

# The New York Times



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## Bridge: Grand Slam Club Schedules a Timely Mixed-Pairs Event

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A BRIDGE club that experiments successfully with an original idea is likely to find others following its lead. But the Grand Slam Club, which stages duplicates twice a day in the Beverly Hotel, has staged a special game for tonight that should preserve its copyright for four years. It is a Leap Year Pairs, a mixed event, in which the ladies issue pressing invitations to their chosen masculine partners. A full house is expected.

The winners of the trophy will retain it four years and thus have something in common with the winners of the Vanderbilt Cup. This statement may surprise players who are planning to travel to Portland, Ore., soon to take part in the time-honored annual Vanderbilt Cup contest, but the reference is to a different trophy. Harold Vanderbilt, the father of contract bridge, gave a second cup for the first World Team Olympiad in 1960, and the French team will come to New York City in May to defend the title they won on that occasion.

NORTH  
♠ A98532  
♥ 72  
♦ AQ  
♣ J106

WEST (D)  
♠ KJ7  
♥ 104  
♦ J1052  
♣ AK84

EAST  
♠ 6  
♥ K6  
♦ K964  
♣ Q97532

SOUTH  
♠ Q104  
♥ AQJ9853  
♦ 873  
♣

East-West were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1♣	1♠	5♣	5♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	

## Long Neglected Trophy

Four years is the longest regular periodicity of any normal bridge trophy, but there is one for which there has been no contest in 15 years. It is the Crowninshield Cup, donated in 1949 for Anglo-American competition. The first, and so far the only, Crowninshield contest was held in that year, and the British won by the slender margin of 330 total points over a New York squad, including John Crawford, George Rupee, Sam Stayman and Peter Leventritt.

The whole of this winning margin was accounted for by the deal shown today, in which the English declarer found a superior line of play. East's defensive jump to five clubs in the teeth of vulnerability did not succeed in silencing south. As it happens, North-South could have achieved a good score by doubling five clubs, as a result of which they would have been down two.

The contract was the same in both rooms, and in each case the club king was led. The American declarer ruffed, crossed to the spade ace and took a trump finesse. This picked up the heart king, but cost the contract. West shifted to a diamond when he won the next spade trick, and South had to lose two diamond tricks as well as two spade tricks to go down two.

The English South was Terence Reese, who will be a member of the British team in the 1964 Olympiad. He laid down the heart ace at the second trick and continued with the heart queen. East won, but could not shift to diamonds, so he returned a club. South was then able to establish spades while there was still an entry in dummy. The defense took only one heart and one spade.

An alternative line of play would have been to run the spade ten at the second trick. If this had lost, South would still have been protected against a diamond shift.