

CANADIAN

bridge

CANADIEN



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Martin Caley Wins

Tri-country Report

Canada sweeps

CWTC • CNTC

Reports and info

Junior Bridge

La Section Française

WITH ARTICLES BY

Eric Kokish
Aidan Ballantyne
Fred Gitelman
Allan Simon
Ian Crowe
Eric Sutherland
John Carruthers
Gloria Silverman
Ian Trawets
Bernard Marcoux
John Armstrong
John Pond

- President** **George Holland**
Zone I 21 Delta Drive, Dartmouth, NS B2V 1S2
 902-462-7880 (h) 902-468-9446 (f)
- Zone II** **Doug Heron**
 1238 Willowdale Ave. Ottawa ON K1H 7S3
 613-731-6740 (h) 613-523-8785 (f)
 e-mail: eardoc@magi.com
- Zone III** **John Carruthers**
 65 Tiago Ave. Toronto ON M4B 2A2
 416-752-7034 (h) 416-927-5131 (f)
- Zone IV** **Bill Treble**
 31-566 McMillan Ave
 Winnipeg MB R3L 0N6
 204-287-8805 (h)
- Vice-Pres.** **Gary Mitchell**
Zone V 1218 Gryphons Walk Regina SK S4S 6A1
 306-584-3273 (h) 306-777-8111 (f)
- Zone VI** **Aidan Ballantyne**
 3549 E. 22nd Ave. Vancouver BC V5M 2Z5
 604-438-3095 (h) 604-435-8181 (f)
- Ex-officio** **George Retek**
 514-937-9907 (h) 514-931-2205 (f)
Jonathan Steinberg
 416-977-2050 (h & f)
 e-mail am349@freenet.toronto.on.ca
Dick Anderson
 306-761-1311 (h)
- Charity** **Katie Thorpe**
 416-752-7034 (h) 416-928-5817 (f)
Gary Westfall
 905-791-4239 (h)
- CBF** **Jan Anderson**
Coordinator 2719 East Jolly Place
 Exec. Sec. Regina SK S4V 0X8
 Treasurer 306-761-1677 (p) 306-789-4919 (f)
- Editors** **Jude Goodwin-Hanson**
 3-4336 W. 10th Ave. Vancouver, BC V6R 2H7
 604-224-2210 (p) 604-224-4127 (f)
 e-mail: a10271@mindlink.bc.ca
Bernard Marcoux
 12129 Taylor Montreal PQ H3M 2K1
 514-333-6589 (h) 514-333-0502 (f)



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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

See Back Cover

BY THE BOARD

The CBF Board of Directors meets every year in May. As well, they have a conference call meeting sometime mid-year. Following are some items of interest discussed during the January 31, 1995 conference call.

CBF MEMBERSHIP -- The conditions of Contest for the CNTC, CWTC and COPC state that players must be members of the Canadian Bridge Federation. The Board decided more action will be taken to enforce this. All Units and Zones were asked to announce the policy at their CNTC & CWTC play-offs. It will be announced at the COPC National Final as well. The CBF Board will try to monitor all entry into National Finals and enforce the rule that all players receiving CBF subsidy money must be paid up CBF members.

FLIGHTED CNTC -- After receiving input from all Zones, the idea of flighting the CNTC has been dropped. Most zones felt it was a non-issue or wanted things left in their current form.

COPC CONDITIONS -- The changes in qualification rules made for the 1995 COPC will be reviewed at the Board Meetings in May after examination of all 1994 participation data.

**MASTERPOINT RACES**

Congratulations to Frederic Pollack, Brossard PQ, who placed 2nd in the ACBL Youth Masterpoint Race, 1994, with a year-end total of 471, and to Darren Wolpert, of Thornhill ON, who placed third with 397. Frederic also placed 6th in the ACBL Junior Masterpoint Race. Darren placed 8th in the Junior Race and 7th in the Bronze Life Master Race.

Other Canadians of note in the ACBL Masterpoint Races are Fran Chivers, Kitchener ON (360 mps) and Alice Storey, London ON (356 mps) 9th and 10th in the Bronze LM Category, respectively.

COLLEGE PLAYERS EARN SCHOLARSHIPS

Barry Pfafsky of Montreal (Harvard), and Philip Lam and Edmond Fok, of Scarborough ON (University of Waterloo), have earned \$500 scholarships in the North American College Bridge Contest. The contest attracted 292 students on 17 campuses across North America.

RICHMOND TROPHY

Winners of the 1994 Richmond Trophy Race can be found on page 5 of this issue.

Bruce Norman of Ajax ON made a surprise guest appearance in first spot on the 1994 Richmond Trophy Race in the December ACBL Bulletin. Bruce's flirt with masterpoint fame was short-lived however when it was discovered that he was incorrectly credited with 592 points won at the Marathon Regional in Albuquerque, rather than his correct winning total of 5.92. Maybe this year Bruce?

Geoff Hampson, a former Canadian resident, won the Gold Life Master Category and also the Junior Player Category for 2994 with a total of 1574. He would have won the Richmond Trophy also had he not moved to Michigan.

OH BABY!

Congratulations to Canadian Bridge Canadian Editor Jude Goodwin-Hanson on the birth of her daughter, Jamila Rose Hanson, January 13, 1995. Jamila is Jude's 3rd child - she has two grown daughters ages 20 and 22. Jude, baby and Dad Brad Hanson are doing well.



WORLD BRIDGE NEWS

MONTREAL -- The ACBL Board of Directors has approved Montreal as the official North American site for the 2002 World Championships. Now it is up to the WBF to act upon Montreal's invitation.

KOKISH -- Eric Kokish is the new Executive Editor of World Bridge News, the "Official Medium of the World Bridge Federation". His debut issue, January 1995, is an enjoyable 16 pages of articles, information, opinions and impressive full-colour graphics. Congratulations to Eric for a great job! If you are interested in receiving a copy of this issue, try asking your Zone Director or contact CBF Coordinator Jan Anderson.

EUROPE -- The first English edition of the magazine *European Bridge* was a very enjoyable read! With excellent articles by many great writers (including Canadians Amy Grant and Eric Kokish), the magazine is designed for "players who wish to improve their game" and most articles are presented in a "problem format". To subscribe, which is unfortunately quite expensive for Canadians, contact European Bridge, Ace International AS, Munkegaten 12 D, N - 311 Tønsberg, Norway.

NEW EASY ACCESS TO OKBRIDGE

No more Unix, no more compiling! OKbridge, the 24-hour online duplicate bridge club founded by Matthew Clegg in 1990, is now available to anyone on the Internet. Easy to use and inexpensive, OKbridge provides rubber, duplicate and team play.

On OKbridge one is able to play duplicate bridge with people from around the world, day or night. Or you may join any of the tables listed and simply watch the play and chat with other kibitzers. Housebound, handicapped, or otherwise restricted players need never miss the game of bridge or bridge camaraderie again!

If it is your first time using OKbridge, you will need to establish an OKbridge account which is easy to do by following instructions on the screen. After you have set up an account you will have 30 days to try OKbridge as a guest. you will be able to play rubber bbridge with other guests, and you will be able to play a limited set of demonstration duplicate boards. If you decide that you would like to subscribe to OKbridge, you must return the subscription form provided, and your payment -- \$50 (US) per year, plus an extra \$20 (US) per year for the Telnet or WWW access. Visit OK and give it a try!

TELNET to: Vanderbilt.okbridge.com or
WWW page: <http://www.cts.com/~okbridge>

There are many Canadians playing bridge on OK! Look for Doug Heron, Zone II Director, Allan Simon, former CBF Mag editor, Mike Roberts, Fred Pollack, Eric Sutherland, CBF 1995 Junior Team Members, and me! The trick is to discover what our OKbridge names are - most people play with a short, easy to type OKbridge name that is seldom the same as their real name (Hint: if you want to know who a particular person is, you can type /whois <name>. Or better, type /stats <name> and you will not only see who the person is, but be shown their play record for the week). See you on the 'Net!

VANCOUVER, BC -- Vancouver will be hosting the 1999 Spring NABC's. Thanks are due to retired ACBL National Director Phil Wood, who was instrumental in preparing Vancouver's bid,

and many others who provided political support including George Retek, Dick Anderson and Jonathan Steinberg. Doug Cowan and Aidan Ballantyne will likely head up the organizing committee.



Martin Caley has won the 1994 Richmond Trophy Race. Martin learned bridge at Carleton University in Ottawa, where he studied arts and history, and now lives in Montreal which he loves.

Martin became a bridge professional in 1985 during the Montreal NABC. Most of his clients are U.S. based (Americans have more money, he notes!). "They're ready to spend a small fortune in pursuit of high level success or masterpoints."

His approach to clients is to first discover their objectives. If results are paramount he'll be more unilateral at the table, make more decisions and play most of the hands. If improving and learning is their primary goal, then he adopts a more balanced partnership style. To bring about improvement, he'll tackle one fault at a time, focussing on it until it's been corrected, then go on to a new area that needs improvement. Martin himself prefers a relatively standard system with a few gadgets.

Martin feels he's at the top of his game. As a bridge pro he's busy these days and travels a lot. Martin notes he travels more than a professional athlete and there's no off season!

Martin enjoyed his success in last year's CNTC when his team came second. Winning that event and representing Canada in international competition is one of his great ambitions. He is playing on the same team this year (Peter Schwartz, Doug Fraser and Nader Hanna).

... based on a story in *La Presse*, Feb. 11, 1995.

RICHMOND trophy 1994

Congratulations to Martin Caley on winning the Richmond Trophy Race, 1994. Martin won with a relatively low point total ... has bridge become tougher over the years? In 1988 Rob Crawford won the race with 1400, followed closely by 'brat pack' peers Larry Hicks (1198), Gary Tomczyk (909), and Dave Glen (822), all winning more mps than first place today. The 1993 winning total was 957. Martin bumped four-time winner Cliff Campbell off the winner's podium after a two year reign.

1. Martin Caley, Montreal PQ 791

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 2. Rob Crawford, Vancouver BC | 741 |
| 3. Cliff Campbell, Thunder Bay ON | 801 |
| 4. Ken Warren, Pickering On | 692 |
| 5. Cam Doner, Richmond BC | 651 |
| 6. Hans Jacobs, Aurora ON | 623 |
| 7. Leo Steil, Vancouver BC | 609 |
| 8. Boris Baran, Montreal PQ | 570 |
| 9. Markland Molson, Montreal PQ | 549 |
| 10. Haig Tchamitch, Don Mills ON | 527 |
| 11. Frederic Pollack, Brossard PQ | 478 |
| 12. Dudley Camacho, Toronto On | 449 |
| 13. Doug Heron, Ottawa ON | 441 |
| 14. Marc-Andre Fourcaudot, Montreal PQ | 439 |
| 15. Colin Revill, Burlington ON | 433 |
| 16. Darren Wolpert, Thornhill On | 422 |
| 17. John Gillespie, Ottawa ON | 395 |
| 18. Marc Poupart, Longueuil PQ | 381 |
| 19. Alice Storey, London ON | 380 |
| 20. William Anderson, London ON | 379 |
| 21. Christian Chantigny, Montreal PQ | 375 |
| 22. Sadru Visram, Toronto ON | 365 |
| 23. Suzanne Lapierre, Longueuil PQ | 365 |
| 24. Fran Chivers, Kitchener ON | 364 |
| 25. Jonathan Steinberg, Toronto ON | 363 |
| 26. Jim Riegle, Ottawa ON | 359 |
| 27. Anna Boivin, Chomey Laval PQ | 352 |
| 28. Mike Petras, Nepean ON | 340 |
| 29. Heather Peckett, Nepean On | 335 |
| 30. Mark Stein, Montreal PQ | 335 |

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RICHMOND TROPHY RACE 1994

31.	John Duquette, Oshawa ON	334	66.	Lee Atkinson, Montreal PQ	246
32.	David McLellan, Thunder Bay ON	332	67.	Jerry Aceti, Sudbury ON	245
33.	Donald Kersey, Kingston ON	330	68.	Joan Eaton, Willowdale ON	244
34.	Claude Laberge, Longueuil PQ	323	69/70.	Joseph Silver, Hamstead PQ	241
35.	Ken Gee, Regina SK	322	69/70.	Dick Anderson, Regina SK	241
36.	Mark Liberman, Don Mills ON	320	71/72.	Michel Duval, Repentigny PQ	240
37.	Nader Hanna, Willowdale ON	313	71/72.	Doug Deschner, Red Deer AB	240
38.	Greg McKellar, Kingston ON	307	73.	Mary Paul, Toronto ON	236
39/41.	Terry Tack, London ON	302	74/75.	Kathy Adachi, Delta BC	234
39/41.	David Baker, Kitchener ON	302	74/75.	Ernie Dietrich, Coquitlam BC	234
39/41.	Jerry Richardson, London ON	302	76.	Frances Breakwell, Etobicoke ON	233
42.	Michael Yuen, Winnipeg MB	291	77.	Ron Bishop, Toronto ON	232
43.	Joe Varnell, Toronto ON	288	78/79.	Shelagh Paulsson, Toronto	229
44.	John Zaluski, Ottawa ON	283	78/79.	D.M. Schamehorn, Orilla ON	229
45.	John McAdam, Ottawa ON	282	80.	Barry Thompson, London ON	228
46.	D.A. Brock, Brampton ON	280	81.	Czeslaw Kepa, Mississauga ON	227
47.	Nicholas Gartaganis, Calgary AB	276	82/83.	Jeffrey Blond, Cote St-Luc PQ	226
48.	Don Lindhorst, Cambridge ON	274	82/83.	Madeleine Berthiaume, Montreal PQ	226
49.	John Moser, St. Agatha ON	273	84.	Dan McCaw, Thronhill ON	224
50.	Debbie Bennett, Scarborough ON	270	85.	Pierre Treuil, Ottawa ON	223
51.	Sam Yoga, Scarborough ON	266	86/87.	Alan Lee, Willowdale ON	222
52.	Jim McKellar, Kingston ON	265	86/87.	Larry Chow, Abbotsford BC	222
53.	John Currie, Halifax NS	264	88.	Aidan Ballantyne, Vancouver BC	221
54.	John Measures, Ottawa ON	259	89/94.	Allan Smith, Peterborough ON	219
55/57.	Paul Graham, Calgary AB	256	89/94.	Joan Alepin, Verdun PQ	219
55/57.	Rashid Khan, Fredericton NB	256	89/94.	Stella Alliston, N.Vancouver BC	219
55/57.	Joerg Schneider, Vancouver BC	256	89/94.	Benjamin Dray, Montreal PQ	219
58/59.	Linda Wynston, Toronto ON	255	89/94.	Eric Sutherland, Waterloo ON	219
58/59.	Francesca Walton, Calgary aB	255	89/94.	Mrs. D. M. Dole, Brockville ON	219
60.	Dan Jacob, Burnaby BC	254	95.	Erik Vires, Montreal PQ	218
61.	Norma Ingram, Kitchener ON	253	96/99.	Gordon Campbell, Calgary AB	216
62/63.	Ramji Tewari, Calgary AB	251	96/99.	Tom Ramsay, Cambridge On	216
62/63.	Edward Zaluski, Ottawa ON	251	96/99.	Jean Groome, Delta BC	216
64.	James Luxford, Toronto ON	250	96/99.	Margaret Ladochy, Toronto On	216
65.	Judith Gartaganis, Calgary AB	247	100.	Eva Marcovici, Cote St Luc PQ	214

WINNERS OF THE RICHMOND TROPHY

1974	John Carruthers	1985	Cliff Campbell
1975	Mike Schoenborn	1986	Cliff Campbell
1976	Bruce Ferguson	1987	Gary Tomczyk
1977	Bruce Ferguson	1988	Robert Crawford
1978	Bruce Ferguson	1989	Gary Tomczyk
1979	Mark Molson	1990	Robert Crawford
1980	Mark Molson	1991	Cam Doner
1981	George Mittelman	1992	Cliff Campbell
1982	Mark Molson	1993	Cliff Campbell
1983	Mark Molson	1994	Martin Caley
1984	Mark Molson		





1994 CWTC Winners
Barbara Clinton, Joan Eaton,
Roisin O'Hara, Gloria Silverman



1994 CWTC Runner-ups
Back: Lynn Fleming, Louise Fisher, Sandra
Fox, David Lindop (NPC) Front: Rhonda Belts,
Helen Colter, Evelyn Richards

CANADIAN WOMEN'S TEAMS CHAMPIONSHIPS

The 1994 CWTC was won by a team that almost wasn't. Gloria Silverman (captain) of Toronto and Roisin O'Hara of Oakville were nagged by a friend, Robin Stephens, until they made a move to find another pair to play with in the event. Joan Eaton and Barb Clinton, both of Toronto, finally agreed. Once started, they never looked back--well, maybe just a few times.

Twenty teams from across the country met in Toronto to contest the event sponsored by Unit 166. The organizing committee headed by Patti Lee, had fund-raised for months and Sallie Caty made sure the hospitality was superb! There were gifts for everyone, a welcoming cocktail party and a banquet cum lin dancing party at the end of the Round Robin. Kate Buckman's Bridge Studio played host, spoiling everyone with treats.

Silverman started out well. A good grand slam by Barb Clinton and Joan Eaton and a pair of back-to-back club slams by Gloria Silverman and Roisin O'Hara helped keep them in one of the top two spots for the first two days of the three day Round Robin. The grand:

Clinton	Eaton
♠ AJ108x	♠ KQ9
♥ AKJxx	♥ xx
♦ x	♦ AKQxx
♣ xx	♣ Axx

CWTC CHAMPIONS

1994	Barbara Clinton - Joan Eaton - Roisin O'Hara, Gloria Silverman
1993	Judy Harris - Barb Kupkee - Anne Pilon - Diane Christianson
1992	Sharyn Reus - Dianna Gordon - Beverly Kraft - Rhoda Habert
1991	Mary Paul - Francine Cimon - Katie Thorpe - Gloria Silverman - Sharyn Reus - Dianna Gordon
1990	Mary Paul - Francine Cimon - Katie Thorpe - Gloria Silverman - Sharyn Reus - Dianna Gordon
1989	Kathy Adachi - Ina Anderson - Pat Landau - Joyce Peters - Marge Neate - Alison Dorosh
1988	Mary Paul - Francine Cimon - Katie Thorpe - Gloria Silverman - Sharyn Reus - Dianna Gordon
1987	Mary Paul - Francine Cimon - Katie Thorpe - Gloria Silverman - Sharyn Reus - Dianna Gordon

This article, submitted by Gloria Silverman, along with photos taken by Katie Thorpe and submitted by John Armstrong, will help to fill out a previous thin report on the 1994 CWTC. Thanks to all...ed.

The Bidding

1♠	2♦ *
2♥	2♠
3♥	4NT
5♥ **	5NT
6♥ ***	7♠

2♦ was game forcing and 2♠ set spades as trump. 5♥ showed two Key Cards without the ♠Q and 5NT asked for specific Kings outside the trump suit. The ♥K was all Eaton needed to be pretty sure there were 13 tricks. After a diamond lead she went about setting up hearts. When the Queen fell doubleton, she was able to ruff one heart, draw trumps and claim. That was a 13 IMP pick-up when the opponents settled for 6♠.

One of the O'Hara-Silverman club slams was also a 13 IMP swing while the other was a push. See if you can tell which was which. On the first hand, they held:

Silverman	O'Hara
♠ KQxxx	♠ Ax
♥ Ax	♥ Kxx
♦ x	♦ xxxx
♣ AK10xx	♣ xxxx

The Bidding

1♠	1NT *
2♣	2♠
3♣	5♣
6♣	P

1NT was forcing and the 2♣ rebid promised 2+ clubs. Over the 2♠ preference, Silverman made a shape-showing game try via 3♣.

O'Hara accepted, fully appreciating the value of the ♠A. Perhaps expecting just a touch more for partner's jump to 5♣---say the ♠Q---Gloria raised herself to slam. Oh well. We've all been in worse. Clubs were 2-2 and spades 4-2 so there was nothing to the play. On the second hand, they held:

O'Hara	Silverman
♠ Axx	♠ x
♥ x	♥ 10xxx
♦ AQxx	♦ Kxx
♣ KQJxx	♣ A10xxx

The Bidding

1♣ (1♥)	2♥ *
3♦	4♣ **
4N	5♣ ***
6♣	P

After hearing Roisin open 1♣ in third chair and next hand's overall of 1♥, Gloria though her hand was good enough for a limit raise in clubs. Roisin bid a natural 3♦, showing reverse values, and now Gloria, accurately assessing the worth of the ♦K and singleton spade, splintered in spades. Roisin bid RKCB next, figuring that her partner must have something good in diamonds that encouraged her to splinter now. The 5♣ response, showing one key card, was enough for Roisin to bid the slam---this time it was the kind we all like---draw trumps and claim.

Well, did you guess right? The first hand was the push. On the second hand, the opponents got to 4♣, quite a difference in hand evaluation.

Joan Eaton and Barb Clinton as East-West had some fun on this hand.

North

♠ Kx
♥ xx
♦ Q9854
♣ 9862

West

♠ J9864
♥ 9862
♦ 10x
♣ Kx

East

♠ 10x
♥ Kx
♦ AKJ73
♣ AJ10x

South

♠ AQ53
♥ AQJ10x
♦ 6
♣ Q74

	Clinton		Eaton
North	East	South	West
-	-	-	P
2♠*	Dbt**	P	P
3♦	DBL	All pass	

North opened the proceedings in second seat at equal vulnerability with a gadget known as Random 2♠, a weak 3-level preempt in any suit. East doubled, showing any good hand and that was passed around to opener, who now bid her preempt suit at the 3 level. When Barb doubled again, this time for penalties, Joan did what she was told to do and passed, although it was reported that a kibitzer almost fell off her chair. (Word has it that when Joan saw the dummy, she almost joined the kibitzer on the floor!) The defense was merciless--and the number was 800. You know what they say about those who live by the sword!

The East Coast-West Coast team captained by David Lindop, NPC (Helen Colter, Evelyn Richards, Louise Fisher, Rhonda Betts and Lynn Fleming) had seesawed back and forth with Silverman for the top Round Robin spot for two days. On Day 3, they continued their winning ways. By the last match they had a lock on the first qualifying spot.

In contrast, Silverman started having trouble, losing several of their first six matches, though all by small margins. Remarkably, they stayed in the top four; other teams must have been having their problems as well. Never in the history of the event had there been a finish like this one. Going into the last match, ten teams were vying for the second, third and fourth Semi-Final spots. Silverman needed a good win to be assured a berth.

Eaton-Clinton set the tone when they punished the opponents after they balanced over Joan's Weak NT-Pass-Pass. They scored 500 in a part score deal. And then, speaking of living by the sword, on Board 25, Silverman-O'Hara got to an aggressive spade game on this layout:

East-West Vulnerable

	North	
	♠ KJ876	
	♥ 87	
	♦ 84	
	♣ J952	
West		East
♠ 1094		♠ Q
♥ J1054		♥ Q932
♦ A3		♦ KJ972
♣ Q1064		♣ K87
	South	
	♠ A532	
	♥ AK6	
	♦ Q1065	
	♣ A3	

	Silverman		O'Hara
North	East	South	West
2♦	P	4♠	P
4♥	P	4♠	All

Lead: ♥J

2♦ showed a weak two bid in either major. 4♠ asked what opener's major was; 4♥ showed spades (4♦ would have shown hearts). Looking at all the hands, it's easy to see that 4♠ is cold. However, South didn't have that advantage. She needed to get a count on the hand so she would know how to play the spade suit. After winning the ♥J lead, she cashed the ♥K and ruffed a heart. Her low diamond from dummy went to the two, ten and Ace. Back came the ♦3 to the King. Declarer won the ♠7 shift with her ace and got out a club to dummy's nine and right hand opponent's King. She ruffed the club return and stopped to consider.

Her left hand opponent was marked with the ♥10 and ♠10; righty had to have the ♥Q and ♦J. It would be safe to ruff a diamond in dummy to get a complete count. If spades were 2-2, left hand opponent would have at least one diamond remaining; if they were 3-1, the diamond length would be on her right. When

Roisin played the $\diamond Q$, lefty pitched her heart. Now she could ruff low and confidently play a low spade towards her Ace, prepared to pick up Qxx on her left. Even if the $\clubsuit Q$ hadn't popped up she would have made the contract.

Playing in $4\heartsuit$ two boards later, Silverman won IMPs for her side with a trump safety-play and accurate timing.

North

\clubsuit AKJ
 \heartsuit 8653
 \diamond 7652
 \spadesuit 96

West

\clubsuit 10954
 \heartsuit K
 \diamond KQJ93
 \spadesuit Q1064

East

\clubsuit Q8632
 \heartsuit J107
 \diamond 10
 \spadesuit K87

South

\clubsuit 7
 \heartsuit AQ942
 \diamond A84
 \spadesuit AQJ2

She won the $\diamond K$ opening lead and immediately cashed the $\heartsuit A$, intending to next go to dummy on a spade, pitch a diamond, finesse a club and cash $\clubsuit A$ and ruff a club whether the finesse won or lost. She would then play a low heart off dummy. She was pleased to see the $\heartsuit A$ fetch the King, solving one problem, and continued to play as planned. When the club finesse won she got out a diamond to West, who returned a third diamond. East could pitch something or ruff; in either case she would get only her high trump. Silverman scored 650. At the other table, the declarer used her one dummy entry to finesse hearts, losing two hearts, a diamond and a club for down one.

Getting the maximum number of victory points in the last match allowed Silverman to finish in third place. In the 64 board Semi-Final, Lindop chose to play Norman (Jim Norman, NPC, Patti

Lee, Bev Ross, Barb Sims, Sallie Caty, Audrey Norman and Mary Bryce), a southern Ontario team that had not only managed to play well throughout the event, but were also involved in all the organization, fundraising and hospitality for it. That left Silverman to play another four-woman team, the Pocock squad from B.C. (June Pocock, Sheila Giroto, Alison Dorosh, and Ina Anderson).

Lindop and Silverman won their Semi-Final matches, so the two teams that had started the event in first and second would finish that way.

Silverman had a hard time remembering the hands from the 64 board final (and the 64 board semi-final as well). As a four-woman team, they had a tough enough time concentrating on the hands while they were at the table! But they did remember the Lindop team keeping up the pressure right to the very end.

Barb, Joan, Roisin and Gloria emerged victorious. As their NPC, the women selected Michael Roche, an experienced national team captain and one of last year's CNTC winners. They added Mary Paul and Katie Thorpe, both many time national champions and veterans of World Championship play. The "group of seven" would represent Canada in the Tri-Country Playoffs in Bermuda, in January, 1995, to determine whether Canada, Mexico or Bermuda would represent North America in the 1995 Venice Cup in Beijing, China.

Gloria's team won the Tri-Country Playoffs in Bermuda. Story elsewhere in this magazine.

Congratulations to former CBF President and current Zone VI Director Aidan Ballantyne on his marriage to long-time friend and partner Jennifer Paynter, February 26, 1995

Best of luck to Allan Graves on the opening of his new bridge club, The Griffins, in Victoria, BC.

Canadian National Team Championships

SCHEDULE

JUNE 6		
Captains' Meeting		11:15 am
Round Robin	<i>1st session</i>	12:00 pm
	<i>2nd session</i>	7:00 pm
JUNE 7		
Round Robin	<i>3rd session</i>	11:00 am
	<i>4th session</i>	7:00 pm
JUNE 8		
Round Robin	<i>5th session</i>	12:00 am
	<i>6th session</i>	7:00 pm
JUNE 9		
Quarter Final	<i>1st session</i>	11:30 am
	<i>2nd session</i>	6:30 pm
JUNE 10		
Semi Final	<i>1st session</i>	11:30 am
	<i>2nd session</i>	6:30 pm
JUNE 11		
Final	<i>1st session</i>	11:00 am
	<i>2nd session</i>	6:30 pm

CHAIR: STEVE COOPER 905-731-1333

FORMAT

ROUND ROBIN

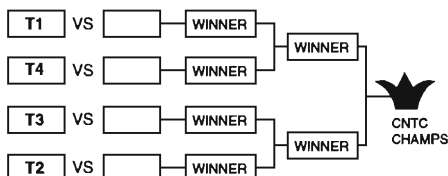
Complete Round Robin of 9-board matches running over the first three days.

KNOCKOUTS

Top 4 teams from the Round Robin are numbered Teams 1-4. The team finishing first, T1, will choose their opponent from the teams finishing 5-8. Team 2, T2, will then select, then T3 and finally T4 plays the remaining team. These 8 teams enter a single knock-out series. Quarter Final and Semi-final are 64 boards in length and the Final is 72 boards.

There will be no carry-over from the Round Robin portion of the Event to the Knockout part of the Event.

DRAW FOR KNOCKOUTS



JUNE 6 - 11 1995

Tuesday - Sunday

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TEAMS

20 teams will enter the event. Zone berths will be broken down as follows: Zone I - 3; Zone II - 5; Zone III - 4; Zone IV - 2; Zone V - 3; Zone VI - 3.

SUBSIDIZED TEAMS

All players receiving subsidy money to travel to the National Final must submit copies of the bill for their airplane tickets before then can receive their subsidy. These bills must show total airfare paid, total GST paid and the GST number of the company receiving payment for the ticket. Any players planning to drive to the National Final must submit a letter stating they will be driving and the total kilometers they will be travelling. These need to be submitted to Jan Anderson at the CBF office (see back cover). Subsidy money will not be sent out until Jan receives the correct documentation.

WINNERS

The winners of the 1995 CNTC National Final will be eligible to be selected as Canada's representative in the Open Teams of the World Team Olympiad.

In each Bermuda Bowl-Venice Cup year since 1985, Canada, Mexico and Bermuda have had the right to compete

in a three-cornered match for one of the WBF Zone II (North America) qualifying places in each of those World Championship Team events.

While Canada has always participated in the Tri-country play-off, the other two (less populated) ACBL nations have occasionally refrained from sending a women's team. Going into 1995 Canada had won each of the women's playoffs and all but one of the open playoffs (losing the last one, in 1993, qualifying for Santiago).

The three teams in both events were to engage in 64-board matches against their rivals over the first two days, playing in 8-board segments. This would eliminate one team and leave the other two to play a further 64 boards on the third day, with full IMP carryover from the mini-round robin stage.

The Canadian Women (Michael Roche, NPC; Joan Eaton - Barbara Clinton; Gloria Silverman - Roisin O'Hara; Katie Thorpe - Mary Paul, all of Toronto) had an easy time of it in both their first-stage matches. They crushed Mexico (Nancy Lira, playing captain, Alicia Duran, Magy Rosenberg, Sonya Resk) by 111 IMPs, 203-92, and defeated Bermuda (David Cordon, NPC; Margie Way, Jean Bath, Edna Clay, Mary Jane Coelho, Molly Paussig, Debbie Roberts) by 59 IMPs (176-117). But Mexico also defeated Bermuda, by a margin of 168-109, so Bermuda was eliminated and Canada started the final with an insurmountable 111 IMP lead. The Canadian women continued to pile up the IMPs against Mexico and the trailing team resigned after three quarters of the final.

It was quite different in the open team playoff. Canada (Irving Litvack, MPC; George Mittelman - Fred Gitelman, Toronto; Boris Baran - Markland Molson, Joseph Silver - Eric Kokish, both of Montreal) had the best of it throughout against the very capable Mexican team (Gonzalo Herrera, playing captain; Jacobo Podbilewicz - Miriam Rosenberg, George Rosenkranz - Miguel Reygadas), winning seven of the eight sessions to finish plus 131, 213-82. However, some bad luck and a substantial amount of bad bridge against Bermuda (Sheena Rayner, NPC; Ian Harvey - David Pereira; Alan Douglas - Charles Vaucrosson; Ernie Owen - Bill Souster) left the heavily-favoured Canadians 54 IMPs behind, 107-161. Meanwhile, the Mexican team took care of Bermuda quite easily, 183-116.

Since each team had won one match, the IMP quotient method was used to determine which team would not survive to the third day. Canada had a positive IMP total and was sure to qualify, and Bermuda lost fewer net IMPs than Mexico and so made the cut. As a result, Canada started the final

international bridge



**The 1995 WBF Zone II
Tri-Country
Playoffs**

**Southampton Princess
Hotel, Bermuda
January 19-21, 1995**

by Eric Kokish

54 IMPs behind Bermuda. Had Mexico's quotient been just a bit better than Bermuda's Canada would have started the last 64 deals with a lead of at least 100 IMPs. Which gives you some idea of the wisdom in the format for this hugely important event. In the last session of the first stage, it was undeniably in Canada's best interests to lose a fair number of IMPs to Mexico to enable Mexico to bypass Bermuda in IMP quotient. To put it bluntly, any event that encourages a team to lose should have its conditions examined. In that last set, Canada refused to cater to the unpalatable circumstances and defeated Mexico 28-0. Perhaps you say it would have been better not to lose to Bermuda 1-39. Quite right.

In the final, Canada won the first set 54-42, to close to within 42 at 54-96. The second quarter decided the match. Both Mittelman-Gitelman (how many teams can boast of having such an alliterative pair?) and Silver-Kokish had huge sessions and Canada won 80-12 to take a 26-IMP lead, 134-108. Canada tacked on 24 IMPs in the third set and the fourth was dead even. So Canada came back from 54 IMPs down to win by 50.

Both Canadian teams are now eligible to represent Canada at the World Championships in Beijing in October, and will have plenty of opportunity to prepare for the Bermuda Bowl (open) and Venice Cup (women's) Teams. The Canadian Bridge Federation has agreed to provide professional coaching for these teams and for our Junior Team (John Caruthers, NPC; Jeff Blond-David Levy; Frederic Pollack-Darrell Kovacz; Mike Roberts - Eric Sutherland), which will play in the World Junior Championships in Bali, Indonesia in July.

STAGE ONE: THE 3-DAY ROUND ROBIN

In the fifth segment against Mexico, the Canadian pair brushed aside West's Michaels Cue-bid and drove to the respectable 6♠ after a combination of cue-bids and Roman Key Card Blackwood. West led the ♥K and Fred Gitelman had to choose a line of play. Now you and I can see that doubleton ♦J in the West hand, making it a simple matter to draw trumps and claim twelve top tricks, but Fred could not see his opponent's cards and had to deal with West's two-suited cue-bid, which marked him with at least ten cards in hearts and (probably) clubs combined. He started with a trump to the King and decided to believe that West's ten was a true card. Since it was against the odds that the ♦J would drop, he decided not to cater to less favourable diamond layouts. He abandoned trumps for the moment and started diamonds, intending to ruff out East's long Jack, return to dummy with a second trump, and lead the last good diamond through East, leaving lots of options in the endgame. He was horrified to see West's ♦J appear on the second round because now he could no longer cash his five natural

BD: V-30
DLR: N
VUL: None
(rotated)

NORTH
♠ KQJ
♥ 984
♦ KQ1098
♣ 73

WEST
♠ 10
♥ KQ762
♦ J5
♣ K8652

EAST
♠ 9832
♥ J105
♦ 7432
♣ J4

SOUTH
♠ A7654
♥ A3
♦ A6
♣ AQ109

	Mittelman		Gitelman
West	North	East	South
	P	P	1♠
2♠(1)	3♥(2)	P	4♣
P	4♥	P	4♥
P	4NT	P	5♠(3)
P	5NT	P	6♠(4)
P	P	P	

1. Hearts and a minor
2. Spade Fit
3. 1 key card or 4
4. Signoff

diamond winners (East would ruff the last).
Was he destined to fail now?

Nah. He threw a heart and a club on the next two diamonds, then ruffed a heart, crossed to a second trump, and ruffed another heart. He was down to one high trump in each hand while East held 98, apparently due to take a trump trick. Not so. Fred played ♠A, ♠Q, which West won and East had to follow. West had to play a club or a heart so Fred was able to score his trumps separately at tricks twelve and thirteen. He had made his slam despite scoring only three of his five diamond winners. That was 11 IMPs to Canada since the slam had not been bid at the other table.

You hold as East at unfavourable vulnerability ♠AQ2 ♥Q763 ♦62 ♣Q1095, and you see the following auction:

Kokish	Vaucrosson	Silver	Douglas
West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♦*
P	1♥	P	3♦
P	3NT	All Pass	
* Precision			

What do you lead?

The attractive club lead hits partner with KJ fourth. Not bad, you might think. Alas, the bad guys have six diamonds, ♥AK, and the ♠A for plus 400. Had you elected to treat this sequence as one in the same family as 3D-3NT, or 3NT (gambling) all pass, you would surely have selected the ♠A and cashed five tricks there for one down. Perhaps you would have overcalled 1♠ with ♠K9763 ♥92 ♦75 ♣KJ32. Not my style at this vulnerability.

The seventh set was flat against Bermuda and we gained a bit more against Mexico. With one session to go, we were 16 IMPs behind Bermuda and 103 IMPs ahead of Mexico. Mexico, meanwhile, had pulled away from Bermuda and were leading by 68 IMPs. If we could finally produce a good session against

Bermuda, or if Mexico could recoup some points against us while holding their own against Bermuda, we would start the last day with a big lead against Mexico rather than somewhere near even against Bermuda.

But that was not to be. We were sharp against Mexico and tacked on a further 28 IMPs to win 213-82. Bermuda-Mexico played to a virtual draw and Mexico won 183-116. And against Bermuda - we were simply awful. To make things worse Bermuda had all the best of the luck too, but perhaps they deserved it. We lost four major swings and lost the set 1-39. Bermuda won the match 161-107 and so survived to the final day on the basis of a better IMP quotient than Mexico, with both those teams minus overall.

BD: VIII-15 **NORTH**
DLR: S ♠ Q10973
VUL: N/S ♥ 843

♦ A
♣ AJ108

WEST

♠ AJ42
♥ AKQ7
♦ KQ2
♣ 93

EAST

♠ K865
♥ J102
♦ J10643
♣ K

SOUTH

♠ -
♥ 965
♦ 9875
♣ Q76542

Open Room

Harvey	Silver	Pereira	Kokish
West	North	East	South
			P
1♠ (16+)	1♠	2♦	P
2♥ (relay)	P	4♥ (oops)	All Pass

Closed Room

Mittelman	Souster	Gitelman	Owen
1♦	1♠	2♦	P
2NT	P	3NT	All Pass

This deal will give you an idea of the way the wind was blowing in the in final segment. In the Open Room, David Pereira forgot that 2♥ was an artificial asking bid; he treated it as natural and jumped to game. Ian Harvey knew that something had gone wrong, but 4♥ had to be a

decent contract opposite the probable heart support so he passed. Where else would you prefer to be on this layout, with spades known to be foul? Had Silver led a spade or the $\diamond A$, the serendipitous $4\heartsuit$ would have failed, but he started a trump instead. Harvey drew trumps and drove out the $\diamond A$, and scored up a most pleasant plus 420. At the other table the Canadians reached 3NT when the spade overcall took care of their 4-4 fit. Hearts remained on the shelf. Souster led a spade and Mittelman won the Jack and found the excellent shot of a

club toward the king. On a slightly different lie, this might have talked the defenders out of the suit, but here Souster won and continued with the $\clubsuit J$ and then the $\clubsuit 10$. Ernie Owen overtook and the suit was blocked, but the defenders took four clubs and the $\diamond A$ for one down and 10 IMPs to Bermuda.

The worst-case scenario had come to pass for Canada: we would start 54 IMPs down to Bermuda with 64 boards to play.

THE FINAL: BERMUDA (+54) VS CANADA

Over the first sixteen deals, Canada outscored Bermuda 54-40. Bermuda's lead had been cut to 40 IMPs, 94-54.

BD: 17	NORTH		
DLR: N	\spadesuit Q1073		
VUL: None	\heartsuit A10876		
	\diamond 94		
	\clubsuit KQ		
		EAST	
WEST		\spadesuit J6	
\spadesuit K85		\heartsuit Q5	
\heartsuit K4		\diamond A752	
\diamond KJ1086		\clubsuit 97542	
\clubsuit 863			
	SOUTH		
	\spadesuit A942		
	\heartsuit J932		
	\diamond Q3		
	\clubsuit AJ10		

Open Room			
Kokish	Vaucrosson	Silver	Douglas
West	North	East	South
	$1\heartsuit$	P	$4\heartsuit$
All Pass			

Closed Room			
Harvey	Mittelman	Pereira	Gitelman
	P	P	$1\spadesuit$
$1\diamond$	$1\heartsuit$	$2\diamond$	$2\heartsuit$
P	$4\heartsuit$	All Pass	

It took Alan Douglas a long time to bid $4\heartsuit$ in the Open Room and Joey Silver decided to play him for a good hand. He elected to get busy and found the wonderful lead of the $\diamond 5$, Queen, King, four. I returned the $\diamond 8$ to the nine and Ace, thinking that it might be useful to have Silver exit with a spade if that line defense appealed to him. Alas, he misread the diamond position and played a third

round. Curiously, Charles Vaucrosson threw a spade from dummy, ruffed in hand, played three rounds of clubs and led the $\heartsuit J$. Since he had three spades left if he had only five hearts, I could keep the $\heartsuit K$, win it at the next trick and exit safely in spades. We got a spade and Vaucrosson was minus 50. Since it takes a diamond lead to defeat $4\heartsuit$ that looked pretty good for our side, but at the other table E/W got their diamonds into the game. David Pereira led Ace and another diamond against George Mittelman's $4\heartsuit$ and here Ian Harvey played a third round. Mittelman played as Vaucrosson should have, taking the ruff in dummy and discarding a spade, stripping the clubs, and playing Ace and another trump. Harvey did not unblock the King and so had to lead a spade or concede another ruff and discard. Mittelman put up the $\spadesuit Q$ for plus 420. 10 IMPs to Canada, 94-64.

Facing a passed hand on Board 19, next page, Mittelman preferred the greater safety of a take-out double of $1\spadesuit$, but Vaucrosson aimed for the brass ring with an overcall of $2\heartsuit$. Mittelman-Gitelman duly missed the 5-3 heart fit and sold out to $3\spadesuit$, which handled easily for plus 140. Meanwhile, Silver did something very good for his side by bouncing to $4\clubsuit$. Not that $4\clubsuit$ is a thing of beauty; it isn't. But his hand is a little rich for $2\clubsuit$, too strong for a preemptive $3\clubsuit$ and not quite right for a limit raise, so $4\clubsuit$ looked better all the time (a semi-preemptive fit jump to $4\clubsuit$ would

1995 TRI-COUNTRY

BD: 19
DLR: S
VUL: E/W

NORTH
♠ 7
♥ A9875
♦ QJ2
♣ A1093

WEST
♠ AKJ63
♥ Q42
♦ K863
♣ 2

EAST
♠ Q1084
♥ 63
♦ 75
♣ KQ764

SOUTH
♠ -
♥ 965
♦ 9875
♣ Q76542

Open Room			
Kokish	Vaucrosson	Silver	Douglas
West	North	East	South
1♠	2♥	4♠	5♥
P	P	Dbl	All Pass

Closed Room			
Harvey	Mittelman	Pereira	Gitelman
1♠	Dbl	2♠	3♦
3♠	All Pass		

not be ridiculous either). Douglas placed his partner with short spades and thought his cards were working well enough to hazard 5♥, and Silver doubled on then way out to suggest a bit of defense in context. He got off to the unfortunate lead of the ♣K, and Vaucrosson was not in bad shape. Alas, he won and led a trump to the Jack and Queen. So, dear reader, do you think I should have underled my spade honours here? I decided not to, playing ♠K, 6 instead. Vaucrosson ruffed, went to a trump, and ruffed dummy's last spade before losing a diamond finesse. I cleared trumps and we got the ♠Q and a spade in the end. A rather ugly down three: minus 500. 8 IMPs to Canada, close now at 81-94.

In the Closed Room on Board 26, right, Mittelman had to respond 1♠ if he wanted to get both his suits into the picture without overstating his values. His follow-up sequence showed invitational strength with at least five spades and at least five hearts. He got a low club lead and played low from dummy. Harvey put in the ♠Q and Mittelman ruffed and led a heart to the King and Ace. Harvey switched to a low trump, but Mittelman put in the Jack, took a diamond

finesse, and led a second trump from dummy. He was in full control now, and finished plus 620. In the Open Room, Vaucrosson's bidding suggested at least four-six in the majors and I was on lead from the West side against 4♥. Since either minor might permit declarer to take some quick discards in the other, and since there was a chance for a spade ruff if dummy held five spades, I decided to lead the ♠A to determine the best continuation after learning a bit more about the hand. That worked particularly well here, since I was able to give Silver one ruff immediately and a second ruff later when I came in with the trump Ace. An easy one down and 12 more IMPs to Canada, 124-97.

BD: 26
DLR: E
VUL: Both

NORTH
♠ KJ984
♥ QJ9854
♦ 72
♣ -

WEST
♠ AQ32
♥ A2
♦ J103
♣ Q652

EAST
♠ 10
♥ 1063
♦ K854
♣ K10943

SOUTH
♠ 765
♥ K7
♦ AQ96
♣ AJ87

Open Room			
Kokish	Vaucrosson	Silver	Douglas
West	North	East	South
P	2♦(♥)	P	1NT
P	2♠	P	2♥
P	4♥	All Pass	3NT

Closed Room			
Harvey	Mittelman	Pereira	Gitelman
P	1♠	P	1NT
P	2♥	P	4♠
All Pass			

We won the second set 80-12, and with 32 boards remaining, led by 28 IMPs 134-106. It had been a long time coming.

Canada built the lead to 50 IMPs in the third quarter and the fourth set was dead even. Canada won the Tri-country playoff by 50 IMPs.

Well, I suppose that we always knew that bridge was alive and well, but now I think it's beyond a doubt. At a recent Sectional in Hamilton, there were over 20 students present, including a team whose average

JUNIOR BRIDGE

by Eric Sutherland, Toronto ON

BRIDGE... IT'S ALIVE! IT'S ALIVE!

age was 11. many students had taken the drive down from Waterloo and York Universities as part of a campaign to get junior bridge revitalized in Southern Ontario.

In the words of Mike Nadler, co-founder of the York University Bridge Association: "Well, I'm kinda embarrassed that there is only one person from Ontario on the Junior Bridge Team, not to mention the relatively low turnout." Mike went on to say that one of his missions this year is to raise the profile of juniors, with the help of Patti Lee (District 2 Junior Co-ordinator), and perhaps through a Junior individual tournament (which, hopefully, will be held in late April).

There are three very active university bridge clubs in Southern Ontario right now: University of Waterloo, York University and the University of Toronto. These clubs have a combined membership of over 100

people (the majority coming from U of T). But that is by no means the extent of junior bridge in Canada. When you add the other college players across the country, younger players that haven't reached university, and other players that are employed but still under the age of 25, you can see that bridge is, in fact, thriving! There are literally thousands of junior players out there. The question is how to reach them.

CYBORG canadian youth bridge organization

That is why a Canadian Youth Bridge Organization (CYBORG) will soon be formed; to bring together these young players across this country; to provide a medium for progression and ascension. Areas that will be targeted to promote bridge among my age group will be all levels of schooling, and the Internet. But the time for planning this is another day.

Thinking back to 10 years ago when I attended my first tournament --- the Canadian Nationals --- I realize that the world of bridge has changed, if

somewhat slowly. At that time, I was working primarily as a caddy, but I got to play for a couple of days too. I distinctly remember several people coming up to me and/or my father and remarking how nice it was to see young people playing the game. At that time there weren't many young people playing bridge at all --- anywhere. The wonders of VIC20's, and Commodore 64's were all the rage. Who had time for a mental game when you were saving the universe? But those days are over.

Children and teenagers today are looking for more stimulating pursuits now that they've mastered every level of DOOM2 on Ultra-Violent. They want to delve into something that will challenge them. And that something is bridge. More young people are coming into the game and keeping it alive.

So watch out for the local juniors. They will be coming soon to a club near you.



JUNIOR BRIDGE AND UNIT 166

by John Carruthers, from the *Kibitzer*, Vol 41, No. 1 Spring 1995.

A committee has been formed to market bridge in **SOUTHERN ONTARIO**. Since it is our belief that youth are the future of bridge, the committee is, for now, concentrating on trying to get more young people interested in our game. Committee members include students from the University of Toronto, York University, and the University of Waterloo, as well as Unit 166 board members. The committee's goals are to promote bridge through inexpensive lessons and books for children and youths and, in doing so, increase membership in our local Units.

The committee is inviting input from elementary and high school teachers who would be willing to set up bridge clubs in their schools. The committee can help with planning, teaching, books and even money for setup and administration. Interested teachers can contact committee chair Lionel Brouse at 416-487-6336.

HART HOUSE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO has had a bridge club for many years and has produced many of Canada's top players such as John Guoba, Fred Gitelman, Katie Thorpe, and Michael Schoenborn.

Eric Sutherland has been instrumental in the growth of the **UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO BRIDGE CLUB** and as a result many of the players in this year's Junior Trials were Waterloo students. Waterloo has also produced many of the country's star players and Canadian Champions such as marty Kirr, Subhash Gupta, and Ed Bridson.

Michael Nadler and Jeremy Goldman have started a bridge club at **YORK UNIVERSITY** with the help of the committee. As far as we know, these three are the only university bridge clubs in the area.

If any of our readers are students at a school in the area and would like to start a bridge club, contact the committee for help. In fact, your school need not be in Unit 166, or even in neighboring units 246 or 249. The committee will still help.

If you have **YOUNG PEOPLE** who may be interesting in learning bridge or in playing with other young people, there are people who can help you organize lessons and games. Call Barbara Seagram (416-487-5101 Ex 112) or Enid Roitman (416-782-2896). And when we say young, we mean young. Enid has students as young as eight years old in her classes and games.



HART HOUSE BRIDGE CLUB

University of Toronto
Bill Hayes
416-533-9466

YORK UNIVERSITY BRIDGE CLUB

Jeremy Goldman
416-783-9506

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO BRIDGE CLUB

Eric Sutherland
519-747-0826

Please note that all the university bridge clubs welcome non-students to their games as well, so you can help by supporting the existing clubs.

COACH OF THE YEAR

Montreal's Eric Kokish is well known as a great bridge player, writer, and theorist. Eric also happens to be the world's most successful bridge coach. Under Eric's ongoing coaching program Holland has become a power in world bridge, winning the Bermuda Bowl in 1993. Language never seems to be a problem for Eric. China and Indonesia, two rising stars of international bridge, have greatly benefited from his coaching methods. He has also brought success to Brazil, Chinese Taipei, Ireland, Jamaica, and Japan.

Eric was recently appointed Canada's National Bridge Coach. The current Canadian Open, Women's, and Junior Teams have had, and will continue to have, the benefit of Eric's coaching program. In any professional sport, a coach of comparable stature would be a very wealthy man. Eric is paid by the CBF for his services, but there isn't a lot of money in it. Nevertheless, the purpose of this article is to let the members know that they are getting their money's worth.

As a member of the Canadian Open Team, I believe that both I and my partnership with George Mittelman have benefited greatly from our association with Eric. Actually, the link is more than just a player/coach relationship since Eric is also a playing member of our Open Team (he was appointed Coach well before our team won the 1994 CNTC). Eric's partner is Joey Silver. Mark Molson and Boris Baran make up the other partnership on our team. I think all of my teammates would agree that Eric's coaching has improved our chances of success in the Bermuda Bowl in Beijing this fall.

In December Eric's house was the scene of an intense three day weekend of bridge. Here are some of the things we did:

By Fred Gitelman, Toronto ON

- Each partnership bid prepared sets of hands and recorded their auctions. At the end of each set, Eric went over every bid that the partnership made. Eric constantly bombarded us with questions like "What would it mean if he had bid 3♣ instead?" and "How would you bid with the same hand including the ♡Q?" We also received printed records of the hands and Eric's analysis.
- Each partnership received quizzes to fill out. One of these quizzes consisted of 40 hands that you might consider preempting on. Each player had to write down what bid he would make in first, second, and third position, and at each of the four vulnerabilities. That's 480 questions. After the quizzes were filled out, each partnership got together and compared answers. Eric never tried to alter our style as to what hands we preempted on. His emphasis was on each member of the partnership knowing what to expect when the other one preempts. We played a practice match against the Junior Team. The hands were pre-dealt by Eric and were taken from historically important bridge matches. After we compared scores (the Open Team won narrowly), Eric handed out records of the deals and his analysis. The members of both teams discussed the hands together for hours with Eric as moderator.
- We participated in a defensive quiz. Eric had created 20 hands for each partnership to defend. In each hand, we were given the bidding and were instructed to make a specific opening lead. Each deal was set up so that, in order to defeat the contract, the partnership had to communicate properly with their carding. A moderator would play the declarer and dummy hands with the benefit of seeing all four hands.

This was one of my favourite deals from the defensive quiz:

NORTH

♠ K
♥ J107
♦ 1085
♣ AKQ1093

WEST

♠ AQ4
♥ K4
♦ J972
♣ 7652

EAST

♠ 7632
♥ A9652
♦ Q43
♣ 8

SOUTH

♠ J10985
♥ Q83
♦ AK6
♣ J4

WEST	NORTH	EAST	SOUTH
	1♣	Pass	1♠
Pass	2♣	Pass	2NT
Pass	3NT	All pass	

I (West) led the ♦7 (attitude) to the eight, Queen and Ace. Declarer led the ♠5 at trick two. Would you and your partner get the defense right? George and I did. Dummy's strong trick

source in clubs made it too dangerous to consider ducking this trick (it would be declarer's ninth). So I won the ♠A as George followed with the two. We play Smith Echo and this hand is a perfect advertisement for than convention. George's play of a low spade indicated that he did not like my opening lead (a high spade would say he liked diamonds). Since declarer presumably had the ♦K, I had to play George for the ♥A in order to have a chance to defeat the contract (otherwise declarer soon builds nine tricks using spades).

It was necessary to get George in to lead a diamond through declarer. If I led the ♥K and another heart to George a diamond through would be too late because declarer's ♥Q would be established as his ninth trick. I eventually figured out to play the ♥4. George won the Ace and played back a diamond, leaving declarer without recourse.

Since doing Eric's defensive quiz, I have become much more aware of the problems my partner might have on defense. I think of every situation as if it were one of Eric's problem hands. It has helped my results. At the recent Tri-Country Playoff in Bermuda, I do not recall a single hand in which George and I had a prob-

continued on next page

BRIDGE BASE INC.

15 Lillian Street
Toronto, Ontario
M4S 2H7

(416) 322-8316

Fred Gitelman, 30, lives in Toronto. Fred is a member of the team that won the 1994 CNTC. He will represent Canada in the Bermuda Bowl in Beijing in October. Fred was also a member of the Canadian team that won the Silver medal at the 1991 World Junior Championships.

Fred and partner Dr. Sheri Winestock, 32, run Bridge Base Inc. Bridge Base is a computer software development company that specializes in educational bridge products. Their latest product, Bridge Master, is widely thought to be the best medium ever created for improving one's declarer play skills. Bridge Master is endorsed by World Champions Bob Hamman and Eric Rodwell. The program is also enjoyed by thousands of players from novice to expert around the world.

If you have an IBM compatible computer and you want to improve your bridge game, this is the program for you. Bridge Master sells for \$59.95. There is a \$5.00 shipping and handling charge. Canadians must pay GST and Ontario residents must pay PST. Payment can be made by cheque or VISA. For more information or to order Bridge Master, please contact Bridge Base Inc.



lem with each other's carding. As a result of Eric's drill, our defense has become a strength in our partnership. This is remarkable considering we have been playing as partners for only about four months.

Eric worked us hard that weekend. It was very intense. Considering that most of my teammates and I are pretty lazy people, it was really something to see all of us striving to improve. This is a further tribute to how stimulating and beneficial Eric's exercises are. Eric left us with lots of additional material to work with: more hands to bid; a forcing pass questionnaire; suggested defenses against unusual systems; and much more. We are looking forward to more coaching weekends as the Bermuda Bowl approaches

Eric later had a coaching weekend with the Canadian Women's Team in Toronto. I attended and played some practice matches against the Women's Team. That weekend was also a big hit. The Women's Team seemed to benefit greatly and they were all enthusiastic about Eric's material and methods.

I strongly believe that if we want Canada to field teams capable of winning at the international level, good coaching is a must. We are very fortunate to have the best coach in the world living in Canada. I hope the CBF chooses to continue Eric's program.



GARTAGANIS PLAY

by Allan Simon, Calgary AB

from the IBPA Bulletin, No. 355, July 1994

Allan Simon reports this deal played by Nicholas Gartaganis of Calgary, former Canadian champion, partnering his wife Judy against Simon and his partner Bob Santa:

	♠ J98		
	♥ J1083		
	♦ Q97		
	♣ Q96		
♠ KQ6542		♠ 10	
♥ Q94		♥ K76	
♦ K4		♦ J1062	
♣ A4		♣ K10753	
	♠ A73		
	♥ A52		
	♦ A853		
	♣ J82		

West	North	East	South
NG	Santa	JG	Simon
	P	P	1♦
1♠	P	1NT	P
2♦	DbI	P	P
2♠	All Pass		

Santa, North, led ♠J, which ran to West's queen. A low trump was taken by North's jack. Faced with a difficult exit, North chose ♦7. Simon won the Ace and returned the suit. Nick won, and played a high trump. South won and exited with a trump. Two more trumps forced North to throw a heart and a club, while South threw both diamonds. When the last trump was led:

♠ -		
♥ 108		
♦ Q		
♣ Q9		
♠ 6		♠ -
♥ 94		♥ K
♦ -		♦ J
♣ A4		♣ K107
♠ -		
♥ A5		
♦ -		
♣ J82		

North threw another club, dummy released ♦J, and South ditched a heart. Reading the ending correctly, Nick cashed ♣A and exited with a heart to endplay Simon in Clubs for an overtrick.

North must avoid leading diamonds and either defender must switch to clubs to break up the ending.

SASKATOON BRIDGE CLUB BURNS THE MORTGAGE

OVER 370 MEMBERS CELEBRATE

- A lot of water has flowed under Saskatoon bridge(s) from the inception of organized bridge in the city to the present day operation of the Saskatoon Bridge Club. Organized bridge seems to have started in Saskatoon about 1933 when some Canadian National Railway employees gathered regularly during the winter months at the CNR club house. Then, according to an article written by Doug Scott in 1970, "...Jimmy Harris graduated from the University in depression times. There was no work and since he was regarded as a bridge professional, he gave lessons, wrote bridge articles for the local press and organized a bridge club. A team-of-four and an open pairs game made up the weekly program..." Organized bridge activities continued pretty much this way until 1956 -- a local group of people playing amongst themselves without much idea of the extent of bridge playing throughout the rest of Canada and the United States.

A MODERN ERA

USHERED IN - Events occurred in 1956 that were to usher in a new era of bridge organization in



Burning the mortgage
Left to right: Ken McGuirl, Winston Goodhew,
John Pond (holding Mortgage) and Doug Scott

Saskatoon. Firstly, "four enterprising souls, Jess Drinkall, Hazel Larson, Mona and Doug Scott ventured to Winnipeg to a section tournament..." and about the same time, Ken McGuirl read an article about the American Contract Bridge League and wrote away for more information. Everyone was enthusiastic about the idea of joining the ACBL. The opportunity to earn master points, to improve and to raise the standard of bridge play led to the securing of an ACBL franchise.

Up to and including this time period, the Saskatoon Bridge Club had operated out of rented quarters that were not dedicated to bridge activities alone, with all the work of setting up and taking down that this entailed. During this time

there were only weekly games and bridge activities were suspended for the summer months. The enthusiasm of the young club and the cooperative spirit of the members in organizing the games were the foundation for the future.

THE FIRST CLUB-ROOMS

- In 1961, a building was rented, the members scrubbed and cleaned, and the first club-room was born. The entrance door was painted a distinctive green. "Behind the Green Door," besides being a popular song of the day, became the byline of a bridge column in a weekly paper. For the first time the Saskatoon Bridge Club had a dedicated facility, membership grew, games were held more than once a week and bridge playing



Club room - filled to capacity at dinner

became a year round activity. In 1971, the owner of the building decided to rent the space to another business. The Bridge Club was forced to move and leased the "Turner Building" on 8th St for 5 years. During this period Doug Scott wrote, "...[Ken McGuire] gave us the guidance needed to inject that unique spirit into the club that carries on to this day. Everyone works - no one gets paid. The young people that join the club pitch in and become just as good at helping as those who have been around since the beginning. A pleasant, optimistic and sociable club has resulted. We are not surprised at any time to go to a night session and find 17 or 20 or 22 tables in play." In 1975 the Bridge Club was forced to search for new premises when the lease rate was doubled. A committee was organized to investigate the possibili-

ty of building a clubhouse. After much discussion, the general membership approved the idea of constructing and owning a building.

THE NEW BUILDING -

In late June of 1976 the sod was turned for a new building. Plans had been drawn up, a mortgage had been arranged and a suitable site had been located. The estimated cost of the building was \$100,000.00, and a mortgage had been obtained for \$75,000. The membership of the club became very active in fundraising -- dinners, raffles, a \$5,000 donation and a \$5,000 loan from the North Sask Unit in the end added to \$25,000. On the weekend of Nov 19-21, 1976, the Saskatoon Bridge Club held its Grand Opening Ceremonies. The main event - bridge, of course.

"Our Saskatoon Duplicate Bridge players are proud to have reached this important milestone, the more so as we reached the goal seven years ahead of schedule. We believe that we may be rather unique in our member ownership of the clubhouse and we celebrated the event in style. About 180 members enjoyed dinner and speeches and the actual burning of the mortgage. November 5, 1994"

*Rolf Holzkaemper, President
Saskatoon Bridge Club
3041 Louise St.
Saskatoon SK
S7J 3L1*

In July 1994 the mortgage was retired 7 years ahead of time. This was possible because of several special donations from the Afternoon Club and the New Horizons group. The bridge players of yesteryear and those that participate today are to be congratulated. The Saskatoon Bridge Club has prospered because of the many members who pitch in and make the club the success it is today. We believe the Saskatoon Bridge Club, in this world of commercial bridge operations, is unique due to the fact that it is member-owned. It is totally operated on a voluntary unpaid basis by the members for the enjoyment of the members.

*From Burn the Mortgage
Bulletin - Editor John Pond*



Morton's Fork Extended

by Aidan Ballantyne
Vancouver, B.C.

The Bridge Encyclopedia defines Morton's Fork as "a manoeuvre by which declarer presents a defender with a choice of taking a trick cheaply or ducking to preserve an honor combination, only both decisions cost the defense a trick." Here's a classic example of the coup.

♠ AQ87	♠ 2
♥ A54	♥ 109762
♦ 108	♦ QJ96
♣ Q1073	♣ J86
♠ 9	♠ KJ106543
♥ KQJ83	♥ ---
♦ K42	♦ A753
♣ A954	♣ K2

South reaches 6♠ after West opens 1♥. The lead is the ♥K. South cannot profitably discard on the ♥A so he plays low from dummy and ruffs in hand. After drawing the outstanding trumps, declarer leads a low club towards the Queen, playing West for the Ace (remember who had the opening bid!). If West goes up with the ♣A declarer subsequently plays the ♣K and ♣Q separately. When the ♣J drops he has three discards for the diamonds (one on the carefully preserved ♥A and two on the ♣Q-10). If West ducks the ♣A then the Queen wins, the ♣K is pitched on the ♥A, and declarer gives up a diamond before ruffing two diamonds in dummy.

The play is named after Cardinal Morton whose duty as Chancellor under Henry VII was to collect taxes from wealthy London merchants. His approach was: if a merchant lived ostentatiously then it was obvious he had plenty of wealth and was automatically subject to the king's tax; on the other hand, if a merchant lived frugally then he must have been hoarding his riches and was therefore also subject to the levy. Either way, all merchants were forced to pay. They were impaled on Morton's Fork!

I recently experienced the following two deals which, though not strictly fitting the narrow Bridge Encyclopedia definition, nevertheless embody the key underlying principle: a defender is forced to choose between two losing options that involve declarer stealing either tricks or tempo. Die by the sword or swallow the poison!

Extension No. 1

In this deal the play, as often does, developed into a race for tricks between the two competing sides:

♠ 65	♠ 109842
♥ ---	♥ 7632
♦ KJ9763	♦ A42
♣ K10864	♣ 9
♠ AJ7	♠ KQ3
♥ Q54	♥ AKJ1098
♦ 5	♦ Q108
♣ AQJ732	♣ 5

Ron Borg, from Vancouver, played 3NT after I opened 2♦ in the North seat. The lead was the ♣Q covered by the King which held the trick. Ron played the ♦J from dummy which East ducked hoping to

shut out the diamonds. Borg now led another diamond towards the Queen and this time East faced the dreaded Morton's Fork! If he took the $\diamond A$ then dummy's diamonds would run and the contract would be made via five diamonds, one club, one spade and two hearts (the defenders could cash one diamond, two clubs and one spade). On the other hand, if East ducked the $\diamond A$ then declarer would win in hand and clear hearts. West would win the $\heartsuit Q$ on the third round and cash two clubs (Borg would pitch a low spade and his third diamond) but eventually declarer would made 9 tricks by way of two diamonds, five hearts, one club and one spade (the defender's $\diamond A$ would be lost to them forever).

Extension No. 2

This final example is presented as a play problem. You are playing in the year-end Reno Regional against Hugh Ross and Chip Martel (current world champ) and reach $6\clubsuit$ on the following auction:

Vul: None \spadesuit A10653
 Dir: East \heartsuit A42
 \diamond QJ
 \clubsuit A94

\spadesuit Q
 \heartsuit Q8
 \diamond AK1097
 \clubsuit QJ1083

<u>N</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>W</u>
	P	1 \diamond	2 \diamond^*
Dbl	2 \heartsuit	3 \clubsuit	P
3 \heartsuit	P	3NT	P
6 \clubsuit	all pass		

* "Michaels"

The lead is the $\diamond 5$ which looks like a singleton. You win in dummy with the $\diamond J$. Plan the play. (Answer on page 36)

the next

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EDITORIAL

JEOPARDY

OU TOUS POUR UN (DE CHUTE)

par Bernard Marcoux, Montréal

J'aime bien cette pensée de Dennis Priest, expert australien: «Dans les jeux télévisés (style Jeopardy), il y a le concurrent rapide et le concurrent mort; au bridge, le concurrent rapide EST le concurrent mort.» Au bridge, on joue toujours trop rapidement (j'ai même déjà perdu une partie d'échecs par correspondance pour avoir joué trop vite!! Comment peut-on, direz-vous, jouer trop vite par correspondance? Croyez-moi, c'est possible, je l'ai fait). Regardez les experts, Mark Molson, Boris Baran, Francine Cimon, etc., ils prennent leur temps, ils réfléchissent, ils comptent.

- Oui, mais, direz-vous, si le déclarant joue vite, je dois suivre.
- Non!
- Si j'hésite, le déclarant saura que j'ai quelque chose.
- Non!!
- ???
- Comme le déclarant a le droit de réfléchir avant de jouer, vous aussi en avez le droit. Lorsque le déclarant prend son temps (comme il devrait le faire lors de l'entame) pour faire son plan de jeu, prenez ce temps, vous aussi. Si, au contraire, le déclarant joue rapidement, dites simplement: «Je n'ai pas de problème, je veux réfléchir quelques instants.» **Vous avez le droit.** Vous serez surprise de tout ce qu'on peut découvrir en révisant les enchères, en examinant l'entame, le mort, et en comptant tout cela ensemble afin de se faire une image de la main. Parfois, ce n'est pas évident, mais, d'autres fois, cela saute aux yeux, à moins d'avoir les jeux fermés.

Vous avez:

- ♠ ---
- ♥ 1043
- ♦ D742
- ♣ AV7642

Add	Vous	Adg	Part.
passee	passee	1♠	2♠
2♠	3♠	4♥	5♥
5♠	6♠	6♠	contre

Votre partenaire entame coeur et vous voyez le mort suivant:

Mort	Vous
♠R8643	♠---
♥R97	♥1043
♦865	♦D742
♣D5	♣AV7642

Que pensez-vous de la main? Que savez-vous de la main du déclarant et de celle de votre partenaire, en voyant le mort? Le déclarant a appelé une carte du mort, dites-vous, et vous devez jouer? Non. Regardez, réfléchissez, comptez.

Le déclarant gagne l'entame et joue pique; votre partenaire monte de l'As et vous défaussez ... ??? La destinée de cette main (et peut-être de votre partnership) repose sur la carte que vous allez jouer. L'entame de votre partenaire est forcément un singleton et il voudra évidemment vous donner la main afin de couper. Dans quelle couleur pensez-vous que votre partenaire cherchera tout naturellement à vous donner la main? À trèfle évidemment. Vous vous apprêtez à jouer votre plus petit trèfle (attitude inversée), mais, au moment de jeter le 2, vous repensez à Jeopardy, à Dennis Priest, et vous vous arrêtez pour réfléchir (ce que vous auriez dû faire lors de la première levée) et compter; vous avez le droit; vous **n'avez pas besoin** de jouer vite. Souvenez-vous: au bridge, le concurrent rapide EST le concurrent mort.

Pour son enchère de 2♣, votre partenaire a au moins 5 cartes de trèfle, le more en compte 2 et vous en avez 6, ce qui fait 13 cartes. Le déclarant a donc une absence à trèfle et vous devez absolument dire à votre partenaire de ne pas revenir trèfle. Comment pouvez-vous lui dire cela de façon absolument Claire? Au bridge, on doit toujours plus ou moins appliquer la loi de Murphy: **si le partenaire a une chance de se tromper, il se trompera sûrement.** Il y a un antidote pourtant, très puissant: **si vous pouvez donner un coup de marteau dans le front de votre partenaire pour lui envoyer un signal, faites-le.** Le premier objectif d'un bon partenaire est d'empêcher son partenaire de faire une erreur. Le retour trèfle serait un erreur monstrueuse, qui risque de créer des remous dont on parlera longtemps (on en parle encore d'ailleurs).

Quelle carte réveillera très certainement votre partenaire? Quelle carte constituera le signal le plus évident, immanquable, inévitable, incontournable, lumineux, éblouissant, aveuglant, brillant????!! L'As de trèfle évidemment.

Vous défaussez l'As de trèfle. Votre partenaire zieute votre As, lève un sourcil (le droit), réfléchit un instant et joue le Roi de carreau, promettant l'As. Vous jouez le 2, attitude inversée. Votre partenaire prend le risque de revenir petit carreau pour votre Dame et vous rejouez coeur pour lui donner sa coupe et enregistrer + 500. Quels mots dira votre partenaire, et qui seront de la musique à vos oreilles?

- Merci, partenaire !!

Au bridge, votre meilleur ami est votre partenaire, mais, si vous ne le surveillez pas constamment, il peut devenir votre pire ennemi.

N'oubliez pas: un bon coup de marteau dans le front n'a jamais fait de tort à personne.

HEINZ 57

par Bernard Marcoux, Montréal

Quelle est l'enchère qui a le plus grand nombre de significations au bridge? Le cuebid ou le contre? Je dirais que c'est le contre. Voyez cette main, par exemple.

Vous

♠ AV43

♥ D983

♦ 84

♣ R93

Vous	Adg	Part.	Add
passé	passé	1♣	1♠
contre	2♦	contre	3♦
contre	passent		

Votre partenaire et vous avez fait 4 enchères, dont 3 contres:

- le premier était négatif, annonçant au moins coeurs;
- le deuxième de soutien, annonçant 3 cartes de coeur;
- le troisième était cooperative, annonçant une main maximum.

Résultat: +500 pour Est-Ouest et un top.

Cas no 2

Vous

♠ 65

♥ RD762

♦ V10

♣ 10763

Adg	Part.	Add	Vous
1SA (12-14)	2♣ (♣ + ?)	2♣ (faible)	3♣
3♣	contre	pass	??

Mettez 4♥. Le partenaire vous montre une excellente main, courte à pique. Le contre ne peut être de pénalité. Vous n'avez rien promis et votre partenaire contre: c'est le signe indéniable d'un contre d'appel.

Principe: lorsque vous n'avez rien promis, le premier contre du partenaire est d'appel.

Part.	Add	Vous	Adg
1♠	2♣	passé	passé

Contre est d'appel; vous pouvez évidemment le transformer en pénalité.

Cas no 3

Lorsque vous avez promis des valeurs, et que le partenaire contre, c'est généralement pénalité. Les adversaires vulnérables, vous avez:

- ♠ V83
- ♥ 9
- ♦ RD763
- ♣ R1074

Vous	Adg	Part.	Add
passé	1♥	passé	passé
contre	passé	1SA	2♥
passé	passé	contre	passé
??			

Qu'est-ce qui se passe? Comment le partenaire peut-il mettre seulement 1SA et ensuite contrer pour la pénalité? Devez-vous passer ou gager? Passer, évidemment; vous avez dit votre main, vous n'avez pas promis plus que ce que vous avez, et vous pourriez avoir moins. Le partenaire est sensé savoir tout cela: que vous avez passé, que votre contre pourrait se faire avec seulement 7 points; il a mis 1SA et a ensuite contré. Au duplicate, vous pouvez récolter tellement de tops contre des gens indisciplinés, incapables de passer, qui s'étirent

parce qu'ils ne veulent pas jouer en défense. Vous les connaissez, ils ne passent jamais. Vous n'avez qu'à rester assis bien tranquilles et à contrer. La main du partenaire:

- ♠RD6
- ♥R1087
- ♦ 92
- ♣ AD86

Le partenaire a pris un chemin conservateur en ne mettant que 1SA avec 14 points, mais vous avez déjà passé et votre style vous fait ouvrir toute main acceptable de 11-12 points (belles couleurs, points concentrés, 3 levées rapides). Votre partenaire sait tout cela et il contre. Respectez-le, passez. Comme le dit la maxime: «Il faut avoir raison dans le post-mortem». Vous avez votre enchère, le partenaire décide d'une action, il ne vous demande pas votre avis. Si les adversaires refusent leur contrat, inscrivez le score dans profits et pertes.

PARESSE

Quel est notre plus grand ennemi au bridge? Plusieurs loustics diront: «Mon partenaire». Sérieusement, notre pire ennemi, à mon avis, est la paresse. Au bridge, rien n'est jamais pareil; certes, il y a certains principes, certaines lois, mais chaque cas fait loi. Par exemple, on nous a appris et tellement répété: «Donne le fit le plus rapidement possible» qu'on le fait maintenant automatiquement, parfois trop. Cet automatisme cache parfois de la simple paresse. Vous avez:

- ♠ Vxx
- ♥ RDV10xxx
- ♦ Ax
- ♣ A

Vous entendez votre partenaire ouvrir 1♠. Wow! Vous mettez 2♥, et votre partenaire enchaîne avec 3♣, promettant un surplus. Rewow! Vous vous apprêtez à poursuivre avec 3♠, en vous disant que c'est trop facile: il suffit de faire un 2 suré 1, puis de donner le fit et la

machine fonctionne toute seule. Trop facile, dites-vous? Lorsque vous éprouvez cette sensation de facilité, de routine, et un peu d'ennui peut-être, parce que le système fonctionne tout seul, arrêtez-vous, pincez-vous, réveillez-vous, forcez-vous à réfléchir, imaginez la main du partenaire et **COMPTEZ LES LEVÉES!!!**

Si votre partenaire a l'As de pique, As-Roi de carreau, et RD de trèfle, vous avez 13 levées. Est-ce trop lui demander? Non, il a quand même promis un surplus. Il pourrait avoir AR de pique, As de coeur, Roi de carreau et Roi de trèfle, et vous arriveriez encore à 13 levées. Si votre partenaire n'a pas le Roi de pique, il peut avoir la Dame de trèfle et vous avez encore 13 levées, mais vous ne le saurez jamais si vous demandez le As avec pique atout. Toutefois vous pouvez savoir si le partenaire a le Roi de pique même si ce n'est pas pique atout. Pour découvrir la Dame de trèfle, vous devez faire Key-Card avec trèfle atout. Et comme vous jouez Kick-Back*, vous sautez à 4♠, Key-Card pour les trèfles. Le partenaire répond 4♠, 3 cartes clés, donc As de pique et de coeur et Roi de trèfle. 4SA par vous demande la Dame de trèfle; le partenaire met 5♠, confirmant la Dame de trèfle et le Roi de carreau. Vous prenez une grande respiration afin de bien compter: 1 pique, 7 coeurs, 2 carreaux et 3 trèfles, cela fait bien 13 levées. Additionnez encore: 1 + 7 + 2 + 3 = 13! Déclarez 7SA!! Les deux mains:

Ouvreur	Vous
♠ A10xxx	♠ Vxx
♥ Ax	♥ RDV10xxx
♦ RD	♦ Ax
♣ RD109	♣ A
1♠	2♥
3♣	4♦!
4♠	4sa
5♦	7sa

*Kick-Back Key-Card consiste à demander les As en gageant, au niveau de 4, avec ou sans saut, la couleur au-dessus de la couleur d'atout agréé. Lorsque l'atout est agréé,
 - 4♦ devient Key-Card pour les trèfles;
 - 4♥ devient Key-Card pour les carreaux;
 - 4♠ devient Key-Card pour les coeurs; et
 - 4SA reste Key-Card pour les piques.

L'avantage? Il est énorme. Quel que soit l'atout, surtout pour les chelems en mineures, on a le même espace qu'avec 4SA lorsque c'est pique atout. Autre exemple:

Ouvreur	Vous
♠ Rx	♠ Ax
♥ Vxxxx	♥ ARD
♦ Axx	♦ Dx
♣ Axx	♣ RDV109x
1♥	2♣
2SA	3♥
4♥	4♠ (1)
5♦ (2)	5♠ (3)
5SA (4)	7SA ou 7♣

- 1) Kick-Back pour les coeurs
- 2) 2 As sans la Dame
- 3) Demande de Rois, confirmant par le fait même la présence de toutes les cartes clés.
- 4) Roi de pique
- 5) Vous pouvez competer 12 levées certains et plusieurs possibilités pour la 13e: Valet de coeur du partenaire (vous n'êtes pas certain de sa présence), bris 3-2 des coeurs, etc.

Qu'est-ce que tout cela signifie? Réfléchissez!!! Prenez votre temps avant de gager, explorez toutes les possibilités, soyez inventif, créateur. Le bridge devient ainsi tellement passionnant. Évitez la routine, travaillez vos méninges, exploitez toutes les possibilités. Servez-vous des enchères au lieu d'en être esclaves, vous découvrirez un plaisir incroyable.



LE SOUTIEN A 3 CARTES

par Bernard Marcoux, Montréal

Lorsque vous ouvrez 1 en mineure et que votre partenaire répond en majeure, devez-vous avoir 4 cartes pour le soutenir? Plusieurs (l'immense majorité) répondront: «Absolument!!»

Supposons que vous avez:

♠ 73
♥ RD6
♦ 642
♣ ARV96

Vous	Part.
1♣	1♥
?	

Allez-vous vraiment mettre 1SA? Ou 2♣? Allez-vous passer sous silence ces 3 beaux coeurs? Avant de répondre à cette question, revenons en arrière. Quel est le **premier objectif** des enchères? Découvrir un fit en majeure!! Ne pas soutenir à 2♥ va donc à l'encontre de cet objectif premier. Au ciel du bridge, lorsque vous ouvrirez en mineure et que votre partenaire répondra en majeure, vous aurez toujours 4 cartes pour le soutenir. Mais, dans le monde réel, vous n'avez pas toujours 4 cartes de soutien et il s'agit souvent de faire la moins mauvaise enchère «**dans les circonstances**», celle qui informera le mieux votre partenaire et l'aidera à bien juger de sa main.

On ne dit pas ici évidemment que le soutien à 3 cartes est idéal, on dit qu'il représente le plus souvent l'enchère la plus pratique et la plus descriptive. Placez-vous maintenant comme répondant.

Part.	Vous
♠ 73	♠ RV62
♥ RD6	♥ A9753
♦ 642	♦ RV3
♣ ARV96	♣ 7

1♣	1♥
2♥	?

N'êtes-vous pas heureux d'entendre 2♥? Ce soutien ne vous simplifie-t-il pas la vie? Imaginez que votre partenaire ne gage pas 2♥.

Part.	Vous
1♣	1♥
2♣	?

Avez-vous un rebid facile? Vous avez le choix entre 2SA conservateur, 3SA hyper agressif et 2♣ scientifique. Si vous mettez 2♣ et que votre partenaire répond 3♥, êtes-vous certain qu'il a 3 cartes? Ne fait-il pas une simple préférence avec Rx? Avec

♠ 732
♥ R6
♦ D102
♣ ARV96

que peut-il bider sur 2♠?

Prenons une autre main de répondant.

Part.	Vous
♠ 73	♠ AD6
♥ RV6	♥ D97542
♦ 642	♦ AR
♣ ARV96	♣ D7

1♣	1♥
2♥	



L'enchère de 2♥ ne vient-elle pas d'injecter un «Omph!» terriblement stimulant à votre main? L'adrénaline de chelem ne se met-elle pas à couler dans vos veines? Et le plus beau est que vous avez tout l'espace au monde pour explorer les contrôles. Imaginez maintenant que vous partenaire rebide 1SA; à moins jouer une forme de Check-Back Stayman, vos 17 points vous laissent dans un No Man's Land: 3♥ montrerait une très belle couleur 6e; si vous essayez 2♠ et que l'ouvreux répond 3♥, vous sentirez-vous autant en sécurité que s'il avait soutenu directement?

Je ne prétendrai pas ici évidemment que le soutien à 3 cartes donne toujours de bons résultats; il vous arrivera de rater le fit 4-4 à pique (une fois par année), de jouer 2♥ au lieu de 1sa (une fois par année), de scorer +110 au lieu de +120 (une fois par année), ou même de chuter au lieu de +90 ou +120 (une fois par année). C'est là un petit prix à payer pour découvrir un fit rapidement et économiquement.

Vous devez sûrement vous demander avec quelles mains on devrait soutenir avec 3 cartes. Disons avec toute main avec valeur de coupe (doubleton et mieux) et au moins 3 atouts coiffés d'un gros honneur. Avec toutes les mains suivants, je soutiendrais immédiatement à 2♥.

♠ 73	♠ D3	♠ A3
♥ RV6	♥ R106	♥ D106
♦ 642	♦ 642	♦ R42
♣ ARV96	♣ ARV96	♣ A9876

Avec des mains comme celles-ci toutefois, il est préférable de mettre 1sa:

♠ D3	ou	♠ V73
♥ V106		♥ 1076
♦ R42		♦ A4
♣ AR986		♣ ARV96

Avec cette dernière main, vous n'avez pas le choix; vous ne pouvez soutenir à 2♥, car vous n'avez pas d'honneur.

Voyons maintenant le problème du répondant après la séquence:

Ouvreux	Répondant
1♣	1♥
2♥	

Comment le répondant peut-il obtenir clarification de la main d'ouvreux?

Disons tout d'abord que le répondant, avec une main minimum, peut passer 2♥. Fit 4-3? Pourquoi pas? Et rien ne dit que les adversaires vous laisseront jouer 2♥; les bridgeurs modernes réveillent toutes les mains ou à peu près, et les adversaires, en bons samaritains, réveilleront certainement à 2♠ pour vous libérer de l'angoisse de jouer dans un fit 4-3.

Mais supposons que vous avez une main pour inviter ou forcer à la manche. Sans entrer dans trop de détails, voici les séquences principales.

Ouvreux	Répondant
1♣	1♥
2♥	2♠

Forcing pour un tour, montrant généralement des piques et demandant à l'ouvreux de clarifier. Le répondant peut avoir:

- ♠ DVxx
- ♥ DVxx
- ♦ xx
- ♣ AVx

ou une main forcing comme:

- ♠ ARx
- ♥ DVxx
- ♦ xxx
- ♣ RVx



et il ne sait pas encore si on jouera la manche en sans-atout ou en couleur. Après 2♠, les principales réponses de l'ouvreur sont:

- 2SA = minimum, 3 cartes de coeur
- 3♥ = minimum, 4 cartes de coeur
- 3SA = maximum, 3 coeurs
- 4♥ = maximum, 4 coeurs

Ouvreur	Répondant
1♣	1♥
2♥	2SA

Invitation, l'ouvreur procède comme suit:

- 3♥ = minimum
- 3♥ = minimum, 4 cartes de coeur
- 3SA = maximum, 3 coeurs
- 4♥ = maximum, 4 coeurs

Ouvreur	Répondant
1♣	1♥
2♥	3♣

Pour moi, cette enchère est un invitation (lire Mike Lawrence), confirmant un limite à trèfle et invitant l'ouvreur à réévaluer sa main sur la base de ce double fit coeur-trèfle. Encore ici, l'ouvreur peut:

- 3♥ = minimum avec 3 coeurs
- 3♥ = minimum avec 4 coeurs
- 3SA = maximum, avec 3 coeurs
- 4♥ = maximum, avec 4 coeurs

Ouvreur	Répondant
1♣	1♥
2♥	3SA

Cette enchère n'est pas un enchère de fermeture, mais un enchère descriptive. Le répondant dit à l'ouvreur qu'il a les points de manche, un main régulière et seulement 4 cartes de coeur. L'ouvreur

avec 4 coeurs et un main irrégulière corrige à 4♥.

Combien de fois vous arrivera-t-il de jouer dans un fit 4-3? Pratiquement jamais.

Le soutien à 3 cartes donnera à vos enchères plus de souplesse, l'information circulera plus vite entre vous et votre partenaire et vous serez mieux placé dans les enchères compétitives. Les avantages du soutien immédiat à 3 cartes dépassent donc de beaucoup les inconvénients. De plus, ce soutien est logique avec le contre de soutien que nous avons expliqué dans le Bulletin de décembre 1994.

Pour ma part, je joue de cette façon depuis une dizaine d'années et je peux vous dire qu'il nous arrive rarement des malheurs. Le soutien à 3 cartes s'inscrit d'emblée dans le sillon du bridge moderne, où l'on entre dans les enchères rapidement pour en sortir rapidement aussi. Rien ne sert de décrire lentement une main limitée. Donnez le fit le plus rapidement possible, racontez votre histoire puis gardez le silence. Vos résultats s'amélioreront, soyez-en assuré.



Bronze Medalists at Albuquerque

Congratulations to Canadians Bill Solomon and Duncan Phillips who paired up at the World Championships in Albuquerque to win bronze medals in the World Senior Paris and the World Senior Swiss Teams. The Kibitzer newsletter (Units 249, 246, 166) featured a report from Duncan Phillips (Winter 1994) and an interview with Bill Solomon (Spring 1995). Following are some excerpts from those articles.



“ Bill Solomon played as fresh as ever notwithstanding being yanked out of retirement after 25+ years. He was thrust into a modern culture of bidding gimmickry with its own language to which he adapted amazingly well. The senior events were garnished with such gems as Albert Dormer, James Ortis Patino, Edgar Kaplan and Leon Tintner, to mention a few. Age notwithstanding, everyone came to win.

I have frequently said that a person could play and win any major event and scarcely have a hand worth reporting. This tournament bore me out. Do nothing clever except picture the unseen hands from beginning to end. A well known opponent failed to do so in the finals, perhaps lusting in the way he had bamboozled me in the qualifying session, as shown in the following hand:

North	East	South	West
<i>Phillips</i>		<i>Solomon</i>	
1♦	1♥	2♣	2♥
3♦	pass	3♠	pass
4♦	pass	4♠	end

Dealer N	♠ A x		
	♥ x x		
	♦ A K 10 8 x x x		
	♣ J 9		
♠ K x x		♠ J x x	
♥ Q x x		♥ A K J x x x	
♦ Q J 9 x		♦ x x	
♣ x x x		♣ Q x	
	♠ Q 10 x x x		
	♥ x x		
	♦ void		
	♣ A K 10 8 x x		

Opening Lead: small heart

South's shape dragged us along uncomfortably. Two heart losers were followed by a third heart which Bill had to ruff in hand. He led a spade to the Ace and then ran the "small" club. Next a spade, inserting the ten, driving out the King. Bill ruffed the return, the ♠Q drew the trumps, and the clubs were good. East, a well known expert, missed his cue. Knowing South's shape, he should have popped his ♣Q to prevent declarer from taking the spade finesse. When declarer goes back to the ♣J to lead the spade, he is exposed to a club ruff when West wins the ♠K." ... *Duncan Phillips*

“ The only way I kept up was by reading bridge magazines. The main difference that I find is that there is a lot more artificiality. People are trying to take away the functions in bridge and to abrogate the judgment aspect by developing mechanical bidding systems. But I think that what won formerly and still wins today is the players' judgment at the table. I don't think you can supplant that with more precise conventions.

I played in Amsterdam in 1966 in the World Open Pairs. There is more gadgetry in bidding and defensive signals today. As well, there are screens and bid boxes. Albuquerque was the first time I had ever seen screens.

Other than that, good bridge players sit down and play good bridge.

It is fun meeting people from different cultures and backgrounds in a very congenial atmosphere. Virtually every one we played against was very friendly. We would chitchat a bit. That's one of the nicest parts of playing in an international tournament as opposed to a regional where everybody is so intent on masterpoints.

Duncan is a very capable and bright player who is always thinking. He doesn't take things for granted; you can't either so it is challenging. You are constantly on your toes because you can't afford to relax. As well, Duncan has a very pleasant personality which I always appreciate in a partner".

...*Duncan Phillips*

Following is a hand played by Bill in the team game:

	♠A Q x		
Dealer N	♥A 10 x	♦A K Q J	♣A 10 9
♠J 10	♥x x x x x	♦x x	♠K 9 7 x
♣Q x x x	♠8 x x x	♥J 9 x	♥K Q
	♦10 9 8 x x x	♣void	♦x
			♣K J x x x

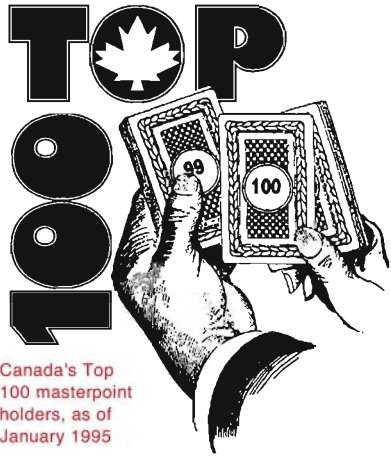
NORTH	EAST	SOUTH	WEST
<i>Duncan</i>		<i>Bill</i>	
2 ♣	pass	2 ♥	pass
2 NT	pass	3 ♣	pass
3 NT	pass	4 ♦	pass
5 ♦	end		

2♥ was a complete negative, 2 NT showed count, 3♣ was Puppet Stayman, 3NT denied a major.

The ♠J was led. Bill determined that it was unlikely, with all the advertised strength in dummy, West would make a blind lead away from the King. As well, he rightly judged he had lots of time to decide what to do.

Bill took the ♠A and two rounds of trumps. Then a low club from dummy, the King appearing on his right and he trumped. He then passed the heart nine to the King. Back came a club on which he pitched a heart. It went Queen, Ace. Bill ruffed a club and led the ♥J to the ♥A and the ♥Q fell. To complete his count on the hand, he cleverly ruffed the ♥10, even though it was good. When East showed out the entire distribution was revealed. Bill led a low spade, the ten came, and he played small from dummy. West was now endplayed and forced to give declarer a ruff and sluff.

1. Markland Molson, Montreal PQ 10944
2. Cliff Campbell, Thunder Bay ON 9632
3. Eric Murray, Toronto ON 9093
4. Boris Baran, Montreal PQ 8975
5. Leo Steil, Vancouver BC 8457
6. Eric Kokish, Westmount PQ 7664
7. Ken Warren, Pickering ON 7466
8. Doug Fraser, Mont Royal PQ 7349
9. Joseph Silver, Hampstead PW 7331
10. Sami Kehela, Toronto ON 6303
11. Martin Caley, Montreal PQ 6075
12. John Carruthers, Toronto ON 5965
13. Rob Crawford, Vancouver BC 5945
14. Mrs. Anna Boivin, Chomedy Laval PQ 5918
15. Cam Doner, Richmond BC 5772
16. Robert Hutchinson, Lethbridge AB 5661
17. Ted Horning, Richmond Hill ON 5481
18. Aidan Ballantyne, Vancouver BC 5469
19. David Stohart, Ottawa ON 5422
20. Jonathan Steinberg, Toronto ON 5247
21. Laurence Betts, Burnaby BC 5331
22. Duncan Smith, Victoria BC 5323
23. Jonathan Steinberg, Toronto ON 5247
24. Mrs. Mary Paul, Toronto ON 5161
25. Doug Heron, Ottawa ON 5150
26. Jim Riegle, Ottawa ON 5087
27. David Curry, Ottawa ON 5071
28. F.E. Gauthier, Montreal PQ 5043
29. Helene Beaulieu, Sherbrooke PQ 4937
30. Jerry Aceti, Sudbury ON 4935
31. Mary Hutchinson, Lethbridge AB 4931
32. Patrice Roy, Sherbrooke PQ 4896
33. Haig Tchamitch, Don Mills ON 4882
34. Ron Borg, White Rock BC 4729
35. Dr. Adolph Feingold, Edmonton AB 4721
36. Mark Stein, Montreal PQ 4692
37. Stephen Brown, Nepean ON 4671
38. John Currie, Halifax NS 4627
39. James McAvoy, Victoria BC 4626
40. Keith Balcombe, Brooklin ON 4592
41. Dudley Camacho, Toronto ON 4539
42. Pierre Daigneault, Montreal PQ 4520
43. John Bowman, Ottawa ON 4440
44. David McLellan, Thunder Bay ON 4431
45. David Lindop, Toronto ON 4391
46. Ed Bridson, Unionville ON 4386
47. Christopher Hough, Oakville ON 4383
48. Peter Herold, Surrey BC 4336
49. Paul Hagen, Vancouver BC 4324
50. Ken Gee, Regina SK 4242
51. Michael Kenny, Willowdale ON 4082
52. Dan Jacob, Burnaby BC 4052
53. Michael Cafferata, Scarborough ON 4040
54. Mrs. Barbara Saltsman, Montreal PQ 4039
55. Leo Glaser, Winfield BC 4027
56. John Guoba, Toronto ON 4026
57. Solange Bouchard, Jonquiere PQ 4011
58. Fred Hoffer, Ville St. Lauren PQ 4010
59. Joan Lupovich, Montreal PQ 3983
60. Duncan Phillips, Willowdale ON 3979



Canada's Top
100 masterpoint
holders, as of
January 1995

61. Michael Roche, Don Mills ON 3969
62. Boguslaw Lagowski, Ottawa ON 3945
63. Gordon McOrmond, Delta BC 3935
64. Jerry Richardson, London ON 3916
65. Bob Connop, Burnaby BC 3856
66. Mrs. Helen Roche, Calgary AB 3833
67. John Landeryou, Lethbridge AB 3811
68. Colin Revill, Burlington ON 3804
69. Dick McKinney, Edmonton AB 3780
70. Richard Hart, Cobourg ON 3776
71. Pierre Treuil, Ottawa ON 3734
72. Don Cowan, Toronto ON 3728
73. Larry Hicks, New Westminster BC 3728
74. Ray Jotcham, Scarborough ON 3714
75. James Pritchard, Edmonton AB 3704
76. Gary Whiteman, London ON 3684
77. Edward Zaluski, Ottawa ON 3657
78. John Duquette, Oshawa ON 3653
79. Lou Woodcock, Hamilton ON 3649
80. Laurie McIntyre, Ottawa ON 3630
81. D.A. Brock, Brampton ON 3612
82. Richard Edney, Kingston ON 3575
83. Mrs. D. M. Cole, Brockville ON 3567
84. Erik Vires, Montreal PQ 3551
85. Barry Harper, Kelowna BC 3538
86. John Rayner, Mississauga ON 3537
87. Andre Laliberte, Neufchatel PQ 3531
88. Ellwood Clarke, Nepean ON 3504
89. Nicholas Gartaganis, Calgary AB 3458
90. Alan Doan, Halifax NS 3433
91. Gary Mitchell, Regina SK 3421
92. William Wallace, Sudbury ON 3421
93. John McAdam, Ottawa ON 3410
94. Stan Cabay, Edmonton AB 3403
95. Don Lindhorst., Cambridge ON 3396
96. Don Brazeau, Vancouver BC 3388
97. Mrs. Evelyn Hodge, Burnaby BC 3383
98. Sadhu Visram, Toronto ON 3350
99. Fred Sontag, Vancouver BC 3346
100. Martin Kirr, Toronto ON 3335

Morton's Fork Extended

Problem on page 25

The straightforward approach is to take the club hook. If the King is onside the contract rates to make since West hardly has four or more clubs given his Michaels bid (shows majors) and you should be able to pick up trumps. On the other hand, if the ♣K is off-side East will win and give his partner a ruff. Can declarer still succeed by playing ♣A and another club? The answer is yes, thanks to good old Morton's Fork! The full deal:

♠ A10653	♠ K2
♥ A42	♥ 1097
♦ QJ	♦ 86432
♣ A94	♣ K65
♠ J9874	♠ Q
♥ KJ653	♥ Q8
♦ 5	♦ AK1097
♣ 72	♣ QJ1083

After East wins the ♣K he is caught between the proverbial rock and a hard place. If he returns anything but a trump declarer unblocks dummy's remaining high diamond,, plays off the ♥A, ♠A, ruffs a spade, runs diamonds pitching dummy's two losing hearts, then finishes with a

crossruff. So East must return a trump. No matter since declarer now survives by means of a major suit squeeze against West who is marked with spade length as well as the ♥K (remember East did not double the 3♥ cue bid!). Declarer wins the trump return, plays off dummy's high diamond, plays ♠A, ruffs a spade, runs diamonds then trumps. The end position is:

♠ 10	♠ ---
♥ A4	♥ 1097
♦ ---	♦ ---
♣ ---	♣ ---
♠ J	♠ ---
♥ KJ	♥ Q8
♦ ---	♦ ---
♣ ---	♣ Q

South plays the last club and West is cooked. The play also works if West has the ♣K. The defense just can't kill both the heart ruff and the squeeze, upon winning the second round of clubs.

At the table I took the trump finesse and went down quickly. Too many late nights at the gaming tables? So how did **you** fare?



MASTER POINT PRESS - Congratulations to Canadian publishers Master Point Press on the publication of their first book, **Partnership Bidding: A Workbook** by Mary Paul of Toronto, ON. Mary's very popular series of articles in Master Point Press's *Canadian Master Point* magazine - "A Framework for Discussion" - formed a starting point for the manuscript. The book is designed to give bridge players a systematic way of discussing their partnership bidding and carding methods. Using a questionnaire format similar to that which the author has employed in training for international events over the last 20 years, it enables a pair to easily go through and discuss every part of their system. Ideal for any serious partnership, experienced or not, Partnership Bidding is also priced low enough (\$9.95) to be a practical tool. (Perhaps future editions of the book could include a disc which would provide a final printout of the partnership's system ...ed)

Appeals often create interesting situations. I recently held the following hand at a local sectional

♠ 92
♥ A984
♦ QJ109
♣ AJ9

♠ K3
♥ Q52
♦ A62
♣ Q10542

With both Vul, my RHO (a crafty veteran) opened a weak 2♠. This was followed by two passes and a double from partner whereupon I bid 3NT. LHO (a most honest and straight forward player) led the ♠7.

This is neither the best nor worst of contracts that either you or I have been in. It became much improved. I ducked the lead in dummy and RHO played the eight. I then led the ♣Q, LHO covered with the ♣K, and I could now count 8 tricks. LHO had the doubleton club and discarded the ♦3 on the third club.

At this point I enquired if the opponents were playing any non-standard carding and was informed that they were playing Odd Even Discards. A further enquiry elicited the information that an even card was encouraging and an odd card was discouraging. After cashing clubs and seeing RHO discard two diamonds, I elected to lead a heart to the Ace and then a diamond, intending to finesse. RHO showed out and I proceeded to go down one.

We were returning the cards to the board when my LHO pointed out that I had been misinformed in that an odd card was encouraging. I had briefly considered an alternative line, playing for RHO's hand to be something like ♠AQJ108 ♥Kxx ♦xx ♣xxx (actual) in which

Silence is Golden



by Ian Crowe, Dartmouth NS

case I would be able to endplay him with spades. That would have worked, but I had rather lazily chosen to believe what I had been told. I will never know for sure but am confident that I would have not taken any action were it not for a rather huffy "It doesn't make any difference" from RHO. Naturally this provoked an analysis of the situation from me and a call for the director.

The Director ruled that I had not been damaged. I now lost all sense of objectivity as I felt this ruling to be wrong. After the match I spoke with the head director to find out why this ruling was made. It turns out my description to the first director of the explanation given to me had not been understood. After some period of time the ruling was changed to score the contract as made. RHO now appealed, essentially claiming that I had found the winning line after the fact. The committee ruled against him, allowing the second ruling to stand.

In the post-mortem at the tavern, I concluded that the committee should have ruled against me! Had I given the matter the proper amount of thought at the time, I would have realized that I was playing RHO for ♠AQJ10xx ♥ - ♦Kxxx ♣xxx. This looks like a 1♠ bid to me and it should have at least provoked some doubt as to the validity of the explanation given. Perhaps it only proves that I am argumentative but this story does have a couple of lessons for me. Emotions often get the better of one in ruling situations. I intend to attempt a more objective frame of mind in future. In addition to that RHO proved conclusively to me that silence is golden.

The Viceroy's Gambit - Part II

by Ian Trawets

“You will recall that Georgio T. Bellaholland had hauled Viceroy J. Gumbolle before the Ethics Committee at the Metro World of Bridge. Of the numerous charges laid, the Committee quickly disposed of those concerning VJ’s gloating, blowing smoke in opponent’s faces and dousing his cigar in Georgio’s wine. These were adjudged to be the result of personality disorders and well beyond the expertise of the Committee. As the chairman, Jon Beesett, noted when it came to obnoxious behavior, Georgio versus VJ was a battle of the titans.

However, they were having much more trouble with the charges that VJ had revoked for the sole purpose of locating the Queen of trumps and, having found it, immediately corrected his revoke without penalty. If done intentionally, this was a classic example of the Alcatraz Coup and was subject to severe sanction.

“I simply pulled the wrong card by mistake,” pleaded VJ. “You all know how clumsy I am and my hands don’t always do what I ask.”

“Right,” snarled Georgio, “your hands have a mind of their own as they wander from opponent’s pocket to pocket, picking one good result after another. I have seen your fat fingers at work and they never appear to slip to your detriment.”

“Not true,” replied a wounded VJ. “Why, just the other day I spilled my tea over the card table at a most inopportune moment, spoiling the dummy and causing the hand to be washed out. You remember - you had doubled me in four spades and won the first four tricks . . . VJ paused. “Perhaps that’s not a good example,” he continued, as he noticed the committee members scribbling furiously.

“Perhaps not,” sneered Georgio with glee. “But it will serve nicely as Exhibit 1 for the complainant. As Exhibit 2, I present the following hand from last week’s club championship - a masterful piece of work if I ever saw one.” (see box)

VJ was West, defending my contract of 6♣. Clearly, I had two problems - I had to guess the heart suit correctly and then decide which way to play the clubs in order to get rid of dummy’s diamond losers.”

	♠ J10987										
	♥ KJ32										
	♦ A32										
	♣ 7										
♠ 54	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td></td><td>N</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>W</td><td></td><td>E</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>S</td><td></td></tr> </table>		N		W		E		S		♠ 6
	N										
W		E									
	S										
♥ Q765		♥ A84									
♦ K876		♦ QJ109									
♣ K98		♣ 65432									
	♠ AKQ32										
	♥ 109										
	♦ 54										
	♣ AQJ10										

“Winning the opening rump lead with the ace, I immediately led a heart. VJ fumbled and pulled one card and then another, finally selecting a small one.”

“I was merely trying to decide if I should signal my distribution,” retorted VJ. “Besides, the laws state that you take advantage of my hesitation at your own peril.”

“Sure,” continued Georgio. “They also state that a defender must not play his cards in a manner intended to deceive. A hesitation here would normally imply indecision as to whether you should play your Ace - but, knowing that you are a frequent practitioner of the Ashburn Shuffle, I quickly played the Jack, forcing the Ace.”

“This left me with only the clubs to solve. Winning the diamond return with the dummy’s Ace, I cashed the Jack of trumps and led a club. When East followed small, I paused and reviewed the position, at which time you detached a card from your hand and tapped it impatiently as if you were going to play it regardless of my play. Assuming that you could not hold the King and make such a gesture, I finessed and when you won and cashed a diamond, I was one down.”

Georgio continued: “I submit this hand to the panel as further evidence of your style and suggest that your ‘clumsiness’ is a matter of convenience.”

“Inflammatory, irrelevant, hearsay and inadmissible,” harrumphed VJ, shifting uncomfortably in his seat. “I wish to submit some evidence of my own.” Stay tuned.

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Vancouver BC V6R 2H7

Phone (604) 224-2210

Fax (604) 224-4127

E-MAIL

<a10271@mindlink.bc.ca>

DEADLINE

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CONTRIBUTORS

Gloria Silverman
John Armstrong
Eric Kokish
Eric Sutherland
John Caruthers
Fred Gitelman
Allan Simon
John Pond
Aidan Ballantyne
Bernard Marcoux
Ian Crowe
Ian Trawets
George Retek
Jan Anderson

CANADIAN BRIDGE FEDERATION INC.

JAN ANDERSON
CBF Coordinator
2719 East Jolly Place
Regina Sask. S4V 0X8

Fax: 1-306-789-4919

Phone: 1-306-761-1677



A CALENDAR

★ CWTC ★

Zones must select their teams
no later than May 1, 1995

National Final

July 5-9, 1995

Thunder Bay, Ontario

SEE PAGE 25

★ COPC ★

Club Qualifying Round

Sept 1, 1995 - Oct 31, 1995

Unit Final Round

Nov 1, 1995 - Jan 31, 1996

★ CNTC ★

National Final

June 6 - 11, 1995.

Toronto, ON

SEE PAGE 11

INTERNATIONAL FUND GAMES

Jul 28, 95 ACBL Wide
Oct 19, 95 Canada Wide
Jan 27, 96 ACBL Wide
Mar 25, 96 Canada Wide
May 9, 96 ACBL Wide
Aug 2, 96 ACBL Wide
Oct 22, 96 Canada Wide

CHARITY FUND GAMES

Nov 20, 95 ACBL Wide

★ CANADA CUP ★

September 1, 1994 through
August 31, 1995

Don't forget the CBF's first
Canada Cup point race. Points
won in all Canadian events
Sept '94 - August '95 will be
applied. Watch the Christmas
Issue for final results.

INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

World Bridge Contest

June 9-10

American Team Trials

June 6-16 Las Vegas

Generali Europeans

June 18 - July 1 Portugal

World Junior Team

Championships

July 8 - 17 Bali, Indonesia

ACBL Summer NABC

Jul 28-Aug 6 New Orleans

World Junior Pairs

Championships

Aug 11-13 Ghent, Belgium

European Junior Camp

August 13-23 Ghent, Belgium

Bermuda Bowl &

Venice Cup

Oct 8-21 Beijing, China

ACBL Fall NABC

Nov 17-26 Atlanta

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