

## A TOWMER OF TEALENT



| ISSUE No. 5 MONDAY. AUGUST 8, 2016 | Today, the Kids teams of France, China2, Poland and Israel will start knockout matches to decide the medal winners. (There is one more round, but those four must qualify.) The other ten teams will also be playing in their own events, one for teams $5^{\text {th }}$ through $8^{\text {th }}$, and one for the rest. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CONTE <br> CLICK TO | The other three events still have two days of qualification. <br> In the Girls Teams, the Netherlands and China are more than two matches clear of the field. |  |  |  |  |
| Matches Today, p. 2 | The other eleven teams are vying for the additional six spots in the quarterfinals. <br> The leader in the Junior Teams seems to change after each round. As today starts, the |  |  |  |  |
| Quiz, |  |  |  |  |  |
| USA1 us Italy, p. 4 | Netherlands is just ahead of China, with USA1 less than one victory point adrift in third. The |  |  |  |  |
| England vs USA1 p. 7 | Round 21 on Tuesday. |  |  |  |  |
| USA2 us Egypt p. 9 | The Netherlands is three-quarters of a match clear in the Youngsters Teams, ahead of Israel and China Hong Kong. For the other spots, twelfth-placed Sweden is less than a match behind France in eighth, so there is a lot to play for over the next two days. |  |  |  |  |
| The Elusive... p. 12 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Results p. 14 |  |  |  |  |  |
| SCHEDULE | $\overline{\mathrm{BBO}}{ }^{+}$ | BBO\A ONLY |  |  |  |
| 10:00-12:00: <br> Juniors, Youngsters, Kids | ds BAN-CHN (J) | EGY-POL (J) | ENG-NOR (J) | ISR-SIN (Y) | FRA-POL (Y) |
| 13:30-15:30: <br> Juniors, Girls, Youngsters, Kids | rs, Kids FIN-COL (J) | ITA-USA2 (J) | SWE-JPN (J) | HKG-FRA (Y) | NED-POL (G) |
| 15:50-17:50: | rs, Kids NED-CHN (G) | NOR-ARG (J) | POL-FRA (J) | CHN-USA1 (J) | CHL-NED (Y) |
| 18:10-20:10: | USA1-NED (J) | FRA-NOR (J) | CAN-POL (J) | ITA-CHN (J) | FIN-SWE |

(ン) E=R

PROVINCIA
DI PARMA

## MATCHES TODAY

| JUNTORSB 15 |
| :---: |
| USA2 GER |
| BAN CHN |
| FRA FIN |
| EGY POL |
| ENG NOR |
| HKG JPN |
| HUN COL |
| ITA SWE |
| USA1 AUS |
| CAN ARG |
| SIN NED |
| TINIE8 10.00 |


| JUNORSR 16 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ENG | EGY |
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| HUN | BAN |
| ITA | USA2 |
| FIN | COL |
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| UTIVIE 13.30 |  |
|  |  |


| dUNIORSR17 |  |
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| COL | SWE |
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| EGY | FIN |
| GER | ITA |
| USA2 HUN |  |
| BAN | HKG |
| SIN | ENG |
| CHN | USA1 |
| TIMEs 155.50 |  |


| dUNIORSR 18 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| EGY SIN |  |
| ENG BAN |  |
| HKG USA2 |  |
| HUN GER |  |
| ITA |  |
| USA1 NEN |  |
| FIN |  |
| FWWE |  |
| FRA |  |
| ARG NOR |  |
| AUS |  |
| COL |  |
| CAN POL |  |
| TINIE 18.10 |  |


| GIRISB12 | GIRISB13 |
| :---: | :---: |
| USA HUN | NED CHN |
| ITA FRA | POL SIN |
| SIN IDN | AUS ITA |
| CHN AUS | NOR USA |
| NED POL | IDN HUN |
| CHL TPE | FRA TPE |
| NOR Bye | CHL Bye |
| TIVIEs 13.30 | TIVIEs 15.50 |


| FOUNGSTDERSB18 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ISR | SIN |
| CHN | ITA |
| USA | SWE |
| DEN | TPE |
| FRA | POL |
| CHL | HKG |
| LAT | BRA |
| IND | NED |
| GER | BER |
| TIVIE 10.00 |  |



 CHN1 POL USA ITA NED SWE HUN ISR FRA CHN2
CZE CAN
ENG IDN
TINIES 10,00

## PUT YOURSELF TO THE TEST!

## PRACTICE MAKES LESS IMPERFECT

Bridge is a bidder's game

1. With both sides vulnerable in a team game, you hold:

- Q 75
© 10854
$\diamond$ A 64
- A 73

The auction begins like this:

| West | North <br> Partner | East | South <br> You |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1ヵ | Pass | 1 NT | Pass |
| 2 | Pass | ?? |  |

Do you agree with one notrump if it is (a) nonforcing (6-9 or a bad 10 points), or (b) semi-forcing (6-12 points, and partner passes with a minimum 5-3-3-2 opening), or (c) forcing ( $6-12$ points, but partner may not pass)?
What would you do now?

In the midst of chaos, there is also opportunity.
(SUN TZU, Art of War)
3. With both sides vulnerable in a team event, you hold:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 今 } 74 \\
& \diamond \text { A K Q J } 97 \\
& \diamond \text { K } 104 \\
& \text { \& J } 4
\end{aligned}
$$

The bidding starts like this:

| West | North <br> Partner | East | South <br> You |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $1 \diamond$ | $3 \uparrow$ | $4 \varnothing$ |
| $4 \uparrow$ | $5 \uparrow$ | Pass | $? ?$ |

What would you do now?

Solutions on page 10.
Or CLICKHERE on the web version

To know your Enemy, you must become your Enemy (SUN TZZU, Art of War)
2. With both sides vulnerable in a duplicate pair event, you pick up:
4.-
$\bigcirc$ AK 4
$\diamond$ AK 108652
of K 94

The auction begins like this:
West
North
Partner

East
South
You
5\%

After thinking nasty thoughts about East, what would you do?

Know yourself and you will win all battles. (SUN TZU, Art of War)
4. Dealer North. None vul.

- J 943
© 109
$\diamond$ AK 105
\& 1094

| N | ¢ 86 |
| :---: | :---: |
| W E | $\bigcirc$ ¢ 3 |
| S | $\diamond J 987$ |


| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Pass | Pass | 1 NT |
| Pass | $2 \boldsymbol{\infty} \boldsymbol{\omega}$ | Pass | $2 \Phi$ |
| Pass | $2 N T$ | Pass | $3 \boldsymbol{\$}$ |
| Pass | $4 \boldsymbol{\$}$ | All Pass |  |

West leads the king of clubs. When you encourage, he continues with the queen of clubs. How would you try to steer the defence from there?


## RAM SOFFER

## Round 8, Junior Teams

In Friday's bulletin I made a shortlist of favourites for the Juniors event, which did not include the host team. Obviously, the Italians wanted to prove me wrong, and on Saturday they showed top form against the strong USA1 team.

They started a bit hyper-aggressively, sacrificing in $4 \uparrow$ over $4 \bigcirc$ at unfavourable vulnerability and going down two for -500. Fortunately for them, at the other table the Americans defended poorly and allowed three overtricks in $4 \triangle$ for a push board. This was the first sign that something was going wrong for the USA1 in this match.

| Board 17 Dealer North, Vul None |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ऽK 84 |  |  |
| $\diamond$ K 75 |  |  |
|  | \& J 942 |  |
| A KJ763 | N | A 1084 |
| $\bigcirc$ A 752 | W E | $\bigcirc$ Q J 96 |
| $\diamond$ J 943 | W E | $\diamond 82$ |
| \& ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | S | \& A 863 |
|  | A A Q 5 |  |
|  | $\checkmark 103$ |  |
|  | $\diamond$ A Q 106 |  |
|  | \& K 1075 |  |


| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rosenberg | Montanelli | Kristensen Chavarria |  |
|  | Pass | Pass | 1NT |
| $2 \boldsymbol{2}$ | Dble | $2 \Omega$ | Pass |
| Pass | 3NT | Dble | All Pass |

After South's 1NT opening, West bid 2\& (majors). At first North doubled (missing a spade stopper), but after East preferred hearts, he bid 3NT (the normal contract). East upped the stakes by doubling.

An immediate 3 NT bid would have been more successful, as a spade lead would have made it very easy for declarer.

Rosenberg led a low heart, and now the only winning play was $\smile \mathrm{K}$ from dummy at trick one, gaining a tempo to develop clubs before East touched
spades. Chavarria didn't find it, and after winning with the $\cap \mathrm{J}$, Kristensen made a good switch to $8(\boldsymbol{\sim} 10$ was even better, ensuring two down). Declarer's Q lost to the M , and West sensibly switched back to hearts, making sure the contract was beaten, instead of gambling on the whereabouts of the 10 . The defenders took three hearts, one spade and one club. USA1 scored +100 - apparently a very good score.

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Donati | A. Grossack | Percario | Z. Grossack |
|  | Pass | Pass | 1NT |
| $2 \hookleftarrow$ | Dble | 2NT | Dble |
| $3 \diamond$ | Dble | 3』 | Pass |
| Pass | Dble | All Pass |  |

In the replay, East bid a rather optimistic 2 NT , after which the Grossacks became obsessed with penalising their opponent rather than bidding their own makeable game.
What would you have led from the South hand against $3 \bigcirc$ doubled?

All side suits seem to be unattractive, and a trump lead is the standard recipe when an opponent has shown a two-suiter. Wrong! In this deal, every non-trump lead is good enough to set the contract by one trick, while after a trump lead there is no hope for the defence. The reason is that in addition to the obvious four defensive tricks, the only chance for a fifth trick is a spade ruff! After Zachary's $\triangle 3$ lead, that chance was gone. Declarer led spades twice toward dummy (the second time after drawing trumps) and established dummy's long suit for two club discards, while his fourth club was to be ruffed. Italy scored +530 for an early lead of 10-0.

Two deals later, Zachary opened 1NT with 15 HCP which included five hearts, four clubs and two low diamonds. Later Adam left him in a $3 \Omega$ contract in a 5-0 (!!) fit, which drifted three down, while their Italian counterparts bid naturally to a making $3 \boldsymbol{6}$.

Then a push board was followed by an ill-judged sacrifice in $5 \diamond$, vulnerable against not, that cost 800 while in the other room the Italians let their opponents play in 4 for 450.

At this stage USA1 were trailing by 26-0, but the worst was yet to come.

Board 23 Dealer South, Vul All
A A 10975
© Q 542
$\diamond 854$
d. 6

$\diamond 72$
\& 752


A K Q J
$\odot 6$
$\diamond$ AK J 103
\& A J 109
A 86
© K 87
$\diamond$ Q 96
\& K Q 843

| West | North | East | South <br> Rosenberg |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Montanelli | Kristensen Chavarria |  |  |
| Pass |  |  |  |

After North's 2 opening, East had little choice but 3NT, since doubling risked a $4 \varnothing$ response by West.
(Some players who opened the North hand $2 \triangle$ in order to show a major two-suiter were less lucky when East doubled for takeout and West converted it to penalty.)

Montanelli's spade bid helped Chavarria find the winning lead of 8 , after which the defence was ahead in the race. Declarer played diamonds, and South led another spade upon winning with the $\diamond \mathrm{Q}$. At this stage North had developed three spade tricks while still possessing a sure entry: the $\triangle Q$. This meant that declarer had to go one down. Italy +100 .

| West <br> Donati | North <br> A. Grossack | East | Percario |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | | South |
| :--- |
| Z. Grossack |
|  |
|  |
| Pass |
| $2 \infty$ |

Zachary opened light, and Percario risked an offshape takeout double at the one-level, assuming that he could always correct hearts to notrumps (after his initial pass over 1\&, Donati was unlikely to bid 4§). Once again South was on lead against 3NT, but this time all he knew about his partner's hand was that he had four-plus spades. Under these circumstances, leading from his five-card suit looked better. Unfortunately, it gave East the necessary tempo to fulfil his contract. At trick one, he took the ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Q}$ with
his ace. Then he played diamonds, and all the defence could do was win one trick in each suit. Italy +600 .

Board 24 Dealer West Vul None
©K8754
$\diamond$ Q 863
\& J 852

$\diamond J$
\& K Q 10643

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rosenberg | Montanelli | Kristensen Chavarria |  |
| 1ヵ | Pass | 2NT | 3 |
| 5\& | $5 \circlearrowleft$ | Pass | Pass |
| $6 \uparrow$ | $7 \circlearrowleft$ | Dble | All Pass |

The American East-West pair tried to bid their cards scientifically despite their opponents' violent preempting. 2NT was Jacoby, and 3 was a Michaels cue-bid. 5\% was a clever bid, asking partner for his number of key cards outside clubs. They used DEPO over the $5 \circlearrowleft$ intervention, so that East's pass showed one key card outside clubs. West concluded that one key card was missing, so he stopped in 6 , and East doubled the sacrifice bid of $7 \Omega$. At least he found the best lead - $\% \mathrm{~A}$ - so that East-West got their club ruff and the sacrifice cost more than the small slam. USA1 +1100 .

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Donati | A. Grossack | Percario | Z. Grossack |
| 14 | Pass | 20 | 3\% |
| $3 \diamond$ | 5\% | 50 | Pass |
| 7\% | Pass | 74 | All Pass |

Six-six hands were probably not meant to be bid scientifically, and the more intuitive approach of the Italian pair allowed them to reach the perfect contract. East started with an artificial game-force of $2 \%$. Donati showed his second suit at the three-level, and then East control-bid $5 \bigcirc$ (obviously, it couldn't be natural) to indicate a very good hand. Giovanni Donati decided that he had a much better hand than he already advertised, and his solution was simple and clear: 7\% asking his partner to pick a grand slam (which was not a very difficult task with his six-card spade support). Donati claimed 7\$ making right after the $\$ 5$ lead - Italy +1510 .

At this point the state of the match was 47-1 in Italy's favour, and Zachary Grossack hit the panic button. On the next board his over-excited opponents overbid to $6 \diamond$ while his partner was holding $\diamond A Q J$, but he decided that this was the moment for a solo shot at $7 \%$, which cost an unnecessary 500. At the other table the bidding was far more quiet. Diamonds were never mentioned, and the Italians stopped in $4 \%$ - just making.

That made it 59-1 to Italy, but the last three boards were good for USA1, and they managed to avoid the indignity of a 0-20 defeat.

Board 28 Dealer West Vul N/S
$\Delta \mathrm{A} Q$
$\stackrel{\circ}{--}$
$\diamond$ AK Q 8
\& K J 10873

| ¢ 87653 | N | ¢ K J 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc 76$ | $\mathrm{w}^{\text {c }}$ | - Q J 108532 |
| $\diamond 9654$ | W E | $\diamond 1072$ |
| \& 64 | S |  |
|  | * 1042 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ AK 94 |  |
|  | $\diamond$ J 3 |  |
|  | \& A Q 92 |  |

Most textbooks claim that one should open a strong $2 \%$ with either $23+\mathrm{HCP}$ or $9+$ sure tricks. According to these criteria, North's hand qualifies for $2 \boldsymbol{*}$, after which reaching the grand slam would be a piece of cake, but at both tables of our match North preferred
$1 \%$, and at least one partnership had to play a guessing game after East pre-empted.

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rosenberg | Montanelli | Kristensen | Chavarria |
| Pass | $1 \boldsymbol{0}$ | $4 \varnothing$ | Dble |
| Pass | $4 N T$ | Pass | $5 \boldsymbol{4}$ |
| Pass | $5 \circlearrowleft$ | Pass | $5 N T$ |
| Pass | $6 \boldsymbol{4}$ | All Pass |  |

The most common agreement after $1 \%(4 \checkmark)$ Dble (Pass), 4NT by opener denotes a minor two-suiter rather than asking for key cards. Still, North bid $5 \circlearrowleft$ over $5 \%$, inviting a grand slam, why should he do so when he is missing the AQ of trump, unless the rest of his hand is extremely strong? In my opinion, South displayed excessive caution by stopping in 6\%.

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Donati | A. Grossack | Percario | Z.Grossack |
| Pass | 10 | $3 \varnothing$ | $3 N T$ |
| Pass | $4 \varnothing$ | Pass | $5 \diamond$ |
| Pass | $7 \%$ | All Pass |  |

In the replay East gave his opponents too much bidding room by intervening with only $3 \circlearrowleft$. North's $4 \bigcirc$ was a key card ask with the last bid suit as trump, and $5 \diamond$ showed two key cards plus the trump queen. Now it was very easy for Adam Grossack to bid the grand slam, which was worth 13 consolation IMPs. Italy won the match 59-20, making the struggle for the playoff spots in this event wide open.

## Happy Birthday Andika Aji Permana

## August 8

## Also the Indonesia Girls \& Kids Teams would like to thank their sponsors, Bakti Olahraga Djarum Foundation and Kementerian Pemuda dan Olahraga Indonesia.

## ENGLAND VS USA1

## MURAT MOLVA

## Round 11, Junior Teams

You probably heard the famous chess quote from the great German grandmaster Emanuel Lasker: "If you find a good move, look for a better one." Did you know that Lasker was a mathematician, a philosopher, and also a good bridge player who even wrote books about contract bridge?

I am proud to present you herewith my own version of the quote adapted to bridge: "If you find a mediocre move, look for a good one."

Board 1. Dealer North. None vul.

> © A Q
$\checkmark$ AJ 3
ҐK 98632
\& K 9

| ¢ 10 | N | 9987653 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc 107652$ | $W^{\text {N }}$ E | $\bigcirc$ - |
| $\diamond$ J 107 | $W^{\text {E }}$ | $\diamond 54$ |
| \& J 632 | S | \& A 8754 |
|  | - K J 42 |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ KQ 984 |  |
|  | $\diamond$ A Q |  |
|  | \& Q 10 |  |


| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Z.Grossack | Roberts | A.Grossack | Khandelwal |
|  | $1 \diamond$ | Pass | 10 |
| Pass | 2NT | Dble | 34 |
| Pass | $4 \bigcirc$ | Pass | 4 |
| Pass | 4NT | Pass | 54 |
| Pass | 60 | All Pass |  |

West, Zachary Grossack (USA), led his singleton spade. The English declarer, Ankush Khandelwal, won with dummy's ace and cashed the trump ace, to get the bad news. He went into a long tank, and finally came to his hand with the diamond ace. Then he cashed the diamond queen (!). This was the mediocre move of the day, which required that the hand with the long trumps should hold a third diamond so that declarer could pitch his two club losers before West could ruff. Khandelwal was walking on very thin ice but his luck was in. West did have a third diamond, so the club loser disappeared on the fourth diamond and slam was made.

All Khandelwal had to do, when he was in hand with the diamond ace, was to take the finesse for the trump ten, cash the heart jack, come to his hand with the diamond queen, clear trumps, and go to dummy with the spade to take all 13 tricks. 1 IMP to USA1.

Board 3. Dealer South. EW vul.

$$
\text { A Q } 8732
$$

$\bigcirc 1064$
$\diamond 9$
\& 9754

(a) Spades

It has been a long time since someone passed in the third position at favourable vulnerability after two passes. Now the same approach applies for the responder sitting in the same chair. North responded to his partner's opening with only 2 HCP's and reached a laydown contract of five clubs with a combined total of only 17 HCP. The result was duplicated in the other room.



According to an ancient myth, a stopper in a suit is in the eye of the beholder. Adam Grossack's 2NT bid gave the impression of someone looking at the spade ace-queen. So Khandelwal, the English South, opted for a low-heart lead. This gave Adam Grossack his ninth trick together with a massive 12 IMPs, when USA1 defeated 3NT in the other room after a spade lead.

On board 9, there was another five of a minor contract, five diamonds, on a combined 18-count. USA1 stopped in four diamonds making with an overtrick, but still gained 2 IMPs when the US pair in the other room played in four spades undoubled and went down two. Only one pair from Bangladesh, Rafsan Siddiqui and Amirul Islam, reached five diamonds (doubled) in the Junior series. Their reward was to lose 4 IMPS though, because their teammates had doubled four diamonds, which made with an overtrick.

Board 12. Dealer West. NS vul.
A --
© K Q 6
$\diamond$ K 1097
\& A J 10876

| か A J 1098 | 86 N | 4 K Q 53 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ J | W E | $\bigcirc 87$ |
| $\diamond 852$ | $W^{\text {L }}$ | $\diamond$ A Q J 63 |
| -953 | S | \& Q 4 |
|  | - 742 |  |
|  | ¢A1095432 |  |
|  | $\diamond 4$ |  |
|  | \& K 2 |  |


| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Z.Grossack | Roberts | A.Grossack | Khandelwal |
| $3 \uparrow$ | Dble | $4 \uparrow$ | 50 |
| Pass | 60 | All Pass |  |

If a combined 17-18 count is good for a five-level contract, a combined 20 HCPs must be enough for a slam, surely? It is not so clear who should have taken the initiative to find the good six-spade sacrifice. Should Adam Grossack have bid four diamonds first? Would this suggest a willingness to sacrifice? Or just be a lead director? Would East not be hoping to beat a slam with all those defensive values in his hand? Anyhow, six hearts made with an overtrick, while six spades went for minus 300 in the other room for 15 IMPs to England, their only IMPS for the whole match.

Board 14. Dealer East. None vul.
ヘ J 9
©K943
$\diamond$ Q 73
\& Q 743


| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Z.Grossack | Roberts | A.Grossack | Khandelwal |
|  |  | 14. | $2 \diamond$ |
| $3 \diamond$ | Pass | 30 | Pass |
| 4\% | Pass | $4 \diamond$ | Pass |
| 40 | Pass | 5\% | Pass |
| 50 | Pass | $6 \diamond$ | Pass |
| 60 | Pass | Pass | Pass |

The Grossacks reached a good slam on the last board of the match. Perhaps the English North-South pair could have interfered a bit more aggressively with their nine-card dimond fit, as was the case in the other room. USA1 got 980 at this table, while their teammates went for minus 300 at five diamonds doubled. This was good for another 12 IMPs to USA1, who won the match 25 -15 in IMPs (15.66 4.34 VPs).

Editor's note: In the above deal, what is the result in seven spades with everyone looking at all four hands?

The answer is on page 13 .

## USA2 - EGYPT

## BARRY RIGAL

## Round 9, Junior Teams

This match turned into a comfortable win for USA2, who played very soundly in both rooms, and gave up only a handful of IMPs. But there were a couple of really interesting (if highly challenging) opportunities that got away from both sides.

Board 7. Dealer South. All Vul.
A A J 1043
© A J 1094
$\diamond$ A 3
\& 7


- Q 62
© Q 8
$\diamond 109876$
\& K 85

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $1 \uparrow$ | $2 \boldsymbol{\alpha}$ | $2 \boldsymbol{\uparrow}$ |
| $3 \boldsymbol{4}$ | $4 \uparrow$ | All Pass |  |

Both tables reached 4 by North, and both Easts led A. Christian Jolly took considerable time to play to the next trick, but eventually shifted to $\diamond \mathrm{K}$, the only defence to give declarer any problems. Karim Ashraf made the best response when he returned a diamond. Once the $\diamond \mathrm{J}$ was allowed to hold, the deal was over. Had Jordan Kaye overtaken with the $\diamond \mathrm{Q}$ to play a third diamond, declarer could have still succeeded, but his life would have been far harder. He would have needed to play for both major-suit finesses to succeed. If he ruffed with $\boldsymbol{\$} 10$ and it held the trick, how should he have continued?

If he played ace then jack of spades, he would have succeeded if West had king-third of spades. If West ducked, he would have been endplayed with a spade to give dummy an entry. But as the cards lay, this would have been fatal. After ace then jack of spades, West could have won and led the fourth diamond, to promote East's trump nine.


Board 13. Dealer North. All Vul.
A -
© A Q J 74
$\diamond A 953$
\& A 1085


At both tables N/S had to deal with opponents who bid to $4 \boldsymbol{A}$. In one room Anam Tebha and Oren Kriegel found the right trump suit, if a level too low:

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $1 \boldsymbol{\kappa}$ | $1 \boldsymbol{\infty}$ | Dble |
| $4 \boldsymbol{\uparrow}$ | $4 N T$ | Pass | $5 \diamond$ |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |

This made 12 tricks in some comfort when declarer ruffed the spade lead and used his entries to hand to finesse hearts.

In the other room Christian Jolly declared in 4 x after

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $1 \Omega$ | $1 \uparrow$ | $2 \Omega$ |
| $4 थ 0$ (fit) | $4 \Omega$ | $4 \uparrow$ | Pass |
| Pass | Dble | All Pass |  |

Had Karim Ashraf competed with $4 \diamond$ over 4\&, that would have allowed his partner Ahmed Naser to judge the level of competition far better. Jolly ruffed the topdiamond lead and made the play I suspect all of us would have done of crossing to hand in trumps to find the bad news. Then he led a top club from hand and Ashraf seized his chance to win while clubs were blocked and return a low diamond. Try as declarer might, he could not make ten tricks from there.

The winning line is only slightly counter-intuitive. Ruff the opening lead and play a club at once. Things are easy if North ducks, so let's assume best defence. North wins and returns a diamond. You ruff, unblock
clubs, and must once again resist the temptation to play even one trump. Instead, ruff a third diamond and lead out the 9 Q to pitch a heart from hand. South can ruff and lead a heart through to his partner, to reach this ending:

|  | A -- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ AQ 53 |  |
|  | $\diamond \mathrm{A}$ |  |
|  | \& 10 |  |
| - A 9 | N | A KQ642 |
| $\bigcirc \mathrm{K} 4$ | W E | $\bigcirc$-- |
| $\diamond$-- | ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | $\diamond 10$ |
| \& 76 | S | \& 0 |
|  | A J 10 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 87$ |  |
|  | $\diamond$ Q 2 |  |
|  | 8 -- |  |

## Solutions to the quiz on page 3

1. With both sides vulnerable in a team game, you hold:

$$
\text { ค Q } 75 \diamond 10854 \diamond \text { A } 64 \text { \& } 73
$$

The auction begins like this:

| West | North <br> Partner | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $1 \uparrow$ | You |  |
| Pass | $2 \uparrow$ | Pass | $1 N T$ |
|  | $2 \uparrow$ | Pass | ?? |

Do you agree with one notrump if it is (a) nonforcing (6-9 or a bad 10 points), or (b) semi-forcing (6-12 points, and partner passes with a minimum 5-3-3-2 opening), or (c) forcing (6-12 points, but partner may not pass)?
What would you do now?
The first part of this problem is tough. In point-count terms, this hand is worth a game-invitational sequence. Then, if using one notrump semi-forcing or forcing, you respond one notrump, planning to rebid three spades.
However, if you are not using a two-over-one system, you have to respond with an unappealing two clubs, hoping to rebid two spades on the next round.
These plans, though, are overbids for advocates, like me, of the Losing Trick Count. This hand has nine losers, which is the number for a single raise, not a game-invitational sequence (despite those aces).
So, I guess I would bid one notrump regardless and wait to see where the dice fell.

Now partner has shown a minimum hand with at least six spades; perhaps:

$$
\text { A AKJ863 ৩972 } \diamond \mathrm{K} 5 \& \mathrm{Q} 4
$$

North can lead a fourth club to try to promote a trump, but East can ruff high and draw trumps ending in dummy. If instead he tries the ace of diamonds, East can ruff in dummy, cash the ace of spades, ruff a heart to hand, and draw trumps.


The right bid is three notrump, where you rate to have nine cashers from six spades, the ace in one minor suit, and the ace-king in the other. Also, you might well have only the same nine tricks in spades.
I do not think I am influenced by knowing that this was the case when this deal originally occurred in Sweden.
2. With both sides vulnerable in a duplicate pair event, you pick up:

$$
\text { か-- ৩AK } 4 \diamond \text { AK } 108652 \text { \& K } 94
$$

The auction begins like this:
West \(\left.\begin{array}{llll}North <br>
Partner <br>

1 \circlearrowleft\end{array}\right)\) East $\quad$| South |
| :--- |
| You |
| ?? |

What would you do?
How much is five clubs doubled going down? Probably at most 1,100 . East surely has at least seven trump tricks.
That beats game, but not slam -- and surely we have a slam somewhere.

To my mind, the right bid is six notrump, going for the highest-scoring strain. Partner has to have good spades, given that he presumably has nothing in clubs and has at most three points in hearts.

Picture partner with:
AAK85 『QJ962 $\leqslant$ Q 74 \& 2
and you can see how well six notrump will score -- a tied top.
Yes, you might miss a grand slam, especially seven diamonds when partner has a club void, but you can never work that out scientifically.
3. With both sides vulnerable in a team event, you hold:
$\uparrow$
74 ๑AKQJ 97 勺K10 4
\& J 4

The bidding starts like this:

| West | North <br> Partner | East | South <br> You |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $1 \diamond$ | $3 \uparrow$ | $4 』$ |
| $4 \uparrow$ | $5 \%$ | Pass | $? ?$ |

What would you do now?
Partner is clearly short of spades and long in the minors with a good hand. Yours matches his well, so you should jump to six diamonds.

Yes, you might lose two spade tricks, but it is unlikely. And bidding six diamonds will work well when partner has a spade void and you can make seven, because he is likely to raise.

Five diamonds and five hearts seem too unenterprising to me.

What about six hearts? That might work, but could backfire.

Now to fess up. I might be biased by knowing the full deal. At a world championship, the player with this hand jumped to six hearts and lost the first two spade tricks because partner held:

```
^5 \circlearrowleft-- \diamondAQJ7532 & A 10752
```

Six diamonds was making, of course.
4. Dealer North. None vul.

| A J 943 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc 109$ |  |
|  | $\diamond$ AK 105 |  |
|  | \& 1094 |  |
|  | N | A 86 |
| ¢ J \% 864 | W E | 0 K 3 |
| $\diamond 432$ |  | $\diamond$ J 987 |
| \& K Q | S | \& 4865 |
|  | A A Q 75 |  |
|  | - A Q 52 |  |
|  | $\diamond$ Q 6 |  |
|  | ¢0 J 32 |  |

We are looking at the Juniors match between Italy and USA1. This was the auction at the first table:

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Percario | Z Grossack | Donati | A Grossack |
|  | Pass | Pass | $1 \boldsymbol{1} 0$ |
| Pass | $1 \diamond$ | All Pass |  |

It is virtually de rigueur these days with a weak responding hand to show a major over a one-club opening. But I like Zach Grossack's one-diamond response because his spades are so weak that he did not want to end in a 4-3 fit if partner had a nearminimum $3=4=1=5$ or the like. (Yes, here partner
could have passed one spade.)
That was a strange decision by Adam Grossack to pass over one diamond with only a doubleton, even though his partner was a passed hand. I believe he thought they did not have a 4-4 major-suit fit, so why push for a very thin game? And maybe the opponents would back into the auction.

One diamond made with an overtrick.
In the other room:

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Kristensen | Montanelli | Rosenberg Chavarria |  |
|  | Pass | Pass | $1 N T$ |
| Pass | $2 \boldsymbol{\phi}$ | Pass | $2 \Omega$ |
| Pass | $2 N T$ | Pass | $3 \boldsymbol{\$}$ |
| Pass | $4 \boldsymbol{\uparrow}$ | All Pass |  |

West led the king of clubs. When East encouraged, he continued with the queen of clubs.

Kevin Rosenberg was confident that if his partner had started with K-Q-x or K-Q-J, he would have continued with his lowest club at trick two. So, he overtook the queen with his ace and gave his partner a club ruff. A few tricks later, West scored the king of spades to defeat the contract.

That was nicely done, and at double dummy the only winning defence. However, it is not clear that Margherita Chavarria would have made her contract if West had won the first two tricks, then shifted to a diamond.

South would probably have played three rounds of the suit to discard her club. Then she might well have taken the heart finesse, planning to ruff low hearts in the dummy. The finesse works, but she must not cash the ace of hearts and ruff a heart, even high. She must lead a low trump toward the dummy! This all seems unlikely to be found.


## PHILLIP ALDER

## Round 9, Junior Teams

This was Board 13 from the second match on Saturday:

| Dealer North. | Both vul. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ A Q J 74 |  |
|  | $\diamond$ A 953 |  |
|  | \& A 1085 |  |
| A A 9853 | N | AKQ642 |
| ๑K63 | $W^{\text {N }}$ E | $\bigcirc 109$ |
| $\diamond$-- | W E | $\diamond 10864$ |
| \& Q 7632 | S | \& K J |
|  | ¢ J 107 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 852$ |  |
|  | $\diamond$ K Q J 72 |  |
|  | 494 |  |

As mentioned already in these bulletins, six diamonds can be made by North-South. However, with 66 tables in play, only one played in a diamond contract. This was the auction from the Italy-Poland Juniors match:

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Klukowski | Percario | Zmuda | Donati |
|  | $1 \Omega$ | $1 \Phi$ | $2 \Omega$ |
| $4 \uparrow$ | Dble | Pass | ?? |

This was a common start to the sequence, and other Souths passed. But Giovanni Donati realised that his partner was almost certainly void in spades and likely to have $0=5=4=4$ distribution, which meant that the deal would play well in diamonds. So he bid five diamonds, and was raised to six diamonds by his partner, Giacomo Percario. This was doubled by Michal Klukowski. He then led the ace of spades.
After ruffing in the dummy, how did Donati analyse the deal?

He expected to take these twelve tricks: four hearts, five diamonds, one club and two spade ruffs in the dummy. But his communications were difficult. If he played a diamond to his hand and took a losing heart finesse, a trump return from East would be fatal.

Of course, if the heart finesse were winning, then declarer needed only one spade ruff, but he felt that the finesse was an underdog.

Backing his judgment, Donati led the queen of hearts from the dummy at trick two.
West won with his king and now paused for some time. What did he do now?
At the table, he led another spade, which was fatal. It allows declarer to take his second spade ruff without needing to waste a hand entry. Donati just ruffed, drew trumps, and claimed.
If West had returned a heart or a club, it would have defeated the slam.
This was the auction at the other table:

Closed Room:

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Calmanovici | Kazmierczak | Sau | Nowak |
|  | $1 \Omega$ | $1 \Delta$ | $2 \Omega$ |
| $4 \boldsymbol{1 ヵ}$ | Dble | All Pass |  |

Kamil Nowak did not draw the same inference about his partner's hand that Donati had done. Is there a case for North's bidding four notrumps over four spades? This can hardly be some form of Blackwood. It would not look so good if partner's only values were in spades, but that is most unlikely.
Nowak then led a trump, after which Roberto Sau was under no pressure. He could establish the clubs and get home.
Plus 1540 and plus 790 gave Italy the biggest swing of the tournament so far: 20 imps .


## 7 SPADES QUIZ QUESTION

## PHILLIP ALDER

The last deal in Murat Molva's article discussed this deal. How do East and West get on in seven spades with everyone looking at all 52 cards?

Board 14. Dealer East. None vul.
A J 9
©K943
$\diamond$ Q 73
\& Q 743


This is an unusual example of playing from the right side.

If East is the declarer, a trump lead defeats the contract. But if West plays it, he is immune to that lead. He takes the trick as cheaply as possible and immediately takes a club finesse through North. Back to his hand with a trump to his top spade, West repeats the club finesse, cashes the king of clubs and ace of hearts, ruffs a heart in his hand, and runs the clubs to take six spades, one heart, five clubs and one heart ruff.

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## RESULTS - JUNIOR TEAMS



## RESULTS - GIRLS TEAMS

| 31 | NETHERLANDS | SINGAPORE | 64 | 1 | 20.00 | 0.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 32 | CHILE | ITALY | 29 | 35 | 8.13 | 11.87 |
| 33 | POLAND | USA | 57 | 21 | 17.91 | 2.09 |
| 34 | AUSTRALIA | HUNGARY | 40 | 17 | 15.85 | 4.15 |
| 35 | NORWAY | FRANCE | 20 | 15 | 11.58 | 8.42 |
| 36 | INDONESIA | CHINESE TAIPEI | 65 | 26 | 18.29 | 1.71 |
| 37 | CHINA | Bye | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0.00 |


| 31 | SINGAPORE | ITALY | 64 | 24 | 18.41 | 1.59 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 32 | CHINA | HUNGARY | 40 | 39 | 10.33 | 8.67 |
| 33 | NETHERLANDS | FRANCE | 44 | 7 | 18.04 | 1.96 |
| 34 | CHILE | INDONESIA | 37 | 38 | 9.17 | 9.83 |
| 35 | POLAND | NORWAY | 39 | 19 | 15.26 | 4.74 |
| 36 | AUSTRALIA | CHINESE TAIPEI | 38 | 36 | 10.66 | 9.34 |
| 37 | USA | Bye | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0.00 |


|  | 31 | HUNGARY | FRANCE | 13 | 32 | 4.94 | 15.06 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 32 | USA | INDONESIA | 20 | 14 | 11.87 | 8.13 |  |
| 33 | ITALY | NORWAY | 17 | 14 | 10.97 | 9.03 |  |
| 3 | SINGAPORE | AUSTRALIA | 41 | 16 | 16.21 | 3.79 |  |
| 35 | CHINA | CHILE | 55 | 14 | 18.53 | 1.47 |  |
| 3 | 36 | NETHERLANDS | CHINESE TAIPEI | 48 | 11 | 18.04 | 1.96 |
|  | 37 | POLAND | Bye | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0.00 |

RANKING
AFTER ROUND 11

| 1 | NETHERLANDS184.14 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | CHINA | 172.32 |
| 3 | USA | 128.86 |
| 4 | POLAND | 126.08 |
| 5 | AUSTRALIA | 124.54 |
| 6 | SINGAPORE | 120.92 |
| 7 | NORWAY | 117.11 |
| 8 | INDONESIA | 100.18 |
| 9 | ITALY | 93.57 |
| 10 | FRANCE | 88.68 |
| 11 | CHILE | 76.46 |
| 12 | CHINESE TAIPEI 58.23 |  |
| 13 | HUNGARY | 57.91 |

## RESULTS - YOUNGSTERS TEAMS

|  | 21 | CHILE | ISRAEL | 17 | 57 | 1.59 | 18.41 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 22 | FRANCE | CHINA | 23 | 23 | 10.00 | 10.00 |  |
| 23 | DENMARK | USA | 35 | 21 | 13.96 | 6.04 |  |
| 24 | SINGAPORE | SWEDEN | 56 | 19 | 18.04 | 1.96 |  |
| 25 | BERMUDA | ITALY | 14 | 44 | 2.96 | 17.04 |  |
| 26 | CHINESE TAIPEI | LATVIA | 2 | 89 | 0.00 | 20.00 |  |
| 27 | POLAND | INDIA | 59 | 17 | 18.65 | 1.35 |  |
| 28 | HONG KONG | GERMANY | 39 | 19 | 15.26 | 4.74 |  |
| 29 | BRAZIL | NETHERLANDS | 21 | 61 | 1.59 | 18.41 |  |


| 21 | ISRAEL | FRANCE | 42 | 12 | 17.04 | 2.96 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 22 | CHINA | DENMARK | 38 | 54 | 5.58 | 14.42 |
| 23 | USA | SINGAPORE | 55 | 18 | 17.54 | 1.46 |
| 24 | SWEDEN | ITALY | 1 | 49 | 0.72 | 19.28 |
| 25 | CHILE | CHINESE TAIPEI | 26 | 67 | 0.97 | 18.03 |
| 26 | LATVIA | POLAND | 31 | 62 | 2.81 | 17.19 |
| 27 | INDIA | HONG KONG | 18 | 33 | 5.81 | 14.19 |
| 28 | GERMANY | BRAZIL | 55 | 18 | 18.04 | 1.96 |
| 29 | NETHERLANDS | BERMUDA | 60 | 27 | 17.49 | 2.51 |


|  | 21 | DENMARK | ISRAEL | 40 | 13 | 16.55 | 3.45 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | SINGAPORE | CHINA | 33 | 16 | 14.64 | 5.36 |  |
| 23 | ITALY | USA | 57 | 34 | 15.85 | 4.15 |  |
| 24 | BERMUDA | SWEDEN | 0 | 82 | 0.00 | 20.00 |  |
| 25 | CHINESE TAIPEI | FRANCE | 10 | 16 | 8.13 | 11.87 |  |
| 26 | POLAND | CHILE | 48 | 15 | 17.49 | 2.51 |  |
| 27 | HONG KONG | LATVIA | 50 | 38 | 13.48 | 6.52 |  |
| 28 | BRAZIL | INDIA | 32 | 49 | 5.36 | 14.64 |  |
| 29 | NETHERLANDS | GERMANY | 22 | 20 | 10.66 | 9.34 |  |

RANKING
AFTER ROUND 12

| 1 | NETHERLANDS173.22 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | ISRAEL | 159.42 |
| 3 | HONG KONG | 156.18 |
| 4 | ITALY | 154.98 |
| 5 | DENMARK | 154.10 |
| 6 | POLAND | 153.39 |
| 7 | USA | 144.60 |
| 8 | FRANCE | 140.37 |
| 9 | CHINA | 139.30 |
| 10 | SINGAPORE | 134.72 |
| 11 | GERMANY | 130.22 |
| 12 | SWEDEN | 122.30 |
| 13 | CHINESE TAIPEI113.62 |  |
| 14 | LATVIA | 89.63 |
| 15 | INDIA | 87.71 |
| 16 | BRAZIL | 49.70 |
| 17 | CHILE | 32.19 |
| 18 | BERMUDA | 17.35 |


| - | 41 | SWEDEN | ISRAEL | 19 | 44 | 3.79 | 16.21 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | 42 | ITALY | CHINA2 | 15 | 42 | 3.45 | 16.55 |
| - | 43 | POLAND | CANADA | 50 | 5 | 18.98 | 1.02 |
| 2 | 44 | CHINA1 | ENGLAND | 18 | 63 | 1.02 | 18.98 |
|  | 45 | USA | CZECH REPUBLIC | 15 | 37 | 4.34 | 15.66 |
| O | 46 | NETHERLANDS | FRANCE | 20 | 73 | 0.26 | 19.74 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 47 | HUNGARY | INDONESIA | 18 | 51 | 2.51 | 17.49 |
| - | 41 | CANADA | ENGLAND | 58 | 27 | 17.19 | 2.81 |
| - | 42 | CHINA2 | CZECH REPUBLIC | 53 | 30 | 15.85 | 4.15 |
|  | 43 | ISRAEL | FRANCE | 25 | 36 | 6.77 | 13.23 |
| E | 44 | SWEDEN | HUNGARY | 70 | 15 | 19.91 | 0.09 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 45 | ITALY | NETHERLANDS | 38 | 50 | 6.52 | 13.48 |
| 6 | 46 | POLAND | USA | 78 | 34 | 18.87 | 1.13 |
| 0 | 47 | CHINA1 | INDONESIA | 96 | 2 | 20.00 | 0.00 |
| a | 41 | CHINA2 | CANADA | 48 | 11 | 18.04 | 1.96 |
|  | 42 | ISRAEL | ENGLAND | 51 | 31 | 15.26 | 4.74 |
|  | 43 | SWEDEN | CZECH REPUBLIC | 17 | 23 | 8.13 | 11.87 |
| Z | 44 | ITALY | FRANCE | 17 | 63 | 0.92 | 19.08 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 45 | POLAND | HUNGARY | 102 | 0 | 20.00 | 0.00 |
| 6 | 46 | CHINA1 | NETHERLANDS | 20 | 52 | 2.66 | 17.34 |
| - | 47 | USA | INDONESIA | 48 | 23 | 16.21 | 3.79 |

RANKING
AFTER ROUND 12

| 1 | FRANCE | 203.03 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | CHINA2 | 182.32 |
| 3 | POLAND | 179.21 |
| 4 | ISRAEL | 166.92 |
| 5 | CHINA1 | 145.64 |
| 6 | NETHERLANDS122.69 |  |
| 7 | USA | 121.95 |
| 8 | ENGLAND | 114.07 |
| 9 | CANADA | 113.30 |
| 10 | INDONESIA | 85.65 |
| 11 | SWEDEN | 84.90 |
| 12 | CZECHREPUBLC 83.11 |  |
| 13 | ITALY | 67.24 |
| 14 | HUNGARY | 8.97 |



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