

bridge *Canada*

President's Report

D'ORSI SENIORS CHAMPIONSHIP

2017 IBPA Awards

MEET ... RON BISHOP

Dummy's Rights – The New Player Spot

TEST YOUR DECEPTIVE PLAY

IBPA Yeh Bros. Cup

DEFENSIVE PLAY 7 - QUIZ TIME

SPACE, THE FINAL FRONTIER

Upcoming Events

THE CANADIAN BRIDGE FEDERATION

The mission of the Canadian Bridge Federation is to promote bridge within Canada and protect and advance the national interests of Canadian bridge, including the selection and support of Canadian bridge teams and players for international bridge competition.



IN THIS ISSUE

- 04. Editor's Message
- 05. President's Report
- 06. 9th D'Orsi Seniors Championship
- 08. IBPA Awards
- 14. Meet Ron Bishop
- 16. The New Player Spot - by Michael Abbey
- 18. Test Your Deceptive Play
- 19. IBPA Yeh Bros. Cup
- 23. Test Your Deceptive Play - Solution
- 24. The Intermediate Spot - Neil Kimelman
- 27. The Expert Spot - Neil Kimelman
- 31. Upcoming Events

MEMBERSHIP

Bridge Canada is available to members only.

If you know of anyone who wishes to become a member of the Canadian Bridge Federation please share with them these options:

1. Be sure to include CBF dues with your ACBL dues.
2. Visit cbf.ca and click **Join The CBF**
3. Email info@cbf.ca for more information

NOTE: Membership dues are waived for Canadian players under 25 years of age. Junior players can join the CBF by sending their information to info@cbf.ca.

Stay CONNECTED



[Canadian.Bridge.Federation](https://www.facebook.com/CanadianBridgeFederation)



ina@cbf.ca (CBF Executive Director)



1 416 706 8550



www.cbf.ca

bridge Canada

DECEMBER 2017 • VOL. 47 NO.6

BRIDGE CANADA MANAGING EDITOR

Neil Kimelman

editor@cbf.ca

BRIDGE CANADA FRENCH EDITORS

Francine Cimon

wirek@videotron.ca

PRODUCTION EDITOR

Jude Goodwin

jude@cbf.ca

CBF EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Ina Demme

ina@cbf.ca

1 Pietro Dr. Maple, ON L6A 3J4

ACCOUNTING & FINANCE MANAGER

Cathy Walsk

accounting@cbf.ca

WEB ADMINISTRATION

Louise Mascolo

webmaster@cbf.ca

CANADIAN BRIDGE FEDERATION INC.

www.cbf.ca

CBF HOTLINE

416 706 8550

FAX: 905 832 7184

CBF CHARITABLE FOUNDATION

Gim Ong

32 Sandusky Drive

Winnipeg, MB R3T 5W4

204-775-5114

charity@cbf.ca

MAGAZINE AD RATES

Full page \$ 500 | Half page \$ 300

Quarter page \$ 175 | Business Card \$ 100

10% DISCOUNT if 3 issues paid in advance.

PUBLISHED 6 TIMES A YEAR



CANADIAN BRIDGE FEDERATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Zone I & CBF Vice President

Kathie Macnab

zone1@cbf.ca

5 Wren Street

Halifax, NS B3M 2R1

902-443-4676

Zone II

André Chartrand

zone2@cbf.ca

565 Delinelle

Montreal, QC H4C 3B2

514-266-7602

Zone III & CBF President

Nader Hanna

zone3@cbf.ca

53 York Road

Toronto, ON M2L 1H7

416-756-9065

Zone IV

Neil Kimelman

zone4@cbf.ca

110 260 Fairhaven Road

Winnipeg, MB R3P 1C9

204-487-2390

Zone V

Jerry Mamer

zone5@cbf.ca

151 Nordstrom Road

Saskatoon, SK S7K 6P9

306-668-3951

Zone VI

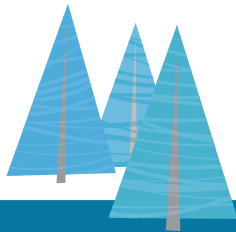
Angela Fenton

zone6@cbf.ca

601-1395 Beach Ave.

Vancouver, BC V6E 1V7

778-386-4343



Reflections of the Editor

NEIL KIMELMAN



I wish to recognize all who work to put together Canada's national bridge magazine: Jude Goodwin, Francine Cimon, Paul Thurston, Michael Abbey – thank you all.

On a personal note, it has been a good/bad year playing bridge. Winning my 1st Canadian Championship, but unable to defeat the Mexican squad. I hope to do better next year. I encourage all to compete in the 2018 Canadian Championships, being held in Montreal May 28 – June 3.

I continue enjoying putting together this publication. Your comments and suggestions are always welcome. I am always looking for new contributors.

My wish for all readers is to have a safe and enjoyable holiday season, and may all your goals and dreams be realized in 2018.

Neil Kimelman
Bridge Canada Managing Editor
editor@cbf.ca

KAPLANISM 2

Kaplan, reporting on the Chicago Spingold, after West opens the bidding with ♠ K 8 5 ♥ K Q J 7 ♦ J 8 ♣ Q 8 7 4; with ten points and extras, partner drives to 3NT:

'Down three at both tables, a normal result perhaps. Or perhaps one should play weak notrumps, or inverted raises. Or perhaps one should not open West's pile of trash.'

"Chicago Spingold, II", TBW 11/77, p. 9



Message from the President

By Nader Hanna

Please join me in welcoming our new Finance and Accounting Manager, Cathy Walsh, and our new webmaster, Louise Mascolo.

Cathy is from Saskatoon and has a Commerce degree from the U of S. She had a long career at KPMG, Canada Revenue Agency and other private sector businesses. She also served as the unit 575 treasurer for 6 years.

Louise is from Montreal. She is on the board of directors of the Montreal Bridge League (unit 151), and is the MBL's webmaster.

They are both a valuable addition to the CBF organization, and will help us greatly in serving our members.

Commonwealth Nations Bridge Championship

The 5th Commonwealth Nations Bridge Championships will take place in the Gold Coast, Australia February 14-18, 2018. Canada will be represented by two teams; Canada White (Katie Thorpe, Judith Gartaganis, Nick Gartaganis, Joey Silver, John Carruthers), and Canada Red (Gray McMullin, Michael Yuen, Nick Stock, Martin Henneberger).

You can follow our teams' progress at www.qldbridge.com/cnbc/. It should be remembered that in 2002 Canada won the 1st quadrennial Commonwealth Championship which was held in Manchester, England.

Finally, best wishes to you and your family for the Holiday Season, and I hope to see many of you at the 2018 Canadian Bridge Championships in Montreal (May 26 - June 3).



9th d'Orsi Seniors Trophy

By Nader Hanna

The winners of this year's Canadian Seniors Team Championship (David Turner, John Gowdy, Michael Schoenborn, and Fred Lerner) earned the right to represent Canada at the 43rd World Bridge Teams Championships, and added Martin Kirr and Andy Altay to the team.

The team had to first play against Mexico on June 10-11 in Mexico City, with the winners going on to compete for the 9th d'Orsi Seniors Trophy at the world championships. The team won the play-off match against Mexico 234-195, and qualified for the world championships which were held August 12-26, 2017 in Lyon, France.

At the world championships 22 countries, representing the eight WBF zones, compete for the d'Orsi Senior Trophy. The first phase of the competition is a seven-day complete round robin of 16-board matches. At the end of the round robin stage the top eight teams advance to the knockout stage which consists of the quarter-finals, semi-finals and finals, each a 2-day 96-board match.

The Canadian Seniors were in the hunt for a spot in the knockout phase after 18 of the 21 round robin matches. However, a heavy loss to Sweden in round 19 practically ended the team's chances of qualifying and, despite finishing above average in victory points, the team finished the round robin in 15th place.



Martin Kirr, Andy Altay, John Gowdy, Michael Schoenborn, Fred Lerner, David Turner, Nader Hanna (NPC)

Eventually, USA2 (Michael Becker, David Berkowitz, Allan Graves, Neil Silverman, Alan Sontag, Jeff Wolfson, and Steve Garner-NPC) won the gold medal after defeating Italy in the finals 169-154, while Sweden won the bronze medal after defeating India 144-70 in the play-off match.

Team Canada played well with all three pairs ranking in the top half among all participating pairs. Here are a couple of examples of the quality of their play.

Round 17 vs. Poland

Sitting South in the Closed Room, John Gowdy held ♠A K1095 ♥6 4 ♦A J 4 3 ♣J 6 and found himself on lead after the following auction:

West	North	East	South
	Turner		Gowdy
Pass	Pass	1♣	1♠
DbI	3♠	Pass	Pass
4♦	Pass	4♥	All Pass

What would you lead? I think it is safe to say that the majority would lead the ♠A (or K if that is your agreement). Not John, he found the imaginative lead



9th d'Orsi Seniors Trophy

of the ♦A! When Turner showed out, Gowdy was able to give his partner TWO ruffs using the ♠A as an entry for the second ruff. It was the only lead to beat the contract. Here is the full hand:

Board 16; Dealer West; EW Vul.

♠	J 8 7 6	♠	Q 4 2
♥	K 3 2	♥	A 10 9 7
♦	-	♦	7 5 2
♣	10 9 7 4 3 2	♣	A K 5
♠	3		
♥	Q J 8 5		
♦	K Q 10 9 8 6		
♣	Q 8		
	♠ A K 10 9 5		
	♥ 6 4		
	♦ A J 4 3		
	♣ J 6		

Meanwhile, in the Open Room the final contract was 5♥ doubled after the following auction:

West	North	East	South
Schoenborn		Lerner	
Pass	Pass	1♣	1♠
Dbl	4♠	Pass	Pass
5♦	Pass	5♥	Dbl
All Pass			

When South failed to give his partner a diamond ruff, Lerner was able to bring his doubled contract home. +850 for Canada and a huge 14 Imp gain.

Round 21 vs. Argentina

On the final board of the round robin stage, Martin Kirr and Andy Altay sitting East-West in the Closed Room, showed great bidding judgement to reach the top spot.

West	North	East	South
Altay		Kirr	
1♥	Pass	1♠	Pass
3♦	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♠	Pass	4NT	Pass
5♦ ¹	Pass	5NT	Pass
6♥ ²	Pass	7♠	All Pass

¹ 0 or 3 Key Cards

² ♥K and no ♣K or ♦K

Board 16; Dealer West; EW Vul.

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

Kirr and Altay's efforts translated into a 17 Imp gain for Canada when their Argentinean counterparts in the Open Room were less ambitious and stopped in 3NT after the following auction:

West	North	East	South
1♥	Pass	1♠	Pass
2♣ ¹	Pass	2♦	Pass
3♦	Pass	3NT	All Pass

¹ Artificial showing extra values

This deal was played 66 times in the three championships (Open Bermuda Bowl, Women Venice Cup, and Seniors D'Orsi Trophy). Kirr and Altay were one of only 11 pairs to bid and make the grand slam (team Monaco bid 7NT in the Bermuda Bowl).

2017 IBPA AWARDS

The International Bridge Press Association, referred to as the IBPA, this is a worldwide organization of bridge writers, mostly professional, whose reports, series and articles appear in newspapers and magazines and other publications around the world, where bridge tournaments and bridge events occur. In order to become a part of this organization, membership is required.

The establishment and presentation of annual awards for accomplishments in various fields of bridge is one of the IBPA's main offerings. Here are winners from the 2017 Awards Ceremonies which took place during the World Championship in Lyon, France.



MASTER POINT PRESS BOOK OF THE YEAR

Battling the Best My Journey through the 2014 Reisinger

(Bridge Winners Press)

by Sartaj Hans, Australia

This book is a personal memoir with loads of fascinating deals. Here's a sample:

Our opponents for the first two boards are the familiar faces of Sjoert Brink and Bas Drijver. They sit down at the table and shake our hands. In an environment where almost everyone is business-like, these friendly and good-natured guys are a rarity. Soon, I end up declaring four spades on these combined hands:

West Dealer. Both Vul.

♠ J 5 4 2
♥ Q 6
♦ A J 9 8
♣ J 9 5

♠ K 10 9 8 7
♥ A K J
♦ K 10 7
♣ K 10

West	North	East	South
Drijver	Gill	Brink	Hans
Pass	Pass	Pass	1♣ ¹
2♣ ²	Double ³	Pass	2♠
Pass	4♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

1. Precision: Strong, artificial, and forcing
2. Natural
3. Usually 6–7 HCP

The lead is the heart three (third/fifth) and I win the queen in dummy as East follows with the five. It seems natural to draw trumps. Still somewhat groggy, I have some vague visions of

2017 IBPA AWARDS

retaining the jack of spades as an entry, so I play a spade to the ten, which holds. Regretting the choice in the spade suit, I cash the ace of hearts next and ruff the heart king. I notice that the two of hearts has not yet been played by either defender. As I lead another spade, East wins while West discards an encouraging club. East switches to a club, West cashes the queen and ace and plays a third one as East ruffs with the queen of spades. I overruff and now face this position

♠	J
♥	—
♦	A J 9 8
♣	—
♠	10 9
♥	—
♦	K 10 7
♣	—

With three tricks already lost, we need to guess the diamonds for our contract. What information do we have? Counting the shape, West has shown up with six clubs, one spade, and three or four hearts (depending on whether or not he has the two), giving him two or three diamonds. Twelve of his cards are accounted for; the last one is either the two of hearts or a diamond. His shape must be either 1=3=3=6 or 1=4=2=6. The former shape would mean diamonds are 3-3 and finding the queen is a total guess. The latter shape would mark East with four diamonds. In that case, the diamond queen is a favorite to be held by him because the person with length is odds-on to hold any specific card in a suit. The combined percentages thus clearly favor finessing through East, breaking even when the suit splits 3-3 and gaining mathematically when the suit is split 4-2.

Before committing to the diamond play, I play an extra round of spades. West discards a club and East the two of hearts. Great! Now the defenders' shapes are known as 1=3=3=6 West and 3=5=3=2 East. This is a 50-50 guess after all. Which way would you go?

Just my luck, I recall thinking. The whole board could swing on a blind guess that is totally random. The first board can set the momentum for the whole session so I scrupulously check the shape and high cards again. And then suddenly I have a breakthrough.

I was not entitled to the information that East held the heart two! He could easily have concealed that spot when I cashed the last trump. Had the heart two not appeared, I would have gone with my original assessment of playing with the odds and finessing through East. It was only after he volunteered this information that the situation became a 50-50 guess.

I eye East to size him up. This is Sjoert Brink, a world champion. A player who concealed the two of hearts on the second and third rounds of hearts. Should I trust him to be making a lazy play now? No way! He is "helping me out" in my information gathering. I decide that the important information to take away from the heart two discard is not that diamonds are 3-3, but that East wants me to know they are 3-3. My despondence at the blind guess swinging a full board has switched to optimism. I confidently finesse through East and unsurprisingly, I'm right.

It was cunning play by Sjoert Brink. He may well have anticipated my likely problem, as the shape of hands round the table was known. He tried to help me along with the count of the hand. It was a devious deflective way to tempt me into a losing line of play. I'm glad I woke up in time! The full hand was:

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

2017

IBPA AWARDS

KERI KLINGER MEMORIAL DECLARER PLAY OF THE YEAR

Winner: Boye Brogeland (Norway)
Journalist: Paul Linxwiler (USA)

Article: Master at the Helm

Event: 2017 Vanderbilt

Source: IBPA Bulletin 627, April 2017, p. 9

In the Round of 16 of the Vanderbilt, SCHWARTZ faced DIAMOND.

Board 30. Dealer East. Neither Vul.

♠ K 10 6 5 2	♠ J 8 7 4	♠ A Q 9 3
♥ 5	♥ A	♥ K 9 7 4 3 2
♦ Q 10 6 3	♦ A 8 2	♦ 9
♣ J 6 3	♣ A 9 8 5 2	♣ 10 4
	♠ —	
	♥ Q J 10 8 6	
	♦ K J 7 5 4	
	♣ K Q 7	

West	North	East	South
Bathurst	Lindqvist	Lall	Brogeland
—	—	1♥	Pass
1NT ¹	Pass	2♠	3♦
Pass	5♦	Pass	Pass
Double	Pass	Pass	Pass

1. 5+ spades

West led the two of spades (third- and fifth-best), which went to East's ace, ruffed. Declarer unblocked the ace of hearts, crossed to the king of diamonds and ran the queen of hearts to East's king, West and dummy pitching spades. On the club return (a spade is no

better, as we shall see; declarer will ruff a spade himself shortly), Brogeland won with the king and played the jack of diamonds to the queen and ace.

The count of the defenders' hands was complete: the fifth-best lead in spades meant that West had started with a 5=1=4=3 pattern, so Brogeland crossed to the ace of clubs, and returned to his hand with the queen of clubs to create this ending:

♠ K 10	♠ J	♠ Q
♥ —	♥ —	♥ 9 7 4
♦ 10 6	♦ 8	♦ —
♣ —	♣ 9 8	♣ —
	♠ —	
	♥ J 10 8	
	♦ 7	
	♣ —	

This is the position that Brogeland foresaw earlier in the play, and it shows why declarer (not dummy) needs to be on lead at this juncture. West had no answer when declarer played the jack of hearts. If West pitches a spade, declarer does likewise from dummy. If West ruffs low, declarer overruffs in dummy and plays the established clubs, holding West to one more trick. If West ruffs high and plays a trump, declarer wins in dummy and runs the clubs.

Making five diamonds doubled was worth plus 550, and a 4-IMP gain when five clubs made at the other table for plus 400. Had Brogeland failed, Schwartz would have lost 11 IMPs and the match. This was the last board of the match, and Schwartz was ahead of Diamond by 8 IMPs.

2017 IBPA AWARDS

GIDWANI FAMILY TRUST DEFENCE OF THE YEAR

Winners: Cédric Lorenzini/Jean-Christophe Quantin (France)
Journalist: Mark Horton (England)

Article/Event: Copenhagen Invitational 2017
Source: IBPA Bulletin 625, February 2017, p. 3

Match 13. Board 1. Dealer North. Neither Vul.

♠ A K Q 10 9 8 6 2	♠ J 5 3	♠ 4
♥ 8 6	♥ K 5	♥ J 9 7 4
♦ —	♦ A K 5 3	♦ Q 10 8 7 2
♣ A J 3	♣ Q 8 5 4	♣ K 7 6
♠ 7		
♥ A Q 10 3 2		
♦ J 9 6 4		
♣ 10 9 2		

West	North	East	South
Lorenzini	Cullin	Quantin	Bertheau
—	1♠	Pass	1NT
Pass	2♣ ¹	Pass	2♦ ²
Pass	3♠ ³	Pass	3NT
Pass	4♣ ⁴	Pass	4♥ ⁴
Pass	5♦ ⁴	Pass	5♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

1. 5/6 spades, 4+ clubs, 11-15, or; 16+
2. Hearts, 8(9)+, game forcing opposite the 16+ hand
3. 16+, 6+ spades, 0-2 hearts
4. Control bids

The Swedes climbed dangerously high – South's bids seemed to fit North's hand pretty well. Even with the king of hearts offside, the contract might still be made

by taking two heart finesses, losing one heart and one club, but ... East led the seven of hearts; declarer put in the queen. West took the king and, after a few moments thought, returned a heart into the tenace – the only way to defeat the contract. Declarer won and took his only shot by playing a club to the jack, hoping for the king-queen or a doubleton honour onside. No luck, one down, minus 50. It cost 97 IMPs across the field.

YEH BROS. BEST BID DEAL OF THE YEAR

Winners: Cédric Lorenzini/Jean-Christophe Quantin (France)
Journalist: Jean-Christophe Quantin (France)

Article: Unpublished
Event: 2017 Vanderbilt
Source: Via J-C Quantin to Brent Manley

From the 2017 Vanderbilt Round of 32, #15 STREET (Bessis/Volcker, l'Ecuyer/Street, Lorenzini/Quantin) v. #18 TULIN (Birman/Padon, Dwyer/Tulin, Kalita/Nowosadzki).

Dealer South.

♠ K Q J 7 2	♠ A 8 3
♥ A 9 2	♥ K 10 7 5
♦ K 2	♦ A 9 8 7 6 5
♣ 7 6 5	♣ —

West	North	East	South
Lorenzini	Kalita	Quantin	Nowosadzki
—	—	—	1♣ ¹
1♠	Pass	2♣ ²	Double
3♣ ³	Pass	3♦ ⁴	Pass
3♥ ⁵	Pass	4♣ ⁶	Pass
4♦ ⁶	Pass	4♥ ⁶	Pass
4NT ⁷	Pass	5NT ⁸	Pass
7♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

1. Polish: natural; or 12-14 balanced; or any 18+
2. Cuebid, showing spade support
3. Good overcall, no club stopper or looking for 3NT from the other side

2017

IBPA AWARDS

4. Natural
5. Values in hearts
6. Control bids
7. RKCB
8. 2 key cards and a void

The contract at the other table was four spades by West. STREET won the match.

RICHARD FREEMAN JUNIOR DEAL OF THE YEAR

Winner: Nabil Edgtton (Australia)
Journalist: Liam Milne (Australia)

Article: Fantasyland

Event: 16th World Youth Team Championships,
Salsomaggiore

Source: IBPA Bulletin 625, February 2017, p. 17

Board 22. Dealer East. EW Vul.

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

West	North	East	South
—	—	1♣ ¹	Pass
1♥ ²	2♥	2♠	3♥
Double ³	Pass	4♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

1. Natural or any balanced hand of 11-14/18-19
2. 4+ spades
3. Minimum opening with 4 spades

Some contracts look pretty good when the dummy comes down. However, four spades, from the 2016 World Youth Teams Bridge Championships, is not one of them. South leads the queen of hearts and continues with the jack of hearts. How should you, as East, play?

There are a number of issues to consider. To start, there are three unavoidable top losers. You can't afford to lose a second trump trick, so you'll need a doubleton ace somewhere. In addition, your side suit needs a bit of love: you need clubs 3-2, and there is the small matter of locating the club queen. Finally, you are in danger of losing trump control: the opponents have led hearts and they'll get in at least once more to shorten the trumps in East.

With his dubious heart holding, the overcaller is more likely to have the trump ace than his partner. If you ruff at trick two, cross to the king of clubs, lead a spade to the queen, then duck a spade to North's ace, he can continue with the ace of hearts to make you ruff again. Having contributed trumps to tricks two through five, you will be out of trumps at this point, while South still holds one and dummy the king-low. If the club queen started life as a doubleton, you will make it home from here by running clubs through South – a trump substitution play. You'll over-ruff South in the dummy and get back to hand in diamonds.

What if the clubs aren't so generously laid out for you? If a defender holds the queen-third of clubs, drawing trumps straight away is not going to work because of the continuing heart tap. If South holds the protected lady, you can finesse the ten of clubs. Drawing trumps (through East) will work fine after the clubs are set up. However, if North holds Her Majesty, things are more difficult. North holding the queen-third of clubs is inconvenient because it seems to require too many entries to the dummy. After ruffing at trick two and crossing to the king of clubs, if you lead trumps, you won't be able to take a finesse in clubs through North – there is no convenient way back to the dummy. You could try crossing to the king of clubs and leading the club ten. If you run it and it wins, you are back in the

2017

IBPA AWARDS

money by leading trumps. Your clubs are good and the trump substitute play works here as well.

However, if North does have a doubleton queen of clubs, you will be in your hand without having drawn any trumps and in the wrong hand to do so. South might have the doubleton spade ace instead of North, which would allow you to succeed by drawing trumps the other way, but this can't be the most likely layout.

At the table, declarer was not content with guessing whether the queen of clubs was doubleton or third and found a different line: after he ruffed the second heart, he played a club to the king, a spade to the queen, the ace of clubs and then another club, ruffing it in the dummy (South discarding a heart). After playing a diamond to his king, declarer was left with:

♠ A		
♥ A 8 7		
♦ A 5		
♣ —		
♠ K 6	♠ 9 8	
♥ K	♥ —	
♦ Q 9 8	♦ 6	
♣ —	♣ J 9 5	
	♠ J 3	
	♥ 10	
	♦ J 10 3	
	♣ —	

Declarer could no longer play trumps – North would win and tap out the last trump in the East hand. Then, the hearts would be good after dummy over-ruffed South on the run of the clubs. Instead, declarer started the trump substitution play by running clubs through South, being careful to discard the same suit from dummy as South discarded, to prevent an eventual promotion of the jack of spades. Declarer lost one spade, one heart and one diamond.

Could the defence have prevailed? Yes. The defence had two chances. East could have risen with the ace of spades and continued the force; that would have made life too difficult for declarer, but was not an obvious play. The real chance was missed at trick six, when declarer ruffed his third club; South discarded a heart, but had he thrown a diamond instead, he would have been ahead in the trump promotion race. Eventually, he'd have made a trick with the jack of spades (after following to the king of diamonds with his second and discarding a third diamond on the fourth round of clubs as North ruffed with his ace of spades). The ace of diamonds and another diamond from North would then have allowed South to make his jack of spades.

Declarer's line avoided taking a club finesse, so that as well as retaining the chance of the club queen doubleton in either hand, he had the very real chance of coming home after the club queen turned out to be protected. Had South held the queen-third of clubs, he would have succeeded and, with North holding the queen-third, he needed a not-so-obvious defensive error.

Well done to Nabil Edgtton (who gently guided this deal home for 12 IMPs to Australia in the World Juniors last year). Nabil used a bit of imagination to find the trumps lying well, a bit of intuition to decide to ruff out the clubs, then a touch of technique at the end to watch the discards and find the right counter.



MEET ...

Ron Bishop



Neil: How and when did you get started playing duplicate bridge?

Ron: I learned the rudiments while doing post-graduate studies in biology at the University of Guelph in the mid to late 70's. Gord Sharpe (later he became the manager of the Martinique Bridge Club in Calgary) was attending school at the same time, as was Brooke Windsor, and we played occasionally as partners/teammates. The University didn't have a club and the Guelph Bridge Club [where we were just 'tolerated' as we tended to be "too loud, too competitive, and too un-conventional"] had at that time only one game a week, so we had to go over to Kitchener/Waterloo (K.W.) in order to play duplicate competitively. The club scene in K.W. had quite a few good players, many of whom would later make a name for themselves on the national scene. Keith Balcombe, Ross Taylor, Nigel Zeller (who subsequently moved to Australia), Neil Hendry, John Gilbert, the late Rodney Wilton, Bill Sheryer, and Rick Delogu (who had a top-level partnership with Paul Thurston for quite a while) were just some of the area's best players. Doug Baxter and Tim Keith were a few years younger than the rest but were then just starting out. It was a tough top level; so if you didn't improve as you went along, you were quickly going to be left in the dust.

Neil: We know that there were some personal and professional reasons that necessitated your move into Toronto in the early 80's, but how did you get into the bridge scene there?

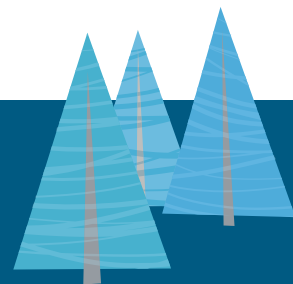
Ron: While in K.W. I had the effrontery to try and play in the Scarborough IMP League [it's about 80 clicks one way through heavy traffic], commuting in for a match every couple of weeks; so I had made friends with

several of the players of my own age. Many had gone to school at one of the Waterloo universities before finding jobs in "the big city". I had also met some through sectional tournaments that I had competed in... many of the tournies were really popular with good players back in those days. A lifelong friendship with the late David Silver germinated then; he also helped me later to get a job teaching biology/ecology at Seneca College through his contacts. David's long friendship and steady playing partnership with Peter Hambly must rank right up there with any in Ontario Bridge on the longevity index. Other bridge friends helped author my later move into the Legal Clinic system in Toronto. I helped run a couple of different Legal Aid clinics for many years.

Neil: We understand that you were involved in the development and publication of the MasterPoint Bridge Magazine when it first got off and running. Tell us about that...

Ron: Involved seems to denote a key role; so that's a little deep. Friends (and erstwhile fine bridge teammates) Ray and Linda Lee started up the magazine. They thought the writings and exploits of Canadian players needed a highlight vehicle. It was mainly through their drive and determination (and with a lot of personal expenditure) that the periodical flourished. I had acquired some editing skills in the clinics while working on legal publications, and volunteered some efforts as a proofreader and copyeditor. I also wrote some filler pieces (some humour; some tech stuff). It was through the humour submissions that Silver regularly made for the magazine that I acquired my nickname... which just seemed to 'stick'. He had given many of the characters in his stories names that were word-plays on Toronto

MEET ... Ron Bishop



area players... 'W'Ron'G' Bishop became Wright Cardinal; and so 'the Cardinal' moniker was born.

Neil: How did you get into bridge professionally... there are lots you can do in our multi-faceted game; you certainly do many of those things. What happened along the way to give you such a varied resume?

Ron: I was tiring of the very long hours in the Legal Aid system (and short pay) so decided to try bridge directing and teaching in an effort to slow my life down. I (at first) just directed some games at local bridge clubs but then joined the staff at the Regal/St. Clair Bridge Club... worked a few sessions a week; played some rubber bridge; and helped move the club's IMP League from basically an in-house affair into a city-wide annual competition [it's successor is now part of the annual Montreal-Toronto challenge match]. One of those early clubs was among the first in Canada to get BridgeMate electronic scorers and a dealing-machine... wow, were those first models ever prone to breakdowns! Got some gigs over time at various country clubs running games (the pay was, and still is, far better than private bridge-only clubs can afford) and started playing with some tournament/club clients.

Nowadays I run some four/five sessions a week as director; teach/coach individual students about three sessions a week; do some on-line challenge matches and discussions with students; coach pairs of players and try to modernize/troubleshoot their systems; try to play an occasional IMP league team match; copyedit some materials for bridge authors (doing something for Barry Rigal on the last World Championships right now); and still try to play once a week with my very-supportive bridge playing spouse, Melanie Parker. When I can, I try to get some work in on a top-level partnership I've had for the last ten years or so with John Duquette of Oshawa (we always seem to get to the CNTC playoffs on varied and quite capable teams; a couple of times we have even managed to lead the round-robin... but have never quite grasped the gold as a partnership, nor for our team... perhaps soon, we hope).

Neil: You have quite a contact base to draw from, as you daily run your games and coach players, so what advice can you give to developing intermediates to help them with their games?

Ron: The simplest guidance is to limit the number and complexity of the conventions they add to their system [my apologies to all of the teachers out there that love giving courses loaded with conventions] -- sure it's 'cool' to have all those different names on the convention card but it's even better for the partnership, and for their results, to only play a few 'gadgets'. To sit down with a new partner (another intermediate) and announce "Let's play Jacoby 2NT today" is not a good basis on which to start. Learn one -- Practice it -- Play it. The SAYC card is simple and basic and could be used by even advanced intermediates.

Secondly, don't be afraid to ask more advanced players for bidding or defensive advice [note: most good players shy away from being the adjudicator in the "Who made the most grievous mistake" discussions]. But most experts will freely give some helpful hints if asked politely.

Thirdly, you will learn faster and get better competitively if you strive to play in a duplicate level that is 'slightly over your head'. If you are happy and doing well in the 0-100 game, then try moving up to the 0-500 game...or even broaching the open game once in a while. You will see more action and get better advice from the more advanced players that populate that game. Try not to think about the placings (nor the masterpoints). Play and learn.

Lastly (for now) read a book at their level on play and defense -- learn what the basics tenets of good defense are (even if that means taking a course on defense). Many intermediates I see on a weekly basis when questioned about what their partners' played cards mean seem to have the 'deer in the headlights' look, or out-and-out respond that they don't signal. Wow, how tough defense must be for them.



Dummy's Rights

by Michael Abbey

This month we are going to look at the dummy and discuss some items that come up many times during the play of the hand. There are only a few activities that the dummy may perform during the play, including:

- * When instructed by the declarer, fetch a card from the dummy to be played to a trick.
- * Tidy the cards in the dummy, thereby assisting the declarer's view, hoping to make its contents clearer.
- * Try to prevent an irregularity by the declarer, such as if he were in the midst of leading from the wrong hand after winning a trick.
- * Ask the declarer if he is out of a suit when he does not follow suit.

THE NEW PLAYER *Spot*

Let's have a look at a few things we see at the table all the time, from all levels of players, then put some context into each.

1. Choosing the card to play. It's time for the declarer to call for a card from the dummy. The dummy believes the play is obvious, so selects the card to play and moves it out of that suit's set of cards. He has just participated in the play, something he is not allowed to do.

2. Reminding declarer where he won the last trick. Declarer has just won a trick in his hand. As declarer is in the thought process of deciding what card to lead to the next trick, the dummy says "You're in your hand." Declarer has not yet made any motion to suggest he may be preparing to call for a card from the dummy. Giving a reminder at this point to the declarer is not allowed. A common event seen at the table is the dummy placing his hand on edge on the table to remind the declarer that he is on the board – not permitted as well. The dummy may give the declarer a verbal signal or make some motion with the hand only when the declarer makes a move (verbal or body) that he is about to lead from the incorrect location.

3. Incorrect orientation of a card in partner's order of tricks. Once the declarer has played to the next trick, dummy is not permitted to say anything about a previous trick shown as won or lost in error. These records of who won what are instrumental when a need arises to confirm how far the declarer may be from making enough tricks to fulfill the contract.

Now for a brief discussion of these three points. First of all, picture a spade trick led by North, with East as the declarer, and the following spades still left:

♠ 9 4
 ♠ A Q 5 ♠ K
 ♠ J 10

♠9 has been played from North, East plays the ♠K, South the ♠10. West, assuming that East will call for the ♠5, pulls it out of the dummy. Indeed, East intends

to call for the ♠A, needing to get to the board to cash the ♠Q. The dummy has just participated in the play by choosing the spade to play to the trick.

In the second situation, when it's the declarer's turn to lead to the next trick, either from his hand or the board, he could make a mistake and lead from the wrong hand. When the declarer leads from the wrong hand, either defender, without consultation, can accept the incorrect lead. If the dummy reminds the declarer where he needs to lead from before declarer motions to the wrong location, he is robbing the defenders of the possibility they could capitalize from the mistake. If the declarer mistakenly calls for a card from the dummy when the lead is supposed to come from his hand, one of the defenders could announce that he accepts the lead if indeed he feels it is to their advantage.

In the third situation, suppose the declarer is in a four spade contract, and we are at trick number nine. The declarer's and dummy's order of tricks are as follows:



The declarer believes he has already taken six tricks. The dummy correctly shows his having taken five. In the declarer's mind, he still needs four tricks to make his contract when in fact he needs five more. The dummy is only allowed to correct the declarer's mistake before declarer plays to the next trick from his hand or calls for a card from the board.

I will leave you with three suggestions on avoiding the issues discussed this month

- ✦ Always wait for the declarer to call for a card from the dummy even when it is obvious. By the way, this wait can also provide the declarer with some extra thinking time.
- ✦ Say nothing to the declarer about whether he is on the board or in his hand unless he makes a move to play from the wrong place.
- ✦ Check all four players' order of tricks from time-to-time to ensure the placement of your cards is correct. When dummy, watch how declarer places his card to avoid missing the opportunity to correct him before the declarer plays to the next trick (from his hand or the dummy).

Visit Michael's website for beginners
at beginnerbridge.net



TEST YOUR DECEPTIVE PLAY

IMPs Contract: 3NT

Lead: ♣J

♠ A Q 10 4

♥ Q 9 4

♦ J 10 9 5

♣ 7 5

♠ K J 5

♥ 10 6 2

♦ A 4

♣ A K Q 3 2

Plan the play. Answer on page 23.



YEH BROS. CUP

Tokyo, July 3-7, 2017

Barry Rigal, NYC David Stern, Sydney Andy Hung, Sydney

The Yeh Bros. Cup format is unique: all teams play a Swiss Qualifying to make a bracket of 16. The top eight teams make up the 'Undefeated Bracket' and the next eight make up the 'Once-Defeated Bracket', all teams being seeded according to their finish in the Qualifying stage, except that the sponsor's (Chen Yeh's) team is seed #1, regardless of their finish in the Qualifying stage.

As teams lose in the Undefeated Bracket they drop into the Once-Defeated Bracket, where one loss means they're out. To keep the event on pace, there are two instances, at the end, where the Once-Defeated Bracket teams play a three-way triangle with just one winner. When both brackets have one team remaining, they play in the final, the undefeated team having a 6.5 IMP carry-forward. Oh yes, and the winning team gets US\$175,000.

The field this year was extraordinarily good, attracted by the generous travel subsidies and prize money available. The top eight or ten teams would have rivalled the top eight or ten in a Bermuda Bowl or an Olympiad, for example.

Nothing else in bridge gives quite the same satisfaction as a well-defended deal. Witness ...

Qualifying Round 1 - Indonesia v. Kokish

Board 9. Dealer North. EW Vul.

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

West	North	East	South
Karwur	Bertens	George	Cheek
—	1♣ ¹	Pass	1♦ ²
Pass	1NT ³	Pass	2♥ ⁴
Pass	2♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

1. Strong (16+), artificial, forcing
2. Negative (0-8)
3. 18-19 balanced
4. Transfer to spades

A good hand for a strong club, to be able to stop in two spades (or for transfer responses where opener's one notrump rebid shows 18-19 – end of commercial).

Bertens received the lead of the seven of clubs. He took the nine in hand with the ace and led a trump towards dummy, and when the jack held, a diamond (with the ace ducked) to his king. Then a club to the king, a heart to hand, and a third club up left the defenders unable to prevent nine tricks. Had East ducked this, his partner could have ruffed but would not have had a trump to return. When East took the jack of clubs, the best he could do was cash the king of spades, hoping his partner was the one with three spades; no luck today.

West	North	East	South
Kokish	Parasian	Gitelman	Taufik
Pass	1♣	Pass	1♠
Pass	2NT	Pass	3♥ ¹
Pass	3♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

1. Transfer to spades

In the other room, Gitelman also led the seven of clubs and Parasian won with dummy's king to lead a diamond to his king as Kokish also ducked his ace of diamonds. Now declarer played the ace and another club. Gitelman let Kokish ruff, and back came a trump to permit Gitelman to play three rounds of that suit, leaving dummy with a heart and club loser for down one; very nicely done and 5 IMPs to Kokish.

A Second Look at Second Sight

The Editors spoke just a little too soon when they indicated that declarer needed second sight to succeed in his game here. As Geir Helgemo (and at another table Eric Kokish) indicated, basic numeracy might suffice, in the right circumstances. A total of ten declarers brought home 420 or more – though twice from the East seat, when there were perhaps different considerations. In Sweden v. Monaco ...

Qualifying Round 2 - Sweden v. Monaco

Board 15. Dealer South. NS Vul.

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

West	North	East	South
Sylvan	Martens	Wrang	Filipowicz
—	—	—	Pass
1♠	Pass	2♣ ¹	Pass
2♥	Pass	4♥	Pass
Pass	Pass		

1. Relay

The play in four hearts in the Open Room saw Martens lead a diamond rather than a club; reasonable enough, but declarer did not maximize his chances when, after winning cheaply in hand, he drew trumps and won the next diamond, then completed drawing trumps and led out the king of spades. Perhaps at this point he realized the avoidance play of a low spade to the nine would fail if South won and tapped him out with a third diamond, as the spades would then be blocked. So he played the ace and a third spade. This avoided losing to the queen-doubleton in North but, as the cards lay, Martens could win and play a club through, to doom the contract.

In a similar position, Eric Kokish started spades by leading low to the nine. Now when South forced him, he could ruff and run the spades.

West	North	East	South
Helgemo	Upmark	Helness	Nyström
—	—	—	Pass
1♠	Pass	2♦	Pass
2♥	Pass	4♥	Pass
Pass	Pass		

Geir Helgemo received the toughest defence, of a low club lead (the seven, playing third-from-even and lowest-from-odd) to trick one. Sure that the ace of clubs was wrong, he nonetheless put up dummy's king, reasoning that North would never underlead the queen-jack. South, Nyström, won, cashed the jack of clubs and, when he later showed up with the ace of hearts, it was then impossible for him to hold the queen of spades as well, having passed initially. Backing his judgment, Helgemo ran the jack of spades from his hand after drawing trumps, and had an elegant plus 420 as well as a 'Bien joué' from his opponents.

Undefeated Bracket Match 2 - Kokish vs. Bul/Ger

With 16 boards to go in the match, Bul/Ger had led 38-27, having trailed early in the first set by nearly 20 IMPs, but with 12 more deals played and Bul/Ger in front by 12, the match was just about to explode into life.

Board 29. Dealer North. Both Vul.

♠ A K 5 3 2
♥ J 7 5
♦ K 10 9
♣ A J

♠ 10 8
♥ Q 10 4 3
♦ 6 5
♣ Q 9 8 7 6

♠ 7 6
♥ 9 8 2
♦ Q J 8 7 2
♣ 10 4 3

♠ Q J 9 4
♥ A K 6
♦ A 4 3
♣ K 5 2

West	North	East	South
Stamatov	Bertens	Danailov	Cheek
—	1NT	Pass	2♣
Pass	2♠	Pass	4♣ ¹
Pass	4NT ²	Pass	5♠ ³
Pass	5NT ⁴	Pass	6♣ ⁵
Pass	6♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

1. Balanced slam try for spades
2. Key card ask
3. 2 key cards and the queen of spades
4. Specific king ask; grand slam cooperation, just in case that was South's goal
5. King of clubs

West	North	East	South
Kokish	Auken	Gitelman	Welland
—	1NT	Pass	4NT
Pass	6♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

East led the six of spades. Declarer drew trumps in two rounds, then cashed the ace-king and led a third heart to West's queen as East followed with the eight, two and nine (showing an odd number). What should West play and why?

West can be sure declarer is 3-2 one way or the other in the minors. The only reason he can have, I think, for not stripping off one minor is that he has precisely ace-jack in that suit. If you play a club and he has the ace-jack, it will be fatal, since you give him a free finesse. Can he have king-jack-ten in one minor or the other? No; if he did, he would have stripped off the other suit. In summary, a diamond can never clear up a guess for declarer – if that were so you wouldn't be in this position.

Stamatov's decision to play clubs was fatal. At the other table Auken stripped off clubs before going for the heart play, and that didn't work today.

Both tables in the other undefeated match let through six spades by North on a diamond lead.

Undefeated Bracket Match 3 - Kranyak vs. Kokish

The Youngsters Versus the Old Guard

Two teams were left in the No-Loss Bracket – Kranyak (John Kranyak, Vincent Demuy, John Hurd and Joel Wooldridge) and Kokish (Eric Kokish, Fred Gitelman, Curtis Cheek and Huub Bertens). The winner of this 32-board encounter would go into the final guaranteed prize money of \$US48,000 and a chance at the main prize of \$US175,000. The upside of being a four-person

team is clear – a 50% greater prize than you get from playing on a team of six. The downside: no hiding, no sitting out and full focus required, after already having played 164 boards over the past three days.

The following deal saw the catch-me-if-you-can style of Kranyak/Demuy, but this time with a negative outcome.

Board 4. Dealer West. Both Vul.

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

West	North	East	South
WooldridgeBertens	Hurd	Cheek	
1♦	Pass	1♠ 1NT	
Double	2♦	3♦ Pass	
Pass	3♥	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West	North	East	South
Kokish	Kranyak	Gitelman	Demuy
1♦	1♥	Double	Pass
1♠ ¹	Pass	Pass	Double
1NT	Pass	Pass	Double
Pass	2♥	Pass	4♥
Pass	Pass	Double	Redouble
Pass	Pass	Pass	
1. 3-card suit			

In the Closed Room, you can select your own adjective for Kranyak's overcall of one heart – he certainly had good intermediates; 'imaginative'? Your editors had some slightly more emphatic terms for it as they gathered around the garbage bin – especially in the context of the vulnerability. Demuy, clearly holding the best hand at the table, was certainly looking for blood with his first pass – little did he suspect it would be his

own.

When Demuy doubled West's one notrump, Kranyak had to 'fess up' to the quality of his overcall by bidding two hearts, after which Demuy (still not entirely in on the joke) raised to game. Gitelman, finally, having had enough, doubled four hearts, after which Demuy had the final say with a redouble. Declarer could not avoid losing three clubs and a heart for minus 400, which together with the minus 140 in the Open Room gave Kokish 11 IMPs and a handy 28-0 early lead. I'm sure Kranyak would point out how unlucky he was to find the jack of clubs wrong and Demuy would tell you that the redouble stood to gain much more than it lost here if they were in partscore in the other room; me, I'm not entirely convinced.

Final - kokish v. Pepsi

Four days of play had all come down to this: a 48-board final, featuring Kokish (Eric Kokish/Fred Gitelman, Curtis Cheek/Huub Bertens) against Pepsi (Geoff Hampson/Eric Greco, Jacek Pszczola/Josef Blass, Jacek Kalita/Michal Nowosadzki) with \$US175,000 for the winners and \$US48,000 for the runners-up. The bronze-medal match saw Monaco play against Kranyak.

We suspect the following deal will appear in a Koach K training exercise sometime in the future.

Board 33. Dealer North. Neither Vul.

	♠ 9 5 2	
	♥ 8 5 3 2	
	♦ K J 8	
	♣ 8 3 2	
♠ J 8		♠ 7 6 4 3
♥ Q J 6		♥ —
♦ 7 5 3		♦ A Q 10 9 2
♣ K Q 6 5 4		♣ A J 10 7
	♠ A K Q 10	
	♥ A K 10 9 7 4	
	♦ 6 4	
	♣ 9	

YEH BROS. CUP Continued

West	North	East	South
Kalita	Bertens	Nowosadzki	Cheek
—	Pass	1♦	Double
1♥	Pass	1♠	2♥
Pass	Pass	3♣	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West's psyche discouraged North/South from competing further and three clubs resulted in plus 150 for East/West.

West	North	East	South
Kokish	Hampson	Gitelman	Greco
—	Pass	1♦	Double
1♠ ¹	Pass	2♣	Double
3♣	3♥	3♠	4♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	
1. No major			

As the cards lie, five clubs is cold on the successful double diamond finesse, but Kokish was reluctant to be pushed into a save with a slow trump trick. When Gitelman led the ace of clubs, should Kokish have dropped the king to ask for a spade shift? When he followed with the six, Gitelman could not be sure it wasn't his lowest. East played the ace of diamonds, and declarer made ten tricks and 11 IMPs.

This board notwithstanding, Kokish won the match 121.5-103, having led most of the way.

TEST YOUR DECEPTIVE PLAY

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM ON PAGE 18

Simply duck the ♣J! It will be extremely difficult for the defence to find the heart switch, especially if you can play in tempo to trick one. The full deal:

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





by Neil Kimelman



THE INTERMEDIATE *Spot*

THE INTERMEDIATE SERIES DEFENSIVE PLAY 7

DEFENDING AGAINST A SUIT CONTRACT

QUIZ TIME

By Neil Kimelman

To review, there are five general strategies to employ when defending against a suit contract:

- 1 Reduce declarer's ability to ruff out losers.
- 2 Weaken declarer's trump length.
- 3 Defend passively.
- 4 4th best.
- 5 Try for a ruff.

TIP

The lessons learned here can be applied when declarer. By paying attention to the defense of reliable opponents can be a hint of what type of breaks, etc... you may encounter.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 26

QUESTION 1

Neither Vul, matchpoints you hear this auction:

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	3♥
Pass	4♥	All Pass	

What do you lead? IMPs?

- 1a) ♠ 5 2 ♥ A 2 ♦ Q 4 3 2 ♣ K 9 5 4 3
1b) ♠ Q 5 2 ♥ - ♦ Q J 3 2 ♣ K J 9 8 5 3
1c) ♠ K Q 5 2 ♥ K 3 ♦ Q J ♣ Q 10 7 5 3

QUESTION 2

Neither Vul, matchpoints you hear this auction:

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♠
Pass	2♣	Pass	2♥
Pass	4♥	All Pass	

What do you lead? IMPs?

- 2a) ♠ Q 10 9 3 2 ♥ 5 2 ♦ Q 10 5 3 2 ♣ 3
2b) ♠ 2 ♥ A 10 4 3 ♦ Q J 8 3 ♣ 9 8 4 3
2c) ♠ 2 ♥ J 6 5 ♦ J 4 3 2 ♣ J 9 8 5 3

QUESTION 3

Neither Vul, matchpoints you hear this auction:

West	North	East	South
-	1♥	Pass	2♦
Pass	2♠	Pass	2NT
Pass	3♥	Pass	3NT
Pass	5♦	All Pass	

What do you lead?

- 3a) ♠ 5 2 ♥ 4 2 ♦ Q 5 4 3 2 ♣ A Q J 3.
3b) ♠ Q 5 2 ♥ Q 8 3 ♦ J 3 2 ♣ A 9 8 6 4.
3c) ♠ K J 5 2 ♥ 9 3 2 ♦ 2 ♣ K J 9 5 3.



*Linking
You*
to

ALL THAT'S BRIDGE
ON THE 'NET TODAY

greatbridgelinks.com

Articles • News • Tournaments

Holiday Shopping for Card Players
giftsforcardsplayers.com

NEW! Expanded Magazine Section

QUIZ SOLUTIONS

QUESTION 1

1A Lead the ♠5. Your strategy is to play safe and not commit to one minor or the other. Don't lead the heart ace thinking that you can look at dummy. There is no rush to do that, and relinquishes your control of the hand. Plus a spade may hit partner, and HE will know if a minor shift is right, and which one. Same at teams.

1B This is a tough one. Spade or diamond might work, but I would lead from length here, primarily for safety reasons. At IMPs I would lead more aggressively, with the ♦Q having the most to gain, hitting partner with any combination of the ace, king, and ten.

1C Lead the ♠K. Time to build up tricks. Partner may have a diamond honour, but may have zip. At teams I might still lead a spade, but a case could be made for a diamond.

QUESTION 2

2A Lead the ♦3. There is no rush in leading any other suit. Declarer will find out about the bad breaks in due course, don't tip him off by leading a stiff club, or a major!

2B Club suit holding is ominous. Best is to stay the course and lead a diamond, the queen. A stiff spade is wrong when you have length and control in the trump suit.

2C Lead the ♠2. Not clear, but could be right. North will likely only have a maximum of two spades, so you might only get one ruff, but the ♥J sways me if dummy has no high heart honour. This lead comes with no guarantees!!

QUESTION 3

3A North is likely 4-6-3-0 shape. RHO has the club king and length there. Ideally you want to time the defence so you can get one or two club tricks. Probably a diamond is the best. Declarer will have a hard time coming to tricks on this hand with any major suit cards held by east, behind north.

3B Nothing too exciting here. The only thing that jumps out at me is that the hearts sit favourably for declarer. So I might try and attack the spade entry by leading one.

3C Lead the ♣5. Partner likely has four diamonds. Let's try and attack declarer's trumps, and either promote trump tricks for partner, or be able to cash a club or two later in the hand.

VINCE ODDY'S

Bridge Books, Games, & Supplies

+ Bargain Basement & Monthly Specials

**ALL AUDREY GRANT
MATERIALS AVAILABLE**

**Check out our Website
for Monthly Specials**

www.vinceoddy.com

1.800.463.9815

905.727.2300 | bridge@vinceoddy.com

All orders shipped within 24 hours

42 Stemmler Drive
Aurora Ontario L4G 6N4
Canada



SPACE: THE FINAL FRONTIER

By Neil Kimelman

One of the weapons in the expert's arsenal is to use bidding space to his advantage. The traditional way of doing this is by taking away bidding space from the opponents, and forcing the opponents to guess at a high level. This is an effective strategy and is often indicated.

For example, I held at a recent CNTC qualifying ♠ K J 10 9 8 5 4 ♥ 7 6 2 ♦ – ♣ K Q 10. With only the opponents vulnerable, my partner passed and RHO opened 1♦. I could have bid 1♠, but with partner being a passed hand, I wanted to take away the opponents ability to communicate. I bid 3♠ (I could have bid four) and it went pass 4♠ by partner, double all pass. Partner held ♠Q73 ♥983 ♦Q742 ♣765, and the opponents settled for +300 when +1370 was available.

However, the problem with *always* taking this approach in competitive bidding situations is that you cannot be sure whether the opponents are under or over bidding when forced to make a high-level decision. You are at least partially nullifying your supposed better judgment by having to guess yourself. The expert learns when it is better to start low and listen.

by Neil Kimelman
THE EXPERT
Spot

There are actually three good reasons to take the slow route during auctions:

1. Listen to the opponents express their values and distribution naturally,
2. Give the opponents a chance to get their values and distribution off their chest by giving them a chance to bid at a lower level, and
3. Get partner involved in the decision-making that often comes at the five level or higher.

The best way to illustrate these principles is by way of examples

EXAMPLE 1

Here is a real life hand that I included in my second book on bidding judgement, *The Thin Fine Line*. I picked up ♠A K 10 9 6 5 2 ♥K 6 4 3 2 ♦- ♣8. Nobody vulnerable at teams, the bidding started:

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♠
2♦	Dbl ¹	3C	4♥
5♣	Pass	Pass	5♥
Pass	Pass	6♦!	?

1. Promised 4+ hearts

The 6♦ should give you cause for some thinking. It is unclear how many of a minor E-W can make, but it sounds like a lot is possible. Your defensive assets are very limited, and there is no guarantee you can beat 6♦. If partner's values include the ♥A you have a play for 6♥. If not, you are taking out some insurance. The full deal:

♠ 7 4	
♥ A J 10 9 8	
♦ 10 4 3	
♣ 10 4 3	
♠ J	♠ Q 8 3
♥ Q 7 5	♥ -
♦ A J 9 8 5 2	♦ K Q 7 6
♣ A 7 5	♣ K Q J 9 6 2
♠ A K 10 9 6 5 2	
♥ K 6 4 3 2	
♦ -	
♣ 8	

Had you opened 4♠, as the other South did, you would not have any clue what to do over five or six of a minor, nor found your heart fit.

EXAMPLE 2

Here is a great example of the application of the above-noted 2nd principle, which earned Sweden's Peter Bertheau best bid hand of the year in 2016. With only N-S Vul at IMPs, Peter held: ♠- ♥J932 ♦AJ9 ♣AK10973 and heard this auction:

West	North	East	South
-	2♥	4♦ ¹	?

1. Diamonds and spades

Here is the full deal:

♠ 10 9		
♥ A K Q 8 5 4		
♦ 6 5		
♣ Q 8 2		
♠ A Q 8 7 5		♠ K J 6 4 3 2
♥ 10 7		♥ 6
♦ Q 2		♦ K 10 8 7 4 3
♣ J 6 5 4		♣ -
♠ -		
♥ J 9 3 2		
♦ A J 9		
♣ A K 10 9 7 3		

At the other table South took a normal, aggressive approach with his impressive collection:

West	North	East	South
Ahlesved	Balicki	Petersson	Zmudinsky
-	1♥	3♣ ¹	4♠ ²
Pass	4NT	Pass	5♣
Pass	5♥	Pass	6♥
6♠	Dbl	All Pass	

1. Spades and diamonds
2. Meant as Exclusion Key Card Blackwood, but taken as a splinter.

It was easy for West to judge to sacrifice in 6♠. In this confusing auction, N-S took the sure plus, a paltry +100. At Peter's table:

West	North	East	South
Narkiewicz	Collin	Buras	Bertheau
-	2♥	4♦ ¹	4♥!!
5♠	Pass	Pass	6♥
6♠	Pass	Pass	7♥
Dbl	All Pass		

Knowing that E-W had a huge spade fit Bertheau set a trap and bid like a man who had a weak hand with long hearts. He tried to buy it for 4♥, and then looked like he was sacrificing against 5♠ and 6♠. Narkiewicz maybe should have been a little suspicious, but who could blame him. +2470 was a huge gain for Sweden thanks to Bertheau's strategic plan.

EXAMPLE 3

E-W Vul, as North you pick up:

♠K Q 10 9 8 5 ♥Q J 8 6 4 ♦8 ♣5

West	North	East	South
-	1♠	Pass	2♠
3♣	?		

This is a hand from the 2016 CNTCs where my partner, Brad Bart, bid very well. He took advantage of the vulnerability by opening a distributional hand. Partner raises and not unexpectedly, the opponents enter the auction. What now? North could simply bid 4♠, or 5♠. However, the opponents are very likely going to bid 5♣ or 6♣ and you and partner will have no clue what to do. Instead, Brad involved me in the decision making, by bidding 3♥. In expert partnerships, this type of bid is ambiguous as to strength, but not to meaning: 'Bid more if you fit my second suit'. After East bid 5♣, I abided partner's request, and competed to 5♠ with ♠A742 ♥K103 ♦10952 ♣92. It went double, all pass. The full deal:

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

Minus -100 when and an 11 IMP gain when our partners were allowed to play 5♣ for + 600.

Learning when it is to your advantage to use up bidding space, and when to go slow is a skill all expert players possess. Learning effective use of space principles will invariably improve your game results.

New Canadian Books from Master Point Press



The Big Payoff: Slam Bidding at Bridge

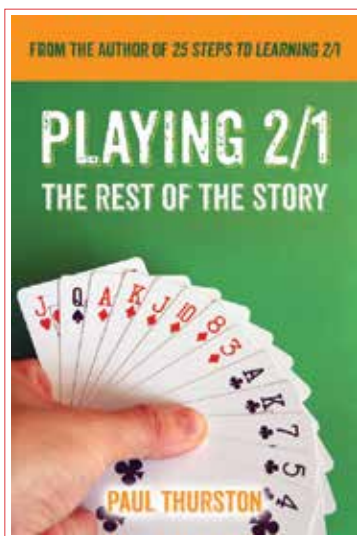
Bill Treble

Slam bidding is perhaps the most exciting part of bridge, but at the same time it is the most technically challenging. The rewards for success are high, but so are the penalties for failure. As a launching pad, the author introduces some useful agreements and conventions. After that, he addresses how to decide whether to try for slam, and how to investigate via cuebidding. More direct and advanced techniques, competitive auctions and a final quiz make up the remainder of the book.

Planning the Play: The Next Level

Barbara Seagram and David Bird

Seagram and Bird's *Planning the Play of a Bridge Hand* was named Book of the Year in 2010 by the American Bridge Teachers' Association. It introduced the basic concepts of how to go about making a plan as declarer for beginning and improving players, and is a popular text for bridge teachers. This sequel extends the plan to more complex situations, and covers ideas such as safety plays, avoidance play, trump control, dummy reversal, and endplays.



Playing 2/1: The Rest of the Story

Paul Thurston

Paul Thurston's *25 Steps to Learning 2/1* was an instant bestseller, winning the 2003 American Bridge Teachers' Association Book of the Year award. In a tantalizing postscript to that book, he promised a sequel, one that would cover 'the rest of the story' for those who wanted to add modern sophistication to their 2/1 bidding. Here at last he delivers, and the long wait has been worth it. The book describes an understandable and playable version of today's most popular system.

WWW.MASTERPOINTPRESS.COM | WWW.EBOOKSBRIDGE.COM



CALENDAR *of* EVENTS

2017

- Dec 1-3 Babenberger International Klosterneuberg, Austria
www.bridgeaustria.at
- Dec 2-10 2nd International Festival Barcelona, Spain
www.sunwaybridgefestival.com
- Dec 6-12 2nd SEABF Championships Jakarta, Indonesia
bert_toar@hotmail.com
- Dec 17-23 IMSA Elite Games Huai'an, China
www.imsaworld.com

2018

- Jan 10-21 Summer Festival of Bridge Canberra, Australia
www.abf.com.au
- Jan 27-Feb 2 59th Bermuda Regional Southampton, Bermuda
www.bermudaregional.com
- Feb 14-18 Commonwealth Nations Championships Broadbeach, Australia
www.abf.com.au
- Feb 16-24 57th Gold Coast Congress Broadbeach, Australia
www.abf.com.au
- Feb 17-23 2nd European Winter Games Monte Carlo, Monaco
www.eurobridge.org

2018

- Feb 23-25 International Festival Cannes, France
www.festivalsdusoleil.com
- Mar 8-18 Spring NABC Philadelphia, PA www.acbl.org
- Apr 26-30 Australian Autumn Nationals Adelaide, Australia
www.abf.com.au
- Apr 27-May 6 Lambourne Jersey Festival Jersey, Channel Is.
www.ebu.co.uk
- May 4-13 International Festival JuanOles-Pins, France
www.festivalsdusoleil.com
- May 10-23 68th South American Championships Bahia, Brazil
www.comandatuba2018casbridge.org
- Jun 6-16 54th European Team Championships Ostend, Belgium
www.eurobridge.org
- Jun 29-Jul 10 Biarritz International Festival Biarritz, France
www.festival-bridge-biarritz.com
- Jul 26-Aug 5 Summer NABC Atlanta, GA www.acbl.org
- Jul 27-Aug 5 24th Swedish Bridge Festival Örebro, Sweden
mme@svenskbridge.se
- Jul 29-Aug 3 Chairman's Cup Örebro, Sweden
mme@svenskbridge.se



IMPORTANT CANADIAN DATES !

- 2018 CBF Canada-Wide STaC | 12-18 February
- 2018 Registration Deadline CBC team events | March 11
- 2018 Helen Shields Rookie-Master Game | 17 April
- 2018 Canadian Bridge Championships | 26 May - 3 June | McGill University, Montreal QC
- 2018 Canada Wide Olympiad Game #1 | 13 June (afternoon)
- 2018 CBF International Fund Regional | 4-9 Sept | St. Catharines, ON