Example 1. $\mathscr{D} \underset{\text{tact}}{\uparrow} Bell_{D,P}^{\rightarrow}(\kappa^*)$, so $\mathscr{D} \underset{\text{mark}}{\uparrow} Bell_{D,P}^{\rightarrow}((\kappa^*)^\omega)$.

Definition 2. A space X is *strong Eberlein compact* if it embeds in $\sigma 2^\kappa = \{x \in 2^\kappa : |\{\alpha : x(\alpha) = 1\}| < \omega\}$.

Theorem 3. *If X is strong Eberlein compact, then $\mathscr{D} \underset{tact}{\uparrow} Bell_{D,P}^{\rightarrow}(X)$.*

Proof. Consider $Bell_{D,P}^{\rightarrow}(\sigma 2^\kappa)$. Let $\operatorname{supp}(x) = \{\alpha : x(\alpha) = 1\} \in [\kappa]^{<\kappa}$.

Define the tactic σ for $\mathscr{D}$ such that

$$\sigma(\langle x \rangle) = \bigcap \{P_\alpha(\Delta) : \alpha \in \operatorname{supp}(x)\}$$

Fix a legal attack $p : \omega \to \sigma 2^\kappa$, and let $\alpha < \kappa$. If $p_\alpha : \omega \to \sigma 2^\kappa$ defined by $p_\alpha(n) = p(n)(\alpha)$ converges, then σ is a winning tactic. So assume $p_\alpha(n) \neq 0$ for all $n < \omega$. Then $p_\alpha(n) = 1$ for some n, and as $\alpha \in \operatorname{supp}(p(n))$, $\sigma(p(n)) \subseteq P_\alpha(\Delta)$. As p is a legal attack, it follows that $p_\alpha(m) = p_\alpha(m+1)$ for all $m > n$, so p_α converges.

Since every strong Eberlein compact X embeds as a closed subset of $\sigma 2^\kappa$, it follows that $\mathscr{D} \underset{\text{tact}}{\uparrow} Bell_{D,P}^{\rightarrow}(X)$. □