

# 3<sup>rd</sup> World Youth Open Bridge Championships

Atlanta, Georgia, USA 3<sup>rd</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> August 2013



## Daily Bulletin



Coordinator: Brent Manley • Editor: Phillip Alder • Co-Editors: Murat Molva, David Stern

Tuesday, August 6, 2013

### Juniors Pairs Final

#### Session 4

Rank	Pairs	Nationality	%
1	DI FRANCO Massimiliano ZANASI Gabriele	ITA - ITA	59.11
2	MOSKOVSKY Ellena TRAVIS Lauren	AUS - AUS	57.50
3	AYDOGDU Erkmen KOCLAR Akin	TUR - TUR	55.18
4	PRAIRIE Alex SHI Sylvia	USA - USA	54.46
5	HOLLANDS Peter HOWARD Justin	AUS - AUS	53.57
6	LEE Antony WESSELS Ryan	USA - USA	53.21
7	AGICA Marius KAPLAN Adam	USA - USA	51.25
8	GOBEKLI Altug GOKCE Berk	TUR - TUR	49.82
9	FERRO Felipe Jose MONTES DE OCA Francisco Pablo	ARG - ARG	49.46
10	CAVALIER Andrew JOLLY Christian	USA - USA	49.46
11	LIN Frank VROOMAN Jacob	USA - USA	48.04
12	OZGUR Muhammet USLUPEHLIVAN Sarper	TUR - TUR	47.50
13	ETCHEPAREBORDA Juan Cruz RUEDA Santiago	ARG - ARG	44.64
14	HASHIMOTO Koichiro KIKUCHI Tadahiro	JPN - JPN	44.46
15	ARGUEDAS Leonardo BROWN Walter	CRC - CRC	42.86
16	SCHWARTZ Jeffrey TSANG Jeffrey	USA - CAN	39.46

### Youngsters Pairs Final

#### Session 4

Rank	Pairs	Nationality	%
1	HUNT Allison LADYZHENSKY Asya	USA - USA	60.85
2	JENG Andrew JENG Richard	USA - USA	59.26
3	HERMAN Gregory KRIEGLER Oren	USA - USA	57.94
4	BERK Hakan SOUKUP David	USA - USA	56.61
5	JIN Tianyi JIN Kai	CHN - CHN	55.95
6	SHEN Yiling WU Kaiwen	CHN - CHN	55.29
7	SHA Zhizhou ZHANG Yiyang	CHN - CHN	55.29
8	KRISTENSEN Benjamin ROSENBERG Kevin	USA - USA	53.17
9	FEI Zelin ZHAO Yuqiao	CHN - CHN	52.38
10	HARPER Brandon MILLER Ryan	USA - USA	51.85
11	AMER Samuel CHANG Nolan	USA - USA	51.06
12	LIN Amber OLSEN Jake	USA - USA	50.13
13	LIEBERMAN Joseph WELLAND Christopher	USA - USA	48.15
14	CHENG Licong LI Renyu	CHN - CHN	45.24
15	LI Hanchang SHAO Yiqin	CHN - CHN	43.65
16	BERMAN Evan SPENCER Cole	USA - USA	41.93
17	DU Zhecheng SHANG Yijun	CHN - CHN	41.80
18	HART Tyler KUSCHNER Benjamin	USA - USA	41.53
19	HUANG Xu LIU Yihong	CHN - CHN	40.08
20	FASHINGBAUER Ellie HSIEH Gianni	USA - USA	37.83

### Girls Pairs Final

#### Session 4

Rank	Pairs	Nationality	%
1	DE JESUS Karla SUAREZ Adriana	VEN - VEN	60.19
2	LU Xinying YU Felicia Xinying	CHN - CHN	56.75
3	BOTTA Giorgia CHAVARRIA Margherita	ITA - ITA	56.22
4	ARBIT Julie THAPA Isha	USA - USA	56.08
5	LINZ Marianna WERNIS Rebecca	USA - USA	50.40
6	CHEN Yunpeng RUAN Xinyao	CHN - CHN	48.81
7	JIN Huiyuan YUAN Aijia	CHN - CHN	36.51
8	GU Yihao YANG Xinyi	CHN - CHN	35.05

### Youth Final B

#### Session 4

Rank	Pairs	Nationality	%	
1	CABRERA Ruben Dario GRANDA Moises	VEN - VEN	68.11	
2	HENBEST Maxim HOWARD Nathan	AUS - AUS	64.53	
3	OYAMA Ryoko SESHIMO Takumi	JPN - JPN	63.48	
4	HARADA Yuki ITO Kosuke	JPN - JPN	62.95	
5	QIN Bin WANG Penghao	CHN - CHN	62.26	
6	MANFIELD Sabrina MANFIELD Seth	USA - USA	60.71	
7	PEREZ Fernando RODRIGUEZ Carlos	VEN - VEN	58.56	
8	LIU Siyuan WANG Yingqi	CHN - CHN	57.81	
9	LAMOUREUX Victor MILLER JASON	CAN - USA	57.24	
10	ARGAIN Ariel SENGIALI Nicolas Miguel	ARG - ARG	56.37	
11	COLBURN Caleb ZHU Vincent	USA - USA	55.36	
12	FANG Yunyi HUANG Danlei	CHN - CHN	55.03	
13	SMITH Cooper TRAUTWEIN Henry	USA - USA	54.88	
14	LI Meilun LIU Wenyu	CHN - CHN	54.49	
15	BAI Lu GONG Kai Lu	CHN - CHN	54.36	
16	ALTMAN John STEPHANI Isaac	USA - USA	53.62	
17	CHANG Sophia ZHANG Lucy	USA - USA	52.01	
18	ALLEN Theo ZHOU Zi Nan	USA - CHN	50.79	
19	CUERVO LOPERA Juan Felipe VELEZ Santiago	COL - COL	50.79	
20	FONG Brandon SUNG Alexander	USA - USA	50.67	
21	MA Ding Zhi LIU Xuan Yu	CHN - CHN	49.54	
22	BERK Sedef ROBERTS Jeremy	USA - USA	49.31	
23	LU Yijia QIAN Li	CHN - CHN	47.83	
24	CORREA LAGUNA Nicolas REY ARISMENDY Luis Alejandro	COL - COL	46.95	
25	VASSILEVA Albena-Maria WU Zijun	CAN - CHN	42.66	
26	COLBURN Olivia LAUFER Olivia	USA - CAN	41.56	
27	VALENZUELA RIVERA ZAMORA	COL - COL	38.49	
28	GOODWIN Bryan VILLAMIZAR Jose Alejandro	USA - USA	36.73	
29	BOTKINS Hailey NOVAK Jett	USA - USA	33.88	
30	LAROSSE Matthew WILLIAMS Bernadette	USA - USA	33.11	
31	ANDREWS Cherish MILLIKIN Emma	USA - USA	29.99	
32	OLIVEIRA Helber EDWARDS Sarah	USA - USA	29.15	
33	MAGNUSON Sterling STEPHANI Kristian	USA - USA	29.15	
		NOVAK Madelyn	USA - USA	26.03

## A Moving Day

The second day of play saw one event decided. The consolation pairs for those who failed to qualify for the finals, the Youth Final B, was won by Ruben Dario Cabrera and Moises Granda from Venezuela. They finished more than a board clear of Maxim Henbest and Nathan Howard from Australia. Third were Ryoko Oyama and Takumi Seshimo from Japan.

In the Juniors, Youngsters and Girls Pairs Finals, there are two sessions to be played today to decide the medal winners. In the Girls, Karla de Jesus and Adriana Suarez from Venezuela enjoy a lead of about one-and-a-half boards over Lu Xinying and Yu Felicia Xinying from China. But the pairs who are third and fourth, Giorgia

Botta-Margherita Chavarria from Italy and Julie Arbit-Isha Thapa from the United States, are certainly still in contention. For any of the other four pairs to gain a medal, they will have to have an excellent final day.

The Youngsters Final is being dominated by the United States, with the first four pairs. The leaders are Allison Hunt and Asya Ladyzhensky, who preferred to play in this event than in the Girl's. Second are the Jeng brothers, Andrew and Richard; and third are Gregory Herman and Oren Kriegel.

The Junior Final is being led by the experienced Italians Massimiliano di Franco and

Gabriele Zanasi. They are just in front of another girls pair that opted for open competition, Ellena Moskovsky and Lauren Travis from Australia. Third are Erkmen Aydogdu and Akin Koclar from Turkey. Just behind are one Australian and three American pairs poised to move up the rankings.

The three Team Championships will begin at 4:00 p.m. (16.00), with qualifying play over one-and-a-half days, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday. Each will consist of seven 10-board Swiss team matches. The quarterfinals, semifinals and finals will each last one day.

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# The Pairs Finals Session 1

by Phillip Alder

Just before we get into the deals, try these two defensive problems.

1. Dlr: West ♠ 4 3  
 Vul: None ♥ K 4 2  
 ♦ K J 5 2  
 ♣ K 7 5 4
- ♠ A J 8 6 5  
 ♥ --  
 ♦ Q 6 4 3  
 ♣ A Q 9 8

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
Pass	Pass	1♠	1NT
2♠	3NT	All Pass	

Partner leads the spade ten: three, five (encouraging), king. South plays a heart to dummy's king and you discard an encouraging club nine. Declarer continues with a diamond to his ten, then leads the heart ten. West wins with his queen (you pitch the club eight) and shifts to the club six: king, ace, three. What would you lead now?

2. Dlr: North ♠ 10 3  
 Vul: E-W ♥ 9 6 4 2  
 ♦ A K J 8 2  
 ♣ Q 3

- ♠ A 7 6 4  
 ♥ Q 5  
 ♦ Q 7  
 ♣ K J 8 6 4

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
			1♥
Dble	3♦ (1)	3♠	4♥
4♠	Pass	Pass	5♥
Dble	Pass	Pass	Pass

(1) Fit-jump

You lead the spade ace: three, five, nine. What would you do now, given that partner's signal is upside-down count?

The answers will be given later in this article.

There were some dynamite deals in the first ten boards. This was the second for the girls and youngsters.

- Dlr: East ♠ Q 10 7 5 3  
 Vul: N-S ♥ K 4  
 ♦ A K 4 3  
 ♣ J 7
- ♠ 9 4 2  
 ♥ J 10 8  
 ♦ Q J 6  
 ♣ A 8 5 4
- ♠ K J  
 ♥ A Q 7 3  
 ♦ 9 8 7 5 2  
 ♣ 6 3
- ♠ A 8 6  
 ♥ 9 6 5 2  
 ♦ 10  
 ♣ K Q 10 9 2

The Italian girls who led the qualifying did very well against a Chinese pair.

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
<i>Chavarria</i>	<i>Jin</i>	<i>Botta</i>	<i>Yuan</i>
		Pass	Pass
Pass	1♠	Pass	2♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

Giorgia Botta led the diamond nine: ten, jack, ace. Jin Huiyuan cashed her diamond king (discarding a heart from the dummy), but then she erred by ruffing a diamond. Usually, ruffing in the shorter trump hand is good, but interestingly, not here.

Declarer continued with a club to her jack, a spade to dummy's ace and the club nine. Margherita Chavarria (who is the daughter of Mario, the cameraman you have probably seen taking numerous videos) took her ace and returned a trump. East won with her king and gave her partner a diamond ruff. Then a heart-jack shift scored two tricks in that suit to hold declarer to her contract.

Minus 110 gave East-West a cold top.

On another BBO table, two American pairs faced each other.

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
<i>Lin</i>	<i>A. Jeng</i>	<i>Olsen</i>	<i>R. Jeng</i>
		Pass	Pass
Pass	1♠	Pass	2♣ (1)
Pass	2♦ (2)	Pass	2♠
Pass	3♦	Pass	4♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

(1) Drury

(2) Not a minimum, but insufficient to jump to four spades

This was the only auction that reached four spades. Not that it was unbeatable. And Jake Olsen found one of the killing leads: the club six. However, when Amber Lin took the trick with her ace (North, Andrew Jeng, dropped the jack), she did not find the necessary heart shift. Instead, she returned a club, hoping her partner would ruff it.

North won in the dummy and played a spade to his ten. East took the trick with his jack and switched to a diamond. North won and misguessed spades (not that it mattered) by leading the queen, which was covered by the king and ace. Then declarer played dummy's three clubs and discarded two hearts and one diamond. So he lost only two spades and one club for plus 620 and 16 out of 18 matchpoints. (We are using the European 2-1 scoring system, not the American 1-1/2.)

The next deal also exhibited different hand evaluation.

Dlr: South	♠ 10 7
Vul: E-W	♥ Q 10 8 7 3
	♦ K Q 8 3
	♣ K J

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

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

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
<i>Chavarria</i>	<i>Jin</i>	<i>Botta</i>	<i>Yuan</i>
			1♦
1♠	Dble	Pass	1NT
Dble	2♦	All Pass	

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
<i>Lin</i>	<i>A. Jeng</i>	<i>Olsen</i>	<i>R. Jeng</i>
			1♦
1♠	2♥	Pass	3♥
Pass	4♥	Pass	Pass
Dble	Pass	Pass	Pass

Jin started with a negative double promising only four hearts. Then she might have redoubled when West incorrectly thought that she could defeat one notrump. That contract would have made, declarer winning the spade lead and driving out the heart ace.

Two diamonds won the obvious ten tricks, but plus 130 was worth only 2 matchpoints out of 6.

In the Youngsters, Andrew Jeng not only responded two hearts, but then went on to game after being raised. Those double fits are magical.

West's double did not cost much. Plus 590 scored 15 out of 18. (Samuel Amer and Nolan Chang from the United States made the same contract with an overtrick.) Plus 420 would have been worth 12 matchpoints.

Now let's move over to the Junior Pairs, where the deals were distributional. This was Board 5:

Dlr: North	♠ 8 4 2
Vul: N-S	♥ 10 7 5 4 2
	♦ 9
	♣ Q 10 7 3

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

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

Only two pairs reached seven notrump. This was one successful sequence:

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
<i>Gobelki</i>	<i>Howard</i>	<i>Gokce</i>	<i>Hollands</i>
	Pass	1♦	Pass
1♥	Pass	3♦	Pass
4♦	Pass	4♥	Pass
4NT	Pass	5♠	Pass
5NT	Pass	6♣	Pass
7NT	Pass	Pass	Pass

No doubt five spades showed two key cards and the diamond queen, and six clubs indicated that king. Then Altug Gobelki from Turkey could count twelve tricks and clearly had good chances for a thirteenth. (No doubt in a team event, he would have bid seven diamonds.)

With thirteen top tricks, the play took no time. Plus 1520 was worth 13 out of 14.

Massimiliano di Franco and Gabriele Zanasi from Italy also reached seven notrump.

Next came:

Dlr: East	♠ 7 6		
Vul: E-W	♥ J 10 6 5		
	♦ 9 3 2		
	♣ J 10 9 4		
		♠ A K 8 5	♠ Q J 10 9 2
		♥ A 4	♥ 8
		♦ J 10 5	♦ Q 8 7
		♣ K Q 6 5	♣ A 8 3 2
			♠ 4 3
			♥ K Q 9 7 3 2
			♦ A K 6 4
			♣ 7

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
<i>Gobelki</i>	<i>Howard</i>	<i>Gokce</i>	<i>Hollands</i>
		Pass	1♥
Dble	3♥	4♠	5♥
Dble	Pass	5♠	All Pass

This is a situation every pair should discuss. When East jumps to four spades at unfavorable vulnerability, it should be assumed that if the opponents bid higher, they are sacrificing. This means that a pass by West over five hearts would be forcing. And most pairs treat that pass as saying that West does not mind if East bids five spades; and that his actual double is warning against bidding higher. (However, many years ago Paul Lavings of Australia proposed reversing those meanings. Although it seems debatable in this situation, it is in principle an idea that I like. Then West's double would say that he wants to bid five spades, but East may pass if he thinks that would be an error.)

I was surprised when Berk Gokce bid five spades. He must have been happy when he saw the dummy, probably believing that five hearts doubled would have cost only 500 and five spades making would be worth 650. However, the 4-1 club break killed five spades.

Plus 100 was worth 13 out 14 matchpoints to Peter Hollands and Justin Howard from Australia.

This was Board 7:

Dlr: South	♠ 10 9 7 4 3
Vul: Both	♥ J 7
	♦ A K 5
	♣ K Q 5

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

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

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
<i>di Franco</i>	<i>Montes de Oca</i>	<i>Zanasi</i>	<i>Ferro</i>
			3♦
Pass	Pass	4♥	Pass
Pass	5♦	Dble	All Pass

A good general principle is that if you are willing to sacrifice in five diamonds, bid it immediately. Do not let the opponents exchange information and be able to make a well-informed decision whether to double or to bid higher. (Americans call this a fielder's choice, a baseball term. You might see one at the Atlanta Braves game on Friday.)

Five diamonds doubled cost 800, giving East-West 13 matchpoints. To make matters worse, four hearts would have gone at least down one.

West	North	East	South
<i>Wessels</i>	<i>Hashimoto Lee</i>		<i>Kikuchi</i>
			3♦
Pass	Pass	4♥	All Pass

Tadahiro Kikuchi from Japan led his singleton club. Understandably, declarer Antony Lee from the United States won with dummy's ace and immediately played a spade to his jack.

South won and shifted to the diamond queen. North, Koichiro Hashimoto, overtook with his king, cashed the club king, and continued with the club queen. When declarer ruffed with his nine, South overruffed with the ten and awaited another trick with his heart king.

Down two gave North-South 11 matchpoints.

The defensive problem given at the beginning came from Board 8. It also makes an interesting double-dummy problem. What is the result in three notrump with best play from both sides?

Dlr: West	♠ 4 3	
Vul: None	♥ K 4 2	
	♦ K J 5 2	
	♣ K 7 5 4	
		♠ A J 8 6 5
		♥ --
		♦ Q 6 4 3
		♣ A Q 9 8
	♠ K Q 7	
	♥ A J 10 3	
	♦ A 10 8	
	♣ J 10 3	

West	North	East	South
<i>di Franco</i>	<i>Montes de Oca</i>	<i>Zanasi</i>	<i>Ferro</i>
Pass	Pass	1♠	1NT
2♠	3NT	All Pass	

I am guessing that three notrump was Lebensohl, showing game values while denying four hearts or a spade stopper.

West led the spade ten. East encouraged with his five, following the excellent general principle that if you are trying to establish a suit where declarer has tricks, make him use up those stoppers as quickly as possible.

South, Felipe Jose Ferro from Argentina, played a heart to dummy's king, and East discarded an encouraging club nine. Declarer continued with a diamond to his ten, then led the heart ten. West took the trick with his queen (East pitched the club eight) and shifted to the club six: king, ace, three. What should East, Zanasi, had done now?

This was the position:

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

At the table, East exited with a low diamond. South won with his ace and drove out the club queen. East continued with the spade ace and a spade, but declarer had nine tricks: two spades, three hearts, three diamonds and one club.

Plus 400 was worth 12 out of 14 matchpoints to North-South.

Let's go back to the position above. East should have established his spades while he had the club queen as an entry card. But he had to be careful to lead a low spade. If he had played the ace and another, two rounds of hearts would have squeezed East in the minors.

But even after leading a low spade, what must East throw on the two hearts?

He must unblock the spade jack and ace! If he releases his low spade, South takes his other heart and the diamond ace, then endplays East with a spade or club to lead away from the diamond queen at trick twelve.

But if East unblocks in spades, West's nine becomes an entry while he has two heart winners.

And as the icing on the cake, when West shifted

to a club at trick five, if he had instead chosen to play another spade, the textbooks would have told him to lead the nine, the higher of two remaining cards. But that would have been fatal here, making East prey to that endplay. West must lead the spade two, keeping the nine!

West	North	East	South
<i>Wessels</i>	<i>Hashimoto Lee</i>		<i>Kikuchi</i>
Pass	Pass	1♠	1NT
2♠	3NT	All Pass	

West led the spade ten, but here East, presumably hoping his partner had started with K-10-9, took his ace and returned the suit. South won with his king and also misguessed hearts by playing one to dummy's king. Here, East discarded a diamond.

Now South could have got home by guessing diamonds. It looks like the point-count suggests that East must have the remaining honors, but he did open in third position nonvulnerable.

Instead, declarer played a heart to his ace and ran the club jack. (If South thought West had the club queen, it was surely even more likely that East had the diamond queen.) East won with the club queen and established his spades.

When South then gave West his heart trick, a club to the ace and two spades took the contract down two.

Plus 100 gave East-West 13 out of 14.

The action continued on Board 9, from which the second defensive problem came. (I rotated the deal in the quiz to make South the declarer.)

Dlr: North	♠ K 9 2	
Vul: E-W	♥ A K J 10 8 7 3	
	♦ 5	
	♣ 9 7	
		♠ A 7 6 4
		♥ Q 5
		♦ Q 7
		♣ K J 8 6 4
		♠ 10 3
		♥ 9 6 4 2
		♦ A K J 8 2
		♣ Q 3

West	North	East	South
<i>Hollands</i>	<i>Zanasi</i>	<i>Howard</i>	<i>di Franco</i>
	1♥	Dble	3♦ (1)
3♠	4♥	4♠	Pass
Pass	5♥	Dble	All Pass

(1) Fit-jump

Here was another high-level guessing game. Seeing all of the cards, East-West could have made four spades, so five hearts looked like a good sacrifice. It was going down only two on best defense, and there was always a chance that the defenders would slip up. But not these Australians. East led the spade ace, under which West gave a count signal.

Now Howard did well, concluding that if declarer had the club ace, the contract was cold. At trick two, he shifted to the club king. West again signaled count, so East played another club for down one.

Surprisingly, plus 100 gave East-West a cold top.

To be honest, I have never been a fan of giving priority to count signals, but it worked well here.

West	North	East	South
<i>Brown</i>	<i>Ozgur</i>	<i>Arguedas</i>	<i>Uslupehliyan</i>
	1♥	2♣	3♣
4♣	4♥	All Pass	

East-West were perfect: club to the ace, spade-queen shift to the king and ace, club king, spade to the jack. Plus 50 gave them 11 out of 14 matchpoints.

And if you thought the last deal would give the players a rest, think again.

Dlr: East	♠ 9 6 4 3	
Vul: Both	♥ Q 2	
	♦ 6	
	♣ K 10 9 4 3 2	
		♠ 10 8
		♥ K J 10 8 7 6 4
		♦ K Q 10 7
		♣ --
	♠ A K Q 7 2	
	♥ 3	
	♦ 5	
	♣ Q J 8 7 6 5	

West	North	East	South
<i>Hollands</i>	<i>Zanasi</i>	<i>Howard</i>	<i>di Franco</i>
		4♥	4♠
5♥	5♠	Dble	All Pass

Some Australians have a theory that any hand with 7-4-2-0 distribution should be opened with a game-bid. And if the choice is between three hearts and four hearts, the higher-level opening does look preferable.

Five spades doubled went down the obvious one, giving East-West just over average, 8 out of 14.

West	North	East	South
<i>Brown</i>	<i>Ozgur</i>	<i>Arguedas</i>	<i>Uslupehliyan</i>
		3♥	4♣ (1)
4♥	4♠	5♥	Pass
6♥	Dble	All Pass	

(1) At least 5-5 in spades and clubs

Now East thought that his extra shape justified rebidding in front of partner. But then West reasonably deduced that his partner had to have a singleton or void in spades, so raised to the slam.

South cashed his top spades for down one and 11 matchpoints for North-South.



## Careful With a 5-2 Fit

by Murat Molva

This board from the third round of the qualification for the Juniors Pairs shows careful declarer play by Sarper Uslupehliyan of Turkey.

Dlr: North	♠ Q 5	
Vul: E-W	♥ 9 8 5	
	♦ Q 8 5	
	♣ A Q 6 3 2	
		♠ K 7 4 2
		♥ A K J 4 2
		♦ A 7 3
		♣ 9
		♠ A J 10 9 2
		♥ 10
		♦ K J 10 2
		♣ K 8 5

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

Sarper (South) arrived in four spades. The defense started with two rounds of hearts. After ruffing the second, Sarper went to dummy with the club queen to run the spade queen. When it was not covered and it won the trick, he correctly deduced that East had started with four trumps. So South shifted his attention to diamonds. He played a diamond to the jack, and when it won, he continued with a diamond to dummy's queen.

East won this and forced declarer with a third round of hearts, thereby reducing South's trump holding to ace-jack-doubleton. But declarer was in control. He cashed a diamond and played the club king from his hand.

It did not matter if East ruffed, because whatever card he returned would have given the declarer his contract. East finally chose to return a fourth round of hearts. Sarper discarded the last club from his hand and ruffed in dummy. When the ace of clubs was played, East had to surrender. Well done.

# A Board Moves Around a Room

by David Stern

This was Board 12 from the fifth and final qualifying round of the pairs on Sunday.

Dlr: West ♠ 10  
 Vul: N-S ♥ 6 2  
 ♦ 10 8 4 2  
 ♣ Q 9 6 5 4 2

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

♠ A Q J 3  
 ♥ K J 8 7 5  
 ♦ 6  
 ♣ 8 7 3

One of the benefits of being a bridge journalist is the way in which we can watch a deal being evaluated at a number of tables during a session. Enjoy the various treatments of the deal above.

Table 1

West	North	East	South
1♠	Pass	2♦	Pass
2♠	Pass	3♦	Pass
3♥	Pass	3NT	All Pass

I think this was a very sound sequence to a sensible contract. West showed a likely six-card spade suit and values in hearts, thereby allowing partner to judge the best contract.

Tables 2 & 3

West	North	East	South
1♠	Pass	2♦	Pass
2♠	Pass	3♠	Pass
3NT	Pass	Pass	Pass

Table 4

West	North	East	South
1♠	Pass	2♦	Pass
2♠	Pass	3♦	Pass
3NT	Pass	Pass	Pass

Table 5

West	North	East	South
1♠	Pass	1NT	Pass
2♠	Pass	2NT	Pass
3♣	Pass	3♦	Pass
3NT	Pass	Pass	Pass

All reasonable auctions leading to the par spot on the deal. Some cooperative while others simply judgment calls by West as to the best place to play.

At the following table things went off the track more than just a little ...

Table 6

West	North	East	South
1♠	Pass	2♦	Pass
2♠	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♣	Pass	4♦	Pass
4NT	Pass	5♣	Pass
6♣	Pass	Pass	Dble
Pass	Pass	Pass	

Clearly West felt that 3♠ showed a better hand than his partner actually held! South less than sportingly expressed his view on the outcome for what was likely a top board.

“Play with cats and get scratched” goes the saying.

Table 7

West	North	East	South
1♠	Pass	2♦	2♥
Pass	Pass	Dble	All Pass

As I write this article, I am trying to think of an appropriate word for the 2♥ bid ... hmm ... words than spring to mind include frisky, ill-advised,

questionable and my favourite, sub-optimal. I have some other descriptors but need to check on the status of the defamation and libel policy of the WBF. In all seriousness, bidding a poorish five-card suit at the two-level with no possibility of a second place to play will generally lead to a poor outcome, as it did here: minus 800.

In terms of the best contracts seeing all four hands, notrump is a clear winner with ten top tricks and South having discard problems that could lead to eleven. Most careful plays will see 5♦ make, while it takes a heart lead by North and South ducking the first spade play to beat 4♠ by West.

And for those into abstract analysis, 4♠ by East is cold with the defense unable to establish a heart trick before discards on diamonds.

The first ten times the board was played the frequencies were: +100x2, +50x1, -420x2, -430x1, -460x1, -490x1 and -800x1.



Altug Gobekli – Berk Gokce (Turkey)

## The Five-Level Belongs to ...

by Murat Molva

Everybody knows how to complete this sentence when discussing after the session over a cup of coffee. But it seems easy to yield to temptation at the table and so difficult to remember this simple “rule”. Another difficult task is to remember to punish the opponents who forget the rule at the table.

Dlr:N ♠ 8 6  
 Vul:EW ♥ A K J 10 5  
 ♦ 2  
 ♣ K J 8 4 3

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

♠ A Q 9 7 5 4  
 ♥ Q 7 2  
 ♦ 7  
 ♣ Q 6 5

West	North	East	South
	1♥	Pass	1♠
2♦	2NT	4♦	4♥
5♦	Pass	Pass	5♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	

The bidding looked quite normal until South, Felipe Jose Ferro (Argentina) bid 4♥. Then West, Sarper Uslupehliyan (Turkey) decided to raise the ante by bidding 5♦. This was a perfect demonstration of dangerous living as the contract would easily go for -800 if the opponents would stop and look at the vulnerability.

However, both North and South were probably preoccupied with their singleton diamond and nobody was inclined to double. After a bit of thought, Felipe bid 5♥ and took his Turkish opponents off the hook. Plus 450 brought a normal matchpoint score to the Argentinians, but it could have been much better.



Qiu Wei Chang and Lu Xun

## Interview With Qiu Wei Chang

by David Stern

One of the things I like to do as a bridge journalist is interview players from around the world to find out more about them as people and bridge in their countries.

At this tournament I sought out Qiu Wei Chang, Vice-President of the China Bridge Association and Chairman of the Shanghai Bridge Association in an effort to understand where bridge is heading in China, especially youth bridge as well as some information on the Chinese delegation.

Mr. Chang learned bridge in school around 1990 and currently plays once a week. Like many bridge administrators, he sees that the future of the game lies in youth bridge. As bridge became popular with members of government in China, so began the growth of the game to the point where approximately one million people play the game, and the game’s popularity continues to increase amongst primary and high school children.

This push at senior levels of government saw the establishment two years of an administrative body whose sole responsibility is to see improved participation rates in bridge (and chess) through the establishment of bridge clubs in ten primary and ten high schools in Shanghai alone.

Outside of Shanghai, bridge is very active as a youth activity in areas including Beijing, Shenzhen, and Wuhan in the centre of China. The most likely reason for bridge in these cities is that a Chinese minister or senior official plays and has fostered the growth of bridge.

There is an annual schools tournament for players aged 8 to 16 that sees around 80 teams from around China participating. This is in addition to eight other major annual tournaments for the young players in Shanghai alone.

At these 3rd World Youth Open Bridge Championships there are more than forty Chinese participants including thirty from Shanghai, a team from Dalian and a team from Beijing.

The thirty players from Shanghai were selected in June from the one thousand who actively play in primary and high schools. The selection criteria were based on their bridge results, commitment to the game and how much studying they did for their bridge. All of the participants are self-funded with small contributions by sponsors, and for nearly all of them this is their first trip outside of China.

Following selection, the players attended lessons twice a week for three hours each time until they left to come to Atlanta. In addition to the face-to-face play and coaching, the children are encouraged to participate and practice on BBO, the preferred online bridge site for young players in China.

While money is generally not a problem in regard to the promotion of youth bridge in China, the major problem is the shortage of volunteer teachers and coaches, something Mr. Chang is working hard to resolve.

Many older people continue to learn bridge in China, seeing it as a way of making new friends and keeping their minds active. Interestingly, bridge is seen as a cultural activity in China rather than a game or pastime, and perhaps that is why it may be getting better traction with educators than it is in the West.

Thanks to Mr. Lu Xun, a volunteer whose 14-year-old daughter is the captain of one of the Chinese Girls teams, for translating during my discussions with Mr. Chang.