

canadian bridge digest

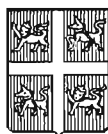
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NOVA SCOTIA
NOUVELLE-ECOSSE



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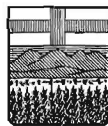
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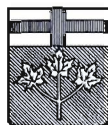
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST



QUEBEC



ALBERTA



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NEW BRUNSWICK
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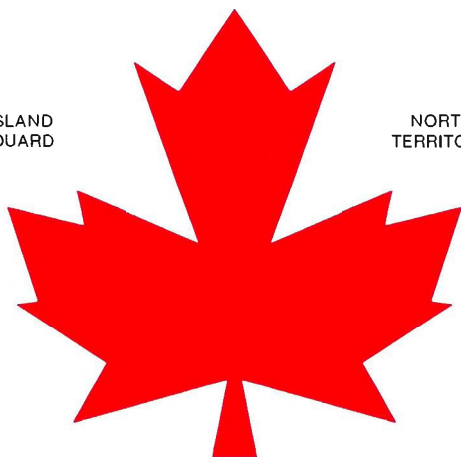
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Canadian Bridge Digest

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September 10, 1980



**Jill
Savage**

This year's next Olympiad Fund
game will be held on Tuesday, Oc-
tober 7, 1980.

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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

Score one for bridge in Canada! Our first official CNTC is now a part of history. While the event was not without some snags, it was nonetheless carried to a successful conclusion on June 11 (the results are reported elsewhere in this issue). Any problems which surfaced during the initial run will hopefully act as an educational experience for the organizers in future years. The CBF is already making plans for next year's event.

Score no quixotic points for women's bridge in Canada; although this is a very controversial subject (even your joint editors are unable to reach a consensus). Perhaps if enough women approached their zone directors requesting trials be held in zones for this event, next year might see all of Canada represented by the best players available in every zone to make for a more truly Canadian event. Subsidization being the main point. This is not to imply that the outcome of the event would be any different, as Canada is more than ably represented by the strong team that won the title in Toronto. We offer our hearty congratulations to the winners (their names are carried in another section of the Digest) and we know that they will be a force to be reckoned with in Valkenburg.

While we're scoring up points, let's award some to two entirely different types of bridge players. Members of Northern Alberta Unit 391, who after the game ends head out for home or refreshments, and their weekly partners, who after the scoring is completed go back to their cells at the local maximum security prison (where the games are held). Although the playing site is a bit unusual and the bidding lacks the numerous conventions we are all used to, the quality of play of the inmates is on a par with GOOD bridge players anywhere. Everyone should opt for this experience; there is never any difficulty getting members to go, but rather making the decision of who can go from all the volunteers.

Score a point for a few units publishing newsletters or magazines who include us on their mailing list. We would like to receive all bridge publications in Canada so that we can report major accomplishments on a national scope. We can only publish them if we are aware of them. We'd also be pleased to list upcoming tournaments in your area if you could provide us with sufficient lead time. Remember, the Digest comes out in February, May, August and November, but deadlines are two months prior. Please try to enclose pictures also.



Winners of the Canadian Women's Team Championships

Decided on June 15, 1980

Winners Sharyn Kokish, Dianna Gordon, Pam Bridson, Karen Allison, Francine Cimon, Mary Paul with NPC Peter Nagy

Finishing second was the team of Anna McCrae, Bev Goldstein, Julie Fajgelson, Ms. Koffler with NPC Peter Hollander.

A field of eight teams participated and played a total of 7 - 32 board matches, with the winners losing only one match, and that was to the second place finishers.

We regret that the names of the players making up the other six teams was unavailable at press time.

Toronto hosts Canadian teams for Olympiad representatives

By Eric Kokish

All the chips were on the line June 7 - 11, at Toronto's downtown Ramada Inn with the 13 surviving teams in the Canadian National Teams Championship playing off to determine our nation's Open Team at the 1980 Olympiad in Valkenburg, Holland.

The teams completed a round-robin in three days to reduce to four semi-finalists. The round-robin leaders have the right to choose their semi-final opponents, leaving the other two teams to do their own battle.

At this point, the winners are slated to go not only to the 1980 Olympiad, but also to the ACBL 1981 North American Bermuda Bowl Trials. All this may well change, though, since **Montreal has**

tendered an offer to ACBL to host those 1981 Trials, not in late 1980, but in the summer of 1981. This would allow the Canadian Bridge Federation to run another CNTC and produce a different winner, thus providing more experience opportunities for the many talented players throughout the nation.

Winners Allan Graves, Peter Nagy, Eric Kokish, George Mittleman, Eric Murray, Sam Kehala, NPC Gerry Charney.

HERE'S A SYNOPSIS OF THE NATIONAL FINALISTS:

Zone 1:

Alan Doane, Eric Balkam, John Stewart, John MacGregor, Victor Goldberg, Don Presse.

Zone 11:

Pierre Daigneault, Stephen Brown, Francine Cimon, Francois Gauthier, Andre Laliberte, Jean Lalonde.

Peter Nagy, Eric Kokish, George Mitelman, (Captain) Allan Graves, Eric Murray, Sam Kehela.

Mark Molson, Boris Baran, Doug Fraser, Fred Hoffer, Ted Horning, John Stevens.

Zone 111:

Kirk Benson, Paul Heitner, Fred Lerner, Gord Chapman, John Sabino.

Katie Thorpe, Michael Roche, Eric Shepherd, Peter Cronin, Dom DiFelice, John Carruthers.

Joe Silver, Irving Litvack, Roy Hughes, Bill Milgram, Don Cowan, Steve Aarons.

Frank Markotich, Ross Taylor, Wayne Timms, Keith Balcombe, Nigel Zeller, John Guoba.

Zone 1V:

Howard Huff, John Arblaster, Larry Hansen, Gary Polonsky.

Zone V:

Bob Crosby, Mike Chomyn, Subash Gupta, S. Viswanathan, Harold Brend, Barry Pritchard.

Stan Cabay, Steve Willard, Lisa Lister, Allan Terplawy, Ron Gardner, George Kelly.

Zone V1:

Jim MacAvoy, Duncan Smith, Gordie McOrmond, Lauren Miller, Neil Chambers, Peter Herald.

Doug Baldwin, (Captain) Martin Johnson, Jolene Johnson, Chris Christopherson, Bob Connop, Ron Borg.

In the semi-finals Markotich defeated Crosby and Graves defeated Johnson

The **Graves** team (including Gerry Charney as NPC) persevered to become the **first CNTC Champions**.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Our best wishes and those of all Canadians (we are sure) will follow this very capable team to Valkenburg.

Hear it from the experts

So You Think It's Tough . . .

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is what we hope will become the first of a series. This article is dedicated to squeeze play and since it was a spur of the moment idea, I managed to con Ron into writing the first article. This space will be reserved for experts from across Canada who wish to make a contribution to the overall level of proficiency of Canadian bridge players. In the next issue we hope to feature statistical probabilities written by an expert in that field. Future items for this column will be selected from the material we receive so that we invite players with expertise in any area of the game to submit their ideas to us.

By Ron Bass

*One by one they all finesse,
Hoping to win the trick I
guess
Little they care, that's not
the way
"A squeeze, my friend, now
that's the play."*

For the average bridge player, squeeze play is the most intriguing and, at the same time, the most mind boggling aspect of declarer play. Many players seem to have a mental block which won't allow them to understand the mechanics of even the simplest squeeze.

This appears to stem, to a large extent, from the misguided belief that declarer must be able to keep track of all fifty-two cards as he plays the hand and this sounds like too much work to be fun.

In actuality, while counting out the hands is necessary in certain types of squeezes, it is generally not the norm. The fact is that the majority of squeezes which develop are simply a result of proper card-play technique, and essentially play themselves. These are often referred to as "show-up squeezes" and I would not be surprised if more than a very small percentage of the people reading this article have never played a squeeze -- perhaps without even realizing what they had done.

Have you even dropped a "doubleton" queen offside after the defenders had discarded a "saver," then said to yourself "I could never have made this hand if defender hadn't bared his queen?"

Consider for a moment what the opponent's alternative was. I would suspect that his only other possible discard would have established a trick for you in another suit.

Squeeze play is founded on this basic principle: **THAT DECLARER HAS MORE WINNERS THAN DEFENDER HAS IDLE CARDS**; in other words, defender will eventually find himself in a position where he has to hold onto more winners/stoppers than the number of tricks left to be played.

NORTH
S K32
H KJ107
D A953
C 75

WEST
S 854
H Q9863
D Q107
C 62

SOUTH
S AQJ107
H 4
D K82
C AQ83

EAST
S 96
H A52
D J64
C KJ1094

NORTH
S -
H K10
D A95
C -

To illustrate, follow the author through this hand, played at a recent tournament:

The Bidding:

West	North	East	South
-	P	P	1S
P	3S	P	4NT
P	5D	P	6S
All Pass			

Opening Lead: Heart 6

Trick 1.

H Jack loses to Ace.

Trick 2.

C Nine returned. When the Queen holds, you have cleared the first hurdle. (If you even entertained thoughts of refusing the finesse, better count your tricks again).

Trick 3.

Club Ace; all follow.

Trick 4.

Club Three, West inserts Spade Four.

Your instinctive reaction may be that this uppercut has ruined your chances of making this contract since it is unlikely that West would have only a doubleton spade. However, on closer inspection you see that it is totally immaterial how many spades West has, as long as he holds the Queen of Hearts (which would seem to be a reasonable assumption).

At this point, (if you are playing in expert competition), it would be appropriate to claim your contract. However, in normal competition, as a matter of courtesy to your opponents, you play out the hand. After all, they paid their entry fee and are entitled to at least play to all thirteen tricks.

Simply ruff with the King and play out all your trumps coming to this end position when the last trump is led:

SOUTH
S 7
H --
D K82
C 8

The opponents hands are not shown for the simple reason that you do not know exactly which cards they have remaining at this stage; nor do you care. You do know that West must be squeezed on this trick. He has to come down to four cards of which at least two must be the Qx of Hearts, therefore he can only keep at most two diamonds. You pitch the diamond five and cross to dummy in diamonds to cash the top heart. It is now East's turn to feel the pinch. He must come down to two cards, of which one must be a club higher than your eight spot, therefore he can keep only one diamond and your carefully preserved diamond deuce becomes your twelfth trick. Imagine! Six cards missing in the suit and they split two-two!

Please note that during this whole hand you didn't have to count even one suit!

All you had to do was to watch for the Queen of Hearts and the two club cards outstanding which beat your eight. This is the beauty of this hand. As long as those few key cards haven't "shown-up" your diamond deuce must perforce have become established. And, as I said before, many of the squeezes which do come up are of this very nature.

Admittedly, there is considerably more to squeeze play than was involved in this particular hand. This was only meant to introduce you to the concept of squeezes and, hopefully to help convince you that anyone can learn to play these hands "just like the experts."

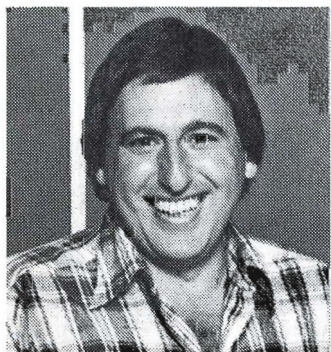
I hope your curiosity has been sufficiently roused to entice you to read more about the subject of squeezes and thus improve your game of bridge.

After all, it's not every day you can squeeze someone till it hurts and then have them look at you with a new air of respect.



*It's
hard to
soar with
EAGLES
when you
play with
TURKEYS!*

Bridge Unabridged



By Eric Kokish

Daigneault, Molson, Nagy teams move on to CNTC finals

The three top seeds emerged victorious after an exciting double knockout playoff at the Canadian National Teams Championship Zone 2 final.

Daigneault (Cimon, Gauthier, A. Laliberte, J. Lalonde, Brown) and Nagy (Graves, Mittelman, Kokish) were the last two undefeated teams on Sunday afternoon, Daigneault having conquered Molson (Baran, Hoffer, D. Fraser, Horning, Stevens) to take over the 2nd seed on Saturday evening. Daigneault stormed back from a 15-IMP deficit to pull out the match by 3 IMPs. Having defeated both the top seed (Nagy) and the 2nd seed, the Daigneault team richly deserved the luxury of an idle Sunday evening.

Meanwhile four teams (once-defeated) were fighting for their bridge lives. Molson, having returned from the dead (down 39 IMPs to Feingold in round two at the half to pull out a 2-IMP victory on the last board!), did it again. They trailed Bowman (Winges, McDonald, Caley, B.

Bowman) by 15 at the half, but came back strong to win by 9. In the other match Nagy built a 12-IMP lead against Morgan (Davis; Siegrist, Provencher, Nosanchuk) and ran out comfortable winners by 47.

A touch of high life

NEITHER VULNERABLE SOUTH DEALS

NORTH

S J9762
H A3
D A84
C QJ3

WEST

S KQ5
H 74
D KQ10763
C 84

EAST

S 10843
H Q852
D 5
C 10976

SOUTH

S A
H KJ1096
D J92
C AK52

THE BIDDING:

NORTH	EAST	SOUTH	WEST
		1H	2D
2S	P	3C	P
3D	P	3H	P
4H	P	5H	(all PASS)

OPENING LEAD: Diamond King

The Daigneault-Nagy Match was desperately close all the way, as it rated to be. Any deal could have swung the outcome and the diagrammed layout was one of the scariest, Andre Laliberte South, put great value on his partner's (Jean Lalonde's) 3D cue-bid. Hence his push to the giddy heights of the 5-level. Once having arrived at 5H, it was mildly crucial that he make it.

Andre started well by winning the opening diamond lead, playing West for the 6-card suit he figured to have. He crossed to the ace of spades and followed with the jack of hearts, ducking in dummy. East won the queen of trumps but he was the **safe** opponent, having no diamonds. East did what he could by returning a club but declarer won in dummy and ruffed a spade, dropping one of West's honours. A second trump to dummy provided another entry to ruff a third round of spades. The ap-

pearance of the remaining high spade honour brought a warm glow to declarer's heart. He drew a third round of trumps, exhausting his own and leaving East with the last one. Now a club to dummy and the jack of spades. East followed helplessly while a diamond disappeared and then the last good spade was led. East ruffed in but declarer pitched his last losing diamond. East had only clubs remaining and had to give declarer the last two tricks. Andre Laliberte exhaled.

More About The CNTC

Cutting Your Losses

By S. (Vish) Viswanathan

The round robin playdowns to select the four semi-final berths in the Canadian National Team Championships was fiercely contested, and the outcome was in doubt until the final round. We (the Crosby team from Edmonton) narrowly beat out the Molson team from Montreal for the 4th play-off spot.

In a closely fought struggle such as this, one must seize all chances as they occur. Although we lost our direct encounter with the Molson team this deal helped cut down on our losses.

My partner (Bob Crosby), vulnerable against not, held the following hand and opened 1 club:

S J H KQx D K9xx C AKxxx

Left hand opponent overcalled 1 spade and I bid 1NT, only to hear the next player raise his partner's bid to 2 spades. At this time, partner chose to double with his hand, which according to our bidding system shows an inclination to compete further without committing the partnership to any strain.

Holding:

S K97x H xxx D AQ10x C xx

I chose to convert, not really expecting a bonanza against such a low level contract. The full hands were:

North (Crosby)

S J
H KQx
D K9xx
C AKxxx

West

S xxx
H AJ10x
D Jxx
C QJx

East

S AQ108x
H xxx
D xx
C 10xx

South (me)

S K97x
H xxx
D AQ10x
C xx

After two rounds of clubs and a ruff, I led a heart to North's queen. This was followed by three rounds of diamonds, ruffed by declarer. Now he chose to go to dummy with the Ace of Hearts to lead a spade. I won the second spade and returned my last heart. With the club return promoting the nine of spades, the eventual tally was down four!

The bidding followed the same course at the other table, at least to the 2 spade level, but North at that table decided to compete with 3 clubs, which was quietly passed out. Of such swings are bridge players dreams made ...

C.B.F. UPDATE

Elections for Zone Director will be held this year in Zones V (Saskatchewan, Alberta) and Zone VI (British Columbia). Any members in good standing of a Unit may declare his/her candidacy for this position in the zone of his residency. Declarations of Candidacy must reach the Secretary on

or before November 17, 1980. The Unit Boards in each zone elect the Director for that zone. Further details may be obtained from your Unit Secretary, or from me.

F. A. Baragar,
Director of Elections

ATTENTION

All Mini-McKenney Winners

If you were one of the Mini-McKenney winners listed in the May Digest, we would like to feature your exploits in an article, similar to the one on the Advanced Senior Master which appears on Page 17 in this edition.

Please drop us a line or give us a call.

(The Editors)

Bridge Bolts

Once, when playing in a Regional Pairs Event with Doug Deschner as my partner, we had as our opponents two of the leading McKenney scorers. Hearing Doug open 1NT, I was very surprised when the next player bid 2 diamonds. On the premise that when you intend to bid game, and the opponents get into your auction it usually pays to double them, I did just that. When the auction got back to the two diamond bidder, he turned to Doug to inquire what the double meant. Displaying a sense of humor almost as good as his card play, Deschner replied "about 1100." When the opponents finally wound up in 2NT, doubled of course, the

score was 1100 for us, as predicted. . .

Name Withheld On Request

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RESULTS OF THE INTER-CITY MATCHES COMPETITION HELD ON MARCH 19, 1980

24 Cities Competed

			N-S	E-W	TOTAL
1	Flin Flon	Man	336	332	668
2	Barrie	Ont	295	344	639x
3	Fredericton	NB	312	322	634
4	Lagos	Nigeria	315x	317x	633
5	Kelowna	BC	309	293x	602x
6	Winnipeg	Man	292	304	596
7	Jonquiere	PQ	243x	328x	572
8	Nipawin	Sask	323	248x	571x
9	Montreal	PQ	252	307	559
10	Cornwall	Ont	252x	302x	555
11	Prince Alb.	Sask	236x	313	549x
12	Nassau	Bahamas	292	253x	545x
13	Kingston	Ont	295x	245	540x
14	Penticton	BC	282	257	539
15	Scarboro	Ont	254x	283x	538

Winners of the BOLS LIQUEURS trophies

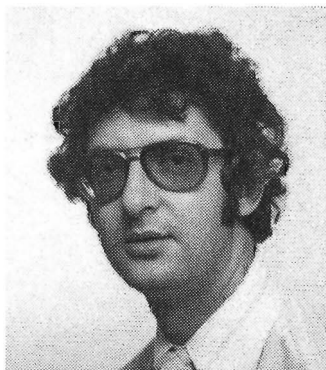
First Overall Winner - Flin Flon Team

Brian Wallace, Wayne Black (NS)
Margaret Veness, Roy Veness (EW)

Other BOLS LIQUEURS awards:

Zone No. 1	Fredericton Brian Alexander, Garnet Demerchant (NS) Vernon Smitz, Peter MacLean (EW)
Zone No. 2	Jonquiere J.L. Gaudreault, R. Ouellet (NS) Solange Bouchard, Laureat Gervais (EW)
Zone No. 3	Barrie John Hazell, Gary Edmonds (NS) Danny Schamehorn, Jack Kilby (EW)
Zone No. 4	The FLIN Flon Team
Zone No. 5	Nipawin Dianne Gee, Ken Gee (NS) Muriel Taylor, Fred Taylor (EW)
Zone No. 6	Kelowna Mike Perepolking, Bill Hepperie (NS) Bea Sunninga, Alice Stewart (EW)

Canadian Bidding Contest



by Allan Simon

MAY HONOUR ROLL

Only five readers, from a total entry of 122, managed to break the 500 mark in the May contest. They were:

- | | | |
|------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. | Rhoda Habert
Montreal, Que. | 600 |
| 2/3. | Janet Cox
Nepean, Ont. | 540 |
| 2/3. | Linda Howard
Prince Albert, Sask. | 540 |
| 4. | John Hurdle
Vancouver, B.C. | 520 |
| 5. | Evelyn Richards
Fredericton, N.B. | 510 |

Mrs. Habert received a book prize, "Championship Bridge" by Le Dentu, and joins this month's panel as honorary expert: incredibly she scores another 600!

THE AUGUST PANEL

Our experts this month are, in alphabetical order:

RICHARD ANDERSON (Regina, Sask.) is one of Saskatchewan's leading players. But he is especially proud of his

pet project: teaching bridge to high school students.

BORIS BARAN (Montreal, Que.) has averaged over 500 master-points a year in the last few years, winning numerous Regionals along the way.

GERRY CHARNEY (Toronto, Ont.) is a world class player; he has competed in three Olympiads, winning bronze medals in 1968 and 1972. He has played in the Sunday Times championship, the world's most exclusive pairs event.

DOUG FISHER (Winnipeg, Man.) entered a team in the 1978 Winnipeg Regional; they won all three team events (Men's Swiss, Open Swiss, KO); then Doug and Company went on to the Regina Regional and calmly pulled off the same triple!

JEAN-PAUL GOSSELIN (Montreal, Que.) formerly of Trois-Rivieres, was a regular winner on the Quebec tournament trail until his semi-retirement a few years ago.

JOHN GUOBA (Toronto, Ont.) made his reputation with numerous Regional wins in the mid-seventies and with a strong performance in the 1978 Rosenblum Cup.

SUBHASH GUPTA (Calgary, Alta.) long recognized as Calgary's leading player, has gained the ultimate accolade for a Calgarian: he has been chosen by Bob Crosby to join the team of Edmonton All-Stars that has long dominated the Western Canadian scene.

RHODA HABERT (Montreal, Que.) our May contest winner, shows that she is more than an honorary expert by scoring her second successive 600.

JAMES "DUFF" HARPER (Fredericton, N.B.) is the president of the Canadian Bridge Federation. His prowess at the bridge table remains largely a matter of conjecture.

BRYAN MAKSYMETZ (Winnipeg, Man.) is another of the small circle of

Winnipeggers who seem practically unbeatable at IMP competition.

JILL NEWBOLD (Saskatoon, Sask.) won her first Regional at age 16 and became Canada's youngest Life Master in 1978 at age 17. She also has the looks of a movie star, providing proof that Mother Nature is unfair in distributing Her blessings.

JOHN STEVENS (Toronto, Ont.) one of Toronto's strongest players, performed with distinction at the 1978 Olympiad in New Orleans.

AUGUST SOLUTIONS

(A) IMPs, both vul., South holds:

S: J5 H: A96 D: AKJ863 C:
AQ

West	North	East	South
-	-	Pass	1D
Pass	1H	Pass	?

The scoring:

Action	Panel votes	Points
3C	6	100
3D	3	70
3H	2	60
2NT	1	50
4H	0	30
3NT	0	20

This annoying problem could serve as advertisement for the advantages of the Precision system; but, then again, if the answer were easy, this hand wouldn't be in a bidding contest. So what are the choices? We can try an underbid like three diamonds or three hearts, or an overbid like three clubs, or a misbid like two no trump. Regular readers of this column will not be surprised that once again the most aggressive action won out. Particularly at IMPs, winning players tend to resolve close decisions in favour of the overbid.

GOSSELIN: Three clubs. Must force to game. Jump shifting in a doubleton is

not ideal, but it does not necessarily promise a suit.

STEVENS: Three clubs. Ugh. 2NT and 3D are underbids: 2S, 4H and 3NT have major faults; 3H promises four hearts but fewer high cards. Thus 3C is the best of a poor choice.

GUOBA: Three clubs. What possessed me not to open 2NT?

Guoba then branches off in a tirade against our "unsophisticated bidding system" which prevents him from describing his hand properly. To which I say: the purpose of this column is to help the majority of our 20,000 readers improve their bidding judgement. The system we are using (i.e. no splinters, etc.) is a reflection of the methods most readers are currently playing, whether we approve or not.

HARPER: Three diamonds. Only an animal would raise hearts immediately.

NEWBOLD: Three hearts. At IMPs it is probably best to underbid your hand somewhat, because partner will raise to game with very little.

(B) Matchpoints, N-S vul., South holds:

S: J932 H: 8752 D: - C: K9852

West	North	East	South
3D	Dbl.	5D	?

The scoring:

Action	Panel votes	Points
Pass	10	100
5H	1	50
Double	0	30
6C	0	20
5NT	0	20
6D	1	10

A vast majority saw no problem here:

CHARNEY: Pass. I would only bid at the three level if East passed.

HABERT: Pass. There doesn't seem to be any need to make a statement right away. If I bid now, partner may raise to slam on many hands and there will be no play.

MAKSYMETZ: Pass. I see little problem here. Even if you can make five of a major and guess the right one to bid, partner will raise to six. I also pass a subsequent double by partner.

GUPTA: Pass. If partner doubles again, I will twitch and pass. Double should be the popular choice.

Well, Subhash, I'm sure you're better at playing bridge than at making predictions.

ANDERSON: Six diamonds. Pick a major, and hang onto your chair.

And more proof that they like to bid 'em up in Saskatchewan!

NEWBOLD: Five hearts. Play it safe.

She thinks she is being conservative!

(C) Rubber bridge, E-W vul., South holds.

S: AK953 H: Q654 D: 5 C: K-J7

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1S
Pass	2H	Pass	3H
Pass	4C	Pass	?

The scoring:

Action	Panel votes	Points
4D	4.1	100
4S	4	90
5C	3	80
4NT	1	70
6H	0	60
4H	0	30

Considering the previous bidding, your hand could hardly be better (I would have bid four hearts on the second round); you should therefore co-operate with partner and make a move toward slam. The only question is how?

The modernistic cue-bid in a singleton won out in a tie-breaker (for the perfectly good reason that I prefer this bid, rather than four spades, and as column editor I get 1/10 of a vote).

GUPTA: Four diamonds. Automatic. He is not playing this hand below six hearts.

BARAN: Four diamonds. Not playing key-card blackwood, this is probably the most intelligent way to investigate a slam.

Suddenly returning to sanity:

ANDERSON: Four spades -- to show my control of the suit. If partner bids five diamonds, I'll bid six clubs. The picture of my 5-4-1-3 should be complete.

NEWBOLD: Five clubs. I feel it is more important to tell partner of your club support than to cue-bid your spade ace.

STEVENS: Four no trump. I have a good hand for my bidding to this point and if partner is interested in slam, I want to be there.

All these arguments make sense, and even a direct jump to slam is not a terrible bid, either.

(D) Matchpoints, both vul., South holds:

S: 5 H: K10654 D: 3 C: AQJ1-086

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	?

The scoring:

Action	Panel votes	Points
1C	9	100
1H	1	50
Pass	1	50
3C	1	30

The straight forward one-club opening received an overwhelming mandate from the electorate.

GOSSELIN: One club. Might be my only chance to bid.

MAKSYMETZ: One club. May be difficult to show hearts later, but after a one heart opening, it would be just as difficult to show clubs. If you do get to show your heart suit, you give an accurate description of your distribution. Pass is optimistic.

GUPTA: One club. Yes, I would

open this hand. Choice is between one club or one heart. I hope the auction goes smoothly, like they all do: 1C-1D; 1H-1S; 2H-?

The minority also get their say:

FISHER: Three clubs. If partner bids 3NT, I intend to bid four hearts. I don't want opponents in the auction in spades.

GUOBA: One heart. Probably a minority point of view, but (a) I might as well get into the act now, (b) if I buy it, I'll have a huge edge by disguising my distribution, (c) in general moderate major-minor two-suiters are better handled by opening the major, and (d) I prefer aggressiveness at an early stage whenever possible.

(E) IMPs, E-W vul., South holds:

S: - H: 1087652 D: K106 C: J-986

West	North	East	South
INT	Dbl.	2S	?

The scoring:

Action	Panel votes	Points
3H	7	100
4H	4	70
Pass	1	50

This problem is from the 1972 Vanderbilt in Cincinnati. When Bob Hamman held the South hand, he bid three hearts; his partner, Paul Soloway, holding S: AQ1094 H: KQ D: QJ C: A-K32 raised to four, as he well might.

That contract was down one. In contrast Tom Smith passed over two spades, and passed again when partner doubled for penalties. That was 800 and 13 IMPs to the Precision team. The only panelist to come close to the winning action was:

GUOBA: Pass. An instructive way of looking at the problem is to consider what I would have done if East passed. I would either pass or bid two hearts, but not more. So I should pass for now. If partner doubles (he may well be spade-oriented himself), I might well try 2NT

for takeout.

The other panelist dithered over the choice between three and four hearts:

FISHER: Three hearts. If partner can raise to four I should have some play as no trump bidder's cards will be badly placed.

BARAN: Three hearts. This certainly doesn't bar partner if he has a fit.

He'll have a fit alright when he hears your bid.

CHARNEY: Three hearts. If partner bids three no trump I will be ill.

HABERT: Three hearts. Enough for now.

HARPER: Four hearts. Faint heart never won either fair lady or any marbles.

(F) Rubber bridge, neither vul., South holds:

S: 874 H: 63 D: AKQ1098 C: -32

West	North	East	South
1D	Pass	2NT	Pass
4NT	Pass	Pass	Pass

Which card should South lead?

The scoring:

Action	Panel votes	Points
Diamond K	6	100
Diamond Q	2	80
Diamond A	1	70
Diamond 10	1	70
Diamond 9	1	70
Diamond 8	1	70

As panelist John Guoba observed, this problem was inspired by one published in an old Bridge World contest (but there East had responded 3NT). In any event, the considerations are:

A low diamond lead has the advantage of (a) catering to the single most likely constellation, namely Jx-xx in dummy, and declarer will surely duck and (b) if it works, what a story! A top diamond caters to: (a) Jack of diamonds in declarer's hand and (b) Jack-third in dummy.

Besides, even if dummy does put down Jxxx, we can continue with the 10 at trick two and likely fool declarer, as long as we start with the King, the card one would lead from AK109. Leading the Ace or Queen originally seems too cute and is less likely to work against a competent East.

MAKSYMETZ: Diamond King. If dummy hits with Jxxx and everyone follows, I will then try the ten.

BARAN: Diamond King. Once I choose to lead an honour, this is probably the most deceptive lead in case it is right to shift to a low diamond at trick two.

HABERT: Diamond King. Of course what card to play at trick two will be interesting if dummy has Jxxx and partner shows in. With my luck, partner shows out and leading the ten was the winner! Of course, with my luck, this rides around to declarer's Jack, etcetera, etcetera.

ANDERSON: Diamond eight is obvious. Let's see if declarer has any "jam" or if he stops to think, which is a general assurance he or she will go wrong.

CHARNEY: Diamond ten. It's only money.

Result merchants will be interested to learn that when this hand was played, dummy did not have the jack of diamonds. Declarer did not have the jack either. Partner had it, singleton!

Judging from the early returns, this was the toughest contest to date, with very few readers scoring over 400 points. The leader in the clubhouse is Mark O'Hara of Toronto with 570 points. Since the purpose of this column and indeed this magazine is to serve you, the reader, I am asking all solvers to indicate on their next set of answers if they find the problems too difficult. In any case, why not match wits with the November panel (12 more intrepid experts will be featured) by sending

your choices -- no comments required -- on a plain piece of paper to:

Canadian Bidding Contest
Allan Simon
1339 Hamilton St. NW
Calgary, Alta.
T2N 3W8

The reader with the highest total will receive fame and a book prize and will be invited to join the expert panel.

NOVEMBER PROBLEMS

(A) IMPs, neither vul., South holds:
 S: Q42 H: AKQ862 D: 6 C: 9-86

West	North	East	South
-	-	1D	1H
Pass	4NT	Pass	5D
Pass	6D	Pass	?

(B) Matchpoints, N-S vul., South holds:
 S: Q10643 H: 95 D: K6 C: 10-652

West	North	East	South
Pass	2C	3D*	?

*weak

(C) IMPs, E-W vul., South holds:
 S: J8 H: 865 D: AKQJ C: Q-763

West	North	East	South
-	-	Pass	1D
Pass	1H	Pass	?

(D) Rubber bridge, E-W vul., N-S have 90 partial, South holds:
 S: AJ875 H: 43 D: AK7 C: A-Q6

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1S
Pass	2S	Pass	?

(E) Matchpoints, both vul., South holds:

S: 63 H: Q943 D: AQ108 C: - KQ5

West	North	East	South
1S	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Redbl	Pass	Pass	?

(F) Matchpoints, both vul., South holds:

S: KQ10 H: Q6 D: 7 C: AJ98-752

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1C
1S	Pass	2D	Pass
2S	Pass	2NT	Pass
Pass	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

Which card do you lead?

The Ethics Of Bridge Live On. . .

Declarer (South) having a two-way finesse in Spades led a small one toward dummy's KJ10x at which time West noticeably twitched and squirmed, so that South naturally played the Jack. When this worked, South returned to his hand with the Ace of Spades to repeat the finesse, when low and behold the Queen fell, but from East. At which time West began a tirade of abuse toward East for not taking the setting trick. East re-established everyone's faith in the ethics of the game when he quietly replied, "I'm sorry partner, but the way you played, I thought you had the Queen."

**John Davison,
Calgary**

Advanced Senior Master Of The Year (200-Life Master)



**Alex
Orlandini**

Alex Orlandini of Red Deer and Calgary, Alberta managed to corral the Advanced Senior Master of the Year in the Mini-McKenney with 276 master points picked up on the tournament trail in 1979. A feat that many of his friends and partners feel could easily have been predicted for the "little Italian."

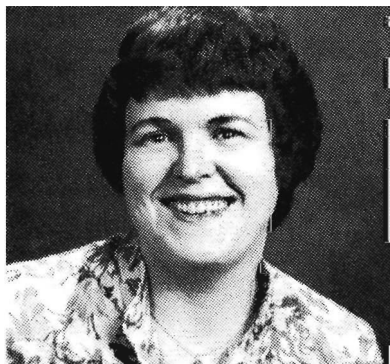
Alex's bridge playing ability is widely respected by both teammates and opponents alike. His knowledge of the game is not restricted to any one system, as he has been known to sit down to a game of rubber bridge and play three different systems with as many partners.

Systems ranging from Precision to KS or Schenken.

Although Mr. Orlandini arrived in Canada in 1970 by way of Italy, he didn't take up the game of bridge until 1976. He decided to become serious about the game in 1979 and after a few tournaments had acquired his LM. His record for sectionals and regionals is impressive, but he has yet to pick up a first in a regional. Surely just a matter of time.

When Alex isn't employing his talents at the table, he manages to fit in his occupation of carpenter. But it looks as though little time is left for any other hobbies because as of June this budding expert has already picked up 220 MP's this year, and will surely be listed in the McKenney race for 1980. The bridge world will be watching closely for the achievements of this young man -- known affectionately as "the little O."

Bridge Workshop



Pat Lopushinsky

EDITOR'S NOTE: True to our policy of catering to all categories of bridge players, it has long been our wish to offer a series of articles designed for beginning players or those wishing to upgrade their game. Pat Lopushinsky of Edmonton (a life master, certified director and bridge teacher of reknown) has graciously consented to our request to author such a series.

Pat's ability at the bridge table is an established fact accompanied by her many wins (both in Regionals and Sectionals), and many of her students are following in her footsteps in major events.

Ms. Lopushinsky is designing her articles so that players may act consistently in their line of bidding, declarer play and defence. It is her wish that those players following this series will not only improve their game of bridge but also their attitude towards the game, allowing them to step into that elite and elusive circle of winners!

By Pat Lopushinsky

This does not purport to be any kind of set lesson series, but rather a generalized attempt to give you some ideas to think about, maybe dispel some

myths, and perhaps iron out some common bidding problems, which I find recur with almost predictable regularity in any classes that I give.

One of the first things I would like to do is to set down the basic system that will be used in the following articles.

THE ONE NO-TRUMP OPENING BID

The one no-trump bid is the foundation of any bidding system, so we will set that first, and all other bids revolve around it. I will be using a strong no-trump bid with a range of between 15 and 17 high card points. I know that many of you are familiar with a slightly higher range of 16 to 18, but this range does put a lot of pressure on the bids used to describe weaker balanced hands, and the sequence of 1 of a minor, followed by a 2NT rebid, when used for only the 19 and 20 point hands, is hardly ever used. As an opening bid at the one level usually contains between 12 and 20 HCP. It works best to have a three point spread for each range. Therefore a minimum opening bid contains between 12 and 14 points, a middle range hand -- one no-trump -- contains between 15 and 17 points, and a maximum opening bid at the one level, contains between 18 and 20 points.

It is not necessary to have every suit stopped to open with one no-trump. Modern theory has found that if you do have this as one of the requirements, the frequency of usage of this bid will be severely restricted, and also you will never convince your partner later in the auction, that you do in fact hold a balanced hand of between 15 and 17 points.

Of course the common distributions used for an opening bid of one no-trump are either 4 - 3 - 3 - 3, or 4 - 4 - 3 - 2, but it is perfectly acceptable to open one no-

trump with a five card minor, and most experts also do so with a five card heart suit. The reason behind this is, that you are badly placed for a rebid if you open with one heart and your partner responds with one spade. You are now too strong to rebid one no-trump, which would show only 12 to 14 points, but to rebid 2 NT would definitely over-state your values, and show between 18 and 20 points. However, you do not need to open one no-trump holding a five card spade suit, as there is not the same problem with a rebid. Partner's most common response to a one spade opening bid will be one no-trump, which you can raise to two, with 15 to 17 points, as an invitational bid.

FIVE CARD MAJORS

Five card majors are almost universally accepted as standard among duplicate players now, and so we will adhere to this philosophy. One of the advantages of this system is that responder can raise immediately with three card support, and when the "fit" is found immediately, it makes subsequent bidding much easier. In conjunction with this, we will use limit raises, which promise at least three card support, and about 10 or 11 high card points. If you have a better hand with support for partner's major, you can either use the Jacoby two no-trump response, or simply bid a new suit, and then jump raise the opener's major next time around.

MINOR OPENING BIDS

In conjunction with five card majors, we will use the 3 card minor opening bids, with hands which cannot be opened with a major, or with one no-trump. This means that with equal length in the minors, you open with your better one, e.g. choose to open one diamond if you hold AKx of diamonds, and only Jxx of clubs. However if one minor is four cards long, and the other only three, always open with the longer minor.

Some players always open with one club with any hand that is not suitable for one no-trump or one of a major, and this means that partner cannot evaluate their own minor holdings at all. Also, should your side not buy the contract, you want your partner to lead your better suit, not just make a stab in the dark with nothing to go on. We will be using forcing raises over a minor opening.

THE ONE NO-TRUMP RESPONSE

This bid, while it does tend to show between six and ten high card points, is really a catch-all bid, and does deny the ability to bid any other suit, which could have been bid at one level. For example, over a one club bid by your partner, a one no-trump response would show a four card club suit, as you have denied the possession of any other four card suit.

RESPONDING WITH A SUIT BID


Always use an "up the line" approach when bidding hands which contain more than one four card suit. For example, with four hearts and four spades, always bid the hearts first, so as not to miss a four - four fit.

For example: your partner opens with one club:

You hold: S KQxx; H Jxxx; D Ax; C xxx.

If you respond with one no-trump, your partner will assume you have neither four hearts or four spades, so this bid is clearly wrong.

However, many players would feel that a one spade bid would be perfectly acceptable, as the spade suit is much stronger than the heart suit. However, if you do bid one spade and your partner holds this hand S Jxx; H AQxx; D Kxx; C Kxx; they will rebid one no-trump, which may not even make, and a good contract of 2 hearts will have been missed. You cannot now bid 2 hearts



yourself of course, as this would show longer spades than hearts, and partner, with the above hand, would convert back to spades.

Alternatively, partner may hold this hand: S Ax; H AKxx; D x; C Qxxxxx; in which case they will rebid 2 clubs, and an almost laydown heart game could be missed.

Holding two suits of five cards or more, the correct procedure is to bid the highest ranking one first, and plan on rebidding the other suit twice, which will describe a two suited hand, of at least five -- five in distribution.

For example, your partner opens one diamond, and you hold this hand: Jxx-xx; AQxxx; xx; x; bid one spade, and over partner's rebid, bid hearts at the

cheapest level. This will show at least five spades and at least four hearts.

TWO LEVEL OPENING BIDS

Weak two bids are almost universally accepted by duplicate players as standard, and we will thus use them in all suits by clubs. However, this is a much abused bid, and I will devote an article to them at a future date.

All game going hands, and balanced hands of greater than 23 high card points are opened with 2 clubs.

I will be devoting the next article to a discussion of the responses to a one no-trump opening bid, including the correct use of Stayman and quantitative raises.

Letters to the Editor

Editor's Note:

This issue finds us with very interesting items (surely worthy of inclusion as articles) but, because they express opinions of their authors must be included under letters to the editor.

To The Editor:

A survey conducted in 1978 established that of the 16,582 duplicate bridge players making up the Canadian membership in all Units but one, 8,481 were men, 8,101 were women. A virtual tie.

Why, then, are not the funds available for competition on the higher levels divided equally between Men's and Women's events?

Those who say that women may play in the Open events, as if that settled the matter, are not being realistic. Due to centuries of societal conditioning, women have not been able to compete equally with men in bridge. Witness that in the history of world bridge team competition, men made up the teams in their entirety with the ex-

ception of three, maybe four, women.

The usage of the term "Open" in bridge, it seems to me, came about to separate categories for the purpose of awarding rating points, and should not now be used as an excuse for withholding equal funds from the women members.

An analogy, to my mind, is this: A Bill (Bill 19, I think it was) was passed in the United States that men and women in the schools, etc., were to share equally in the funding for sports. Moves along the same line were followed in Canada. They would be laughed out of existence if the men then called their Sports events "Open" and stated that women could compete in the "Open," that women had two bites of the pie, etc., and that therefore, more money should be allotted to the men.

There are men in the Canadian Bridge Federation and in the Canadian membership at large who know, and have stated, that women should have equal rights, with their own

events, funded dollar by dollar with the men. Please write to Canadian Bridge Digest to show your support.

I again quote from an article in World Bridge News, official medium of the World Bridge Federation, written a few years ago by Denis Howard of Australia, undeniably one of the best bridge players-writers in the world, and a person who stands out as a seeker of truth and justice in the world of bridge. (Incidentally, Mr. Howard was Captain of the Australian Open Team at the 1979 World Team Championships when they finished in third place). Acknowledging that the Australian Bridge Federation is setting a great example of backing Women's Teams and Pairs in Zone, World, and other events, Mr. Howard speaks for women in all countries, and no one has said it better:

"If the guiding principle is the oft-quoted one of taking part, how can women be denied on the ground of standard? If the criterion is the likelihood of success, why do more than two or three countries ever bother to compete?

"I suspect that the true answer is a political one. Men dominate the administration of bridge all over the world and look after their own whenever finance dictates a choice. The rather specious proposition that 'Open' does not equal 'Men Only' supplies a comforting logical bulwark for the chauvanists.

"Bridge has been slow to yield to the socio-political pressures that have infiltrated many other sports and may be slow to feel the effects of women's liberation. This is now to say that out Dies Irae can be indefinitely postponed."

I am aware that some strong women bridge players have emerged

in the past few years, as compared with the lean years when the few like Josephine Culbertson and Helen Sobel were making names for themselves; however, it will still be a while before, generally speaking, men and women can compete on an equal basis. I am aware that some women say they would prefer to play with men as partners and, as they would be "playing up" they should have that prerogative.

I am also aware that since Mr. Howard wrote the above, some progress has been made in this area in the world of bridge. But the fact remains and stands out so clearly that equal funding for Men's and Women's events is long past due.


Yours sincerely,
Anna Kinsella
Saint John

To The Editor:

There was a good article on the subject of psychic bidding by Don Oakie in the February, 1978 ACBL Bulletin, and although he described the League's position well enough, he did not place enough emphasis on one of the most important aspects, perhaps out of a sense of caution. There are a few thoughts I'd like to add.

Let me put my finger on the real problem by posing a question. How do you feel after getting a bad result because of a psychic bid by one of the opponents? Admiration for their cleverness and thinking they deserve their success? Not likely. Believing that you have been 'fixed' -- a victim of a bad bid by an opponent which happened to strike gold? Not even that. Rightly or wrongly, you have a feeling that you have been taken.

Lest this be thought to be too strong a reaction, let me ask you another question. When was the last time -- playing against an establish-



ed partnership -- the partner of the psycher showed by his subsequent actions that he was as deceived by the psychic bid as you were?

Now there's one to ponder. During all the years I've been playing duplicate, hundreds of psyches have assailed my ears, but it seems to me that the number of times the psychers got into trouble can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Certainly it happens occasionally, but somehow the partners of the psychers all too often seem to know what's going on.

And it's not hard to figure out the reason. In any established partnership which psyches frequently there will naturally be discussion of this aspect. Let me emphasize the words 'established' and 'frequently,' for both must be present to be the subject of this discussion.

With both these factors present, the suspicion is unavoidable that the partner will know the kind of bid most likely to be a psyche -- an opening bid or overcall for instance. He will know the likely type of psyche -- exaggeration of overall strength or length of suit, or both, or the bidding of a non-existent suit. And he will know against which opponents a psyche is most likely to be made.

Even if we are to believe that there is never any prior discussion, an implicit understanding would soon come into being by sheer experience, which is the point that Don Oakie makes, while gingerly skirting the obvious but more sensitive issue of previous partnership agreement.

Such players are operating with the equivalent of an undisclosed private convention. Imperfect, perhaps, but it's there all the same. The League regards such action as highly improper, although there are some people who might be tempted to use stronger words.

Don Oakie says in his article that

"psychers live in a storm's eye of gloating or infuriated opponents, harried tournament directors and skeptical tournament committees.' Surely action that provokes such reaction cannot really be in the best interests of the game. He further states (presumably on behalf of the ACBL) that if you psyche more often than once a month on average, you're going to run afoul of the Laws and League regulations.

As explained in the article, the ACBL is only trying to enforce the Proprieties of the Laws of Bridge which are internationally agreed upon. Should you agree with the League's policy -- and surely we must be in the majority -- then the remedy is in your own hands. Report each and every psyche to the director as the League asks you to do, (and as I do) and don't be deterred by opponents who would like to pass the matter off as a joke or who profess to be upset by your action. One whose conscience is clear should have no objection to his psyches being made a matter of record.

This way, the psychers in our midst will very soon use up their allowable quota, and duplicate games will become less disruptive and hence more enjoyable. At least for most of us.

Yours truly,

**Art Skeel
Edmonton**

To The Editor:

I am amazed at the comments made by the male experts in response to problem E Canadian Bidding Contest of the February issue. I believe the problem illustrates a very important principle, and should be discussed further. To summarize: the male argument was "bid 2NT and win our vulnerable rubber now," the female argument was "double, collect our penalty, and we will probably win the rubber later."

Let us resort to the mathematical calculations which must provide the correct answer.

The problem was: Rubber bridge, N-S vul with a 60 partial. After 3 passes N opens 1NT, E overcalls 2D and S (you) hold S=J965 H=Q95 D=Q1074 C=Q8.

It is all a matter of probabilities:
What is the probability of:

EW making 2D	5%
EW going down 1	20%
EW going down 2	50%
EW going down 3	20%
EW going down 4	5%

What is the probability of:

NS making 2N	80%
NS going down 1	20%

I have inserted my own estimates of the probabilities above. The experts may disagree with these estimates, but they cannot disagree with the principle and the mathematics that follows.

We now come to the item which may cause the most dissension. What is the value of the rubber bonus to NS. It is certainly not 700 - in fact it is nearer 200. NS have already earned 350 of their 700 and they have a partial worth about 150.

Now the probable gain for NS made by doubling is: $.05 \times (-280) + .20 \times 100 + .50 \times 300 + .20 \times 500 + .05 \times 700 = 291$ ($280 = 40 \times 2 + 50 + 150$ for the partial).

The probable gain for NS made by bidding 2NT is:

$$.80 \times 270 + .20 \times (-100) = 196.$$

Thus, it is clearly better to double based upon my probability estimates. The above analysis includes the following assumptions for simplicity (of course, these assumptions may be assigned probabilities, as above).

a) It is rubber bridge, not Chicago (where the rubber bonus is

worth 500).

b) If doubled, EW will not pull to 2H or 3C, which could be a worse massacre.

c) N has a normal 1NT opener, and hasn't modified his range for tactical purposes. I believe that in 4th seat he is more likely to be above rather than below the points range.

All players know that 50% slams may be bid; few players realize that with a partial, this break point is reduced to a little over 40%.

As I am new to bridge, I probably have no right to get upset at my more experienced and skillful partners who often say "I'll take the sure plus" in any close situation. However, am I wrong to regard bridge largely as a mathematical exercise, where the better player is simply (!) one who can assess the probabilities involved (and improve these by deception, etc.) more accurately?

Gordon Campbell
Edmonton, Alta.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Although Gordon may profess to being a new player, he is by no means a tyro, being runner-up for the title of **Rookie of the Year** with 114 MP's picked up playing with his favorite partner and bridge mentor.

It would be difficult to put forth an argument to refute Gordon's dissertation on percentages as he majored in statistics while earning his degree in Science at Brunel University in England.

It is always a pleasure to acknowledge the accomplishments of such fine players as Mr. Campbell.

Gordon played his first duplicate game in January of 1979 and attended his first tournament (the Calgary Regional) in July of that year, where he was able to finish a strong second in the Open Swiss Teams (a mean feat considering the

number of leading McKenney top players in the field). Since that time many other wins have come his way.

Besides his ability at the bridge table, Gordon is known as an expert chess player. In 1966 he held the British Junior Championship and 10 years later captured the Alberta Championship. We'll all be looking forward to more victories for this young man.

To The Editor:

The following deal came up in an Open Pairs event at the Canadian Nationals and produced easily the most remarkable result in my 15 or so years of playing the game. I was in the North seat:

NORTH

S K86
H 2
D AQ32
C K10852

WEST

S Q72
H AKQJ974
D J74
C -

EAST

S 9
H 10863
D 10865
C J643

SOUTH

S AJ10543
H 5
D K9
C AQ985

DLR: N
VUL: N-S

N	E	S	W
1D	P	1S	2H
2S	P	4N	5H
P ¹	P	6S	7S ² !
P ³	P	X ⁴	7N ⁵
P ⁶	P	P ⁷ !	

1. Dopi
2. I wish I'd said 7H
3. Give partner the pleasure
4. I think we've got them
5. Maybe they'll lead hearts
6. Give partner the pleasure
7. Zzzzz

The result was that we set 7NT 13 tricks for plus 650. The failure to double when we took all the tricks was so shocking that we simply assumed we'd scored a goose-egg. As it turned out, the common result was 4S making 5 for 650 and we received 6 out of 12 matchpoints -- dead average! Looking at the recap sheet, no one could possibly have suspected that for a few moments we had entered the Twilight Zone!

Yours truly,
Bob Lees
Hamilton

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