

CANADIAN

APRIL/AVRIL 1994

# bridge

CANADIEN



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# EDITORIAL

"...to act as a vehicle for communication between Canadian players, club managers and administrators, and to provide the means of developing a uniquely Canadian bridge identity."



These words have been printed in our last few issues of Canadian Bridge Canadien and I print them again here as a reminder to all readers. We do want to hear from you! Your ideas, your opinions, your gripes, your questions. (I promise you, no matter what the question, I will endeavour to find the answer.)

What do you think about CBF subsidy policies? Would you be willing to pay \$250 to enter the CNTC or CWTC? Read our president's excellent article and drop us a line!

Catch me on the internet!

I now have an E-mail address and can receive your submissions via the 'net'. Do any of you travel the internet? I am new to it all - is there any bridge on the net? Where is it? How do I get there? Write me at <a1027@mindlink.bc.ca>.

## History and Folklore

Canada bids a fond adieu to its first Life Master and one of our greatest players, Percy ("Shorty") Sheardown. The Kibitzer, Vol 39, No. 4, Winter 1993 has an excellent interview with Shorty, detailing many exciting moments in Canada's bridge history. I have reprinted excerpts through this issue of CBC. Many question what constitutes a Canadian bridge identity. Surely part of the answer can be found in our own Canadian bridge history and folklore.

## Montreal Regional, October 1993

The following is a correction of a misprint in the daily bulletin Stratiflighted Pairs B/C, October 9, 1993  
Flight B

1. Frances Jenne, Potsdam, NT - S. Lassner, Cornwall, ON
  2. Suzanne Faille, St. Bruno PQ - P. Belisle, St. Hubert, PQ
  3. G. Cote, St. Romuald, PQ - Daniel Gignac, Valcourt, PQ
  4. Xavier Combey, Pointe Claire, PQ - Alain Henault, Montreal
  5. Bernard Figura, Montreal - David Poriss, Ottawa, ON
  6. Denise Tremblay - Robert Claveau, Montreal, PQ
  7. Paulette Gendron, Quebec - J. Mercier, Ste. Foy, PQ
  8. Jean Bilodeau, Lachenaie, PQ - Marcel Bilodeau, Anjou Mtl, PQ
  9. Lucia Marx, Montreal PQ - Marilyn Golfman, Westmount, PQ
- 10/11. Monica McManaman, Kingston, ON - Terry Demers, Kingston, ON  
10/11. Anne Kugler, Montreal PQ - Dorothy Bernstein, Hampstead, PQ

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Patrick Jourdain,  
IBPA Bulletin

## DEADLINE

For Next Issue

**JUNE 1, 1994**

Next Issue August 1994

## ADVERTISING

\$300 Full Pg - \$150 1/2 Pg  
\$75 1/4 Pg - \$35 1/8 Pg

## CANADIAN BRIDGE FEDERATION INC.

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# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



by George Holland

The CBF is experiencing a grave crisis in its financing of Canada's participation in international events.

The CBF currently provides limited subsidy to its international teams and pairs from the CBF International Fund and from occasional corporate sponsorship.

However, the demand for player subsidies is growing (due to rising costs and increased opportunity to participate internationally) while the annual income to the International Fund (mainly from the proceeds of club-level International Fund and Olympiad Fund games) remains relatively constant. For example, for 1995, the CBF's projected income from fund-raising games is \$17,500 but, if the CBF were to continue a significant level of assistance for 1995 events (including Tri-country play-offs, Bermuda Bowl, Venice Cup, and World Junior Championship), the projected demand on the fund would be \$66,600 leaving a shortfall of \$49,100. How are we to deal with this?

The consensus on the Board is that subsidies for international events should reflect the annual level of income to the International Fund. In other words, the CBF should pay only what it can afford, based on a balanced budget approach. The current plan is to prioritize entry fees and then apportion whatever money is left over for air fare, hotel, etc., contributing equally to open, women and junior events but taking into account the anticipated expenses associated with particular events (e.g. a European event would receive proportionately less subsidy than one held in, say, China).

The General Operating Fund (which is used to pay for the CBF office, CBF coordinator's salary, this newsletter, and CBF Directors' annual meeting) presently has a surplus, mainly because in recent years the Board budgeted for a number of issues of Canadian Bridge Canadien that were never published. Your Board believes these extra funds should be used for the benefit of the membership as a whole rather than being re-routed to the International Fund for subsidies. We want equity in



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CALENDAR OF EVENTS  
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our spending and we want to avoid what, historically, has been a dominance of international subsidies in budgetary planning. Also, we do not want to expose the General Operating Fund to new financial pressure, having carefully nurtured it back to good health after almost a decade of deficits.

What, then, are the implications for our international competitive effort?

- Canadians selected to represent Canada can expect to contribute an increased share of the cost of international participation.
- The CBF should consider new ideas for raising funds for the international account. One approach is to increase the profitability of national championships, using the resulting proceeds to help support the next step for event winners. At present, national championships run more or less on a break even basis and do not generate big enough profits for use internationally. As an example, the 1991 Bermuda Bowl team was given a \$16,2000 subsidy but the CNTC used to qualify the team made a profit of only \$2,438. Some players have suggested raising the entry fees at National Finals. For example, if 20 teams paid an entry fee of \$1,000 per team and the event cost \$6,000 to run, then we would make a profit of \$14,000. Such an amount would make a significant difference in funding an international team.
- The CBF should multiply its efforts to sign on corporate sponsors. The CBF has struck a committee to investigate this issue but expectations for success are limited. Securing and administering official sponsorship is an all-

consuming task that requires research, marketing, contacts, and other resources that the CBF cannot provide.

- Our international representatives will be expected to apply their own initiative in helping to secure sponsors (albeit in partnership with the CBF, their official sponsoring organization). As an example, Dynamic Fund was a major CBF sponsor for the most recent Olympiad effort, but the sponsor's participation was in most part due to the work of one of the team captains and a few of the players. The CBF helped mainly by lending legitimacy to the enterprise, for example by writing official letters support.
- Internationalists can also expect to take a more active role in raising their own funds, say by organizing raffles, lotteries, bake sales, etc. Of course, to enhance the success of these campaigns, the players themselves are going to have to improve their public image. For example, they are going to have to play in International and Olympiad Fund Games, market themselves, contribute more of their personal time and interest to the game--locally if not nationally--and generally promote their good sides.

I hope that zones, districts and units appreciate the problem and help us solve it, for example by contributing funds directly to the CBF International Fund or by organizing special fund-raising games for the benefit of their own local international players.

I would appreciate any and all comments or suggestions on these issues.

*(See page 7 for George's address... ed.)*

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"In the fall of 1946 at the Ontario championships there was an incident I will never forget. Our director, Al Sobel from the US., said that he would not run the tournament if a black student from the West Indies played. Such was the ACBL policy at the time. The result of the fracas was that we decided to form our own Unit as the Ontario Bridge League. Hudson Johnston of Toronto and Doug Townsend of Hamilton led the organization, Bert Powley was secretary-treasurer. We had our own master point system and so on for about five years until the ACBL modified its regulations, so that we had no reason to be a separate organization. We became part of the ACBL and they accepted the master points that had been awarded by the OBL." Shorty Sheardown (Interview with John Armstrong - The Kibitzer)

## CBF ARCHIVES

**T**om Dawson has been designated the official CBF archivist. Tom and Judy Dawson are collectors of bridge magazines, books and especially old or unusual decks of cards. You may have seen them on closed circuit television at the Summer Nationals held in Toronto.

We believe old trophies, scrapbooks, programs, and so on should be in the archives. Irreplaceable material can be found in second-hand stores and used book shops. Materials from outside Ontario are particularly needed.

We want to thank again all those who have already donated precious items. Plans have been made to catalogue everything accurately by a professional. It is hoped that displays of materials can be mounted at tournaments and/or in a central location. Your suggestions will be welcomed.

Before you send any material, please call or write to the Dawsons so they can check to see whether or not your material is already in the archives.

Let us not lose any more valuable mementos of our game.

Tom Dawson  
1 Benlamond Drive,  
Toronto ON M4E 1Y6  
Phone 416-690-4577

*Excerpted from The Kibitzer,  
Vol 38, #4, Winter 1993.*



## WHAT'S NEW?

### GNT - FLT B AND C? CBF BOARD NEXT MEETING

**R**eplacing the Grand National Teams Flights B and C with a Canadian National equivalent (CNTC-B and CNTC-C) is still in the works, pending approval by the ACBL Board of Directors. At the ACBL meetings in March we will be getting a feel for two things: 1) will the ACBL be continuing GNT events (some have been talking of discontinuing them); and 2) what would the reception be if we put a motion forward to flight the CNTC. Based on this input the CBF directors will need to come up with a definite plan at their meetings in May. However, it seems unlikely anything will change before the fall of 1995. Even if we decide to go ahead, the ACBL Board must pass a formal motion.

**T**he CBF Board of Directors will be meeting in Ottawa from May 14-16, 1994. Any concerns or comments that members have that they would like the board to address should be submitted in writing to your CBF Zone Director or Jan Anderson, CBF Coordinator, before April 15, 1994. Names and addresses can be found on page 7.

### NATIONAL FINALS

**A**ny site interested in hosting a future National Final (eg. CNTC, CWTC, COPC) should send a letter to Jan, CBF Coordinator, before April 15, 1994.

### ACBL ITEMS

- The ACBL has voted to allocate \$1500 to the Canadian Junior program in 1994, and \$2000 in 1995.

- NAP conditions have been amended to allow participants in the Unit Finals to qualify for the District Final when they finish either in the top half of the field (and ties) or with an average score or better.





# Financial Page



## FEE INCREASE AS OF JANUARY 1994

### CBF BUDGET

At the CBF Board of Directors meetings held in Ottawa in May, 1993 it was agreed that the CBF needs to take a more indepth look at its financial situation over the coming years. On this note, it was decided that, instead of budgeting one year at a time, the CBF should look at a multi - year budget. At present the CBF Budget Committee is putting together a budget covering 1994 to 1997 that will be reviewed at the May, 1994 CBF Board Meetings. An approved budget will be published in the next issue of the Canadian Bridge Canadian.

### ACBL ITEMS

- The approval of the ACBL Board is no longer required for changes in CBF fees.
- The ACBL has established a subsidiary company, "Bridge Ventures", profit making bridge related activities.

A motion was passed at the May, 1993 CBF Board of Directors meeting to raise the annual CBF membership fee from \$3 to \$4.50 Canadian per member. The ACBL was planning a substantial raise in fees on January 1, 1994. Because this is the last increase planned for several years the CBF decided that we, too, would raise our fees effective January 1, 1994. (Since the CBF fee is collected with ACBL membership fees, the best time to change the CBF fee is when Memphis is changing the ACBL fee, taking advantage of revised, newly printed forms and information circulars.)

In deciding the amount of fee increase, the Board looked at what kind of money the General Operating Account would need over the upcoming four years. Two main items financed from this account are the CBF publication and the CBF office. It was felt that we must publish at least three times a year and that maintaining an office is important. To publish three inserts a year would cost about \$30,000.00. All other expenses covered by

the General Account (CBF Office, Directors' meeting, Director expenses, Junior Development Fund, etc) come to about \$38,000. Thus one year's expenses total about \$68,000. Looking at an inflation rate of 5% per year, after three years this \$68,000 would become \$78,000. Revenue from other sources (eg. events run by CBF) would not change from the current projection of \$11,000 a year. Thus, at the end of 1996 we would need income from membership fees to be about \$67,000 to cover our projected expenses. With about 16,000 members paying the CBF fee each year, this translates into \$4.20 a member. The proposed \$4.50/year fee allows the possibility of looking at some other ways to help develop bridge in Canada.

The CBF Board spend a great deal of time considering this issue and felt that, since this was likely going to be the only opportunity to increase fees over the next few years, it must be done now, but done with the clear objective of improving future service.

"The point count method was revived by Charlie Goren with the very able help of Bill Anderson of Toronto who did a great deal, if not most, of the technical research. Bill was one of the outstanding actuaries on the continent and his research, using thousands of hands to find the permutations and combinations, led him to finally agree that the 4-3-2-1 method was valid. So Canada has had a part to play in the development of the point count system which everyone takes for granted now." ... Shorty Sheardown (Interview with John Armstrong - The Kibitzer)



# The ZONES

## ZONE II REPORT

by Doug Heron, Zone II Director

**GEOGRAPHY:** Zone II stretches from the Gaspé area of Quebec in the East to the northern shore of Lake Ontario about one hundred miles east of Toronto, a distance of more than one thousand kilometres. Two of the four units in the zone are mainly Francophone (152 and 199), one is bilingual (151) and one is mainly English (192). Thus, Zone II has a very strong Francophone base.

**ACTIVITIES:** Because of the strong Francophone influence in the Zone, CBF policy has been to provide bilingual services and great strides have been taken in this area over the past year. Two volunteers, Rollande Makarewicz and Bernard Marcoux, have combined to translate conditions of context for CBF events, and they were presented with special awards at the Montreal Regional in October.

**PERSONALITIES:** John Zaluski and Pierre Treuil (Unit 192) have won the Canadian Open Pairs Championship two years in a row. George Reteck (Unit 151) is ACBL District Director, and is also on the World Bridge Federation Board. Zyg Marcinski is the alternate Director to the ACBL Board. Eric Kokish (Unit 151) is one of the world's top bridge writers, and has coached many international teams, including the World Champions this past year. Sharon Reus, Beverly Kraft (Kokish), Barbara Saltsman, Francine Cimon, and Rhoda Habert (all of Unit 151) represented Canada in the Venice Cup this year, finishing second in the round robin and losing a squeaker in the semi-final.

Mari Reteck, President of Unit 151, has been instrumental in hosting the Tri-country playoffs, the CNTC National Final, and offering to host the CWTC in 1994. All in all, Zone II has certainly been active in the past year.

### CBF ZONE DIRECTORS

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Zone I</b><br>Prez       | <b>George Holland</b><br>21 Delta Dr.,<br>Dartmouth, NS<br>B2V 1S2<br>902-426-7880 (h)    |
| <b>Zone II</b><br>Vice-Prez | <b>Doug Heron</b><br>1238 Willowdale Ave.,<br>Ottawa, ON<br>K1H 7S6<br>613-731-6740 (h)   |
| <b>Zone III</b>             | <b>John Carruthers</b><br>65 Tiago Ave.,<br>Toronto, ON<br>M4B 2A2<br>416-752-7034 (h)    |
| <b>Zone IV</b>              | <b>Gim Ong</b><br>316 Scotia St.,<br>Winnipeg, MB<br>R2V 1W4<br>204-334-6459 (h)          |
| <b>Zone V</b>               | <b>Gary Mitchell</b><br>1218 Gryphons Walk,<br>Regina, SK<br>S4S 6A1<br>306-584-3273 (h)  |
| <b>Zone VI</b>              | <b>Aidan Ballantyne</b><br>3549 E. 22nd.,<br>Vancouver, BC<br>V5M 2Z5<br>604-438-3095 (h) |

### NOTICE OF ELECTIONS AND CALL FOR CANDIDATES

**See page 22**

## ELECTION RESULTS

### ZONE III

Two candidates ran in Zone III, John Carruthers and Steve Cooper. John Carruthers is the new Zone III Director.

### ZONE VI

Only one candidate ran in Zone VI. Aidan Ballantyne was elected by acclamation.

## Bernard Marcoux:

Editeur de la section française

Au mois d'octobre 1993, à Montréal, lors de la reunion de la Ligue de bridge canadienne (CBF), j'ai proposé mes services à titre de coordonnateur de la section française pour le circulaire de la CBF.

La principale raison de ma candidature? Donner aux joueurs francophones une voix, leur donner l'occasion de s'exprimer, de faire connaître leur opinion, leurs sentiments, leurs frustrations, leur idées, de faire sentir leur présence et, peut-être, graduellement, les attirer en plus grand nombre dans les tournois. La section française du bulletin est donc ouverte à tous les joueurs francophones qui désirent publier articles, opinions, problèmes d'enchères ou de jeu de la carte, etc.

Afin de pouvoir couvrir les événements de toute la province, j'ai demandé de l'aide et deux collaborateurs ont eu la gentillesse d'accepter: Janine Rivard à Québec et Marc Fiset à Chicoutimi. Vous trouverez à la fin de cet article les adresses de ces personnes, ainsi que la mienne. N'hésitez pas à communiquer avec nous, à nous envoyer du matériel, des annonces d'événements à venir, les résultats de tournois importants de votre région, etc.

À la prochaine, donc. L'échéance pour le prochain numéro est le 1er juin 1994. Écrivez-nous en grand nombre.

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Montréal, QC  
H3M 2K1  
Tél.: 514-333-6589  
Tél.: 514-333-0502

Janine Rivard  
4945F des Bocages  
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Marc Fiset  
6100 Talbot  
Laterrière, QC  
G0V 1K0  
Tél.: 418-678-1514



## Ottawa charity EVERYONE WINS at CHARITY BRIDGE

by Lloyd Holmes

The Charity Bridge duplicate game held at the RA Centre in Ottawa, Ontario on the evening of January 21, 1994 was a roaring success. Despite the inclement weather, 34.5 tables showed in support of the Ottawa Heart Institute.

Door prizes were generously donated by merchants all around town. If a player didn't win a door prize, there were section top prizes for those who showed good judgment along with good luck. But really, all those who came to play duplicate bridge in support of the Heart Institute were winners.

This was the duplicate bridge game of the decade. The Clark Room at the RA Centre was beautifully decorated for the occasion and most everyone attending came out in fancier dress than usually seen at bridge tournaments. To top it all, Dr. Keon attended, representing the Heart Institute.

A truly memorable evening at the RA Centre.

Left: Dr. Keon of the Ottawa Heart Institute accepts a cheque for \$2350.00 from Pushpa Jain, organizer of the RA Charity Bridge.



## FINAL ROUND ROBIN STANDINGS

- **BC:** Judy Harris - Barb Kupkee - Anne Pilon - Diane Christianson
- **ON:** Audrey Norman - Patti Lee - Bev Ross - Sallie Caty
- **SK:** Linda Connell - Peggy McGregor - Carla Eisenhower - Debi Harper
- **SK:** Verla Zerebesky - Linda Tyrrell - Doris McGuirl - Marjorie Ford - Sandi Lane - Lynne Holderness
- **BC:** Margie Neate - Stella Alliston - Alison Dorosh - Monica Angus
- **NB:** Helen Colter - Evelyn Richards - Louise Fisher - Sandra Fox
- **BC:** Ev Hodge - Mary Fines - Pat Landau - Joyce Peters
- **SK:** Joan Schneider - Pat Ford - Jan Anderson - Bobbie MacDonald - Kathy Connoly - Linda Wakeman
- **BC:** Phyllis Gerber - Delphine Tablotney - Arlene Browning - Pat Carruthers - Roz Richardson
- **BC:** Connie McAvoy - Lynn Fleming - Connie Delisle - Rhonda Betts
- **AB:** Eve Wood - Christie McKinney - Val Torn - Kathy Engel
- **SK:** Marie Morin - Muriel Marlatte - Dianne Moore - Maxine Godfrey - Bonnie Cowie - Debbie Ripplinger
- **SK:** Angela Shaw - Del Olson - Elsie Stephenson - Dorothy Sieffert - Wilma Katzaan - Marguerite Eager
- **ON:** Ruth Hopson - Susan Sanders - Marney McPherson - Pat Buerkle
- **AB:** Delores Hedley - Linda Thierman - Karen Kilworth - Lorna Deschner
- **MA:** Shirley Galler - Maureen Barnes - Lana Blackett - Shelly Lugtig

### Zone Representation

Zone 1	1 team
Zone 2	0 teams
Zone 3	1 team
Zone 4	2 teams
Zone 5 (Host)	7 teams
Zone 6	5 teams

# CANADIAN WOMEN'S TEAMS CHAMPIONSHIPS

**1993 CHAMPIONS: British Columbia takes Canadian Women's Team Championship title. Congratulations to Judy Harris and Barb Kupkee from Salmon Arm, and Diane Christianson and Anne Pilon from Kelowna.**



### 1993 CWTC OVERALL STANDINGS:

- 1st Harris - Kupee - Christianson - Pilon, BC
- 2nd Norman - Lee - Ross - Caty, Ontario
- 3/4 Zerebesky - Tyrrell - McGuirl - Lane - Ford - Holderness, Saskatchewan
- 3/4 Connell - McGregor - Eisenhower - Harper, Saskatchewan

# WOMEN'S TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

Judy Harris, winning team captain.

The 1993 CWTC was held at the Holiday Inn, Saskatoon, September 25-29, 1993. Sixteen teams from B.C., Alberta, Sask., Man., Ont., and N.B. met in a three day round robin. There were 5 teams from BC, 3 of which we met in rounds one, two and three. (Neat 39-18, McAvoy 17-15, Hodge 66-4). We were off to a good start and continued to follow our motto of steady play. By the end of day one we were known as a team who bid their slams. Here's an interesting hand from Saturday vs Hodge:

Brd: 12      ♠ 7  
 Dir: W      ♥ A  
 V: N-S      ♦ AK108763  
              ♣ 10863

♠ 106	♠ QJ853
♥ K109762	♥ Q53
♦ J52	♦ 9
♣ K7	♣ QJ54
	♠ AK942
	♥ J84
	♦ Q4
	♣ A92

West	Harris	East	Kupkee
P	1♦	1♠	3NT
P	4NT	P	5♥
P	6♦	all pass	

The opening lead was the ♠Q which I ducked, a club was continued and I rose with the ♠A. The squeeze was on. At the other table NS was in 3NT.

Another exciting board from Saturday evening was 17 where Barb and I were the only ones to get to 7♥. (See Barry Harper's article)

Sunday we continued to play steadily and were in first place at the end of the day.

In spite of a bad loss (due to some bidding problems by Harris and Kupkee) to Schneider from Saskatoon in our first match Monday morning, we retained the lead. This did, however, put Schneider in contention for fourth place and pushed Neate and Colter back to fifth and sixth respectively.

The semi-final was a gruelling match for us. Harper was down so early they started to push and pre-empt a lot. It was also our first time to play 64 boards in one match. We won despite some good luck by the opponents and Norman defeated Schneider.

As expected, we met Norman from Ontario in the final match of 72 boards. (Audrey lived in Kamloops for a couple of years so I knew her from there). It was a very enjoyable match of good steady bridge. We knew it would be a close one because we had met in the round robin and won by only 2. At half time we were down by 2, at 3/4 time we were up by 17, and we won by 46.

---

Barry Harper  
 Saskatoon Regional Daily Bulletin

---

On several slams and grand slams simple quantitative bidding seemed the most successful. Harris (BC) got to the optimum contract on this deal via an old fashioned jump shift and Blackwood.

Brd: 17      ♠ A9  
 Dir: N      ♥ AKQ103  
 V: none      ♦ K653  
              ♣ 64

♠ KQ73	♠ 106542
♥ 7654	♥ 82
♦ 987	♦ Q42
♣ Q	♣ 875

♠ J9  
 ♥ J9  
 ♦ A10  
 ♣ AKJ10932

North	East	South	West
1♥	P	3♣	P
3♦	P	3♥	P
4NT	P	5♥	P
5NT	P	6♦	P
7♥	All pass		

NORMAN and HODGE got to 7♠ on another hand:

HODGE		NORMAN	
J. Peters	P. Landau	P. Lee	B. Ross
East	West	East	West
1♠	2NT	1♠	2♥
3♥	4NT	2♠	4NT
5♦	5NT	5♥	5NT
6♥	7♠	6♣	7♠
<b>East</b>		<b>West</b>	
♠ K98752		♠ AQ6	
♥ 6		♥ AJ109	
♦ J7		♦ AK	
♣ AKJ4		♣ Q732	

Pat Landau of HODGE used Jacoby 2NT forcing raise and Joyce Peters showed shortness in hearts. Bev Ross of NORMAN used 2/1. Patti Lee promised 6 spades, then showed 2 key cards and then was able to bid the club game. Well done!

## PAST WINNERS OF CWTC

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

*the next*

# CANADIAN WOMEN'S TEAMS CHAMPIONSHIPS

TORONTO, ONTARIO

August 24-28, 1994

## ROUND ROBIN

Wednesday, August 24 - Friday, August 26

Semi-Final Saturday, August 27

Final Sunday, August 28

Kate Buckman Bridge Studio

Roehampton Hotel

808 Mount Pleasant Rd., Toronto ON

Zones must decide on their teams

no later than June 15, 1994

Pre-alerts & Entries must be received by Jan

Anderson, National Coordinator,

no later than July 1, 1994

## PARTICIPATING TEAMS

Maximum of 22 teams

Zone I	2 teams
Zone II	5 teams
Zone III	6 teams
Zone IV	3 teams
Zone V	3 teams
Zone VI	3 teams

**Find out how you can enter  
this great event! Ask your  
Zone Coordinator or check  
with your local unit board.**

## CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

will not be restricted and there will be no need for any qualification trials.

### 1994 NEC WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

#### ALBUQUERQUE

Sept 17 - Oct 1, 1994

### HOW TO ENTER

Participation in these championships is strictly by invitation of the World Bridge Federation. In order to receive the invitation one has to apply in writing, no later than April 30, 1994, to one of the following:

Aidan Ballantyne  
3540 East 22nd Ave  
Vancouver BC V5M 2Z5

George Retek  
1650 DeMaisonneuve Blvd.,  
West Suite 202  
Montreal PQ H3H 2P3

Please provide the following information:

Name, address, phone number, ACBL number, and approximate masterpoints holding, together with events to play.

Send your application immediately to either of the two officials mentioned above and mail or fax your housing request now to the Albuquerque Housing Bureau to ensure your priority for good accommodations. See the November 1993 issue of this magazine for more information, or contact Aidan or George.

# international bridge

Format changes for Bermuda Bowl and Venice Cup after 1995.

A new participation format was adopted at the WBF Executive Committee meetings in Santiago, in the fall of 1993. George Holland, CBF President, flew to Seattle for one day to make an impassioned presentation on behalf of Bermuda, Canada and Mexico in favour of changing this rule. George writes:



## WORLD BRIDGE FEDERATION

Items from WBF Meetings in Santiago Fall, 1993.

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by George Retek

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"In November, 1993, I was asked to appear before the International Events Committee of the ACBL to make an appeal on behalf of the DBF to modify the future conditions for our participation in the Bermuda Bowl.

For various reasons, Canada, Mexico and Bermuda were to be ineligible to play in the Bermuda Bowl if any of our teams did not finish in the top 1/3 of their bracket in the immediately preceding Olympiad Teams. This measure also applied to the US whereas the rest of the WBF membership was only required to finish in the top 1/2 of their bracket. This motion was passed by the WBF at a vote of 13-2. My presentation was mainly to appeal that vote and attempt to have the WBF bring the tri-countries to the same level playing field as the rest of the world. The ACBL Board of directors supported our position and instructed the ACBL Delegates on the WBF Board to vote in favour of our motion when the matter is tabled in Albuquerque in September, 1994."

### Other items of note from the WBF Meetings are:

- Epson has served notice that they will not continue their sponsorship beyond 1994.
- The WBF is negotiating to acquire a computer program that will assist players to complete their WBF convention card.
- Guatemala and Uzbekistan have been admitted to the WBF. Korea and New Caledonia have also been approved pending application.

## WHO WAS RICHMOND?

David G. Richmond donated a handsome trophy in May, 1976 to be awarded each year to Canada's top masterpoint winner. It was retroactively awarded first to the 1974 and 1975 winners.

Dave Richmond was a well-known and historic figure in Winnipeg history. He was elected treasurer of the Winnipeg Bridge Club in 1951, became Winnipeg's second Life Master in 1958 and in that year assumed the Presidency of the Manitoba Unit #181. Under his leadership the unit flourished and grew from about 80 members to over 500 members. He sponsored Saskatchewan's entry into District 14 and also helped Thunder Bay become a full fledged member in the District. He served 2 three-year terms as President of District 14 and was second alternate of District 14 for six years. Dave was a registered Life Member of the National Goodwill Committee of the ACBL and a member of the Board of Governors of the ACBL for District 2.

Dave's greatest concern was for the charity aspect of the ACBL and he claimed that he derived the most satisfaction when he and his committee brought the Charity Shield to the Manitoba Unit for the first time in District 14. The Charity Shield came to the Manitoba Unit two years later for a repeat performance. Together with his charming wife Nettie, Dave was Chairman of four Regionals and many hundreds of bridge players will attest to their dedication and attention to every detail to ensure the comfort and enjoyment of all the players.

# RICHMOND trophy 1993

Cliff Campbell has won the Richmond Trophy Race for the 4th time (1992-561; 1986-493; 1985-552) after a successful 1993. During the year Cliff moved to second place behind Eric Murray on the all-time list of Canadians (Canadian residents only) with the most masterpoints, finished 26th in the 1993 Barry Crane Top 500 contest and is #170 on the ACBL lifetime total list with 8874 mps (2nd on Canada's, Eric Murray is 1st). Cliff has accumulated 68 Blue Ribbon Qualifications. An impressive record, worthy of congratulations.

1.	Cliff Campbell, Thunder Bay ON	957
2.	Cam Doner, Richmond BC	808
3.	Ken Gee, Regina SK	777
4.	Hans Jacobs, Aurora ON	659
5.	Martin Caley, Montreal PQ	597
6.	John Zaluski, Ottawa ON	590
7.	Michel Bertrand, Dorval PW	555
8.	Peter Grover, Ottawa ON	496
9.	Ken Warren, Pickering ON	489
10.	Doug Heron, Ottawa ON	485
11.	Dudley Camacho, Toronto ON	457
12.	Marc Poupart, Longueuil PQ	447
13.	Haig Tchamitch, Don Mills ON	413
14.	Boris Baran, Montreal PQ	394
15.	Leo Steil, Vancouver BC	393
16.	Anna Boivin, Chomedey Laval PQ	380
17.	Ed Zaluski, Ottawa ON	372
18.	Mark Stein, Mount Royal PQ	371
19.	Aidan Ballantyne, Vancouver BC	369
20.	Gary Mitchell, Regina SK	368
21.	Mark Liberman, Don Mills ON	361
22.	Frédéric Pollack, Brossard PQ	354
23.	Nader Hanna, Willowdale ON	322
24.	Jonathan Steinberg, Toronto ON	322
25.	Michael Yuen, Winnipeg MB	319
26.	Mike Petras, Nepean ON	316
27.	James Galand, Victoria BC	314
28.	Darren Wolpert, Thornhill ON	307
29.	Suzanne Lapierre, Longueuil PQ	305
30.	Pierre Treuil, Ottawa ON	304

Continued on page 16



# RICHMOND TROPHY RACE 1993

31.	Lena Jackson, Weston ON	288	66.	Colin Revill, Burlington ON	229
32.	Jerry Aceti, Sudbury ON	287	67.	Richard Hart, Cobourg ON	227
33.	Jerry Richardson, London ON	286	68.	John Duquette, Oshawa ON	227
34.	Marc-Andre Fourcaudot, Outremont PQ	278	69.	Sandra Lane, Saskatoon SK	227
35.	Sam Yoga, Scarborough ON	276	70.	Greg McKellar, Kingston ON	226
36.	Don Jackson, Weston ON	275	71.	Rashid Khan, Antigonish NS	224
37.	Christian Chantigny, Montreal PQ	273	72.	Debbie Bennett, Scarborough ON	222
38.	Mary Lynne Howe, London ON	270	73.	Bob Zeller, Kanata ON	221
39.	Zelig Rubenstein, Toronto ON	268	74.	George Lewis Cameron, Mount Royal PQ	216
40.	Sheri Winestock, Toronto ON	264	75.	Linda Wynston, Toronto ON	215
41.	James McAvoy, Victoria BC	264	76.	Helene Fournier, Chicoutimi PQ	213
42.	Claude Laberge, Langueil PQ	263	77.	Dan Jacob, Burnaby BC	211
43.	Jennifer Swinner, Toronto ON	257	78.	John McAdam, Ottawa ON	211
44.	Heather Peckett, Nepean ON	255	79.	Solange Bouchard, Jonquiere PQ	210
45.	Mary Paul, Toronto ON	255	80.	Stella Alliston, N.Vancouver BC	209
46.	Claude Rouleau, Ste-Adele PQ	254	81.	Lee Atkinson, Montreal PQ	208
47.	Charles Jaskela, Winfield BC	252	82.	Bruce Norman, Ajax ON	208
48.	Duncan Smith, Victoria BC	251	83.	David McLellan, Thunder Bay	206
49.	Richard Gursky, Williams LK BC	250	84.	F.E. Gauthier, Montreal PQ	204
50.	Richard Anderson, Regina SK	250	85.	Jim Riegle, Ottawa ON	204
51.	D.A. Brock, Brampton ON	248	86.	Donald Kersey, Kingston ON	204
52.	June Pocock, Coquitlam BC	247	87.	Ian Crowe, Dartmouth NS	203
53.	Ramji Tewari, Calgary AB	244	88.	John Currie, Halifax NS	199
54.	Nicholas Gartaganis, Calgary AB	243	89.	Wayne Perrin, Gloucester ON	198
55.	John Gillespie, Otrawa ON	240	90.	Roy Veness, Ladysmith BC	197
56.	Barry Onslow, London ON	239	91.	Lawrence Hicks, New West. BC	195
57.	W.J. Sund, 100 Mi. House, BC	238	92.	Mary Fines, North Vancouver BC	194
58.	Margaret Ladochy, Toronto ON	234	93.	William Halliday, Dartmouth NS	194
59.	Kathy Adachi, Toronto ON	234	94.	Pete Wollner, Victoria BC	194
60.	Donald Lesperance, Woodstock ON	233	95.	Shelagh Paulsson, Toronto ON	192
61.	Denis Lesage, Saskatoon SK	233	96.	Peter Kahler, Ottawa ON	192
62.	Christopher Hough, Oakville ON	232	97.	Robert Claveau, Montreal PQ	191
63.	Donna Morrison, N.Burnaby	232	98.	Daniel Doston, Ottawa ON	190
64.	David Curry, Ottawa ON	231	99.	Doug Fraser, Mont Royal, PQ	189
65.	Judith Gartaganis, Calgary AB	230	100.	Pierre Gaudreau, Candiac PQ	188
			101.	Madeleine Berthiaume, Montreal PQ	188

## PAST WINNERS RICHMOND TROPHY

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

Juan-les-Pins se trouve sur la Côte d'Azur, tout près d'Antibes, au sud de Nice. Chaque année, au mois de mai, dans le cadre du festival des Jeux de l'Esprit (grandiloquence française oblige), on y présente le Festival International de Bridge d'Antibes-Juan-les-Pins. En 1993, le tournoi offrait pour la première fois une section pour non-fumeurs (derrière cette «gracieuseté» se cache une nouvelle loi interdisant le tabac dans les édifices publics); les non-fumeurs jouaient donc dans le Palais de Congrès de Juan-les-Pins et les fumeurs sous le «chapiteau» (grandiloquence française oblige), une immense tente érigée à côté du Palais. En arrivant, on choisit un carton qui nous donne notre numéro de «ligne» pour la durée de l'événement (5 session, «open paires», anglophilie française oblige; une session par jour, à 16h). Autre détail intéressant, après cette première session, on nous remet un feuillet de «permutation des lignes»; ce feuillet contient notre cheminement pour le tournoi entier et les noms de joueurs de toutes les lignes; on sait donc immédiatement contre qui on jouera demain ou après-demain ou vendredi prochain. En consultant ce feuillet, on constate que, contrairement à la chanson de Brel, «89 n'a pas vraiment tué la noblesse»; Paul Chemla, un Français champion du monde, occupera la position Nord-Sud, à la table 1, pendant toute la durée du tournoi; impensable en Amérique! Autre particularité très «démocratique»: Nord-Sud doivent préparer toutes les mains, Est-Ouest se contentant de vérifier après coup «l'exactitude de la duplication».

La première session commencera 45 minutes en retard, l'arbitre, dans un style gaulliste ampoulé, y allant de ses admonestations paternalistes et laissant enten-

dre que certains fumeurs jouent avec les non-fumeurs parce que la compétition y est moins forte (sic!). Le directeur, pardon l'arbitre, nous annonce aussi qu'il y a 20 tournois (sections) et que nous devons suivre les tapis, chaque tournoi ayant un tapis de couleur différente. Je regarde donc par terre, à la recherche du tapis; il n'y en a pas. Je comprends alors que le tapis se trouve sur la table; nous suivons le tapis gris. L'arbitre explique aussi que nous jouons avec un top intégral, c'est-à-dire que notre score est comparé avec le champ en entier; le top sera donc de 418. Jouer contre le champ entier constitue en fait une protection; ce qui serait un zéro assure dans une section (moins 800) vous donnera peut-être 30% en jouant contre le champ entier. L'Amérique devrait adopter ce format de top intégral, c'est beaucoup plus intéressant, quitte à accorder les sacro-saints points de maître par section. L'Europe a découvert aussi depuis longtemps les boîtes d'enchères, mais, évidemment, l'Europe aura toujours au moins 6 heures d'avance sur l'Amérique...

Nous commençons enfin et, si nous jouons parfois contre de joueurs de la trempe de Philippe Soulet (champion français) et quelques champions Polonais, la compétition est surtout constituée de joueurs très populaires dans leur famille et les tops sont relativement faciles à récolter (notre moyenne finale de 52% pour 5 sessions indique que nous sommes nous aussi très populaires dans notre famille). Notre 2-faibles à 5 cartes a été particulièrement dévastateur; voyez mon ami Lionel Bertrons à l'oeuvre, vous verrez que ce 2-faibles Bergen, dans les mains d'un Français, recèle des possibilités insoupçonnées.

Lionel donc, en 1ère position, ouvre  
2♠ avec: ♠ RD954 ♥ R92 ♦ 86 ♣ 975

Lionel   Add   Moi   Adg

2♠   passe   passe   2♥

(Oups!  
Arbitre!!)

Pour bien comprendre ce qui suit, il faut connaître l'attitude fondamentalement ambivalente de Français devant l'autorité. Autant ils sont hautains, arrogants et méprisants lorsqu'ils sont en autorité, autant ils sont respectueux, coulants, onctueux et rampants lorsqu'ils sont subalternes. Les films de Louis de Funès exploitent à merveille cette schizophrénie typiquement française. Devant les gendarmes toutefois, tous les Français sont unanimes: il sont congénitalement contre. Au bridge donc, lorsque l'arbitre se présente à une table, les Français, portant tous de lunettes révolutionnaires, voient apparaître devant eux un gendarme et ne peuvent s'empêcher d'être contre. L'arbitre arrive donc et Lionel, royalement assis sur des droits (origine française oblige), s'entend dire qu'il peut accepter...

- Je refuse, je refuse! coupe-t-il, tout à fait Mai 68

- Oui, mais vous auriez pu accepter l'enchère ...

- Oui, oui, d'accord, d'accord, arbitre, ronronne Lionel, subitement tout doux.

L'arbitre fait mine de s'éloigner.

- Arbitre, n'y a-t-il pas pénalité d'entame ...?

- Effectivement, vous pouvez exiger l'entame coe...

- Je refuse, je refuse, tonne Lionel, retrouvant toute sa fougue révolutionnaire.

L'arbitre explique alors les obligations d'entame à Nord, qui entame donc Dame de trèfle, au lieu de coeur, pour une de

chute. L'arbitre s'en va jeter un coup d'oeil au jeu de Lionel et son visage a pris un air perplexe qui ne l'a pas quitté du reste de la semaine.

Nord

♠ V863  
♥ AV4  
♦ 7432  
♣ DV

Lionel

♠ RD954  
♥ R92  
♦ 86  
♣ 975

Moi

♠ A2  
♥ 76  
♦ RV105  
♣ R10842

Sud

♠ 107  
♥ D10853  
♦ AD9  
♣ A63

Question-piège: quel joueur, avec Rxx à coeur, peut refuser le privilège d'exiger une entame coeur qui garantit une levée à son Roi?

- Un Français! (Lionel a quand même obtenu 381 sur 418 pour on «effort»).

Dans les paires mixtes, ma femme et moi n'avons rien fait de bon. Lors de la 3e et dernière session toutefois, le Principe Chagas a fait son apparition, mais seulement à la troisième donne. Nous nous sommes alors mis à tourner autour de 64% jusqu'aux trois dernières tables, où 4 mauvais scores nous ont ramenés à 53%. Voici cette 3e donne.

Part

1♣  
3♥

Add

1♦  
p

Vous

1♥  
4♥

Adg

p  
passent

Nord

♠ AR83  
♥ A752  
♦ D4  
♣ AD8

Vous

♠ D76  
♥ RD106  
♦ 975  
♣ R43

Entame carreau. Avez-vous parfois des prémonitions lorsque vous jouez une main? Dès l'entame carreau, prise du Roi, suivi de l'As et d'un 3e carreau coupé au mort, j'avais décidé que les coeurs divisaient 4-1, avec un singleton à ma droite. Après avoir coupé du mort, j'ai donc joué coeur vers mon Roi, le 9 apparaissant à ma droite et confirmant mes presentiments. Sans hésitation, j'ai joué petit coeur et Nord, ne sachant pas qu'il jouait contre un fou, a mis petit, j'ai inséré le 7, + 450, top intégral; sans doute irrité par sa negligence, Nord a sifflé entre ses dents:

- C'est pâs pôssiible! Cet hômmme a vu dan mon jeuueu!

Retournerons-nous à Juan-les-Pins? Sans doute, si nous pouvons trouver un petit appartement à prix raisonnable pour deux semaines. Oubliez les hôtels, oubliez surtout les petits déjourners à l'hôtel: 90 F par personne (21,00\$ par personne). Ne craignez rien, nous n'avons pas eu à payer ces montants faramineux; notre ami Lionel (et surtout sa femme Hélène), en année sabbatique, nous ont généreusement offert l'hospitalité. En Europe, tout est cher, très cher. Une Américaine se trouvait au bar pendant le tournoi et demanda deux cafés; elle sortit un billet d'un dollar américain. Les barmen ne parlaient pas anglais, alors j'ai proposé mes services d'interprète; les deux cafés au lait coûtaient 20F, soit 3,60\$ US. La femme, avec la tranquille assurance des riches Américains décadents qui croient encore posséder le monde, répétait: «One US dollar is worth 5,50F.» Et j'avais beau lui dire que les 2 cafés coûtaient 20F, elle répétait: «One US dollar is worth 5,50F.» Aux États-Unis, évidemment, avec un dollar US, on a du café «all you can drink», ou ce qu'ils croient être du café. En France et en Italie par contre, on boit du «vrai café» et c'est un délice.

En France, on est très à cheval sur «la règle» (les Est-Ouest n'ont pas le droit d'avoir des supporters, i.e. kibitzers, «c'est la règle»; on ne peut enlever une planchette afin de mieux voir le mort, «c'est la règle»; on ne peut utiliser les cartes de planchettes avant le début de la session afin de jouer pour passer le temps, «c'est un tournoi, vous ne pouvez pas, c'est la règle»).

Les gens en général sont très gentils mais certains joueurs sont désagréables, pédants, et ils ont vraiment le tour de vous faire paraître stupides.

- Que jouez-vous en défense?
- Classique
- Qu'est-ce que vous voulez dire?
- Ah la la! Il ne comprend rien, classique, c'est classique, viola.
- Mais encore ...
- Mais ce qu'ils sont désagréables, ces gens; arbitrer!!

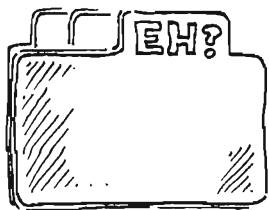
Lorsqu'ils sont trop chiants, on leur parle en anglais et alors, ils veulent tellement paraître connoisseurs qu'ils n'osent pas demander. C'est la seule façon de les faire taire, mais quell soulagement! J'ai beaucoup aimé aussi celui qui, après m'avoir mis en main à 4 cartes de la fin, m'a expliqué en me montrant son jeu: «Alors, mon ami, c'est très simple, vous revenez dans ma fourchette As-Dame ou dans coupe et défause; plu-z-un!» Rien de grave, dites-vous? Imaginez entendre alors cette phrase avec un accent français de plus pointus et des plus suffisants; vous ressentirez alors sans doute, comme moi, une poussée d'agressivité tout à fait surprenante.

Somme toute, nous retournerons sans doute un jour en France pour jouer dans ces festivals des Jeux de l'Esprit (!!), car le rythme est plaisant: on a toute la journée à soi (ou avec sa femme dans les

boutiques), on joue une session à 16h (30 dames), on termine vers 20h et on peut aller souper tranquillement (si on ne s'est pas entretué avant). Les frais d'inscription sont élevés (150,00\$ pour 5 sessions, ce qui revient à 1,00\$ par dame), mais les prix en argent sont intéressants. Si vous terminez dans les 60 premiers, vous faites vos frais (60e = 400,00\$ US en prix pour la paire), ce qui n'est pas mal, et vous pouvez retourner dans les boutiques avec votre femme. Ce n'est pas un «National», ni au point de vue quantité, ni au point de vue qualité des joueurs.

D'un autre point de vue, une session par jour ne rentabilise pas votre investissement en hôtel et repas; en Amérique de Nord, on peut jouer le matin, l'après-midi et le soir, vous tirez donc le maximum de vos dépenses d'hôtel.

On peut faire de beaux voyages de bridge sur la Côte d'Azur en mai, juin, juillet; si vous «finesse dans l'argent» (expression typiquement hexagonale), vous pouvez ainsi couvrir vos dépenses de bridge. Évitez simplement les boutiques, ou votre femme, selon celle qui coûte le plus cher.



Canadian Bidding Box:  
The Review Card

## “My mind went blank...”



Has your mind ever gone 'blank' after spending an unusually long time thinking about an auction or play?

Do you believe that double-thinking every move at bridge will help your game?

Have you ever felt that your brain has suddenly stopped accessing the correct bridge 'data banks'?

The following excellent editorial sheds new light on these familiar events.

---

from the International Bridge Press Association  
Bulletin, No 250; Editorial - Patrick D. Jourdain

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The conclusion of a recent scientific research project should be of interest to bridge players. The research was into the differences between the separate parts of the brain allocated to the learning of new tasks, and the part used for the performance of routine tasks.

It is no surprise to find that repetition causes the brain to transfer an acquired skill to the 'routine' portion of the brain. The interesting point is that the researchers discovered that where someone put too much thought or effort into performing what ought to be a routine task, the brain assumed this was a 'new task' and transferred the performance of the task to the 'learning' part, thereby losing the benefit of the experience stored in the routine part.

The researchers said this explained why a professional golfer who spends too much time thinking about a putt, often performs worse than if he had spent no more than the usually amount of time upon it. The relevance to bridge is obvious. Whoever said: "slow bridge is good bridge" was wrong. On analytical tasks the learning part of the brain may be as good as the routine part. But in matters where judgment is more important, the routine part has a wealth of experience built in, which the learning part cannot access easily. If dealer on your right opens 4H and you have to decide whether to call 4S, thinking about it too much will reduce your chances of making the well-judged call!





# LE CUE-BID VERS LE CHELEM

FRÉDÉRIC POLLACK

La définition d'un cue-bid est très simple: la couleur nommée, autre que la couleur agréée, indique un contrôle et constitue une invitation au chelem. Par exemple:

1♠      3♣  
4♣ (cue)

Les experts ont des opinions très partagées sur la signification d'un cue-bid. Voici une explication simple et précise.

Après l'accord en majeure au niveau de 3, 3SA sera toujours artificiel, forçant le partenaire à commencer les cue-bids. Cette convention, inventée par Eric Rodwell, multiple champion du monde, s'appelle 'Serious 3NT' et exprime un **intérêt sérieux** de chelem. Même avec une main minimum, le répondant devra cue-bider:

♠ Rxxx	Ouvreur	Répondant
♥ Axx	1♠	3♠
♦ Dxx	3SA (1)	4♥ (2)
♣ Vxx		

- (1) **intérêt sérieux** de chelem, force le partenaire à cue-bider.
- (2) contrôle à coeur, nie contrôle à trèfle et carreau.

Le partenaire qui cue-bide directement au niveau de 4, sans utiliser 3SA, exprime un **intérêt mitigé** de chelem. On fera toujours un cue-bid dans la couleur la moins chère: un cue-bid dans une couleur plus chère niera la présence d'un contrôle dans la couleur moins chère. Avec cette séquence, le partenaire minimum n'est pas obligé de cue-bider. Avec ♠Rxx ♥Axx ♦Dxx ♣Vxx, il rebidera simplement 4♣.

1♠      3♠  
4♦      4♣

On fera toujours un cue-bid avec un contrôle de première ou deuxième ronde (As, Roi, singleton ou absence) et on ne précisera jamais, par après, la nature de ce contrôle.

Cette convention simplifie beaucoup les enchères constructives et je la recommande aux joueurs de tous les niveaux. Voici deux séquences typiques.

## Exemple 1

Ouvreur	Répondant
♠ RDVxxx	♠ Axxx
♥ ARD	♥ xxx
♦ DVx	♦ xxx
♣ R	♣ ADV

Ouvreur	Répondant
1♠	3♠
3SA*	4♣
4♥	4♠

Malgré une surabondance de points, cette méthode permet d'identifier rapidement la faiblesse à carreau et d'arrêter au niveau de 4 en toute sécurité (5♠ pourrait chuter sur entame AR de carreau et carreau coupé).

La séquence classique pourrait ressembler à la suivante:

Ouvreur	Répondant
1♠	3♠
4♥	5♣
5♠	pas

Les partenaires découvrent l'absence de contrôle à carreau, mais il est peut-être trop tard.

## Exemple 2

Ouvreur	Répondant
♠ RDxx	♠ AVxxx
♥ Dx	♥ Vx
♦ Rxxxx	♦ ADVx
♣ AR	♣ Vx

Ouvreur	Répondant
1♦	1♠
3♠	4♦ (1)
4♥ (2)	4♠ (3)
passee	

(1) Intérêt mitigé de chelem

(2) Nie un contrôle à cœur et confirme un contrôle à trèfle! Paradoxe?  
Lisez bien: omme 4♦ nie un contrôle à trèfle, il s'ensuit que l'ouvreur sans contrôle à trèfle ne cue-biderait pas cœur. Et si l'ouvreur avait des contrôles à trèfle et cœur, il mettrait simplement Blackwood. 4♥ nie donc un contrôle à cœur et confirme un contrôle à trèfle. Logique, n'est-ce pas?

Avec un peu de pratique, vous et votre partenaire parviendrez à maîtriser ces séquences et vos enchères de chelem s'en trouveront améliorées.

## NOTICE OF ELECTIONS AND CALL FOR CANDIDATES

The terms of office for CBF Directors for Zone I (Maritimes -Units 194 and 230) and Zone IV (Northwestern and Western Ontario and Southern Manitoba - Units 212, 228, 238 , 181) expire December 31, 1994.

Any member in good standing with the CBF and residing in the Zone may submit his or her name as a candidate for the position of CBF Zone Director. Any interested person should notify the CBF Coordinator in writing of his or her intention to run in the election for Zone Director by September 1, 1994. The declaration shall contain the name, address and Unit of said candidate and may contain biographical material which is not to exceed one hundred (100) words.

The length of term for a CBF Zone Director is three (3) years.

Units in Zones having more than one candidate will conduct their voting during the period of September 15, 1994 - November 15, 1994.

If you have any questions, contact Jan Anderson, CBF Coordinator, or your Zone Director (page 7).

Against the opponent's slam Shorty Sheardown led a singleton diamond through the AQxxx. Declarer finessed to his partner's King fifth. His partner returned another suit and the slam was made.

His partner asked, "Would it have made a difference if I had returned a diamond?"

Shorty said quietly, "Just one trick."



# THE ELEMENTS OF PARTNERSHIP

by Aidan Ballantyne



Bridge partnership is perhaps like marriage in that, for success, it demands constant, active effort from both parties. Failed teamwork often leads to frustration, anger, and, in some cases, a strong desire to take up another sport altogether (pistol-shooting, maybe?). On the other hand, effective partnership provides great satisfaction and stimulates continued improvement. Good partnership embodies a myriad of intangibles such as mutual respect and good morale. These qualities contribute to a sharpening of both concentration and will to win, two prerequisites for success at the table.

The elements of partnership are manifested in all facets of the game as follows:

## BIDDING

### SYSTEM AGREEMENTS

- **Know your system**

This will enable you to avoid misunderstandings which would impair partnership harmony and confidence.

You're better off playing a simple system that you both know well rather than a complex system which one or the other of you might forget, to your cost.

- **Maintain bidding discipline**

Stick to your agreements; don't be too creative.

Violating agreements leads to rapid deterioration of partnership trust. For example, a successful psyche may fool your opponents and lead to a good result, but even a successful psyche can undermine partnership trust and confidence in the long run.

- **Choose the right conventions**

Choose conventions which suit the bidding style and philosophy of both partners.

A good convention is one which can be used frequently, is effective, makes use of a bid which would otherwise have little productive use, fits into the overall system framework, is thoroughly discussed and learned by both partners, and is easy to remember.

Do not play a convention simply because: it is used by experts; you are willing to try almost anything to improve your results; you have unwarranted faith in science and technology and, consequently, will embrace almost any new bidding gadget.

Do not try out a new convention in the big game. Practice it first.

### COMPETITIVE BIDDING

This is an area where partnership is critical. In competitive bidding both partners must work especially hard to communicate the nature of their hands to each other; this enables a cooperative judgement as to whether or not to bid on over an opponent's proposed contract, and, if not, whether or not to double.

- Anticipate when the bidding will be competitive and adjust your bidding strategy accordingly.

In most competitive auctions at least one member of the partnership should describe her hand with reasonable accuracy. Then, that hand can defer any final decision to the other member of the partnership. When one member of the partnership expresses an opinion that a hand should be defended (say by doubling), then the other should respect that opinion, for better or worse (as in marriage).

It is not a good idea to pull partner's double when it is clearly for penalties.

When the opponents bid on over what you had hoped would have been your final contract, the hand immediately behind the bidding opponent can either bid on also, or pass, or double. The exact meaning of these various calls depends on the context: e.g. which side has the most points and is serious about bidding and making something? Which side is more interested in sacrificing or in gambling that the other side will take another bid and be pushed too high? In other words, who owns the hand?

Generally, if the hand belongs to your side, the meanings of the various calls in "direct seat" are:

DOUBLE shows a clear preference for defending; this often implies minimum values and expresses the opinion that bidding on will likely result in a minus, while defending should normally yield a plus; the doubler's values are often in short suits rather than long suits, with at least some tricks in the other side's suits, often in their trump suit; the doubler's distribution is usually fairly balanced given previous bidding (e.g. doubleton, rather than singleton, in their suits).

BIDDING ON shows a clear preference for declaring and implies little defense; you probably have extra distribution and length in your partnership's suits and shortness in their suits; your values are concentrated in your partnership's suits rather than in the opponents' suits.

PASS shows willingness to declare but implies at least some defensive potential; it encourages partner to bid on with an offensive, rather than a defensive, hand. The pass may be forcing in some situations. Nowadays it is commonly agreed that when your side bids a vulnerable game with the clear intention of making it and the nonvulnerable opponents bid on, then pass in the direct seat is forcing and encourages your partner to bid again rather than defend. That is, a forcing pass allows a second opinion and asks partner to either bid on or double.

An example of adjusting your bidding to anticipated competition:

Dlr: South  
Vul: N-S

♠ xxx  
♥ J10xx  
♦ xxx  
♣ KQx

♠ AJ109xx  
♥ x  
♦ KQx  
♣ xxx

♠ KQx  
♥ xx  
♦ J109xx  
♣ xxx

♠ x  
♥ AKQxxx  
♦ Ax  
♣ AJ10x

S	W	N	E
1 ♥	1 ♠	2 ♥	2 ♠
?			

You are South. After partner raises hearts you know that you belong in a game. The problem is that at this vulnerability the opponents are apt to sacrifice. Therefore, you should anticipate that your partnership may be face with the problem of whether to bid on over 4♠ or settle for a penalty. You can lay the proper groundwork for this decision by introducing your clubs now rather than simply jumping to 4♥. Then, if East saves your partner will know something about your hand and can participate in the final decision. In this example she should always carry on to 5♥ on the basis that she has support for both your suits. The double fit diminishes her defensive potential and enhances her playing strength. With something like ♠xxx ♥J10xx ♦Kxx ♣Qxx, North would double 4♠ expressing a strong preference to defend (which South should not normally overrule having already described his hand). With something like ♠x ♥J10xxx ♦Kxxx ♣Qxx, North would pass, encouraging a continuation. As it turns out, you make 5♥ and 4♠ is down only two, a cheap sacrifice.

**• Make defensive-minded bids whenever possible**

This applies especially when partner has already passed. In that case, you should try to make lead-directing overcalls whenever possible. The benefits are not only in actively expressing an opinion as to the correct lead, but also in the "negative inferences" your partner might draw from your failure to overcall. That is, in the face of your pass in an obvious overcall situation, partner should lean towards leading suits other than ones that you might easily have named had you had them.

## HELP PARTNER

- Don't complicate auctions unnecessarily

In any auction, try to anticipate what your partner's bidding problem will be and then go out of your way to help her solve it.

If you yourself are in a position to solve a partnership bidding problem, then do so!

For example, as South you hold:

♠ KQ3  
♥ AJ10854  
♦ K6  
♣ 87

N	E	S
1♣	2♠ (weak)	?

At this point you know the partnership has enough for game and that the most likely game is either in hearts or notrump. If RHO had not intervened you would have first bid your hearts in an effort to find out which. In the present context it's probably best to simply bid 3NT on the strength of your spade stoppers and forget about hearts. If you bid 3H and partner cannot support you, what is she going to do? You already know that she will be unable to bid notrump since it is you who holds all your side's strength in the spade suit! A likely outcome is that she will be forced to bid 4C or 4D and you will have gone by your best contract.

## DECLARER PLAY

When your side is declaring, one of you will be on play, the other will be dummy. Nevertheless, partnership is still in effect.



### • As declarer

Do not make faces when you see the dummy! This will keep partner on edge during the play of the entire hand.

Display a consistent manner: either always say "Thank you, Partner," or never say "Thank you, Partner" when the dummy is tabled. Comments such as "Thank you. Now where's the hand you held during the auction?" are not conducive to building partnership morale.

If dummy is unsuitable, do the best you can regardless. Keep a poker face! It's amazing how the opponents turn into the world's best defenders when they sense they have you on the ropes.

### • As dummy

Don't comment on either the bidding or your hand as you put down dummy; this distracts partner and may put her off the task at hand. Keep quiet during the rest of the play also.

Once the lead is made, put down your dummy immediately; pausing to write down the score or light a cigarette will distract your partner. You can perform these tasks later while the hand is being played.

If your partner is apt to play too quickly at trick 1, then try the effect of putting down the led suit last.

Don't work too hard at figuring out how your partner is doing; try to rest the little grey cells and save your mental energy for a future deal when your energy can be put to productive use.

There is a story about John Collins, a great, but temperamental, British player. John was to be the dummy after a rather strained auction in which it was painfully

obvious to all that a bidding misunderstanding had occurred. The lead was made but John refused to put down his dummy. Instead he commanded his partner, "Just tell me what you think I have, you %\$##\*!"

John's partner was reluctant to reply since, by then, he was simply anxious to play the hand and get it over with.

"I won't put this dummy down until you tell me what you think I've got," John insisted. Giving in, his partner tentatively began outlining his view of John's strength and distribution. As it turned out, he was off the mark. John was incensed. "Since you're so %\$##\*ing smart and know exactly what I have then you won't need this dummy after all". Whereupon he threw his hand out a nearby, open window and stalked off. That was the end of another one of John's promising partnerships!

## DEFENSE

### ACCURATE SIGNALLING!

Signalling is a complex subject in its own right. However, the following partnership guidelines are crucial. Make a general rule to signal partner the information that she needs (using count, attitude or suit preference where appropriate). Do not make an overly restrictive rule to use, say, only count or only attitude. make thoughtful plays. Do not signal by rote, or give information that is more apt to help the opponents rather than partner!

#### Dummy

♠ A85

#### You

♠ J7632

#### Partner

♠ 94

#### Declarer

♠ KQ10

Against a suit contract your partner leads the 9 of this (unbid) suit and dummy plays the 5. The normal play is "third hand high" but you can tell that your partner's lead is top of nothing and that there is no chance for your side to ever promote a trick in the suit. In that case, assuming standard signals (low = discouraging), play the 2 to indicate weakness. If you play the J declarer may win the K, concealing the Q. Then, if your partner subsequently regains the lead she may erroneously continue the suit in the hopes that you were dealt Q-J.

	♠ Q64	
	♥ Q1074	
	♦ K1076	
	♣ AJ	
<b>Partner</b>		<b>You</b>
♠ AK832		♠ J75
♥ K8		♥ A6532
♦ 8532		♦ J94
♣ 65		♣ 72
	♠ 109	
	♥ J9	
	♦ AQ	
	♣ KQ109843	

Your partner, West, opens 2♠ (this is permissible in your system) and, as a result of the pre-empt, the opponents land ineptly in 4♣. Your partner leads the K of spades and you, East, accurately play the 5 (playing standard signals, low = odd number, in this case three). Your partner nevertheless continues with the A of spades in the full knowledge that she is setting up the dummy's Q and that you cannot ruff the third round. What is she trying to accomplish? She knows that if you started life with three spades you are not about to trump the third round of the suit. Actually, she is hoping that you can tell her what to switch to next by means of the particular spade you play on the second round of the suit. Partnership demands

that you cooperate in solving her dilemma: play the spade J. This high card is suit preference and suggests that you have strength in the higher-ranking of the two possible suits, that is, strength in hearts rather than in diamonds (if you had wanted a diamond switch you would have played the 7 on the second round). She will know that you are not playing the J from an original holding of J-5, for with this combination you would have played the J the first time (high from an even number) to show your doubleton and obtain a ruff. Once you signal hearts, your partner will shift to K and another heart and you will defeat the contract. If she does not switch to hearts, declarer will unblock diamonds, draw trumps ending in dummy and throw her heart losers, making 5.

This hand illustrates that you should try to tune in to partner's problems and help her solve them.

## PICKING UP PARTNER

There are many situations on defense when you can solve a potential problem on on behalf of your partner.

Dlr: East

Vul: E-W

	♠ 9	
	♥ KQ8543	
	♦ A53	
	♣ 752	
♠ Q752		♠ KJ10864
♥ 2		♥ A10
♦ 1086		♦ 42
♣ K10863		♣ AQ4
	♠ A3	
	♥ J976	
	♦ KQJ97	
	♣ J9	

N	E	S	W
	1♣	2♦	4♣
5♦	Dbl	P	P
P			

You are East and your partner leads the ♥2. First, this must be a singleton, otherwise why didn't she lead your suit, spades? You may be tempted to win the ♥A and lead a heart back immediately so she can trump. Careful! The problem is that she may make the wrong return after ruffing the heart. In fact, she is likely to switch to a spade which is the suit you opened. That would be disastrous since declarer would win, draw trumps, throw away her club losers on the hearts, and ruff a spade in dummy making 11 tricks. Therefore, before returning a heart, you should cash the ♣A first. Then, she will have no trouble cashing the ♣K at trick 4.

## THE POSTMORTEM

Discussion of hands is best left to the end of the session, rather than in the heat of battle. The most productive discussions usually take place in a quiet, private place, outside other players' hearing.

Discussion, as a former partner of mine once said, means listening as well as talking.

## GENERAL CONDUCT

The most popular partners are usually those who are best behaved. Here are a few tips on attitude adjustment, covering my own pet peeves.

## ATTITUDE TOWARDS PARTNER

Respect your partner!

The worst violation is to lecture partner in front of others. This may be humiliating, if not merely distracting. Furthermore, this approach is undeservedly embarrassing to the opponents.

## ATTITUDE TOWARDS OPPONENTS

There is simply no excuse for behaving poorly towards your opponents.

If your opponents get plain lucky and achieve a good result despite their obvious ineptitude, then grin and bear it. Plan your revenge if you are so inclined, but wear a smile. Let your cards do the talking!

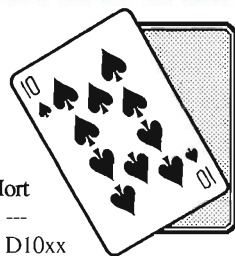
It is common courtesy to include your opponents in any table conversation. Don't refer to your adversaries impersonally while they are present. Comments such as, "I sure wouldn't have made the bid she made," when made in the adversary's presence, are rude on all counts but they are especially hurtful because of their impersonal and snide phrasing.

## TOLERANCE

The lessons outlined here may lead you to expect or demand both an impeccable partner and perfect opponents. Forget it! The reality is that someone, at some time, is bound to transgress the ideal behavior code, especially in the heat of battle. When this happens be mentally tough, try not to take things too personally, and be forgiving. Then, if and when you yourself fail to live up to the behavioral standard, you also will be forgiven!

# LA REGLE DE DIX

(ou règle d'or)



Les mains:

Mort

- ♠ ---
- ♥ D10xx
- ♦ R10xx
- ♣ A109xx

Part.

- ♠ A1097xx
- ♥ Ax
- ♦ xx
- ♣ RVx

Vous

- ♠ RDx
- ♥ RV98x
- ♦ V9xx
- ♣ x

Déclarant

- ♠ Vxxx
- ♥ xx
- ♦ ADx
- ♣ Dxxx

Le contre de pénalité bas niveau est sans doute l'un des aspects les plus difficiles du bridge. Combien de fois avez-vous entendu un joueur dire, après avoir donné 530 aux adversaires: «Je ne contrerai plus jamais». Le contre de pénalité à bas niveau tombe-t-il donc dans la catégorie des «mystères» ou des «Tu comprendras quand tu seras grand»? Non! Ces experts qui inscrivent toujours +500 ou +800 avec leurs contres de 2♣ sont-ils donc des êtres surnaturels? Encore non. Ron Klinger, expert australien, a concocté une petite règle toute simple qui éliminera vos nuits blanches et ... vous aidera à conserver vos partenaires.

La première règle d'or du contre de pénalité à bas niveau est celle-ci: **on ne devrait jamais contrer (ni passer) pour la pénalité si notre partenaire ignore qu'on a un fit.** Par exemple, votre partenaire ouvre 1♠ et vous avez:

- ♠ RDx
- ♥ RV98x
- ♦ V9xx
- ♣ x

(Add signifie «adversaire de droite»; adg, «adversaire de gauche»)

Part.	Add	Vous	Adg
1♠	X	XX (1)	2♠
X	passé	passé (2)	

(1) «Je voulais dire que j'avais 10 points et je veux les pénaliser s'ils gagnent 2♣!» Oubliez vos rêves, les adversaires gagnent rarement 2♣ lorsque vous avez RV98x. Vous pouvez peut-être surcontrer afin de montrer 10+ points, mais vous devriez enchaîner avec 2♠ (Dans l'esprit de la Loi des levées totales, 2SA Dormer devrait garantir 4 atouts).

(2) Ce passe est horrible. Vous avez un fit et votre partenaire l'ignore. Péché capital!!!

Avec les deux camps vulnérables, 2♣ contrés a donné +180 aux adversaires et la paire adverse à l'autre table a inscrit +620 avec vos mains: -800 se traduit par une perte de plusieurs IMPs et des partenaires qui ne vous demanderont plus lors du prochain suisse.

Voici donc la règle de 10.

Pour contrer à bas niveau, il faut remplir trois conditions:

- a) longueur et force dans leur atout;
- b) 20 points et plus entre vous et votre partenaire;
- c) pas de fit avec votre partenaire.

(b) et (c) sont évidents (du moins, je l'espère). Mais qu'en est-il de (a)?

Ron Klinger y répond avec la règle de 10. Lisez bien et plusieurs fois: **additionnez votre nombre de levées d'atout CERTAINES à la hauteur de contrat adverse (si les adversaires jouent 2♣, la «hauteur» est donc de 8;**

s'ils jouent 3♠, elle est de 9, etc.); si la hauteur du contrat adverse + vos levées d'atout certaines donnent 10 et plus (11, 12, etc.), vous pouvez contrer; si ce total est moins de 10 (9, 8, 7, etc.), vous ne devriez pas contrer. Prenons un exemple.

- ♠ x
- ♥ D10x
- ♦ AV863
- ♣ R9xx

Votre partenaire ouvre 1♠ et votre Add intervient. Contrez-vous (ou passerez-vous) pour la pénalité, si votre Add gage:

- a) 2♣      b) 2♦      c) 2♥

a) Non. Les conditions (b) et (c) sont satisfaites, main pas (a). Si vous additionnez le nombre de vos levées d'atout **CERTAINES** à la hauteur du contrat, vous arrivez à 9 (2♣ représentent 8 levées + 1 levée d'atout **CERTAINES** dans votre jeu = 9). La règle de 10 n'est pas satisfaite, vous ne devriez pas jouer pour la pénalité.

b) Oui. Toutes les conditions sont satisfaites, dont la règle de 10. 8 levées adverses + vos 3 levées d'atout **CERTAINES** = 11. Vous pouvez commencer à saliver!

c) Non.  $8 + 1 = 9$ . Votre unique levée d'atout n'est probablement pas suffisante.

J'insiste sur le mot «certaine» parce que c'est vraiment la notion la plus importante; un contre de pénalité à bas niveau demande de **bons atouts**, pas des atouts maigres.

Récapitulons donc les règles pour un contre à bas niveau:

- a) longueur et force dans leur atout (règle de 10);
- b) 20 points et plus entre vous et votre partenaire;
- c) pas de fit avec votre partenaire. Bonnes pénalités!

## Percy E. Sheardown 1911-1993

My hero is gone. Percy Sheardown, an extremely brilliant man, may have been the greatest card player in the world, according to many of the world's top players. "Shorty" (Mr. Bridge) would help any bridge player no matter what level of ability the player had reached. I visited him twice in the past few months and he was as cordial and generous as ever. I shall miss him. - John Armstrong

Percy Sheardown was Canada's first Life Master (1948) and one of our most colourful and expert players. He represented Canada in the World Team Olympiad 1960, 1968, won the Spingold 1964, 1965, Fishbein Trophy 1964 and placed second in the Life Master Pairs 1964. His numerous regional titles include Canadian national Open Teams 1951, 1953, 1961, 1965, 1967, Master Pairs 1971, Open Pairs 1969, District 2 GNT 1973.

Following is an excerpt from a 1984 interview with 'Shorty' conducted by John Armstrong, The Kibitzer.

"The Canadian interest in competitive tournament duplicate bridge did not start until about 1933. I think the first pair who played in an American National and achieved reasonable results were Raleigh Homer of Ottawa and myself in the fall of '33. We finished 5th in the Winter National. At the time New Yorkers considered themselves the only bridge players in the US and the Americans the only bridge players in the world, and our chief achievement was the fact that we had finished the highest of any pair west of the Hudson River!

Our first major achievement was to win the US National Teams-of-Four Championship in Dec. 1936. We were the first Canadians, in fact the first non-Americans, to win a US National championship. I played with Mrs. J.A. Faulkner of Belleville, ON and Mrs. W.M. Anderson partnered Donald Farquharson, both from Toronto."

# AT LAST, IT'S MY TURN... by Ian Trawets

“Good luck is hard to detect. It looks so much like something you’ve earned.” Bobby Blaster was sharing a post mortem with Jon Beesett, the Unlucky Expert.

“As a grand master of luck hunting,” replied Jon, “I can tell you that it’s even harder to find when it’s not there.”

“That’s a crock,” said Bobby Blaster, “I’ve listened to you for years while you carp and whine about your various spectacular misfortunes - how the miserable cretins that you partner are forever letting you down. While I agree that you have suffered some grievous body blows over the years, I do not consider it bad luck when you land in a ridiculous contract because Mrs. Milquetoast has once again failed to pick up the subtle inference arising from the fact that you did not use the Nimzo Indian Compound Criss Cross Cue Bid. That’s not bad luck, that’s poor resource management.”

“You exaggerate” said Jon. “Anyway, Mrs. Milquetoast and I gave up the Criss Cross Cuebids in 1983 after she went for 3200 in five no-trump redoubled.”

“Besides,” he continued, “my worst moments are when I’m a completely passive participant - minding my own business - and the Black Cloud comes looking for me. At those moments, I can almost feel its presence.”

“Consider my hand from today’s match. I was sitting South and held my typical collection of tram tickets. West dealt and bid a spade and when partner overcalled 2♠, I was hopeful that perhaps the opponents could not make a slam. When East, an aging former pseudo expert made a splinter bid of four diamonds, showing a singleton diamond and a strong spade raise, it looked like they were back on the slam track.”

“However, West was not certain that they played splinter bids in competition and, after much squirming and consultation with the ceiling, he decided that they did not, and that his partner was merely showing a long diamond suit in a weak hand and passed! Partner, not realizing that I held the hand that West thought

Dir: W  
Vul: N/S

**NORTH**

♠ K  
♥ 32  
♦ AK102  
♣ AQ5432

**WEST**

♠ A8765  
♥ K10984  
♦ Q  
♣ K10

**EAST**

♠ QJ109  
♥ AQJ765  
♦ J  
♣ J9

**SOUTH**

♠ 432  
♥ —  
♦ 9876543  
♣ 876

his partner had, saw no reason to disturb this contract.” Jon was becoming increasingly excited.

“Now imagine my initial reaction I have an absolute Yarborough, I know the opponents have an easy game, perhaps slam, and here they are playing at the four level in my seven card suit. I thought “At last! Thank you God - it’s my turn.”

Jon’s voice then dropped a few octaves.

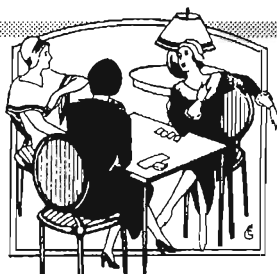
“Partner cashed the ♦ AK and shifted to a heart which I ruffed. I played back a club and as partner ran his suit, I discarded my spades and claimed the balance. Down ten, five hundred points for us.

“At the other table, they bid six diamonds with our cards which, as you can see, is cold. This result cost us more than what we lost by.

Bobby Blaster was stunned. Such an obnoxious bit of luck! Attempting to console Jon, he said, “Well, at least your opponents were able to clear up any future misunderstanding. Were they at all embarrassed by their good fortune?”

“Embarrassed hell.” replied Jon. “They didn’t even notice! West was yapping something about the intelligence of using conventional bids in unclear situations while East must have asked five times why his partner never cashed his ♠A. By the way, do you think I should have doubled?”





# CALENDAR

## CWTC

Zone Final Round  
Completed no later than  
June 15, 1994  
Zone VI Finals: May 7-8  
Zone III Finals: June 9-10  
**National Final**  
**Toronto, Ontario**  
**August 24-28, 1994**  
(See page 13)

## COPC

Club Qualifying Round  
Sept 1, 1994 - Oct 31, 1994  
Unit Final Round  
Nov 1, 1994 - Jan 31, 1995

## CNTC

Zone Final Round  
Completed no later than  
May 8, 1994  
**National Final**  
**June 25-29, 1994**  
**Halifax N.S.**  
(see page 10)

## 1994 INTERNATIONAL FUND GAMES

Apr 12 Canada Wide Game  
May 12 Continent Wide Game  
July 22 Continent Wide Game  
Oct 19 Canada Wide Game

## CHARITY FUND GAMES

Nov 18, 1994



## APRIL

29-03 TORONTO REGIONAL ON  
4-10 VANCOUVER REGIONAL BC  
12 Canada-Wide Fund Game  
15-17 Brantford ON  
15-17 Winnipeg MB  
15-17 North Bay ON  
15-17 (0-100) Saskatoon SK  
15-17 St. Foy PQ  
15-17 Red Deer AB  
18 Helen Shields Rookie-Master  
18-24 Unit 151, STAC PQ  
22-24 Spring, Kimberley BC  
22-24 Don Cox Memorial, Truro NS  
27-30 Generali European Individual  
Pairs, France

## APRIL/MAY

29-01 INTER DISTRICT REGIONAL  
(SPLIT) KINGSTON ON  
29-01 Moose Jaw SK  
29-01 Thunder Bay ON  
29-01 Parksville BC  
29-01 Bluewater, Sarnia ON  
29-01 Vernon BC  
29-01 Alma PQ

## MAY

6-8 Brampton ON  
12 Continent-Wide Fund Game  
13-15 White Rock BC  
13-15 Carleton PQ  
13-15 Kapuskasing ON  
13-15 (0-200) London ON  
18-23 OTTAWA REGIONAL ON  
20-23 Prince George BC  
20-23 Duncan BC  
27-29 Edmonton AB  
27-29 Woodstock ON  
27-29 Elliot Lake ON  
27-29 Peterborough ON  
27-29 Rimouski PQ

## JUNE

3-5 Medicine Hat AB  
3-5 Owen Sound ON  
3-5 Prince Albert SK  
10-11 Epsom World Wide Pairs  
10-12 Kincardine ON  
17-19 Lambeth ON  
13-19 PEACH CITY REGIONAL  
Penticton BC  
17-19 Smith Falls ON  
24-26 June Festival, Montreal PQ  
24-26 Carlyle SK  
25-29 CNTC Nat Final NS  
29-04 CAN AT REGIONAL  
Halifax NS

## JULY

8-10 Rossland BC  
8-10 Burnaby BC  
8-10 Ottawa ON  
12-16 MOOSE JAW SRS SK  
15-17 Powell River BC  
15-24 European Junior Teams,  
Netherlands  
22-24 Flin Flon MB  
22-24 Lethbridge AB  
22-31 SUMMER NABCs, San Diego

## AUGUST

5-7 Tillsonburg ON  
8-14 CALGARY REGIONAL AB  
16-21 Dorval PQ  
16-21 DORVAL SRS PQ  
16-21 NORTH BAY REGIONAL ON  
16-21 Waskesiu SK  
19-28 English Summer Nationals,  
Brighton  
25-28 Ottawa ON  
25-28 Toronto ON

## Helen Shields 1994 ROOKIE-MASTER GAME

**MONDAY**  
**APRIL 18, 1994**

Don't miss the 12th annual CBF Rookie-Master pairs game. One person in each partnership must have less than 20 masterpoints.

*Clubs!* If you want to hold this great game, mail your application in or phone the CBF hotline!

The Sectionals and Regionals listed here were taken from the ACBL lists dated January 1994. Please do not assume that no other tournaments are scheduled in Canada. And confirm dates and sites before making reservations and for purchasing airline tickets... ed.