

Bulletin 6
Saturday, I3 July 2002
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# POLAND EARLY SCHOOLS' LEADER 



England v Scotland -The battle of Britain
In the Juniors, France suffered their first defeat at the hands of Croatia, I3-I7 and, while the French still lie second, Italy's two solid wins, 22-8 and 20-10 over Finland and Israel respectively, means they are now I8VPs clear of second. Norway had a good day to move up to third, scoring a maximum 25 against Austria then getting 16 against England. Scotland have moved off the bottom, to be replaced by Spain, but had to use their 18 VPs for a bye to do it.

In the Schools Championship, Poland lead from Israel, Norway and Denmark. The Poles had a huge day, scoring 74 VPs by defeating Sweden 24-6, Czech Republic 25-2 and Wales 25-I. Israel surprised Italy by taking a maximum 25-5 against them, then drew with the Netherlands before ending the day with a solid 20-10 win over Sweden. Incidentally, if it sounds as though the Swedes had a bad day, their middle match was a 25-2 demolition of France.

|  | VUGRAPH <br> MATCHES |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Italy-France | Juniors | 10.00 |
| Israel-Czech Rep. | Juniors | 14.30 |
| England-Finland | Juniors | 19.30 |

## SCHEDULE <br> FRIDAY 12 th July

10.00 Juniors, Round 13 - Schools, Round 5
14.30 Juniors, Round 14 - Schools, Round 6
19.30 Juniors, Round I5 - Schools, Round 7

## SCHOOLS <br> PASSPORT CHECK



All Schools captains must see either Andrea Pagani or Stefan Back of the EBL Youth Committee, as soon as possible, at the EBL Office for a Passport Check.

## JUNIOR TEAMS



## ROUND ROBIN SESSION II

|  |  | Match |  | IMP's |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| VP's |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I | CROATIA | FRANCE | 54 | 42 | 17 | 13 |
| 2 | HUNGARY | GERMANY | 25 | 38 | 12 | 18 |
| 3 | bye | ESTONIA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| 4 | POLAND | SWEDEN | 60 | 32 | 21 | 9 |
| 5 | SPAIN | CZECH REP. | 17 | 17 | 15 | 15 |
| 6 | TURKEY | BELGIUM | 77 | 60 | 19 | 11 |
| 7 | AUSTRIA | NORWAY | 46 | 102 | 4 | 25 |
| 8 | ENGLAND | RUSSIA | 63 | 19 | 24 | 6 |
| 9 | NETHERLANDS | DENMARK | 60 | 30 | 21 | 9 |
| I FINLAND | ITALY | 25 | 58 | 8 | 22 |  |
| I I ISRAEL | SCOTLAND | 66 | 27 | 23 | 7 |  |
| I2 GREECE | bye | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 |  |

## ROUND ROBIN SESSION I2

|  |  | Match |  | IMP's |  | VP's |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| I | BELGIUM | AUSTRIA | 41 | 47 | 14 | 16 |  |
| 2 | CZECH REP. | TURKEY | 25 | 51 | 10 | 20 |  |
| 3 | SWEDEN | SPAIN | 76 | 17 | 25 | 4 |  |
| 4 | GERMANY | GREECE | 65 | 45 | 19 | 11 |  |
| 5 | FRANCE | HUNGARY | 38 | 28 | 17 | 13 |  |
| 6 | ESTONIA | CROATIA | 98 | 18 | 25 | 0 |  |
| 7 | SCOTLAND | bye | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 |  |
| 8 | ITALY | ISRAEL | 54 | 32 | 20 | 10 |  |
| 9 | DENMARK | FINLAND | 88 | 31 | 25 | 4 |  |
| I RUSSIA | NETHERLANDS | 34 | 51 | 12 | 19 |  |  |
| I I NORWAY | ENGLAND | 45 | 42 | 16 | 14 |  |  |
| I2 bye | POLAND | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |  |  |

## Home James, Home!

Return Journey, Thursday I8th July


We hope we will be able to help as many players as possible on their way home. We have the times of buses and trains from Torquay from late Wednesday night onwards. Could you please let Hospitality know if you require help to get to either Bus or Railway Station, plus how many people are in the party and their departure time. It is very important that we know by 10.00 am on Monday morning as we may need to hire coaches. Thank You


## ROUND ROBIN SESSION $/ 3$

| I | BELGIUM | CROATIA |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | CZECH REP. | bye |
| 3 | SWEDEN | ISRAEL |
| 4 | POLAND | FINLAND |
| 5 | SPAIN | NETHERLANDS |
| 6 | TURKEY | ENGLAND |
| 7 | SCOTLAND | ESTONIA |
| 8 | ITALY | FRANCE |
| 9 | DENMARK | GERMANY |
| IO | RUSSIA | GREECE |
| II | NORWAY | HUNGARY |
| I2 | bye | AUSTRIA |

## ROUND ROBIN SESSION 14

| I | CROATIA | NORWAY |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | HUNGARY | RUSSIA |
| 3 | GREECE | DENMARK |
| 4 | GERMANY | ITALY |
| 5 | FRANCE | SCOTLAND |
| 6 | bye | BELGIUM |
| 7 | AUSTRIA | TURKEY |
| 8 | ENGLAND | SPAIN |
| 9 | NETHERLANDS | POLAND |
| 10 | FINLAND | SWEDEN |
| 11 | ISRAEL | CZECH REP. |
| 12 | ESTONIA | bye |

## ROUND ROBIN SESSION 15

| I | BELGIUM | FRANCE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | CZECH REP. | GERMANY |
| 3 | SWEDEN | GREECE |
| 4 | POLAND | HUNGARY |
| 5 | SPAIN | CROATIA |
| 6 | TURKEY | bye |
| 7 | AUSTRIA | ISRAEL |
| 8 | ENGLAND | FINLAND |
| 9 | DENMARK | ITALY |
| 10 | RUSSIA | SCOTLAND |
| 11 | NORWAY | ESTONIA |
| 12 | bye | NETHERLANDS |

## SCHOOL TEAMS



ROUND ROBIN SESSION 2

| Match |  |  | IMP's |  | VP's |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| I3 DENMARK | WALES | 58 | 31 | 21 | 9 |  |
| I4 NORWAY | CZECH REP. | 49 | 17 | 22 | 8 |  |
| I5 IRELAND | GERMANY | 42 | 111 | 2 | 25 |  |
| I6 POLAND | SWEDEN | 80 | 36 | 24 | 6 |  |
| I7 ENGLAND | NETHERLANDS | 47 | 53 | 14 | 16 |  |
| I8 FRANCE | AUSTRIA | 41 | 62 | 11 | 19 |  |
| I9 ISRAEL | ITALY | 81 | 30 | 25 | 5 |  |
| 20 SCOTLAND | bye | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 |  |



## ROUND ROBIN SESSION 3

| Match |  | IMP's |  | VP's |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| I3 SCOTLAND | AUSTRIA | 20 | 85 | 3 | 25 |
| I4 NORWAY | DENMARK | 45 | 38 | 16 | 14 |
| I5 IRELAND | WALES | 63 | 32 | 21 | 9 |
| I6 POLAND | CZECH REP. | 67 | 1 | 25 | 2 |
| I7 ENGLAND | GERMANY | 36 | 30 | 16 | 14 |
| I8 FRANCE | SWEDEN | 4 | 75 | 2 | 25 |
| I9 ISRAEL | NETHERLANDS | 49 | 49 | 15 | 15 |
| 20 ITALY | bye | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 |



## ROUND ROBIN SESSION 4

| Match |  | IMP's |  |  | VP's |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| I3 DENMARK | IRELAND | 64 | 29 | 22 | 8 |  |
| I4 AUSTRIA | ITALY | 24 | 41 | 11 | 19 |  |
| I5 NETHERLANDS | SCOTLAND | 74 | 26 | 25 | 5 |  |
| I6 SWEDEN | ISRAEL | 41 | 63 | 10 | 20 |  |
| I7 GERMANY | FRANCE | 32 | 75 | 6 | 24 |  |
| I8 CZECH REP. | ENGLAND | 22 | 41 | 11 | 19 |  |
| I9 WALES | POLAND | 14 | 93 | 1 | 25 |  |
| 20 bye | NORWAY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |  |

## ROUND ROBIN SESSION 6

I3 DENMARK
14 NORWAY
I5 IRELAND
16 SWEDEN
17 GERMANY
18 CZECH REP.
19 WALES
20 bye

ISRAEL
FRANCE
ENGLAND
NETHERLANDS
AUSTRIA
ITALY
SCOTLAND
POLAND


## ROUND ROBIN SESSION 7

| I3 | DENMARK | ENGLAND |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I4 | NORWAY | POLAND |
| I5 | NETHERLANDS | AUSTRIA |
| I6 | SWEDEN | ITALY |
| 17 | GERMANY | SCOTLAND |
| I8 | CZECH REP. | ISRAEL |
| I9 | WALES | FRANCE |
| 20 | bye | IRELAND |

## JUNIORTEAMS

## RANKING AFTER SESSION I2

| I ITALY | 244 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 FRANCE | 226 |
| 3 NORWAY | 215 |
| 4 POLAND | 214 |
| 5 DENMARK | 206 |
| 6 ESTONIA | 203 |
| 7 ISRAEL | 202.5 |
| 8 ENGLAND | 196 |
| 9 CZECH REP. | 192 |
| 9 CROATIA | 192 |
| II RUSSIA | 189.5 |
| 12 NETHERLANDS | 188 |
| 13 SWEDEN | 187.5 |
| 14 GERMANY | 168 |
| 15 TURKEY | 166 |
| 16 HUNGARY | 165.5 |
| 17 AUSTRIA | 160 |
| 18 BELGIUM | 155.5 |
| 19 FINLAND | 143 |
| 20 GREECE | 133 |
| 21 SCOTLAND | 121 |
| 22 SPAIN | 118.5 |

## SCHOOLTEAMS

## RANKING AFTER SESSION 4

| I POLAND | 91 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 ISRAEL | 85 |
| 3 NORWAY | 81 |
| 4 DENMARK | 75 |
| 5 NETHERLANDS | 74 |
| 6 ITALY | 67 |
| 7 ENGLAND | 66 |
| 8 AUSTRIA | 59 |
| 9 GERMANY | 58 |
| IO SWEDEN | 54 |
| II FRANCE | 49 |
| I2 CZECH REP. | 43 |
| I3 IRELAND | 39 |
| I4 SCOTLAND | 26 |
| I5 WALES | 22 |

## JUNIOR TEAMS




Warning: Readers whose delicate sensibilities are disturbed by sexist jokes should skip those parts of this report marked by *** asterisks ***.

If the datums can be trusted, the Austrian Junior Team fielded their top foursome, which happens to be all female.

Board 6. Dealer East. East/West Vul.

|  | - A Q 432 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc 5$ |  |  |
|  | $\diamond$ K Q 86 |  |  |
|  | * AK5 |  |  |
| ¢ 5 | N |  | ¢ K 1076 |
| $\bigcirc \mathrm{K}$ J 62 | W |  |  |
| $\diamond$ AJ 73 |  | E $\diamond$ | 92 |
| Q Q J 73 | S |  | 9842 |
|  | - J 98 |  |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ A Q 1083 |  |  |
|  | $\diamond 54$ |  |  |
|  | 21096 |  |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Kummel | Perez | Grumm | Mansilla |
|  |  | Pass | Pass |
| 18 | Dble | Pass | INT |
| Pass | 24 | Pass | 3s |
| Pass | 49 | All Pass |  |

Monika Kummel's opening bid guided Iris Grumm to the best lead of a heart. Declarer won and played $\$ 8$ to the queen and king (a diamond at trick two, planning to crossruff, is best, *** but what do you expect from a male. ***). Declarer had his trumps shortened by another heart lead, and drifted three off. At the other table, where a diamond was led to the ace. Santiago Nebot Masia for Spain found the excellent switch to $\$ 3$, keeping his side in with a chance of beating the contract. The only other play with a chance appears to be $\$ 5$ to the king, and $\$ 10$ continuation (see next paragraph). Declarer naturally rose with A , and needed to ruff both a diamond and a club in dummy to make 44. However, one ruff went missing when declarer played trumps too early, so 44 went down one. ${ }^{* * *}$ She was probably a tad disappointed to have outplayed the male in her seat at the other table by only two tricks. *** Three IMPs to Austria.

If declarer crosses to dummy at trick three to lead $\$$ do the king, a possible defence is to continue with 10 , as the trump trick apparently given away should come back when dummy's 98 are used for ruffing. This sort of play used to be found in Par Contests many years ago.

On vugraph, Lauri Naber from Estonia played 3NT from the North seat, after West had opened $\mathrm{I} \diamond$, which made the defence's job more complicated. The lead of $\diamond 10$ gave the French

West a problem, as partner might have $\triangleleft K 109 x$. Eventually, West ducked, which is best, and the king won. Naber did the best percentage play in the spade suit by cashing $\boldsymbol{4}$ (in case the king is bare) then playing small to the jack. The next trick was $\Lambda 9$ to $\$ 4$ and $\$ 10$, with West pitching a diamond on this trick. It is surprising that West did not think he could spare a low heart. While West's discard was the end of the defence, North's 4 is also not best. It's better to play $\uparrow \mathrm{Q}$ on following the general principle that one should play the card one is known to hold. Now, West does not know that North doesn't have ¢AQ1032, which makes the defence's task harder. Not that this mattered when the immediately preceding card had been fatal for the defence, especially when East won $\$ 10$ and continued diamonds, which does not make much sense when his partner is throwing them away; 400 and plus 50 for defeating 4t at the other table was worth 10 IMPs to Estonia.

A seriously old American expert named AI Roth frequently recommends in magazine articles that three suited hands like West's is best passed! The theory is that
I. Your hand is ideally described by a take-out double of spades later. The only way to be able to do this is to pass the first time around.
2. LHO is likely to bid spades, putting partner on lead, so instead of over-emphasising one suit as partner's opening lead, you let him make his own choice when you hold fairly equal holdings in the three suits.
3. The adverse vulnerability, combined with the possibility of the opponents bouncing to the two or three level in spades, might result in a penalty if partner bids too much.


Iris Grumm

Personally I do not recommend Roth's approach, but it is interesting that old people think like this, because when you play against them it gives you more insight into what sorts of things go through their minds. Youth players of course do not travel hundreds of kilometres just to pass. Still, Roth is credited with inventing all sorts of things (perhaps even Negative Doubles), so his opinions are worth printing.

Sometimes a simple-looking hand holds hidden treasures:
Board 9. Dealer North. East/West Vul.

- 106
$\bigcirc 104$
$\diamond$ Q 10974
* Q 865

| - Q 32 | N | - AKJ985 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢QJ 9 |  | $\bigcirc 76$ |
| $\checkmark$ A 86 | W E | $\checkmark$ J 52 |
| -K974 | S | - A 10 |
|  | - 74 |  |
|  | - AK8532 |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ K 3 |  |
|  | * J 32 |  |


| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kumme | Perez | Grumm | Mansilla |
|  | Pass | 14 | $2 \varnothing$ |
| Dble | Pass | $2 \downarrow$ | Pass |
| $4!$ | All Pass |  |  |

Maria Mansilla cashed the top hearts and correctly continued with a third heart to nullify the power of $\vee \mathrm{Q}$. In other matches, there were only a small number of tables that incorrectly switched to a minor suit at trick three, mostly in the Schools event. Iris Grumm noticed that the hand is like those one sees in bridge textbooks (an aside: at the EBL Delegates meeting on Thursday, the Polish report included that the book which describes their Green System, i.e. basic system of bidding, has been accepted by their Ministry of Sport as an official school textbook, with bridge being taught as a subject just like Maths and English at some schools).

Iris cashed $\$ \mathrm{~A}$, and before drawing the second trump she carefully cashed A, played a club to the king and ruffed a club high to prepare the way for a neat coup. She was about to cross to $\$ \mathrm{Q}$, ruff another club and play ace and another diamond, forcing South to give her a ruff and discard. This would have been a perfect strip-and-endplay. However, on the third round of clubs, the mere male sitting North played 2 Q , setting up 2 as her tenth trick and simultaneously destroying Iris's nice plans just when the Bulletin Co-Editor happened to be following her match. What a spoilsport.

Later, Iris was disappointed to discover that the diamond position was perfect for her planned endplay; if it is North who has a doubleton honour, then dumping the honour under the ace would thwart her plans. South too should dump $\diamond K$ under the ace, in case partner has the queen and jack. *** I interviewed Iris about this hand. She began: "It was so frustrating," but I walked away before she could say anything about what it's like for three females to have to tolerate having a male as the fourth for bridge. ***

Austria collected 10 IMPs when *** the male pair for Spain stopped in 34 at the other table. As there are only nine tricks if
diamonds break 4-3, this might seem unlucky, but most females would say that any wimps who stop out of a possible vulnerable game at Teams deserve a poor score. ***

What happened at the tables where the superstars were present? In Denmark v Hungary Juniors, Denmark's Andreas Marquardsen opened $3 \triangleleft$ on the North cards (aggressive bidding at favourable vulnerability is not uncommon in Junior events). Against 44, Martin Schaltz took the top hearts and correctly played a third heart at trick three. Declarer, Mate Mraz overruffed, played the top two clubs, ruffed a club high, and played a top spade and a spade to the queen. He figured that North had a 2-2-6-3 shape with $\diamond K Q$, so he exited with a low diamond, but when South won the king and exited a diamond, he realised too late that Danish Juniors bid like Norwegian Juniors.

Perhaps Boje didn't study the club situation adequately. When South drops on the third round of clubs, either South has $\% \mathrm{Q} 32$ or North has 2 Q 865 . With $\& \mathrm{Q} 32$, wouldn't South cover 10 ? Most South players would, but as declarer can then draw trumps ending in dummy and lead to pin the eight to do the loser-on-loser play of discarding a diamond, it's possible that an expert card player like Martin Schaltz would have ducked $\% 10$, realising that declarer surely plans to rise with A anyway. This duck is not easy to find in smooth tempo at the table, however, so there is a case for playing North for four clubs, as long as declarer is aware of Danish enterprise.

At the other table, Hungary's Peter Marjai opened a more conservative $2 \diamond$, even though their Convention Card describes their style as aggressive. $3 \triangleleft$ on their card says " $0-8$ points not vul" but perhaps the lack of a sixth diamond deterred him from opening at the three level. The third heart was overruffed once again. Boje Henriksen played $\mathrm{A} \mathrm{A}, \stackrel{\aleph}{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{K}$ and there the match records fizzle out, protecting declarer from any further scrutiny. Perhaps it went card for card as at the other table. Whatever happened, the board was flat, 4s failing at both tables. Yet another example of wild pre-empts paying dividends. Perhaps declarers should not assume too much from pre-empts at favourable vulnerability in this Junior field?

It's worth mentioning that Andreas Marquardsen correctly ruffed the third heart with 10 , which might promote a trump trick if his partner held something like $\$ 9 x$ or $\uparrow \mathrm{Q}$, whereas the Hungarian ruffed with $\mathbf{4}$. Also worth mentioning is the lack of fear that Peter Marjai displays when playing against one of the top pairs in the event: he doesn't reserve such $3 \diamond$ pre-empts just for matches against the weaker pairs.

A few pairs in other matches did very well to reach the cold 3NT on Board 9.

Board 12. Dealer West. North/South Vul.

|  | - 987 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q Q 852 |  |
|  | $\diamond 8$ |  |
|  | 29874 |  |
| \& K Q 104$\bigcirc 1097$ | N | - A 532 |
|  |  | $\bigcirc$ AK 4 |
| $\checkmark$ AKQ 732 | W E | $\diamond 64$ |
| - | S | - K Q 52 |
|  | - J6 |  |
|  | 863 |  |
|  | $\diamond$ J 1095 |  |
|  | - AJ1063 |  |


| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kummel | Perez | Grumm | Mansilla |
| $1 \$$ | Pass | $2 N T$ | Pass |
| $4 \diamond$ | Pass | $4 \checkmark$ | Pass |
| $5 \$$ | Pass | $6 \uparrow$ | All Pass |

This hand also features in a separate article of its own. For comparison purposes, Kummel's is showed four or more spades, could be canapé, $10-16 \mathrm{HCP}$, playing a Blue Club style of system. The forcing 2NT raise, $4 \diamond$ to show four spades with longer diamonds, a couple of cuebids and the deduction by Iris Grumm that 74 is too much, completed a good auction. Grand slams in 4-4 fits are fraught with danger; there is always the worry of a 4-I or even 5-0 trump break. It is much more comfortable to have nine or more trumps for your grand slams (see Board 20 of this match).

Iris Grumm won the heart lead, drew trumps, set up the diamonds and took the successful ruffing finesse in clubs to make all the tricks; plus 1010 , and 15 IMPs to Austria when $* * *$ a typical male auction in the other room led to 6 NT , which failed by two tricks. ***

Board 16. Dealer West. East/West Vul.

|  | $\text { - A Q } 10875$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\checkmark 92$ |  |
|  | 2943 |  |
| - KJ 92 | N | - 64 |
| $\bigcirc 84$ |  | $\bigcirc 10962$ |
| $\checkmark$ AK 4 |  | $\diamond$ Q 1086 |
| - A Q 65 | S | -K 87 |
|  | - 3 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ AKQ 53 |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ J 753 |  |
|  | - J 102 |  |

Maria Mansilla


| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kummel | Perez | Grumm | Mansilla |
| INT | $2 \diamond$ | Dble | Pass |
| Pass | 2 | Pass | Pass |
| Dble | Pass | 2NT | All Pass |

Over the 15-I7 INT, Perez's $2 \diamond$ showed a one-suited hand in either hearts or spades. Iris Grumm stuck in a pushy double. So often in this event we have seen boldness in the bidding turn out profitably. Passing the penalty double would have yielded plus 300 , but ${ }^{* * *}$ even the least experienced Junior player knows that dubious doubles of partscores at Teams are heart attack material for one's male NPC, who was kibitzing inches away from her. *** For example, retain the same East/West cards, give North a $6-4-2-1$ shape including $\triangle A K Q x$, and the dreaded 'minus 470' would be the outcome.

Not wanting to ruin the NPC's health, Iris Grumm's desperate removal to 2NT was thus almost enforced, and was understandably raised to game by Monika Kummel who had an excellent maximum. Would double by Maria Mansilla have asked for a heart lead? Only a very well established partnership ( $* * *$ perhaps two females***) might have such an agreement. ${ }^{* * *}$ The standard meaning with a male is probably that double asks partner to lead his own spade suit, because one has to keep things simple. ${ }^{* * *}$ The lead of $\$ 8$ went to the nine, and Monika Kummel cashed four clubs and three diamonds on which $* * *$ the only male at the table tragically pitched $87 * * *$. The defenders could no longer disentangle their tricks in the end-game; 600 to Austria. This was a great example of the advantage of landing in 3NT when you're not sure what to bid if the vulnerable game makes, the reward is huge. At the other table, East did not enter the auction, and would never thought that his plus 100 from defending 2 was inadequate; II IMPs to Austria.

Board I7. Dealer North. None Vul.


In the Juniors, only three of the twenty pairs stopped in 4 , one reached $5 \diamond$, one stopped in $4 \diamond$ (East must have felt sick about that for a while) and the rest, not surprisingly, went minus. Half of the fourteen Schools pairs bid and made game. This does not mean that the Schools pairs bid better, as there probably is no group of bridge players in the world who bid more aggressively than the Junior field here. The highest were in $7 \diamond$ (Juniors) and $7 \diamond$ doubled (Schools). On a good day $7 \diamond$ might make.

Monika Kummel's le was strong, Is showed three controls (ace = two, king $=1$ ) and the rest was natural. ${ }^{* * *}$ These control showing responses are rarely played by male pairs as it is too difficult for them to count their controls accurately. ***

The Spanish North/South pair use Rusinow leads, i.e. one leads the second highest from touching honours. Hence Maria Mansilla led 9 , on which $\$ 2$ was played from dummy and North played the ace in case the missing spades were distributed $2-I$. This was ruffed, which would have been an unpleasant feeling for North. *** No doubt almost any woman in the South seat, looking at the setting tricks in her own hand, would have been unable to resist the temptation to stick her neck under the screen and yell at her male partner:
"You blithering idiot, can't you tell that declarer would have used Blackwood if she didn't have a spade void?" Maria is made of sterner stuff and spared the male at the table. ${ }^{* * *}$ After all, she was playing against two women, so this was a really tough match, and she couldn't afford to disturb his concentration with another three boards to go. ***

Iris Grumm ruffed $\mathbf{4} \mathrm{A}$, and correctly decided that the only entry to dummy was best used to take the diamond finesse. Thus she cashed $\vee \mathrm{A}$ and $\vee \mathrm{K}$, received the bad news, and went down by the inevitable two tricks. 68 is not that bad a contract, making if $\triangle \mathbf{Q}$ drops doubleton or if both $\triangleleft \mathbf{Q}$ is trebleton and the diamonds are friendly.


Anna Gogoman

Your Co-Editor had filled in playing dummy's cards while Monika went to the toilet. At the end of the hand, Iris mistook me for Monika and poked her head under the screen to say something to partner in Austrian. Before I could reply: "Ich spreche kein Osterreich," or whatever, Monika returned. My right hand which played dummy's cards is available to any movie director who needs a stunt double for a woman's hand.

Iris was suggesting that raising $4 \diamond$ to $5 \diamond$ would have led to $6 \diamond$ which is a better contract. Not that much better, as a 4-I diamond break on repeated spade leads could trouble 6$\rangle$ on some layouts.

At the other table, where East/West subsided in only 5 (*** males, they refuse to bid 'em up ${ }^{* * *}$ ). Anna Gogoman found an aggressive double to flatten the board.

On Board I8, the North/South cards are:
Board I8. Dealer East. North/South Vul.

| North |  | South |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ K 93 |  | ¢ A J |  |
| $\bigcirc$ Q 73 |  | $\checkmark$ AKJ 965 |  |
| $\checkmark$ A Q 9 |  | $\diamond$ K 4 |  |
| \& A 76 |  | \% K 42 |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Masia | Adele Gogoman | Merino | Anna Gogoman |
| Pass | 3NT | Pass | $4 \bigcirc$ |
| Pass | 4NT | Pass | 5\% |
| Pass | 5 | Pass | $7 \bigcirc$ |
| All Pass |  |  |  |

Two Gogoman slam auctions for Austria in these Daily Bulletins have demonsrated that the early establishment of the strength of the hands seems to be a strength of their Polish Club system. In this case, $4 \bigcirc$ was forcing, showing a hand which is too strong to open $\ \varnothing$, i.e. $17+$ points with five or more hearts. $5 \%$ showed 0 or 3 key cards, the meaning of $5 \bigcirc$ is unknown, and it appears that Anna knew that the grand slam was likely to be cold so she simply saved time and bid it.

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kummel | Perez | Grumm | Mansilla |
|  |  | Pass | 18 |
| Pass | $2 \checkmark$ | Pass | 2 |
| Pass | 38 | Pass | 34 |
| Pass | 3NT | Pass | 420 |
| Pass | 4 | Pass | $4{ }^{1}$ |
| Pass | 4NT | Pass | 68 |
| All Pass |  |  |  |

The Spaniards appeared to be cuebidding their way to the grand slam but stopped short; 13 IMPs to Austria. In the Junior field, seventeen of the twenty pairs reached the grand, a very good strike rate indeed, but in the Schools only six of fourteen bid the grand, while six were in the small slam and two pairs stopped in game; 13 IMPs to Austria.

Austria won $25-4$, the second maximum win that the formidable female foursome has collected so far in the event.

## JUNIOR TEAMS

SESSION II

Round II of the Junior event saw a new record set for the fewest IMPs to be exchanged in a match, just 34 in the I7-I7 IMP draw between Spain and the Czech Republic. Don't be fooled into thinking that this was a dull set, however, as Turkey and Belgium scored 137 IMPs between them while Norway and Austria managed to beat even that, exchanging 148.

Board 8. Dealer West. None Vul.

|  | Q Q 107 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\checkmark$ AKJ 5 |  |
|  | $\diamond$ Q 4 |  |
|  | \% KJ73 |  |
| - A 95 | N | ¢KJ86432 |
| $\bigcirc 872$ |  | $\bigcirc 4$ |
| $\checkmark$ AKJ 62 |  | $\diamond 95$ |
| \% 104 | S | \% 865 |
|  | Q - |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ Q 10963 |  |
|  | $\diamond 10873$ |  |
|  | * A Q 92 |  |

France v Croatia

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G Grenthe | Praljak | J Grenthe | Kazalicki |
| $1 \diamond$ | Dble | 19 | $4 \bigcirc$ |
| Dble | Pass | 49 | Pass |
| Pass | 5 | Dble | All Pass |
| West | North | East | South |
| Zoric | O Bessis | Brguljan | De Tessieres |
| I $\diamond$ | Dble | 19 | $4 \bigcirc$ |
| Pass | Pass | 49 | Pass |
| Pass | 5 | Pass | Pass |
| 54 | Dble | All Pass |  |

The first round of the two auctions was identical but then Guillaume Grenthe found a double of $4 \bigcirc$ while Vedran Zoric did not. Perhaps the French pair have a special agreement here as otherwise to double with a minimum opening is a little odd. Both Easts bid 4s and when that came around to North both players competed to $5 \vee$. Having heard his brother double $4 『$, Jerome Grenthe now doubled 5 $\uparrow$, while Karlo Brguljan, who had not heard any encouraging noises from his partner, left the decision to him. Zoric, with a minimum and three-card support for what was known to be a very long spade suit, did the normal thing when he went on to 54, doubled by Olivier Bessis.

Grenthe cashed the two top diamonds against $5 \triangleleft$ doubled then switched to the 4 . It was an easy matter for Matija Kazalicki to ruff the spade and ruff two diamonds high in dummy to come to eleven tricks; +650 to Croatia.

Godefroy de Tessieres led a low heart against 5 doubled. Bessis won and switched to a club and the defence took the first three tricks. That was all, however; down one for - 100 and II IMPs to Croatia.

## Poland v Sweden

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Upmark | J Kotorowicz | Cullin | K Kotorowicz |
| $1 \diamond$ | Dble | 24 | $4 \bigcirc$ |
| 49 | Pass | Pass | 5 |
| Pass | Pass | 54 | All Pass |
| West | North | East | South |
| Skalski | Sivelind | Baranowski | Ericsson |
| $1 \diamond$ | Dble | 24 | 38 |
| 34 | $4 \bigcirc$ | 49 | All Pass |

In this match, both Easts started with a weak jump shift over the double. There was a difference in judgement from the two Souths now, with Krzysztof Kotorowicz jumping to $4 \triangleright$ while Kjell Ericsson contented himself with 38 . The difference in evaluation was carried over to the next round of bidding also. When Johan Upmark bid 4s over $4 \checkmark$ and that came around to Kotorowicz, he took the push to $5 \triangleleft$, finally giving up when Per-Ola Cullin went on to 54. In contrast, despite hearing his partner raise to $4 \checkmark$ in competition, Ericsson was prepared to defend 4s.

As we have seen, there are precisely ten tricks available in a spade contract, so Ericsson's more cautious approach to the South hand proved to be an expensive one on this particular layout; +420 and +50 to Poland, a 10 IMP gain.

## England v Russia

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Krasnosselski |  |  |  |
| $1 \diamond$ | Birdsall <br> Dalinovski <br> Burgess | Mble <br> All Pass |  |
| 14 | $4 \vee$ |  |  |



Gareth Birdsall

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hydes | Romanovich | Gold | Andreev |
| $1 \diamond$ | Dble | 14 | $3 \bigcirc$ |
| 34 | $4 \bigcirc$ | 49 | 5 |
| Pass | Pass | 54 | Pass |
| Pass | Dble | All Pass |  |

Nikita Malinovski responded with a simple I 4 over the takeout double and, when Ollie Burgess's $4 \bigcirc$ came around to him he let it go; +450 to England.

Vladimir Andreev bid only $3 \bigcirc$ on the South cards and that allowed Alex Hydes to show his spade support - though 3s still looks pretty aggressive (I know, I'm getting old). Clearly, David Gold was not about to let his opponents play either $4 \checkmark$ or $5 \vee$ after that. Leonid Romanovich doubled 54 but, as we have seen, that is only one down; -100 but 8 IMPs to England.


Board IO. Dealer East. All Vul.

|  | - K |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ A 62 |  |
|  | $\diamond$ Q 984 |  |
|  | * KQJ42 |  |
| - J986 | N | - Q 752 |
| $\bigcirc$ K Q J 73 |  | $\bigcirc 954$ |
| $\diamond 73$ | W E | $\checkmark 11052$ |
| * 105 | S | -98 |
|  | - A 1043 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 108$ |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ AK 6 |  |
|  | - A 763 |  |

## France v Croatia

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G Grenthe | Praljak | J Grenthe Pass | $\begin{gathered} \text { Kazalicki } \\ \text { INT } \end{gathered}$ |
| Pass | 200 | Pass | 2 |
| Pass | 24 | Pass | 2NT |
| Pass | 39 | Pass | $3 \diamond$ |
| Pass | 3NT | Pass | 4\% |
| Pass | $4 \diamond$ | Pass | $4 \bigcirc$ |
| Pass | 5 | Pass | 6\% |
| All Pass |  |  |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Zoric | O Bessis | Brguljan Pass | De Tessieres INT |
| Pass | 4\% | Pass | 49 |
| Pass | 6\% | All Pass |  |

Two very contrasting auctions led to the same optimum contract of $6 \boldsymbol{2}$, both making twelve tricks for a flat board.

For Croatia, Kazalicki opened a strong no trump and all of Marijan Praljak's bids were relays. He discovered that he was facing a 4-2-3-4 hand with seven controls then asked about hearts and discovered that South had neither the ace nor king.

De Tessieres also opened INT and the 4e response showed
five-four in the minors, either way round, with usually two-two in the majors. Four Spades was a cuebid for clubs - opener bids $4 \diamond$ to set diamonds as trumps - and Bessis was happy to bid the small slam.

Poland v Sweden

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Upmark | J Kotorowicz | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cullin } \\ & \text { Pass } \end{aligned}$ | K Kotorowicz INT |
| Pass | 2\% | Pass | 24 |
| Pass | 3\% | Pass | 3NT |
| Pass | 4\% | Pass | $4 \diamond$ |
| Pass | 6\% | All Pass |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Skalski | Sivelind | Baranowski | Ericsson |
|  |  | Pass | INT |
| Pass | 2\% | Pass | 24 |
| Pass | 3NT | All Pass |  |

Poland picked up another big swing when they explored the hand more thoroughly than their Swedish counterparts. Daniel Sivelind's use of Stayman followed by a jump to 3NT led to a safe game contract but +660 was not nearly enough with the club slam so good on the combined hands. Sure enough, Jakub Kotorowicz used Stayman but then asked for further information and found that his partner had some clubs. When Krzysztof could then cuebid diamonds, Jakub took a shot at the slam. The well-played overtrick was just a bonus; +1390 and 12 IMPs to Poland.

England v Russia

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Krasnosselski | Birdsall | Malinovski | Burgess |
|  |  | Pass | 19 |
| Pass | 2\% | Pass | 2NT |
| Pass | $3 \checkmark$ | Pass | 38 |
| Dble | 4NT | Pass | 6\% |
| All Pass |  |  |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Hydes | Romanovich | Gold | Andreev |
|  |  | Pass | 1\% |
| 18 | 2 | Pass | 3 |
| Pass | 40 | Pass | $4 \diamond$ |
| Pass | $4 \checkmark$ | Pass | 49 |
| Pass | 4NT | Pass | 5 |
| Pass | 5 | Pass | 54 |
| Pass | 78 | All Pass |  |

Burgess had to open $1 \mathbf{4}$ in his methods then rebid 2NT to show the strong no trump type. Gareth Birdsall described a hand with both minors then extra values plus a heart stopper by jumping to 4 NT . With his great controls and club support, Burgess jumped to the cold small slam; +I 370 .
Andreev's i\& opening allowed Hydes to get in a heart overcall. North and South now each used up a level of bidding to cuebid, the first to show a constructive club raise or better, the second
to drive to game. After setting clubs as trumps and exchanging cuebids, North took control and drove to seven. While there are some extra possibilities, the main line for $7 \boldsymbol{e}$ requires that diamonds come in for four tricks and that clubs are not four-zero, so that a heart ruff can be taken in the South hand. It was not to be, and - 100 meant a massive 16 IMPs to England.

Board I 4. Dealer East. None Vul.

|  | - A Q J 62 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc \mathrm{K}$ |  |
|  | $\diamond 10987$ |  |
|  | 2 1086 |  |
| - - | N | - 853 |
| - AQ9532 |  | $\bigcirc 108764$ |
| $\diamond$ K Q 543 | W E | $\diamond 62$ |
| \& K 5 | S | * Q 73 |
|  | \& K 10974 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 1$ |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ AJ |  |
|  | \& AJ9 42 |  |

France v Croatia

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G Grenthe | Praljak | J Grenthe | Kazalicki |
|  |  | Pass | 14 |
| 2 | 49 | Pass | Pass |
| $5 \diamond$ | Pass | 5 | 54 |
| Pass | Pass | 68 | Dble |
| All Pass |  |  |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Zoric | O Bessis | Brguljan | De Tessieres |
|  |  | Pass | 190 |
| 2NT | 34 | $4 \bigcirc$ | 64 |
| Dble | All Pass |  |  |

Would you prefer to treat the West hand as a heart overcall, intending to come again to show the diamonds, thereby stressing the extra heart length, or make an immediate two-suited overcall? Where the opening bid is 14 , the problem with the $2 \checkmark$ overcall is that you strongly suspect that the auction will have reached 4\$ when it gets back to you, almost obliging you to bid 5$\rangle$. If you start with a two-suited bid, you can double at your next turn to show the extra strength, though this will be a much more comfortable approach to take if you have shown specifically the red suits rather than merely hearts plus an unspecified minor.

Grenthe chose to begin with a simple overcall and to see it through with $5 \diamond$. When he then left the decision over 5 round to his partner, Jerome looked at his five-card heart support and bid a sixth heart - the wrong decision as it happens because 68 was down one for - 100 and 51 would also have been one down courtesy of the even heart break.

In the other room, de Tessieres opened le and Zoric perhaps jumped to 2NT partly with the hope of shutting out the spade suit. If that was in his mind he was to be disappointed, but seeing his opposition jump freely to slam was a decent consolation prize as he was able to double for a fairly painless two down; -300 and 9 IMPs to Croatia.

## Poland v Sweden

| West | North <br> Upmark | East <br> JKotorowicz | South <br> Cullin <br> Pass |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| K Kotorowicz |  |  |  |

All Pass
Both Wests were two-suited overcallers after the is opening and both Norths bid the obvious 44. Jacek Baranowski passed the East cards despite his five-card heart support and Adam Skalski doubled to show his extras. When Baranowski converted to 58 and Sivelind went on to 54, Baranowski left that around to his partner and Skalski took one bid too many when he in turn went on to 68 . That was doubled for down two. The ace of clubs was led and Baranowski unblocked the king to create an entry to hand. When Ericsson switched to the $\cap$ J, he finessed, probably hoping for a lay-out on which 51 was making for North/South; -300.

By contrast, Cullin bid $5 \triangleleft$ freely over 4s and Upmark did well not to go on to six over 5 4 . His good judgement was rewarded when 54 was one down for -50; 8 IMPs to Sweden.

England v Russia

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Krasnosselski | Birdsall | Malinovski | Burgess |
|  |  | Pass | $1{ }^{1}$ |
| 24 | 38 | $4{ }^{\circ}$ | $4{ }^{1}$ |
| 5 | 5 | All Pass |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Hydes | Romanovich | Gold | Andreev |
|  |  | Pass | $1{ }^{1}$ |
| 2. | $4{ }^{4}$ | Pass | Pass |
| Dble | Pass | 5 | Dble |

All Pass
Again, we see that both Wests favoured the two-suited approach. Birdsall decided to try 3 with the North cards to show a good spade raise, while Romanovich made the simple jump to 44. Birdsall's approach worked out well this time, though I personally prefer the less subtle approach. Malinovski showed his heart support, Burgess bid 4i, and Mikhail Krasnosselski showed his second suit. When Birdsall took the push to 54 because of his excellent trumps, and not being sure who could make what, neither East nor West had anything left to say. Five Spades was down one for 50 to Russia.

Romanovich's 4s bid shut Gold out and it was left to Hydes to show his extras by the usual route of a double. When Gold bid the inevitable $5 \vee$, Andreev decided to take the decision for his partnership in front of partner - which is fine when you get it right but, with a hand of extra shape and near-minimum high-card strength, it might have been wiser to allow North to express an opinion on this occasion. Still, $5 \triangleleft$ doubled does not have to make. Gold ruffed the spade lead and led the 2 K , ducked, then a club to the queen and ace. It may have looked to him as though the
defence was trying to keep him out of his hand to prevent his taking a trump finesse. Anyway, back came a spade, ruffed, and Gold continued with the $\triangleleft K$ to South's ace. He ruffed the spade return and cashed the $\diamond \mathbf{Q}$ then, after a little thought, laid down the $\vee A$ to make his game; +650 and 12 IMPs to England.

Board I7. Dealer North. None Vul.

|  | - - |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ¢KQJ 854 |  |
|  | $\diamond$ AKJ 106 |  |
|  | -95 |  |
| - KJ 1076 | N | - A9543 |
| $\bigcirc 2$ |  | $\bigcirc 963$ |
| $\checkmark 943$ |  | $\checkmark 752$ |
| 4 A Q 32 | S | \& 87 |
|  | - Q 82 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ A 107 |  |
|  | $\diamond$ Q 8 |  |
|  | \% KJ1064 |  |

France v Croatia

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G Grenthe | Praljak | J Grenthe | Kazalicki |
|  | 18 | Pass | 2\% |
| Pass | 3 | Pass | 38 |
| Pass | 34 | Pass | 3NT |
| Pass | 4 | Pass | $4 \bigcirc$ |
| Pass | $4{ }^{4}$ | Pass | 5\% |
| Pass | 68 | All Pass |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Zoric | O Bessis | Brguljan | De Tessieres |
|  | 18 | Pass | 2\% |
| $2{ }^{2}$ | 3 | $4{ }^{\text {4 }}$ | Dble |
| Pass | 5 | Pass | 58 |

## All Pass

The North/South heart slam is on the club position, pure and simple. Given an uninterrupted auction, Praljak/Kazalicki bid to six and had to go one down when both club honours proved to be offside; -50 . Once Praljak heard about heart support from his partner he was begging for a club cuebid and, on getting what he wanted, was always bidding the slam. Meanwhile, at the other table the East/West intervention proved to be counterproductive from their viewpoint as North/South were prevented from having a sensible discussion about slam prospects and North could not even be certain of genuine heart support. They stopped in five and +450 was worth II IMPs to France, who needed them to hold their defeat to $42-54$ IMPs, or 13-17 VPs.
Poland v Sweden

| West | North <br> Upmark | East <br> J Kotorowicz | South <br> Cullin |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 18 | Pass Kotorowicz |  |


| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Skalski | Sivelind | Baranowski | Ericsson |
|  | 18 | Pass | 2\% |
| Pass | 38 | Pass | 4NT |
| Pass | 5\% | Pass | $5 \diamond$ |
| Pass | $6 \diamond$ | Pass | 6 |
| Dble | All Pass |  |  |

Whether North chose to make a jump rebid in hearts, Sivelind, or in diamonds, Kotorowicz, South eventually took control with RKCB and bid the slam when he heard a suitable response. Skalski doubled for the club lead and duly received what he had asked for - a quick one down for -100. Upmark did not double but Cullin found the club lead anyway - it did rather sound as though declarer was quite happy about a possible spade lead. That was -50 but 2 IMPs to Poland for the double.

Poland were looking good and a 60-32 IMP, 21-9 VP win cemented their third position in the standings.
England v Russia

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Krasnosselski | Birdsall | Malinovski | Burgess |
|  | 18 | Pass | 20 |
| 24 | 3 - | 34 | $4 \bigcirc$ |
| Pass | 49 | Pass | 5 |
| All Pass |  |  |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Hydes | Romanovich | Gold | Andreev |
|  | 18 | Pass | 2\% |
| Pass | 3 | Pass | 34 |
| Dble | Pass | Pass | $4 \bigcirc$ |
| Pass | 50 | Pass | 5 |
| Pass | 6 | All Pass |  |

Though the Poles were not quite as aggressive as the Croatians had been against France, once again the East/West intervention helped to keep North/South out of the doomed slam; +450 to England. In the other room, Romanovich jumped to show his red two-suiter then on finding that he faced heart support, drove to slam, not being at all concerned that West had doubled spades, of course. Minus 50 meant II IMPs to England and a 63-19 IMP, 24-6 VP win. Finally, the hosts are perhaps getting going again.


Jakub Kotorowicz


## Best Lead of Event?

by Peter Gill



If you have not yet seen the hands from Round 10, then cover all except the South cards, and decide what you would lead as South against 79:


| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Skalski | Birdsall | Baranowski | Burgess |
| $1 \diamond$ | Pass | 14 | Pass |
| 4 | Pass | 4NT | Pass |
| 620 | Pass | 6 | Pass |
| $7{ }^{\text {6 }}$ | All Pass |  |  |

$4 \diamond$ was a raise to $4 \Delta$ with good diamonds. The $6 \%$ response to 4NT showed two key cards and a void. $6 \bigcirc$ asked for the queen of trumps.

England's eighteen year old Junior Team member Ollie Burgess led ${ }^{2}$ ! Not something one sees every day, this underlead of an ace against a grand slam. Not knowing that the diamonds weren't breaking, Poland's Jacek Baranowski ruffed. If one draws North's three trumps, one needs diamonds to break. Thus one should draw just two rounds of trumps, then play diamonds, in case one opponent has a doubleton spade and a singleton diamond. That is exactly how Jacek played, but the second round of diamonds was ruffed, so he had to go down two.

The alternative lead of \&A allows declarer to ruff two clubs in dummy, later discarding his heart loser on $\diamond \mathbf{Q}$. On a non-club lead, the fourth spade is an entry to the established diamonds, the ruffing club finesse providing the 13th trick. Only the low club opening lead will defeat 74.

At the other table, David Gold in 7s received a diamond lead. He drew three rounds of trumps, set up the diamonds, ruffed out the A and claimed; 17 IMPs to England.

## Denmark v Hungary

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Szegedi | Marquardsen | Mraz | Schaltz |
| $1 \diamond$ | Pass | $1{ }^{1}$ | Pass |
| 38 | Pass | 3NT | Pass |
| 48 | Pass | 4NT | Pass |
| 54 | Pass | 5NT | Pass |
| 6 | Pass | $7{ }^{\text {7 }}$ | All Pass |

Denmark's Martin Schaltz led 26!! The play was the same as above, Hungary's Mate Mraz ruffing, playing two rounds of trumps, then the doomed two rounds of diamonds.

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gjaldbaek | Marjai | Henriksen | Hegedus |
| $1 \diamond$ | Pass | $1{ }^{1}$ | Pass |
| 42 | Pass | $4{ }^{\circ}$ | Pass |
| 5* | Pass | 5 | Pass |
| 5NT | Pass | 68 | Pass |
| $7{ }^{\text {7 }}$ | All Pass |  |  |

Hungary's Gal Hegedus led 3 !!! The play was identical once again. Boje Henriksen went down two, for an incredible flat board.

In the Schools Championship, the Dutch pair reached 74 from the West seat. This allowed North to find the killing lead of \& 7 rather easily. Bad luck, especially when France stopped in game at the other table. One would hope that the Dutch Schools team are not afflicted by the same series of bad luck that has affected their Open Team's performance.

How about the Dutch Junior Team, who are rapidly losing their status as one of the favourites to win? They reached $6 \%$, down six. Finland did not do well either. They reached 74, but declarer won the heart lead and led K at trick two. South covered, and a key entry to dummy had been removed. Not so good. Croatia received a diamond lead in 74. Now declarer should draw three rounds of trumps, but he only drew two rounds before playing a second diamond. Curtains! Most of the other tables were content to play in 64.

For a further look at the fascinating clash between MarjaiHegedus and Marquardsen/Schatlz both sitting in the North/South seats, see the coverage of Board 9 in the Session 10 article in today's Daily Bulletin.


Gal Hegedus

# The 200 I World <br> Junior Teams Final 

Set - Six

Having outscored their opponents 108-47 IMPs over the previous two sets, Israel went into the final session in good heart, convinced they could complete what would be one of the most remarkable comebacks in the history of world bridge. Alas, their dream did not last long as they were comprehensively outbid on two of the opening deals.

Board 82. Dealer East. N/S Vul.



The Israeli Team - Silver Medal Winner


| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wooldridge | Warszawski | Hurd | Liran |
|  |  | $1 \diamond$ | Pass |
| 28 | Pass | 34 | Pass |
| 3NT | Pass | $4 \checkmark$ | Pass |
| $4{ }^{\circ}$ | Pass | $4{ }^{4}$ | Pass |
| 4NT | Pass | 62 | All Pass |

There was nothing to the play and +920 against +420 meant II IMPs to USAI.

Board 83. Dealer South. E/W Vul.

- 853

ค 1862
$\diamond J 10$
Q Q 1084

- AQ962

QQ9754
$\diamond A Q$
\& K


- KJ7
$\bigcirc$ A
$\checkmark$ K 853
\& AJ632
- 104
- K 103
$\diamond 97642$
\&975

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schneider | Grue | Roll | Kranyak |
|  |  |  | Pass |
| $1{ }^{1}$ | Pass | 20 | Pass |
| 2 | Pass | 2 | Pass |
| 38 | Pass | 3. | Pass |
| 4. | All Pass |  |  |


| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wooldridge | Warszawski | Hurd | Liran |
|  |  |  | Pass |
| 19 | Pass | 20 | Pass |
| 2 | Pass | 2. | Pass |
| $3 \checkmark$ | Pass | 3 | Pass |
| 3NT | Pass | 4* | Pass |
| 4 | Pass | 4 | Pass |
| 5\% | Pass | 5 | Pass |
| 5 | Pass | 5NT | Pass |
| 7. | All Pass |  |  |

Both declarers came to thirteen tricks, so 2210 against 710 gave USAI another well-deserved 17 IMPs to decide the match in their favour all too early.

Of course, there were still thirteen boards to go and plenty of action to come, but the players all had a strong suspicion that nothing that they did was likely to change the final outcome of the match and the Championship.

## Board 85. Dealer North. N/S Vul.

K 106
$\bigcirc 63$
$\diamond$ Q 9742

- A 32

Q Q
QKJ75
$\diamond$ A 53
\& Q 875

- A 43

Q Q 10842
$\diamond$ J 6

- K 104

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schneider | Grue | Roll | Kranyak |
|  | Pass | Pass | 18 |
| Pass | INT | All Pass |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Wooldridge | Warszawski | Hurd | Liran |
|  | Pass | Pass | 18 |
| Pass | INT | All Pass |  |

After identical auctions, both declarers received the lead of a spade. Roll chose the eight, denying an honour. That went to the jack and king and Grue played a diamond to dummy's jack. Schneider misjudged the situation and ducked, which might have been the correct play had Grue's diamonds been a bit stronger. A second diamond went to the ten and Roll switched to the jack of clubs. Grue won on table and played the ten of hearts, which convinced the defence that he had a better heart holding in hand. The heart went to Roll's ace and he switched to a spade, unimpressed with what he had seen on his earlier club switch. Grue won the king of spades and cashed the ten before exiting with a diamond. When the return was a club, he had two diamond winners to cash for a total of eight tricks; +120 .

Hurd led his fourth best spade, the five, and when Warszawski played low from dummy Wooldridge played the queen. That combination convinced Warszawski that there were four or more spades to the jack on his left, and he decided to duck. He won the spade return on table and played the jack of diamonds.Again, the defence misread the diamond position and both ducked.A second diamond went to the ace and a heart switch was won by Hurd's ace. He cleared the spades and, on winning the next diamond, had two spade winners to cash before playing a heart through. Warszawski was two down for -200 and 8 IMPs to Israel.

Board 90. Dealer East. All Vul.

- A Q 3

AAJ632
$\diamond$ QJ43

- K
- J 54

8104
$\diamond 1082$
\& A 9754


- K 1086

Q Q 875
$\diamond 6$
2 Q 832

- 972

○K9
$\diamond A K 975$
\& J 106


North
Grue
2NT

The brave Israeli fightback of the middle part of the match was well and truly over and things just seemed to go from bad to worse for them. Roll's $2 \diamond$ opening was weak with both majors. All it did was to push the Americans into the cold 3NT when they might have discovered a potential problem in clubs and chosen $4 \bigcirc$ if given the room to explore. Roll led a club and the defence cleared the suit but, in the process, established Grue's ninth trick; +600 .

Liran's $4 \boxtimes$ call at the other table was induced as much by the state of the match as by his hand - a fair shot, mind you, as almost all of Liran's high cards were in his partner's suits and, if there could just be ten tricks in hearts and three losers in a diamond contract, he might achieve the swing he was looking for. Not this time. Though Hurd led a spade into the ace-queen, the defence had two trump tricks and plenty of time to establish a spade as their fourth trick; one down for -I00 and I2 IMPs to USAI.

Board 92. Dealer West. N/S Vul.
¢ 653
Q Q 842
$\diamond$ Q J 876
\& 6

$$
A J 4
$$

$\diamond J 763$
$\diamond 542$
$\& K J 4$

s -
$\checkmark$ A 9
$\diamond$ K 103
\& A Q 1098732
¢ K Q 109872
$\checkmark$ K 105
$\diamond A 9$
5

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schneider | Grue | Roll | Kranyak |
| INT | Pass | 24 | $3{ }^{1}$ |
| Pass | 4. | 6\% | Dble |
| Pass | Pass | Rdbl | All Pass |
| West | North | East | South |
| Wooldridge | Warszawski | Hurd | Liran |
| Pass | Pass | 18 | $4{ }^{1}$ |
| Dble | All Pass |  |  |

When Schneider opened a mini no trump, Roll first transferred to clubs then, on hearing his opponents bidding strongly in his void, took a shot at the club slam. Alas for him, half his partner's hand was in the opponents' spade suit, so that 6 was completely hopeless. Roll received a heart lead to the queen and ace and returned a heart to the king. Kranyak cashed the diamond now for one down; -200.

And - 200 was the Israeli score in the other room also when Wooldridge made an essentially penalty double of Liran's 4\$ overcall. Whatever the meaning of the double, it tends to be based on high cards as much as trump winners in this situation and it was by no means automatic for Hurd to pass with a spade void and eight cards in his own suit. Five Clubs can be made, but it is not completely secure, and Hurd would be happy enough to go plus, taking two spades and a club for one down; 9 IMPs to USAI.

Board 94. Dealer East. None Vul.

|  | - 9 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ Q 432 |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ AK98 |  |
|  | 4 K 1094 |  |
| ¢ $K 10654$$\bigcirc 1086$ | N | - A 7 |
|  |  | ه 7432 |
| $\checkmark$ K 2 |  | $\diamond$ A Q 95 |
| - 876 | S | * AQ 5 |
|  | - A Q J 2 |  |
|  | Q A 105 |  |
|  | $\diamond 765$ |  |
|  | 2187 |  |


| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schneider | Grue | Roll | Kranyak |
|  |  | Pass | 19 |
| Pass | 20 | Pass | 2 |
| Pass | 3 | Pass | 3NT |
| All Pass |  |  |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Wooldridge | Warszawski | Hurd | Liran |
|  |  | Pass | Pass |
| 2. | Dble | All Pass |  |

It is not often that you get rich by opening a weak two bid in a suit that is opened at the one level on your right at the other table. However,Wooldridge came to no real harm in 24 doubled. Warszawski cashed the top diamonds then continued with a third diamond, allowing Wooldridge to ditch his heart loser. A heart ruff was followed by a club to the king and Warszawski returned a club to dummy's queen. Wooldridge played the queen of diamonds next and threw his remaining small club when Liran followed with a club.

Now came the ten of spades and Liran played the two, giving Wooldridge an opportunity to make his contract by running the spade and leading a second round towards his king. But reverse the positions of the $\Phi 9$ and either jack or queen, and running the ten would result in a fourth spade loser as declarer would have to lead from hand twice in the endgame. Wooldridge went up with the king and had three trump losers for one down; -100.

What would have happened had Liran put up the ace of spades? It looks like one down but see what happens. Liran has to exit with a non-trump or he loses one of his remaining spade tricks, so he tries the ace of hearts, which is ruffed. That has the effect of shortening declarer's trumps to the same length as South's. Declarer plays a low spade and South wins. If he returns a spade, declarer finesses and has the rest, so he instead tries a heart. But now declarer throws the ace of clubs from hand while winning the heart on table and is able to lead from dummy at trick twelve for a trump coup - contract made!

Meanwhile, Kranyak's opening saw his side enjoy an uncontested auction to 3NT in the other room.

The play began with a low club lead to the queen and a switch to the ten of spades for the jack and king. Back came a spade and it appears that declarer is up against it. A club was ducked to dummy's nine and now, according to the play record, Kranyak played a low diamond off the table and it held the trick! Well, given that the contract was successful, I guess that we have to believe what we are told. Another club was now played to the ace and West returned the jack of diamonds. Kranyak won and cashed his minor-suit winners then played a heart to the ten and had his ninth trick for a tremendous +400 and 7 IMPs to USAI.

The last session saw USA I outscoring Israel 71-8 for a final result of 262-156.

|  | $(C / F)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Total) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| USAI | 6 | 62 | 38 | 38 | 30 | 17 | 71 | 262 |  |
| Israel | 0 | 2 | 25 | 13 | 53 | 55 | 8 | 156 |  |



The USA Team - Gold Medal Winner


5. B. J. Becker

B. Jay Becker (1904-1987), originally from Philadelphia but latterly of New York, was an attorney, bridge teacher and bridge columnist. At various times, B. Jay was manager of three major New York bridge clubs.

One of the most conservative of experts, B. Jay played very few conventions, spurning even the universally played Stayman response to INT to ask for four card majors.

One of America's greatest players, Becker won the Vanderbilt teams eight times, the Spingold seven times, and the Chicago Trophy, precursor to the Reisinger, eight times.
He twice won the Bermuda Bowl, in 195I and 1953, and represented North America on three other occasions. The last of those appearances came in 1973 when B. Jay partnered son Mike, the only father/son combination ever to play at this level, though Italy won the trophy. Mike was later to become a world champion in his own right, winning the Bermuda Bowl in 1983.
B. Jay's brother, Steve, and other son, Jim, were also top class players.

This has to be one of the greatest declarer play hands of all time and, as so often when a contract appears hopeless, it was the result of a bidding misunderstanding.

|  | - Q 8 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc 1063$ |  |  |
|  | $\diamond$ AQJ 96 |  |  |
|  | * AQ 4 |  |  |
| - 543 | N |  | 072 |
| $\bigcirc$ A 85 |  |  | Q 74 |
| $\checkmark$ K 532 |  |  | 87 |
| \& 1052 | $S \quad . \quad 76$ |  |  |
|  | - AK 96 |  |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 192$ |  |  |
|  | $\diamond 4$ |  |  |
|  | 2KJ983 |  |  |
| West | North | East | South |
|  |  |  | 1980 |
| Pass | $1 \diamond$ | Pass | 14 |
| Pass | 3\% | Pass | 4* |
| Pass | 4. | Pass | 620 |
| All Pass |  |  |  |

The misunderstanding came because Becker forgot that they had a partnership agreement whereby $4 ⿷$ asked for aces. So when his partner, Dorothy Hayden, bid 44, he took that as an encouraging noise when actually it was merely showing two aces in response to what Hayden rightly took to be an asking bid.

West did not want to lead his ace when it seemed clear that North/South must have a heart control so tried a low diamond instead. Remarkably, the contract could no longer be defeated, though it took a real master to find the route home.
B. Jay took the diamond finesse, he cashed the $\diamond$ A discarding a heart, then ruffed a diamond. No good news. Now he played a club to the ace and ruffed another diamond, establishing the queen, then cashed the K and the Q . That left this ending:


Look what happened when Becker next cashed $\diamond \mathbf{Q}$. East had to pitch a heart to keep four spades and South also pitched a heart. Then comes $\uparrow \mathrm{Q}$ and $\uparrow 8$, and East must split his honors to prevent declarer finessing the nine. Becker won the $\mathbf{~ K}$ and exited with $\varangle J$. Whoever won this trick was endplayed! If West won he would crash his partner's king and then have to lead into dummy's $\vee 106$, so he ducked. But now East was caught, obliged to lead into declarer's $\$ \mathrm{~A} 9$.

Incidentally, the particular kind of squeeze played here is known as a Winkle.


## The Norwegian Schools Team

Espen Lindqvist (18) is the youngest player on our team and we hope that this explains why he has such a bad sense of humour. He lives in Arendal, in the southern part of Norway. He has just finished high school and is heading for college, studying economics. He played in Antalya two years ago with his partner:

Erik Eide (20), the oldest player on the team. He is from Hamar (Winter Olympic city), but this year has been doing military duty in the Norwegian Airforce. Next year, he is going to study at the University of Trondheim. Though he has just coloured his hair, it otherwise doesn't look as though he has done anything with it since the last Junior European Championships.

Petter Eide (19) is Erik's brother. Petter has just finished high school and next month will be leaving home for military duty in the cold dark north of Norway. He is the tallest member of the team, and probably has the biggest pair of feet in Torquay. He also played in Antalya.

Allan Livgard (19) is Petter's partner. A 'fancy boy' from Askim. He never eats breakfast and enjoys sleeping instead. This is his recipe for success. He has a large bed at the Villa Marina and is still waiting for some action.This is his first European Championship. Next year he is going to Bali, not for the Bermuda Bowl, but to study.

Our npc is called Olav Lillebuen. In English that would be something like 'O' low the little bow'. He has a fancy cellphone but don't call him because he wouldn't know how to operate it!
Board I7. Dealer North. None Vul.
¢ Q 73
$\checkmark$ K 4
$\diamond$ QJIO 865
92

| - 6 | N | - AK 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q Q 9753 |  | $\bigcirc 10862$ |
| $\checkmark$ K 974 | W E | $\checkmark 32$ |
| $\bigcirc 87$ | S | $\bigcirc$ AJ 103 |
|  | 4. J 109543 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ A |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ A |  |
|  | \& KQ654 |  |

In the match between Sweden and Belgium in the Round 8 of the Junior series, the Swedish player, Johan Upmark got into a funny situation after his psychic bid.

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Upmark |  | Cullin |  |
|  | Pass | 18 | $1{ }^{1}$ |
| 2NT | 4. | Dble | Pass |
| $5 \bigcirc$ | Pass | Pass | 54 |
| Dble | Pass | Pass | Rdbl |
| 68 | Pass | Pass | Dble |

The 2NT bid was game-forcing with hearts and the double only showed a minimum hand as pass had been forcing with extra values. Johna did, of course, bid 5 § , and now South continued by bidding 54. When Johan doubled that contract South redoubled. It was man or mouse time. Johan chickened out and bid 68 , which was doubled for an easy 300 to Belgium.

Sweden lost 9 IMPs, when 4s doubled was beaten by one trick at the other table.Assuming that 54 redoubled would have gone two down for -600 , the Swedes would have gained II IMPs, or 14 IMPs for three down and -I000, had Johan chosen to be a man rather than a mouse.

# Thursday Evening Antics at the Vugraph 



by Matt Kime with Stefan Back

Firstly, let me say that it is wonderful to see so many young people of Europe here together in Torquay. I hope you get to make lasting friendships with each other for many years to come. The Thursday evening vugraph show saw the Estonians, our gracious Song For Europe hosts in May (I phoned in and voted for the winning song -'I Want to be the Sunshine in Your Arms') take on the French, who made what I can only call a shocking exit from the recent World Cup - which to me was a pity because I like to see Monsieur Zidane kick a ball around.

With four boards to play, cometh Board 17.At the end of the first week our dedicated commentary team (Nick Doe, Barry Rigal, Chris Dixon, Paul Still, Sandra Claridge, Chris Duckworth) were becoming a little exasperated with me for my constant interruption during their commentary, words were said, nostrils flared, shirts came apart at the seams. Only Paul seemed blissfully calm, but enough of such nonsense - thank you to all the adults involved for their patience and thoughtfulness.

Board 17. Dealer North. None Vul.

|  | - A 108543 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ \mathbf{9} \quad 953 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |
| - K 972 | N | - |
| $\bigcirc 3$ |  | -AKJ8654 |
| $\checkmark$ J 86 |  | $\diamond$ A Q 1073 |
| * AJ 1087 | S | *K |
|  | Q Q 6 |  |
|  | Q Q 1097 |  |
|  | $\diamond$ K 54 |  |
|  | - Q 42 |  |

## N/S Naber/Tihane (Estonia) E/W Bessis/Gaviard (France)

After a Multi $2 \diamond$ opening by North, the French pair landed in what I considered to be a fairly unambitious contract of $4 \oslash$. On the lead of the Q . This made comfortably for the loss of two hearts and the $\triangleleft K$.

I would be interested to hear if anyone reached $6 \diamond$ and whether or not you were thinking of our infamous Liverpool group or Hoffman's Rainman epic with Cruise rather than addressing the card before your eyes!

Speaking to our rising superstar, Mr. David Gold, in the bar later, he mentioned something about the 87 being led at his table, but still not making the small slam. Presumably he didn't ruff a heart with the $\diamond$ Jat trick two then play ace followed by queen of diamonds. But, of course, this game is easy when you can see all four hands.

Enjoy the rest of the Championships all of you!


## The French Junior Team

Five of the players representing France in the Junior event here were in the team that won the bronze medal in the Schools Championship two years ago in Antalya, while the sixth one finished fourth in the Juniors.

France has perhaps one of the younger teams in the Junior Championship. Allow me to present them:

Thomas Bessis (18): He is a second year student in physics and chemistry. He dreams of playing bridge with Israel's Dana Tal. Thomas is also crazy about tattoos, piercings and tanning. For five years he has played with:

Julien Gaviard (21): He is a third year student in maths and chemistry and has to return to France on Sunday to pass an exam in order to enter an engineering school. He is the funny boy of the team and would like to visit Croatia. His favourite hobby is the English food.

Olivier Bessis (20): He is a second year student in maths and physics. Olivier is keen on karaoke and dance music. Last year he tried to take part in the French edition of Big Brother, but he was too stupid. For two and a half years he has partnered:

Godefroy de Tessieres (21): He has been in an engineering school for two years and also has a part-time job working as security at the Moulin Rouge. He always has something to say and people know him by the nickname 'Poussin' on Okbridge. Godefroy is from Martinique and had represented Martinique in international Championships before playing for France.

Jerome Grenthe (21): He is in his last year at business school and is always singing and dancing but, alas, nobody likes it. However, this doesn't discourage him from trying to become a famous singer. Before playing bridge he was a wrestling champion but after 108 defeats he gave up. He plays with:

Guillaume Grenthe (22): He has just finished his studies in business school. Guillaume has, surprise, surprise, known his partner for a very long time. He is the 'Iron Man' of the team (we call him that because he is ironing our socks). He is the best bidder in France for slams.

NPC - Herve Mouiel (24): One of the most famous players of the French Riviera (he lives in Cannes), so that junior players listen to his advice on bridge but not the rest of the time! He is the king of the jokers...


## 2001 World Championship Book

Daily Bulletin Editor, Brian Senior, is also the publisher of the official World Championship Book series. The normal price of the 2001 book of the Paris Championships is US $\$ 30$. He has a limited number of copies available here in Torquay at the special price of $£ 15$ - a $25 \%$ discount.

Also available, a book on last year's World Junior Championships - you have been reading the account of the final taken from this book in your Daily Bulletins. This is available for $£ 5$ or comes free with the Paris book - both books for $£ 15$.

See Brian in the Bulletin Office, and please also bring him a good story for the Bulletin.


## Sport News

## Cycling

Erik Zabel came up with one of his great sprints to fend off all rivals in a testing uphill climax to stage six of the Tour de France. The German, who leads the race on points, was made to work very hard for his victory in a mass finish at the Normandy town of Alencon. But he had enough speed to pip Oscar Freire and Robbie McEwen to the line.

## World Rally Championship

World championship leader Marcus Gronholm was one of 12 drivers forced to retire from the Safari Rally as Tommy Makinen led after the second stage. Gronholm, the 2000 world champion developed a terminal engine problem in his Peugeot 206WRC on the opening section of the 73 km Ngema test. Subaru's Tommi Makinen finished the opening day in the lead. The Finn ended the day 16 seconds ahead of Scotland's Colin McRae, who set a blistering pace in the final stage to cut the deficit.

## Motorcycling



Italian MotoGP world champion and championship leader Valentino Rossi has been taken to hospital in Nottingham after crashing at Donington Park. Rossi suffered concussion, a fracture to his right thumb and bruising to his hip. The accident occurred half way through Friday's first practice session for the British Grand Prix.


## Athletics

Former world 200 m champion Merlene Ottey, granted Slovenian citizenship in May, has been cleared to represent her adopted country. It means Jamaican-born Ottey, 42, can run for Slovenia at the European Championships in August.


## Tennis

The use of illegal performance-enhancing drugs is widespread in professional tennis, Australia's top anti-doping official is reported to have said. The Australian Sports Drug Agency chief executive, John Mendoza, also accused the sport's authorities of not doing enough to prevent the problem. "Tennis is heavily under the influence of doping and they are in denial if they don't accept that," Mendoza was quoted as saying in The Australian newspaper. Two players, whose identities have not been revealed, recently failed drug tests at the French Open.


## Football

Bolton have confirmed the signing of 34-year-old France midfielder Youri Djorkaeff on a two-year deal, subject to a medical.

## JUNIOR TEAMS

## BUTLER AFTER SESSION I2

|  | FRA | O. Bessis - de Tessieres | 120 | 1.20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | POL | Araskiewicz - Wittenbeck | 100 | 1.05 |
| 3 | ITA | Mazzadi - lo Presti | 200 | 1.05 |
| 4 | TUR | Kesikbas - Ucan | 20 | 1.00 |
| 5 | NOR | Hakkebo - Harr | 20 | 0.90 |
| 6 | EST | Matisons - Rubins | 220 | 0.84 |
| 7 | DEN | Gjaldbaek - Henriksen | 160 | 0.81 |
| 8 | RUS | Rudakov - Zaitsev | 160 | 0.79 |
| 9 | NOR | Harr - Sundklakk | 160 | 0.78 |
| 10 | ITA | Guariglia - Uccello | 60 | 0.77 |
| 11 | ENG | Gold - Hydes | 200 | 0.74 |
| 12 | FRA | T. Bessis - Gaviard | 140 | 0.64 |
| 13 | ISR | Hoffman - Lellouche | 180 | 0.58 |
| 14 | CZE | Pulkrab - Vozabal | 200 | 0.53 |
| 15 | ISR | Ginossar - Reshef | 200 | 0.52 |
| 16 | NOR | Ellestad - Joerstad | 160 | 0.51 |
| 17 | TUR | Basaran - Ucan | 40 | 0.50 |
| 18 | POL | Kotorowicz - Kotorowicz | 200 | 0.44 |
| 19 | NOR | Hakkebo - Kvangraven | 80 | 0.40 |
| 20 | CRO | Brguljan - Zoric | 200 | 0.34 |
| 21 | AUS | Grumm - Kummel | 180 | 0.33 |
| 22 | FRA | Grenthe - Grenthe | 140 | 0.29 |
| 23 | SWE | Cullin - Upmark | 200 | 0.27 |
| 24 | RUS | Andreev - Romanovitch | 140 | 0.21 |
| 25 | CRO | Kazalicki - Praljak | 80 | 0.20 |
| 26 | DEN | Marquardsen - Schalz | 160 | 0.18 |
| 27 | ITA | di Bello - di Bello | 180 | 0.15 |
| 28 | NED | Drijver - Schollaardt | 200 | 0.12 |
| 29 | HUN | Mraz - Szegedi | 140 | 0.11 |
| 30 | NED | Bruggeman - De Groot | 180 | 0.07 |
| 1 | CZE | Jellinek - Martinek | 160 | 0.04 |
| 32 | GER | Sauter - Schueller | 140 | 0.04 |
| 33 | ENG | Birdsall - Burgess | 200 | 0.04 |
| 34 | TUR | Sakrak - Suicmez | 220 | 0.01 |
| 35 | EST | Naber - Tihane | 220 | -0.03 |
| 36 | SCO | Bergson - McCrossan | 180 | -0.09 |
| 37 | HUN | Minarik - Suranyi | 100 | -0.13 |
| 38 | POL | Baranowski - Skalski | 140 | -0.14 |
| 39 | SWE | Larsson - Linerudt | 120 | -0.14 |
| 40 | GER | Ewald - Stoszek | 120 | -0.16 |
| 41 | AUS | Gogoman - Gogoman | 160 | -0.19 |
| 42 | HUN | Hegedus - Marjai | 160 | -0.19 |
| 43 | BEL | J.Van Parijs - W.Van Parijs | 140 | -0.26 |
| 44 | CRO | Kulovic - Scepanovic | 120 | -0.28 |
| 45 | ISR | Tal - Tal | 100 | -0.28 |
| 46 | DEN | Houmoller - Houmoller | 120 | -0.29 |
| 47 | NED | Brink - Kuivenhoven | 100 | -0.30 |
| 48 | SWE | Eriksson-Sivelind | 120 | -0.33 |
| 49 | CZE | Macura - Vrkoc | 80 | -0.36 |
| 50 | BEL | Cornelis - Peeters | 160 | -0.36 |
| 51 | BEL | P.Van Parijs - Vandevelde | 140 | -0.44 |
| 52 | NOR | Hakkebo - Joerstad | 20 | -0.45 |
| 53 | FIN | Airaksinen - Heikkinen | 240 | -0.45 |
| 54 | FIN | Ahonen - Nurmi | 240 | -0.48 |
| 55 | GRE | Labrou - Mylona | 160 | -0.48 |
| 56 | ENG | Handley-Prichard - Probst | 80 | -0.51 |
| 57 | RUS | Krasnosselski - Malinovski | 140 | -0.57 |
| 58 | GER | Bokholt - Kornek | 140 | -0.64 |
| 59 | ESP | Goded Merino - Masia | 180 | -0.67 |
| 60 | GRE | Karapangiotis - Katsaris | 120 | -0.78 |
| 61 | ESP | Mansilla - Perez Calisteo | 180 | -0.84 |
| 62 | AUS | Steiner - Winkler | 140 | -0.90 |
| 63 | GRE | Dialynas - Dialynas | 120 | -0.95 |
| 64 | SCO | Gaffin - Sinclair | 120 | -0.97 |
| 65 | ESP | Goded Merino - Perez Calisteo | 20 | -1.15 |
| 66 | TUR | Basaran - Kesikbas | 160 | -1.18 |
| 67 | ESP | Malagrida - Truchado | 20 | -1. 20 |
| 68 | ESP | Malagrida - Masia | 40 | -1.23 |
| 69 | SCO | Bateman - Coyle | 140 | -1.75 |

## SCHOOL TEAMS

## BUTLER AFTER SESSION 3

| POL | Kalita - Sikora | 60 | 1.88 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NOR | E. Eide - Lindqvist | 60 | 1.80 |
| ITA | E. Mistretta - Piasini | 40 | 1.70 |
| ISR | E. Assaraf - Grunbaum | 60 | 0.97 |
| SWE | Salomonsson - Sivelind | 40 | 0.88 |
| AUS | Duy - Gruber | 60 | 0.82 |
| NED | Drijver - De Pagter | 60 | 0.80 |
| DEN | Nielsen - Pedersen Moeller | 40 | 0.68 |
| GER | Katerbau - Wurmseet | 60 | 0.57 |
| ISR | O.Assaraf - Ofir | 60 | 0.55 |
| ENG | Happer - Stockdale | 20 | 0.50 |
| ENG | Brown - Moss | 40 | 0.48 |
| POL | Karkowicz - Zielinski | 40 | 0.45 |
| GER | Kraemer - Smirnov | 60 | 0.43 |
| ITA | Boldrini - Sangiorgio | 40 | 0.35 |
| CZE | Janacek - Sidlova | 40 | 0.30 |
| POL | Nawrocki - Niziok | 20 | 0.20 |
| FRA | Grias - Tembouret | 40 | 0.10 |
| CZE | Hlavac - Hradil | 40 | -0.03 |
| DEN | A.S. Houlberg - S. Houlberg | 40 | -0.08 |
| ENG | Atthey - Green | 60 | -0.08 |
| NOR | P. Eide - Livgerd | 60 | -0.08 |
| WAL | Ca. Evans - Sharp | 60 | -0.18 |
| AUS | Anzengruber - Eglseer | 60 | -0.18 |
| SWE | Andersson - Emvall | 20 | -0.20 |
| SWE | Ryman - Thalen | 60 | -0.22 |
| NED | Molenaar - Verbeek | 40 | -0.25 |
| NED | Heeres - Hop | 20 | -0.40 |
| IRE | Davis - O'Muicheartaigh | 60 | -0.53 |
| IRE | Chan - Scannell | 40 | -0.65 |
| WAL | Cl. Evans - Reed | 20 | -1.30 |
| SCO | Aitken - Maitland | 20 | -1.45 |
| FRA | Ancelin - Faure | 40 | -1.55 |
| FRA | Raynaud - Moreau | 40 | -1.85 |
| CZE | Falta - Vlachova | 40 | -1.98 |
| WAL | Backer - Brown | 40 | -2.00 |
| IRE | Carrigan - Flynn | 20 | -2.05 |
| SCO | Pearson - Wallace | 40 | -2.23 |
| SCO | Ellison - Hodge | 20 | -3.55 |

## The 8th Red Sea Bridge Festival

The 8th Red Sea Bridge Festival will be held at the Royal Beach International Conference Centre, Eilat, Israel, from November 10th to 17th 2002.
The programme includes Open Pairs, Teams, IMP Pairs, and a heat of the National Simultaneous Pairs. There is also an Invitational Masters Tournament.
Total prize Money is in excess of US $\$ 10,000$.
There is a range of attractive hotel packages available.
For information and registration:
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50 Pinkas Street, Tel Aviv, Israel
Tel: 97236058355
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Email: birmand@inter.net.il

