

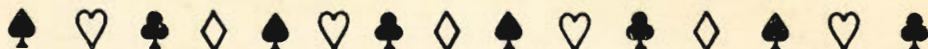
Central American
and Caribbean
Bridge Federation

Federación
Centroamericana
y del Caribe de Bridge

CAC BRIDGE

EDITOR
JEFF HAND


ABRIL 1975
APRIL 1975



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THE C.A.C. IS ON THE MOVE!

The CAC has been granted provisional zonal status by the World Bridge Federation. This means that:

1. We place an observer on the WBF executive council.
2. Beginning this year in Caracas overall winners in the national team championships will win WBF points.
3. In 1976 our zone will be reviewed in regard to being granted formal zonal status. This status will allow us to compete in the Bermuda Bowl (World Team Championships). Also, we would also periodically choose a venue for the Bowl.

Formal zonal status will certainly give bridge an extraordinary impulse in our area. In order to strengthen our conference so we may achieve this status in 1976, all CAC member countries are encouraged to:

1. Promote bridge in their own countries. Develop more activity at the club level. Develop teaching programs. Organize committees to promote bridge. Consider starting a periodical bridge bulletin. Develop interest in national, zonal, and world championships.

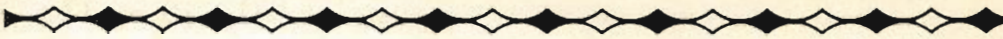
2. Form a list of every bridge player in your country. This is very important to the WBF executive committee. They want to see lists of bridge players and their addresses from every country.

The more bridge players in the CAC, the stronger our conference is.

3. Present any master point proposals immediately. Last April our director Colonel William Schoder proposed a plan patterned after the American (ACBL) plan. This sparked discussion in Trinidad. Is this the basis we want? What countries have master point plans and what are they? How can we incorporate the status of these players and still be fair to all players in our region? Questions like these and more have to be answered now so we can get the master point plan in operation. Proposals and modifications will be discussed this year in Caracas. A final proposal will then be sent out to all countries for final ratification.

4. Support "CAC Bridge". This is your magazine. It is the key to growth in our area. We need responses, recommendations, and articles from our members. Our thanks go to Dr. Ralph St. Luce for his fine articles in this issue. And to all countries delinquent in dues, the secretariat needs your funds to support "CAC Bridge" and organizational expenses.

We all agree that bridge helps develop international friendship and understanding throughout the CAC and the world. Furthermore it is an enjoyable and social game, and also an intense and challenging mental exercise. It's worth everybody's effort to support and keep the CAC on the move!



1974 C.A.C. Championships

The fourth annual CAC tournament was held last April/May at the fabulous Trinidad Hilton hotel, which is perched over scenic Port of Spain, Trinidad. The players were entreated to hospitality at its best at a spectacular opening cocktail party. The Jamaican entourage was late due to plane cancellations, however, and only managed to arrive on time for the first session thanks to a hair-raising race from the airport through the mountains with full police escort.

Play began on Friday April 27 with a one session open pairs. Trinidad had a splendid showing, placing 3 of the top 4 pairs. On Saturday there was a two session open pairs. Panama performed well by having its two pairs win the top two spots. The overall winners:

One Session Open Pairs (82 Pairs)

1st: Mr. Puri – Mr. Hadeed – Trinidad

2nd: Mr. L. Wong – Dr. R. St. Luce – Jamaica

3rd: Ms. Ford – Ms. Millette – Trinidad

4th: Mr. C. Sancho – Mr. R. David – Trinidad

Two Session Open Pairs (qualifying) (78 Pairs)

1st: Mr. A. Calvo – Mr. J. Hand – Panama

2nd: Mr. I. Abadi – Mr. T. Djemal – Panama

3rd: Mr. Watts – Mr. Livingston – Antigua

4th: Mr. L. Chen – Mr. M. Nelson – Jamaica

Consolation: Ms. Hirshant – Mr. A. Dhers – Venezuela

The team events began on Sunday; 10 teams entered the national teams (Antigua, Barbados, Canal Zone, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Jamaica, Panama, St. Kitts, Trinidad, and Venezuela) and 15 teams entered the open contest.

One of the first matches in the round robin on Sunday afternoon was between Panama and Venezuela. Venezuela, down by 9 IMPs at the half, came back to win by 3 IMPs, an 11-9 victory. Venezuela won 9 IMPs when they reached a 5C game that was missed by Panama:

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

HAND	CALVO
1D (1S)	D'ble (2S)
3D (3S)	P
4C	P

For Panama, Calvo's double of 1S was negative, promising about 8+ points and 4 hearts. There is also a tendency to possess a club suit or a diamond fit. 5C can be reached if Hand rebids 3C.

Venezuela won 12 IMPs when Panama pushed to 6C on this hand.

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

HAND	CALVO
1H	3C
3H	3S
4D	6C
P	

3S was a cue-bid, but did not designate the trump suit as hearts or clubs. When Hand responded with a cue-bid of 4D, Calvo elected to play in 6C. On a good day the slam would make, but it was set immediately when the defense led the ace of diamonds and followed with a diamond ruff.

In the open teams Trinidad made an excellent showing, placing 1-2-3.



Mr. Errol Mahabir, minister of industry and commerce, (second from right) poses with the successful Jamaican team: Cecil Chuck (left), captain Calvin Wong (holding trophy), and Lucien Chen (right). Missing are Dr. St. Luce, Larry Wong, Morty Nelson, and Frankson.

Unfortunately I have no hands to report for nobody gave me any. The winners:

Open Teams (15 Teams)

- 1st: Hamel - Smith team - Trinidad
- 2nd: Thompson team - Trinidad
- 3rd: Jones team - Trinidad
- 4th: Wong team - Jamaica

Cyril Sancho, the tournament chairman, suffered a heart attack during the round robin. Mr. Sancho and his tournament committee organized a beautiful tournament, and it was especially sad that this mishap befell such a gentleman and hard-worker for the CAC.

The national teams developed into a 3-way battle between Jamaica, Panama, and Venezuela. Venezuela lost a narrow lead in the late stages when they suffered a 19-1 defeat by Guadeloupe. With two matches to go

the standings were:

- 1) Jamaica 106 V.P.
- 2) Panama 102 V.P.
- 3) Venezuela 96 V.P.

Jamaica had its two toughest matches left-Venezuela and Panama. Panama had to play Guadeloupe and Jamaica. Venezuela had to play Jamaica and Barbados.

Venezuela beat Jamaica 11-9 and Panama blitzed Guadeloupe 20-(-1). With one match to go the standings were:

- 1) Panama 122 V.P.
- 2) Jamaica 115 V.P.
- 3) Venezuela 107 V.P.

Panama needed only six victory points to assure qualification. Jamaica needed thirteen to assure qualification. Venezuela needed a big victory combined with either (1) a Panama victory

or close Panama-Jamaica match, or (2) a very big Jamaican victory.

Jamaica beat Panama 12-8. That meant that if Venezuela blitzed Barbados, they would tie Jamaica for second place, and by virtue of their round robin victory over Jamaica, they would qualify second. Venezuela had a substantial half-time lead and only needed to pick up 3 IMPs in the second half to score a blitz, but Barbados held Venezuela even in the second half. Venezuela won 19-1 but failed to qualify by one victory point!

Guyana, meanwhile, bested Trinidad in the battle for fourth place. Thus they qualified to meet Venezuela in the playoffs for third place.

The third place playoff match was marred by an unusual number of allegations of "something fishy" going on. The director ruled that Guyana could not win IMPs on the following hand regardless of the result in the other room:

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

1D	(2H)	2S	(3H)
3S		P	

The Venezuelan players objected to the ease with which East passed after his partner had opened the bidding and raised his suit.

Venezuela won a substantial lead in the first half and Guyana withdrew.

In the finals Jamaica and Panama battled to a 44-44 halftime tie. Jamaica's biggest pickup came on a hand that was a good result for Panama in the open room:

Vul. vs. N.V.	
A 8 7 6	K J 10 4
J 8	K 10 9 6 3
A Q 10 9 7 4	— — —
8	A K J 2

CALVO	HAND
1D	1H
1S	3C
3D	3S
3NT	4S
P	

Hand was able to describe a strong hand with diamond shortness and slam interest without going past the game level. With a few finesses failing, Calvo had a difficult time taking 10 tricks.

In the closed room Jamaica had a strong sounding auction to reach 6S, and Panama, thinking that 6S would make, decided to try to save a few points and sacrifice at 7C. That was doubled and went set 1500. The swing of 880 points was 13 IMPs for Jamaica. Without the phantom sacrifice Panama would have won 13 IMPs thus the decision to bid 7C cost 26 IMPs.

The second half started well for Panama but then swung completely to Jamaica. The final score was 133 to 93 in favor of Jamaica. It was a hard fought and exhausting battle. Congratulations to a fine Jamaican squad for a well deserved victory.

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CARIBBEAN GROWTH

R. A. Friday

One of the most interesting decisions taken by the executive of the World Bridge Federation at Las Palmas was to recognise the Central American and Caribbean Bridge Federation as a provisional zonal conference.

The position will be reevaluated in four years' time and this means that, if they are granted full status, the Caribbean champions will be entitled to compete in the 1979 world championship for the Bermuda Bowl.

The C. A. C. Bridge Federation was established in 1970 and consisted of Barbados, Jamaica, Panama, and Trinidad and Tobago, with a total membership of about 2,000 players. Now, four years later, the federation comprises 26 selfgoverning nations, five associate nations and 16,900 players.

The Caribbean championships take place every year during April or May and this year 14 countries competed. To date, Jamaica has won three championships and Venezuela one, while Panama has run up on every occasion. Next year the federation is hoping to organise a tournament at Balboa to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the first game of contract bridge, which reputedly took place in Caribbean waters in November, 1925, in the late Harold Vanderbilt's stateroom on the s.s. Finland.

The most popular systems in the Caribbean are Standard American and Precision, and the average annual membership subscription is about five dollars — a figure which may surprise many English readers, even in these inflationary times. Many leading personalities compete in the annual championships, among them Fitzroy Bryant, the Minister of Health of St. Kitts.

Prime mover in the development of the C. A. C. Bridge Federation and

originator of the Caribbean master point scheme is Alberto Calvo, of Panama. He and his partner, Jeffrey Hand, who is editor of an efficient new publication C. A. C. Bridge, reached the final of the recent Olympiad pairs championship and they eventually finished a creditable 33rd out of 192.

They put up a fine defence on the following hand:

Dealer South Game all

	♠ K J ♥ K Q 9 6 3 ♦ 6 2 ♣ A 9 7 4						
♠ A Q 8 ♥ 8 5 2 ♦ K 10 8 5 3 ♣ 5 3	<table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">N</td><td style="padding: 2px;">E</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">W</td><td style="padding: 2px;">S</td></tr> </table>	N	E	W	S	♠ 6 4 ♥ A 10 7 ♦ J 7 4 ♣ Q J 10 8 2	
N	E						
W	S						
	♠ 10 9 7 5 3 2 ♥ J 4 ♦ A Q 9 ♣ K 6						

Bidding

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

Although no game can be made against best defence, a number of declarers succeeded in 4♦ and 3N.T. and some Norths even made 4♣. After the bidding as shown, Calvo, sitting West, decided that, as he held such good trumps, there was no hurry to lead a diamond. He therefore led a passive ♠5 and declarer won East's ♠8 in hand with ♠K and led ♠2.

At this stage most defenders would go up with ♠A and continue clubs. Declarer would play on hearts and East would take the second round with ♠A and switch to diamonds. Declarer would win with ♠A, enter dummy with ♠K, play off two top hearts discarding the two losing diamonds from hand, and claim the contract.

Calvo, however, made the fine play of ducking ♠2 so declarer won the second trick in dummy with ♠J and switched to heart. East won the second

round with $\heartsuit A$ and led $\diamond J$ and now declarer was forced to finesse, for, if he had played $\diamond A$, entered dummy with $\clubsuit A$ and played off the two top hearts, East would have been able to ruff the fourth heart with $\clubsuit 6$.

When the diamond finesse lost, West laid down $\clubsuit A$ and $\clubsuit Q$ to defeat the contract.

ON SELECTING A NATIONAL TEAM by Dr. St. Luce



Dr. Ralph St. Luce of Jamaica is well known and highly respected throughout the C.A.C. He is a top class player and maintains a regular partnership with Larry Wong. He has been on the winning team in 3 C.A.C. national team championships and Finished third in the Mexican Invitational.

At the last CAC Bridge Tournament in Trinidad, it was apparent that a number of participating countries had recurring problems in selecting a national team. This article on the experiments in Jamaica may help dispel some of those headaches (and possibly create new ones).

I must start by mentioning a method which we have not yet tried out. It consists in appointing a committee to select six players based on knowledge of ability, form them into partnerships, and presto! you have a national team. Although apparently undemocratic and open to abuse, this method in small bridge communities like ours, is likely to produce the strongest though not the most compatible team.

In 1971, we tried team of 4 competition. Players were invited to form teams of their choice and participate in a series of round robins, semi-finals and final matches. Needless to say, the

winning team was not the strongest the country could produce because there was unused talent on the losing teams.

In 1972, we selected pairs based on performance in a series of trials scored on an IMP par basis. For those of you unfamiliar with this method, this is briefly how it works. At the end of each session, the N-S and E-W scores on a particular board are totalled separately and the difference between them divided by the number of times the board was played. This gives the average result or par for the board. Now, the actual scores obtained by the individual pairs are compared to the par and the difference converted to IMPs and either credited or debited to the pair depending on whether they did better or worse than par. The three highest scoring pairs become the national team.

The chief fault in this system was the par set by the field being more than often abnormal. One large penalty for example would give an unrealistic average for the board, and although we subsequently tried to correct this by omitting the highest and lowest scores, yet poor bidding, play and defence yielded surprisingly ridiculous pars.

Another inequity was that a pair received too much credit for the unsolicited errors of the opponents and could theoretically win on a mediocre performance.

In 1973, we tried to iron out those faults. First of all, a committee was appointed to award par based on a result which it thought would be obtained in an international event by an expert pair — not a double dummy par, just a likely "international par". Secondly, a pair received no credit for opponents' mistakes. Let me illustrate.

Suppose N-S are vul and can make $4S+1$ for +650 (but are off 2 Aces) while E-W are down 2 in $5Cx$ for -300, par would be $4S+1$ for N-S and $5Cx -2$ for E-W. If E-W fail to sacrifice, they lose 350 points or 8 IMPs. If N-S fail to bid over $5C$ they would normally

not be penalised and receive par (O IMP). However, if 5S is pretty obvious (in which case par would be 5S), they lose 350 pts or 8 IMPs. If in one particular replay, N-S overbid to 6S, they lose 750 pts or 13 IMPs even if it makes through sloppy defence; of course the offending E-W pair would lose 1430+100 pts or 17 IMPs. If E-W defeat the contract as they should, they receive par (O IMP). If, however, E-W were to take a phantom sac in 7C for -700, they would be 400 below par or -9 IMPs. N-S would still get -13 IMPs for overbidding.

This method was laborious, but gave a searching look at the performance of each pair, and made it possible to predict a pair's likely IMP loss per board in a prestigious event.

The chief complaints from competitors were: (1) objections to the par on certain boards; (2) protests for losing points for bidding to poor contracts which make; (3) failure to gain points for fancy play and defence, and for pressuring the opponents; (4) failure to penalise certain errors (eg. dangerous overcalls, incorrect opening leads, inferior lines of play) which, by nature of the hand, did not affect the final result.

The solution to problems 1 & 2 could be as follows: wherever there is difficulty in setting par, the committee could award par to the optimum contract and inflict a partial penalty on lesser contracts. For example, take the following hand which occurred in our 1972 trials:

Suggested bidding:

S: Kxxx	S: Ax	West	East
H: AKxx	H: QJx	-	1C
D: Axx	D: Jx	1H	2C
C: KJ	C: AQ10xxx	2S	4H
		4NT	5H
		5S	5NT
		6C	7C
		pass or	
		7NT	

Most top pairs would arrive at a grand slam by bidding along these

lines. The 4H bid shows chunky 3-card support and by inference 6 clubs; 4NT is Blackwood and 5S ostensibly asks for sign off in 5NT because Aces are lacking. However, when responder bids 6C, the sequence becomes a grand slam force in clubs which opener is happy to accept. Now, not all pairs would arrive at a grand slam in an international event; hence a graded set of penalties could be inflicted as follows:

7C or 7NT	.....	0 IMP or par
7H	.....	3 IMP penalty
(Approximately 16% of times, hearts will break 5-1 or 6-0 to lose 1490 pts or 17 IMPs. 16% of 17=3.)		
6C/6H/6NT	.....	8 IMP loss (Slam bonus lost=750 or 13 IMPs. Committee decides to exact 60% of this penalty.)
Games	.....	17 IMP loss or full penalty.

Take another example (E-W are vul):

S: AKJxx	S: Qxxx
H: A8xx	H: J9x
D: Axx	D: xxx
C: x	C: Axx

Most pairs should find their level at 3S, but 4S may make on a lucky lie of cards and good declarer play.

3S	.....	0 IMP
4S	.....	3 IMP loss (4S-1 loses 140+ 100 pts or 6 IMPs. Committee decides on 50% penalty).

If you want your pairs to be in this sort of game, you award par to both 3S and 4S.

As far as complaint No. 3 is concerned, if a contract can be defeated by imaginative defence, then standards must be such that every pair strives to find that defence and achieve par.

Doubtless there are many other bugs, but this is as far as we have reached. Good luck to those of you who try this method.

WORLD BRIDGE OLYMPIAD

The World Bridge Olympiad was held last May 5-17 at the beach resort of Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Spain. The tournament schedule included mixed teams (qualifying, final and consolation), mixed pairs, open pairs (qualifying, final and consolation), and womens pairs. It was a beautiful tournament, attended by the world's greatest bridge personalities and players.

The Mixed Teams Olympiad attracted 64 teams. It was the first Mixed Teams Olympiad since 1962, when it was won by Mrs. Rixi Markus' team for Great Britain. After 3 days of qualifying competition the following 8 teams qualified for the round robin final:

1-2. Jo Morse, Steve Robinson, Steve Parker, Mr. & Mrs. Lipsitz. USA

1-2. Von Zedwitz, P. Feldsman, B. Brier, J. Stone, T. Stone. USA

3. Mike Cappelletti, Mrs. Veren, Bob Lewis, Mrs. Cappelletti. USA

4-5. T. Stayman, V. Mitchell, J. Mitchell, J. Cayne, M. Granovetter. USA

4-5. Mr. & Mrs. Mondolfo, G. Belladonna, Mrs. Valenti, B. Garozzo. ITALY

6. T. Trad, Mrs. Y. Kutner, Mrs. Z. Gordon, P. de Zogheb. SWITZERLAND

7. B. Nygren, B. Blom, G. Silborn, O. Holmgren, M. Setterwall. SWEDEN

8. Mr. & Mrs. Kennedy, T. & C. Sanders, H. Utegaard, K. Woolsey. USA

Perhaps the prettiest hand from the qualifying rounds was this 6H contract, played by Bobby Lipsitz. Before reading on, decide how you would play 6H with a diamond lead.

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

Lipsitz won the ace of diamonds, cashed the ace of spades and trumped a spade. He cashed the ace of hearts, West showing out. He then played a diamond to the king, ruffed a spade, the ace and king of clubs, and then put East in with the king of hearts. As East had no more clubs, he had to give declarer a ruff and discard for his contract. The partial elimination endplay succeeded only by winning the first trick with the ace of diamonds. That

preserved the crucial king of diamonds entry to the dummy.

The winners of the mixed teams were:

1. Morse (USA) 96 V. P.
2. Stayman (USA) 83 V. P.
3. Cappelletti (USA) 76 V. P.
4. Von Zedwitz (USA) 74 V. P.
5. Mondolfo (Italy) 67 V. P.
6. Kennedy (USA) 62 V. P.
7. Nygren (Sweden) 55 V. P.
8. Trad (Switzerland) 47 V. P.

Consolation Teams

1. H. Butkow, H. & J. Osie, E. Sender (S. Africa)
2. A. Roth (USA)
- 3-4. Pietri (Venezuela)
- 3-4. Strandberg (Sweden)

Mrs. Gordon and Tony Trad of Switzerland won the Mixed Pairs after a great tussle in the final session with the U. S. pair Mitchell and Cayne. The winners had never previously played together and were never out of the first two places throughout the four sessions. The winners:

1. Gordon-Trad (Switzerland) 15274
2. Mitchell-Cayne (USA) 15050
3. Cohen-Vial (France) 14757
4. Moss-Moss (USA) 14750
5. Baschiera-Toffoli (Italy) 14724

6. Moscati-Sticotti (Italy) 14681
7. Sanders-Sanders (USA) 14648
8. Valenti-Mondolfo (Italy) 14576

The following hand was an excellent result for the winners Trad and Gordon.

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

Playing the Blue Club, Trad opened the North hand 1S, Mrs. Gordon bid 3S and Trad bid 4S. A trump lead to dummy's king was followed by a diamond to the king and ace. One of the facets of the Blue Club is the use of canape, which, in this case, kept declarer's longest suit concealed. The unsuspecting East failed to cash his ace of hearts and Trad wrapped up 12 tricks.

George Rosenkrantz of Mexico played the following hand with great success.

	♠ A 10 8 6		
	♥ 10 4 3 2		
	♦ — — — —		
♠ Q J 5 3	♠ A K 7 5 3	♠ 9 4	
♥ K J 5		♥ Q 8 7	
♦ Q 5 2		♦ J 7 4 3	
♣ 9 8 2		♣ J 10 6 4	
	♠ K 7 2		
	♥ A 9 6		
	♦ A K 10 9 8 6		
	♣ Q		
South	North		
1D	1S		
3D	3NT		
4S	Pass		

East led the seven of hearts and George won the ace. He cashed the ♣ Q and ♦ K, discarding two hearts. Then he trumped a diamond, cashed the A-K of clubs (discarding hearts), and ruffed a heart on the table. This was the position:

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

George led a diamond from the table and could not be prevented from taking four more tricks. In play West elected to discard the ♥ K George ruffed low, ruffed a club with the ♠ K and led another diamond from the table. This time West ruffed with his jack, George discarding his last club and taking the two remaining tricks with the A 10 of trumps. In all he took 12 tricks.

The Open Pairs was the premier event of the tournament. There were six qualifying sessions and four final sessions. Out of 192 pairs sixty qualified for the final. The leading qualifiers were:

1. Rose-Sheehan (Great Britain) 18386
2. Granovetter-Tom (USA) 17745
3. Chemla-Stoppa (France) 17543
4. Belladonna-Mondolfo (Italy) 17534
5. Chagas-Assumpcao (Brazil) 17493
6. Heitner-Moss (USA) 17484
7. Astrom-Sjoberg (Sweden) 17324
8. Capelletti-Capelletti (USA) 17200
9. Garozzo-Mayer (Italy) 17177
10. Ferreira-Ferreira (Brazil) 17160
11. Roth-Rappaport (USA) 17157
12. Galula-Gresh (France) 17137

Jeff Hand of Panama used a subtle inference to gain an overtrick on this hand from the qualifying rounds. Before reading on decide what you would play from dummy after South leads a small club. Your opponents are two top players from the U. S.

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

♠ Q 9 7 6 3 2
 ♥ K 6
 ♦ 9 6
 ♣ A 10 2

Calvo Hand
 INT 4S
 Pass

The problem was deciding whether South was more likely to lead from the king or the jack of clubs. Hand reasoned that he had announced an unbalanced hand in the bidding, and that good defenders would therefore try to take their tricks before he could discard his losers. Therefore South would be more likely to make an attacking lead away from the CK than a passive lead away from the CJ. Hand won the first trick with the CQ and made 11 tricks for a good score. South's hand was:

♠ J 4
 ♥ 10 8 7 4 3
 ♦ 3 2
 ♣ K 7 6 3

Robert Hamman and Bobby Wolff of the U.S. won the open pairs. They played steadily, leading after 3 of the 4 final sessions. The overall winners:

1. Hamman-Wolff USA 4062
2. Burgay-Abate Italy 3949
3. Zanasi-de Paula Italy 3861
4. Belladonna-Mondolfo Italy 3825
5. Rose-Sheehan Great Britain 3807
6. Chemla-Stoppa France 3753
7. Chagas-Assumpcao Brazil 3740
8. Sontag-Weichsel USA 3724
9. Cintra-Fonseca Brazil 3701
10. Ferreira-Ferreira Brazil 3666

Fritzi Gordon and Rixi Markus meanwhile gave an impressive performance in the womens pairs, winning by over five tops! The overall winners:

1. Gordon-Markus Great Britain 10630
2. Hawes-Truscott USA 10135

3. Gosler-Jacobsen South Africa 10131
4. Mansell-Schneider South Africa 10082
5. Blom-Silborn Sweden 9968
6. Farell-Johnson USA 9946

The Solomon Trophy, awarded to the country with the outstanding performance of the tournament, was won by the United States. The leading countries:

1. U.S.A.--41 points
2. Italy--26 points
3. Gr. Britain--12 points

WBF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETINGS

The World Bridge Federation executive committee met last May in Las Palmas, Canary Islands--cite of the World Pair Olympiad. Julius Rosenblum, the dynamic president of the WBF, opened the series of meetings by describing the state of the WBF: "We are in good shape." The reasons he gave were; (1) the introduction of "World Bridge News" (the WBF newsletter), (2) the master point plan, and (3) the constant communication between WBF officers and the national contract bridge organizations (NCBOs). Also, it is well known that the WBF has developed a sound financial structure under Mr. Rosenblum's leadership. Referring to member countries being more interested and vocal, the WBF president cited the example of the CAC: "I think it was four years ago that I went to Barbados and sat with the Organizing Committee when they decided to hold a Caribbean championship each year. I am delighted with their growth, and with the fact that a representative from their organization is to make an appearance before our Council to press for recognition as a Zone."

After Andre Lemaitre (WBF secretary) chaired a discussion on the WBF

master point plan, Alberto Calvo presented the CAC's petition for zonal status. Alberto Calvo spoke in favor of the CAC's petition for zonal status. He said that 26 self-governing nations were affected, with about 16,900 players. It was decided to recognize the CAC as a provisional zonal conference, with an observer on the Executive Council. CAC's efforts were commended and the award of WBF Master Points for the zonal championship was approved (subject to the recipients being members of the WBF). The position of the CAC will be re-evaluated in 1976. Mr. Calvo was thanked for attending and for presenting the CAC case so ably.

In an effort to maintain integrity beyond question of reproach, the

committee voted to use screens in the semi-finals and finals at Bermuda in 1975. The vote was six in favor, three opposed, two abstentions.

Beginning in 1977 the Bermuda Bowl will be held during October-November every second year. Beginning 1978 the Olympiad Pairs tournament will be held during May-June every fourth year. The 1976 Bermuda Bowl will be held immediately before the Olympiad teams. Beginning in 1978 a women's zonal team contest will run concurrently with the Olympiad Pairs tournament.

The 1978 Pair Olympiad is scheduled for Cannes, France from May 20 through June 5.



The victorious Italians (From the left): Benito Bianchi, Dano de Falco, Arturo Franco, Captain Sandro Savetti, Benito Garozzo, Pietro Forquet, and Giorgio Belladonna.

BERMUDA BOWL 1974

Italy won again, but by only 29 IMPs. They defeated North America by the score of 195 to 166 in the finals of the six-team contest held last May in Venice. Italy has now won 15 of the last 18 world team championships, but the narrowness of this latest win

strengthens the belief that North America is now able to field a team that can seriously threaten Italy's pre-dominance.

Italy, North America, Brazil, and Indonesia qualified for the semi-finals by besting France and New Zealand in a double round-robin. The victory point scores were: (1) Italy, 149; (2)

North America, 148; (3) Brazil, 111; (4) Indonesia, 82; (5) France, 71; (6), New Zealand, 17.

In the semi-finals Italy beat Indonesia by the score of 233 to 145 IMPs, and North America beat Brazil by 173 to 82. The winners of these contests were never in doubt.

The finals between Italy and North America consisted of three rounds of 32 boards. Italy jumped off to a quick lead and after the first round led by 38 IMPs. After the second round they led by 48. North America then staged a rally and with 22 boards to go they cut the deficit to 5 IMPs. But Italy pulled away and won by 29 IMPs

There was a lot of good play and bad play in the finals. The most impressive players were Sammy Kehela for North America and Giorgio Belladonna for Italy. The strong partnerships were Hamman-Wolff and Garozzo-Belladonna. Here is one of craziest hands, where one team opted for game and the other, with the same cards, went for a grand slam!

West dealer

Both sides vulnerable

	NORTH		
	♠ J 9 7 4		
	♥ Q J 7 5		
	♦ J 2		
	♣ J 5 2		
WEST		EAST	
♠ 10 6 5		♠ A K Q 8	
♥ —		♥ A K 10 6 2	
♦ A K 10 6 5 4 3		♦ — — —	
♣ A K 9		♣ Q 10 6 4	
	SOUTH		
	♠ 3 2		
	♥ 9 8 4 3		
	♦ Q 9 8 7		
	♣ 8 7 3		

Closed Room

WEST	NORTH	EAST	SOUTH
Forquet	Murray	Bianchi	Kehela
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♥	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
3 N T	(All Pass)		

Open Room

WEST	NORTH	EAST	SOUTH
Wolff	Belladonna	Hamman	Garozzo
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass

3 ♠	Pass	3 ♥	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	4 N T	Pass
5 ♥	Pass	5 N T	Pass
6 ♥	Pass	7 N T	(All Pass)

It is interesting that Forquet didn't think his hand was worth a 16 point (precision) 1C opening while Hamman thought it was worth a 17 point (orange) 1C opening. The 1C opening was why Hamman and Wolff overbid on the hand. Hamman was distinctly annoyed when he saw his dummy.

Forquet was shocked when he saw his dummy. Bianchi's pass of 3NT was unbelievable. His hand was much too strong not to make a slam try. Forquet just shook his head. The hand was a pickup of 13 IMPs for Italy.

25th. SOUTH AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

The silver anniversary tournament of bridge in South America was rocked by a violent earthquake (7.2 on the Richter scale) and over a thousand aftershocks. But not even that could stop the progress of the tournament and the march of the Brazilians towards their ninth straight victory! They defeated Argentina in a well played final by 103 to 48 IMPs. Brazil was represented by Assumpcao-Chagas, Amaral-de Barros, Ferreira-Ferreira.

Nine countries competed in the double round robin. Venezuela was leading after the first round, six victory points ahead of Argentina and Brazil. But Brazil won 85% of the victory points in the second round to win by 32 V.P. Meanwhile, Argentina combined a big win with a big Venezuela loss in the last match to take over second place (and the finals playoff berth) by 2 V.P. The round robin scores:

1. Brazil 246 V.P.
2. Argentina 214 V.P.
3. Venezuela 212 V.P.
4. Colombia 191 V.P.
5. Peru 182 V.P.
6. Chile 156 V.P.
7. Uruguay 133 V.P.



Mario Onorati (left) and Hector Manrique (right) play for Venezuela against Bolivia.

8. Ecuador 55 V.P.

9. Bolivia 12 V.P.

In the women's championship Venezuela lost the lead about halfway through the round robins and then narrowly lost the second place playoff berth to Argentina. Uruguay won the round robin and then beat Argentina in the finals by 38 IMPs.

The finals of the open championship was divided into three thirds of twenty boards each. After the first third Brazil led by 8 IMPs. After the second third they led by 20 IMPs. But the last twenty boards very potentially very volatile with no less than six slam decisions. On board #49 both pairs had complex auctions to arrive at grand slam.

♠ A 10
♥ Q 9
♦ A K 5 3
♣ A K 10 9 4

♠ J 5 3 2
♥ A K J 8 3
♦ 4
♣ Q 3 2

SANTAMARINA

ROCCHI

1C
2C
2NT

1S
2H
3C

3D	3H
3S	4D
4NT	6C
6D	6H
7C	P

CHAGAS ASSUMPCAO

1C	1H
1NT	2D
2NT	3S
4C	4NT
5D	6C
7C	P

In the Brazilian's super-precision sequence 1C showed 16+ points. The 1H response was game forcing and showed a 5-card suit. Chagas now elected to describe his hand as balanced and rebid 1NT. 2D showed 3 controls (A=2, K=1) and 2NT asked for distribution. 3S showed a 4-card and guaranteed only 5 hearts. 4C was natural, 4NT was Blackwood, 5D showed 3 aces, 6C showed 3-card club support. At this point Chagas gambled some when he bid 7C. He knew his partner had to have a good hand to bid Blackwood and take control of the hand, but he couldn't be certain if his

partner held the jack of clubs or the queen. Grand slam on a finesse is a bad proposition. If Chagas had shown his club suit early with a rebid of 2C, he probably could have gotten enough information to bid the grand without any gamble. Seven was made without any finesses.

In the Argentine sequence 1C showed 17+ points. 1S showed 3 controls (A=2, K=1). 2C, 2H, 2NT, and 3C were all natural. 3D, 3H, 3S, and 4D were cue-bids. 4NT asked for additional information and 6C showed additional strength for slam. A 5H cue-bid would have been a better bid. That would show the king of hearts and additional support for grand slam if partner is interested. Over 6C West persisted with a cue-bid of 6D, and when his partner cue-bid hearts, he had enough information to bid 7C.

Both sides were preempted out of a slam contract on board #52:

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

FERREIRA	FERREIRA
ATTAGUILE	SANTAMARINA

P (4H)	D'ble
4S	P

Both finesses worked so they made seven.

There was another grand slam made at both tables, two small slams made at both tables, and another small slam (a fair contract) set at both tables. There were no swings on any of the six slam hands. Brazil cleaned up on the game and part score hands, however, winning 40 IMPs while losing 5. The final score was Brazil 103, Argentina 48.

THE MEXICO INVITATIONAL

By Dr. Ralph St. Luce

October 2nd to 6th, 1974 saw the Tenozcalli bridge club of Mexico stage its first invitational pairs tournament modeled after the London Sunday

Times pairs event. The entire show was sponsored by Señor Luis Sneider, a charming gentleman, who is the proprietor of the club. There was a complete round robin and scores were compared with the par of the field. The difference was converted to IMPs and finally to Victory points, with 20 VP'S at stake in each match.

There were only 12 pairs. Our South American friends could not make it as they were having their championship at the time. However, the field was a strong one. Among the participants Bob Hamman & Robert Wolff of the US Aces, Peter Pender & Grant Baze (U.S.), Alan Truscott & Dorothy Hayden-Truscott (U.S.), Gerry Nail & Bobby Mishau (U.S.) recent winners of the Life Masters pairs, Tracey Denninger & Malcolm Martin (Bermuda), Dr. George Rosenkranz & Miguel Reygadas (Mex), Ralph St. Luce & Larry Wong (Jamaica).

First an opening lead problem:

WEST	NORTH	EAST	SOUTH
1D	Pass	2S	Pass
3S	Pass	4NT	Pass
5H	DbL	5NT	Pass
6C	Pass	7S	All pass

You are South and hold:

S: 1042 H: Q2 D: J109 C: KJ42

What do you lead? Not much of a problem in leading a heart, but you had better lead the deuce in case declarer has seven spades:

S: void
H: KJ10xxx
D: 87xx
C: xxx

S: Jxx
H: Axx
D: AQxx
C: Qxx

S: AKQxxx
H: xx
D: Kx
C: Ax

S: 10xx
H: Q2
D: J10x
C: KJxx

Leading the heart Queen allows declarer to establish a diamond-heart

squeeze against your partner. In actual fact, declarer had only six spades and had to go down.

Next a play problem:

S: AQ842

H: 93

D: 842

C: K64

S: 96

H: J65

D: QJ965

C: Q85

S: K1073

H: 10874

D: 73

C: A102

S: J5

H: AKQ2

D: AK10

C: J973

SOUTH	WEST	NORTH	EAST
1NT	Pass	3S	Pass
3NT	All Pass		
Opening lead:		Diamond Queen.	

You win the opening lead with the king and play spade jack, 6, 2, 3. How should you proceed? If you decide to play West for the club Ace, you may either continue spades hoping they are 3-3, or you may try to develop two tricks in clubs by leading to the king and back to the 9. But an alert East will insert the Queen and clear diamonds. If however you elect to play East for Club Ace, he may be endplayed provided he holds 4 hearts. Play 10 of diamonds which west wins and (hopefully) returns a diamond which squeezes a club from East. Now A, K, Q, & 2 of hearts puts East in an awkward position to lead into Dummy's

S: AQ8

H: -

D: -

C: K6

After Ace and another club, dummy wins and leads the spade Queen to scoop West's nine and endplay East. Only Dorothy Hayden-Truscott found a winning line to make nine tricks.

Here are the results:

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|---------|
| 1. | Bob Hamman & Bob Wolff | 141 Pts |
| 2. | Peter Pender & G. Baze | 141 |

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-----|
| 3. | R. St. Luce & L. Wong | 132 |
| 4. | Nelson & L. Chen | 127 |
| 5. | Tracey Denninger & M. Martin | |
| 6. | G. Rosenkranz & M. Reygadas | |
| 7. | G. Nail & B. Mishau | |
| 8. | A. Truscott & D. Truscott | |

Re: Team Selection: The problem of team selection based on IMP par scoring in a small field has been given a simple yet practical solution by Dr. Rosenkranz of Mexico. In a 3 or 4 table movement for example, do not throw out the end scores.

Rather throw in a few extra middle scores (thereby effectively converting your tournament into an 8 or 10 table affair) and divide by the appropriate number of tables.

BRIDGE

Central Americans Excel
In Swiss Team Event Here

The new york times, monday, february 17, 1975.

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

A top-ranked Central American partnership made a strong impression at the Greater New York Bridge Association's Swiss team tournament during the weekend at the Temple Israel, 112 East 75th Street.

Alberto Calvo and Jeff Hand of Panama City, who recently represented their zone in the councils of the World Bridge Federation in Bermuda, held a commanding lead at the end of Saturday's play. Teamed with Michael and Gail Moss, and Alan and Dorothy Truscott, all of New York, the Central Americans amassed 94 victory points of a possible 120, 11 more than their closest rivals in the field of 37 teams.

At the three-quarters mark yesterday, the Calvo team was still ahead, with 125 of a possible 180 points.

Hand hands are rare in any bridge column. The diagramed example is from Saturday's Swiss team play, with Jeff, a young American intercollegiate

titleholder who moved from Washington to Panama, in the West position.

North-South Bids to Slam

North-South bid themselves slowly to a sound slam contract after South opened one no-trump, a rather better choice than the obvious one heart, which might create rebid problems. North's decision to explore for a grand slam by asking for kings as well as aces was optimistic, but it worked to his advantage.

When West doubled the artificial bid of six clubs, denying any king, North chose to play six no-trump instead of six spades, rightly fearing a club lead from the East position, which would have been fatal.

The decision to play in notrump had a remarkable result. West was effectively end-played on opening lead—any card he could choose would give the declarer some help.

Hand made a spectacular choice: the spade six. This might seem like the worst choice, jeopardizing a likely trick, but in fact it was the best.

If the spade ace was in the dummy, admittedly unlikely on the bidding, the king was doomed in any event. If not, South would misread the position and finesse later, losing to the bare king.

That was what happened. South won the first trick with the spade nine and then ran the queen in the belief that East held the king.

West's Plot Works

West's plot had worked, but now he was end-played again. This time he led his singleton diamond, giving South an extra trick in that suit without any need to finesse. The declarer now had 11 tricks, and postponed the crucial decision as long as possible.

Knowing from the double of six clubs that West held the club king, South cashed the ace of that suit to set up a squeeze possibility. He then

NORTH

♠ QJ 10 (2)
♥ K 5
♦ A K 7 3
♣ Q 3

WEST

♠ K 6
♥ Q 7 6
♦ 5
♣ K 10 9 8 7 5 4

EAST

♠ 8 7 5
♥ 8 3 2
♦ J 9 8 6 4 2
♣ 2

SOUTH (D)

♠ A 4 3
♥ A J 10 9 4
♦ Q 10
♣ A J 6

East and West were vulnerable.

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	2	Pass
2	Pass	2	Pass
3	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5	Pass	5 N.T.	Pass
6	DbL.	Pass	Pass
6 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

cashied all the winners in his hand except the heart ace and entered dummy with the heart king. Dummy now cashied two diamond winners and a spade winner leaving the following position:

NORTH

♠ 10
♥ 3
♦ —
♣ Q

WEST

♠ —
♥ Q 7
♦ —
♣ K

EAST

♠ —
♥ 8 4
♦ J
♣ —

SOUTH

♠ —
♥ A J
♦ —
♣ J

On the last spade, East threw the diamond jack and South the club jack. Hand was squeezed, but he gave up a heart without a trace of emotion. South then had to guess whether or not West had been squeezed, and guessed wrong. He finessed the heart jack and went down two tricks.

South might have solved the problem of trick 12 if he had thought back to trick one. West had led low

from a doubleton king, presumably because other leads looked unattractive. If West had begun with three small hearts, he might have regarded that as a safe lead.

As it was, Hand's team gained 11 international match points. They would have lost an equal number if the slam had succeeded, since it was not reached in the replay.

SOMETIMES YOU SHOULD LEAD LOW

by Rixi Markus

Britain's Rixi Markus is the world's most successful woman bridge player. This article is her entry in the Bols Bridge Tips Competition. The Bols company is a long-established Dutch company which manufactures a wide range of liquors.

WHEN you, as a defender, are about to attack a suit in which you have a holding such as J-x, Q-x or K-x, do you invariably lead the high card? Most players always do, but this is sometimes quite a costly mistake.

MY BOLS BRIDGE TIP is that when you have to open up such a holding you should consider the possible advantage of leading the low card. This may well work better when the hand on your left is marked with strength in this suit, and especially when you have no re-entry to your hand.

Suppose, for example, that at some point during the defence you lead the king from K-x and next hand wins with the ace from A-J-x. Now, if you yourself cannot regain the lead, your partner will be stymied — even if his holding is as strong as, say, Q-10-9-x. For he will be unable to continue the suit except at the cost of a trick. Had you led low instead, the suit could have been cleared. (I am assuming, of course, that your partner is well endowed with entries.)

I was able to put this tip to good use in a recent rubber. South opened

with a weak INT, showing 12 to 14 points, and was raised to 3NT after the sequence below. What would you have led from the West hand?

South dealer

Neither side vulnerable

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

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
INT	Pass	2♣	2♠
Pass	Pass	Dble	Pass
3♥	Pass	3NT	Pass
Pass	Pass		

As South was unwilling to pass his partner's penalty double of two spades, it seemed clear that the spade strength was likely to be in the dummy hand. Accordingly, in view of the absence of any reentry to my own hand, I decided to lead the two of spades rather than the queen.

As you can see, declarer could no longer cope with his task. He won with the ace, entered his hand with a club, and led a diamond, losing to my partner's queen. Declarer ducked the spade return, allowing my queen to hold, but I was able to put partner in with the ace of hearts to clear the spades. Now South could take only eight tricks.

It is easy to see that if West leads the queen of spades initially, declarer will win with the ace and make the contract, as East will be unable to attack spades effectively.

BERMUDA BOWL 1975

This year's silver anniversary Bermuda Bowl was by far the most volatile and exciting championship ever held. The emotional warfare pursued by Alfred Sheinwold, the non-playing captain of the North American team, against the Italian team was unwarranted, unconsciousable, and unrelenting. And the battle exploded when the Italian pair Gianfranco Facchini and Sergio Zucchelli, who are new to world championship play, were observed playing "footsies" underneath the table. However, this unethical behavior was overshadowed by the actions of Sheinwold. By the time the finals began the Italian team was a mere juggle of nerves, being rooted on by a near unanimity of spectators. Italy, playing far below their brilliant best, fell 72 IMPs behind halfway through the 96-board final. Journalists sent out stories that North America had an insurmountable lead. A Bermuda radio station announced that North America had won. But NO! Italy, in a thrilling come-from-behind victory, took the lead on board 86 and went on to win by 26 IMPs!

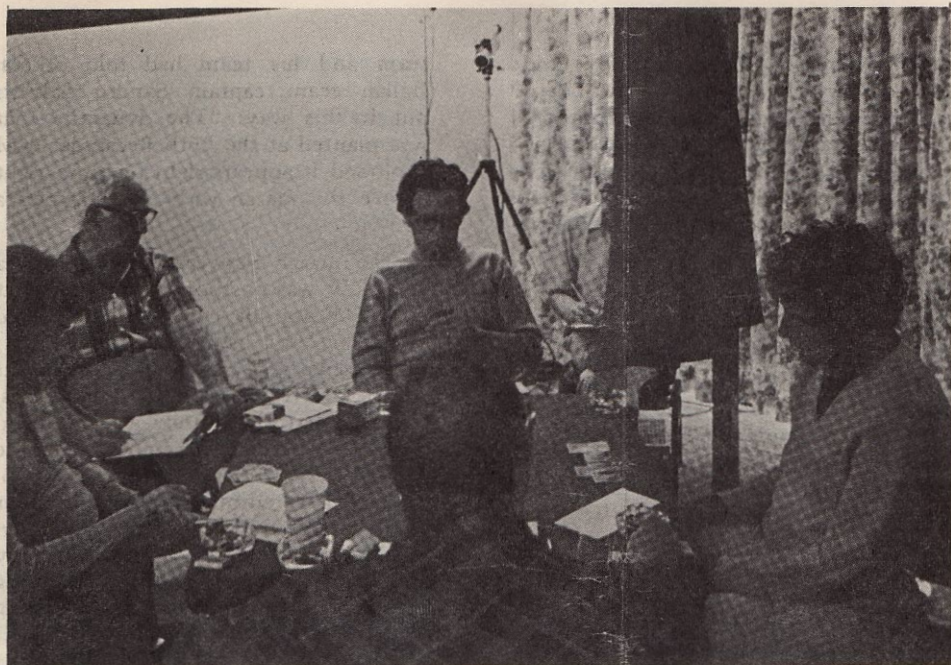
For years there have been innuendos about cheating in World Championship play. Just last summer Alfred Sheinwold, who became the

non-playing captain of the North American team, wrote articles suggesting that the Italians cheat. Those articles created storms of protests. The European Bridge League unsuccessfully requested Sheinwold's removal as captain of the North American team. Fierce resentment at a couple of International Bridge Press Association (IBPA) meetings resulted in Sheinwold's resignation as their vice-president. The leading Italian players Benito Garozzo and Giorgio Belladonna threatened to take a punch at Sheinwold when he arrived in Bermuda.

The World Bridge Federation (WBF), seeking to eliminate such problems, introduced at this year's championship specially constructed bidding screens which spanned the tables diagonally so that a player could see only one opponent. The screen was drawn shut during the bidding and until after the opening lead. Bidding boxes, little boxes that contain a card for every possible bid, were used in conjunction with the screens. The players did not utter a word while bidding, but rather, reached into their bidding boxes, produced the appropriate card, and placed it on the table in front of them. When both players on one side of the screen had bid, a monitor, in carefully expression-

MAKEUP OF TEAMS

ITALY, defending world champions:	Benito Garozzo — Giorgio Belladonna Arturo Franco — Vito Pittala Sergio Zucchelli — Gianfranco Facchini	NPC Sandro Salvetti
FRANCE, European champions:	Jean Michel Boulenger — Henry Svarc Michel Lebel — Christian Mari Francois Leenhardt — Edmond Vial	NPC Rene Bacherich
INDONESIA, Far East champions:	Henry Lasut — W. Moniaga Ir. Arwin — D. Sacul M. F. Manoppo — F. E. Manoppo	NPC O. J. Wullur
BRAZIL, S. America champions:	Gabriel Chagas — Pedro Paulo Assumpcao Paulo Barros — Marcelo Amaral Synesio Ferreira — Nelson Ferreira	NPC Serge Apoteker
NORTH AMERICA champions:	Edwin Kantar — William Eisenberg Paul Soloway — John Swanson Robert Wolff — Robert Hamman	NPC Alfred Sheinwold



With bidding curtain open, Eisenberg (left) and Kantar (right) play Garozzo and Belladonna.

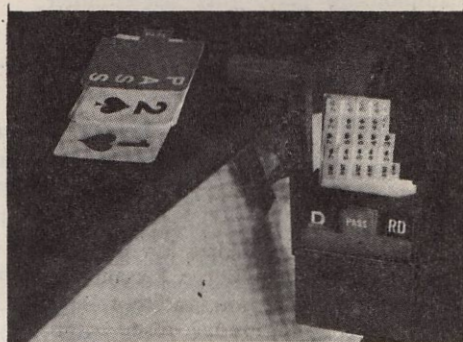
less tones, announced the bids. Therefore, if one of the two players had deliberated at length before bidding, the players on the other side of the screen would theoretically not know which one it was.

The purpose of the screen/bidding boxes is therefore threefold: to minimize the possibilities that hesitations and other mannerisms could create ethical problems, to prevent illegal communication between partners during the bidding, which is rare but not unknown, and to prevent the circulation of baseless rumors about improper conduct.

Play began on January 24th. Italy, the defending champions, quickly proved that they are the team to beat by winning their first three matches. The early scores:

- Italy 16, France 4
- Indonesia 15, Brazil 5
- North America 12 (Bye)
- Italy 20, Indonesia 0
- N. America 16, Brazil 4
- France 12 (Bye)

- Italy 15, Brazil 5
- France 15, N. America 5
- Indonesia 12 (Bye)
- France 15, Brazil 5
- N. America 20, Indonesia (-2)
- Italy 12 (Bye)



Bidding boxes contained all the possible bids.

And then the tournament exploded! It seems that a young reporter for the Philadelphia Enquirer was monitoring the tournament's first

session match between Italy and France when suddenly on board number three, immediately preceding the final pass, he saw a quick darting movement of Gianfranco Facchini's right foot touch his partner's left foot twice! The players looked nonchalant as if nothing had happened. In addition to his official duties, the reporter Bruce Keiden, observed and recorded foot movements by Facchini on six out of sixteen hands! — sometimes during the bidding and sometimes before the opening lead, sometimes with his left foot and sometimes with his right, sometimes scrapping the front of Zucchelli's shoe and sometimes tapping it on top, sometimes once and sometimes twice, and sometimes softly and sometimes firmly. "There was absolutely no doubt in my mind it was intentional," Keiden said later. "Apart from everything else, what do you do if your feet are planted on the floor underneath the table and someone steps on them? You move them. Zucchelli never moved."

Uncertain what to do, Keiden asked advice of Edgar Kaplan, editor of *Bridge World* magazine. At 3 A.M. the two of them went and conferred with Sheinwold. The next day Kaplan, who had been reluctant to carry the matter to the WBF without further confirmation, conferred with Julius Rosenblum, WBF president. Rosenblum began an official investigation, beginning with a talk with Keiden. That night he assigned two neutral officials, WBF vice-president Yohannes Hammerich of Venezuela and Australian Bridge Federation president Jim O'Sullivan to observe Facchini and Zucchelli. Furthermore monitor Tracy Dedinger of Bermuda observed the foot movements. All three saw movements similar to what Keiden saw. It made O'Sullivan leave the room sick to his stomach.

Before Rosenblum could expand his investigation the story broke throughout the hotel. Sheinwold had told his

team and his team had told others. Italian team captain Sandro Salvetti put it this way: "The dynamite that was planted at the 25th Bermuda Bowl exploded it appears right on time—right before the match with North America (USA)."

The match between North America and Italy was postponed until the next day. The appeals committee convened a hearing and issued this statement: "On January 27, at 3:15 a.m., it was resolved, after hearing voluminous testimony, that Gianfranco Facchini and Sergio Zucchelli, members of the Italian Bermuda Bowl team of 1975, be severely reprimanded for improper conduct with respect to actions of Mr. Facchini moving his feet unnaturally and touching his partner's feet during the auction and before the opening lead."

Sheinwold issued a statement at 5:30 a.m. that included the following team statement: "The North American Team endorses the verdict of guilty, but deplors the failure of the World Bridge Federation to bar this pair from further international competition."

The Italians were enraged at Sheinwold's usage of the word guilty since the WBF never used that word.

A top-ranked Italian player commented that Facchini and Zucchelli had earned the right play for Italy with their tremendous string of European successes.

Tensions had peaked when Italy met North America the next day. Italy felt partially vindicated with a 20-0 drubbing of North America, and that was without Facchini and Zucchelli playing.

The remainder of the round robin results:

France 14, Indonesia 6
Italy 20, N. America 0
Brazil 12 (Bye)

Italy 17, France 3
Brazil 17, Indonesia 3
N. America 12 (Bye)

Indonesia 18, Italy 2
 N. America 19, Brazil 1
 France 12 (Bye)

Italy 17, Brazil 3
 France 13, N. America 7
 Indonesia 12 (Bye)

France 11, Brazil 9
 Indonesia 12, N. America 8
 Italy 12 (Bye)

Indonesia 14, France 6
 N. America 17, Italy 3
 Brazil 12, (Bye)

The final round robin standings were:

1. Italy 134 V.P.
2. N. America 116 V.P.
3. France 105 V.P.
4. Indonesia 90 V.P.
5. Brazil 73 V.P.

Garozzo partnered Franco when Italy met France. Belladonna was reeling from the emotional tension and took a rest.

It looked like Brazil might win the fourth place playoff position when they beat Indonesia 17-3, but Indonesia came back strongly in their next match against Italy, sending them to their first defeat. Belladonna showed his brilliance on this hand against Indonesia:

North dealer
 East-West vulnerable

NORTH		EAST	
♠	K J 8 7 5 3	♠	A 6
♥	—	♥	A 9 8 6 5 2
♦	Q 10 7 2	♦	J 6 5
♣	J 7 4	♣	10 5
WEST		SOUTH	
♠	9 4 2	♠	Q 10
♥	K Q	♥	J 10 7 4 3
♦	A K 8 3	♦	9 4
♣	A 9 8 6	♣	K Q 3 2

Belladonna opened two hearts with the East hand and Garozzo raised him to game. At first glance the contract seems doomed to go down two -- two trump losers, and one in each other suit. But it didn't work out that way.

The club queen was opened, won in dummy. When Belladonna led the heart king, he got the bad news about trumps, so he switched back to clubs, losing to North's jack. He won the spade return with the ace, and he got to dummy with a trump to the queen. He led another club, pitching his losing spade as South won the king. South returned the spade queen, and after ruffing it, Belladonna cashed the ace and king of diamonds. Then he pitched his third diamond on the established club nine, South following helplessly.

Now Giorgio was down to the ace-nine-eight of hearts while South held the jack-ten-seven. Giorgio led a diamond from the board and trumped with the eight. After winning with the 10, South was forced to lead away from the jack-seven into the ace-nine. Five losers had been telescoped into three.

A seating error in the first 16 deals in the Italy-Brazil match caused those hands to be thrown out and 16 more hands to be played.

At a news conference Facchini and Zucchelli gave detailed explanations of their bidding and opening leads on many deals. They convinced the great majority of those present that the movements of the feet for which they had been reprimanded had no perceptible effect on their technical performance.

The North American team began calling Facchini and Zucchelli the foot soldiers. Their joking continued. Somebody noted that Italy is shaped like a boot. Sheinwold received a telegram from Eric Murray, the Canadian expert, offering his services. "I play a reasonable game," wired Murray, "and I take a size 14 shoe."

The final round robin match finished with North America defeating Italy 17-3. This was significant for several reasons. It improved American morale, which had been shaken badly by the earlier heavy loss to Italy. It insured that North America would finish second in the qualifying stage ahead of France. This reduced the French carryover in the semifinal match from 24 to 16 IMPs. It also cut the Italian carryover in the finals from 31 to 9 IMPs.

About this time Belladonna happened to be walking past a doorway where Sheinwold was standing, and Sheinwold gave him a mockingly toothy grin. Belladonna began to enrage and step towards Sheinwold, but a fellow Italian pushed him along.

Italy began their semi-final match against Indonesia with a 7 IMP carryover. After seven boards, however, Indonesia was leading 32-12. But from there on it was all Italy, Italy finally winning 280-134.

France began their semi-final match against North America with a 16 IMP carryover, but North America turned that around and was leading 51-16 after only six deals. A net swing of 19 IMPs resulted from a revoke by Christian Mari of France, who allowed his opponents to make doubled vulnerable game that would have otherwise been defeated. North America took an 89-60 halftime lead. They built up a 46 IMP lead with only ten boards left, and a French rally fell short. The final score: North America 159, France 147. North America had reached the finals due to a revoke!

A questionnaire concerning screens and bidding boxes was distributed to the players and team captains by Yohannes Hammerich. The responses showed that screens and bidding boxes improved the general conditions of contest (28 to 2), made concentration easier (19 to 2), and didn't slow the game appreciably (10 to 8).

In the playoff for third place France defeated Indonesia 211-147



ALFRED SHEINWOLD

over 64 boards.

The start of the finals was delayed by Sheinwold and the North American team when they announced, 25 minutes before game time, that they would not play in the finals because of the inclusion of Facchini and Zuchelli in the opposing lineup, unless so ordered to do so by the American Contract Bridge League (ACBL). This appeared to some observers to be more nerve warfare, which, after the protest was unanimously denied by the WBF and completely denounced by the ACBL, certainly had that effect. When play began (20 minutes late) Italy was unable to concentrate on the game. The team had been reduced to a mere jangle of nerves. Even Giorgio Belladonna, the world's top ranked player, failed to avoid endplays or do anything that he could normally do in his sleep. Italy's carryover of 9 IMPs was overcome in just two boards and after 51 boards of the 96 board final, North America was leading by 77 IMPs! Everything had gone well for North America. On one hand Billy Eisenberg held eight clubs to the ace-king-queen-jack and he found himself on lead against 3NT! Down five.

But Italy fought back. They cut the deficit to 46 IMPs after 64 boards, and then to 24 IMPs after 80 boards. On board 86 they gained 3 IMPs to take the lead:

East dealer
North-South vulnerable

NORTH

♠ J 2
♥ A J 4
♦ K J 7 5 2
♣ 9 7 6

WEST

♠ 10 5
♥ 9 8 6 5
♦ A 10 6 3
♣ A J 4

SOUTH

♠ A 9 8 7 6 4
♥ 3 2
♦ 8
♣ Q 10 8 5

EAST

♠ K Q 3
♥ K Q 10 7
♦ Q 9 7
♣ K 3 2

At both tables the contract was 4H by East with South overcalling spades and subsequently leading his singleton diamond.

In the closed room Pittala went set one trick. He hopped up with dummy's diamond ace and led a trump. Hamman grabbed the heart ace, cashed the diamond king and gave his partner a diamond ruff. The spade ace was the setting trick.

In the open room Kantar ducked the diamond opening around towards his queen. Belladonna won the king and, instead of giving his partner the ruff immediately, fired back the spade jack. Garozzo won the ace and continued spades. Now when North got in with the heart ace he gave his partner the diamond ruff and in turn received a spade overruff of dummy's nine spot with his heart jack.

The most spectacular and dramatic hand from the finals was board number 92:

[See top of next column]

Against Wolff's 6NT in the closed room Franco's opening lead was the club five—but it made no difference—

West dealer
North-South vulnerable

NORTH

♠ A K 10 9
♥ —
♦ A 9 7
♣ J 9 8 6 3 2

WEST

♠ 4 3
♥ Q 10 8 7
♦ Q 10 6 4
♣ 7 5 4

EAST

♠ 7 6 5 2
♥ K 4 3 2
♦ J 5 3
♣ K 10

SOUTH

♠ Q J 8
♥ A J 9 6 5
♦ K 8 2
♣ A Q

	WEST	NORTH	EAST	SOUTH
	Franco	Hamman	Pittala	Wolff
	Pass	1 ♠	Pass	2 ♥
	Pass	3 ♣	Pass	4NT
	Pass	5 ♥	Pass	6NT
	Pass	Pass	Pass	
Eisenberg	Belladonna	Kantar	Garozzo	
Pass	2 ♠	Pass	2 ♦	
Pass	2 ♠	Pass	3 ♥	
Pass	3NT	Pass	4 ♣	
Pass	4 ♦	Pass	4NT	
Pass	5 ♦	Pass	5 ♥	
Double	Redbl.	Pass	5 ♣	
Double	5NT	Pass	7 ♣	
Pass	Pass	Pass		

—Wolff spread the hand claiming all thirteen tricks.

The vu-graph was a caldron of tension and excitement as the 31 calls were written on the screen. Would the Italians reach the slam and maintain their 13 IMP lead? Garozzo thought a long time over his partner's 5NT call. Was he going to pass or bid six? The audience exploded with cheers when he bid 7C, a 13% contract. And then the look on Belladonna's face when she saw the dummy! His expressions ran from despair and anguish to gratitude and thanksgiving.

Except for that doubleton club king inside the grand slam would have failed and Italy would have lost the world championship by 3 IMPs instead of winning it by 26! They would have lost 17 IMPs on the deal rather than gaining 12 for a swing of 29 IMPs.

Congratulation to the Italians Franco, Pittala, Garozzo, and Belladonna who played the final eighty boards in the finals. They overcame a lot of adversity in a thrilling come-from-behind victory.

STUDY THOSE EARLY DISCARDS

By **TERENCE REESE**

Reese is a renowned bridge author, player and journalist whose successes in championships of every kind lead him to be considered by many authorities the top-ranking player in the world. He is one of nine players of world renown invited to submit a hand in the Bols Bridge Tips competition sponsored by the International Bridge Press Association. The Lucas Bols Company, long-established Dutch liquor company, has put up a prize for the best hand containing a piece of advice or bridge tip on play or defense submitted by a select group of international player.

My advice is to study the early discards and consider this point: From what holding would the defender most readily have made those discards? The answer often will resolve a critical guess.

For example, a defender who holds A-5-3-2 or K-5-3-2 will discard from that suit more readily than if he had held Q-5-3-2 or J-5-3-2. That will give you a clue in situations of this kind:

(1)	J 7 6	
	Q 9 4	A 5 3 2
	K 10 8	
(2)	J 8 6 2	
	A 5 3	Q 9 4
	K 10 7	

This is a side suit in a trump contract and declarer needs to establish one fast trick. In (1) East has made two early discards. Conclusion: he is more likely to hold A-x-x-x than Q-x-x-x. In (2) West makes an early discard. Conclusion: he is more likely to have discarded from A-x-x than from Q-x-x.

(3)	A 8	
	J 9 4	K 7 5 3 2
	Q 10 6	
(4)	K 10 8	
	A 5 3 2	J 7 6
	Q 9 4	

In (3) East makes two early discards. When you play ace and 8 he follows with 5 and 7. Play him for K-x-x-x-x rather than J-x-x-x-x. In (4) West discards twice. He is more likely to have come down to A-x than to J-x; but if a low card to the king is headed by the ace, be inclined to play East for A-J-x.

Such inferences are especially strong when dummy has what may seem to a defender to be an establishable suit, as here:

Dir South	♠ 10 5 2	
Vul: None	♥ KJ 6 3	
	♦ A 7 3	
	♣ 8 6 4	
	♠ 9 3	♠ J 7
	♥ Q 10 8	♥ A 9 5 2
	♦ 10 9 5 4	♦ J 8 6
	♣ KJ 7 3	♣ A 10 9 5
	♠ A K Q 8 6 4	
	♥ 7 4	
	♦ K Q 2	
	♣ Q 2	

SOUTH	NORTH
1♠	1NT
3♣	4♣
Pass	

West leads ♣ 3 and South ruffs the third round. There is something to be said for leading a heart at once,

putting West under some pressure if he holds the ace, but instead the declarer plays four rounds of trumps, discarding a diamond from dummy. (It is good play to keep the heart holding intact.) West throws a club and a diamond, East a club and a heart.

After cashing three diamonds, South leads a heart and West plays the 8. South should finesse the jack. Why? Because of East's heart discard. With A-9-x-x East, expecting the contract to depend on the heart guess, would not think it necessary to keep all four. But with Q-9-x-x he would not let a heart go, in case declarer held A-x.

As so often is the case, the discard tells the story.

I LOVE FINESSES!

By GABRIEL CHAGAS

Gabriel Chagas is considered by many to be South America's best player. His trademark is his exceptionally quick play. He is one of the nine players of world renown invited to submit a hand in the Bols Bridge Tip competition sponsored by the International Bridge Press Association.

The finesse is usually regarded as one of the humbler forms of play, yet it can require quite a lot of imagination. This is especially true of the intra-finesse, a play of which I am particularly fond.

This diagram shows a common type of intra-finesse:

	Q 8 5 3	
J 7	K 10 4	
	A 9 6 2	

The bidding has given you a good idea of the layout of this suit. To hold yourself to one loser you play small toward the queen and finesse the 8! East will score the 10 but later you'll enter the North hand and lead the queen, smothering West's jack. That's an intra-finesse.

Here's how an intra-finesse can arise in practical play:

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

East opens a strong notrump but South reaches 4♣. West leads the ♥10 and South ruffs the third round. Knowing that East has the ♠K, South leads low to the 9, losing to the jack.

South wins the club return and takes a second and third round of this suit to test the distribution. When East shows out South decides to place him with three trumps, so South crosses with a diamond and leads the ♠Q.

A veteran intra-finesser now, you find yourself in 4♥ on the next deal after a club overcall by West.

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

You duck the first club and West continues the suit. As a 3-3 trump break is unlikely, you lead low towards the dummy and when West follows with the 5, you finesse the 9!

East wins with the 10 and switches to a spade, confirming that

the clubs are 6-2. When your trump ace collects West's jack, you can pick up East's remaining trumps by finessing the 8.

On the fourth trump you throw not a club but a diamond from dummy. The successful intra-finesse has brought you to nine tricks but now you must establish a diamond for game.

As you are wide open in clubs you lead a low diamond, intending to finesse the 9 into East's hand. West, however, inserts the 10. You win with dummy's king and cash the remaining spades. When West shows out on the third spade, you have a perfect count—West began with six clubs, two hearts and two spades—and therefore three diamonds.

You need no more finesses. On the third spade West is forced down to two diamonds and the ♣ J. You therefore lead dummy's losing club, throwing West in and forcing him to lead a diamond into your tenace.

This ending is very satisfying, but you would never have got there without the aid of the intra-finesse in trumps. My BOLS BRIDGE TIP, therefore, is that whenever you have to establish a shaky suit, and especially when this suit is trump, you should consider whether you can prepare for an intra-finesse by ducking with an 8 or a 9 on the first round.

Happy finessing!

CAC NEWS

Barbados bridge bulletin can be bought at EC\$ 1.00 per copy plus postage. The first two issues have been printed. To subscribe write: Alan Moss, 4 Hopefield Close, Paradise Heights, St. Michael, Barbados.

Advertisements in "CAC Bridge" cost US\$ 40.00 per page, proportions thereof at a direct rate (quarter-page would be ten dollars). Send an exact copy of your advertisement with your check to the secretariat.

WBF Master Point Plan

The World Bridge Federation has just revised their master point plan. They now require "placement points" in addition to the appropriate number of WBF points for the ranks of grand master and world master. The requirements for the different master levels are:

GRAND MASTER: 200 WBF points, plus 10 placing points

WORLD MASTER: 50 WBF points, plus 5 placing points

INTERNATIONAL MASTER: 10 WBF points, or by nomination.

International masters may be nominated by each national contract bridge organization according to the following schedule:

Any NCBO	2 Add'l. Int'l. Masters
201- 500	1 Add'l. Int'l. Masters each full 100 members
501- 1,000	1 Add'l. Int'l. Masters each full 250 members
1,000-10,000	1 Add'l. Int'l. Masters each full 500 members

International masters qualified by WBF points do not count against their quota.

The WBF awards points in all their tournaments. The entire plan is available from the secretariat by request. The awards for our zonal championships are:

1st	5 WBF points, plus 1/2 placing point
2nd	3 WBF points.

To update the future edition of THE OFFICIAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BRIDGE, your help is needed. Especially important is: Information on bridge organizations in all countries; names and biographical information of important entries not previously included; an update of all entries—both biographical and general. Send all corrections and additions promptly to: Ms. Edith Simon, Librarian, ACBL, 2200 Democrat Road, Memphis, Tenn. 38131, USA.



JULIUS ROSENBLUM, WBF
Presidente



JAIME ORTIZ-PATIÑO, WBF.
Vice President

TOP WORLD OFFICIALS GRACE TOURNAMENT

The C.A.C.B.F. welcomes visitors Julius Rosenblum and Jaime Ortiz-Patiño to Caracas. Along with Yohannes Hammerich of Venezuela, we have the three top world Bridge Federation officials attending our tournament.

FIFTH ANNUAL C.A.C. TOURNAMENT

Caracas, Venezuela

Saturday, 12 April to

Sunday, 13 April Four session open
pairs, Hotel Avila.

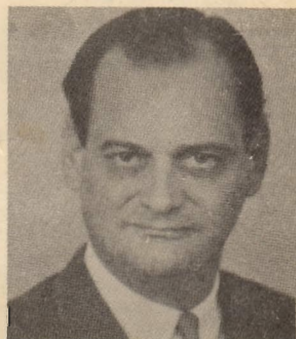
Monday, 14 April to

Thursday, 17 April Round-robin National and
Open teams, Hilton hotel.

Friday, 18 April Final Open Teams, Semi-
Finals National Teams

Saturday, 19 April Finals National teams.

Sunday, 20 April Victory banquet.



YOHANNES HAMMERICH, WBF.
Vice President