

BRIDGE

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

Players frequently go astray in handling certain card combinations because they figure there is as much chance for one "break" as for another. Their judgment in this respect may be entirely correct—but they do not carry it through to a logical conclusion. Observe this pertinent case:

South dealer.
North-South vulnerable.

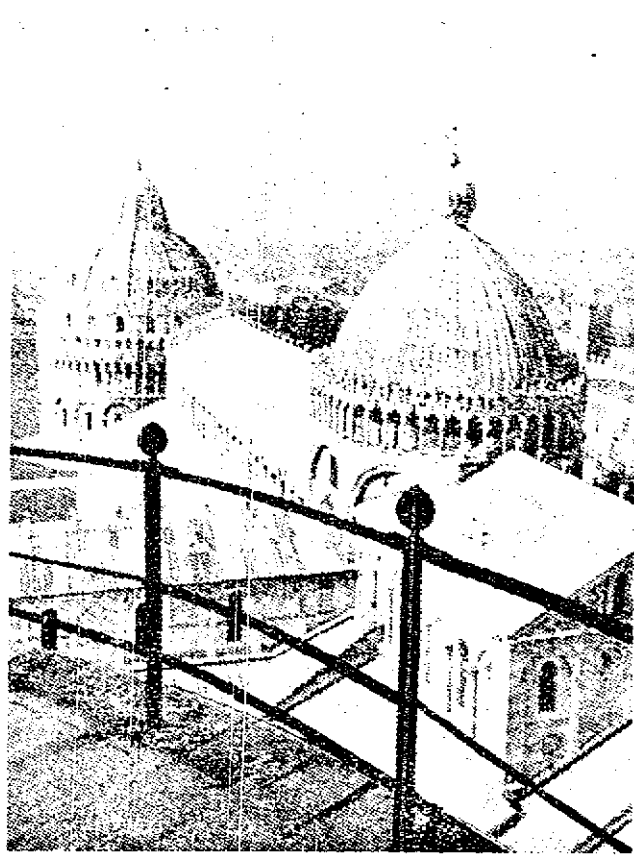
♠ K 6		♠ 8 4 3
♥ 8 4 3		♥ 10 7 6 5 2
♦ 10 7 6 5 2		♦ 9 5 3
♣ J 10 9 7		♣ 8 4 3
5		♣ J 10 7 5
♥ Q 9 2	N	♥ K 9 3
♥ J 8	W	♥ Q 4 2
♣ K J 6	E	
	S	
♠ A Q 2		
♥ A K 6		
♦ A Q 4		
♣ A 10 8 7		

The bidding:
South West North East
2 NT Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Pass

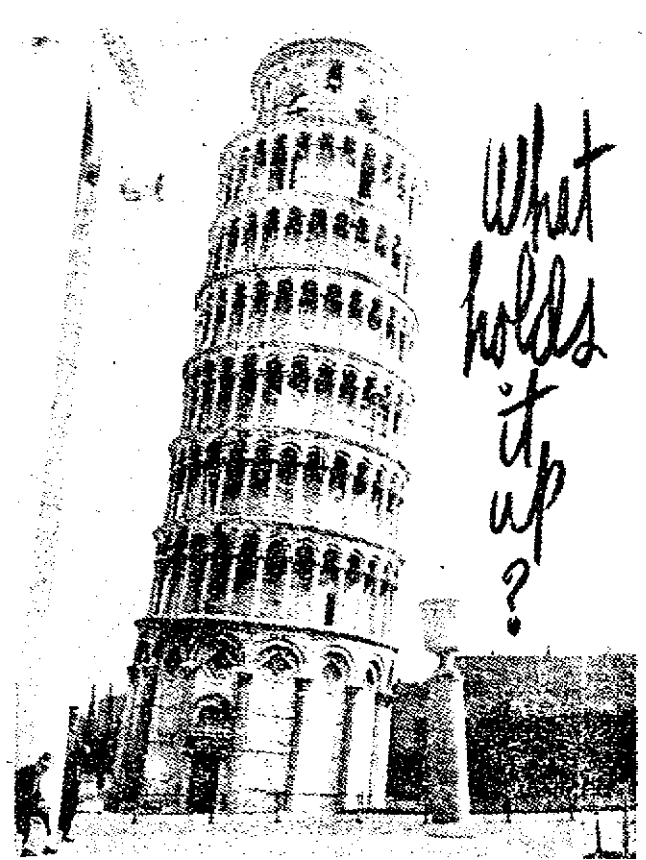
Obviously North's raise to three notrump was optimistic, but it would have turned out

well if South had taken advantage of a certain break. West opened the spade jack. South won with the ace, then led the ace and four of diamonds. Naturally, West's jack held the trick, and the spade continuation removed dummy's entry long before the diamond could be used. Down two!

South started off properly by refusing to put up dummy's spade king at the first trick—a diamond finesse, even though successful, could be of little value with dummy cut off for lack of entries. South's play of the ace and four of diamonds, however, was not nearly so much to be admired! True, there was as much chance that he would find the king of diamonds only singly guarded as that the jack would be in that condition, but what good would it do to knock out the diamond king with the small card? South's queen would still block the suit, and presumably the enemy would continue with spades and get out dummy's entry. Thus, the only chance of running the diamond suit (aside from the improbable chance of the king or jack lying blank) was to find the diamond jack only singly guarded. To that end, after taking the first trick in his own hand, South should have laid down the ace and queen of diamonds. Had he done this, his contract would have been undefeatable.



The cathedral at Pisa with the baptistry in the background.



The Leaning Tower of Pisa from the front. It is a Romanesque structure.

The Leaning Tower, Mecca for Tourists

Since the leaning tower of Pisa was built in 1174, nobody has been able to answer the question above. "What holds it up?"

Nobody is sure, either, why the tower leans, although there are those who have accused the architect Bonnano of skulduggery.

Authorities today are still inclined to regard the tower as one of the seven wonders of the world, with the atomic bomb running a close eighth.

Actually, the tower made a very significant contribution to physical science in a roundabout way. For up the 294 steps to its trop trotted Galileo, equipped with one large cannon ball and one small cannon ball—or so the story goes. Employing the tower's list, the scientist dropped the cannon balls, timing the speed of descent of each. Thus the theory of gravity was born, although Galileo was unable to explain why the phenomenon existed. Recently, the venerable Dr. Albert Einstein offered a new theory, which he believes may eventually explain "what goes up must come down, but why?" and other phenomena of the universe.

The tower, or campanile, is one of two buildings in the Romanesque style around a cathedral in the northwest section of Pisa. The cathedral, built of dazzling white marble, was started in 1063 to commemorate a naval victory near Palermo. A baptistry is also in the group. It was begun in 1153 and completed in 1278. The baptistry is a great white-domed rotunda 190 feet high.

The leaning tower is located in the old city of Pisa. The new city lies to the south.



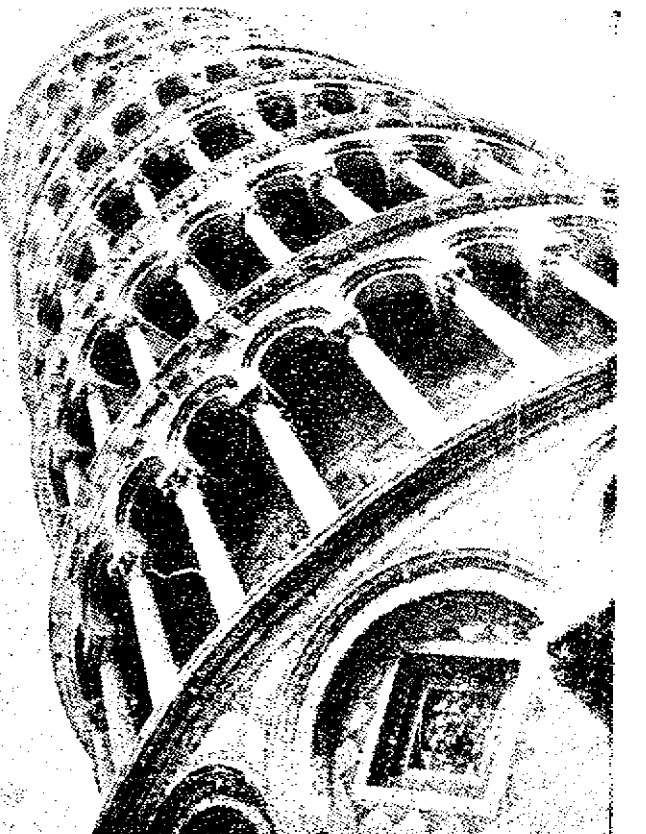
Here are the famous bells found at the top of the tower.



A view of the baptistry showing its Romanesque architecture.



Climbing the 294 steps of the tower gives one this magnificent view of Pisa.



The tower from its base, showing the list which has increased to over 16 feet today.

Treasure Hunt . . .

(Continued from Page III)
reconstruct clues, most gathered by their own effort.
Up to November 1949, Child Search has located 22,000 children. Another 3,000 have been located in response to queries. Children of 30 nationalities have been involved.
But in the three-month period ending last September, Child Search made its greatest strides, locating more children than in the preceding six months.
Child Search officials anticipate that this pace will be maintained and even stepped up

in the future, as they have begun to exploit material submitted by German authorities. This material is exploited simultaneously by Child Search officials of IRO and the Child Search Bureau of the German Red Cross, thus at the same time solving cases of German children separated from their parents and other relatives during the war.
This search, concentrating on boys and girls under 17, is being conducted among those now in foster homes, in institutions, and those who have been adopted by German families since Sept. 1, 1939. Names submitted by German authorities are checked against a Child Search master index of 204,000 cards, including 70,750 birth certificates.
Child Search will screen only those cases which are non-German, turning over others to German authorities, whose stake in the operation will be clues to displaced German children.
The job of Child Search ends when a missing child is located and proper authorities are notified. ITS is not involved in the future of the located child. This comes under the Child Care Branch of IRO, which works in close cooperation with the land commissioners' offices in this matter.
One outstanding case, illustrating this, involved a Polish girl, Natalcia, who, at the age of 8 in 1941, was removed from Poland. ITS has on file copies of the letters Natalcia wrote her mother in the first days of separation.
In 1947, Child Search investigators discovered Natalcia, then under her "Germanized" name of Friedl, living with German foster parents. Natalcia's mother was notified and immediately wrote her daughter, asking her to return.
But after six years in a German home, Natalcia could no longer read her mother's Polish script.
She wrote she was happier with her German foster parents, and cited her material gains and comforts over her life in Poland as she remembered it. In two years of pleading, Natalcia's mother has not yet persuaded her 16-year-old daughter to forsake her foster home.

Don't Fool the Little Woman

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