

Editor: Patrick Jourdain • Co-editors: Jos Jacobs, Micke Melander • Lay Out Editor: Fotis Skoularikis
Issue No. 2
Tuesday, 3 July 2012

## POLAND LEADS AT HALFWAY



The Mixed Pairs gets underway

We are at the half-way point of the new event, Mixed Pairs for young people. The field is led by two pairs from Poland, the nation that has won most medals in the past. Next comes the host nation Denmark, followed by the Netherlands, the country providing the biggest group here.

For those of you NOT in the Mixed Pairs an informal tournament has been organised at 2.15 pm today. For details see page II.


## RESULTS AFTER SESSION 4

| ZMUDA Justyna | IGLA Bartlomiej | POL - POL | 61.57 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KAZMUCHA Danuta | JASSEM Pawel | POL - POL | 60.80 |
| BUUS THOMSEN Signe | BILDE Dennis | DEN - DEN | 60.53 |
| NAB Judith | BOS Berend van den | NED - NED | 57.79 |
| LANZUISI Flavia | DI FRANCO Massimiliano | ITA - ITA | 57.43 |
| TACZEWSKA Joanna | ZATORSKI Piotr | POL - POL | 56.93 |
| JAROSZ Aleksandra | TUCZYNSKI Piotr | POL - POL | 56.91 |
| GRONKVIST Ida | GRONKVIST Mikael | SWE - SWE | 56.49 |
| BANAS Natalia | HOP Gerbrand | NED - NED | 56.38 |
| SPANGENBERG Jamilla | WESTERBEEK Chris | NED - NED | 55.70 |
| COSTA Margherita | DONATI Giovanni | ITA - ITA | 54.86 |
| SPANGENBERG Sigrid | WACKWITZ Ernst | NED - NED | 53.86 |
| RODIN Erika | GULLBERG Daniel | SWE - SWE | 53.34 |
| RUITER Emma de | HELMICH Aarnout | NED - NED | 53.28 |
| DELFT Doris van | SEVEREIJNS Luc | NED - NED | 53.06 |
| TICHA Magdalena | LANKVELD Joris van | NED - NED | 52.89 |
| BEKERE Liga | ILZINS Janis | LAT - LAT | 52.54 |
| ERASTOVA Anastasia | ZVEZDIN Zigfrid | RUS - RUS | 52.12 |
| BASA Marusa | RUS Gregor | SLO - SLO | 51.97 |
| MORTENSEN Maria Dam | ROHRBERG Matias | DEN - DEN | 51.96 |
| PUCZYNSKA Anna | GALAZKA Karol | POL - POL | 51.62 |
| GARKAJE Ginta | BETHERS Peteris | LAT - LAT | 50.61 |
| NOEST Hilde Aas | HEGGE Kristoffer | NOR - NOR | 50.57 |
| KEDZIERSKA Urszula | SHPUNTOU llya | POL - POL | 50.50 |
| BRINCK Katharina | GRUENKE Paul | GER - GER | 50.49 |
| PETERSEN Moa | BJORKSTRAND Robin | SWE - SWE | 50.38 |
| WAHLESTEDT Catrin | EKENBERG Simon | SWE - SWE | 49.83 |
| EGGELING Marie | BRAUN Raffael | GER - GER | 49.65 |
| JANTZEN Britt | JEPSEN Emil | DEN - DEN | 49.62 |
| CHAVARRIA Margherita | ZANASI Gabriele | ITA - ITA | 49.52 |
| THORSEN Matilde | THORSEN Rasmus | DEN - DEN | 49.49 |
| WEINHOLD Izabela | SHPUNTOU Yan | POL - POL | 49.39 |
| CHOJNICKA Agata | LONSKI Adam | POL - POL | 49.34 |
| SAKOWSKA Natalia | KLUKOWSKI Michal | POL - POL | 49.09 |
| ROSLON Barbara | KAZMIERCZAK Wojciech | POL - POL | 49.07 |
| CHUDY Agnieszka | MADEJ Kamil | POL - POL | 48.90 |
| TARTARIN Anne-Laure | HUBERSCHWILLER Matthias | FRA - FRA | 48.78 |
| DUFRAT Katarzyna | WOJCIESZEK Jakub | POL - POL | 48.65 |
| KOFOED Johanne Bilde | JEPSEN Peter | DEN - DEN | 48.36 |
| DLUGOSZ Olga | WITKOWSKI Lukasz | POL - POL | 46.92 |
| KOCH-PALMUND Sofie | EGE Niclas Raulund | DEN - DEN | 46.11 |
| BUTTO Federica | PERCARIO Giacomo | ITA - ITA | 45.86 |
| WACKWITZ Janneke | VERBEEK Thijs | NED - NED | 44.95 |
| PETERSEN Irma | RIMSTEDT Ola | SWE - SWE | 43.82 |
| HERMANN Sophie | WEINBERGER Simon | AUT - AUT | 42.71 |
| BOTTA Giorgia | GANDOGLIA Alessandro | ITA - ITA | 42.12 |
| MORGIEL Anna | GULCZYNSKI Michal | POL - POL | 41.95 |
| BUNE Sophie | BUNE Soren | DEN - DEN | 40.67 |
| GRAVERSEN Kira Oland | CASPERSEN Soeren Veel | DEN - DEN | 35.76 |
| CHRISTENSEN Malene Holm | STEINMULLER Jes Enok | DEN - DEN | 35.32 |
| JUSTESEN Rikke Capion | NIELSEN Tobias Hinz | DEN - DEN | 32.00 |

## Mixed Pairs Session I

The EBL's first Mixed Pairs for young players, which we believe to be the first such Zonal or WBF event in history, began with all 51 registered pairs showing up on time.
A list of possible medal candidates included the brother and sister pairing of Mikael, I9, and Ida, I7, Gronkvist of Sweden so the Bulletin took a seat at their table for the first four boards. Their first serious event as a bridge partnership was three years ago. They play 5-card majors, 4card diamond, I4-I7 notrump, Multi and constructive twos in the majors.
Their first round was against Michal Klukowski, who at 16 is much younger than his partner Natalya Sakowska.As you may guess they come from Poland and play Polish Club.
This was the first board of the championship, and it proved an interesting one:

Board I. Dealer N. None Vul.

|  | ¢ Q 8 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ Q 102 |  |  |
|  | $\checkmark 1063$ |  |  |
|  | \% A 9865 |  |  |
| ¢K94 |  | N | A A 1073 |
| คAJ84 | W E |  | $\bigcirc 65$ |
| $$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ Q 852 |
|  | $S$ S |  | \% 12 |
|  | ¢ 652 |  |  |
|  | ®K973 |  |  |
|  | $\diamond$ KJ 94 |  |  |
|  | \& Q 7 |  |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Klukowski | Mikael | Sakowska | Ida |
|  | Pass | Pass | Pass |
| INT | Pass | $2 \checkmark$ | Pass |
| 24 | Pass | 2NT | Pass |
| 4. | All Pass |  |  |

A very standard transfer auction led to the most popular contract, played by West, Klukowski.
This is a tricky deal for both sides with black suit guesses for declarer apparently being the key to the deal. Deep Finesse would lead a trump against itself because it never misguesses. That attack can hold declarer to nine tricks. But as Mikael $G$ was playing against human beings he made a good start by leading a small diamond from the North hand. Klukowski tried the queen and let the king hold.
Ida continued with diamonds, won by West, who ducked a heart to North's ten.A third diamond was ruffed byWest.
Klukowski took ace of hearts and ruffed a heart low, then led the club jack covered by queen, king and ace. Mikael returned the 9 to West's 10.
It now looked as if declarer must guess the position of the spade queen. There are actually two reasons for placing the
queen with North. Both defenders Passed originally and the inferential count so far makes it more likely that South has the missing honour. But much more important is the fact that if North has the queen, it doesn't matter how many trumps he has, whereas if South has it you may well run into an overruff.
Klukowski found the winning continuation of running the 49 through North and then ruffing the last diamond with the king of trumps. That works however many spades North has because the ending would be a trump coup even if North had four trumps.
Klukowski claimed the moment the nine held, so your reporter predicts a successful future in bridge for him. 420 to E/W was worth 45 of the 48 match points.

Board 2. Dealer E. N-S Vul.


The second board was a possible slam but as you are missing two key cards (heart ace and diamond king) you would expect most pairs to keep out of it. The Polish did so, finishing in the best denomination of notrumps played by East. Using Polish Club they explained 4NT as keycard for diamonds and 5NT to play. Well done.
As you can guess they had already run out of time and the TD was hovering at the table so Sakowska also did well having knocked out the heart ace, to tackle the diamonds correctly by starting with a low one from hand. When this picked up the bare king she could claim. 12 tricks in notrump game was worth 3I matchpoints. Only four pairs bid and made slam.
Have you discussed your 2NT call over a short or Polish

Club? Ida Gronkvist had some doubt about the matter when they met another Polish pair on the next round. Their opponents were Piotr Zatorski \& Joanna Taczewska, who next year will both be too old for Junior bridge.

Board 3. Dealer S. E-W Vul.

- A 7652

ค 42
$\diamond$ KJ 1042
-K

- J 109

คA8
$\checkmark A 63$

- QJIO 93

- K Q 3

คJ63
$\diamond 9875$
\& A 75

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Zatorski | Mikael | Taczewska | Ida |
| 1\& | 2NT | Pass | $3\rangle$ |
| Pass | Pass | $3 \searrow$ | $4\rangle$ |

All Pass
At first Ida thought the 2NT call from Mikael showed both minors, but she corrected her explanation before the opening lead to diamonds and spades. That explains why she did not offer spades at either point as an option.
Playing in spades the defence can obtain a couple of dia-


Ida Gronkvist, Sweden
mond ruffs to limit that denomination to eight tricks. Playing in diamonds a successful guess in trumps will lead to 10 tricks. So Ida had chosen the best trump suit, but understandably chose to start the trumps by running the nine. That led to 50 to $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ earning N/S only 6 matchpoints out of 48 .
The Swedish pair had begun with three poor boards. Was the reporter's presence acting against them? Well no, for the next one proved worth 66\%:

Board 4. Dealer W.All Vul.

- K 10643

PA9874
$\diamond$ -

- KJIO

$\bigcirc 653$
$\diamond$ Q 83
2 Q 97632

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Zatorski | Mikael | Taczewska | Ida |
| $1 \curvearrowright$ | Pass | $2 \curvearrowright$ | Pass |
| $2 \diamond$ | Pass | 2 NT | Pass |
| $3 \diamond$ | Pass | $3 \varnothing$ | Pass |
| $4 \diamond$ | Pass | $5 \diamond$ | All Pass |

The Polish pair had an unopposed auction. The Two Club response was alerted as an artificial game force with at least two clubs. When East continued with 2NT West explained this as a relay which implied East actually held clubs, and so 3 was fourth suit, asking for a heart stop. Whether East agreed with this interpretation we cannot confirm but the final spot of Five Diamonds was perfectly sensible and could score as well as 3NT on a club lead.
Against $5 \triangleleft$ Mikael as North led the club ten. Your reporter was expecting declarer to ruff this and try a sneaky low heart. I doubt if that would have caught Mikael playing low but we know that error was made at a couple of tables where diamonds made 12 tricks. However, at trick one Zatorski went up with the King, discarding the heart queen from hand and led a trump to the ace. When North showed out and later won the spade king and cashed his heart ace, declarer had to go one off.

## Active Ethics <br> by Maurizio Di Sacco

From this year's edition of the Bonn Cup - a wonderful event where I was invited as TD - I offer you a case which, though rather easy, presents a few themes of great interest, especially for young players, who must learn about the ethical principles of our game.
Let's have a look:

## Board IO. Dealer East, All Vuln.

|  | $\text { Q } 6$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\text { J } 1074$ |  |
|  | $\diamond 109632$ |  |
|  | - Q 10 |  |
| - AK | N | -107432 |
| -K632 |  | $\bigcirc$ A 95 |
| $\checkmark$ A 85 |  | $\diamond$ QJ 7 |
| - AK9 8 | S | 2 16 |
|  | - J 985 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc \mathrm{Q}^{\text {8 }}$ |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ K 4 |  |
|  | ¢ 75432 |  |

The auction does not matter. During the third to last match, at table 2 of Final $B$ (therefore a quite high level: the information is highly relevant), West was declarer in 3NT, where he received the lead of the $3 \diamond$ (fourth best) to the $\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{K}$ and 5.
South played back $\mathbf{a} \diamond$, which ran to dummy's J, to then call for the "J". However, East understood " $6 \boldsymbol{2}$ ", and placed that card in the position of played card. South followed with the 2 , and West put the 9.As North was about to win with the 10 - however not yet showing that card - West realized East's mistake, and asked for the $6 \boldsymbol{*}$ to be replaced by the J.The four players agreed on that, without calling the TD.
North, noticeably changing the card he was about to play, won the J with the Q , and continued with one more round of $\diamond$, won by declarer. Then came $2 \triangleleft$, to the 4,9 and South's Q , who led a
The declarer won, cashed the second honour, and then played $K$ and $A \backsim$. From dummy, he called for the $6 \%$ putting up his K .
At that stage, North decided that it was about time to call for a TD.
The first point that needs to be analyzed, is the TD's approach. Unfortunately, in such circumstances too often the TD turns on his heels and steps away, saying, for example, "since you didn't care about calling me before, keep going the same way".
Luckily, this typical Pontius Pilate way of approaching those problems is not the correct one, because Law 9, that is about when, how and why the TD should be called upon, doesn't say anywhere that not calling the TD ends the players' rights to ask for a ruling. Let's see the relevant part of
it (9BI):
B. After Attention Is Drawn to an Irregularity

1. (a) The Director should be summoned at once when attention is drawn to an irregularity.

The problem's key, is all in that "should", which, as stated in the "Introduction" to the Laws, means that non-obeying doesn't lead to an automatic penalty, only that the event is likely to happen. In this case, as you would realize analysing the whole Law 9, you would NEVER come to the conclusion to forfeit the right to ask for a ruling.
The possible "penalty", when it comes to wonder what would have without the irregularity (not calling the TD) consists in awarding an adjusted score which takes into account both sides as offenders. It is so, because nowhere is written "who" should call the TD, therefore the responsibility falls upon all players, thus both sides.
Let's go now to the solution of our case: the TD has simply to wonder what would have happened without the infraction. In this case the answer is really easy: the TD would have ruled exactly as agreed by the players. The argument is covered by Law 45D:

## D. Card Misplayed by Dummy

If dummy places in the played position a card that declarer did not name, the card must be withdrawn if attention is drawn to it before each side has played to the next trick, and a defender may withdraw and return to his hand a card played after the error but before attention was drawn to it; if declarer's RHO changes his play, declarer may withdraw a card he had subsequently played to that trick. (See Law 16D.)

In effect, it is the declarer only who plays dummy's cards, and in that respect, what dummy does is not relevant at all, and also not relevant is whether one, or even both defenders, have played.
But mind you: one thing is to decide whether a card is played or not, and a completely different thing is to say that there not consequences at all. In fact, all actions subsequent to dummy's infraction represent Unauthorised Information (UI) for the declarer. Fundamental is the reference to Law 16D. Let's see it:

[^0]2. For an offending side, information arising from its own withdrawn action and from withdrawn actions of the non-offending side is unauthorized. A player of an offending side may not choose from among logical alternative actions one that could demonstrably have been suggested over another by the unauthorized information.

We ought, then, to wonder whether the happenings have, or not, brought any advantage to the declarer, and the answer is, once more, an easy "yes". North has changed his card, but to be able to win over the 9 with a card other than the Q he has eventually used over the J - from the play is known that he has at most two cards, therefore is impossible that he considered to duck - he must own the 10.

The TD is now called upon to cancel that advantage, awarding an adjusted score on the basis, once more, of what would have happened without the irregularity (here, the use of the UI). The solution is easy: West would have certainly finessed the $8 \%$, going down three (North had only winners left).
But this is not the end of the story: when West played the K\%, he blatantly used the UI he possessed, and if it is true that nobody had told him that he couldn't do it, this happened because a violation of Law 9, violation of which he is as equally responsible as the other players at the table. Fur-
thermore, a player of that calibre must know the ethical obligations of the game. Specifically in this case, what is written in Law 73C:
C. Player Receives Unauthorized Information

## from Partner

When a player has available to him unauthorized information from his partner, such as from a remark, question, explanation, gesture, mannerism, undue emphasis, inflection, haste or hesitation, an unexpected* alert or failure to alert, he must carefulIy avoid taking any advantage from that unauthorized information.

The declarer's side, further to the adjusted score, was therefore penalized in addition I VP.

It was easy to convince the NBB (Dutch Bridge Federation) that the II-th European Youth Bridge Pairs Championships were a great opportunity as well for experienced juniors aiming for the medals and also for the new generation to get experience in international competitive bridge. So Sunday morning at 9.00 a big group of Dutch juniors gathered in front of the railway station in Amersfoort, a city in the centre of the Netherlands. Bus driver Stefan drove a big coach and everybody boarded for the trip to Vejle (lucky for the Dutch Denmark is not that far away). To the joy of everybody the bus contained eight tables perfect for playing cards. So in the first hours of the trip Chinese and Polish Poker, Gurka and more of those card games were played. After lunch Marc (van Beijsterveldt, in Vejle one of the tournament directors) pulled up a suitcase with boards and bidding boxes and everything was quickly arranged for a pairs game of seven tables $(7 \times 3)$. The rest of the Dutch company team satisfied with a) playing some other game b)discussing some last minute changes in the bidding system c) talking about the Tour,Wimbledon or Italy-Spain, d) reading a book or e) closing their eyes and have a nap. And this bridge game 'on wheels' proved to be an exciting one. With the boards shuffled by hand, the wild distributions caused many sometimes hair raising adventures. Of course the players themselves caused a lot of these happenings.


You cannot to accuse any of the players of lack of imagination.
West led $\$ 7$ for $\$ \mathrm{~A}$ in East who unsuccessfully tried to give West a spade ruff. Declarer overtook $\boldsymbol{y}$ with $\mathbf{~ K}$ and
played a small club, East ducked, for Q Q in hand. A second club for $\boldsymbol{\leftrightarrow} \mathrm{A}$, not the best idea. Q and $\$ 10$ cashed. Then 8 A and heart to 8 K , ruffed by East who took 9 K and crossed to $\diamond 2$ in West who played hearts defeating the contract by one: +400 to E-W beating all the 200 of N-S pairs going down in 3NT. In the aftermath South criticised himself for not playing $\diamond$ J after making ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Q}$ and so assuring himself of at least eight tricks.

Dealer West, EW Vuln.

$$
\text { \& K } 109754
$$

$\bigcirc 3$
$\triangleleft$ AJ632

- 8

| - A | N | - Q 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| QAKQJ 1075 |  | $\bigcirc 68$ |
| $\checkmark 7$ | W E | $\diamond$ Q 954 |
| Q Q 72 | S | 2K9654 |
|  | - 1863 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 942$ |  |
|  | $\diamond$ K 108 |  |
|  | \& A J 10 |  |


| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 \varnothing$ | $2 \varnothing$ | pass | $4 \uparrow$ |
| 5 | Dbl | $5 \uparrow$ | Pass |
| Db | All pass |  |  |

West led $\vee$ A against 5 doubled but declarer took control after the club switch. Spade from South to A in West,


Joris van Lankveld, Netherlands
declarer ruffing the heart switch. $\$ \mathrm{~K}$ collecting $\$ \mathrm{Q}$ followed by $\diamond A$ and diamond to the $\diamond 10$ did the job for 650. Now west regretted not playing a second heart in trick two and a third heart after getting the lead with A , and so promoting Q Q for down one.
The winners of the 'bus tournament were Rens Philipsen \& Vincent Broersen. The leading Youngster pair, in third place, was Bas van Engelen \& Kevin Gotink.
The tournament for Mixed Pairs is a nice extra for the juniors. Magie Ticha en Joris van Lankveld teamed up and encountered five Polish pairs in the first session of ten boards. A tough Netherlands-Poland so to say. We would have loved that match in the quarterfinals of Euro-2012. It was not to be.
In board one Joris forgot the golden rule that 'the right suit at a comfortable level' is a good tip for the ever so interesting matchpoint game. But he showed great confidence in himself as declarer in reaching an about $25 \%$ 4 .

Board I. Dealer N. None Vul.

- Q 8

Q Q 102
$\checkmark 1063$

- A9 865

4K94
$\bigcirc$ AJ 84
$\diamond A 7$
\& K 1043

\& AJ 1073
$\bigcirc 65$
$\diamond$ Q 852

- J 2

4652
○K 973
$\diamond$ KJ 94
\& Q 7

| West | North <br> Joris | East | South <br> Magie |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| INT | pass | pass | pass |
| 2. | pass | $2 \varnothing$ | pass |
| 2. | pass | 4 | All pass |

North led a small diamond and declarer took $\diamond J$ with $\diamond$ A, immediately playing back a second diamond ducked for $\diamond 9$. A small heart for $\vee 10$ in North who played back $\vee Q$ for $\checkmark A$ in west. Declarer ruffed a heart with $\$ 2$ and continued with $\%$, $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{N}$ and m in North who played $\%$ for 10 in West. Joris now ruffed a club with $\$ 7$ and the poor South could not over ruff. The rest was smooth: diamond ruffed with $\$ 9$, heart ruffed with $\$ 10$ en the last diamond ruffed with $\Phi \mathrm{K}$, With the known finesse AJ were the last two tricks for 420 and $93.75 \%$, realizing that +170 would have scored also over $70 \%$.
So let us see what the second session in this championship will bring for the Dutch pairs.

## Tops and Bottoms <br> Mixed Pairs Session I

Finally after many team tournaments we again have some pairs being played. When as many as 51 pairs pre-registered for the Mixed the new event has to be considered as a huge success for the EBL. Here are more boards from the first session.

Board 7. Dealer South. All Vul.

- K 854

๑ 754
$\diamond 1043$

- 103

| - 107 | N | - A962 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q182 |  | Q Q 1063 |
| $\checkmark$ J 85 | W E | $\checkmark$ K Q 2 |
| * 19752 | S | \& K 8 |
|  | - Q J 3 |  |
|  | $\triangle$ AK 9 |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ A9 76 |  |
|  | \& Q 64 |  |


| West <br> Bethers | North <br> Jepsen | East <br> Garkaje | South <br> Kofoed |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| INT |  |  |  |

On this particular hand Garkaje wasn't that happy over her bidding when she accidentally became declarer in $2 \diamond$ after a small mistake. Dbl showed something like "same


Peter Bethers, Latvia
strength as the opening hand", in this case 15-17, 2e was either clubs, or diamonds with a major. Being 4-4 in the majors she should have corrected to $2 \triangleleft$ rather than $2 \triangleleft$ to at least give herself at least seven trumps as partner would correct with diamonds and spades, or Pass with 3-3-2-5.
The play went ace and king of hearts from Kofoed, Jepsen following with the seven and five giving count of the suit. Kofoed didn't like her options and simply exited with a small heart that most probably wouldn't give anything away to declarer. Garkaje won in dummy and continued with the ten of spades that went to South's queen. Kofoed won again and followed her previous strategy by playing back the same suit, the jack of spades this time. When declarer for reasons unknown decided not to ruff, the contract went one extra down in the end. Winning the third heart in hand playing a fourth and discarding a spade from dummy would have guaranteed a maximum of two down against best defense. Scoring wise it didn't make much difference for the Latvian pair. 300 gave them 2 of the 48 points that they played about, one trick less down would have given them $4 \ldots$... The contract was doomed from the beginning.

Board 8. Dealer West. None Vul. - 1052
$\checkmark$ A 95
$\diamond 92$
AJIO 32

```
* Q }9
\J6
\(\checkmark\) A 1085
* KQ64
```



- 84

Q Q 10732
$\diamond$ QJ 4
-975

- AKJ 76
-K 84
$\diamond$ K 763
- 8

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bethers | Jepsen | Garkaje | Kofoed |
| INT | Pass | $2 \diamond *$ | $2 \downarrow$ |
| Pass | $3 \uparrow$ | Pass | 4 |
| All Pass |  |  |  |

Bethers' weak no-trump didn't create much problems for the Danish pair who easily bid their game in Spades, having the right hand as declarer to be able to make the contract. Even looking at the deal double-dummy it isn't obvious how to play it. If the ace of diamonds is off-side you have two diamond losers. It looks like you always lose a heart and if spades aren't on-side or queen second behind you also have a loser in trumps adding it all up to four. When having that weak no-trump to your left it isn't that strange if actually everything is off-side...
Kofoed rose with the ace of hearts and tried the spade fi-
nesse. Bethers won and continued with a heart to declarer's king. Kofoed won in her hand, pulled two rounds of trumps and played a club. Bethers covered with the queen and declarer won with dummy's ace. Next followed a low diamond and when also the ace of diamonds was off-side declarer went even more down when West exited with a small diamond to East who now could cash her heart trick.
+420 would have been all points, down three delivered all points in the other direction.
There are actually several lines to make the contract depending on the defence. Assume you get a heart led. You win the heart in hand, play a club to West's queen and dummy's ace and then duck a diamond to either of the defenders. East should rise with the queen of diamonds, but since they didn't do that at the table we simply follow low and let West win the trick. Let's say that West now continues with hearts, declarer wins with dummy's ace, ruffs a club and exits with the king of diamonds.
When West now wins that trick with the ace the full layout of the hand is:


West can't return a trump without giving a trick away, neither can West return a club without setting up that suit. So let's pretend that West exists with a diamond, declarer ruffs this in dummy, calls for a club and ruffs that one in hand. Next comes another diamond, declarer now ruffs "high" in dummy with the ten of trumps and when she now ruffs a club from dummy we see the miracle moment clearly.


West has to follow suit, it's uninteresting what East is playing. Declarer has five trump tricks in hand, two ruffs in dummy, two hearts and one club. 10 tricks. The fourth loser disappears when the heart and the trump loser appear at the same time in the last trick. (Editor: I think this is called "elopement".)
Jantzen and Jepsen, Denmark, actually managed to make their contract; three other pairs didn't play in game but scored ten tricks. All other either went down or played in partscore. 420 would have been a top for them, now three down went for a bottom.
To add the round up, one top and bottom in each way. Did we say it's pairs?

## Announcement

On Friday the 6th of july, after the closing ceremony, the Danish Junior Committee would like to invite all of you to an afterparty in the bar downstairs.
The party will start after the closing ceremony and will finish at 2 in the night.
You will be able to buy alcoholic drinks and of course softdrinks like coca cola.
Please let Mr. Morten Bilde or Mr. Kristoffer Rasmussen know if you would like to participate in the party.
You will find Morten or Kristoffer in the area arround the information in the hall.

## Best regards

Morten and Kristoffer
The Danish Junior Committee.

## Good start for Buus-Thomsen - Bilde by Jens Otto "Charles" Pedersen

The Danish Pair Signe Buus-Thomsen - Dennis Bilde (former World Champion, Teams and Individual) had a great start leading after the 2nd Session with more than $72 \%$.
Signe has a nickname in Denmark, «Slammy» Signe, and it will not change after this deal

Board I3. Dealer N. All Vul.

- 983
- K 84
$\diamond 9863$
\& 1093

- AK 104
$\bigcirc 10$
$\diamond$ K Q J 107
\& A 85
- 72

QQJ9753
$\diamond 2$
\& Q 764

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bilde |  | Buus-Thomsen |  |
|  | Pass | $1 \checkmark$ | Pass |
| 14 | Pass | 3 | Pass |
| 4NT | Pass | 5 | Pass |
| 6\% | Pass | 74! | All Pass |

$3 \vee=$ shortage. $4 N T=$ RKCB (1430). $5 \diamond=0 / 3$ Aces.
$6 \%=2 \mathrm{Q}$ ? 7s = No, but solid $\Delta$ !
A typical junior bidding.


Signe Thomsen, Denmark

Board I9. Dealer S. E-W Vul.

- J 109

คA6 2
$\diamond 75$
QJ842

- A 743
-K9873
$\diamond 863$
- 3


52
Q Q 105
$\diamond$ K QJ 1092
\& K 5

- KQ 86

『 J 4
$\checkmark$ A 4

* A 10976

| West <br> Raulund | North <br> Bilde | East <br> Koch-Palm. | South <br> Buus-Thomsen <br> 19 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| IP | $3 \%$ | 4 | 4 ! |
| Dbl | 5 | Dbl | All Pass |

Lead: $\vee 7$
Hard to find the diamond lead! After ace of hearts and the trump finess, a diamond dissapeared in dummy on the fourth spade in hand. II tricks (550).

## SPORTS NEWS

## Football

After the Opening Ceremony here most of the bridge-players present watched football's European Cup Final on the big screen. In consolation for being unable to win a medal here in Vejhle Spain was allowed to win 4-0.
We hope as many footballers will take their chance to watch on BBO as the European Youth Pairs bridge medals are decided here today and on Friday.

## Tennis

## Mens round 4:

Roger Feder beats Xavier Malisse in 4 sets. Andy Murray meets Marin Cilic; Wilfried Tsonga lost first set to Mardy Fish 4-6.
Women round 4:
Sharapova goes out losing to Lisicki
Serena Williams (USA) beat Shvedova (Kaz)
6-1 2-6 7-5
Tamira Paszek (Austria) beat Vinci (Ita) 6-2 6-2

## Mixed Pairs Qualification <br> Session 1 and 2

During Monday morning's second session, there were not that many occasions to watch the type of bridge Juniors are (in)famous for. By tradition, one would expect adventurous bidding as well as some daring plays, with the odd serious mistake to restore the balance, but not much of this on Monday morning. Board 5, the first in the chronological order of this report, brought about the only instance of an adventurous bid I saw during the entire session.

|  | Board 5. Dealer N. N-S Vul. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ¢ A Q J 10762 |  |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 762$ |  |  |
|  | $\diamond$ J 65 |  |  |
|  | 4 |  |  |
| ¢ 953 |  |  | $\pm 4$ |
| $\bigcirc$ A 94 | W | E | $\bigcirc$ Q J 83 |
| $\diamond 97$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ Q 10842 |
| AKJIO |  |  | ¢ 852 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \& Q 9743 |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Wojcieszek | Gandoglic | Dufrat | Botta |
|  | 39 | Pass | 49 |
| 5\% | Pass | Pass | Dble |

## All Pass

Looking at three spades himself, Wojcieszek made a nice inferential bid, namely that NS would make game and that partner who was short in spades would have support for the other suits.
With NS unable to open up the diamonds to their own advantage, it is difficult to see where the 4th undertrick

## ULLA's INVITATIONAL

The Danish TD Ulla invites all those not competing in the Mixed Pairs to an informal tournament of about 20 boards. It will be held in the Playing Area next to the Mixed Pairs starting at 2.15 pm .
All are welcome, including the oldies here as spectators. Transnational partnerships are permitted. So if you are here for the Pairs that start tomorrow and want an extra 20 boards practice, this is your chance.
should come from. Sooner or later, South will have to cash her $\diamond$ AK and declarer will then escape for down only three and a very good matchpoint score. That is exactly what happened at this table. North led A and shifted to a heart but a diamond shift instead or even a spade continuation does not help the defence very much. Declarer can always ruff a spade and play a trump up. After that, South can overruff the 3 rd round of spades but only at the cost of her natural trump trick.

Accurate defence was the issue on this board:
Board 9. Dealer N. E-W Vul.

|  | - A |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ A Q 8642 |  |
|  | $\diamond$ K Q 2 |  |
|  | 2 KJ3 |  |
| ¢ Q 753 | N | ¢ K 1096 |
| $\bigcirc$ K 3 |  | $\bigcirc 10975$ |
| $\diamond$ A 1053 | W E | $\diamond 96$ |
| \& 1072 | S | * A Q 9 |
|  | Q J 842 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc \mathrm{J}$ |  |
|  | $\diamond$ J 874 |  |
|  | 9 8654 |  |

The popular contract was $2 \boxtimes$ by North against which the defence can take six tricks. The easy way to do this is to let West play a club every time he gets the lead. If West does not, East has to discard carefully and come down to just two spades as she has to hold on to all her three clubs. If she does not, declarer, upon the appearance of the e9, will play low clubs from hand to drop East's major honours in the suit. Making $2 \triangleleft$ or going down one made a difference of 17 mp .

A few boards later, it was all about accurate declarer play:
Board I2. Dealer W. N-S Vul.
↔ 7
$\bigcirc 9872$
$\diamond A 76$
KJ1098

- KJ5
$\bigcirc 64$
$\diamond$ Q 10982
\& A 63

- A 10984
$\checkmark$ AKIO 3
$\diamond 4$
972
- Q 632

Q Q J 5
人KJ53
\& Q 5

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Huberschwiller Galazka | Tartarin | Puczynska |  |
| Pass | Pass | 1. | Pass |
| $2 \mathbf{2 4}$ | Dble | Pass | Pass |
| 24 | All Pass |  |  |

20 was explained as Drury style. South led the which was taken immediately by dummy's ace. Three rounds of hearts came next, declarer ruffing the third round with dummy's five, happily noting the fall of the $\vee Q J$. Her next move now should be a low diamond before touching trumps. However, one might always try for as many overtricks as possible so declarer next played $\mathbf{~ K}$ and ran the $\$$. This way, South not only scored her $\uparrow \mathrm{Q}$ as she would always have done but also got a heart ruff in the end, holding declarer to just eight tricks. The extra trick made a difference of 14 mp .

On board I3, we saw another grand slam but this time, a very good one. The only problem was: how to get there? As you can see, 7 is excellent as the heart ruff will give you an easy I3th trick.

Board I3. Dealer N. All Vul.

|  | ¢ 983 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ K 84 |  |
|  | $\checkmark 9863$ |  |
|  | 21093 |  |
| ¢QJ 65 | N | $\pm$ AK 104 |
| PA 62 |  | $\bigcirc 10$ |
| $\checkmark$ A 54 |  | $\diamond$ K Q J 107 |
| \% K J 2 | S | \& $A 85$ |
|  | ¢ 72 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ QJ 9753 |  |
|  | $\diamond 2$ |  |
|  | \& Q 764 |  |

But what if East opens $\mathbf{I} \diamond$ and South overcalls $2 \boxtimes$ ? West can double to show four spades and East might find the nice move of bidding $4 \oslash$, showing about this sort of hand and at most a singleton heart. At the table where I was watching, this was the auction I actually saw and my first thought was about a spade grand. If $4 \bigcirc$ establishes spades, then this is about the hand East should hold to justify her bidding. 4NT to check the keycards (three) looks OK but how to continue over $5 \triangleleft$ ? $5 \triangleleft$ would ask for the Q and 54 would be s sign-off. 5NT would be a general try which would certainly see East launch herself into a grand, holding a solid diamond suit. West, on the other hand, from his own rich values, can be pretty sure that East's diamonds are not headed by $\mathrm{Q} J$ at most...
Maybe, 6\% is the solution: "How about your diamonds, partner?"
64 was average on the board so one had to be in 6NT or a grand to get any significant amount of matchpoints.

On board I5, I was looking at a real comedy:

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galazka | Gandoglia | Puczynska | Botta |
|  |  |  | 18 |
| Pass | $1 \diamond$ | Dble | Redble |
| 14 | Pass | 2 | Dble |
| Pass | 3 - | Dble | 4\% |
| Dble | All Pass |  |  |

I $\diamond$ was natural and East's double was take-out. West's I proved very effective as NS (nor I) could think of a way to discover NS are the ones who ought to play in spades. When, upon South's decision to show extra values by the double of $2 \Omega$, it did not occur to North that these values might well be in spades, the road to the NS disaster was wide open...
Just two off but +500 brought the Poles all the matchpoints.
The next board was a nice little unblocking problem.
Board I6. Dealer W. E-WVul.


The popular contract was 44, normally with North as declarer. This gave East the chance to lead a diamond and thus hold declarer to II tricks. When on lead with the a, she can continue a diamond and thus promote a trump trick for the defence.
However, if East does not lead a diamond, or when West is on lead and does not find the diamond lead either (not at all unlikely), declarer can make 12 tricks if he first drives out the ex. He can then draw trumps, felling the doubleton king, cash exactly two top hearts, cross to dummy's drawing the last trump in the process, discard his last top heart on the clubs and claim the balance. The 12 th trick was worth about 23 mp .


[^0]:    D. Information from Withdrawn Calls and Plays
    When a call or play has been withdrawn as these laws provide:

    1. For a non-offending side, all information arising from a withdrawn action is authorized, whether the action be its own or its opponents'.
