

ISSUE No. 4
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SCHEDULE
10:00-12:00:
Juniors, Girls, Youngsters, Kids
13:30-15:30:
Juniors, Girls, Youngsters, Kids
15:50-17:50:
Juniors, Girls, Youngsters, Kids

In the Girls Teams, there are five rounds to be played before the eight qualifiers for the knockout stage are known. At the moment, the top seven teams, led by China, the Netherlands and the United States, are well clear. The difference between Poland (seventh) and Italy (eighth) is 11.77 victory points. But the home team is closely followed by Indonesia and France.
The Junior Teams are at the halfway stage, Round 11 of 21. USA1, despite a bad loss to the home team in the first match yesterday, won the last three matches to take the lead, 1.01 victory points ahead of Norway and a match clear of Poland, who are sixth.
The Youngsters are also half finished, at Round 9 of 17. It is less than one match from first, the Netherlands, to seventh, Denmark. And the next five countries are very close. There is a lot to play for.
The Kids teams, though, have nearly completed their qualifying stage, being at Round 9 of 13. France leads by almost a match from China2. With only four countries to qualify for the medal matches, the battle for those spots seems to rest between the leaders, Israel, China1 and Poland. USA is sixth, but more than a match behind fifth.

## 

| BBO ${ }^{+}$ded | BBOA ONLY |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| CAN-SIN (J) | SWE-CHN (J) | JPN-POL (J) | HKG-GER (Y) | NED-SIN (G) |
| FIN-USA2 (J) | NED-EGY (J) | GER-BAN (J) | LAT-POL (Y) | AUS-TPE (G) |
| HUN-AUS (J) | ENG-COL (J) | USA1-FRA (J) | DEN-ISR (Y) | USA-IND (G) |

## MATCHES TODAY

| dUNTORSB12 | dUNORSB 13 | dUNORSB14 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FIN NOR | ARG FRA | GER CHN |
| ITA ENG | FIN USA2 | USA2 NED |
| USA1 EGY | SWE USA1 | BAN POL |
| CAN SIN | COL ITA | SIN NOR |
| FRA BAN | JPN HUN | CAN FIN |
| ARG USA2 | NOR HKG | ENG COL |
| AUS GER | POL ENG | HKG SWE |
| SWE CHN | NED EGY | HUN AUS |
| COL NED | CHN SIN | ITA ARG |
| JPN POL | GER BAN | USA1 FRA |
| HUN HKG | AUS CAN | EGY JPN |
| TIME 10.00 | TIVIE8 13.30 | TIMIEs 15.50 |


| GIRLSB9 | GITLSB 10 | GITLSB11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NED SIN | SIN ITA | HUN FRA |
| CHL ITA | CHN HUN | USA IND |
| POL USA | NED FRA | ITA NOR |
| AUS HUN | CHL IND | SIN AUS |
| NOR FRA | POL NOR | CHN CHL |
| IND TPE | AUS TPE | NED TPE |
| CHN Bye | USA Bye | POL Bye |
| TIVIE 1000 | TIMIE8 13.30 | TIMIEs 15.50 |


| YOUNGSIERSR10 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| CHL ISR |  |
| FRA | CHN |
| DEN | USA |
| SIN | SWE |
| BER | ITA |
| TPE | LAT |
| POL | IND |
| HKG | GER |
| BRA | NED |
| TINIE 1000 |  |



| [TIDSR 10 | ETIDSR 11 | [JIDSR 12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SWE ISR | CAN ENG | CHN2 CAN |
| ITA CHN2 | CHN CZE | ISR ENG |
| POL CAN | ISR FRA | SWE CZE |
| CHN1 ENG | SWE HUN | ITA FRA |
| USA CZE | ITA NED | POL HUN |
| NED FRA | POL USA | CHN1 NED |
| HUN IND | CHN1 IND | USA IND |
| TIVIEs 10,00 | TIVIE8 18.30 | TIVIEs 15.50 |

## PUT YOURSELF TO THE TEST!

PRACTICE MAKES LESS IMPERFECT


1. With neither side vulnerable in a team match, you pick up:

A K Q 3
© K Q J 109
$\diamond$ AK 7
\& A 8
The auction starts:

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Responder | Partner | Opener <br> You |  |
| $2 \&$ |  | $1 \&$ | Dble |
| $2 \diamond$ | $3 \%$ | $? ?$ |  |

What would you do now?


Don't depend on the enemy not coming; depend rather on being ready for him. (SUN TZU, Art of War)
3.

Dummy (North)
Dlr: South
A A 42
Vul: Both
© 83
$\diamond$ K J 1093
\& 942
You (East)


| West <br> Partner | North <br> Dummy | East <br> You | South <br> Declarer <br> 1NT (a) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | 2NT (b) | Pass | 3NT |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |

(a) 15-17 points
(b) Do you agree with this quantitative raise? If not, what would you have done?

West leads the four of hearts: three, ten, king. South leads the queen of diamonds: eight, three ... How would you plan the defence?

Never interrupt your enemy when he is making a mistake.
(SUN TZU, Art of War)
2.

Dummy
Dlr: South
A 102
Vul: None
$\checkmark$ AK
$\diamond$ AKQ10 65
dK 85
Opening lead: © 5
Declarer (You)
A AKQ9843
$\bigcirc 72$
$\diamond 72$
\& J 6

| West | North | East | South <br> $3 \boldsymbol{1}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  | Pass |
| Pass | $4 \boldsymbol{4} \boldsymbol{4}$ (b) | (b) |  |
| Pass | $6 \boldsymbol{1}$ | All Pass |  |

(a) Modified Roman Key Card Blackwood
(b) Two key cards and the spade queen

For a discussion of the bidding, see the answers.
West leads the five of hearts to dummy's king. How would you continue?


Or CLICK HERE on the web version

## KIDS CORNER

One Round 6 match in the Kids Series was a clash of teams ranked 2 and 3. France with 96.77 VPs were followed by China1 with 91.07 VPs.

The very first board of the match (Board 15) had an interesting motif:

> Dealer North. NS vul.
> A AKJ1063
> © K 5
> $\diamond 2$
> \&) J 643

France reached four hearts by Clement Teil, the French player sitting East. After ruffing the second round of spades, Teil played the heart ace and a second round of hearts. I found it interesting that the declarer went up with the trump queen from dummy when he saw the heart ten from South. Apparently, he decided to compliment his opponent by assuming

that he would be capable of ducking the second round of trumps with $\vee$ K 106 . Just making four hearts was worth 2 IMPs to China1, as the French pair in the other room went for 500 in four spades doubled.
Board 17 had big potential.
Dealer North. None vul.
ヘ 92
© K 84
$\diamond$ K 75
\& Q J 942

| A KJ763 | N | ¢ 1084 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ A 752 | $\mathrm{w}^{\mathrm{N}}$ E | © Q J 96 |
| $\diamond$ J 943 | W E | $\diamond 82$ |
| \& K 82 | S | \& A 863 |
|  | 4 A Q 3 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 103$ |  |
|  | $\diamond$ A Q 106 |  |
|  | \& K 1075 |  |


| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Fragola | Niu | Teil | Jiang |
|  | Pass | Pass | 1 NT |
| $2 \boldsymbol{2 \%}$ | Pass | $2 \Omega$ | Dble |
| Pass | 3NT | All Pass |  |

Maxence Fragola, West, showed both majors with his two-club overcall. Yuanzhe Niu, the Chinese North, passed first with his good 9-count, but caught up with a jump to three notrumps, thanks to his partner's takeout double.

Fragola led a low heart. The China1 declarer, Baozhuo Jiang, had to go up with the heart king to make the contract legitimately. But he was obviously worried about a lot of things (such as the heart ace being on his right), so decided to delay the decision in the heart suit and ducked. Now it was up to East to find the killing spade switch to defeat the contract. But hearts were continued, and three notrumps made for a flat board.

There were a couple of swings to each side afterwards. First China1 doubled a normal fourspade contract that made with two overtricks when the defence slipped a trick, for 11 IMPs to France. Then China1 reached a laydown spade slam which was missed by France in the closed room, for 11 IMPs back to China1.

| Then came: |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Board 23. Dealer South. All vul. |  |  |  |
| A A 10975 |  |  |  |
| $\bigcirc$ Q 542 |  |  |  |
| $\diamond 854$ |  |  |  |
| ¢ 6 |  |  |  |
| ¢ 42 N N ${ }_{\text {NQ J }}$ |  |  |  |
| $\bigcirc$ AJ1093 N |  |  |  |
| $\diamond 72$ W E $\quad$ - AKJ 103 |  |  |  |
| \& 752 S \& AJ109 |  |  |  |
| ¢ 86 |  |  |  |
| ๑K 87 |  |  |  |
| $\diamond$ Q 96 |  |  |  |
| \& K Q 843 |  |  |  |
| West <br> Fragola | North | East | South |
|  | Niu | Teil | Jiang |
|  |  |  | Pass |
| Pass | Pass | $1 \diamond$ | 2\% |
| Pass | Pass | Dble | Pass |
| 20 | Pass | 2NT | Pass |
| 30 | Pass | 3NT | All Pass |

Teil's reopening double brought the inevitable two-heart bid from his partner, after which he gave his partner the chance to stop at two notrumps. When West bid three hearts, East had no option but to bid three notrumps.
South had a lead problem, and it might have been hard for him to imagine that only a spade or a lowheart lead would beat the contract. I would personally go for a low-club lead, hoping for the club jack in partner's hand, but that would not have worked here either. South, Jiang, finally selected the club queen, and declarer slowly but surely built his nine tricks for a $12-\mathrm{IMP}$ gain, since the Chinese East-West pair had played in a Moysian three clubs in the other room, which went one down.

Board 24 was a refreshing moment for youth bridge.
Dealer West, None vul.
a --
©K8754
$\diamond$ Q 863
d J 852


| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Fragola | Niu | Teil | Jiang |
| $1 \uparrow$ | $2 \circlearrowleft$ | $3 \circlearrowleft$ | $5 \Omega$ |
| $6 \uparrow$ | Pass | $7 \uparrow$ | All Pass |

The French East, Teil, probably thought to himself: Partner must surely hold the top spade honors and must be relying on a good side suit to make the slam, and his hand looked good for both minors. So he confidently bid the grand.
Now put yourself in the shoes of their Chinese opponents. Would you feel unhappy that your opponents made a grand slam missing a key card? Or would you be happy that they held 12 trumps combined, so your teammates would have absolutely no problem in duplicating the result at your table. Just another "Are you an optimist, pessimist or realist?" quiz that you see in the airline magazines. The grand was not bid by the Chinese pair, which meant 11 IMPs for France.

The last board of the match was also interesting in that a laydown grand slam was bid via practically two bids.

Board 28. Dealer West, NS vul.

> A A Q
$\checkmark-$
$\diamond$ AK Q 8
\& K J 108753
$\wedge 87653$
$\diamond 76$
$\diamond 9654$
$\& 64$


A K J 9
Q J 108532
$\diamond 1072$
\&
A 1042
$\checkmark$ AK 94
$\diamond$ J 3
\& A Q 92

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Fragola | Niu | Teil | Jiang |
| Pass | $2 \boldsymbol{\alpha}$ | $4 \varnothing$ | 7NT |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |

Some of us, playing natural systems, might choose one club as our opening bid on North's hand, thinking that this might make it easier to show both of our suits as the bidding progressed. However, if severe competition occurs, as the vulnerability suggests, we may be in trouble reaching the best spot.
In this deal, Niu's choice of opening bid simplified his partner's task to such an extent that the board was over in less than half a minute.
France Kids won the match 55-25 IMPs (16.723.28 VPs ) and moved to the top of the Ranking Table after this match.

## Round 5, Junior Teams

The Juniors match between USAI and Bangladesh saw the Americans give very little away in either the bidding or play. The first deal out was a good example of accurate play and defence.

Board 1. Dealer North. None vul.

|  | A 10943 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ KQ 5 |  |
|  | $\diamond 973$ |  |
|  | \& K Q 10 |  |
| A AK 86 | N | ¢ 75 |
| $\bigcirc$ A 86 | W E | $\bigcirc 109743$ |
| $\diamond$ J 864 | $W^{\text {c }}$ | $\diamond$ Q 52 |
| \& J 5 | S | \& A 98 |
|  | A Q J 2 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ J 2 |  |
|  | $\diamond$ A K 10 |  |
|  | \& 76432 |  |

Kevin Rosenberg got to play in 1NT as North when Islam, West, doubled a lead-directing $1 \diamond$ opening, but Siddiqui as East was not prepared to compete to the two-level. A heart lead to the ace saw declarer unblock the queen, then win the second heart in dummy to lead a club to the queen and ace. Now declarer had time to cross to a diamond to lead a club towards his hand and come to eight tricks.
In the other room, Adam Kaplan as East competed to $2 \circlearrowleft$ after Zach Brescoll had doubled 10 and North had bid 14. The defence led and continued hearts, Ripon also unblocking to lead a club to the queen. But Kaplan ducked smoothly, and declarer now crossed to dummy with a diamond to lead a club up. Kaplan won with his ace and played a second diamond, and now the defenders had established two diamond winners to go with their four top tricks in the side suits, for down one.


Board 14. Dealer East. None vul.

```
A J 3
O J
\diamond K Q 6 3 2
& A J 10 4 2
```



```
AA842
○K10742
\(\diamond\) A J 107
\& 0 --
```

A K Q 96

- Q 5
$\diamond 985$
\& K 653
A 1075
©A9863
$\diamond 4$
\& Q 987
Both tables played in 4a by West after North had shown the minors. When Ripon led a trump, declarer won cheaply in hand, led a diamond to the jack, and played a low heart off dummy. Now the defence took $\checkmark \mathrm{A}$, heart ruff, $\diamond \mathrm{K}$ covered and ruffed, then led a third heart. Brescoll discarded on this, and when North could not ruff in, declarer had two heart, one diamond and seven trump winners.
In the other room, Rosenberg led $\subseteq \mathrm{J}$, and Benjamin Christensen ducked this - a far from obvious play. Now came a club ruff followed by $\gtrdot \mathrm{K}$, ducked round for North to ruff. A low diamond was won in dummy, and now declarer ruffed a club and ruffed a heart to reach this ending:

|  | A -- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$-- |  |
|  | $\diamond$ K Q 6 |  |
|  | \& A J 10 |  |
| $\rightarrow \mathrm{KQ}$ | N | - 8 |
| $\bigcirc$-- | W E | $\bigcirc 107$ |
| $\diamond 95$ | $\mathbf{W}^{\text {L }}$ | $\diamond$ A J 10 |
| \& K 6 | S | \& -- |
|  | * 107 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ A 9 |  |
|  | $\diamond$-- |  |
|  | \& Q 9 |  |

Declarer must simply draw trumps now, then play on diamonds to ensure winning four of the last six tricks. When he ruffed a club and ruffed a heart, then cashed his last trump, he was out of spades. South could ruff away the $\diamond \mathrm{A}$, and the defenders had a club and a heart to cash for down one.

## POLAND VS SWEDEN

## Round 5, Junior Teams

Two of the best European Junior teams, Poland and Sweden, met in the fifth round. Both teams are among the favourites to qualify for the playoffs. Last year, the members of the Swedish team won several titles at the World Youth Open Championships in Opatija, while the Polish line-up includes Bermuda Bowl winner Michal Klukowski, playing in partnership with Justyna Zmuda, who is a regular member of the strong Polish women's team.

Differences in bidding methods were responsible for several swings in this match.

| Board 7 Dealer | South, Vul Al |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A Q J 852 |  |
|  | ¢ K J 106 |  |
|  | $\diamond$ K 3 |  |
|  | \& Q 5 |  |
| A K | N | A A 1094 |
| $\bigcirc$ A 84 |  | $\bigcirc$ Q 72 |
| $\diamond 1076$ | W E | $\diamond$ AJ 8542 |
| \& A J 10987 | S | ¢ ${ }^{\text {-- }}$ |
|  | 4 763 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 953$ |  |
|  | $\diamond$ Q 9 |  |
|  | \& K 6432 |  |

West

Klukowski \begin{tabular}{l}
North <br>
Gullberg

$\quad$

East <br>
Zmuda

 

South <br>
Gronkvist <br>
Pass
\end{tabular}

Playing Polish Club, Klukowski-Zmuda were unable to explore the deal fully. 2\% showed $11-15$ with $6+$ clubs or 5 clubs and a 4 -card major. $2 \diamond$ was an asking bid, not showing anything about diamonds, and $3 \%$ indicated a minimum club one-suiter. East downgraded her hand due to the misfit and passed. Fortunately, her partner's clubs were good enough to ensure the contract, and Klukowski even managed to make an overtrick. Poland +130 .

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| O. Rimstedt | Kazmierczak | M. Rimstedt | Nowak |

The Swedish bidding developed along entirely different lines after a natural $1 \%$ opening. The Rimstedt brothers used the modern approach of transfers after an opponent's intervention. Thus $2 \%$ showed diamonds (his strength was yet to be defined). In essence, Mikael described an invitational hand with long diamonds plus a spade stopper. With a diamond fit, Ola considered 3NT to be a good bet. When diamonds broke 2-2, nine tricks became easy - Sweden +600 .

However, the following deal favoured the Polish system.
Board 13 Dealer North, Vul All
© AK
© 8764
$\diamond$ A 752
\& Q 32
A 976
$\checkmark$ AK Q J
$\diamond$ K 1083
\& 104


Q J 54
$\checkmark$--
$\diamond$ J 64
\& K J 9765

- 10832
$\bigcirc 109532$
$\diamond$ Q 9
\& 8

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Klukowski | Gullberg | Zmuda | Gronkvist |
|  | $1 \odot$ | Pass | $1 \diamond$ |
| Pass | $2 \circlearrowleft$ | All Pass |  |

The Swedish $1 \%$ opening covered 12-14 balanced hands without a 5 -card major, and $1 \diamond$ was a transfer to hearts. Klukowski passed of course, hoping that his opponents would find a heart fit. North's $2 \triangle$ bid shut out East - all the better for West.

Zmuda led a low spade, and when Gullberg tried a diamond to the queen at trick two, his contract collapsed, as West unkindly drew four rounds of trumps. Perfect discarding by East might have resulted in three down, but +200 was good enough for the Poles.

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| O. Rimstedt | Kazmierczak | M. Rimstedt Nowak |  |

At the other table, Ola Rimstedt was unable to remain silent, because $1 \diamond$ was not a transfer, but rather an artificial negative response in the Polish Club system. Once West doubled, East certainly had the right to compete to the three-level with his six-four hand, and so he did over $2 \triangle$, to his partner's regret. Kazmierczak's final pass (rather than competing to 3ৎ) was certainly a clever decision, as following the Law of Total Tricks blindly would have failed miserably.

Next, Nowak made a good decision to lead $\diamond \mathrm{Q}$ rather than a heart, which would have allowed four spade discards. His partner saw dummy, cashed his three top tricks, then exited with a diamond. Mikael discarded all of his spades, preventing a defensive ruff, but after winning with the $\% \mathrm{~A}$, North returned a spade. Declarer was stuck in his hand and the $\& Q$ became the setting trick.

In the following deal, striking the first pre-emptive blow proved to be highly beneficial, and due to systemic differences the Polish players did so at both tables.

Board 5 Dealer North Vul N/S
A AK 1076
© 94
$\diamond 6$
\& 107542

| A 4 N |  | A J 95 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ KQ 108653 | $53 \mathbf{W}^{\mathbf{N}}$ | $\checkmark$ A 2 |
| $\diamond$ Q J 5 | W E | $\diamond 10432$ |
| \&J9 | S | \& A Q 86 |
|  | - Q 832 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ J 7 |  |
|  | $\diamond$ AK 987 |  |
|  | \& K 3 |  |


| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Klukowski | Gullberg | Zmuda | Gronkvist |
|  | Pass | Pass | $1 \diamond$ |
| $3 \circlearrowleft$ | Pass | Pass | Pass |

North's and East's hands do not merit an opening according to most standard systems. South opened $1 \diamond$, and West made a pretty straightforward jump overcall of $3 \bigcirc$.

This put North in an unpleasant position. 7 HCP seemed to be too little for a 34 bid (even though this would not have been forcing, as he was a passed hand). Daniel Gullberg decided to wait for his partner's re-opening bid, and he is still waiting...

North led $\uparrow A$ and switched to the $\diamond 6$. Michal Klukowski dropped the $\diamond \mathrm{Q}$ under South's $\diamond \mathrm{K}$, and Mikael Gronkvist failed to find the only winning continuation of a low diamond (rather than $\diamond \mathrm{A}$ so that declarer would not have time for a club discard). His spade return even allowed Klukowski to make an overtrick by ruffing, drawing trumps in two rounds, and leading a diamond from dummy. In case South ducked this, he may later have been strip-squeezed.

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| O. Rimstedt | Kazmierczak | M. Rimstedt Nowak |  |
|  | $2 \boldsymbol{1}$ | Pass | $4 \boldsymbol{\uparrow}$ |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |

The Polish pair was happy to use a weak two-suited 2 opening. They reached game quickly, and Ola decided not to sacrifice in $5 \bigcirc$. (First of all, it was not obvious that 4ヘ was making; secondly, bidding $5 \circlearrowleft$ with such a weak hand may cause partner to misjudge later.)

Kazmierczak made this contract by developing dummy's diamonds. He was fortunate that diamonds divided $4-3$ and the 4 was onside. Plus 620 gave Poland 13 IMPs - the biggest swing of the match.


In this last deal, the swing was not related to the bidding, but rather due to a nice defensive play by Ola Rimstedt.

Board 12 Dealer West Vul N/S

- 1062
© Q 754
$\diamond 1042$
\& Q 63

\&9 954

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| O. Rimstedt | Kazmierczak | M. Rimstedt | Nowak |
| Pass | Pass | $1 \boldsymbol{1}$ | Pass |
| $1 \circlearrowleft$ | Pass | $1 N T$ | Dble |
| $2 \boldsymbol{\omega}$ | Pass | Pass | Dble |
| Pass | $2 \diamond$ | All Pass |  |

South didn't interfere on the first round (anyone for a four-card 14 overcall?!), but then doubled twice for takeout to show his strong hand. North had to pick between his spade and diamond fragments. He made the reasonable choice of the cheapest bid.
Mikael decided to underlead his trump honors, and declarer won trick one cheaply with the $\diamond 10$. Then he ran the 10 , cunningly ducked by Ola. Declarer fell for it and repeated the spade finesse. West won perforce by the N and switched to the 2 . East won tricks with his $\% \mathrm{~A}$ and $\% \mathrm{~J}$, and a spade ruff followed. Ola cashed $\& \mathrm{~K}$ and switched to a heart. When declarer put up dummy's queen, covered by East's king, he could no longer prevent down three.

Plus 300 gave Sweden 9 valuable IMPs, as at the other table Zmuda (East) misdefended, allowing Gullberg (North) to make 2 $\mathbf{A}$.

After all of these exchanges and some more, Poland emerged victorious by 43-27 IMPs, which converted to $14.42-5.58 \mathrm{VPs}$.

| 2. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dlr: South | 4 102 |  |  |  |
| Vul: None | $\bigcirc$ AK |  |  |  |
|  | $\diamond$ AKQ 1065 |  |  |  |
|  | \& K 85 |  |  |  |
| A -- <br> © Q 1085 | N |  | A J 765 |  |
|  | W E |  | - | 643 |
|  |  |  | $\diamond$ |  |
| $\text { \& Q } 9732$ | S |  | d A | 104 |
|  | ¢ AKQ9843 |  |  |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 72$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\diamond 72$ |  |  |  |
|  | d J 6 |  |  |  |
| West | North | East |  | South |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Pass | 4\% (a) |  | Pass | 5\% (b) |
| Pass | 64 |  | All Pass |  |

(a) Modified Roman Key Card Blackwood
(b) Two key cards and the queen of spades

West leads the five of hearts to dummy's king. How would you continue?
I will write about the bidding in a moment; first, the play. You seem to have twelve easy tricks: seven spades, two hearts and three diamonds. What might go wrong?

Only a 4-0 spade break can cause trouble. If West has them, you will still survive if he has to follow to three rounds of diamonds. If East has all four spades,

| Gо то Page: | $\mathbf{1}$ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
|  | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |  | 14 |  | RESULTS |

you are fine as long as you are careful.
At trick two, lead the spade ten. East won't cover and you will win with your ace. When you see West pitch a club -- black on black -- return to dummy with a heart, play a spade to your nine, draw the rest of the trumps, and try unsuccessfully to run the diamonds for an overtrick.

With this layout, if you lead the spade deuce at trick two and win with your ace, you cannot recover. Watch out for unblocking plays.

Now back to the bidding. When someone preempts, it is silly to use regular Roman Key Card Blackwood because he cannot have three or four key cards. Also, many pairs use four clubs as modified RKCB over a weak two-bid or a weak three-bid in any suit but clubs. (Four diamonds over three clubs asks.) This is a sensible scheme over four clubs:
$4 \diamond$ : no key card
$4 \diamond$ : one key card but no trump queen
$4 \diamond$ : one key card and the trump queen
4 NT : two key cards but no trump queen
$5 \%$ : two key cards and the trump queen

| 3. | Dummy (North) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Dir: South | A A 2 |
| Vul: Both | © 3 |
|  | $\diamond$ K J 10 93 |
|  | \& 942 |



You (East)
A Q 963
$\checkmark 1076$
$\diamond$ A 52
\& J 76

| West <br> Partner | North <br> Dummy | East <br> You | South <br> Declarer <br> 1NT (a) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | 2NT (b) | Pass | 3NT |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |

(a) 15-17 points
(b) Do you agree with this quantitative raise? If not, what would you have done?

West leads the four of hearts: three, ten, king. South leads the queen of diamonds: eight, three ... How would you plan the defence?

First, a quick comment on the bidding. North, with such a good five-card suit, is too strong to pass over one notrump. However, I think he should raise immediately to three notrump. The success or failure of that contract will probably rest on partner's diamond holding, rather than on whether he has a minimum or a maximum. Also, going straight to game does not give the defenders any information about the strength of South's hand.

Now to the defense. Is this the full deal?

| Dlr: South <br> Vul: Both | - A 42 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc 83$ |  |
|  | $\diamond$ K J 1093 |  |
|  | \& 942 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { © J } 8 \\ & \text { © A J } 942 \end{aligned}$ | N | A Q 963 |
|  |  | $\bigcirc 1076$ |
| $\diamond 86$ | W E | $\diamond$ A 52 |
| \& Q 1085 | S | \& J 76 |
|  | A K 1075 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ K Q 5 |  |
|  | $\diamond$ Q 74 |  |
|  | \& K 3 |  |

If so, you must return a heart (the seven, top of a remaining doubleton) to defeat the contract.
Or is this the position?

| Dlr: South | - A 42 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vul: Both | $\bigcirc 83$ |  |
|  | $\diamond$ K J 1083 |  |
|  | \& 942 |  |
| A J 8 <br> ๑J9542 <br> $\diamond 86$ <br> \& A Q 108 | N | A Q 963 |
|  |  | $\bigcirc 1076$ |
|  |  | $\diamond$ A 52 |
|  | S | \& J 76 |
|  | か K 1075 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ AKQ |  |
|  | $\diamond$ Q 74 |  |
|  | \& K 53 |  |

Now you must shift to clubs. And not just to any club -- you must lead specifically the jack. When you need only two tricks in a suit, lead low. But when you need three or four tricks, as here, you should lead high.

How do you know which way to proceed?
Partner's eight on the first round of diamonds is a count card. He has either a singleton or is starting a high-low with a doubleton. You should hold up your ace of diamonds to find out which and, much more important, to see partner's first discard.

If his hearts are ready to run, he will pitch his lowest club. But if his hearts are weak (and he will know the situation from trick one, when you played third hand high), he will throw a heart to tell you that the suit is useless.

Then, you will know exactly what to do. Patience often pays on defense.
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## PHILLIP ALDER

## Round 7, Girls Teams

Before this match began, China enjoyed a 13.91 victory point lead at the top of the table. Indonesia was sixth, but only 4.92 vps ahead of Italy in ninth place.

The first board was flat. On the next deal, the Indonesian South took the low road and missed a vulnerable game that the Chinese had charged into, costing 10 imps .
Then she did the opposite on Board 3. Initially she decided to stop in three diamonds. But when the opponents competed to three spades, she jumped to five diamonds because she was certain that her partner was very short in spades.
The contract was not without hope, but the cards were lying unfavourably and she went two down to lose 6 imps against a diamond partscore at the other table.

This was Board 4:
Dealer West. Both vul.
A A Q 876
$\bigcirc$ AQ 8
$\diamond 873$
$\% A Q$
A 103
©K7642
$\diamond$ K 6
\& 975


か J 9542
© J 1093
$\diamond$ A 2
\&) 103
Open Room:

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Eva | Ao | Martanti | Guan |
| Pass | $1 \uparrow$ | Pass | $3 \diamond$ |
| Pass | $4 \uparrow$ | All Pass |  |

(a) Four-plus spades, 6-8+ points

Closed Room:

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yu | Sefita | Wang | Fytry |
| Pass | 1\% (a) | 2NT (b) | Pass |
| 4\% | Pass | Pass | Dble |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |

[^0]Four spades made six. Francisca Tri Martanti (East) led her heart and Gabriela Bindi Desi Eva (West) put up her king. Xiang Ao (North) won and cashed the ace of spades. After drawing the last trump, declarer ran the hearts to discard her queen of clubs, and conceded one diamond.

In the Closed Room, maybe Yunita Fytry (South) could not have doubled two notrumps, because it would have promised length in at least one of the minors. When she balanced with a double, Ernis Sefita (North) thought for a long time, then passed.

The defence started perfectly. North led her ace of spades, cashed the ace of hearts, and switched to a diamond, South winning with the ace and playing a second round to declarer's king. When West now led a trump, North rose with the ace, but failed to give her partner a diamond ruff. Instead, she played a spade, so the contract went one down only.

Plus 680 and minus 200 gave China 10 imps and the lead by 26-0.

On Board 5, the Chinese made partscores at both tables to gain another 6 imps . The next three boards added two overtrick imps to the Chinese total. Then an unfortunate misdefense let China make three notrumps, when the Indonesians had stopped accurately in two notrumps at the other table. So it was 7 imps to China instead of 5 to Indonesia.


This was Board 10:
Dealer East. Both vul.

- 5
$\checkmark$ A 2
$\diamond A 8752$
\& AK J 72

| A A K Q J 7 | N | ヘ109843 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ Q 93 | ${ }^{\mathbf{N}}$ | $\bigcirc 754$ |
| $\diamond 1093$ | W E | $\diamond$ Q J |
| \& 966 | S | -1043 |
|  | A 62 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ K J 1086 |  |
|  | $\diamond$ K 64 |  |
|  | \& Q 85 |  |

Open Room:

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Eva | Ao | Martanti | Guan |
|  |  | Pass | Pass |
| $1 \Phi$ | 2NT (a) | $4 \boldsymbol{\$}$ | Pass |

Pass Dble (b) All Pass
(a) At least 5-5 in the minors
(b) A strong hand

Closed Room:

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Yu | Sefita | Wang <br> Fytry |  |
|  |  | Pass | Pass |
| $1 ヵ$ | Dble | $3 \uparrow$ | $4 \varsigma$ |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |

I prefer the Unusual Notrump used by Ao to Sefita's takeout double. I dislike East's jump to four spades. I know what the Law of Total Tricks advises, but EastWest were vulnerable and that hand had no short suit or winners. When Xiuting Yu (North) balanced with double, Wan Wang (South) paused for quite a while, then made the winning decision to pass.
West could have lost seven tricks (three hearts, two diamonds and two clubs), but the defence was not easy, and eventually West's ten of diamonds was established and she could discard a heart from the dummy. Still, three down was still minus 800 .
Against four hearts, North led the king of spades, then switched to a diamond. South won in her hand, ruffed her second spade, cashed the ace of hearts, crossed to the queen of clubs, and played two more rounds of trumps. When they divided, she could claim an overtrick.
Plus 800 and minus 650 was another 4 imps to China, who led by 45-0.

After 2 imps to China for one fewer undertrick and a flat board came a dynamite deal.

Board 13. Dealer North. Both vul.


Open Room:

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eva | Ao | Martanti | Guan |
|  | 10 | 14 | 20 |
| 40 | Dble | All Pass |  |
| Closed Room: |  |  |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Yu | Sefita | Wang | Fytry |
|  | $10 \%$ (a) | Pass | $1 \diamond$ (b) |
| 14 | 20 | 44 | Dble |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |

(a) Strong club
(b) Weak diamond

North-South can make six diamonds, but neither pair bid the suit naturally, and it is not easy to see how they could have, unless Andi Guan (South) in the Open Room had bid five diamonds on the second round -- and that was hardly obvious. Similarly, after Fytry made a card-showing double on round two in the Closed Room, Sefita might have run with four notrumps. But those bids tend to be easier to find when you can see the whole deal.

Interestingly, at double-dummy, four spades cannot be defeated when played by West, but an initial heart lead kills the contract by East. In the Closed Room, North led the ace of hearts and switched to the ace of diamonds. West ruffed, played a club to dummy's jack, cashed the king of spades to get the bad news, and continued with the king of clubs to North's ace. To stop the overtrick, North had to lead a club, which would have promoted a trump trick for South. When she did not do that, West drew trumps and established her long club to collect an overtrick.
The play in the Open Room was highly imperfect. In the end, the contract went one down, which gave China 15 imps. Along with another point on the last board, China won emphatically by 63 imps to 0 , or 20-0 in victory points.

## PHIILLIP ALDER

When you hear that a close friend has died, you supposedly remember the last time you were with that person. In my experience, that has been true -- except for Patrick Jourdain, who died on July 28 at the age of 73 in his home town of Cardiff, the capital of Wales. Then, I remembered the first time I had met him.

It was related to this deal, which I have composed, but the key elements are there.

|  | ヘ 7542 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ A |  |
|  | $\diamond 98643$ |  |
|  | \& 763 |  |
| ¢ K J | N | - 63 |
| ©J98542 | $\mathrm{W}^{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{E}$ | $\bigcirc$ K Q 1063 |
| $\diamond 1072$ | $W^{\text {L }}$ | $\diamond 5$ |
| \& 94 | S | \& K 852 |
|  | A A Q 1098 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 7$ |  |
|  | $\diamond$ A K J |  |
|  | \& Q J 10 |  |

The Camrose Trophy is played annually between the countries of the United Kingdom. I believe Jourdain has the record for the most appearances, with over 70 for Wales and two for Scotland. He is probably also the only player to have represented more than one country in the event.

In this instance, though, we were both watching the Vu-Graph presentation of a match between Northern Ireland and Wales in Cardiff in, I believe, 1968.

South, the Irish declarer, was in four spades. West led the nine of clubs. East won with his king, cashed the ace, and led a third round for his partner to ruff.

In a stage whisper, I said, "He should ruff with the king."

At which point, two rows in front of me, Patrick jumped out of his seat and shouted, "That's right! That's right! He should ruff with the king. He should ruff with the king."

You can see the point. On a heart return from West, declarer is in the dummy for the last time, able to take only one trump finesse. If West ruffs with the jack


Patrick Jourdain
of spades and South believes that to be an honest card, his only chance is to play a spade to his ace. He cannot pick up K-6-3 in the East hand.

While Patrick was agreeing with me, the West defender ruffed with the jack of spades and exited with a heart. The declarer then played a spade to his queen and went one down!

However, Patrick wanted to meet the high-school kid who had made this suggestion. We became good friends immediately.


Patrick loved deals with complex squeeze endings -- the more involved the better. A hunt through the Internet failed to produce one that he played. Instead, on the next page is a deal that he defended perfectly from a pair tournament in Portugal in 1999.

| Dealer West. N- | S vul. - 8 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ J 85 |  |
|  | $\diamond$ K 10 |  |
|  | \& AKQ J 1 |  |
| ¢ 5 | N | A A Q 10943 |
| $\bigcirc$ Q 109 |  | $\bigcirc$ AK 43 |
| $\diamond 987642$ | W E | $\diamond 53$ |
| \& 852 | S | \& 7 |
|  | A KJ762 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 762$ |  |
|  | $\diamond$ A Q J |  |
|  | \& 94 |  |


| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | $1 \boldsymbol{\kappa}$ | $1 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}$ | Pass |
| Pass | $3 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}$ | Pass | 3NT |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |

South passed on the first round, hoping to catch East in one spade doubled. This was a debatable approach, given the prevailing vulnerability.

North might have rebid three clubs, but chose the more aggressive three spades, asking his partner to bid three notrumps with a spade stopper. Since South had a couple of stoppers, he did as requested.

West led his spade and South dropped the jack under Jourdain's ace.
Many players would have happily continued spades, but Jourdain paused to consider the suit's layout. If South did have king-jack-doubleton, West started with a 7-6-5-2. First, why wouldn't he have raised spades? Second and more important, why would he have led an antisystemic five?

Judging that partner could not have four spades and that declarer was falsecarding, Jourdain shifted to the three of hearts, and his side took the first five tricks.

Patrick did a sterling amount of work for the International Bridge Press Association (IBPA), including being the editor of its monthly publication for 20 years.

I did not partner Patrick often. Our main outing was in a big tournament in Scheveningen, the Netherlands. We might have won the annual best bid deal award from the IBPA for this effort, except that both of us (somewhat out of character!) were too modest to write it up, each hoping the other would do it.

Dealer East. None vul.
A A964
๑ J 732
$\diamond 73$
\& $A$ Q
↔ 3
$\diamond$ Q 1098
$\diamond 652$
$\diamond 96543$
N

- KJ108752
$\checkmark 65$
$\diamond$ J 104
\& 2
A Q
$\checkmark$ AK 4
$\diamond$ AK Q 98
\& J 1087

| West | North Jourdain | East | South Alder |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Pass | $1 \diamond$ |
| Pass | 10 | 24 | 30 |
| Pass | 3 | Pass | 40 |
| Pass | 6\% | All Pass |  |

Six notrump would have made because the diamonds were $3-3$, but that was lucky. Our Belgian opponents reached six hearts. If the declarer could have seen the full deal, he would have made the contract, but he went one down.

Our sequence reached the best spot, with Jourdain (North) showing excellent appreciation of the value of his cards. (Yes, we were helped by East's not opening or overcalling three spades.)

I won West's spade lead with dummy's ace and drew two rounds of trumps, getting the bad news. I continued with two top diamonds and a diamond ruff in the dummy. I returned to my hand with a heart, took two more rounds of trumps (discarding spades from the dummy), and led out winning diamonds. West ruffed in, but had to lead a heart.

Since he hadn't returned a spade, I knew West had started with $1=4=3=5$ shape and East with $7=2=3=1$. Could East have queen-doubleton of hearts? The odds said that that was unlikely, and at the table, it was impossible. When West led the heart, he did it with an irritated gesture, practically hurling the card onto the table. I put up dummy's jack and had 12 tricks: one spade, three hearts, three diamonds, four clubs and one diamond ruff.

It is so rare that a slam in a 4-3 fit is the best contract, and this one had some card play to it as well -- ideal for a newspaper column.


3
11
12

## RESULTS - JUNIOR TEAMS



## RESULTS - GIRLS TEAMS

| $\text { ROUND } 6$ | 31 | CHINESE TAIPEI | ITALY | 32 | 49 | 5.36 | 14.64 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 32 | USA | SINGAPORE | 20 | 44 | 3.97 | 16.03 |
|  | 33 | FRANCE | CHINA | 6 | 76 | 0.00 | 20.00 |
|  | 34 | INDONESIA | NETHERLANDS | 7 | 34 | 3.45 | 16.55 |
|  | 35 | NORWAY | CHILE | 36 | 19 | 14.64 | 5.36 |
|  | 36 | AUSTRALIA | POLAND | 41 | 31 | 12.97 | 7.03 |
|  | 37 | HUNGARY | Bye | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0.00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & N \\ & \frac{2}{2} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 31 | ITALY | USA | 35 | 49 | 6.04 | 13.96 |
|  | 32 | SINGAPORE | HUNGARY | 61 | 21 | 18.41 | 1.59 |
|  | 33 | CHINA | INDONESIA | 63 | 0 | 20.00 | 0.00 |
|  | 34 | NETHERLANDS | NORWAY | 38 | 11 | 16.55 | 3.45 |
|  | 35 | CHILE | AUSTRALIA | 16 | 37 | 4.54 | 15.46 |
|  | 36 | POLAND | CHINESE TAIPEI | 60 | 6 | 19.83 | 0.17 |
|  | 37 | FRANCE | Bye | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0.00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \frac{2}{2} \\ & \frac{1}{2} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 31 | CHINESE TAIPEI | SINGAPORE | 22 | 28 | 8.13 | 11.87 |
|  | 32 | USA | CHINA | 39 | 25 | 13.96 | 6.04 |
|  | 33 | HUNGARY | NETHERLANDS | 13 | 76 | 0.00 | 20.00 |
|  | 34 | FRANCE | CHILE | 46 | 12 | 17.63 | 2.37 |
|  | 35 | INDONESIA | POLAND | 15 | 22 | 7.84 | 12.16 |
|  | 36 | NORWAY | AUSTRALIA | 30 | 41 | 6.77 | 13.23 |
|  | 37 | ITALY | Bye | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0.00 |

RANKING
AFTER ROUND 8

| 1 | CHINA | 131.46 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | NETHERLANDS128.06 |  |
| 3 | USA | 102.90 |
| 4 | AUSTRALIA | 94.24 |
| 5 | NORWAY | 91.76 |
| 6 | SINGAPORE | 86.30 |
| 7 | POLAND | 80.91 |
| 8 | ITALY | 69.14 |
| 9 | INDONESIA | 63.93 |
| 10 | FRANCE | 63.24 |
| 11 | CHILE | 57.69 |
| 12 | CHINESE TAIPEI 45.22 |  |
| 13 | HUNGARY | 40.15 |

## RESULTS - YOUNGSTERS TEAMS



## RESULTS - KIDS TEAMS

| - | 41 | ISRAEL | CHINA2 | 67 | 27 | 18.41 | 1.59 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 42 | SWEDEN | CANADA | 8 | 103 | 0.00 | 20.00 |
|  | 43 | ITALY | ENGLAND | 30 | 43 | 6.28 | 13.72 |
|  | 44 | POLAND | CZECH REPUBLIC | 56 | 25 | 17.19 | 2.81 |
|  | 45 | CHINA1 | FRANCE | 27 | 55 | 3.28 | 16.72 |
|  | 46 | USA | HUNGARY | 83 | 3 | 20.00 | 0.00 |
|  | 47 | NETHERLANDS | INDONESIA | 37 | 36 | 10.33 | 9.67 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \frac{9}{2} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 41 | INDONESIA | SWEDEN | 38 | 38 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
|  | 42 | ISRAEL | ITALY | 40 | 14 | 16.38 | 3.62 |
|  | 43 | CHINA2 | POLAND | 48 | 27 | 15.46 | 4.54 |
|  | 44 | CANADA | CHINA1 | 36 | 46 | 7.03 | 12.97 |
|  | 45 | ENGLAND | USA | 29 | 42 | 6.28 | 13.72 |
|  | 46 | CZECH REPUBLIC | NETHERLANDS | 21 | 77 | 0.01 | 19.99 |
|  | 47 | FRANCE | HUNGARY | 80 | 6 | 20.00 | 0.00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ㅇ } \\ & 9 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 41 | POLAND | ITALY | 45 | 19 | 16.38 | 3.62 |
|  | 42 | CHINA1 | SWEDEN | 51 | 34 | 14.64 | 5.36 |
|  | 43 | USA | ISRAEL | 32 | 54 | 4.34 | 15.66 |
|  | 44 | NETHERLANDS | CHINA2 | 12 | 48 | 2.09 | 17.91 |
|  | 45 | HUNGARY | CANADA | 20 | 74 | 0.17 | 19.83 |
|  | 46 | FRANCE | ENGLAND | 50 | 17 | 17.49 | 2.51 |
|  | 47 | CZECH REPUBLIC | INDONESIA | 17 | 47 | 2.96 | 17.04 |

RANKING AFTER ROUND 9

| 1 | FRANCE | 150.98 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | CHINA2 | 131.88 |
| 3 | ISRAEL | 128.68 |
| 4 | CHINA1 | 121.96 |
| 5 | POLAND | 121.36 |
| 6 | USA | 100.27 |
| 7 | CANADA | 93.13 |
| 8 | NETHERLANDS | 91.61 |
| 9 | ENGLAND | 87.54 |
| 10 | INDONESIA | 64.37 |
| 11 | ITALY | 56.35 |
| 12 | SWEDEN | 53.07 |
| 13 | CZECH REPUBLIC51.43 |  |
| 14 | HUNGARY | 6.37 |


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[^0]:    (a) Strong, artificial and forcing
    (b) At least 5-5 in the minors

