił cuebid pierwszej klasy 5 $\downarrow$, teoretycznie wykluczający posiadanie przez siebie kontroli pikowej (!). Tak, Geir - który był już zdecydowany zagrać w tym rozdaniu co najmniej szlemika - udał, że nie trzyma pików, uzależnił zatem ewentualne zapowiedzenie przez Tora szlemika od posiadania przezeń kontroli pikowej. Skoro zatem Helness skoczył na 6『, to musiał mieć cuebid pikowy, tyle że drugiej klasy, jako że z zatrzymaniem klasy pierwszej zalicytowałby w zamian cuebid 54. Helgemo wiedział zatem, że partner ma w pikach najprawdopodobniej singletona, mógł więc liczyć na wyrobienie przebitkami co najmniej dwóch fort w tym kolorze (a poza tym uzyskał pewność, że w pikach NS nie mają przegrywającej). Podniósł zatem ostatnią zapowiedź Tora do $7 \curvearrowright$ (!). A że Helness miał zarówno siódmego kiera, jak i ¢̣D, wielki szlem w kiery okazał się kontraktem absolutnie wykładanym, nie było nawet potrzeby wyrabiania pików. Wystarczyło przebić na stole karo, po uprzednim wyrzuceniu stamtąd jednej karty tego koloru na eD.

Dla kontrastu licytacja Austriaków z drugiego stołu tego meczu:

| West | North <br> Lindermann | East | South <br> Babsch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pas | 18 | pas | 19 |
| pas | $4 \bigcirc$ | pas | 68 |
| pas.. |  |  |  |

Najlepiej chyba będzie pozostawić ją bez komentarza...

## Polski junior nie pęka przed holenderskim mistrzem

by Wojtek Siwiec

W trzeciej rundzie eliminacji mistrzowskiego turnieju teamów open spotkaty się między innymi zespoły NETHERLANDS WHITE i POLISH U-20. Rutynowani, utytułowani Holendrzy to zawodnicy najwyżzzej światowej klasy, nasi juniorzy (młodsi, czyli - jak sama nazwa teamu wskazuje - gracze w wieku do 20 lat) ani trochę się jednak nie ulękli i przez całe spotkanie toczyli ze swoimi przeciwnikami zacięta, wyrównaną walke. Na szczególne wyrazy uznania zasługuje dokonanie Kamila Madeja w przedostatnim rozdaniu meczu...

Rozd. 29/III; rozdawał N, obie po partii

```
4 AW 8 4
QD9
\DeltaAKIO95
* 9
- 3
© K 73
\(\diamond\) W 7432
-DW 75
- 952
© W IO 8542
\(\diamond 6\)
\& 1042
```

\& K D 1076
PA6
$\diamond$ D 8

- AK 63


Kamil Madej, Poland

Najpierw jednak zobaczmy, co zdarzyło się w nim na drugim stole:

Pokój zamknięty:

| West | North | East | South <br> Verhees |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kaźmierczak | van Prooijen | Witkowski |  |
|  | I $\diamond$ | pas | pas |
| ktr. | pas | IBA | pas |
| $2 \diamond$ | pas | 2BA | pas |
| 3BA | pas... |  |  |

Przeciwko holenderskim 3BA(E) Łukasz Witkowski zaatakował ©W. Rozgrywajacy - Ricco van Prooijen - zabił pierwszą lewe SA w dziadku, przeszedł do ręki w i zaimpasował piki dziesiątką na stole. Wojciech Kaźmierczak zabił $\uparrow W$, po czym zagrał $\diamond \mathrm{A}, \triangleleft \mathrm{K}$ i $\diamond 10$. Czekał zatem z $\wedge \mathrm{A}$ oraz dobra $\diamond 9$. Nie miał żadnych problemów zrzutkowych, więc kontrakt został pewnie położony bez jednej, za 100. (Rozgrywający zabił $\diamond \mathrm{W}$, wszedł do dziadka K i kontynuował stamtąd $\boldsymbol{\$}$ K...).

W pokoju otwartym stawka, o jaką toczyło się to rozdanie, została podwojona...

Pokój otwarty:

| West <br> Lonski | North <br> Paulissen | East <br> Madej | South <br> Jansma |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{I} \diamond$ | pas | $\mathbf{2} \diamond$ I |
| ktr. | $2 \boxtimes$ | pas | pas |
| 2\& | pas | 2BA | pas |
| 3BA | ktr. (!) | pas | pas |
| pas... |  |  |  |

I transfer na kiery
... Gert Jan Paulissen bowiem finalne 3BA(E) skontrował. Przeciwko tej grze jego partner Jan Jansma zaatakował singlową ${ }^{6}$, co było właściwym pierwszym krokiem ku położeniu kontraktu (kładł go też atak pikowy, pod warunkiem że $N$ pobije dziadkowa figurę asem i zagra $\vee \mathrm{A}, \diamond \mathrm{K}$ i $\diamond 10 \ldots$ ). Paulissen zabił $\diamond A$, ściagnałł też $\Delta K$ i wyszedł $\diamond D$. Rozgrywajacy - 19-letni Kamil Madej, reprezentant Polski juniorów młodszych na zbliżające się mistrzostwa Europy w bułgarskiej Albenie - wziął tee lewe 8 A na stole, zagał A, trefla do D w ręce oraz W ( N zrzucił 4), a następnie wyszedł z rêki singlową 3 - do dziadkowego K . N mógł zabić go \& i odejśćc 99 albo $\vee 10$ (wówczas w czwartej rundzie musiałby pozbyć się 99 ) - i rozgrywajacy oddałby jeszcze dwa kara, to on bowiem musiałby wykonać kluczowe zagranie $w$ tym kolorze - do widet $\diamond 95 \mathrm{w}$ ręce przeciwnika.

Tymczasem jednak Paulissen zdecydował się $\mathbf{~ K}$ K przepuścić, dokładajac $\uparrow 8$, co wprawdzie gry jeszcze nie wypuściło, ale skazało Holendra na bardzo staranną obronę w końcowej fazie rozdania. Teraz bowiem, w końcówce...

... został zagrany ze stołu ek. Najlepiej (dla N) byłoby pozbyć się doń $₫ \mathrm{~W}$ - karty potencjalnie przegrywającej,
którą w końcowej fazie być może trzeba będzie oddać dziadkowi (na $\uparrow \mathrm{D}$ ). Można też było zrzucić kiera, a potem do zagranego przez rozgrywającego kiera - do króla w ręce, pozbyć się zatrutego $\uparrow$ W. Takzè $w$ tym wariancie gry to rozgrywający musiałby wykonać kluczowe - nawijające się zagranie w karach, skutkiem czego poległby bez jednej.

W przedstawionej na ostatnim diagramie końcówce Paulisssen rozstał się jednak z $\triangleleft 5$ (?) - i było to zagranie kontrakt wypuszczające. Kamil ściągnął bowiem następnie SK oraz $\checkmark \mathrm{W}$, a następnie wpuścił prawego obrońcę karem - na dziewiątke. W dwukartowej końcówce temu ostatniemu pozostały zatem A W , istotnie musiał więc oddać ostatnią wziątkę dziadkowi - na 4D. A to była również dziewiąta lewa rozgrywajacego! Zatem swoja gra, 750 punktów dla WE i w sumie 13 impów dla teamu polskich juniorów.

Wypada wszakże nadmienić, iż ostatecznie w spotkaniu tym zatriumfowała holenderska rutyna, to bowiem reprezentanci Niderlandów je wygrali, choć minimalnie: 21:15 impów, czyli 16:14VP.

Lunch:
from $12^{30}$ until $14^{00}$ Lunch Buffet in Fusion Restaurant. Wide range of hot and cold dishes
and non-alcoholic beverages

65 PLN


Everyday from $18^{00}$ SomePlace Else invites you
for a party!!!

Live music, delicious Tex-Mex cuisine, SPEcial drinks and cocktails, open-air barbecue

SHERATON POZNAN HOTEL
Bukowska 3/9, 60-809 Poznan
Tel: (48) 61655 2000, Fax: (48) 616552001

# 4.0worlit tam CHAMPIONSHIPS 



VENUE
The venue NH Conference Centre Koningshof is situated in Veldhoven, five kilometers south of Eindhoven. Surrounded by beautiful lush greenery, the NH Conference Centre Koningshof is the largest and most centrally-located conference hotel in the Benelux region with more than $6000 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ of modern meeting-room capacity and 509 hotelrooms. The Koningshof has a swimming pool, sports hall, squash courts, solarium and saunas, fitness room, restaurants and bars, and outdoor all-weather tennis and beach volleyball court. The Genderstein golf club is just a five-minute walk away. The buses (which stop infront of the hotel) can bring you to Eindhoven city center.

## ROOMRATES NH CONFERENCE CENTER KONINGSHOF

| Standard Single | $€ 95,00$ (including breakfast) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Standard Double Room | $€ 109,00$ (including breakfast) |

Prices excluding Tourkst fax ( (s ox 2011: $\in 0,75$ per person per night)
Hotelbookings in NH Conference Centre Koningshof can be ma de by mail
Mrs, Paula Duim: p.duim@nh-hotels.com 00-31-(0)40-2581825

## 15-29 <br> october 2011



THE NETHERLANDS

WWW.BRIDGE.NI

WWW.WORLDBRIDGE.ORG
$\rightarrow$

POWERED BY BRAINPORT EINDHOVEN


[^0]:    "On the whole," he says, "Swedes don't think it's necessary to do a remake, but we might change our opinion when we have seen the result of Hollywood's efforts."

