



# District 25

NEW ENGLAND BRIDGE CONFERENCE - AMERICAN CONTRACT BRIDGE LEAGUE - DISTRICT 25

# Welcome to the Presidential Regional February 11-16 Sturbridge, MA

## Six Days of Bridge and So Much More from District 25

So, we're in Sturbridge, not Cromwell, but the schedule is the same. The site is already familiar to many. It's time for bridge to resume in New England during **the best week of winter.**

The boards are ready. The bidding boxes and Bridgemates are on the tables. Buy an entry, take your seat and play some bridge!



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## Today's schedule is on the last page.

# Lineup of Events

<b>Tuesday, February 11</b>			
<b>Event</b>	<b>Eligible</b>	<b>Strats</b>	<b>Times</b>
A/B/C Pairs	Open	Open/3000/1500	10 & 2:15
Gold Rush Pairs	0-750	750/500/300	10 & 2:15
A/B/C Swiss	Open	Open/3000/1500	10 & TBA
Gold Rush Swiss	0-750	750/500/300	10 & TBA
299er Pairs	0-300	Director	10, 2:15 & 7:30
Super Point Series	Open	Open/1500/500	7:30
<b>Wednesday, February 12</b>			
<b>Event</b>	<b>Eligible</b>	<b>Strats</b>	<b>Times</b>
A/X Swiss	Open	Open/4500	10 & TBA
Midflight Swiss	0-2500	2500/1250	10 & TBA
Gold Rush Swiss	0-750	750/300	10 & TBA
Open Pairs	Open	Open/3000/750	10 & 2:15
299er Pairs	0-300	Director	10, 2:15 & 7:30
Super Point Series	Open	Open/1500/500	7:30
<b>Thursday, February 13</b>			
<b>Event</b>	<b>Eligible</b>	<b>Strats</b>	<b>Times</b>
Lesson by Carolyn Weiser			9:15
Knock-In Knockout	Open	Bracketed	10, Continues Friday
Open Pairs	Open	Open/3000/750	10 & 2:15
299er Pairs	0-300	Director	10, 2:15 & 7:30
Super Point Series	Open	Open/1500/500	7:30
<b>Friday, February 14</b>			
<b>Event</b>	<b>Eligible</b>	<b>Strats</b>	<b>Times</b>
Lesson by Bob Lavin			9:15
A/X Pairs	Open	Open/4500	10 & 2:15
Midflight Pairs	0-2500	2500/1250	10 & 2:15
Gold Rush Pairs	0-750	750/300	10 & 2:15
Open Swiss	Open	Open/3000/750	10 & TBA
299er Pairs	0-300	Director	10, 2:15 & 7:30
Ask the Experts Panel			1:30-2:00
Super Point Series	Open	Open/1500/500	7:30
<b>Saturday, February 15</b>			
<b>Event</b>	<b>Eligible</b>	<b>Strats</b>	<b>Times</b>
Lesson by Carolyn Weiser			9:15
Monster Knockout	Open	Bracketed	10, Continues Sunday
Open Pairs	Open	Open/3000/750	10 & 2:15
299er Pairs	0-300	Director	10, 2:15 & 7:30
Red Point Swiss	Open	Open/3000/750	2:15
Pro-Am Pairs	1 player<500 NLM	Open/1500/500	7:30
<b>Sunday, February 16</b>			
<b>Event</b>	<b>Eligible</b>	<b>Strats</b>	<b>Times</b>
A/X Swiss	Open	Open/4500	10 & TBA
Midflight Swiss	0-2500	2500/1250	10 & TBA
Gold Rush Swiss	0-750	750/300	10 & TBA
299er Pairs	0-300	Director	10
Super Point Series	Open	Open/1500/500	10, 2:00

# Upcoming Bridge in New England

## Regional Events (Gold and Red Points):

Tournament	Site	City	Dates
Gold Mine Regional*	Sturbridge Host	Sturbridge, MA	April 15-19
GNT Flight C	Sturbridge Host	Sturbridge, MA	April 19
Senior Regional	Resort & Conference Center	Hyannis, MA	April 29 - May 3
GNT Open, A & B Flights	Resort & Conference Center	Hyannis, MA	May 2-3

\* 0-750 NLM

## Sectional Events (Silver Points):

Tournament	Site	City	Dates
Winter Sectional	Armenian Center	Watertown, MA	February 21-23
Winter Sectional	St. Barbara's Church	Orange, CT	March 6-8
Spring Tonic Sectional	Woodfords Club	Portland, ME	March 7-8
STaC	Clubs	Connecticut	March 9-15
Spring Spectacular	Senior Center	Johnston, RI	March 14-15
299er Sectional	Annunciation Church	Stamford, CT	April 4
Sturbridge Sectional	Sturbridge Host	Sturbridge, MA	April 15-19
Spring Sectional	Elks Club	Dover, NH	April 25-26
Cape Cod Sectional	Resort & Conference Center	Hyannis, MA	April 29 - May 3

## Club Games (Black Points):

Sanctioned club games are held nearly every day. Wherever you find yourself, you can find a nearby club at <https://web3.acbl.org/findalist/club>.

## The preparations have begun:

The Summer **North American Bridge Championships** will be held in Providence, RI, July 15-25, 2021.

# Special Events at the Presidential Regional

## Hospitality:

- Coffee and treats every morning at 9:00 outside the main ballroom.
- Treats such as cookies or fruit cups in the middle of the afternoon sessions outside of both ballrooms.
- Candy available at the Welcome Desk and the 299er room
- Coffee and treats during the evening pairs games.

## Education (All events in Commons):

- A panel of experts – Frank Merblum and Victor King – will discuss the hands from the morning pairs game at 1:30 on Friday.
- Carolyn Weiser will present an I/N lesson at 9:15 on Thursday morning entitled “How to get a legal look at the other three hands.”
- Bob Lavin will present a lecture entitled “Making my cards speak” at 9:15 on Friday morning.
- Carolyn Weiser will present an I/N lesson at 9:15 on Saturday morning entitled “You asked for it – FAQs.”

## Committee Meetings:

Committee	Day	Time	Location
Tournament Scheduling	Friday	6:00 PM	Executive Room
NABC Providence	Friday	7:30 PM	Executive Room
Communications	Saturday	8:30 AM	Executive Room
Executive	Saturday	5:30 PM	Executive Room



To be safe, check the sign posted at the Welcome Desk for the **locations** of all committee meetings and special events.

# The Knock-In Knock-Out

**When is it?** Thursday and Friday February 13-14.

**Who can play?** Four-person teams that commit to playing both days.

**Who will get gold points?** All four members of every team that makes it to Friday's head-to-head matches – just like in a Monster Knockout. In the top brackets the awards will be 100% gold. The lowest brackets will get a mixture of red and gold, but all who play on Friday are guaranteed some gold.

**So, what's the big deal?** The size of the brackets. In all Monster Knockouts the brackets have between nine and sixteen teams. In this event most brackets – and all of the lowest brackets – will have only five teams! This unique opportunity may not be allowed for long.

**Wait, are you saying that ...** Yes! In most brackets four out of the five teams will get to play one another on Friday for first, second, third, and fourth place. All sixteen players who play on Friday will be guaranteed gold points.

**How will the four teams get selected?** The format for Thursday's games will be a Round-Robin with Swiss scoring. Every team will play every other team in its bracket. The four teams with the most victory points will advance.

**How does a five-way Round-Robin work?** I'm glad that you asked. Each team plays a match against each of the other four teams over the course of Thursday. Many different schedules are possible. Here is one:

	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4
NS 1	EW 2	EW 3	EW 4	EW 5
NS 2	EW 4	EW 1	EW 5	EW 3
NS 3	EW 1	EW 5	EW 2	EW 4
NS 4	EW 5	EW 2	EW 3	EW 1
NS 5	EW 3	EW 4	EW 1	EW 2

At the end of Round 1 and Round 3, the East-West teams take the boards that they have played to their North-South teammates. At the end of Round 2 and Round 4, scores are reported to the director. The director converts them to victory points and posts them on a matrix such as this:

Team #	1	2	3	4	5	Scores
1	xxx	15	8			23
2	5	xxx		11		16
3	12		xxx		15	27
4		9		xxx	11	20
5			5	9	xxx	14

The Scores column shown above list results at the halfway point using a 20-point VP scale. Team 1 has played Team 2 and Team 3; Team 2 has played Team 1 and Team 4, etc. After the afternoon matches the directors will fill in the blank cells, and the Scores column will reflect the final results.

Instead of four matches, the directors may choose to play eight shorter matches.

The top four teams will then play head-to-head matches on Friday to determine first, second, third, and fourth places using the usual knockout format.

# The Directors' Decisions

From District 25's Director-in-Chief Peter Marcus:

The Thursday-Friday knockout event will be another "Knock-In Knock-Out" or KIKO event. For those who haven't played in this when it was run in the Ocean State Regional or the Harvest Regional or for those who did but would like to understand better how it works, here is a description.

You enter the event as you do any other knockout, with a team of four, five or six players. We will divide all the entries into groups, or "brackets," based on the average masterpoints of each team.

The very top teams, with the most masterpoints, will form a bracket of five to sixteen teams. No team will be forced into the top bracket unless their masterpoint total puts them there. If a team wants to play in the top bracket even if their total points wouldn't put them there, they should tell the director who will do everything possible to accommodate them. While there is no firm cutoff, a rule of thumb is that any team with over 15,000 will always be in the top bracket (in New England) and any team with 10,000 or more total points is highly likely to be in the top bracket.

All remaining teams will be put into brackets of five teams, with possibly a few brackets of six teams depending on the total number of teams entered. By doing this, each bracket will consist of players very close to each other in terms of masterpoint holding. Teams will play only the teams within their bracket.

All brackets will play a round-robin (play every other team in your bracket) or Swiss (top bracket only, if more than nine teams are entered) all day on Thursday. From each bracket, the top four teams will qualify to play all day on Friday in the semi-finals (first Friday session) and finals and 3/4 playoff (second Friday session).

All four teams that make it to play on Friday will receive overall awards and some gold points. Please remember that masterpoints you can win are calculated based on how strong each bracket is. So, coming in fourth in a five- or six-team bracket when no team in your bracket has lots of points will not earn a large number of gold points. However, no other form of bridge play pays gold points to 80 percent of the entrants.

After the Thursday qualifying game, the top team from each bracket will be allowed to pick their opponent for Friday morning from the teams finishing third or fourth in that bracket. We will need to know the top team's pick shortly after the final results are posted, so, if you are doing well, stick around. If the top team does not stay to pick their opponent for Friday morning, then the directors will do the pairing: the #1 team will play the #4 team, and the #2 and #3 will play each other.

Not only is this a great event for newer players, since none of their opponents will have a lot of points and 80 percent (or maybe 67 percent) of the teams entered will get at least a little gold points, but it is also great for those who have graduated from Gold Rush event but are concerned about being competitive in Mid-Flight events with players having up to 2,500 points. Here, you can play in a small bracket with players who also have 750-1000 or so points and, again, have an 80 percent chance of making the overalls.

So, come, play, have a great time, and walk out with lots of the gold from the ACBL's vault.

# Also at the Presidential Regional

Saturday evening will be devoted to the **Pro-Am Pairs**. One member of each pair must be a non-Life Master with less than 500 masterpoints. The other player can be anyone. District 25 has held this type of event at most of the other tournaments, and the players have really enjoyed the format. It will be a great opportunity to meet new people and play in an atmosphere with much less tension than most events at a regional tournament.

There is no reason to be embarrassed about asking someone from the other category to play with you. If you need some help in finding a partner, just email Susan Miguel at [inchair@nebridge.org](mailto:inchair@nebridge.org) or ask at the Welcome/Partnership Desk.

Can two “ams” play together? Yes!

**Vouchers for entry fees** are no longer on sale. Instead, you can use a credit card to purchase your entry right at the selling tables. The directors are now equipped to accept credit cards as payment.

The pairs games on Wednesday and Friday will have **three flights**. The top flight will be open to all. The Mid-Flight event will be open to players with less than 2500 masterpoints. Players with less than 750 masterpoints can play in the Gold Rush flight.

There will also be three flights in Sunday's Swiss. The cutoff levels will be the same. Every player on the team must meet the eligibility criteria.

# Flights, Strats and Other Bridge-isms

At some point almost every serious bridge player wonders about how the schedules for Regional Tournaments are determined. This document attempts to clarify part of the process.

In District 25 the schedule for each tournament is drawn up by the Tournament Scheduling Committee, a group of volunteers that works hard to devise schedules that will provide a positive experience for the largest number of participants. This schedule must then be approved by the Executive Committee, which includes representatives from each unit.

The schedule must meet certain guidelines established by the ACBL. These guidelines use two terms that might be somewhat confusing to the average player: **flights and strats**. Here is the schedule for the first two days of this tournament with each event's flights and strats.

Tuesday, February 11		
Event	Eligible	Strats
A/B/C Pairs	Open	Open/3000/1500
Gold Rush Pairs	0-750	750/500/300
Open Swiss	Open	Open/3000/750
Gold Rush Swiss	0-750	750/500/300
299er Pairs	0-300	Director
Super Point Series	Open	Open/1500/500
Wednesday, February 12		
Event	Eligible	Strats
A/X Swiss	Open	Open/4500
Midflight Swiss	0-2500	2500/1250
Gold Rush Swiss	0-750	750/300
Open Pairs	Open	Open/3000/750
299er Pairs	0-300	Director
Super Point Series	Open	Open/1500/500

A strat (in bridge circles “stratum” and “strata” are seldom used) is a **level in an event** used for scoring, not for eligibility of participation. The scores in stratified events are based upon masterpoints. The stratification can be based upon the player with the most points or upon the average of the team members (or pair in a pairs game). In District 25 stratification is usually based upon the **average** of the team members or pair.

So, the Gold Rush Pairs event on Tuesday has three strats: 0-299.99, 0-499.99, and 0-749.99. Pairs with an average of under 300 points can win the top strat, but they must do better than all the players in the event, even those with hundreds of points more than they have.

However, to win the bottom strat they must only score more than the other pairs with average points under 300. This approach allows players with less experience to play against players with more points but to be scored against their peers. It helps address the frustration of players who must compete against others with far more experience.

Similarly, the A/B/C Pairs event also has three strats. The breaking points are 3,000 and 1,500 masterpoints. The Open Swiss Pairs on Wednesday also has three strats, but the breaking points are 3,000 and 750. In all of these the averages are used for stratification.

Why would the Swiss and the Pairs have different strats when they are both open events and occur at the same times? The ACBL considers the two two-session pairs events (i.e., the A/B/C Pairs and Gold Rush Pairs) as **two flights of the same event**. This distinction is important. The pairs event is a much larger event that awards a much larger number of masterpoints than the Swiss. In effect, the winners in the A/B/C Pairs event are given credit for finishing ahead of everyone in the Gold Rush event! Of course, those who do not place win nothing.

The Swiss games on Wednesday are different. There are three flights – A/X, Mid-Flight, and Gold Rush. Each of them has only two strats. This arrangement allows the players with less than 2500 points to get a break from trying to swim with the sharks. The Pairs games on Friday and the Swisses on Sunday employ the same system of stratification.

The 299er games and Super Points games are also stratified. Because these games are single-session events, they are covered by a different set of standards. In District 25 the levels in the 299er games are usually set by the director. In the Super Points pairs games, there will be three strats – Open, 3000 and 750.

The schedule is designed by District 25's tournament scheduling committee. The committee has many objectives. Above all it tries to take full advantage of the ACBL's rules to provide a diverse set of events that are fair, fun, and rewarding for as many players as possible.

**Social Media**  
 Bridge news and more: **NEBridge** on Facebook, **@NE\_Bridge** on Twitter



# The District 25's Website, NEBridge.org

Home
Calendar
About Us
NAP & GNT News ▼
Online Partnership Desk ▼
Tournament Results ▼
Tournament Locations
Conditions of Contest ▼
Member Achievements ▼
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Learn from the Experts ▼
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Unit Websites ▼
District Director's Report
Links to Other Sites
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If it has anything to do with bridge in New England, you can find it at NEBridge.org. The home page provides news in the center column. The column on the right promotes upcoming events. Navigation to the rest of the site is done using the green menu bar on the left.

The “Home” tab allows you to return to the home page with one click from any of the other pages

The “Calendar” tab directs the browser to the official D25 calendar that includes all events sponsored by the district. It also includes sectionals sponsored by all eight units, three NABC tournaments held every year, and a few tournaments in nearby districts. For all of the New England events pdf files for the flyers are linked.

“About Us” contains a great deal of information about the organization of bridge in New England as well as explanations of ranks and other matters controlled by the ACBL.

The next tab concerns the two “Grass Roots” events, the North American Pairs (NAP) and the Grand National Teams (GNT). These two championships are sponsored by the ACBL and are

Contended at the NABC in the spring and summer. The district sponsors teams in both of these events. This tab (and all of the tabs with down-pointing arrows) has several sub-tabs. You can see them by hovering the cursor on the main tab.

The “Online Partnership Desk” tab links to the ACBL's partnership software. You must sign in to “MyACBL” to use it.

The “Tournament Results” tab connects to a page that links to the results from this tournament and all other district tournaments dating back many years. The sub-tabs provide links to the Winners Board (photos) indexes by player name and event as well as the results from StaC games.

The “Tournament Locations” tab provides a map that shows the locations of the district's events.

The “Conditions of Contest” tab provides a pathway to detailed explanations of the rules of different types of competition, including the NAP and GNT.

The “Member Achievements” tab connects to lists of winners of awards based on points as well as advancements in rank and winners of the Larry Weiss award and NABC events.

## Where are my results?

Results from the games are no longer included in this publication. Players who register at ACBLLive.org are sent an email with links to their results as soon as they are posted. Links to both the detailed results and the list of high finishers are also posted on NEBridge.org on both the home page and the Tournament Results page.

Results will now also be posted under a daily banner in the hallway, and, of course, you can still find them on the wall in the room in which the session took place.

# Nearby Restaurants

Category	Name	Address	Town	Phone	Miles
American	Cedar St. Grill	12 Cedar St		(508) 347-5800	0.7
American	Cracker Barrel	215 Charlton Rd		(508) 347-8925	1.4
American	The Whistling Swan	502 Main St.	Fiskdale	(508) 347-2321	1.2
American	The Duck	502 Main St.	Fiskdale	(508) 347-2321	1.2
American	Applebee's	120 Charlton Rd.		(508) 347-0174	2
American	Old Village Grille	25 Brookfield Rd	Fiskdale	(508) 347-2255	1.7
American	Friendly's	367 Main St.		(508) 347-7155	0.2
American	Bullard Tavern	1 Sturbridge Village Road			1.5
American	Oxhead Tavern	364 Main St.		(508) 347-7393	0.1
Asian	Kahula	119 Main St.		(508) 347-7121	2.2
Asian	Empire Village	446 Main St.	Fiskdale	(508) 347-6588	0.8
Asian	Kaizen Sushi Bar & Grill	479 Main St.	Fiskdale	(508) 347-1088	1
Asian	Thai Place	371 Main St.		(508) 347-2999	0.8
Asian	May Garden	920 Main St.	Southbridge	(508) 765-1993	3.4
Asian	Empire Buffet	846 Main St.	Southbridge	(508) 764-9801	3.6
Asian	Dynasty Chinese Restaurant	344 Main St.	Southbridge	(508) 765-0398	4.3
Asian	Panda Garden	102 Mechanic St.	Southbridge	(508) 764-2052	5
Asian	Thai Orchid	90 Charlton St #1914	Southbridge	(508) 765-4809	4.8
Barbecue	B.T.'s Smokehouse	392 Main St.		(508) 347-3188	0.4
Bakery & Deli	Whoopie-Doo & Cupcakes too	179 Main St.		(774) 241-3370	1.7
Coffee House	Dunkin	120 Main St.		(508) 347-2623	2.2
Coffee House	Sturbridge Coffee Roasters	210 Hamilton St.		(508) 765-5520	4.1
Coffee House	Sturbridge Coffee House	407 Main St.		(508) 347-2288	0.7
Diner/Breakfast	Annie's Country Kitchen	140 Main St.		(508) 347-2320	2
Diner/Breakfast	Churchill's Village Eatery	450 Main St		(508) 347-7455	0.9
Diner/Breakfast	Village Hot Dog	376 Main St		(774) 239-9998	0.2
Diner/Breakfast	Sunburst Restaurant	484 Main St.		(508) 868-7438	1.1
Diner/Breakfast	Red Baron Airport Diner	220 Airport Access Rd	Southbridge	(508) 765-5800	5.3
Diner/Breakfast	Happy Dog Cafe	276 South St.	Southbridge	(508) 320-3254	4.2
Fast Food	McDonald's	366 Main St.		(508) 347-5856	0.1
Fast Food	Subway	559 Main St		(508) 347-2412	1.4
French	Metro Bistrot	176 Main St.	Southbridge	(860) 207-7135	1.7
Italian	Avelino	502 Main St	Fiskdale	(508) 347-2321	1.2
Italian	Mario's	52 Central St.	Southbridge	(508) 764-8009	4.4
Mexican	Burrito Hut	936 Main St.	Southbridge	(508) 713-1008	3.4
Mexican	Las Cocinas de 12 Crane	12 Crane St.	Southbridge		4.2
Mexican	Delicias	18 Central St.	Southbridge	(774) 230-7351	4.4
Pizza	Enrico's Brick Oven Pizza	500 Main St		(508) 347-1740	1.1
Pizza	UNO	100 Charlton Rd.		(508) 347-6420	2.4
Pizza	Village Pizza Restaurant	487 Main St.		(508) 347-7166	1.1
Pizza	Great Oak Pizza	922 Main St.	Southbridge	(508) 765-2929	3.4
Pizza	Old Sturbridge Pizza	392 Main St.		(508) 347-2255	0.4
Pizza	Napoli Pizza III	57 Main St.		(508) 347-8225	2.6
Pizza	Pizza Chef	85 Hamilton St.		(508) 765-5979	4.4
Pizza	Brothers Pizza	485 E Main St.	Southbridge		5.7
Pub/Brewery	Homefield Kitchen & Brewery	3 Arnold Rd		(774) 242-6365	1.1
Seafood	Sturbridge Seafood	376 Main St		(508) 347-2600	0.2
Seafood	Fins & Tales	858 Main St.	Southbridge	(508) 764-3349	3.4
Steaks	Sturbridge Porterhouse	407 Main St.		(508) 347-2700	0.7

Most of the restaurants are located on or just off of Main St., which is the name of Route 20. Fiskdale is a mile or so west (turn right on Main St. when you leave the hotel. Southbridge is a couple of miles west of Fiskdale. There are turn-around circles to the west and to the east of the hotel. Both of them are on the right side of the road.

# What's Available at the Tournament for Newcomers and Intermediates?

## 299er

- Limited to players with less than 300 masterpoints
- Single-session pair games
- 10:00, 2:15, and 7:30 Tuesday through Friday
- 10:00 and 2:15 Saturday
- 10:00 Sunday
- Red points
- Strats determined by director

## Gold Rush

- Limited to players with less than 750 masterpoints
- Two-session events
- Pairs on Tuesday with three strats: 750, 500, 300
- Pairs on Wednesday and Friday with two strats: 750, 300
- Swiss Teams on Sunday with two strats: 750, 300
- Gold and red points

## Knockouts

- Four-session team events at 10:00 and 2:15 on two consecutive days
- **Knock-In starts on Thursday and continues through Friday – small brackets dramatically improve chances**
- Monster KO starts on Saturday and continues through Sunday
- Bracketed (9-16 teams per bracket) so that everyone plays against other teams with similar levels of experience
- Gold and red points
- Everyone who makes it to the second day wins gold points

# Who Does What in District 25?

Board of Delegates	Representatives from each of the eight units	Chosen by the units	Meets twice a year to set policy and elect officers.
Executive Committee	Officers plus past president plus one or two reps from each district	Officers elected by BoD. Reps chosen by the units.	Meets at every regional event to deal with issues that have arisen.
Tournament Director	Peter Marcus	Selected by Executive Committee	Hires and manages directors. Provides advice on ACBL rulings and policy.
District Director	Bob Bertoni	Elected by units	Represents the district in all ACBL meetings and decisions. Appoints the NAP and GNT coordinator.
President	Jack Mahoney	Elected by BoD	Sets the agenda and makes sure that everything gets done.
Vice President	Curtis Barton	Elected by BoD	Chairman of the Tournament Scheduling Committee and backup for the president.
Treasurer	Joe Brouillard	Elected by BoD	Manages investments and accounting.
Secretary	Carolyn Weiser	Elected by BoD	Records, writes, and publishes minutes. Acts as liaison with the units and clubs.
Tournament Manager	Sally Kirtley	Selected by special committee	Negotiates and manages contracts with tournament sites. Arranges all details of tournaments and reports on attendance and finances.
I/N Director	Sue Miguel	Appointed by president	Manages program for beginners and intermediates. Creates flyers.
Communications	Mike Wavada	Appointed by president	Manages website, database, emails, and online and printed tournament bulletins.
Tournament Coordinator	Peter Marcus	Appointed by president	Arranges for the ACBL to sanction all events sponsored by D25. Maintains the calendar on NEBridge.org.

# Sunday is Bill Clinton Day



William Jefferson Blythe was born in 1946. He became Bill Clinton in 1961, President Clinton in 1993, and ex-President Clinton in 2001. The journey between his birth name and his current title had many strange twists and turns. Making sense of it is challenging.

He was first dubbed “Slick Willie” in 1980. By then he had accomplished a lot, especially considering his very humble origins. His father died before he was born, and his mother left the infant Bill with her parents while she studied nursing. She remarried when Bill was four.

Bill spent his formative years in Hot Springs, AR. He then attended the prestigious Georgetown School of Foreign Service, where he was twice elected class president, played in the band, and worked for Senator Fulbright. Next came a Rhodes Scholarship that allowed him to study at Oxford for a couple of years while he avoided the draft and protested the War in Vietnam.

While still in Yale Law School he dropped his deferment. August 19 drew #310 in the lottery, which meant that he did not need to implement plans B, C, or D to avoid military service, but he definitely had laid the necessary groundwork. At Yale he met and eventually married Hillary Rodham from Chicago and Wellesley.

Instead of practicing law, Clinton took a job teaching it. He also got very involved in Democratic politics. He ran for Congress in 1974 and almost bested an incumbent who had won 77 percent of the vote two years earlier. In 1976 he ran for Attorney General of Arkansas, and, despite his evident lack of experience, was easily elected. Two years later he was elected Governor. He was only 32 and looked even younger. Bill Clinton was obviously very good at persuading people to vote for him.

His first term was rocky. He was defeated in 1982, but he ran again in 1984, won, and served as Governor for the next decade. He even chaired the National Governors Association. Rather than run for President in 1988 he headed the Democratic Leadership Council, which crafted policies designed for white suburbanites.

Clinton's campaign for the presidency in 1992 seemed quixotic. It got off to a terrible start in Iowa and New Hampshire. Then Senator Tsongas's illness caused him to withdraw. Tsongas endorsed Clinton, who then won primaries in New York and California. In the election he benefited from President Bush's failure to fulfill his “read my lips” pledge and the surprisingly strong showing of independent Ross Perot. Clinton only received 43 percent of the votes, but he won easily in the Electoral College, and the Democrats gained control of both chambers of the Congress. He was reelected in 1996 over Senator Bob Dole. Perot's presence was less of a factor than Dole's lackluster campaign.

Lots of stuff happened during the eight years of the Clinton-Gore administration – NAFTA, Kosovo, Rwanda, Northern Ireland, Somalia, the Defense of Marriage Act, “Don't ask don't tell,” tax increases, tax cuts, the Brady bill, and a national health insurance plan that fizzled. In retrospect the budget surpluses of his administration's last three years were the most amazing accomplishments. However, the things that people remember about Bill Clinton mostly have to do with sex.

The names Gennifer Flowers, Paula Jones, and Monica Lewinsky are probably familiar to many if not most Americans. The Republicans spent much of the Clinton administration emphasizing that the president's conduct before and during his term was scandalous and immoral. In the end the House impeached him for perjury and obstruction of justice. He allegedly perjured himself when testifying before a grand jury investigating a sworn statement in the lawsuit Jones filed and obstructed justice by concealing his involvement with Monica Lewinsky in the notorious case of the blue dress.

The Senate found him not guilty in a vote that was pretty much on party lines. By that time most Americans were tired of the whole thing. Some blamed Republicans, and some blamed Clinton. His Vice-president, Al Gore, ran in the 2000 election for President. The Republicans supporting George W. Bush often called him “Clinton Gore.”

Even so, Bill Clinton was extremely popular as the century ended. The eight years of peace and prosperity that prevailed during his term generated very high ratings in the polls.



# Sunday's Schedule

Event	Eligible	Strats	Times
A/X Swiss	Open	Open/4500	10 & TBA
Midflight Swiss	0-2500	2500/1250	10 & TBA
Gold Rush Swiss	0-750	750/300	10 & TBA
299er Pairs	0-300	Director	10
Super Point Series	Open	Open/1500/500	10, 2:00

No meetings or special events.

## Last Year's Winners:

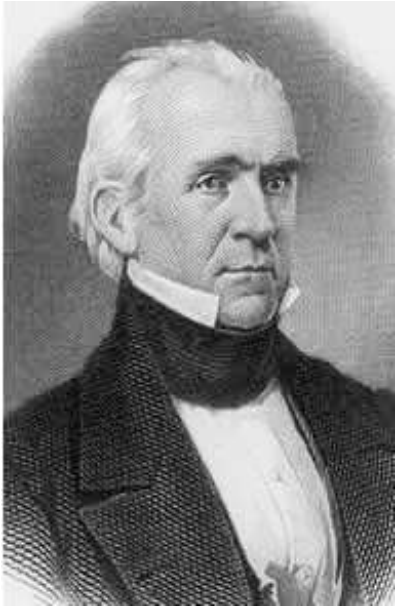
Event	Strat or Bracket	Winners
299er Pairs		Barbara Hartman, Debbie Thornton
A/X Swiss	A	Victor King, Sheila Gabay, Jiang Gu, Jeff Aker, Hailong Ao
	X	Stephen Gareffa, David Katzen, Jason Fuhrman, Melissa Baker
Mid-Flight Swiss	B & C	Lee Herdle, Rob & Ross Huntington, Mark Stasiewski
Gold Rush Swiss	7	Judy Cavagnaro, Sue Wavada, John & Nancy Calderbank
	7	Katie Rust, Barbara Burian, Merle Spiegel, Janice Dean
	3	Tina Yablonski, Rollin Shank, Mary Sullivan, Xenia Coulter
Knockout	Bracket 1	Doug Doub, Frank Merblum, Yiji Starr, Walter Lee
	Bracket 2	Dan Jablonski, Al Muggia, Vik Srimurthy, Neil Kreuzer
	Bracket 3	Stephen Kolkhorst, David Waterman, Marshall Thomas, Bud Leese
	Bracket 4	Eric Vogel, Buz Kohn, Jerry Hirsch, Jeanne Striefler
	Bracket 5	Frank Dinoff, Lee Lin, Nikki Hudak, Matt Gordon



"Make sure that you have all of your stuff, and have a safe trip home."

A Small  
Voice in  
Your Ear

# Saturday is Guess Who Day



The eleventh president of the United States served for only one term and died only three months after he left office. Even so, he did as much as any single person to shape the country as it is known today.

He was born in the requisite log cabin in North Carolina, but a few years later his family moved to the frontier of Tennessee. His father became a county judge there and a friend of one of the most politically powerful men in America, Andrew Jackson.

He conquered an excruciating childhood illness at the age of seventeen. His father took him on horseback 250 miles to Danville, KY, where a skilled physician named Ephraim McDowell surgically removed (without benefit of anesthesia) the offending urinary bladder stone. McDowell may have also repaired his hernia. Then father and son rode back to their home in Columbia, TN. Some vacations are less enjoyable than others.

After graduating from the University of North Carolina he became a successful lawyer. He made a good deal of money on cases arising from the Panic of 1819, a complete collapse of the economy that persisted for two years.

At the age of 28 he ran for the Tennessee legislature in 1823. He campaigned hard in a district dominated by his relatives. The alcoholic refreshments he provided voters helped. In his first year in office he voted to name his guru Andrew Jackson as Senator, a position that boosted the general's standing in political circles.

In 1824 he married a woman who was a match for him intellectually and had enough skill in social situations to make up for his innate aloofness. As a team, they were a force to be reckoned with.

In the next year he won a seat in the House of Representatives despite winning less than 40 percent of the vote. He was a consistent critic of John Quincy Adams and an equally ardent supporter of the next President, Andrew Jackson. As Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee he was in a position to pass legislation to sell the government's shares in the Second National Bank. He then ran for Speaker of the House and was elected when President Jackson called in some political markers on his behalf.

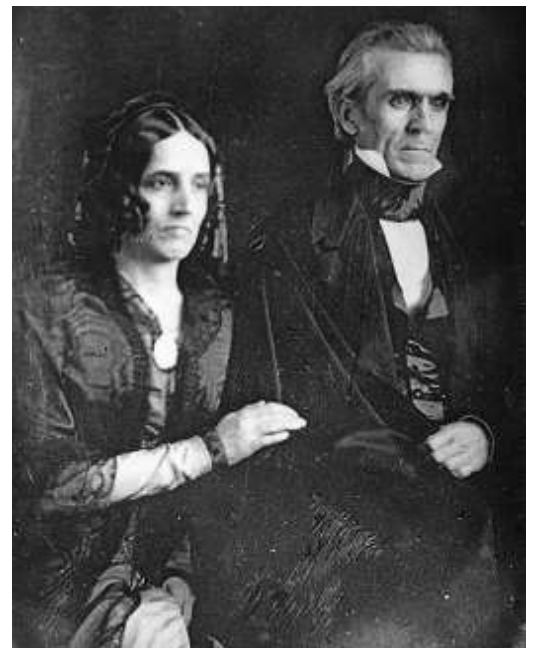
After fourteen years in Congress he ran for Governor of Tennessee, which had become a stronghold of the Whigs. He again campaigned with unbounded vigor and defeated the two-time incumbent. However, two years later he was unseated by a freshman legislator. The result was repeated in the 1843 rematch.

Against all odds the Democrats chose him on the ninth ballot as presidential nominee in 1844. Polk lost both his home state and his birth state, but he won New York, largely due to votes cast for the anti-slavery candidate that probably would otherwise have gone to the Whig candidate, Henry Clay.

As President he became the face of American Manifest Destiny, which posited that the superior nature and experience of (white male) Americans destined them to rule from coast to coast. He successfully bargained Oregon and Washington away from Britain without firing a shot. Many shots were fired further to the south when Texas was annexed, and the Mexican War ensued. It was the kind of war that Americans have always loved – low casualties and dramatic victories on foreign soil. The peace treaty provided the acquisition of Texas, California, Nevada, and most of Arizona and New Mexico.

He and his wife were lifelong slave owners. To reduce staff costs he even brought slaves to the White House.

At the end of his term of office he took a victory lap through the southern states. He was stricken with cholera and died at the age of 53.



He was the first President ever photographed. He and his wife Sarah are shown above. Can you name him?

# Saturday's Schedule

Event	Eligible	Strats	Times
Lesson by Carolyn Weiser			9:15
Monster Knockout	Open	Bracketed	10, Continues Sunday
Open Pairs	Open	Open/3000/750	10 & 2:15
299er Pairs	0-300	Director	10, 2:15 & 7:30
Red Point Swiss	Open	Open/3000/750	2:15
Pro-Am Pairs	1 player<500 NLM	Open/1500/500	7:30

Carolyn Weiser will present a lesson at 9:15 in Commons.

The Communications Committee will meet at 8:30 AM in the Executive Room.

The Executive Committee will meet at 5:30 PM in the Executive Room.

The locations of the meetings will be posted at the Welcome Desk.

## Last Year's Winners:

Event	Strat or Bracket	Winners
Morning 299er Pairs	A	Dick Moisan, Bill Winninger
	B & C	Barbara Speight, Nancy Keyes
Open Pairs	A & B	Michael Morris, Mark Oettinger
	C	Lucy Zhang, Don Liu
Single-session Swiss	A	Maxim Siline, Xiaoqian Liu, Pam Miller, Jim Rasmussen
	B	Allen Pattee, Larr Cheetham, Sarah Widhu, Greg Chang
	C	Karen Sterrett, Margie Garilli, Michael Williams, Christine Pettengell
Afternoon 299er Pairs	A	Jay & Denise Fisher
		Alvin & Heidi Beal



"We all bear the responsibility of making sure that bridge remains the game that we all enjoy so much."

A Small  
Voice in  
Your Ear



# Friday is Richard Nixon Day

Richard Nixon grew up in a Quaker family with great pride in its roots but very limited resources. He depended on hard work, his native intelligence, and unbridled ambition to excel in his years as a student. He began practicing law in Whittier, CA, but he moved to Washington, DC, in 1941 to work in the Office of Price Administration. After a few months he enlisted in the navy. Although never involved in combat, he rose to the rank of commander in the Naval Reserve.

After the war Nixon was recruited by Republicans to return to California to run for Congress. He ran a very intensive negative campaign against the incumbent Jerry Voorhis. Nixon won by a comfortable margin.

Much of his congressional work involved identifying and rooting out alleged Communist influence in the federal government. In 1947 he joined the House Un-American Activities Committee. He also gained national attention for the Alger Hiss case. In 1948 Nixon was easily reelected to Congress. Two years later he set his sights on the Senate.

Nixon faced Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas in the 1950 Senate election. Nixon campaigned tirelessly and succeeded in persuading Californians that Douglas was, if not an actual Communist, uncomfortably “pink” because she had a voting record that was similar to that of another congressman who was suspected of being a party member. Nixon won by a large margin.

After only two years in the Senate Nixon was nominated in 1952 by the Republicans as Eisenhower's running mate. He could deliver California, and his negative campaigning complemented Ike's style. His “Checkers speech” on television responded to allegations of conflict of interest by emphasizing his family's modest means. It was effective; the ticket won in a landslide.

Two years later the Democrats captured both houses of Congress. Eisenhower, who had suffered a heart attack in October 1955, asked Nixon to step aside and instead join the cabinet. Nixon refused. In April of 1956 Eisenhower announced that the two would run together after all. They won another easy victory. Nixon again focused on his anti-Communist message.

His loss to John Kennedy in the controversial presidential election of 1960 embittered Nixon, but it did not discourage him. In 1962 he challenged California Governor Pat Brown, where victory might reestablish him as a party leader. He blamed the media for his loss by five percentage points. He told reporters “You won't have Nixon to kick around any more.”



He then joined a New York law firm but remained active in Republican politics. In the 1966 elections he campaigned for many Republican candidates. 1968 was a crazy year. Nixon returned as Republican standard-bearer. Johnson chose not to run. The Vietnam war and the draft alienated young people. Bobby Kennedy was shot just as he seemed poised to win the Democratic nomination. Martin Luther King was also shot. A police riot in Chicago tainted the Democratic convention. Segregationist George Wallace ran as an independent and won most of the usually Democratic South. In the end Nixon defeated Hubert Humphrey.

Nixon's first term was controversial. He claimed to be a peacemaker, and he did withdraw forces from Vietnam, but he also expanded the conflict to include Cambodia and Laos. A treaty was signed in Paris in 1973, but shortly thereafter North Vietnam conquered its southern neighbor.



Nixon initiated relations with China. Both sides certainly benefited, but a new rival in Asia was definitely spawned.

In 1972 Nixon clobbered Democratic Senator George McGovern, who won only Massachusetts. As in 1968 Nixon left most negative campaigning to his Vice-president, Spiro Agnew. In 1973 Agnew was forced to resign for receiving kickbacks and tax evasion. Nixon appointed Gerald Ford as Veep.

Simultaneously the Watergate scandal was simmering. The secret tapes were unearthed in July. Republican leaders informed Nixon that he would be definitely be impeached and convicted. Instead, he resigned on August 9, 1974, and he was pardoned by President Ford.

David Frost's interview with Nixon in August 1975 is a classic.

# Friday's Schedule

Event	Eligible	Strats	Times
Lesson by Bob Lavin			9:15
A/X Pairs	Open	Open/4500	10 & 2:15
Midflight Pairs	0-2500	2500/1250	10 & 2:15
Gold Rush Pairs	0-750	750/300	10 & 2:15
Open Swiss	Open	Open/3000/750	10 & TBA
299er Pairs	0-300	Director	10, 2:15 & 7:30
Ask the Experts Panel			1:30-2:00
Super Point Series	Open	Open/1500/500	7:30

Bob Lavin will give a presentation at 9:15 AM entitled “Making my cards speak.” The lesson is FREE and open to the public.

A panel of experts will analyze the morning hands at 1:30.

The Tournament Scheduling committee will meet at 6:00 PM in the Executive Room.

The NABC Providence committee will meet at 7:30 time in the Executive Room.

## Last Year's Winners:

Event	Strat or Bracket	Winners
Morning 299er Pairs	A, B & C	Rick Seaburg, Gayle Stevens
	A & B	Sue Hildebrand, Francie Gingrich
Open Swiss	A	Julia & Nat Zucker, Eli & Cynthia Schneider
	B	Larry Youell, Henry Gibson, Sam Borenstein, Joseph Cella
	C	Larry Stern, Jeff Clark, Jonathan Clark, Alan Milstone
A/X Pairs	A	Mark Aquino, Selen Hotamisligil
	X	Maxim Siline, Xiaoqian Liu
Mid-Flight Pairs	B	Mike & Elery Melnick
	C	Lucy Hulse, Rosemary Tator
Gold Rush Pairs	7	John Boetscher, Lynn Tavormina
	7	Allen Barber, Howard Abrams
	3	Wayne Sherman, Tina Yablonski
Afternoon 299er Pairs	A, B & C	Ben & Virginia Bishop
Monster Knockout I	Bracket 1	Victor King, Sheila Gabay, Lew Gamerman, Jeff Aker
	Bracket 2	Mike Wavada, Felix Springer, Paul Burnham, Tom Gerchman
	Bracket 3	Ulla Winkler, Elizabeth Wood, Susan Lincoln, Wendy Jarrett

# Thursday is Woodrow Wilson Day

Woodrow Wilson's parents were Ohioans, but he was born in Virginia and grew up in Georgia. His father was a minister who was comfortable with the slaves in his home. Both parents supported the Confederacy.

Woodrow graduated from Princeton and the University of Virginia Law School. He tried law for a while before returning to academia for a PhD at Johns Hopkins. He taught first at Bryn Mawr and then at Wesleyan, where he was also the founder of the debate team and the football coach. Go Cardinals!

In 1885 Wilson married Ellen Axson, whose father was also a Presbyterian minister in Georgia. In February 1890 he was elected Chair of Jurisprudence and Political Economy at Princeton. He became president of that university in 1902 at the age of 46. He appointed the first Jew and first Catholic to the faculty there, but he stopped short of allowing African Americans to attend. In fact, he was a lifelong segregationist.

In 1906 Wilson lost sight in his left eye, probably because of a stroke. That year he met Mary Peck, with whom he had a very close friendship that included more than two hundred intimate letters and a lot more!



Wilson's political career began in 1910. He ran for Governor of New Jersey as a progressive Democrat who owed nothing to political bosses. He also changed his style from professorial to populist. He won, and the Democrats gained control of the General Assembly despite the fact that Taft had easily carried the state in the presidential election of 1908.

After only two years in office Wilson was chosen by the convention of the Democratic Party as its nominee for President on the forty-sixth ballot. Wilson faced former President Theodore Roosevelt, the incumbent William Howard Taft and the Socialist Eugene Debs. Although he only won 42 percent of the popular vote, he captured 435 of the 531 votes in the Electoral College.

At the time the federal government was largely funded by tariffs that were ultimately paid by consumers. Wilson's administration sponsored legislation that dramatically lowered the tariffs and replaced them with an income tax. In 1915 the Federal Reserve was established to stabilize banking. The Clayton Antitrust Act strengthened the Sherman Act. The Adamson Act established an eight-hour work day in the railroad industry, thereby stopping a strike. Other legislation helped farmers and encouraged rural development.

Wilson inherited two colonies, the Philippines and Puerto Rico, spoils of the Spanish-American War. Laws he favored were passed to promote autonomy and later independence for both. He sent troops to Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba, Panama (where the canal was opened), and Honduras. U.S. forces landed in Vera Cruz, Mexico to put pressure on General Victorian Huerta, who had gained power in a coup engineered by the U.S. ambassador appointed by President Taft. Wilson later sent General John Pershing to Mexico to pursue the rebel bandit, Pancho Villa.

World War I broke out in 1914. Wilson favored neutrality, but he consented to a buildup of the army and navy after the Germans sunk the *Lusitania*, killing 1,198 including 128 Americans.

Ellen Wilson died in August of 1914. Her death drove Woodrow into a deep depression. He met and married his second wife Edith Galt in the next year. Mary Peck was stunned at the news of the “utter renunciation.” She wrote that she had been “openly approached on the ground of patriotism to lend my help in impeaching Woodrow Wilson.” She declined the offer.

In 1916 Wilson was renominated by the Democrats and won a close election over a Republican party united behind Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes. In early 1917 Germany began unrestricted submarine warfare around Britain. The U.S. entered the war and instituted a draft and higher taxes. After the war Wilson championed the League of Nations, but he never convinced Congress to sign on.



On October 12, 1919, Wilson suffered a serious stroke that left him partially paralyzed. Edith became “Mrs. President,” determining which issues were worthy of her bedridden husband's attention. In 1920 his party rejected Wilson's desire for a third term because of his obvious infirmity.

Factoid: Woodrow Wilson's first name was Thomas, and he was called “Tommy” until he was sixteen.

# Thursday's Schedule

Event	Eligible	Strats	Times
Lesson by Carolyn Weiser			9:15
Knock-In Knockout	Open	Bracketed	10, Continues Friday
Open Pairs	Open	Open/3000/750	10 & 2:15
299er Pairs	0-300	Director	10, 2:15 & 7:30
Super Point Series	Open	Open/1500/500	7:30

Carolyn Weiser will present a lesson at 9:15 in Commons.

There are no meetings today.

## Last Year's Winners:

Event	Strat or Bracket	Winners
Morning 299er Pairs	A&B	Lynn Greenspan, Mark Blumenthal
	C	Lawrence Dinkes, Henry Banach
Open Pairs	A	Eric Schwartz, Adam Grossack
	B	Blanch Blanchard, Amy Rhodes
	C	Rob and Ross Huntington
Single-session Swiss	A & B	Lea Selig, Aldona Siuta, Mary Sullivan, Xenia Coulter
	C	Denny & Carolyn Lyster, Alice Eberhardt, Alice Field
Afternoon 299er Pairs	A	Jeff Clark, Roger Caplan
	B	Lynn Greenspan, Mark Blumenthal
	C	Fred Gagnon, Bargara Speight



"Try to have an encouraging word for our younger and less-experienced players. They are the future of our game."

A Small  
Voice in  
Your Ear

# Wednesday is Andrew Johnson Day

How in the world, you may ask, did Andrew Johnson, a Democrat and former slave owner who had never even been to school, get selected in 1864 as Abraham Lincoln's running mate? Well, he was a Senator from Tennessee, a state that joined the Confederacy in 1861, and he was the only congressman from any southern state who did not resign his seat. So, when the Republicans got the bright idea of changing their name to National Union Party in 1864, the Senator who represented a state that had joined the rebellious Confederacy seemed like a natural. After all, the Vice-president did not actually have any responsibilities. What could possibly go wrong?



President Lincoln's first meeting with his new understudy was on April 14, 1865. That night he was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth. The next day Johnson was sworn in as President.

Most of the Republicans in congress in those days were more “radical” than Lincoln, never mind Johnson. In 1864 they had passed their own plan for reconstruction of the South after the war, but Lincoln had stopped it with a “pocket veto.” The congressmen who took office in 1865 were even more radical. They insisted on suffrage for former slaves, punishment of the leaders of the rebellion, and active involvement to ensure that the southern states toed the line. However, Congress was not scheduled to meet again until December (!), which left Johnson eight months to make many critical decisions on his own.

Johnson pardoned all rebel soldiers except those who owned a considerable amount of property. He set up governments in southern states. Several of those states then passed “Black Codes,” which bound former slaves to annual contracts. He allowed the new state governments to decide about the details of reconstruction, including whether the former slaves could vote. When they finally returned to Washington the Republicans were appalled to find that the men chosen by these state governments as their leaders and representatives were mostly supporters of the Confederacy. Some had even been leaders of the rebellion!

Johnson took the “national union” idea seriously. He attempted to isolate the radical Republicans to form a new party of moderate Republicans and Democrats, with himself as leader. He opposed the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, and he vetoed civil rights bills passed by Congress. In the congressional elections of 1866 Johnson campaigned vigorously for the Democrats, but the Republicans remained united, the secessionist states were not allowed to vote, and the Republicans won a landslide victory.

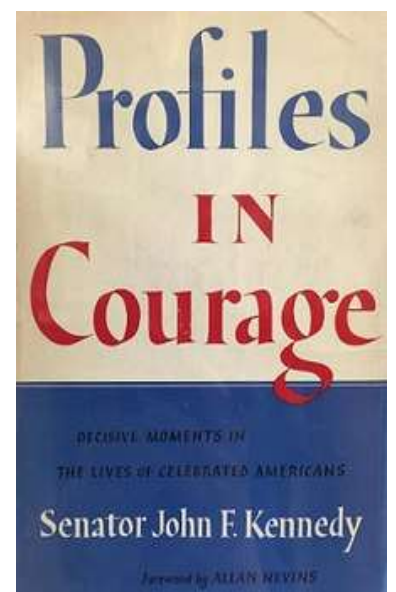
The new Congress quickly passed many bills. Johnson vetoed most of them. Congress then often overrode the vetoes. One of these was the Tenure of Office Act, which denied the president the power to remove any executive officer who had been appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, unless the Senate approved the removal during the next full session of Congress.

Johnson “suspended” the Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton, while Congress was not in session. When it reconvened, the Senate reinstated Stanton. Johnson then fired him and appointed Lorenzo Thomas to replace him. Stanton refused to leave, and the House then voted to impeach Johnson for violating the Tenure of Office Act and questioning the legitimacy of Congress.

The trial in the Senate lasted three months. A two-thirds majority was required to convict. More than enough Republicans were in the Senate, but the charges failed by one vote on May 26, 1868. There may have been some “Profiles in Courage,” but there was also a lot of deal-making. There have also been charges of bribery. The decisive vote was cast by Senator Edmund G. Ross of Kansas, who got a chapter in Kennedy's book.

On Christmas Day in 1868, after the Democrats had failed to nominate him, and their nominee had been beaten in the election, Johnson granted amnesty to all the rebels, including Jefferson Davis. In 1875 he was elected Senator by the Tennessee legislature, but he died within four months of being sworn in.

Factoid: “Bluff” Wade, a 69-year-old “radical” Republican Senator from Ohio who had already announced his retirement, would have become President if Johnson had been convicted.



# Wednesday's Schedule

Event	Eligible	Strats	Times
A/X Swiss	Open	Open/4500	10 & TBA
Midflight Swiss	0-2500	2500/1250	10 & TBA
Gold Rush Swiss	0-750	750/300	10 & TBA
Open Pairs	Open	Open/3000/750	10 & 2:15
299er Pairs	0-300	Director	10, 2:15 & 7:30
Super Point Series	Open	Open/1500/500	7:30

No meetings or special events today.

## Last Year's Winners:

Event	Strat or Bracket	Names
Morning 299er Pairs	A	Barbara Speight, Marjorie Bruns
A/X Pairs	A	Stephen Gladyszak, Barbara Murphy
	X	Hollis Barry, Y.L. Shiue
Mid-Flight Pairs	B	Lois DeBlois, Paula Najarian
Gold Rush Pairs	7	Patricia & Todd Kerekes
	3	Mario Briccetti, James Shaughnessy
Open Swiss	A & B	Judy Hyde, Bob Sagor, Felix Springer, Rowna Sutin
	C	Ellen Meinke, Jan Rosow, Joanne Amenta, Don Muller
Afternoon 299er Pairs	A	Mike Harfenist, John Price
	B	Kelly Bonn, Vicki Albert



"Call the director as soon as an irregularity occurs at your table."

A Small  
Voice in  
Your Ear

# Tuesday is James Madison Day



James Madison and his wife Dolley were an unusual pair. James came from a wealthy plantation family that owned over 100 slaves. Dolley was a poor but popular Quaker widow in Philadelphia. James was a 43-year-old congressman. On a good day he was 5'4" tall and weighed 100 pounds. She was three inches taller and seventeen years younger.

James had been very influential in the design of the constitution. He came up with the idea of considering enslaved black people as three-fifths of a citizen for purposes of representation and taxing. He also co-wrote *The Federalist Papers*. His greatest achievement was probably the work that he did to ensure the passage of the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

Madison left Congress to help Thomas Jefferson run for president under the aegis of the new Democratic-Republican party. In 1801, Jefferson named Madison Secretary of State. Madison supervised the Louisiana Purchase, which dramatically increased the size of the country, and he pursued policies to punish the British for their attacks on American shipping.

At the end of Jefferson's second term Madison was chosen by his party to succeed him. The candidate of Alexander Hamilton's Federalist Party, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, won all of New England except Vermont, but most other states went for Madison. George Clinton, Jefferson's Veep, was reelected.

Madison served two terms. He is widely considered as a rather successful president, but it is difficult to understand why. His foreign policy centered on England and France. Each had a policy of attacking merchant ships from America bound for the other country. Madison attempted to play the two nations off against one another, but it did not work.

He eventually decided that war with Britain would somehow solve this problem. Knowing that Britain had its hands full with Bonaparte and other crises, he reckoned that the US could easily capture Canada and use it as a bargaining chip. Since the federal government did not have much of an army, the plan depended upon the patriotism of the state militias. However, militias in the northeast gave this idea a hard pass.

So, for three years the British and American troops occasionally fought on American and Canadian soil. The low point was reached when British troops captured Washington DC. They even burned down the Presidential Mansion. Dolley became famous for saving George Washington's portrait, but the truth is that she sent her slave to do it. Picky picky.



The high point of the war was General Andrew Jackson's victory in the Battle of New Orleans. Since the Treaty of Ghent had already been signed, it had no effect whatever on the terms of peace.

However, news traveled slowly in those days, and Madison and Jackson were exalted for winning the "second war of independence." In actual fact, the Battle of Waterloo terminated the hostilities between France and England and thereby ended the attacks on merchant ships, the *casus belli*.

It is difficult to make sense of Madison's record on other policy matters. He embraced many ideas that he had previously adamantly opposed, such as the National Bank. Despite all of this, life in America at the end of his second term seemed quite good, and his designated successor, James Monroe, had little difficulty in capturing the presidency in 1816.

Factoid: Madison had two different vice-presidents, and they both died in office.

At the end of his second term Madison retired to his family's plantation and lived to the age of 85. He continued to write, but he did not actively involve himself in any of the subsequent political campaigns.

He never freed his slaves, and he continually grouched about the opposition of northerners to the extension of slavery to western states.

# Tuesday's Schedule

Event	Eligible	Strats	Times
A/B/C Pairs	Open	Open/3000/1500	10 & 2:15
Gold Rush Pairs	0-750	750/500/300	10 & 2:15
A/B/C Swiss	Open	Open/3000/1500	10 & TBA
Gold Rush Swiss	0-750	750/500/300	10 & TBA
299er Pairs	0-300	Director	10, 2:15 & 7:30
Super Point Series	Open	Open/1500/500	7:30

No meetings or special events today.

Pick up your free sticker for the Presidential Regional at the Welcome Desk!



Last year's winners (Monday):

Event	Strat or Bracket	Winners
Open Swiss		Harrison Luba, Dan Morgenstern, Adam Grossack, Kim Gilman
Mid-Flight Swiss		Peter Clay, Marguerite & David Levin, Bud Leese
Gold Rush Swiss		Scott Butterworth, Jim Walsh, Roger Caplan, Jonathan Clark
Open Pairs	A	Yan Zhang, Barry Margolin
	B	Robert Darr, Alan Horton
	C	Bob & Susan Glasspiegel



"Maintain a courteous attitude toward both your partner and opponents; try to treat others as you would want them to treat you."

A Small Voice in Your Ear