

canadian bridge digest

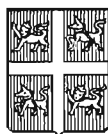
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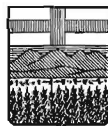
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**Ron
Bass**

**Jill
Savage**



Canada Wide Olympiad Fund Game
Will be held October 15, 1981.

CANADIAN BRIDGE FEDERATION

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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

In 1348 King Edward III established the Order of the Garter and men (and women) of goodwill have gone forth to slay The Dragon ever since.

I am about to embark on a crusade to slay my very own fire-eating, smoke-exhaling dragon. Well anyway, smoke-exhaling ... By now, I assume everyone has figured out that I am referring to that foul deed, smoking at bridge tournaments. Being a non-smoker myself, but always playing with partners who puff, I feel fully qualified to rant and rave on the subject.

Those of us Not Inclined toward Certain Eccentricities (Non-Smokers) hereafter referred to as the initials NICE people have suffered long enough at the hands of Those Who Increase The Smog, whose initials so aptly describe them TWITS, and must take a firm stand while we will retain the voice to speak out on the subject.

Lighting up and puffing while one considers the play of a hand is not nearly as offensive as when that TWIT lays that self same half smoked cigarette in the ashtray and all that smelly black smoke spirals up into the nostrils of the NICE people. As a matter of fact, if you think about it, TWITs have the advantage at the bridge table. They are used to all that coughing, shortness of breath, runny eyes that accompany smoking, but the NICE people are experiencing a foreign environment, and peering through all that haze with watery eyes completely destroys all their built-up concentration, and by the time the NICE people have regained any semblance of composure the director has called the next round.

The City of Edmonton has come up with a partial solution to this problem. They have recently passed a law requiring certain areas of all public places must be designated as non-smoking. Wouldn't it be wonderful if every second table at every tournament be so designated. Of course this would necessitate my partners and I sitting at separate tables, but there are certain advantages to be gained by this arrangement. First, I'd be better able to concentrate on my game and second, I wouldn't be able to see my partners smoldering even when they're not smoking a cigarette ...

— Would you have bid this slam? —

By Gordon Campbell

This hand arose in a team match at a Calgary Sectional. It illustrates what can happen when two aggressive bidders get together. My partner, holding the North Hand (who shall remain anonymous, but is the female co-editor of the Canadian Bridge Digest) bid three times with a hand that most players would pass, but as usual achieved a fine result.

SOUTH	NORTH
S AKJ10x	S x
H AQ10x	H KJxxx
D Axx	D xxxx
C x	C xxx

The auction proceeded as follows:

South	North
1S	1NT (1)
3H	4H
5H (2)	6H (3)

- 1) Forcing for one round
- 2) Asking about trump (heart) quality
- 3) Without hesitation North bid 6H - justified by the King and an "extra"

heart!

Following the diamond lead, prospects were surprisingly good - mathematically the slam is a good one. The problem is to ensure 4 spade tricks (without losing the lead), on which to discard 3 losing diamonds from the dummy.

There seem to be 3 approaches.

A) Take a 1st round spade finesse; succeeding if East has Qxxx of spades or less.

B) Play AK of spades and lead the Jack of spades, intending to ruff: successful if either hand has Qxx of spades or less.

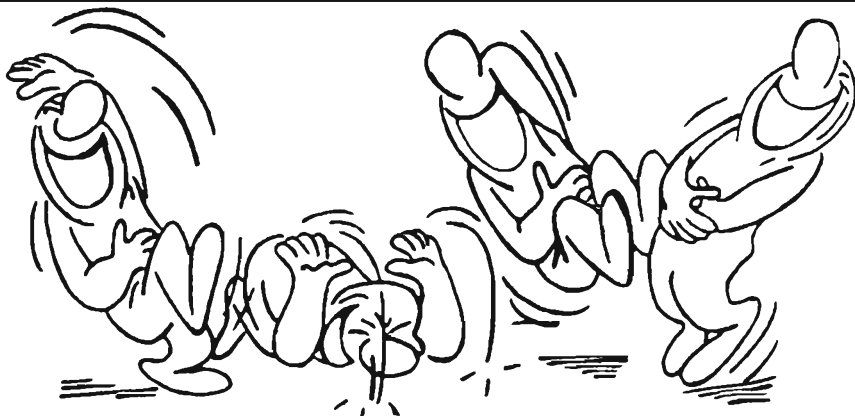
C) Play AK of spades and ruffing finesse the Queen; succeeding if West has Qxxx or less, or if East has singleton or doubleton Queen.

With the above possibilities detailed, it seems clear that approach C has the highest probability of success. Now for the good news and the bad news?

Bad news - in the heat of the moment, I took the inferior line B

Good news - East had Qxx and line C would have failed.

Our opponents were meanwhile playing in one spade, making four, after the heart lead.



You bid what??!!

Hear it from the experts

If you want to win -- try discipline

EDITOR'S NOTE: Eric's record in the Atlantic provinces is truly outstanding. No bridge accolade has escaped his grasp. I asked Eric's former bridge partner (Ron) to describe Mr. Balkam's bridge ability and he summed it up in one word ... flawless ... on that note I'll let his work speak for itself - I'll not interrupt.



By Eric Balkam

Having been asked by my friends (the editor's) to write an article for this column I naturally acceded to their request. Immediately following was the uneasy feeling one gets when they've just bid out of turn! After much contemplation I finally selected what I consider the most important aspect of successful play at IMP's - DISCIPLINE.

If you stop to analyze any successful IMP partnership, you will find that there is at least one and usually two disciplined players. This is not the case at matchpoints. The reason being of course that the most important area for winning IMP bridge is through the bidding. To exercise judgement in bidding,

the captain of the auction must be able to visualize the strength and distribution of his partner's hand. It logically follows that the more consistent each partner is in his bidding the easier this task becomes.

Perhaps this example in the area of opening bids may help clarify my point:

A) S AJxxx
H KQxxx
D xx
C x


B) S AJxxx
H KQxxx
D Kx
C x

Sitting in first or second chair in an IMP game, what would you bid with the above hands?

If you decide to open both these hands with one spade, (intending to bid hearts twice to clarify your distribution), the result will probably be that your side will be overboard on hand A, unless your partner has compensating values or a fit. Hand A requires discipline to pass because of its tempting nature (players have a tendency to fall in love with this type of hand). If you pass now and bid later you can still show the texture of the holding. You'll rarely miss a game by passing but often reach a poor one (possibly doubled) by opening.

IMPs

By passing hand A you have narrowed the range of your opening bids and once your partner realizes this fact you'll be



surprised just how much his judgement in bidding improves, (and that's what we all dream of ... an improved partner ...)

However, I cannot emphasize too strongly that both hands must be opened playing matchpoints. The reason being that the scoring system tends to favor aggressive bidding. A disaster in 4H's or 3NT doubled is just one board at match-points, easily overcome by making an

overtrick in a partial contract on the next board via some exotic squeeze or coup. At IMP's however, you will not be able to recover the lost points.

... If you want to hear yourself bid, stick to matchpoints.

... If you want to be successful at IMP's - BE DISCIPLINED.

— CBF Newsletter —

By Doug Andrews

I have just returned from the annual meeting of the Directors of the Canadian Bridge Federation and I'm pleased to announce that the Foundation has elected its first woman president - **Helen Shields** of Thunder Bay in Zone IV. Other members of the Board, their zone, and areas of responsibility are as follows:

Zone I: Judge J. Duff Harper - World Bridge Federation correspondence

Zone II: Aaron Goodman - Treasurer; Anna McCrae - Masters - Non-masters games

Zone III: Andrew Altay - Vice President, Fund raising

Zone V: Richard Anderson - 1982 Canadian National Team Championship; Dr. Alvin Baragar - Secretary.

Zone VI: Doug Andrews - 1982 Olympiad arrangements, CBF Newsletter

As the Director in charge of preparing a newsletter for each issue of the Digest I'll attempt to touch on the variety of items under consideration by the C.B.F. However, if there are areas about which you are interested in hearing or where you feel the views expressed are overly biased please write me or the Editors of the Digest. We'll see such areas or your views are discussed.

Critical to the future success (and continuation) of the C.B.F. is adequate financing. This is a topic which will be

reviewed in various newsletters and one which underlies many of the C.B.F. decisions. In this newsletter I'll bring you up-to-date on events scheduled for the coming year and only touch lightly on financing.

CANADIAN PAIRS CHAMPIONSHIP

The 1982 Pairs Olympiad will be held in Biarritz, France from September 1 - 15. Canada will qualify 10 pairs in addition to Kokish-Nagy, Murray-Kehela who are already qualified; one pair each from Zones I and IV and 2 from each of the other Zones. The 1981-82 Grand National Pairs will be used to select these 10 pairs.

Because pairs in the Grand Nationals are selected by Districts which include more than one Zone it is possible that pairs which fail to reach the Grand National Final in Niagara Falls will still be one of the top pairs in their Zone and hence qualify to represent Canada in Biarritz.

Because this year's Grand National Pairs will be Canada's method of selecting its representatives for the Olympiad, the A.C.B.L. has agreed to collect, on our behalf, an additional \$0.50 per player per session at Canadian sites to assist us in sending our pairs to Biarritz. The other change to this year's G.N.P. to assist Canada in its pairs selection will be (subject to A.C.B.L. approval) per-

mission for pairs composed of players from two districts to compete in the home unit of the player which has the greater membership. However, such pairs will not be eligible for masterpoint or other G.N.P. awards.

MASTER - NON-MASTER GAME

Anna McCrae is arranging a nationwide game for pairs composed of a master and a non-master. Definitions of these two categories have not yet been finalized but it is likely that non-masters will be those with five or less masterpoints.

The game will be held in clubs on the same night all across the country. Hand records will be used. Trophies will be awarded to the winning pair in each Zone and also to the National Champions.

Further information will be sent to all clubs and published in the Digest. So masters, start cultivating your partnership with a duplicate novice.

1982 CANADIAN NATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

A pleasant surprise which new Zone V Director, Dick Anderson had for the Board was the information that the Saskatchewan government and Southern Saskatchewan Unit would make funds available to hold the 1982 CNTC in Regina. After reviewing the alternatives the Board approved Regina as the site of the 1982 CNTC Final to be held in early June.

Twelve teams will qualify for the final: one from each of Zones I and IV; two from each of Zones II, V and VI; three from Zone III; and one additional team from Zone III since the 1981 CNTC winner was from that Zone. (Note the 1981 winner does not qualify automatically for the final). Of the 12 teams, only eight will be automatically eligible for full expense allowances. The other four teams may receive an expense allowance depending on the amount of

money raised nationally and in the Zone which they represent. Hence substantial zonal participation is important to subsidization of Zone representatives.

The C.B.F. sanction fees for this event are \$14 per team at the club level and \$30 per team at the second stage. Since it is estimated that the events at these two levels need to produce in excess of \$30,000 substantial participation is necessary.

The CNTC is truly a national event. Last year 1,012 teams participated at the club level. We need your support again this year. Form your teams now.

QUESTIONNAIRE

A questionnaire was published last issue with the objective of soliciting your views on the C.B.F. and its activities. By expressing your opinions you will assist the Directors in determining the priorities for C.B.F. attention.

Some have commented that they found the answer guide intimidating. Don't be afraid - if you can't decipher the answer key just write down your views, make an X, or answer "Yes" or "no". We need your answers. Please return the completed questionnaires to Dr. Alvin Baragar. The results will be summarized in an edition of this newsletter.

Notice of Elections

Elections for Zone Directors will be held in Zones 3 and 4 this fall for the three year term of 1982 to 1984 inclusive. Declarations of candidacy must reach the director of elections (Dr. Alvin Baragar) by Monday, November 16, 1981.

Zone 3 - Ontario and Trent Valley Units
Zone 4 - Quonto, Northwest Ontario, Manitoba, Flin Flon and Sault International Units.



Ottawa

Canadian Team Championship

By Nell Chambers

The format, as last year, was a victory pointed round robin to qualify four teams for knockout play. The first finisher had a choice between three and four, but unlike last year, the teams had a carry-over (a maximum of 32 imps for the semis, and 36 imps for the final). The field was strong and well balanced, but the winners, from the second match till their convincing show in the playoffs, were clearly the best performers in the event.

Congratulations to **Allan Graves, George Mittleman, Sam Kehela, Eric Murray, Peter Nagy, Eric Kokish** and best wishes to Biarritz next year.

The playing site, the Town House motel, was centrally located: walking distance to the Parliament Buildings, the National Gallery, and Sparkes Avenue shopping arcade; close to the Public Market, and many good restaurants; and directly across the street from Nate's, Pierre Trudeau's favorite delicatessen. Nate's \$1.25 breakfast special made the \$10 per diem seem adequate, the room rates were certainly reasonable, but, even given the CBF's limited budget, the playing conditions were subminimum. The room was ideal for a small wedding reception but fourteen tables created an undesirable intimacy. It was crowded, hot, humid, smokey (no air conditioning), and increasingly noisy as the matches approached completion. I imagined the scene to be similar to a prisoner of war compound and the mental casualties were many. The semi-finalists enjoyed a one day respite when only four tables were in the room, but like an advanced brainwashing technique, this only set them up for the final. The two small, sun-baked, adjoining upstairs rooms

were sweatboxes, and I salute the players and kibitzers who endured the entire match.

During the three day qualifying stint, play was spotty and Canada's best were prone to loss of concentration, mental heat rash, partnership disgust, and apathy. Everyone was so miserable, however, that all violent emotional outbursts were stifled until outside the playing area. There were many good hands, and some spectacularly blatant goofs, but the last quarter of the semi-final was particularly exciting. Both matches played the same wildly distributional hands (dealt at the table) and the McAvoy team from Vancouver recovered 56 imps only to fall one short against Ottawa. But rather than report on this year's championship, I offer some possibilities for the future.

First let me make clear that these ideas take money, and that the prime necessity is to find a sponsoring agency. But, imagine fifty-two pairs from across Canada, at least one pair from each province, playing to qualify the top five (or more) pairs for international play like Biarritz, France next year. Interest would be nationwide (under the present team format, most of the Maritime provinces, Manitoba, and either Saskatchewan or Alberta can go without representation), and the choice of location conducive to media coverage. Initial qualifying would be determined by provincial boundaries and representation proportioned on the basis of bridge playing population. This Pairs Championship would be scheduled over a holiday weekend to minimize time away from work, with perhaps a two day final qualifying for a ten table three (or four) session final. The scoring would be innovative. An event where imps (results

imped across the field) would have equal weight with matchpoints. This would require a large, competent directing staff but would surely generate much interest (scoring methods, tactics, etc.) This

method would insure a very strong group of Canadian internationalists yet still give all areas of the country an equal opportunity to compete.

And now the bottom line, the COST

TRANSPORTATION

fifty-two pairs

six administrators (including directors)

estimated at \$300 per person on the basis

of economized airfare.....\$33,000

ACCOMMODATION/FOOD

110 persons for three days

\$40 per day based on a per diem of \$20

and double occupancy of a \$40 per night

hotel room.....\$13,200

PLUS

50 persons for one extra day.....\$ 2,000

ADMINISTRATIVE

4 directors, 4 days, \$100 a day.....\$ 1,600

FUTURE

cost of sending five pairs to Biarritz

estimated at \$2,000 per person.....\$20,000

\$69,800

Add some miscellaneous expenses, and cut some costs with good administration for a round figure of \$70 thousand.

The event (and the sponsors) would have publicity over the space of eight to ten months, beginning in late fall with local qualifying, climaxing in the Canadian Pairs Championship the next year, yet continuing through completion of

the 1982 World Pairs Olympiad in Biarritz. This year media coverage was lacking but understandably so. It did not appear to be a major event. The CBF and Canadian Bridge desperately need support. Corporate sponsorship, government funds, or one dollar per table collected from all Canadian tournaments would solve the problem.

ANY IDEAS?

From the Desk of CBF Treasurer Aaron Goodman

South Saskatchewan Unit No. 573 was the first Unit to submit their 1981 dues. Congratulations for leading the way!!

Victoria Unit No. 431 was a close second, and the note they enclosed was well received. In it they stated "we all realize the importance of the C.B.F.'s role of contributing to bridge in Canada,

and are happy to play our own small part."

CORRECTION

The contribution of \$132.00 previously credited to University B.C. in the 1980 record of contributions, was in fact contributed by, and should have been credited to Northern Alberta Unit No. 391

Visit London in August

**Play Bridge and See The Sights
While You Visit the Shops and Restaurants
Enjoy Their World Renowned Accommodation**

The London County Contract Bridge Association
presents the first

GLC FESTIVAL OF BRIDGE

at

The County Hall, London, England

August 28 to August 31, 1981

This is a master point event licensed by the E.B.U. and will feature a repechage from consolation events.

Friday, August 28

1st Session includes Mixed Pairs and Open Pairs

2nd Session Championship Pairs Qualifying Round

Saturday, August 29

3rd Session Championship Teams Qualifying Round

4th Session Championship Pairs Semi-Final and Consolation Event

Sunday, August 30

5th Session Championship Teams Semi-Final and Consolation Event

6th Session Championship Pairs Premier Final, Consolation Event,
Plate Final and I.M.P. Scored Pairs

Monday, August 31

7th Session Championship Teams Premier Final, Consolation Teams
Final, Plate Final and Pivot Teams.

Joe Amsbury, Editor of International Popular Bridge Monthly, will host
an expert panel show and bidding competition.

Information and Entry Forms Available from:

Ceri Evans (Tournament Secretary)

52 Lu-worth Avenue, Lampton, Hounslow, London, England TW5 OTZ

Prizes will be awarded for each event

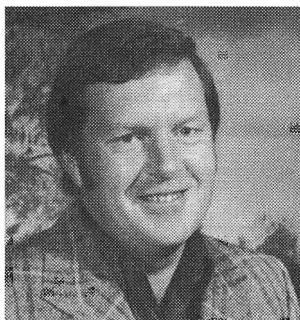
Sponsored by The Greater London Council

Canadian National Team Championship Winners

Last year's winning team have repeated their victory, Allan Graves (Vancouver) Captain, George Mittelman, Eric Murray and Sammy Kehela (Toronto), Peter Nagy and Eric Kokish (Montreal)

2 Willis (Captain), Valiant, Stothart, Siecrist, Lesage and Lesage (Ottawa)
 $\frac{3}{4}$ Chambers (Captain), Connop, Andrews, Hagen, Borg (Vancouver)
 $\frac{3}{4}$ McAvoy (Captain), Herold, Smith, McOrmond, Jacob, Miller (Vancouver/Victoria)

New Zone V Director



Dick Anderson

Dick started playing duplicate bridge in 1957 and has been a bridge addict ever since. He became a life master in 1973. Besides enjoying attending bridge tournaments, Dick loves to fit in a weekly rubber bridge game - or two?! For- tunately his wife Jan also enjoys the game and became a life master in 1979. A recent addition to the Anderson household, arriving Dec. 29, 1980, has reduced plans for tournament travel in the near future but is not likely to eliminate play entirely.

Dick has served as Unit Treasurer since 1974, for the South Saskatchewan Bridge Unit. He is presently President of the Regina Duplicate Bridge Club. Plus his activity in the duplicate club, Dick is also interested in teaching new

players. He has taught several communi- ty college bridge classes. Dick, who teaches high school mathematics has a school bridge club comprised mostly of Grade 8 and 9 students.

Along with bridge, Dick's avid inter- est in sports and coaching makes for a very full timetable.

I'm sure Dick Anderson will represent Zone 5 on the CBF Board of Directors with enthusiasm and dedication and would be glad to hear about any prob- lems in his zone, or other matters re- quiring the attention of the C.B.F.

Bridge Bolts

Patience is something you admire greatly in the pair behind you, but not in the one playing directly ahead of you.

Digest Advertising Rates

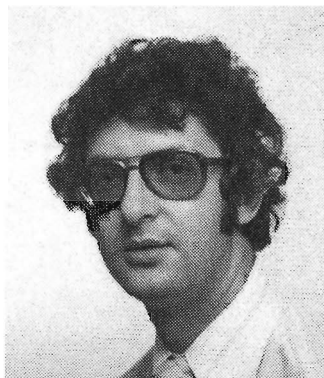
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per page	300.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ page	160.00
$\frac{1}{4}$ page	85.00
color	50.00
Submit material directly to the Digest Editors.	

Canadian Bidding Contest

14 astute solvers (out of 113) entries broke the 500 mark, including one first-time participant who joins one of the world's most exclusive clubs, the 600 point club. (There are now two members).

Our sincere congratulations to Mr. French who wins a) fame, b) an invitation to join the current panel, and c) The Complete Book on Overcalls, by Mike Lawrence, graciously and gratuitously donated by Prism Bridge Supplies of Saskatoon (the successors to Vancouver's Camel Bridge Supplies).

1.	Cameron French	Toronto, Ont.	600
2.	R.M.F. Taylor	Hamilton, Ont.	590
3/6.	Chuck Chapman	Guelph, Ont.	560
3/6.	Christine Hutton	Toronto, Ont.	560
3/6.	Ashok Sil	Regina, Sask.	560
3/6.	Ted Trites	West Vancouver, B.C.	560
7.	Bobbe McDonald	Prince Albert, Sask.	550
8/9.	J.W. Roberts	Etobicoke, Ont.	530
8/9.	David Zatzman	Oshawa, Ont.	530
10/13.	Gary Cohen	Nepean, Ont.	520
10/13.	Joseph Doucet	Toronto, Ont.	520
10/13.	Prent Glazier	Toronto, Ont.	520
10/13.	Robert Sowden	Gabriola, B.C.	520
14.	P.M. Banks	Bright's Grove, Ont.	500



by Allan Simon

LEE BARTON (Edmonton, Alta.)

has enjoyed great success in Grand National Team competition, twice reaching the final eight in North America. But his true forte lies in rubber bridge, where he has attained the status of living legend in Alberta bridge circles.

DORAN FLOCK (Calgary, Alta.)

first reached the national limelight at the recently concluded Canadian National championships, where his team tied for fourth place. He is a top-notch player with great table feel, i.e. he has earned a reputation for always knowing what is going on at the table.

DOUG FRASER (Montreal) has won numerous regionals over the years. With his wife Sandra, he placed second (in the world) in an international bidding contest; and he is one of the rare experts who repays his debt to the game by providing valuable services in bridge ad-

This month's expert solvers are, in alphabetical order:

ministration.

CAMERON FRENCH (Toronto) our perfect reader-champ, writes "I am a three-time regional Swiss choker after steamrolling to 6-0." However, his well-reasoned and witty answers reveal a first-class player who prefers to hide his status behind a mask of humour.

LARRY HANSEN (Thunder Bay, Ont.) enjoyed his finest year in 1980. He represented Zone 4 (Manitoba - Northern Ontario) at the Canadian National championships and also qualified for the final stage of the Grand National Pairs.

PETER HOLLANDER (Montreal) is an averagish player who strayed onto this panel by mistake.

MARTIN JOHNSON (Vancouver) the author of a soon-to-be-published bidding text, is one of Vancouver's top players. His greatest triumphs have come as captain of the now nationally-known Johnson team.

ANDRE LALIBERTE (Quebec City) represented Canada at the 1970 Pairs Olympiad in Sweden. He has won several regionals and is rightfully considered one of Quebec's greatest stars.

JIM McAVOY (Victoria, B.C.) has represented his province four times in the Canadian Team Trials. Unlike most of his rivals, McAvoy is a pure amateur who successfully combines top-flight bridge with a career as chartered accountant.

PETER MacLEAN (Fredericton, N.B.) is one of the Maritimes' most successful competitors. MacLean and his favorite partners form the nucleus of one of the true hotbeds of Canadian bridge.

JOAN SCHNEIDER (Regina, Sask.) our rose among thorns, is a consistent winner in Prairie tournaments, and not only in the Womens Pairs. Even in the liberated 1980's, the phrase "she plays like a man" is meant as a well-deserved compliment.

AUGUST SOLUTIONS

(A) Rubber bridge; North-South 60,

East-West 70; both vul., South holds;
S:3 H:Q9763 D:754 C:J1094

West	North	East	South
-	1C	Pass	?

Scoring:

Action	Panel Votes	Points
1H	6	100
2C	2	60
Pass	2	50
4C	1	30
3C	0	30

Everybody has their own idea of what constitutes successful tactics at part-score battles. One school of thought holds that there is no time like the present to introduce our queen-fifth of hearts:

FRENCH: One heart. Speak up now or forever hold your peace (sic).

SCHNEIDER: One heart. It's now or never.

Others fear there is too much danger partner will be misled if we make a strong-sounding response:

HANSEN: Pass. And bid later if appropriate. It puts too much pressure on partner if you respond on less than minimum requirements.

MacLEAN: Pass. Anyone who bids and then hears four spades-double-pass deserves the self-created problem.

But our panel's premier rubber player does not foresee such violent competition:

BARTON: One heart. If opponents compete to two spades and partner doubles I will pull to three clubs.

An immediate club raise attracted support as well:

FRASER: Two clubs. All bids frighten. At least if partner doubles the opponents, it will be based on his cards.

McAVOY: Two clubs. One heart followed by any club raise will overstate values. I'd rather let partner in on my strength.

In summary, all bids have their pros and cons. But the combined judgement and experience of the ex-

pert panel leans clearly toward making the strongest-sounding bid at part-score battles, even at the risk of misleading the klutz across the table.

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

S:KJ1072 H:KQJ84 D:72 C:6

West	North	East	South
-	1D	Pass	1S
2S	4S	Pass	4NT
Pass	5C	Pass	?

Scoring:

Action	Panel Votes	Points
5NT	6	100
6C	1	90
7S	1	70
6NT	1	60
6S	2	60
5S	0	50

I am afraid this problem misfired totally. You see, the idea was that South should wonder whether partner had all four aces or none. After all, why didn't he double two spades? Could he not hold, say, S:Qxxxx H:x D:KQJxxx C:x? Obviously, the panel dismisses this hypothesis as preposterous and prefers to scientifically investigate the grand, a la:

HANSEN: Five no-trump. If partner has one king I'll bid seven spades. If not, I'll play six spades. I'll probably have to finesse East for spade queen.

FLOCK: Five no-trump. If partner has one king, I will bid six hearts to enquire about spades (partner can bid seven with the queen).

LALIBERTE: Five no-trump. Best way to find out whether we belong in six spades, six no-trump or seven spades.

There were stray votes for all of Laliberte's alternatives:

MacLEAN: Seven spades. North or East should have the spade queen. It is poor strategy to make distributional take-out unless you have a reasonable

chance of declaring the hand. Otherwise all you do is assist the opponents in the bidding and play.

HOLLANDER: Six spades. No-trump is wrong as the hearts are badly divided. If partner had enough for seven he would have bid three hearts over two spades.

JOHNSON: Six no-trump. Partner cannot have spade queen and diamond king; and if West is for real he probably has no spades; therefore, seven spades is unlikely to make. Six no-trump is not cold if partner lacks diamond king but should have play via squeeze if there is a fifth round heart loser. Hence six no-trump maximizes match-point expectation.

If above is any indication, Johnson's forthcoming book should be bestseller.

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

S:K5 H:1098642 D:KJ964 C:-

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

Scoring:

Action	Panel Votes	Points
2H	5	100
2S	2	80
Double	1	50
3H	1	50
4H	1	40
2C	1	20

What a seven point powerhouse. Our hand has grown enormously in light of the previous bidding. Now we have several messages to send: the fine heart suit (1); the diamond fit (2); the club void (3); the spade stopper (4); in addition, our bid should conserve bidding space (5) yet it certainly ought to be forcing (6). Obviously, this is a time for well-judged compromise. Surprisingly, the simple two-heart bid which achieves objectives 1 and 5 won in a landslide.

BARTON: Two hearts. If not supported, will vigorously raise diamonds (unless dropped in two hearts - but such is life).

FRENCH: Two hearts. Too good for negative double -- it sure doesn't look like the auction will die here.

These gentlemen are clearly uneasy about the non-forcing nature of their chosen bid. I find it surprising that several logical alternatives received so little support:

McAVOY: Three hearts. Believe it or not, this might be the most flexible action. I will support diamonds at my next turn. Thank heavens I have passed because I can show partner a very offensive-oriented hand, without an abundance of high card points.

HOLLANDER: Two spades, promising a diamond fit. My next call will be four hearts showing this kind of shape. A passed hand who jumps around has a freak hand.

LALIBERTE: Double. I can't think of a better bid to describe my hand.

(D) Matchpoints, N-S vul., South holds:
S:AKQ873 H:KJ843 D:42 C:-

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	3NT*	?

*running minor

Scoring:

Action	Panel Votes	Points
4S	5	100
Double	4	80
4C	2	60
Pass	0	30

One important fringe benefit I receive as contest author is the possibility of submitting my real-life bidding problems to a board of expert arbitrators. Recently, playing with Digest co-editor Ron Bass, I was faced with the above problem. I chose to double and we ended up in five hearts, cold for six (partner held a singleton spade, Q10xx of hearts,

AKxxx of diamonds and three little clubs, and since spades makes only five we did score above average on the board). Ron criticized the double and suggested four clubs as a superior alternative. In most partnerships the discussion would end there, but not with us. Into the next bidding contest goes the hand, with public vindication or ridicule riding on the outcome!

Well, Ron, we both lost. My thanks to:

SCHNEIDER: Double. I wish I had a bid to get partner to bid the majors, but since I don't, I'm going to be content with a plus. If East's minor is clubs, it might not be running, due to my void.

FRASER: Double. Then bid four spades if opponents run to their minor.

Saving Ron's honor were two West Coasters:

EDITOR'S NOTE: Yes, but watch for the brilliant discourses from Johnson and McAvoy when they appear in "Hear It From The Experts."

McAVOY: Four clubs. Surely this bid should show a two-suiter. With any luck partner will appreciate that I might be in this situation.

JOHNSON: Four clubs. Take out to majors. The normal defense to gambling three no-trump is Ripstra (better minor for takeout). However, partner may misread four diamonds and he would expect better diamonds.

And the majority (who would have scored poorly at the table) get their say too:

FLOCK: Four spades. Partner's perfect cards will easily produce a slam; however, I would like a better heart suit to try four clubs. Suits may not be breaking.

HANSEN: Four spades. Double is not suitable. Brilliant creative four-club cue bid leaves me cold. Cue bids like this damage partnership tremendously.

(E) IMPs, North-South vul., South holds:
S:J H:AK10763 D:32 C:A753

West	North	East	South
-	-	3D	3H
3S	4H	Pass	Pass
4S	Pass	Pass	?

Scoring:

Action	Panel Votes	Points
5H	6	100
5C	1	90
Pass	4	70
Double	0	30

This hand is from the 1975 U.S. Team Trials. Faced with the above problem, Paul Soloway passed while Alan Sontag doubled. Both were wrong, since there was no way to beat four spades -- the winning decision would have been to save at five hearts, down one. At the time, Edgar Kaplan, writing in The Bridge World, implied that it was difficult to visualize the winning bid. All this makes our panel look very good.

LALIBERTE: Five hearts. I believe the opponents can make four spades. I bid five hearts expecting to go down one and giving them a tough problem - should they bid five spades or double five hearts?

JOHNSON: Five hearts. I would rate our chances of beating them at 50%. At five hearts, down one, we gain 8 IMPs if four spades makes, or lose four IMPs if it fails. If five hearts makes, we gain twelve IMPs. Since the opponents probably can't double five hearts, it looks best on IMP expectation.

SCHNEIDER: Five hearts. Partner did not double, so he can't have spades. Down two isn't that big a swing, and I like to play the hands.

Unlucky passers can find consolation that they would still have gained IMPs from Sontag:

MacLEAN: Pass. Five hearts is not an insurance bid against a double game swing. Rather it will give West a fielder's choice.

FLOCK: Pass. Partner would have bid if he had a good hand. I have nothing further to add.

Neither do I.

(F) Matchpoints, neither vul., South holds:

S:KJ5 H:J63 D:86 C:A9876

West	North	East	South
1D	Pass	1H	Pass
1S	Pass	2NT	Pass
3NT	Pass	Pass	Pass

Which card do you lead?

Scoring:

Action	Panel Votes	Points
Club 7	6	100
Club 9	2	90
Club 6	1	90
Spade K	2	70
Spade J	0	60

Again, a story with a personal touch to it. This hand arose at a sectional in Montana. Most Easts received a club lead up to their king -- and now they had nine tricks: five diamonds, three hearts and a club. A few Easts received a red-suit lead and they had to go down one. But yours truly got the devilish lead of the jack of spades (the king works just as well) through dummy's queen-fourth, back came the queen of clubs -- down four!

"That was quite a lead" I remarked to South. "Naw, that's just the standard expert lead," he shrugged modestly, "put it in your contest and they'll all lead the spade."

BARTON: Club nine. Hope to find partner with Kxx (or Jxx and dummy with 10x), plus a diamond stopper.

FRASER: Nine of clubs, to protect against 10x or Jx in dummy. If partner has jack-third or queen-third and an entry the contract will be defeated.

Indeed, if you're going to lead a club, the nine seems best. The majority spokesmen display a stoic philosophy combined with lyrical inclinations; one demonstrates his bilingualism, the other composes immortal verse:

FLOCK: Seven of clubs. The club suit has good potential and there is no other alternative lead. If I happen to give up a trick on the lead -- c'est la vie.

FRENCH: Club seven. Fourth best from longest and strongest.

Simple man/simple lead/bad result?/Let it bleed.

Sharing a top board were:

McAVOY: Spade king. East sounds like he's ready for a club lead. If this works we can pass the problem to everyone who'll listen.

HOLLANDER: Spade king. A club lead may well pickle partner's queen; and East will often be very weak in spades, so my lead may hit gold.

This is as good a time as any to reveal that Hollander is actually one of the strongest players in Montreal.

NOVEMBER CONTEST

All readers are invited to participate in the November contest by sending their guesses (no comments required) to:

Canadian Bidding Contest
c/o Allan Simon
1339 Hamilton St. N.W.
Calgary, Alta.
T2N 3W8

The winner will receive a bridge book and an invitation to join the expert panel. When replying, please assume you and partner are using the following system:

- One no-trump opening: 15-17 HCP
- Two-way Stayman (2c non-forcing, 2D forcing)
- Card majors with forcing 1NT response
- Weak two's in diamonds, hearts and spades
- Negative doubles through two spades.

(A) Rubber bridge, E-W vul., South holds:
S:AK1083 H:54 D:KQ5 C:643

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1S
Pass	2H	Pass	2S
Pass	5S	Pass	?

(B) Matchpoints, N-S vul., South holds:
S:109 H:AQ D:Q9873 C:KQ98

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

(C) IMPs, North-South vul., South holds:

S:AK64 H:QJ6 D:K83 C:A43

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

(D) IMPs, neither vul., South holds:
S:AK53 H:A6 D:754 C:AJ106

West	North	East	South
-	Pass	1D	?

(E) Matchpoints, N-S vul., South holds:
S:107643 H:4 D:AJ7 C:Q983

West	North	East	South
3H	3NT	4H	?

(F) IMPs, neither vul., South holds:
S:K4 H:KJ10753 D:1094 C:74

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	2H
Pass	Pass	3NT	Pass
Pass	Pass		

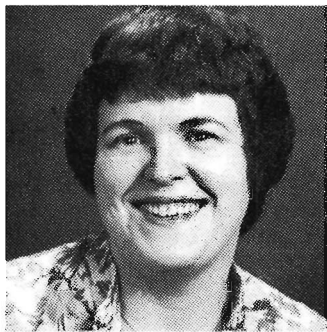
Which card do you lead?

Bridge Bolts

A diplomatic partner is one who can tell you to go to hell in such a way that you actually look forward to the trip.



Bridge Workshop



By Pat Lopushinsky

BALANCING

It seems appropriate to discuss this topic following on Subhash Gupta's article last issue on the take-out double versus the overcall.

So often one holds a good hand behind the opening bidder, and yet for some reason neither an overcall, a take-out double or a one No-trump overcall seems correct. What do you do in these situations?

The only answer is to PASS.

Many players find it very difficult to pass when they hold a hand of opening bid strength or more, but very often is the best course of action. You will often get another chance to show your values later in the auction.

For example:

You hold: Axxx

x

KQxx

AJxx

Right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one diamond.

You cannot make a take-out double because you cannot support hearts and would be placed in a very difficult position if partner responded with that suit. You cannot make an overcall as you have no five card suit, and one-no-trump is a very dangerous bid to make with a singleton heart. You must therefore PASS. You will hope that the

opponents get too high, and you do have excellent defensive values. If of course your partner should enter the bidding freely, you have several options available. If partner bids hearts, you can jump in no-trump and if they bid either spades or clubs you can raise, or even cue-bid as you have such fine support.

OR: you hold

KQ

AK

xxxx

Jxxx

Right hand opponent opens with one diamond.

A take-out double is clearly a poor choice as you do not hold even a 3 card major, and the club suit is much too weak to consider an overcall, especially as it would have to be at the two level. You must therefore pass and see what happens.

From this discussion, it follows that your partner may be forced to pass with a good hand, and if there is no suitable bid available. Therefore, if your left hand opponent opens the bidding, and both your partner and the right hand opponent pass, you must protect your partner's hand when you are in fourth seat, even holding a very weak hand. In fact, the weaker your hand, the more likely it is that your partner holds values. You can tell that the opening bidder is not likely to have more than about 19 or 20 HCP at the most, probably less, and the responder has obviously not enough to even make a one level response, therefore the balance of power is between you and your partner.

e.g. you hold

Qxxx

x

Kxx

Kxxxx

Left hand opponent opens with one heart and both your partner and right hand opponent pass. What should you do?

Many players would simply pass feeling that eight points and no good suit is not sufficient to take any action. However if you think it through, this is not correct. It seems likely that the reason your partner could not take any direct action is that they hold hearts. However they should also hold some high card values, as the opponents should not have more than 24 HCP at maximum between them, and you have only 8 HCP. Therefore partner is marked with **at least** eight HCP and they may well have as much as 16 or 17 HCP.

The onus is on you to keep the bidding open, so that partner can show their values. You are said to be in the "balancing position." When you do make a bid in this balancing position you are not promising any great strength, but are simply keeping the auction alive, in case partner had to pass with a good hand.

WHAT BID TO CHOOSE

If you are short in the bid suit, you should strive to re-open with **DOUBLE** as the reason that your partner passed may be because they are long in that suit, and will therefore leave the double in for penalties. However for a double you should have the equivalent of about 9 or more points, and tolerance for the unbid suits. Then, if partner is not strong enough to defend, they can bid a suit, knowing that you will have support for that suit. With any hand of opening strength or better, you should re-open with double to show partner that **you** have values, and are not simply bidding their values.

If you have a hand with less than nine points, you can simply bid a suit at the cheapest level, which does not promise any great strength, but rather denies it, as you did not double.

e.g. Left hand opponent opens with one heart, and both partner and right hand opponent pass

You hold

QJxxx

xxx

Kxx

xx

Bid one spade. This simply shows a weak hand with a spade suit and lacks the values for a double.

Kxx

xxx

KJxxx

Jx

Bid two diamonds. This is one of those rare occasions when you can bid a new suit at the two level with less than 10 HCP.

If you have a hand with a good suit and a reasonably strong hand, you can re-open with a jump overcall in the balancing position. This is not a preemptive bid, as it would be in the direct position, as we have already stated that with a weak hand you simply make a one level overcall in the balancing position.

e.g. Left hand opponent opens with one heart and your partner and RHO both pass.

You hold:

KQJxxx

xx

AJx

Qx

Re-open the bidding with **TWO SPADES**. This promises a good suit, and close to opening hand strength, but denies any interest in any other suit, and lacks the defensive values for a double.

Very often you will be in the balancing position with a relatively flat hand and a few scattered values, but not strong enough to double, and with no suit of your own to bid. In this situation, you should re-open the bidding with one no-trump. This bid, in this very specific balancing position, shows only about 8 to 11 points, and does not even promise a stopper in the bid suit. You are expecting that partner holds values and probably a stopper in the opponents suit.

e.g. LHO opens with one spade and partner and RHO pass.

You hold: OR
 Qxx Kx
 Jxxx xxxx
 KJx QJx
 Qxx Axxx

Bid one no-trump.

Of course it follows that when you have passed a good hand, and partner does balance for you in fourth seat, you must not bid those same values again. Therefore you must hold extra - more than partner can reasonably expect you to have - to bid on.

e.g. You hold:

xxx
 AQxx
 KQx
 Qxx

RHO opens with one heart and you, having no good call available, are forced to pass. LHO also passes and your partner bids one no-trump. You must not raise! Your partner has already bid these values for you, and as partner is limited to 8 to 11 HCP you know that there is no game for your side.

If your partner balances with a double, you should only leave it in if you have at least three trump tricks, as partner is really making a take-out double and may only have 10 or 11 HCP's.

e.g. RHO opens with one spade, you pass, LHO passes and partner balances with double.

- 1) AQJxx
xx
Qxx
Kxx

Pass. You have at least three trump tricks and some side values, and you can hope for at least a two trick set.

- 2) KJxx
xxxx
xxx
xx

Bid two hearts. You have only four HCP and are too weak to bid one no-trump or to leave the double in. You therefore bid your best suit at the cheapest level.

- 3) AQx
Kxx
Kxx
Jxxx

Bid 2 no-trump. You have a double spade stopper, and 13 HCP and partner should have nine or more HCP. Therefore 2NT should be safe and partner will raise to game if they have extra.

Person required for Executive-Secretary of the CBF

The office of executive-secretary of the CBF will become vacant as of July 1, 1981.

The responsibilities of his position are:

- managing the affairs of the Federation
- safekeeping of its chattels
- and such duties as the Board of Directors shall from time to time assign.

Persons interested in assuming these duties should declare their intentions prior to April 15, 1982, to the present secretary.

The position will be filled by the Board.

Further information can be obtained by contacting:

F. A. Baragar
(Executive Secretary)
6608 - 84 Street
Edmonton, Alberta.
T6E 2W9

— Defenders repeat C N Teams victory —

By Eric Kokish

Fourteen qualifying teams from the six Canadian Bridge Federation zones met in Ottawa May 22 - 25 to play off for the National Teams title and the right to represent the nation in Biarritz, France in the Rosenblum Knockout Teams at the next World Bridge Team Olympiad in autumn, 1982.

All teams competed in a three-day round robin of 14 board matches, each IMP representing a Victory Point to a maximum of 80-0 in each match. This stage would eliminate 10 teams and lead to 64-board semi-finals and a 72-board final with full carryover from the round robin (up to 32 and 36 IMPs respectively). The field seemed to be very well balanced this year and as the event progressed it became obvious that nearly every team would still be in the hunt for a semi-final spot down to the last match.

The final round was a nail-biter with nothing certain until well after the scores were posted. There was a Victory Point tie for the crucial fourth position between WILLIS (Dave Willis-John Valliant, Denis and Rick Lesage, Dave Sothart-Mark Siegrist) and GUPTA (Subhash Gupta-Doran Flock, S. Vishwanathan-Bob Crosby, John Sabino-Tim McPhail) and the players had to wait until a complicated tie-breaking formula was applied. WILLIS won this finally. The unfortunate GUPTA team had defeated WILLIS head-on in the Round Robin and had been on the wrong side of four committee rulings to make things even worse for them.

The winner of the Round Robin was last year's defending team, GRAVES (Allan Graves-George Mittelman, Sammy Kehela-Eric Murray, Peter Nagy-Eric Kokish), with 698 VP 2nd-McAVOY 595 (Jim McAvoy-Duncan Smith, Peter Herold-Lauren Miller, Gord McOrmond-Dan Jacob), 3rd-CHAMBERS 565 (Neil Chambers-Bob

Connop, Ron Borg-Paul Hagen) 4th-WILLIS with 543; 5th-GUPTA with 543 6th-COOPER with 537 7th-HOLLANDER, npc, with 531 8th/9th-TYRRELL and FORTIN with 524; 10th-BETTS with 522; 11th-HORNING with 446; 12th-THURSTON with 429; 13th-SILVER with 425; 14th-HARRIS, 388.

GRAVES had to choose his semi-final opponent between the 3rd and 4th place finishers and opted for CHAMBERS and a 26-IMP lead. This left McAVOY to contend with WILLIS with a 29-IMP deficit, somewhat fortuitously for WILLIS. The GRAVES-CHAMBERS match was never close with the defending champions coasting home by 151. WILLIS, too, seemed to be well in control, leading by 57 IMPs going into the final quarter, but McAVOY did well at both tables and the score comparison was a hushed affair. No one screamed. After several recounts WILLIS held on to win by one IMP. McAVOY had regained 56 IMP's but that wasn't quite enough.

Perhaps shaken by this harrowing experience, the WILLIS team did not play well in the first half of the final against Graves, losing their 14-IMP carryover edge and bundles more to trail by 79 IMPs at the half. The second half was much more representative and the final score was 173-96 in GRAVES' favour. Kehela-Murray had turned in tremendous results throughout the five-day affair and both of the other pairs had survived some poor sets to play well when it mattered most. This year's event followed last year's pattern very closely, GRAVES winning both the Round Robin and the playoffs by decisive margins. Next year, the CBF will not grant the team a bye into the finals, a condition that might well have the effect of breaking up the team whose members are spread across Canada and who would find it difficult to participate in a

multi-stage qualifying event.

HAND OF THE TOURNAMENT

BOTH VULNERABLE EAST DEALS

NORTH
S 97
H AQ42
D QJ1072
C K4

WEST
S QJ3
H KJ
D 8543
C 10632

EAST
S A2
H 1098653
D K96
C A8

SOUTH
S K108654
H 7
D A
C QJ975

THE BIDDING:

NORTH	EAST	SOUTH	WEST
	1H	1S	P
2NT	P	3C	P
3D	P	3H	DBL
3S	P	4S	P
P	P		

OPENING LEAD: Heart King

The diagrammed deal, declared by the inimitable Sammy Kehela of Toronto, was probably the prettiest of the entire CNTC. The heart king was won by dummy's ace and a trump was led. East ducked (not best) and the king won. Declarer cashed the diamond ace and played a second trump. East won and had to do something unpleasant. He chose to exit with a heart to dummy's queen, enabling declarer to ruff out the diamond king. A third trump left West on play and he had to either concede dummy's good diamonds or destroy the value of his club holding to concede the

game. If East rises with the spade ace at trick two (best), he still can't defeat the contract. Say he exits with a second trump. Declarer wins, cashes the diamond ace and leads the club queen. East ducks but must win the next club. Again he is forced to put declarer in dummy to ruff out the diamond king or he must play a diamond himself. With diamonds established, declarer gets out with a third trump and West must concede the rest. If East gets out instead with a second heart at trick three, declarer pitches the diamond ace and follows the same line. A diamond exit is no better as careful analysts will reveal. Lest there be any doubts, Kehela is still the greatest. His teammates will all attest to that.

First Annual **Canadian Academy** of **Bridge Awards**

will be held in
Toronto

last week of June 1982
5 different categories
of awards
(from novice to expert)

will be given for imaginative bids,
leads defence and declarer play.

If you have an entry,
please submit to:
**Academy of
Bridge Awards**
444 Yonge Street
College Park,
Toronto, Ontario

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

The CANADIAN BRIDGE DIGEST is the only means possible for me to communicate with each and everyone of you, though I endeavour to hear from you and better still to meet you some day.

A report dated March 2, from Mr. Alan Oaks was received too late for the May DIGEST.

Some of the high notes were as follows:

a) - Our ACBL CHARITY FOUNDATION, and the league CHARITY PROGRAM as a whole, is remaining static at best in monies raised and contributions made. **Lowering in Canada!!!**

b) - Many clubs have cut back on the number of Charity Club Championships held. And fewer and fewer members are attending!!!! **WHY???**

c) - Some areas have been very successful with special events and Alan, asks that we try to encourage similar efforts in our areas, and enhance the enjoyment of the participants. --- **There might be room for improvements in our own backyard!!!**

d) - Auctioning of someone special is probably quite popular!

The comparative figures for the years 1979-80 are:

For DISTRICT #1:

YEAR	RECEIPTS	PER CAPITA
1979	\$13,942.87	\$2.43
1980	\$10,902.24	\$1.94

GOOD!!!

????? WHY THE DROP???

November 18, 1980 CONTINENT WIDE CHARITY GAME. -- **CANADIAN**

CONTRIBUTIONS: \$7,305.69
GAMES: 78

TABLES: 977 WHY NOT OVER 1000!!!

The 1979 figures are not available from this source!

Please, District #1, try to find out why the lower results in 1980 and after a certain amount of "SOUL SEARCHING," try to get back on the right track from now on.

Proper scheduling of games could be the reason, therefore a SCHEDULE OF ACBL-WIDE, SECTIONAL-RATED GAMES, **SUBJECT TO CHANGE**, is included for better results!!

1981

MONDAY, November 23 CHARITY

1982

WEDNESDAY, March 24 CHARITY

TUESDAY, April 20 CHARITY

FRIDAY, July 23 OLYMPIAD FUND

TUESDAY, November 16 CHARITY

We can give CHARITIES our support, **MORAL AND MONETARY!!!!**

I would like to hear from you.

I am enclosing excerpts from a letter from Alan Oaks, ACBL.

Sincerely,

Moise M. Deschamps "Moe",
District #1, Charity Chairman.

Excerpts from letter by

Alan Oaks, Memphis, Tenn.

Between the economy and the ever increasing burden of providing funds for those less fortunate than ourselves, our ACBL Charity Foundation, and the League Charity Program as a whole, is remaining static at best in monies raised and contributions made.

The apathy of the participants is evident in the number attending charity events and the fewer and fewer "extra donations" remitted, and I see no sign of any positive changes unless, we can

stimulate additional fund raising ideas that may help.

Bake sales, gourmet dinners, memorial and honorary donations are all tried and true methods of fund raising. Of equal importance is the fact that a fund raising effort can add some real enjoyment to what otherwise appears as a rather ordinary bridge game. The Charity Bridge Gala held on the night before one of the NAC tournaments is a prime example. The game is almost secondary to the dinners and party and yet over \$7,500 was raised at the last one.

A two session Sectionally rated Swiss Team event can be a big fund raiser as well as a highly enjoyable day for all participants. Many Units plan a pot luck dinner between sessions and raffles etc. can enhance the contributions even more. Where multiple sites are desired, plan the event as a two session pair game with overall awards (Sectionally rated) at each site.

Although two sites have yet to report, I am delighted to advise you that players at 19 sites raised a total of \$1,410.50 for the CBF Charitable Fund at the annual District 1 Charity game on April 9, 1981. Please extend our appreciation to all your participants for their support.

High scores were the rule and B. Lagowski and M. Lamothe led all contestants with a huge 74.4% game playing at the R A DBC in Ottawa where 43 tables took part. A very respectable second place went to Alex and Hazel McDougall with 71.9% at the Newcastle Club. Third were Ann McRae and Gilles Boivin with 69.5% at Pierrefonds DBC. Mary Biduck and Colette Cave led all contestants in the novice competition with 63.8%. Congratulations to all the winners for their fine scores and much appreciation to all of you from the big winner, the CBF Charitable Fund.

TO THE EDITOR:

The CBF questionnaire has been forwarded to the various members of Unit

246 Board of Directors for individual responses.

Support for the CBF may be difficult to promote when based on ACBL membership or affiliation if one bridge player in ten plays duplicate and approximately half of the duplicate players join the ACBL and renew annual membership.

Very few of the bridge players that do join the ACBL know of their ACBL unit and district affiliation - let alone in which CBF Zone they reside. They join the ACBL in order to register the Rating Points won in club games and rarely play in tournaments rated higher than club championship. There is a very high rate of delinquent/inactive ACBL membership; new members do not always renew.

Bridge players in this area will not generally travel far afield. They are happy with their two or three weekly sessions in local clubs.

The vast majority are not familiar with, or interested in, such things as:

CBF	WBF	CNTC	GNP
Olympiad	Rosenblum Cup		
NA Championships			

Assuming that duplicate bridge in Canada is owned and operated by the ACBL and assuming that ACBL units form the federation (CBF) - there does not seem to be much hope of promoting the individual bridge player's national pride and individual bridge player's membership in the Canadian Bridge Players Federation (CBPF).

Perhaps one way to start would be to publish in the CANADIAN BRIDGE DIGEST a map of Canada showing the six CBF Zones in relation to provincial boundaries. Include ACBL districts, and if possible, ACBL units in different colours. Rename:

CBF - Canadian Bridge Players Association

CBD - Canadian Bridge Players Digest

- Only partly tongue in cheek.

John Leiper Zone 3