# China, US. top Women's qualifiess; Battle is on or Open fouth places 

IMPORTANT - All matches today start half an hour earlier than usual because of tonight's Players' Buffet. The first match will get under way at I0.30.

## Open Olympiad

Great Britain, Russia, the Netherlands, the United States and Norway still have an outside chance to qualify in Group B, but their chances aren't good. Italy is far ahead, exactly a full match in front of runner-up Iceland, with Israel only 2.5 Victory Points behind.

But Chinese Taipei are the team everyone will be chasing in today's final three matches of the 35 -match round-robin. Chinese Taipei has a I9.I VP lead on their closest pursuers-Great Britain and Russia.

The situation in Group A is much more exciting. Indonesia have taken over first place after earning 93 out of 100 possible VPs yesterday. Defending champion France now is second, followed by Poland. All three are in excellent position to qualify.

But that is not true of fourth-place New Zealand. Denmark are only 3 VPs back, and Spain and Sweden are within easy hailing distance.

The top four in each group after today's matches will qualify for tomorrow's 64-board quarterfinals.

## Women's Olympiad

China and the United States topped their groups in the 21 -match round-robin. Actually the Americans and Austria finished with the same Victory Point total, but the tie was broken according to the Conditions of Contest, which is by IMP quotient - IMPs won in all matches divided by IMPs lost in all matches. America won the tie break, I.70 to I.66.

China finished strong with three victories. The other Group A qualifiers, in order of finish, are Germany, Netherlands and Great Britain. The British finished very strongly to easily outdistance fifth-place Sweden.

In Group B, the other qualifiers are Canada and Israel.
The 64-board quarterfinals will take place Tuesday. Today is a free day for the qualifiers. Here are Tuesday's matches (home team listed first - the home team will have seating rights for the first 16 and the last 16 boards):

## Israel vs. China <br> Netherlands vs. United States <br> Canada vs. Germany <br> Great Britain vs. Australia

China and the United States, by finishing first, had their choice of opponents from the teams that finished second, third and fourth in the other group.

## General observations

Great Britain's women's team had an incredible day yesterday, winning all three matches 24-6. Their victims were Brazil, the Philippines and Spain.

The Finland Open team also had a super day, defeating three of the top contenders - Russia, Iceland and the United States.

Today is Greece's National Holiday, also called Ochi-day. It is the anniversary of the day in 1941 when Greece answered Ochi (NO) to Mussolini's ultimatum to invade their country. Sadly for the women who have a free day, the shops in Greece will be closed.

## BRAN MRTME

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| A |  |  | B |  |  |
| I | INDONESIA | 631 | I | ITALY | 633 |
| 2 | FRANCE | 628 | 2 | ICELAND | 608 |
| 3 | POLAND | 594 | 3 | ISRAEL | 605 |
| 4 | NEW ZEALAND | 574 | 4 | CHINESE TAIPEI | 596 |
| 5 | DENMARK | 571 | 5 | GREAT BRITAIN | 577 |
| 6 | SPAIN | 567 | 6 | RUSSIA | 577 |
| 7 | SWEDEN | 562 | 7 | NETHERLANDS | 573 |
| 8 | JAPAN | 548 | 8 | USA | 569 |
| 9 | CHINA | 538 | 9 | NORWAY | 566 |
| 10 | AUSTRIA | 534 | 10 | INDIA | 548 |
| 11 | SOUTH AFRICA | 531 | 11 | BRAZIL | 543 |
| 12 | ARGENTINA | 530 | 12 | AUSTRALIA | 524 |
| 13 | PAKISTAN | 521 | 13 | HUNGARY | 503 |
| 14 | BELGIUM | 519 | 14 | FINLAND | 503 |
| 15 | CANADA | 514 | 15 | TURKEY | 489 |
| 16 | CHILE | 505 | 16 | SWITZERLAND | 488 |
| 17 | IRELAND | 498 | 17 | GREECE | 483 |
| 18 | MOROCCO | 487 | 18 | GUADELOUPE | 478 |
| 19 | CZECH REPUBLIC | 472 | 19 | ESTONIA | 477 |
| 20 | GERMANY | 472 | 20 | YUGOSLAVIA | 476 |
| 21 | ROMANIA | 471 | 21 | VENEZUELA | 472 |
| 22 | CROATIA | 467 | 22 | HONG KONG | 468 |
| 23 | UKRAINE | 466 | 23 | SLOVENIA | 465 |
| 24 | PHILIPPINES | 456 | 24 | PORTUGAL | 464 |
| 25 | BANGLADESH | 428 | 25 | EGYPT | 463 |
| 26 | LUXEMBOURG | 426 | 26 | MONACO | 458 |
| 27 | LITHUANIA | 423 | 27 | LATVIA | 406 |
| 28 | LEBANON | 413 | 28 | BULGARIA | 399 |
| 29 | SAN MARINO | 411 | 29 | MAURITIUS | 373 |
| 30 | COLOMBIA | 382 | 30 | TUNISIA | 373 |
| 31 | LIECHTENSTEIN | 370 | 31 | THAILAND | 367 |
| 32 | SINGAPORE | 361 | 32 | FRENCH POLYNES. | 356 |
| 33 | MALAYSIA | 322 | 33 | JORDAN | 333 |
| 34 | BERMUDA | 322 |  | MEXICO | 332 |
| 35 | PALESTINE | 171 | 35 | KENYA | 276 |
|  |  |  | 36 | CYPRUS | 251 |


| Round 29 |  |  |  | Round 30 |  |  |  | Round 31 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CROATIA | BERMUDA | 14.16 | 52/55 | LEBANON | NEW ZEALAND | 11.19 | $30 / 48$ | ROMANIA | SOUTH AFRICA | 14.16 | 36/39 |
| LITHUANIA | INDONESIA | $10-20$ | 41/62 | SANMARINO | LUXEMBOURG | 7.23 | 21/54 | FRANCE | LIECHTENSTEIN | 23.7 | 58/23 |
| MOROCCO | LEBANON | 19.11 | 53/34 | ARGENTINA | CANADA | 24.6 | 66/28 | CHILE | JAPAN | 25-3 | 59/5 |
| AUSTRIA | COLOMBIA | 25.4 | 82/34 | ROMANIA | BERMUDA | 24.6 | 49/11 | SPAIN | CROATIA | 18.12 | 25/12 |
| SPAIN | CHINA | 11.19 | $32 / 49$ | SWEDEN | PALESTINE | 25.2 | 92/32 | AUSTRIA | NEW ZEALAND | 11.19 | 37/55 |
| SOUTH AFRICA | JAPAN | 13.17 | 27/36 | DENMARK | MALAYSIA | 15-15 | 38/38 | MOROCCO | POLAND | 7.23 | 23/56 |
| PAKISTAN | UKRAINE | 13.17 | 32/40 | GERMANY | PAKISTAN | 23.7 | 49/17 | SINGAPORE | LITHUANIA | 15-15 | 40/41 |
| DENMARK | FRANCE | 20-10 | $27 / 5$ | SOUTH AFRICA | CZECH REPUBLIC | 14.16 | 46/51 | CZECH REPUBLIC | IRELAND | 5.25 | 21/63 |
| CHILE | SWEDEN | 3.25 | 14/68 | CHINA | SINGAPORE | 25-2 | 7018 | PHILIPPINES | INDONESIA | 7.23 | 17/51 |
| IRELAND | BELGIUM | 17.13 | 58/49 | COLOMBIA | POLAND | 6.24 | 20161 | LEBANON | GERMANY | 14.16 | 25/29 |
| NEW ZEALAND | ARGENTINA | 17.13 | 50/41 | BELGIUM | BANGLADESH | 15-15 | 43/41 | MALAYSIA | COLOMBIA | 4.25 | 22169 |
| LUXEMBOURG | POLAND | 22.8 | 58/29 | INDONESIA | CROATIA | 25-4 | $57 / 9$ | PALESTINE | CHINA | 0.25 | 9186 |
| SINGAPORE | BANGLADESH | 14.16 | 32/37 | IRELAND | CHILE | 15-15 | $47 / 49$ | BELGIUM | UKRAINE | 16.14 | 39/34 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | SAN MARINO | 17-13 | 48/39 | FRANCE | LITHUANIA | 25-3 | 75/20 | PAKISTAN | SAN MARINO | $4-25$ | 20169 |
| CANADA | PHILIPPINES | 18.12 | 63/50 | UKRAINE | MOROCCO | 20-10 | 50/28 | BANGLADESH | DENMARK | 12.18 | $20 / 32$ |
| GERMANY | ROMANIA | 19-11 | 48/31 | LIECHTENSTEIN | AUSTRIA | 4.25 | 30181 | LUXEMBOURG | SWEDEN | 9.21 | 20145 |
| MALAYSIA | PALESTINE | 24-6 | 79141 | JAPAN | SPAIN | 12-18 | 37/51 | BERMUDA | ARGENTINA | $3-25$ | 13/71 |
| LIECHTENSTEIN | Bye | 18 |  | PHILIPPINES | Bye | 18 |  | CANADA | Bye | 18 |  |
| GREECE | THAILAND | 25-5 | 70/25 | PORTUGAL | CHINESE TAIPEI | 18-12 | 26/13 | FRENCH POLYNES. | GREAT BRITAIN | 6.24 | $20 / 59$ |
| CYPRUS | ITALY | 5-25 | 25168 | TURKEY | RUSSIA | 4.25 | 10157 | NETHERLANDS | MEXICO | 14-16 | 25/31 |
| USA | PORTUGAL | 25-3 | 85/29 | BRAZIL | SLOVENIA | 15-15 | 45/43 | ISRAEL | LATVIA | 25-2 | 67/8 |
| JORDAN | ICELAND | 6.24 | $19 / 59$ | FRENCH POLYNES. | THAILAND | 18.12 | 31/16 | YUGOSLAVIA | GREECE | 16.14 | 20117 |
| YUGOSLAVIA | GUADELOUPE | 16-14 | 45/39 | VENEZUELA | SWITZERLAND | 16.14 | 19/14 | JORDAN | CHINESE TAIPEI | 7.23 | $26 / 60$ |
| GREAT BRITAIN | LATVIA | 25-4 | 78/30 | AUSTRALIA | NORWAY | 7.23 | $26 / 61$ | USA | FINLAND | 14.16 | 28/33 |
| MEXICO | TUNISIA | 7.23 | $24 / 56$ | KENYA | MONACO | 6.24 | $16 / 53$ | MAURITIUS | CYPRUS | 25-4 | 67/15 |
| MONACO | BULGARIA | 7.23 | $23 / 55$ | TUNISIA | INDIA | 4.25 | $23 / 74$ | HUNGARY | HONG KONG | 15.15 | $47 / 48$ |
| AUSTRALIA | NETHERLANDS | $16-14$ | 39/33 | GREAT BRITAIN | HUNGARY | 25-3 | 85/29 | INDIA | ITALY | 20-10 | $29 / 9$ |
| ISRAEL | VENEZUELA | 12.18 | $44 / 57$ | GUADELOUPE | MAURITIUS | 25-3 | 83/30 | PORTUGAL | KENYA | 22-8 | 65/34 |
| HONG KONG | EGYPT | $8-22$ | 37166 | ICELAND | FINLAND | 14.16 | 27/31 | NORWAY | ICELAND | 12.18 | 36/51 |
| CHINESE TAIPEI | BRAZIL | 15-15 | 38/40 | EGYPT | ESTONIA | $5-25$ | $34 / 78$ | SWITZERLAND | GUADELOUPE | 13.17 | 24/34 |
| RUSSIA | FINLAND | $10-20$ | 30/51 | ITALY | GREECE | 24-6 | 73/34 | EGYPT | BULGARIA | 19.11 | 39/20 |
| MAURITIUS | ESTONIA | $8-22$ | 33/61 | HONG KONG | ISRAEL | $10-20$ | 28/51 | SLOVENIA | TUNISIA | 18.12 | $40 / 25$ |
| HUNGARY | TURKEY | 18-12 | 48/33 | NETHERLANDS | CYPRUS | 25-0 | 102/8 | MONACO | TURKEY | 19.11 | $40 / 24$ |
| SLOVENIA | INDIA | 14.16 | $43 / 49$ | BULGARIA | USA | 7.23 | 9143 | ESTONIA | AUSTRALIA | 13.17 | 33141 |
| KENYA | FRENCH POLYNES. | . 13.17 | $42 / 50$ | MEXICO | JORDAN | 10-20 | $26 / 49$ | RUSSIA | VENEZUELA | 13.17 | $35 / 45$ |
| NORWAY | SWITZERLAND | 15-15 | 20/20 | LATVIA | YUGOSLAVIA | 19-11 | 49/31 | THAILAND | BRAZIL | 6.24 | 13/51 |


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| A |  | B |  |
| 1 CHINA | 414 | I USA | 407 |
| 2 GERMANY | 406 | 2 AUSTRIA | 407 |
| 3 NETHERLANDS | 379 | 3 CANADA | 399 |
| 4 GREAT BRITAIN | 374 | 4 ISRAEL | 384 |
| 5 SWEDEN | 360 | 5 POLAND | 365 |
| 6 SOUTH AFRICA |  | 6 FRANCE | 353 |
| 7 DENMARK | 353 | 7 ITALY | 349 |
| 8 NEW ZEALAND | 346 | 8 INDIA | 322 |
| 9 SPAIN | 340 | 9 FINLAND | 315 |
| 10 MEXICO | 332 | 10 AUSTRALIA | 314 |
| II BRAZIL | 323 | II BELGIUM | 311 |
| 12 HUNGARY | 309 | 12 CHINESE TAPEI | 297 |
| 13 GREECE | 295 | 13 ARGENTINA | 289 |
| 14 RUSSIA | 294 | 14 CROATIA | 289 |
| 15 INDONESIA | 290 | 15 THAILAND | 287 |
| 16 MONACO | 277 | 16 JAPAN | 280 |
| 17 SAN MARINO | 273 | 17 TURKEY | 275 |
| 18 MOROCCO | 269 | 18 JORDAN | 264 |
| 19 VENEZUELA | 253 | 19 COLOMBIA | 258 |
| 20 HONG KONG | 242 | 20 MALAYSIA | 230 |
| 21 PHILIPPINES | 201 | 21 JAMAICA | 208 |
| 22 PAKISTAN | 187 |  |  |


|  |  |  | $12$ |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Round - 33 |  | 10.30 | Round - 3 |  | 13.30 | Round - |  | 16.30 |
| PHILIPPINES | 1 | BANGLADESH | BERMUDA | 1 | SOUTH AFRICA | SAN MARINO | 1 | PALESTINE |
| MOROCCO | 2 | IRELAND | NEW ZEALAND | 2 | CHILE | LITHUANIA | 2 | AUSTRIA |
| AUSTRIA | 3 | INDONESIA | FRANCE | 3 | POLAND | SPAIN | 3 | IRELAND |
| SPAIN | 4 | LEBANON | UKRAINE | 4 | SINGAPORE | JAPAN | 4 | INDONESIA |
| JAPAN | 5 | COLOMBIA | LIECHTENSTEIN | 5 | CZECH REPUBLIC | LEBANON | 5 | LIECHTENSTEIN |
| CHINA | 6 | LIECHTENSTEIN | PHILIPPINES | 6 | JAPAN | COLOMBIA | 6 | UKRAINE |
| UKRAINE | 7 | SOUTH AFRICA | GERMANY | 7 | SPAIN | CHINA | 7 | FRANCE |
| CHILE | 8 | PAKISTAN | MALAYSIA | 8 | AUSTRIA | SOUTH AFRICA | 8 | CHILE |
| CROATIA | 9 | DENMARK | PALESTINE | 9 | MOROCCO | PAKISTAN | 9 | NEW ZEALAND |
| NEW ZEALAND | 10 | SWEDEN | ROMANIA | 10 | LITHUANIA | POLAND | 10 | DENMARK |
| POLAND | 11 | BERMUDA | IRELAND | 11 | CANADA | SINGAPORE | 11 | SWEDEN |
| SINGAPORE | 12 | ARGENTINA | INDONESIA | 12 | SAN MARINO | CZECH REPUBLIC | 12 | BERMUDA |
| LUXEMBOURG | 13 | CZECH REPUBLIC | BANGLADESH | 13 | LEBANON | PHILIPPINES | 13 | ARGENTINA |
| BELGIUM | 14 | LITHUANIA | COLOMBIA | 14 | LUXEMBOURG | LUXEMBOURG | 14 | GERMANY |
| SAN MARINO | 15 | GERMANY | ARGENTINA | 15 | CHINA | BANGLADESH | 15 | MALAYSIA |
| MALAYSIA | 16 | CANADA | CROATIA | 16 | BELGIUM | MOROCCO | 16 | BELGIUM |
| PALESTINE | 17 | ROMANIA | DENMARK | 17 | PAKISTAN | CANADA | 17 | ROMANIA |
| FRANCE | 18 | Bye | SWEDEN | 18 | Bye | CROATIA | 18 | Bye |
| INDIA | 19 | ESTONIA | THAILAND | 19 | GREAT BRITAIN | TURKEY | 19 | SWITZERLAND |
| USA | 20 | HONG KONG | CHINESE TAIPEI | 20 | ISRAEL | CYPRUS | 20 | JORDAN |
| JORDAN | 21 | ITALY | NETHERLANDS | 21 | FINLAND | YUGOSLAVIA | 21 | HONG KONG |
| YUGOSLAVIA | 22 | PORTUGAL | BULGARIA | 22 | MAURITIUS | LATVIA | 22 | ITALY |
| LATVIA | 23 | ICELAND | MEXICO | 23 | HUNGARY | PORTUGAL | 23 | MEXICO |
| GUADELOUPE | 24 | MEXICO | INDIA | 24 | LATVIA | ICELAND | 24 | BULGARIA |
| BULGARIA | 25 | GREAT BRITAIN | KENYA | 25 | YUGOSLAVIA | GUADELOUPE | 25 | NETHERLANDS |
| NETHERLANDS | 26 | TUNISIA | NORWAY | 26 | JORDAN | GREAT BRITAIN | 26 | ISRAEL |
| ISRAEL | 27 | MONACO | SWITZERLAND | 27 | USA | TUNISIA | 27 | GREECE |
| GREECE | 28 | AUSTRALIA | FRENCH POLYNES. | 28 | CYPRUS | MONACO | 28 | CHINESE TAIPEI |
| CHINESE TAIPEI | 29 | VENEZUELA | HONG KONG | 29 | SLOVENIA | FINLAND | 29 | AUSTRALIA |
| FINLAND | 30 | THAILAND | ITALY | 30 | TURKEY | MAURITIUS | 30 | VENEZUELA |
| MAURITIUS | 31 | BRAZIL | ESTONIA | 31 | PORTUGAL | HUNGARY | 31 | THAILAND |
| RUSSIA | 32 | HUNGARY | ICELAND | 32 | RUSSIA | INDIA | 32 | BRAZIL |
| EGYPT | 33 | CYPRUS | BRAZIL | 33 | GUADELOUPE | RUSSIA | 33 | KENYA |
| TURKEY | 34 | KENYA | GREECE | 34 | EGYPT | ESTONIA | 34 | NORWAY |
| NORWAY | 35 | SLOVENIA | VENEZUELA | 35 | TUNISIA | USA | 35 | EGYPT |
| SWITZERLAND | 36 | FRENCH POLYNES. | AUSTRALIA | 36 | MONACO | SLOVENIA | 36 | FRENCH POLYNES. |

## Greetings from Benjamin

That grand old man of Scottish bridge, Albert Benjamin (he invented Benjamin Twos), is unfortunately not at these championships because of ill health. He asked me to pass on his best wishes to his friends through the Daily News.

He further asked me to crush a vicious rumor that has been circulating recently in the bridge world. In his own words, "I deny that Moses was my first partner."

Sam Leckie, Scotland

## Acknowledgement from Mauritius

The Mauritius players wish to thank the Mauritius Ministry of Youth and Sports for providing the air tickets to Rhodes, the Mauritius Commercial Bank for paying $50 \%$ of the participation fee, and the Mauritius Sports Council for partially covering the accommodation expenses in Rhodes.

## ATTENTION

## World Transnational Mixed Teams

Starting time for Tuesday, Thursday and Friday will be II.00. Four 10-board matches will be played, except that there will be only three matches on Friday. There will be no significant breaks between matches, but there will be time enough for a quick sandwich between matches.

Wednesday's starting time will be 14.00. Two matches will be played before the break for dinner. The event will resume with another two matches at 20.00.

Nan


## BOLS - IBPA

## Lunch



IBPA members who have not yet collected their invitation to the BOLS-IBPA lunch are requested to do so as soon as possible because it is necessary to know how many persons will be attending. You may sign up for the lunch with Evelyn Senn in the Press Room.

## The lunch will take place <br> Tuesday, October 29

at noon in La Terrasse restaurant in Rodos Palace

# Olympiad Ladies Teams. Round 8. 

Denmark v Great Britain
Board 28. N/S Game. Dealer West.

${ }^{(1)}$ Playing four-card majors.
${ }^{(2)}$ Alerted and explained by West as hearts and a minor; not alerted by East.

Facts: 3NT by North went down one, minus 100 for $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{S}$. The Director was called at the end of the hand. While East did not alert West's 2 bid, North said that when she asked about the bid's meaning East replied that $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ had no specific agreement, but that it may be showing the minors. North then stated that her later 38 bid, while intended as natural, was interpreted by South as asking for a heart stopper. Had North been given the proper information she would not have tried to bid hearts naturally, and N/S would have stayed out of notrump. The Director decided that South knew from North's double of 2 that she "could" have held five spades, and could have bid based on her major suit holdings in any case. The result at the table was therefore allowed to stand.

The Appeal: N/S appealed the Director's ruling. North stated that had she been correctly informed that West's 2 bid showed hearts and a minor she would have had no reason to try to bid hearts naturally. Systemically she had available an immediate jump to 3NT over 24 to show a strong ( $18+\mathrm{HCP}$ ) hand with a fivecard spade suit and notrump playability. South could then have evaluated her three-card spade support more accurately. East very graciously apologized for losing her focus and misexplaining her partner's 2s bid. E/W played opening two-level bids of $2 \triangleleft$ through $2 \Delta$ as weak five-five two-suiters, and the fact that West was a passed hand confused her and kept her from offering the "hearts-and-a-minor" explanation (E/W actually played 2. as Michaels; West had simply considered her six-five shape too good in playing strength to open with a twobid, preferring to try to show her extra distribution later in the auction.) Confused, East had told North that E/W had "no specific agreement" about 24, but that it could be for the minors (since E/W played that the cheapest cuebid showed the minors in some other auctions). After West bid $3 \triangleleft$ East retracted her statement to North that 2 could have been for the minors, but still affirmed that 2 was undiscussed. North then proceeded to show her hearts (she believed) naturally, and then to show her minor suit stoppers by finally bidding

3NT. South made a judgment to pass this thinking that North had a strong hand with four spades needing "some help" in hearts (her singleton queen) for 3NT.

The Committee's Decision: This was a difficult case, and the committee was clearly divided between two defensible positions. One group (the minority) believed that North should have suspected the true meaning of West's 24 bid in spite of East's uncertainty as to its meaning. Further, North's decision to bid 3NT with a singleton $\diamond A$ after West had bid the suit (and East was virtually certain to find that lead) was an error which was itself the direct cause of N/S's poor result. This group believed that N/S deserved no protection, and that the table result should therefore be allowed to stand, perhaps with a small procedural penalty on $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ for their failure to accurately disclose their agreements. The other group (the majority) believed that East's explanation had deprived North of the opportunity to accurately describe her hand with a single bid (a jump to 3NT directly over 24) which would have solved N/S's problems entirely. While neither North nor South's subsequent actions were above reproach, they were reasonable enough not to jeopardize their rights to redress. The committee therefore voted to protect $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{S}$. A majority of the committee members believed that N/S would have reached 4s had there been no misinformation, but that E/W might also have found the profitable sacrifice in $5 \diamond$, which might have gone down either two or three tricks. These three results were then weighted equally in determining the adjusted score (equity) on the board, with both sides assigned the score of plus 470 for $N / S$.

Committee: Richard Colker, chairman; Dan Morse, USA; Joan Gerard, USA; Nissan Rand, Israel; George Retek, Canada; Barbara Nudelman, USA; and Virgil Anderson, USA.

- Olympiad Open Teams. Round 21.

Board 7. Game All. Dealer South.

(1) $14+$ to $17-\mathrm{HCP}$.
${ }^{(2)}$ Alerted by North to East as a transfer; not Alerted by South.

Facts: $2 \oslash$ doubled by North made three, plus 870 for $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{S}$. The Director was called to the table and informed by E/W that North's $2 \triangleleft$ bid had been Alerted
by North as a transfer but not by South.As a result East, who had been misinformed of the meaning of $2 \diamond$ (but given an accurate description of North's actual hand) had misinterpreted the meaning (and implications) of West's double of $2 \diamond$, inducing him (East) to double $2 \vee$. The Director decided that East's decision to double $2 \otimes$ "without hearts and without points" was his own, and ruled that the table result would stand.

The Appeal: E/W appealed the Director's ruling. East stated that he believed during the auction that West had been alerted (as East had) that $2 \triangleleft$ was a transfer, and that South had (probably) passed the bid holding a diamond suit of his own. West's double of $2 \diamond$ therefore showed not only a willingness to penalize 2 , but also a willingness to penalize $2 \triangleleft$ (although perhaps not without East's input). When North retreated to 28 East, holding the useful $\vee \mathrm{K}$ and additional defensive help in clubs, doubled cooperatively for his partner (based on the above inference, induced by North's misalert). North stated that he had forgotten that he did not play transfers after doubles with this partner (the actual N/S agreement) although he did with other partners. North believed when South passed $2 \diamond$ that South had forgotten their agreements, and was never aware until the hand was over that he was the one who had misbid. Thus, he did not correct the misinformation to East. In fact, when the tray returned after South's pass of $2 \triangleleft$ and North bid $2 \checkmark$ he once again affirmed to East that he really held hearts.

The Committee's Decision: The facts were determined as presented above. In a split decision the committee voted to remove East's double, which the majority of the members thought would never have been made without the misinformation, and adjust the score for both pairs to $2 \triangleleft$ by North making three, plus 140 for N/S.

Dissenting Opinion: Two committee members believed that there should be no score adjustment for several reasons. First, East should have known that both South and West knew that $2 \triangleleft$ was natural because: (I) if North was known by South to hold a weak hand with hearts, and South held a strong notrump with diamonds, then South's hand would prove more valuable in a heart contract than North's hand would be in a diamond contract; and (2) South could not have known that North didn't hold a good distributional game-going hand with hearts planning to bid again after the transfer. So South would never pass if he believed $2 \diamond$ was a transfer. Second, East's double of $2 \triangleleft$ was at best poorly judged. West's penalty double of $2 \diamond$ opposite South's presumed length (for his pass of $2 \diamond$, according to East), together with East's own diamond length, left North with no diamonds. Thus, much of West's defensive strength would be wasted defending a heart contract. Without heart length or additional values East's double should have figured to be at best a gamble at IMP scoring. Third, East made a statement during his testimony which considerably weakened his position. He said that he had never seen a pair play transfers after a penalty double of INT, and so was puzzled by North's alert of $2 \diamond$. If he was really skeptical of the meaning of North's $2 \diamond$ bid then South's pass should have been a significant occurrence to him and had a greater influence on his later actions. The dissenters therefore believed that E/W's poor result, although subsequent to the misinformation, was the consequence of poor judgment on E/W's part, and thus mostly of their own making.

Committee: Steen Moeller, Denmark, chairman; Tommy Sandsmark, Norway; John Wignall, New Zealand; Naki Bruni, Italy; Richard Colker, USA.

## What would you lead?

John Wignall of New Zealand took time off from his duties as vice president of the World Bridge Federation and played in the Swiss Teams at the Olympic Festival at the Capsis Hotel. He brought this hand to us:

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { \& A } 7 \\
& \text { \& K } 10764 \\
& \diamond \text { Q } 76 \\
& \& 198
\end{aligned}
$$

The auction has gone as follows:

| West | North | East | South <br> I $\diamond$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | Dble | Pass | 3NT |
| All Pass |  |  |  |
| What This wa | u lead? <br> full han |  |  |


|  | - K 654 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q Q 932 |  |  |
|  | $\diamond$ - |  |
| \& AK 762 |  |  |
| - A 7 | N | Q QJ 1092 |
| - K 10764 | $w^{N}$ | $\bigcirc 5$ |
| $\checkmark$ Q 76 | W E | $\diamond 5432$ |
| 2-198 | S | 2 Q 103 |
| - 83 |  |  |
| $\bigcirc$ AJ 8 |  |  |
| $\diamond$ AKJ 1098 |  |  |
| 2 54 |  |  |

Did you find the $\uparrow$ ? Chances are declarer has a long minor that he is hoping to run. From your hand it looks as if it's probably clubs - but it doesn't have to be. The lead of the $\$$ A will give you the chance to see which suit it is - and it might find partner with some cards in spades.

It was clear that declarer's suit was diamonds after all, so Wignall continued with a second spade.

Declarer won and of course tried the $\vee \mathrm{Q}$, but Wignall led it hold. He won the next heart trick and led a club. Declarer could get to his hand only once, so he was defeated two tricks, winning only two diamonds, two hearts, two clubs and a spade.

## So you think you know your history!

## By Sam Leckie, Scotland

I. Olympiad Teams
a. Where was the first Bridge Olympiad held?
b. In what year?
c. Who were the finalists?
d. Who won?
2. Women's Olympiad
a. Who won this event played in the same year?
3. Bermuda Bowl
a. When was the first Bermuda Bowl played?
b. Who were the finalists?
c. Who won?
4. Venice Cup
a. When and where was it first played?
b. Who were the finalists?
c. Who won?
5. What was unique about the teams that competed in the 1974 Bermuda Bowl and Venice Cup?
6. Finally, what did Henry Francis say when I suggested that all who get $100 \%$ on this quiz should receive a copy of his Encyclopedia of Bridge?

Answers on page 10

## Defensive brilliancy

Dianna Gordon of the Canadian Women's team found a brilliant defensive maneuver on this deal from their Round 18 match against India.

Board 39. Game All. Dealer South.

|  | - J 83 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc 963$ |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ Q 63 |  |
|  | -9842 |  |
| - 62 | N | - AKQ 109754 |
| $\bigcirc$ QJ 5 | $w^{N}$ | $\bigcirc 7$ |
| $\diamond 109875$ | W E | $\diamond$ K 4 |
| \& QJ 10 | S | 20 K 6 |
|  | , - |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ AK 10842 |  |
|  | $\diamond$ A J 2 |  |
|  | * A 753 |  |


| West | North | East | South <br> $1 / \downarrow$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pass | Pass | 49 | All Pass |

Gordon led a high heart, and when Sharon Reus, North, showed an odd number of hearts, Gordon stopped for a bit of thought. She was quite sure that partner had three hearts, so declarer had only one. Finally she led a LOW club! This killed the contract. Declarer won, drew trumps and led a club, giving Gordon the lead. But she led another top heart, and declarer was forced to lead away from her $\triangleleft \mathrm{K}-6$ and so was set one trick.

The club lead was well considered. If partner had the king, fine. If declarer had three clubs, it couldn't make any difference. And if the situation was as it actually existed, it was the only play to defeat the contract.

## SPECIAL I996 WORLD BRIDGE OLYMPIAD BOOK

The 1996 World Bridge Olympiad Book will be available at a very special price of US $\$ 25.00$ including postage and handling (regular price $\$ 29.95$ plus postage) to the participants of this Olympiad.

## Highlights:

- Expert editorial analysis comments by Eric Kokish, Richard Colker, Barry Rigal and Brian Senior
- Approximately 288 pages - more than a $50 \%$ increase in size over the 1995 edition
- List of names of all players and captains
- Plenty of pictures
- Illustrated history of the Olympiad by Henry Francis
- Expected publication date: March 1997

Please submit interesting hands for possible publication.
Please place your order, together with your payment, with Elly Ducheyne in the Press Room prior to Saturday, November 2, 1996.

## Unfair advantage

Malaysia contends that they could not overcome the unfair advantage the Irish had in their match that was interrupted by the blackout. The Irish were playing the Carrot Club, just the system for playing in the dark.


## IPBM

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## China $v$ Denmark

Women's Series (Round I7)

With five rounds to go, leaders China needed only to get a string of sensible results to be sure of making the knockouts. Denmark lay fifth and needed a bit more, with several teams fighting it out for the remaining places in the quarterfinals.

Board 2. North/South Game. Dealer East.

|  | - Q 9 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc \mathrm{K} 6$ |  |  |
|  | $\diamond 18$ |  |  |
|  | ¢ J 73 |  |  |
| - A 863 | N | $\wedge$ | 10 |
| $\bigcirc 10$ | ${ }^{\sim}$ | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| $\Delta \mathrm{K}$ Q 109 | W | E | 6532 |
| \& A 852 | S |  |  |
|  | - 52 |  |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ Q 9 | 42 |  |
|  | $\diamond 74$ |  |  |
|  | * K Q |  |  |
| Closed Room |  |  |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Wang | S-Norris | Zhang Yu | Kalkerup |
|  |  | $1 \diamond$ | Pass |
| 14 | Pass | INT | Pass |
| $2{ }^{\circ}$ | Pass | 3 | Pass |
| $4 \diamond$ | Pass | $4 \bigcirc$ | Pass |
| 4NT | Pass | 5 | Pass |
| $6 \checkmark$ | All Pass |  |  |
| Open Room |  |  |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Henriksen | Zhang Yalan | Ege | Gu Ling |
|  |  | $1 \diamond$ | Pass |
| 14 | Pass | INT | Pass |
| 2 | Pass | 24 | Pass |
| $3 \diamond$ | Pass | 38 | Pass |
| 3NT | All Pass |  |  |

Over the INT rebid, both Wests enquired. Ege showed her three-card spade support, then her heart feature, but slam never seemed to be in the picture -+460 .

Zhang Yu was able to show both three spades and five diamonds with her $3 \triangleleft$ response and that was enough to convince Wang Wen Fei to go past 3NT. When $4 \diamond$ attracted a heart cuebid she checked on key cards then bid the slam. It all came down to the spade guess, of course, and Zhang Yu delayed it as long as possible, ruffing out the clubs along the way to try to get a count. Eventually she led to the ace and finessed on the way back for +920 and 10 IMPs to China.

Board 5. North/South Game. Dealer North.


This was the board of the match.The Danish auction stalled in 3 NT , making +630 . Meanwhile, Denmark got all the way to $7 \&$. Lotte Skaanning-Norris opened $I \vee$ and Bettina Kalkerup responded 2\&. Wang Wen Fei made a weak jump overcall of $3 \diamond$ and Norris doubled, ostensibly for takeout. Kalkerup assumed that this established a
game force so bid a quiet $4 \%$ and Norris cuebid 4$\rangle$. Kalkerup asked for aces and kings then bid 7e.

The lead was $\forall K$ and you could tell that Kalkerup was not happy with the dummy. She rose with the ace and breathed a little more easily when it was not ruffed. Taking the pre-empt into account, she ran the next. Now a spade to hand and the \&A revealed the bad split. Kalkerup cashed her other top spade then played three rounds of hearts, pitching her diamond, ruffed the fourth heart and played a spade to the queen. Her last three cards were the KQ IO and the lead was in dummy - +2140 and 17 huge IMPs to Denmark.

Board 7. Game All. Dealer South.

|  | -10974 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ A 5 |  |
|  | $\diamond$ J 82 |  |
|  | - 474 |  |
| - J 832 | N | - Q 6 |
| $\bigcirc$ Q 76 | N | -109832 |
| $\diamond 6$ | W E | $\diamond$ K Q 95 |
| * K Q 1082 | S | - 16 |
|  | - AK5 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ KJ 4 |  |
|  | $\diamond$ A 1074 |  |
|  | 2953 |  |

Gu Ling opened INT, I3-15, and Zhang Yalan used Stayman and passed the $2 \triangleleft$ response; +110 . Kalkerup opened $1 \diamond$ and rebid INT, I5-17, and Norris raised to game. Wang led top clubs and Kalkerup won the third round then played $\langle$ J to the queen and ace. She crossed to the $\triangle A$ to play a second diamond and Zhang Yu took her king to play a heart. Kalkerup had nowhere to go and was soon two down; -200 and 7 IMPs to China.

Board 8. Love All. Dealer West.


Acol or Precision, neither pair could judge that there would not be enough tricks, despite the huge trump fit; one down but no swing.


In the Open Room, Gu Ling opened a strong club after two passes and Henriksen pre-empted with 3\%. When that got back round to her, Gu Ling bid 3$\rangle$ and played there. The defense was not easy and she managed to scramble her way home; +110 .

In the other room the opening bid was an artificial $2 \%$ and Wang overcalled 4e. Kalkerup doubled when that came back to her and that ended the auction. Norris led a spade and Wang played low from dummy. Correctly, Kalkerup ducked to keep declarer out of the dummy. Now Wang should play a spade right back. There is nothing Kalkerup can do then to prevent her from taking a club finesse. But Wang tried a heart to the jack and king. Kalkerup erred now, cashing all her winners, but then she had to put dummy on lead so the club finesse was taken for just one down; -100. But if Kalkerup cashes only the spade and diamond then leads a club, declarer can take the finesse but must eventually lead a heart to dummy and Kalkerup gets two more heart tricks for two down. All that led to another push.

Board 18. North/South Game. Dealer East.

Both North/Souths reached slam on this deal.

| North | South |
| :---: | :---: |
| Norris | Kalkerup |
|  | 12 |
| $1 \diamond$ | $1{ }^{1}$ |
| 28 | 3 - |
| 3NT | 4\% |
| $4 \diamond$ | 49 |
| 5\% | 6\% |
| Pass |  |

Not a good auction. Kalkerup expected a stronger hand for fourth suit followed by 3 NT , as would we. This North hand can bid 3NT a round earlier. A hand with only $\mathrm{x} x$ in hearts will be bidding $3 \oslash$ over $3 »$. That explains Kalkerup's enthusiasm, but what also about North's pass of $6 \%$ ? How can that be right when partner bid $3 \diamond$ rather than an equally forcing $3 \boldsymbol{s}$ over $2 \Omega$ ?

The hopeless slam was two down; -200 .

| North <br> Yalan | South <br> Gu |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 18 |
| $2 \diamond$ | $3 \triangleq$ |
| $3 N T$ | $4 \diamond$ |
| $4 \diamond$ | $4 N T$ |
| $5 \diamond$ | $6 \diamond$ |
| Pass |  |

Gu opened a strong club and Yalan made a natural positive.Again South was the one to go past 3NT, eventually driving to slam when North was willing to cuebid 4 『. $6>$ is also a poor slam but at least it has play, unlike $6 \%$. But the losing diamond finesse meant $6 \diamond$ had to go one down; only 3 IMPs to China.

Board 19. East/West Game. Dealer South.

```
QJ 63
8 AK 102
\(\diamond\) KJ 94
\& 3
```



```
- 104
Q Q J 76
\(\diamond\) AQ5 32
- 109
A 92
\(\bigcirc 85\)
\(\diamond 107\)
* AK8764
```

- Q 53

QKJ83
$\diamond$ AK 654


Q 86
-AQ5 2
$\diamond$ Q 973
2 1054
© AK 72
$\checkmark 7$
$\diamond J 102$

* AKQ 73


Wang Wen Fei, China
Both tables played 3NT but from different sides. Norris, as North, got a low heart lead to her ten. She tried three rounds of clubs and back came a heart to her ace. Now she passed the $\uparrow \mathrm{Q}$ to the king and Wang played a third heart. Norris played a spade to the ace and ran the $\diamond 10$. Zhang Yu had two diamonds and a heart to cash for one down; -50 .

Gu Ling declared from the South seat on a low spade lead. She played low from dummy to give value to her 9 and the 10 forced the ace. Now the club suit was dead. She passed the $\diamond 10$ to the queen and won the club return to play a spade to the jack. That held so she played another spade to the nine and king. Henriksen played a diamond now, to the king and ace, and Ege exited with a diamond to dummy. It looks as though the defense should prevail now but when Gu cashed her diamond and spade winners West threw the 99 , to clear the position up for partner. East, who had kept all four hearts so that a long heart could not be established, suddenly found that she was powerless, as Gu led a low heart off the dummy. What could she do? Either declarer had a trick with 88 or she could win but then be endplayed. Well read by Gu Ling and a valuable 10 IMPs to China.

The final score was only 32-18 IMPs, despite the lively boards, but China would settle for an 18-12 VP win over one of the few teams capable of knocking them out of the top four positions.

## 1997 <br> Kalamata Tournament

The 1997 Kalamata International Bridge Tournament will take place in Kalamata, Greece, March 21-25, 1997. Cash prizes totalling more than $\$ 15,000$ will be awarded.

Kalamata is a beautiful city port at the southernmost part of continental Greece. The schedule will allow ample time to enjoy the historic and scenic beauties in and near Kalamata.

For further information contact Costas Kyriakos, 40, Dionysou Street, I45 63 Kifissia, Athens, Greece.

## South Africa v France

Open Series (Round 28)

This was one of the most exciting vugraph matches of the tournament - perhaps of the year! The hands were not absurdly wild, but somehow there was action on every hand.

Board 20. Game All. Dealer West.

```
        &Q73 
        &Q73 
        &Q73 
        &Q73 
    K 1082
    \veeQ 2
    < K 108
49853
        @4
        \K93
        \diamondA Q 6 5 2
        KJ102
        4 AJ965
        \vee107654
        \diamond9
        * %
```

Herve Mouiel, North, opened $1 \boldsymbol{2}$ and Cope overcalled $\mathrm{I} \diamond$. Levy had a potent method here - $2 \diamond$ would show the majors and a weak hand. There was only one thing wrong with it - Mouiel was not playing the same method! The full auction:

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pass | $1 \%$ | $1 \diamond$ | $2 \diamond$ |
| $3 \%$ | Pass | $3 \diamond$ | Pass |
| Pass | $4 \dot{2}$ | Dble | All Pass! |

Cope, East, led the $\diamond 2$, and Mansell won to play a club. Thereafter the declarer took a spade finesse and was held to four tricks - minus 1700

Mouiel and Levy were not pleased. Herve came back with a spectacular hand.

Board 24. Love All. Dealer West.

## A

- 102
$\diamond 10732$ \& AJ9 864
- K 985
- Q 7543
$\diamond 9$
\& K 32

- 732
- A 6
$\diamond K$ Q 854
* 1075
- QJ 1064

8 KJ 98
$\triangleleft$ AJ 6
Q

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pass | Pass | Pass | 14. |
| Pass | 2\% | Pass | $2 \diamond$ (reay) |
| Pass | 2NT | Pass | 3NT |

Cope led a low diamond and Mouiel won the 10 to pass the $\mathbb{I} 0$. Mansell won the queen and returned a heart to the ace. Cope switched to the $\diamond$ K, and when Mouiel won the $\diamond A$, he thought for a long time before playing the 2 Q . Mansell ducked and now declarer cashed dummy's top two hearts, pitching his $\$ \mathrm{~A}$ ! When he exited with the $£ \mathrm{Q}$, Mansell could cash his major suit winners but then had to concede the rest to either dummy or declarer. Oviously if Mansell had covered the $\%$ Q, this line fails. But if Mouiel cashes one heart, pitching a diamond, and leads the Q , Mansell can cover or duck. If he covers, Mouiel will duck and be able to bring in the clubs later with the $\$ A$ as an entry. On the other hand, if Mansell ducks, Mouiel can cash the other heart
 game-going tricks.

With six boards to go, South Africa had the lead, but a series of disasters - none more spectacular than the following - saw France win by a comfortable margin.

Board 27. Love All. Dealer South

At both tables the auction started $\mathrm{I} \diamond$ - Dble - INT - 2 - Christian Mari jumped to 3NT, and Craig Gower doubled. Chris Convery retreated to $4 \checkmark$ and Mari bid $5 \diamond$, which was laydown.

Mansell also jumped to 3NT. Mouiel passed discreetly, and Levy ran to $4 \diamond$ to show the majors. Mansell tried 4NT and Mouiel doubled, allowing Mansell to redouble to express doubt. Everyone passed, and Levy fingered all 13 of his cards as he tried to decide what to lead. Finally he settled on the 4 . Mouiel won to play the 810 - and that was $1600!!!$

## World Championship Journalist Pairs results

Altogether, 40 journalists from 26 countries participated in the World Championship Journalist Pairs. Nissan Rand and Uri Gilboa won the event, finishing almost five percentage points ahead of the field. The top 10 finishers:

| I. Gilboa | Rand, Israel | $\mathbf{6 4 . 0 5}$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2. Eskes | Van Cleeff, Netherlands | 59.35 |
| 3. Truscott, U.S. | Jourdain, GB | 57.16 |
| 4. Dixon | Hiron, Great Britain | 57.12 |
| 5. Koussis | Serras, Greece | 55.54 |
| 6. Lund, Denmark | Sandsmark, Norway | 54.94 |
| 7. Blakset | Blakset, Denmark | 54.54 |
| 8. Leckie, Scotland | Moeller, Denmark | 54.40 |
| 9. Cadi Tazi, Morocco | Novrup, Denmark | 53.35 |
| 10. Kielczewski, Poland | Tammens, Holland | 52.40 |

## Players' buffet dinner at the Castello

All members of all teams playing in the Olympiad are entitled to an invitation to the special buffet dinner for players that will be held today at the Castello.The invitations will be distributed through the team captains.

HBF President Mr. Nartis wishes to warn everybody that tomorrow night's Buffet at the Castle will be held outdoors. Advise everybody to wear warm clothes.

Invitations are also available at the Recorders Desk for 5,000 Drs. each.

Buses will leave the hotel at 7:45 p.m.

## Consecutive 14-pointers

The United States Open team concluded yesterday's Round 29 match against Portugal with consecutive 14-IMP gains.

Board 15. North/South Game. Dealer South.

|  | - AKQJ 103 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ AKJ 107 |  |
|  | $\diamond 104$ |  |
|  | \& - |  |
| - 75 | N | -962 |
| ¢Q96543 |  | $\bigcirc$ - |
| $\diamond$ K 2 |  | $\diamond$ AJ9875 |
| -964 | S | * AJ 53 |
|  | - 84 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 82$ |  |
|  | $\diamond$ Q 63 |  |
|  | * K Q 10872 |  |

Steve Garner of the U.S. arrived in a spade game and was more than a little surprised that he couldn't make it. But he had to lose two diamonds, and the bad break in hearts caused him to lose two tricks in that suit as well for down one.

The Portugal North/South were more adventurous, climbing all the way to a spade slam, which Larry Robbins doubled. He led a trump, and declarer won to lead his $\triangle A$. Imagine his surprise when Robbins ruffed and led another trump. Now declarer had to lose two hearts and two diamonds in addition to the heart ruff already scored by Robbins. Down four - minus 1100 14 IMPs to the U.S.

Then came more of the same.
Board 16. East/West Game. Dealer West.

- 96532

ค 982
$\diamond 73$

- A Q J 4

QQ7543
$\diamond$ Q 10

- 53


Both East/Wests got to 3NT, and both Souths led a high club. The Portugal South did not find the heart switch. As a result Robbins made 3NT with an overtrick - plus 630. But Jack Oest found the heart switch. He tried the 8 K , and when it held, he continued the suit to partner's ace. Garner won and of course switched back to clubs. The Americans took the first eight tricks for another 14 IMPs and a blitz victory.

## Active Ethics

By TD A.S. Viswanathan
Saturday's Women's match between India and Canada, the players were under time pressure. The Canadian player in a hopeless contract of $3 \diamond$ (vulnerable) conceded down four at trick three.

At the end of the session it was noticed that the Canadian declarer actually had six sure winners. The Indian team was ready and willing to accept down three since there was no way the declarer could be held to five tricks.

Well done, ladies!

# Comments upon Appeals Committee decisions 

By Daniel Auby, Sweden

Editor's note: The original reports of Appeals 2 and 3 appeared in Daily News No. 4.

## CASE 2

Imagine you are declarer in INT after partner opened the bidding 4th in hand with $1 \geqslant$, your RHO overcalled with Is and you bid INT. The lead is the $\diamond$ K and this is what you see:

- 75
- KIO 854
$\diamond 874$
- KQ 4
* AKJ

East plays the jack and when you ask the leader what kind of signal that is, he tells you it shows count (high from even). Well, you think, they have five diamond tricks and two aces. If I guess hearts wrong, or perhaps both the ace and queen of hearts are behind the king, I will be two down.

LHO shifts to the 10 , you play small from dummy and RHO takes his ace. What do you do now? It flicks through your mind that if RHO can be persuaded to continue spades you will have six sure tricks which should be maximum, but not minimum, of what you can get on this board (unless West has AKQ bare or AKIOx of diamonds). Therefore you drop your Q !

Unfortunately it turns out that the explanation was incorrect. The $\diamond \mathrm{K}$ asked for an unblock and the diamonds were 4-3 all the time. Furthermore, since LHO passed originally and has shown up with $\diamond A K Q$, he can't have the 8 A as well. And your RHO also is a passed hand and has the AJ and the $\diamond \mathrm{J}$ to go with his presumed $\vee \mathbf{A}$, so he can't have the 8 Q as well - so LHO must have that card. There is no guess in the heart suit. Even more unfortunate is that you didn't realize this when your RHO played the $\uparrow \mathrm{A}$. As a matter of fact, when he played it you had about one tenth of a second to contemplate a falsecard, If you are going to play a spade honor you must obviously play it fast - otherwise no one will be fooled by your falsecard. Perhaps you could have thought about it at trick I, but back then you presumed they would cash some more diamonds. Besides, you were under time pressure so some speed was called for.

As our declarer remembers it, the essentials of the aforesaid are what he told the committee.

If declarer had played a small spade he would probably have made his contract, so the TD changed the score to +90 for declarer. The opponents appealed. Now, what does the committee say about this?
I. When describing declarer's standpoint the committee says, "Declarer contended that given the proper information he would have had an alternate play option". There seems to be something missing if this should be described as a good description of declarer's point of view.
2. As reason for their verdict, INT down one, the committee say that they don't appreciate declarer's explanation of his rationale for playing the $\uparrow \mathrm{Q}$. Not very illuminating either.

## Thank-you from Poland

The Polish Bridge Union thanks the clothes company ZO "BYTOM" for its sponsorship and support. ZO "BYTOM" is famous for making excellent men's suits. Most of its products are sold in Western Europe, the United States and many other countries.

The Union also thanks the insurance company ATU-GERLING and the computer company OPTIMUS for their support and cooperation.

Here we have a clear case of misinformation and damage. Was the damage consequential in relation to the misinformation? Well, at first it seems so, doesn't it? The crux of the matter is, as I understand it, if declarer played so badly that we should snap the connection between infraction and damage, i.e. if declarer made a gross misplay, then he shouldn't be given redress. The opponents still could be penalized as long as the infraction in some way caused the damage. Whether the committee deliberated upon this question and, if they did, what answer they arrived at, we don't know.

Was this really so bad a play? I don't think so. And if it was considered to be that bad, shouldn't the opponents still have been given minus 90 ? The criteria for penalizing the offenders are lower than those used for redress to the innocent.

Perhaps the committee thought declarer's play was a gross misplay but tried to spare his feelings by not pointing this out, instead just gently implying that they did not "appreciate it"? But then the educational value of the publication of the case appears to have lost its weight substantially.

## CASE 3

The fact with which I'm concerned is that West, on his side of the screen, made an erronous explanation of his own 4NT bid. The committee decided that the misexplanation did not have any influence on the outcome of the deal.

In the last paragraph the committee says:
"E/W were fined one VP for West's wrong explanation and for the damage which any misexplanation (Convention Disruption) always does to the game." Please read this sentence once again.

I nearly choked when I read it. This must be a misprint, I thought. There are two points to make.

## I. DO ALL WRONG EXPLANATIONS CAUSE

 DAMAGE?It says that any wrong explanation always causes damage to the game. I've been told that "game" should be interpreted as meaning the game as a whole, not the specific deal.

Of course it is not true that all misexplanations cause damage. Most misexplanations do not matter at all. You just conclude that they didn't have any influence on the deal and go on playing. You don't feel that "the game has been damaged" in any way. But of course some misexplanations do cause a fuss, and that could be looked upon as damaging the game, especially when they occur in competitive sequences.

This point is a minor quibble on my part. An exaggerated formulation; obviously incorrect.

## 2. CAN YOU GET FINED FOR FORGETTING YOUR SYSTEM?

This point however, is much, MUCH, more serious. We are not given any explanation as to why the erronous explanation results in a fine. We know it was established that it didn't have any influence on the outcome on the deal. If we presume that we have been

## Please! No more!

TD Jeanne van der Meiracker called, "Half time, eight boards left to play!" When the Polish table erupted in laughter, Jeanne went over to check what happened.
"We're not laughing at the nice director," they said. "But we've finished! Do we really have to play eight more boards?"
given all the information we need to interpret the verdict, which we should be given, the conclusion must be that whenever you forget your system, even though it doesn't influence the outcome of the deal, you will be fined.

If we haven't been given all information we need to interpret the verdict, then again the educational aspect of the publication of the verdict has lost its weight substantially.

As I understand it, the Laws do not justify procedural penalties (which was the case here) against someone just because he forgets his system. But apparently some people believe they do. If you misexplain and it influences the outcome of the deal then, of course, redress should be given, but should redress be given just because you misexplain? Can forgetting your system on an occasional deal be deemed illegal in itself?

If a law is bad, you change it - but you don't stop applying it. This is an elementary principle in law interpretation. A judge in our normal society would never intentionally make a verdict contrary to the law and thereby inflict a penalty on an innocent man. If he believes the law is wrong, he would try to get around it, but always within the limits of that and other laws.

I believe those in our bridge society who are chosen to uphold the law should abide by the same high standard. But they can do so only if the law is clear and understandable. Is it?

Since one of the main objectives of publishing these Appeals Committee decisions is to establish a basis for a common understanding of the application of our written law (i.e. to create precedents, a highly praiseworthy objective), it is of extreme importance that what is written in these summaries is in accordance with both the law and previous precedents or, when you want to change precedents, that you clearly point out what you are doing.

But the committee must always work within the law, not outside it. The committee may change precedents, but they may never change the law.

I would like to offer an example of what the proposed principle may lead to.

When Sweden was up against France in the Open the bidding went: $2 \wedge$ (weak) - 4〉 (5-5 reds, forcing) Pass - $5 \%$. The $5 \%$ bidder alerted his call and explaned it as a cuebid with diamonds as trumps. Alas, his partner interpreted it as natural and passed. The French played a 3-3 fit and went down when $6 \diamond$ was cold. It appears that they had no firm aggreement. If this new principle were to be applied and you established that they had no firm agreement, then Sweden, besides winning some 10 IMPs on the board, could have called for the TD and had France fined aVP for wrong explanation (on at least one side of the screen; perhaps even 2VPs if both explainers were in error... just joking).

It would be very good if someone, e.g. the WBF or the WBF Laws Commission, makes it clear for us all what the law is and how it should be interpreted. Preferably very soon. How about tomorrow?
Imagine what kind of situation we would be in if everyone took advantage of this new principle!


## Smoking regulations

Only the players are permitted to smoke in the playing rooms.

Players may ask their opponent(s) to refrain from smoking. Whenever possible smokers should refrain from smoking when so asked.

## A Special Prize?

By Antonio Riccardi, Italy
If there were a prize for the silliest bidding sequence of the championships this would surely be a prime contender. It comes from a match in Round 15.

East/West Game. Dealer West.

|  | Q - |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc 13$ |  |
|  | $\diamond$ K Q 832 |  |
|  | \& K Q 10943 |  |
| - 643 | N | - 10982 |
| $\bigcirc 108$ |  | - A 654 |
| $\checkmark$ A 6 |  | $\diamond$ J 1095 |
| * A 87652 | S | \& J |
|  | \& AKQJ 75 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ KQ972 |  |
|  | $\diamond 74$ |  |
|  | \%- |  |


| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pass | $1\rangle{ }^{(1)}$ | Pass | 290 ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Dble ${ }^{(3)}$ | Pass ${ }^{(4)}$ | Pass | 3\% ${ }^{(5)}$ |
| Dble ${ }^{(6)}$ | Redbl ${ }^{(7)}$ | $3{ }^{(8)}$ | Dble ${ }^{(9)}$ |
| Pass | 49 ${ }^{(10)}$ | Pass | $6{ }^{\text {(11) }}$ |
| Pass | 7\% ${ }^{(12)}$ | Pass | $7{ }^{(13)}$ |
| Pass | 7NT ${ }^{(14)}$ | Dble ${ }^{(15)}$ | Pass |
| Dble ${ }^{(16)}$ | All Pass |  |  |

(1) Precision
(2) Game forcing
${ }^{(3)}$ I have Clubs
(4) I have clubs too
(5) South to West - 'Forcing'

North to East - 'It shows clubs'
${ }^{(6)}$ In case you have forgotten, I have clubs
(7) See note 6
${ }^{(8)}$ Just how many clubs are there on this board? Maybe she has a three-suited hand and wants me to choose one
${ }^{(9)}$ 'Waiter, could you please bring me a knife and fork'
${ }^{(10)}$ North to East - 'Splinter'
(11) South to West - 'Natural and strong'
${ }^{(12)}$ Remember, partner, our fit is in clubs
${ }^{(13)}$ I have just told you it is in spades
${ }^{(14)}$ 'l'd bid 8e if I could find the card'
${ }^{(15)}$ Checking who is on lead
(16) 'I don't know what you have, but I have two aces'

Tournament Director!

## Answers to "So you think you know your history"

(Problems on page 5)

I. a. Turin.
b. 1960.
c. France vs. Great Britain. d. France.
2. United Arab Republics.
3. a 1950. b. United States vs. Great Britain. c. United States.
4. a. I974. b. United States vs. Italy. c. United States.
5. The finalists in both events were the same Italy and the United States. This is the only time this has happened.
6. Henry replied, "If they knew all these answers, they don't need the Encyclopedia. Like you, they probably already have an Encyclopedia."

## Making a slam on a 4-2 fit

By Heinz Guthwert, Finland
The meeting between Finland and Israel in Round 23 of the Open was a tight encounter, especially when Israel, the Group B leaders, had just been beaten by Slovenia. But the Finnish team were not going to give anything away.

This was Board 2.
Board 2. North/South Game. Dealer East.

|  | $\triangle$ AK |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ AK 1075 |  |  |
|  | $\diamond$ A Q J 2 |  |  |
|  | * A 9 |  |  |
| - Q 98642 | N |  | Q ${ }^{5}$ |
| -Q 98 |  | 8 J 2 |  |
| $\checkmark 4$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark 108765$ |
| - J 106 | S |  | -8432 |
|  | - 1073 |  |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 643$ |  |  |
|  | $\diamond$ K 93 |  |  |
|  | \& K Q 75 |  |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| I.Herbst | Koistinen | O.Herbst | Salomaa |
|  |  | Pass | Pass |
| $2 \diamond$ (1) | Dble | 2 | 3\% |
| Pass | 69\%!! | All Pass |  |

${ }^{(1)}$ Multi, 7 -II HCP weak two in a major or a $20-22 \mathrm{HCP}$ balanced hand

How would you play after a diamond lead from West? It didn't take declarer long to play. With trumps 4-3 and hearts divided in a friendly fashion, you play three rounds of trumps followed by four rounds of diamonds, discarding a heart. Next you take the top hearts and ruff a heart. The opponents come to just one trick. But when East shows up with five diamonds, declarer has to make a slight revision in his plan. He must unblock dummy's two spade honors before East can pitch a spade on the third heart. Then he switches back to diamonds. Poor East had to be a spectator as South reached this ending:


When declarer plays a heart fromdummy, East is helpless as Salomaa scores his trump seven en passant for his 12th trick in this peculiar 4-2 contract.

At the other table, the Israelis played 3NT making with overtricks.

An Ace of Hearts gold pin. If found please turn it in the Daily Bulletin office.



## THE ISRAEL BRIDGE FEDERATION

The Israel Bridge Federation invites all players, delegates, officials, journalists and guests attending the 1996 World Bridge Olympiad to the two upcoming International Bridge Festivals in Israel.
(I) The second Red Sea International Bridge Festival will be held at The Royal Beach Hotel, Eilat, from November 17-24, 1996. The program features Open Pairs, IMP Pairs and Swiss Teams competitions, with prizes totalling more than $\$ 10,000$.
(2) The 3 Ist Israel Bridge Festival, Israel Convention Centre, Tel Aviv, will be held from February 13-22, 1997. The program includes Mixed Pairs and Teams, Open and Women's Pairs, Swiss Teams and an Invitation event.

We hope to see you in the Holy Land,

## David Birman

Festivals Chairman
Dr. Nissan Rand
President Emeritus, Israel Bridge Federation
P.S. - All those who register for either festival during the Olympiad here in Rhodes will receive a further $15 \%$ discount off their registration and hotel costs.

Please register with either D.Birman (Room 1322) or Dr. N.Rand (Room I314) at the Rodos Palace Hotel.

## Slam on a 4-3 fit

George Rosenkranz and Miguel Reygadas of Mexico got to a slam in diamonds on their 4-3 fit on this deal from their Round 25 match against Venezuela.

Board II. Love All. Dealer South.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \wedge \text { A Q } 743 \\
& \diamond 842 \\
& \diamond 8743
\end{aligned}
$$

$\%$

- 965

8 AQ 106
$\diamond A$ Q J

- 1083

| N | - K 10 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $W^{N}$ E | $\bigcirc$ K 75 |
|  | $\diamond$ K 1092 |
| S | * AKJ6 |
| - J 82 |  |
| $\bigcirc 193$ |  |
| $\diamond 65$ |  |
| \& 97542 |  |


| West <br> Rosenkranz | North | East <br> Reygadas | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \diamond$ $1 Q$ $2 \triangleleft$ | Pass |  |  |
| $3 \diamond$ | Pass | $4 \diamond{ }^{(1)}$ | Pass |
| $5 \&{ }^{(2)}$ | Pass | $6 \diamond$ | All Pass |

${ }^{(1)}$ Key Card Blackwood for diamonds
${ }^{(2)}$ Two key cards plus the $\diamond \mathbf{Q}$
The opening lead was a trump. When the suit broke 4-2, Rosenkranz drew four rounds. Then he took the A and was happy to see the queen fall from North. He took his clubs, then took two rounds of hearts, ending in his hand to lead a spade through the spade overcaller. North went up with the ace, but Rosenkranz had the rest.


## World Transnational Open Teams

This new world championship tournament event will be played during the second week of the next World Championships (Bermuda Bowl and Venice Cup) to be played next year in Hammamet, Tunisia, from October 19 to November 2. The tournament will take place in the Hotel Royal Azur complex.

This new event will be played using a Swiss format identical to the one that will be used here for the Mixed Teams this week.

If there are at least 20 teams made up of Senior players, a separate event for Seniors will be organized. Otherwise there will be a separate classification for the Seniors within the field. The top two Senior pairs in the overall standings will receive prizes.

The qualifying stages will be held Monday to Thursday of the second week with the top four qualifying for a semifinal and final to be played on Friday and Saturday.

There will be alternating starting times: one day 11.00 hrs , the next 14.00 hrs , and so on, with four matches per day. This will give all players some mornings and some evenings for other activities.

No complicated systems will be permitted in the new competition.

Japan v Spain
Open Series (Round 30)

Spain's Polish pair, Andres Knap and Arturo Wasik, played on vugraph against Masayuki Ino and Tadashi Imakura.

In a largely unspectacular match, two 5e contracts stand out.

Board I8. North/South Game. Dealer East.

AJ542
$\bigcirc 3$
$\diamond 4$

* AKQJ9 4
© 7
$\bigcirc$ Q 6
$\diamond A K Q 975$
\& 8762

- Q 83
-AJ 87
$\diamond 1932$
- 103

In the Closed Room Federico Goded had driven voluntarily to the five-level and had gone down one in 54.

After a tortuous auction, Ino reached 5e which looks as if it will be the same one down. But when Knap led the $\diamond 10$ everyone ducked, and Knap thought that meant his partner had a heart void.

He found the intellectual 8 K and Ino won the ace and ruffed a heart. The welcome fall of the $\triangle Q$ meant he could run trumps. On the last one Knap was squeezed down to four spades and two hearts and had to release his diamond.

So Ino crossed to the $Q$ as East ducked, cashed the $\oslash J$ and ruffed a heart. Then he exited with a low spade to endplay Knap.

Board 25. East/West Game. Dealer North

- A 10973
\& 10
$\diamond$ KJ 986
\& 5

North/South Game. Dealer North.


| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Auken |  | von Arnim |
|  | 18 | Pass | $2{ }^{(1)}$ |
| Pass | $2 \checkmark^{(2)}$ | Pass | 39 ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Pass | $3{ }^{(4)}$ | Pass | 39 ${ }^{(4)}$ |
| Pass | $4 \diamond{ }^{(5)}$ | Pass | $4 \mathrm{NT}{ }^{(6)}$ |
| Pass | 5 | Pass | 6\% |

## All Pass

${ }^{(1)}$ Game forcing relay
(2) Various possible hand patterns
(3) A one-loser suit opposite a singleton
${ }^{(4)}$ Cuebid
${ }^{\text {(5) }}$ First-round diamond and heart controls
${ }^{(6)}$ Roman Key Card Blackwood
An excellent sequence to the best slam. West led the $\triangleleft K$. Daniela won with the ace and cashed two top clubs, West discarding a diamond.

That was a blow but she cashed dummy's three top hearts, West following with the 8 J 109 , and disposed of her losing diamond. Then she ruffed a diamond as East discarded a spade. East had at least two spades left, so Dani simply played the $\$ \mathrm{~A}$ and a spade to the queen. After that she could play any red card from dummy.
(Of course she would have made seven if she had been in it - but don't miss the report of this deal in the account of China v Denmark.)

## Slam - the Relay way

In Round 25 Norway met India. In the Closed Room on this deal, Glenn Groetheim and Terje Aa found a beautiful relay sequence, which may be the best and is surely the longest bidding sequence in this tournament.

They reached by far the best contract.
North/South Game. Dealer North.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \qquad 10643 \\ & \diamond \text { QJ3 } \\ & \diamond 109 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Groetheim | 2 Q 932 | Aa |
| - AK8 | N | - Q 72 |
| $\bigcirc \mathrm{K} 7$ | $W^{N}$ | ¢A9862 |
| $\checkmark$ AKQ 4 |  | $\checkmark 863$ |
| ¢ AK 85 | S | d 14 |
|  | - J 95 |  |
|  | -1054 |  |
|  | $\diamond$ J 752 |  |
|  | \& 1076 |  |


| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pass | Pass | Pass |
| 1\% (1) | Pass | $1 \diamond{ }^{(2)}$ | Pass |
| $18^{(3)}$ | Pass | INT ${ }^{(4)}$ | Pass |
| 29 (5) | Pass | $2 \bigcirc{ }^{(6)}$ | Pass |
| 20 ${ }^{(7)}$ | Pass | $2 \mathrm{NT}{ }^{(8)}$ | Pass |
| 39 ${ }^{(9)}$ | Pass | $3>(10)$ | Pass |
| $3{ }^{\text {(11) }}$ | Pass | 34 ${ }^{(12)}$ | Pass |
| 4\% ${ }^{(13)}$ | Pass | $4 \checkmark^{(14)}$ | Pass |
| 49 ${ }^{(15)}$ | Pass | 4NT ${ }^{(16)}$ | Pass |
| $5{ }^{(17)}$ | Pass | $5{ }^{(18)}$ | Pass |
| 6 | All Pass |  |  |

${ }^{(1)} 16+\mathrm{HCP}$.
(2) $0-8 \mathrm{HCP}$.
${ }^{(3)} 20+\mathrm{HCP}$. Forcing.
${ }^{(4)}$ 6-8 HCP and a 5 -card major suit.
${ }^{(5)}$ Relay = which one?
${ }^{(6)}$ Hearts. Balanced or a spade side suit.
${ }^{(7)}$ Relay = which is it?
${ }^{(8)}$ Balanced!
${ }^{(9)}$ Relay $=$ What is your exact distribution?
(1) 3-5-3-2.
(11) Relay = Aces?
(12) One ace.
${ }^{(13)}$ Relay $=$ Kings?
${ }^{(14)}$ No kings.
${ }^{(15)}$ Relay = Queens?
${ }^{(16)}$ One queen.
(17) Relay $=$ Where is your queen?
(18) Q !
$6 \diamond$ on a 4-3 fit was by far the best contract, and was easily made after two club ruffs, even though trumps broke 4-2.

Glenn Groetheim's book, The Relay Precision, has been translated into English by Barry Rigal, and will probably hit the market some time next spring. It could be worthwhile for system fanatics to read it.

## A word from Croatia

The Croatian Bridge Federation and both Croatian teams wish to express their thanks to the following enterprises for donations that made it possible for the Croatioan teams to attend these championships (all are located in Zagreb):

Atlantic, Privredna Banka, Eurocomputer Systems, INA, Tuornica Duhana, Nava Banka, Computech, ATM-Siemens, Kreditna Banka.

# Olympic Bridge Festival 

## GEORGE KARLAFTIS AND TAKIS KANNAVOS WIN IN THE THRILLER OF THE OPEN PAIRS EVENT

The final session of the Open Pairs was a thriller. The winners of the third session Jaak Aava and Taivo Janes from Estonia made an amazing 71\%, but this was not enough to win the whole event. The npc of the Open Greek team George Karlaftis with his ex-partner in the Open team Takis Kannavos, after two good sessions and an excellent third one (67.64\%) finished first just $0.10 \%$, in front of Yankos Papakyriacopoulos and Aris Filios from Greece who also had a splendid performance in all three sessions. The pair of Curtis Cheek and Hjordis Eythorsdottir who were leading the field after the first two sessions, held the third position in the final ranking.

The standings of the third session are :

| I. Aava J. | (EST) | Janes T. | (EST) | 70.97\% |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. Kannavos P. | (GRE) | Karlaftis G. | (GRE) | 67.64\% |  |
| 3. Varelas D. | (GRE) | Melias V. | (GRE) | 64.72\% |  |
| 4. Papakyriacopoulos Y. | (GRE) | Filios A. | (GRE) | 64.20\% |  |
| 5. Kouloubis E. | (GRE) | Katsarelli E. | (GRE) | 63.06\% |  |
| 6. Matei C. | (ROM) | Savin D. | (ROM) | 62.25\% |  |
| 7. Sapounakis A. | (GRE) | Kotsiopoulos P. | (GRE) | 61.67\% |  |
| 8. Mammi O. | (FIN) | Nieminen M. | (FIN) | 60.60\% |  |
| 9. Grime P. | (NOR) | Olsen R. | (NOR) | 59.02\% |  |
| 10. Heemskerk W. | (NTH) | Kuijf M. | (NTH) | 58.66\% |  |
| The Final Standings are : |  |  |  |  |  |
| I. Kannavos P. | (GRE) | Karlaftis G. | (GRE) | $61.01 \%$ |  |
| 2. Papakyriacopoulos Y . | (GRE) | Filios A. | (GRE) | 60.91\% |  |
| 3. Cheek C. | (USA) | Eythorsdottir H. | (USA) | 59.32\% |  |
| 4. Aava J. | (EST) | Janes T. | (EST) | 58.41\% |  |
| 5. Bruggemann R. | (NTH) | Willemsens H . | (NTH) | 57.01\% |  |
| 6. Sapounakis A. | (GRE) | Kotsiopoulos P. | (GRE) | 56.76\% |  |
| 7. Heemskerk W. | (NTH) | Kuijf M. | (NTH) | 56.69\% |  |
| 8. Yildiz V. | (TUR) | Aydogdu N. | (TUR) | 56.42\% |  |
| 9. Abdel Hamid H. | (EGY) | Radwan S. | (EGY) | 56.33\% |  |
| 10. Rand N. | (ISR) | Poplilov L. | (ISR) | 56.27\% |  |
| 14. Economopoulos G. | (GRE) | Themelidis C. | (GRE) | 55.21\% | Ist seniors |
| 15. Morse J. | (USA) | Michael S. | (USA) | 55.20\% | Ist ladies |
| 17. Marcoux F. | (CAN) | Marcoux B. | (CAN) | 55.07\% | Ist mixed |
| 19. Varelas D. | (GRE) | Melias V. | (GRE) | 54.85\% | Best impr. (25) |
| Trishkin I. | (EST) | Levenko V. | (EST) |  | Ist session |
| Dionyssopoulos D. | (GRE) | Procopiou Y. | (GRE) |  | 2nd session |
| Kouloubis E. | (GRE) | Katsarelli E. | (GRE) |  | 3rd session |

## Special Prize for the best performance

After the three events (mixed pairs, swiss teams and open pairs) there was a tie for the first position of the final standings for the special prize of the festival.

| Eythorsdottir H. | (USA) | Total points | 216,5 | Ist Lady |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Cheek C. | (USA) | Total points | 216,5 | Ist Gentleman |
| Kotsiopoulos P. | (GRE) | Total points | 216,5 | Ist Gentleman |

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Cheek C. } & \text { (USA) } \\ \text { Kotsiopoulos P. } & \text { (GRE) }\end{array}$
We must mention the exceptional gesture of Mr. Curtis Cheek who offered his silver cup to the first Greek winner. Thank you very much Mr. Cheek !!

## MILTOS KARAMANLIS AND PANAGIOTIS POURNARAS WIN BEGGINER'S PAIRS

After three sessions of the Pair of Two Juniors, Miltos Karamanlis and Panagiotis Pournaras won easily triumphing in the second and the third session. The final standings are :
I. Karamanlis M.
Pournaras P.
61.85\%
2. Scavelakis G.
3. Gonis H .
Nikoloudis K.
59.22\%
58.96\%

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

After the request of many players, the Olympic Bridge Festival will be continued.
There will be independent open pair sessions daily and the prizes will be the $60 \%$ of the entry fees.

Today, 28 October I I =00 at Capsis Metropolitan Hotel

Entry fees : $20 \$$ or 5,000 GRD

