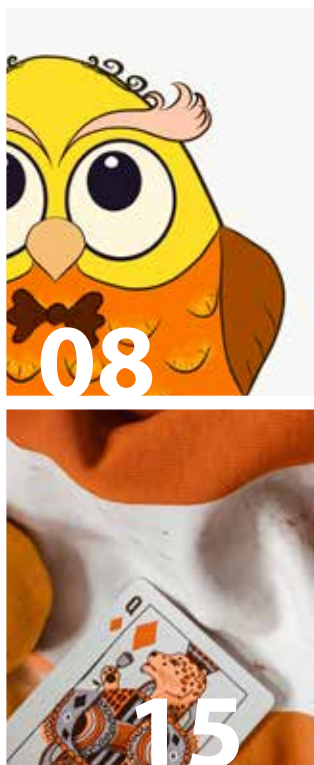


bridge *Canada*



THE CANADIAN BRIDGE FEDERATION

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



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EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Canadian Bridge Championships

The 2021 Canadian Bridge Championships (CBCs) are progressing online, with 89 teams competing over 6 different events! Good luck to one and all.

We had our inaugural winners of the 2020 CANBRI Achievement Awards. Recognition is given to the best plays, bids and defense during each year's CBC. Winners can be found on the CBF website. Please let me know if you become aware of a great play during the events in which you are competing.

Disciplinary Regulations

A comprehensive disciplinary code has recently been enacted, in order to protect players, as well the integrity of our competitions. All members should read it (on the CBF website) to know their rights and responsibilities!

We are hopeful that in-person bridge will be back in 2022, and we are planning accordingly. We will keep you informed of all plans as they are finalized. We continue to encourage feedback, so as to make the CBF the best it can be for all of its members.

Neil Kimelman

CBF President & Bridge Canada Managing Editor



Mollo ON PLAY XIV

Contract: 6NT by South at IMPs.

♠ A 6 3 2

♥ A 8 5

♦ A Q 8

♣ Q 8 3

♠ K 5 4

♥ Q 7

♦ K 6 2

♣ A K J 9 2

Lead: ♦10. Plan the play.

Answer on page 6.



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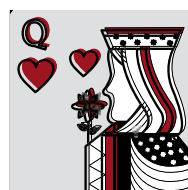
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meet ...

RON CARRIERE

CBF BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Editor's Note: Ron has recently assumed the role of CBF Director for Zone II (Quebec). He departs from our traditional interview style during this article. It never fails to amaze me to see someone at the table many times, but not really knowing them.

I am a director, player and teacher from the province of Québec, and former Montréal president (Unit 1 within District 2). Some of my bridge successes:

Canadian National Team Championships:
2016 Finalist
2001 Round-robin winner
1980- Multiple qualifier (round-robin tourneys)
Montréal-Toronto perennial teams-winner
Multiple regional tournaments winner

Bridge debut

I was born into a card family. My grandparents played Euchre Rummy and 500. My parents played bridge and cribbage.

I began kibitzing my parents at rubber bridge (social) on Saturday(s), when my mother let me handle a few cards while she prepared the lunch for our guests (friends or cousins). I continued learning and playing with my father during my teen years. I also kibitzed KOKISH-NAGY during tournaments, where I received my nickname "Caddie". I became a Life Master while attending university, and subsequently partnered with MARCINSKI, Zyg in my 20's. Then I got married and promoted at work...

Bridge differences (now & then)

Bidders' game nowadays:
Aggressive (competitive) interference, openings & preempts
Conventions & systems; difficult for newcomer, as base (foundation of game) is weak

Bridge moments

A couple of events I still remember:

As a caddie and kibitzer in my teens, played with KOKISH (in absence of NAGY) in the Men's' pairs of a Sectional tournament, where;

- Adopted "K-S"(on the spot) as our system ("yikes")
- Kept his convention card (with unique, today still, purple handwriting)
- Passed his forcing 3 clubs call... making 6 (+170)
- Scored 187/156 (60%)

Finished 1st in 2001 National round-robin tourney ("CNTC"). Paired with MARCINSKI, Zyg, and teamed-up with CARROL (Greg) & TURNER (David). Picked, partner's choice, GARTAGANIS (Judith & Nicholas), CAMPBELL (Gordon) & BALCOMBE (Keith) as opponents in quarter finals, who would go on to win, as Canada's representative at the World's.

Family & professional responsibilities

Accounting professional (CPA, CA)
Corporate & Financial guru (Private sector)

Married (once) over 30+ years...
Father of 3 (daughters & son)
Coach (hockey & soccer)

Hobbies & interests

All sports... (Coach, fan, player, student, teacher...)
Animals, dogs...
Entertainment (live), music & travel
Games, people, social times
Work (gardening, landscaping, renovating...)

New player suggestions

Base, basics (Bridge "101")
Clues... follow hints (bidding, carding... lead, play...)
Kibitz, kibitz, kibitz...
Read, read, read...
Stop... think...

Systems thereafter...



Learn from the mistake of others. You won't live long enough to make them all yourself.

Alfred Sheinwold.

MOLLO On Play

Problem on page 3.

Contract: 6NT by South at IMPs. Lead: ♦10.

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

Declarer has 11 tricks, after catering to a 5-0 club break. Either the ♥K with East or 3-3 spades offers a 12th trick. It seems that the 50-50 play in hearts is superior to the 36% chance that spades split evenly. However the spade chance also caters to a spade heart squeeze, which makes this option the odds on favourite.

After winning the ♦A declarer should cash the ♣A to cater to a 5-0 club split, then duck a spade. Win any return (if a spade is returned win the king, not the ace), cash the ♥A, then run the minor suit winners. West is squeezed in the majors in the above diagram.



CNTC A'S - THE TOP PERFORMERS OVER THE LAST TWENTY YEARS

By Neil Kimelman

Canada is home to some of the best bridge players in the world, anywhere. It doesn't take long to remember the great names of the past: Kehela, Murray, Kokish, Nagy, Sheardown, Gordon, Mittleman, et al. More recently, these names have included L'Ecuyer, Fergani, Korbel, Wolpert, and Demuy.

Unfortunately many elite Canadian players have had to migrate south to have a financially feasible career in bridge. We, as a Canadian bridge community, should feel a strong sense of pride as having our bridge clubs been such a fertile ground for the development of such premier competitors.

Most of these players, besides being world class, have competed for the open Canadian Championship. This article is to capture which players have been most successful in this event.

METHODOLOGY

Players' results from 2000-2019 are captured. A player who wins the CNTC in a given year is credited with 4 points. A finalist 3, reaching the semis 2, and a QF qualifier 1. I will also differentiate between players who have the most total points, and the ones who have the best percentage, based on the number of times they competed (minimum 7). So here goes.

I apologize in advance if I have missed anyone. And finally, as we all know, an individual's success is largely determined by the quality of their partnership and teammates.

TOP 10: TOTAL POINTS TOTAL

1/2/3	Nic L'Ecuyer	44
1/2/3	Judith Gartaganis	44
1/2/3	Nicolas Gartaganis	44
4.	Kamel Fergani	41
5.	Darren Wolpert	38
6/7	Paul Thurston	35
6/7.	Jeff Smith	35
8.	Dan Korbel	29
9.	Zyg Marcinski	26
10.	Neil Kimelman	25
10.	Bob Todd	25

TOP 10: AVERAGE POINTS TOTAL (YEARS)

1.	Dan Jacob	3.1 (7)
2.	Vince Demuy	3.0 (7)
3/4.	Dan Korbel	2.9 (10)
3/4.	Kamel Fergani	2.9 (14)
5.	Nic L'Ecuyer	2.8 (15)
6/7.	Nicolas Gartaganis	2.6 (17)
6/7.	Judith Gartaganis	2.6 (17)
8.	Darren Wolpert	2.5 (15)
9.	Jurek Czyzowicz	2.4 (9)
10.	Gordon Campbell	2.2 (11)

The Total Points column is a recognition of successful players in the CNTC based on their loyalty in participating regularly. In my view the Average Points column is a better measure of superior performance. Just think, both Dan Jacob and Vince Demuy averaged being a finalist in Canada's premier bridge event. Well done!

Images, counterclockwise, starting with top left:

Nic L'Ecuyer

Judith and Nicolas Gartaganis

Dan Jacob

Vince Demuy



Just an ordinary Super Execution

THE RETURN ADVENTURES OF PROFESSOR COLDBOTTOM

By George Retek

Sometimes holiday gifts arrive without the usual golden wrapping paper. The following beautiful deal appeared just before Christmas at the usual club game.

How would you justify your partner's optimistic bidding to arrive at 6♣, after this short sequence?

2NT 3♠ (Transfer to clubs)
4♣ 6♣

DUMMY

♠ K
♥ 7 4 2
♦ A J 9
♣ Q 9 8 7 4 3

Declarer

♠ A J
♥ A K J
♦ K 10 6 4 3 2
♣ A 6

Lead: ♠ 8.

Many players may be inclined to play a club to the ace, followed by the ♣6. When West plays the jack, would you guess to play East for 10x or Kx?

Let's listen to Professor Coldbottom of the Frank Vine fame, who might have proclaimed: 'There is a 100% sure safety play when the king is doubleton on either side, by playing ♣A followed by the ♣6 – but wait a moment! Since you have 9 diamonds in the combined hands, there is a small chance of a diamond void. It won't be East, has they would have made a Lightner

double asking for an unusual lead. So in case West is void, it is highly desirable to lose the club trick to West. Therefore, the correct play at trick two is to play the ♣3 from dummy, and when East follows with the five, insert the 6! Here is the full deal:

♠ K
♥ 7 4 2
♦ A J 9
♣ Q 9 8 7 4 3

♠ 8 7 6 4 3 2
♥ 10 8 6 5
♦ -
♣ J 10 2

♠ Q 10 9 5
♥ Q 9 3
♦ Q 8 7 5
♣ K 5

♠ A J
♥ A K J
♦ K 10 6 4 3 2
♣ A 6

Due to virtual lecturing, Professor Coldbottom was not available for discussing the possibility when the trump king is not a doubleton, but in this actual case, it made no difference. After West won trick two, they continued spades. Declarer threw a heart from dummy, cashed the ♣A, then ruffed the 3rd heart in dummy, ♣Q, then the ♦A. An exquisite slam is executed after an ordinary play.

Years ago there were only two acceptable reasons for not leading partner's suit: (1) having no cards in the suit; (2) a death wish.

Author Unknown





THE NEW PLAYER *Spot*



by Andy Stark

Responding to a Weak 2 Opening Bid

The key thing to remember is that when partner opens a Weak 2 (2♦ or 2♥ or 2♠) it is both preemptive and descriptive—you know from the get-go that partner has a decent 6-card suit and less than an opening bid.

You and your partner can decide what range you like. Some play 4-10 HCPs, others play 6-11 HCPs. You may wish to alter the range slightly depending on the vulnerability. As for the quality of the suit, you can be rigid—you must have two of the top three honours—or you can be flexible and just apply the word ‘decent’ to describe your holding. Opening 2♥ with ♥J86532 is not usually going to be winning bridge in the long run. But, not vulnerable, there is no shame in opening ♥K108765.

RESPONDING TO A WEAK 2 ... CONTINUED

As responder, when partner opens a Weak 2, you know, for the most part, whether you have a game or part score. Let's take a closer look at your options as responder. Your strategy should be to find your best spot while obstructing the opponents (preventing them) from finding their best spot.

When there is no game

If you have only one or two-card support for partner, then you will need lots of face cards to make game viable. So, you will pass any hand with up to 14 HCPs, and maybe even a 15- or 16-point hand. Take for example this hand:

♠ K J 8 7
♥ 10
♦ A Q 10 7 3
♣ K J 2

If partner opens the bidding with 2♥ then the prudent thing to do is pass. There probably is no better spot than a contract of 2♥. Oh, maybe partner has three or four diamonds making diamonds the best strain, but you can't bid 3♦ as that bid is forcing, so you won't be able to stop there. Game in spades or diamonds is not likely. As the great Bob Hamman says, "If you need me to have the perfect hand, I don't have it."

Therefore, when you do not have a fit for partner, because you have a void or singleton or doubleton at most in their suit, and you do not have a good 15 or more HCPs, just pass and hope for the best.

If you have three or more trumps for partner you can be a little more aggressive. It is often good strategy to increase the preempt by raising partner's suit to the 3-level with 3-card support and a hand not interested in game. You can have a weak hand yourself—just raise the bidding one level to further obstruct your opponents. If partner opens 2♥, raise to 3♥ with this hand:

♠ 8 6 5
♥ K 9 7
♦ K 8 4 3 2
♣ Q 2

Yes, you are weak, too, (only 8 HCPs) but you have 3-card support. The opponents could have a 4♠ game, so make it harder for them to find their game. Raise to 3♥. The raise of partner's suit to the 3-level is known as furthering the preempt. It is in adherence to the Law of Total Tricks. This bidding theory states that you can contract to the level that is equal to the combined number of trumps you have, regardless of high card strength. If you have three-card support for partner's six-card suit, then you have nine trumps. And if you have nine trumps you can contract for nine tricks. Say the opponents beat you three tricks—maybe they could have made a game in their suit, so you are rewarded that way. Or maybe partner can make 3♥ so your +140 will be rewarding, too.

In short, if you judge that there is no game, raise to the 3-level with any hand with three-card support. If you have no interest in game and you hold a doubleton or singleton in support for partner's suit, then by all means pass and hope for the best.

Raising partner's major to game

There are two occasions when you can immediately raise partner's opening of 2♥ or 2♠ to game: when you think they have a good shot at making ten tricks and when you do not. Let's start with the glass half empty—you are bidding to obstruct.

Again, you are playing by the Law. So, practically speaking, anytime you have four trumps for partner you can contract for game. How so? Partner's six-card suit plus your four equals ten. So, you can contract for ten tricks. By bidding to game immediately you put enormous pressure on your left-hand opponent. They have to make their first decision at the 4-level. Say you have either of these two hands:

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

You are pretty sure partner cannot make 4♥, but you don't care. Your bid is making your opponents'

lives miserable. They won't know to double, bid game in spades or a minor, or whether to bid on to slam. You are protected by the number of trumps you and your partner have in the combined hands.

Now let's look at the hands where the glass is half full. For you to bid game to make, partner needs 'tricks,' not points. That is, with almost any three or more cards of support for partner, and looking at two (or three) aces along with a king or two, just go for it and bid game. Take this hand for example:

♠ K 2
♥ A 10 8 3
♦ 7
♣ A Q 10 6 4 2

There are so many hands partner can have that make game a good proposition. You hope that they have the ace of spades or that it's onside. You hope partner can ruff one or two diamonds. Maybe partner has the club king or spade queen. You're probably going to make 10 or 11 tricks more often than nine tricks, especially when you can count on partner to have a decent heart suit such as ♥KQxxxx or ♥KJ9xxx.

Here is another hand in which you should raise partner's 2♥ bid to 4♥ because you think game makes:

♠ A 6 5
♥ K J 7
♦ A K 8 4 3
♣ Q 2

You can almost count nine tricks: the spade ace, six heart tricks, and the ♦AK. The tenth trick could come from a club ruff or maybe partner has the club king or spade king, or maybe partner has the diamond queen. Just bid game and don't worry about it. But let's say you are a little worried, there is something you can do to help alleviate any fears of overbidding.

When you are interested in game

The most popular approach to adopt over a Weak 2 opening bid is called RONE, which stands for Raise Only Non Force. This means that new suits are natural and forcing after partner bids a Weak 2. Also, Responder's bid of 2NT is also forcing. It is an asking bid. 2NT asks partner for a feature.

What is a feature you ask? A feature is an ace or a king in a side suit. So, if Responder bids 2NT over a Weak 2 opening it shows interest in game and asks for more information. Opener simply bids the side suit in which they have an ace or king. If Opener does not have a feature, they bid the trump suit at the 3-level. If their Weak 2 suit is headed by the AKQ, Opener can rebid 3NT. Let's take a 2♠ opening bid:

Partner	You
2♠	2NT (asking for a feature)
?	

3♣ = A or K of clubs
3♦ = A or K of diamonds
3♥ = A or K of hearts
3♠ = No feature
3NT = AKQ of spades

New suits by Responder are forcing

Remember, RONE means that a new suit bid by you is 100% natural and forcing. Partner must not pass. If you do bid a new suit over partner's Weak 2 opening, you should have 5+ in your suit.

Partner	You
2♥	2♠
?	

Your 2♠ bid here is forcing so partner can continue to describe. With any 3-card spade support or any honour doubleton (Ax, Kx, Qx, Jx), partner can raise you to 3♠. With 0-2 spades, partner can rebid their heart suit—3♥. With a four-card minor, partner can bid 3 of their minor.

If opener rebids 2NT it shows a hand in the upper range (9-11 HCPs), some high cards in each minor, and short spades (one or two). For example, take this nice 10-point Weak 2 bid in hearts:

♠ 5
♥ K Q 10 9 7 4
♦ Q 8 4
♣ Q J 2

If you open 2♥ and partner bids 2♠, you can rebid 2NT. If you had three spades you could rebid 3♠.

Here is a hand that was dealt out in a recent round robin match of the Canadian Open Team Championships. With everyone vulnerable South opened 2♥. North held ♠ A Q J 10 6 ♥ K Q 9 ♦ 9 ♣ A 8 5 3. At the table North raised to 4♥ and twelve tricks were made. But bidding only game is a lazy bid. You can also use the 2NT Feature Ask when you are interested in slam. If North had bid 2NT, South would have rebid 3♠ showing the king of spades! How do you like them apples? Now North can visualize the play of the hand. How so? Since both sides were vulnerable North could bet the house that South held the ace of hearts. That adds up to six heart tricks, five spades and one club. The opponents are entitled to one diamond trick. So, after 3♠, North can bid 4NT to check for keycards. Only one is missing, so 6♥ is the spot.

If you do not play it already, you should add 2NT Feature Ask to your repertoire.



QUIZ

INTERMEDIATE DECLARER PLAY

SOLUTION IS ON PAGE 17

Contract: 4♠ IMPs

♠ K Q 10 8 7 5
♥ 8 4
♦ K J
♣ K 4 3

♠ A J 9 2
♥ A Q J
♦ A 7 6
♣ 8 7 6

Lead: ♠4, East plays the three.
Plan the play.



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BRIDGE BASICS



CONVENTIONS V

This is the seventeenth article in a New Player Bridge Canada series. Some of these concepts may be a review for you, but this series will also cover more advanced techniques and ideas.

DOUBLES

Besides negative and responsive, many partnerships use doubles to convey specific meanings in specific situations. Again, I will try to list these, based on popularity.

SUPPORT DOUBLES

When the opponents interfere after responder's one level response, a double by opener is a support double, showing exactly three card support of responder's suit:

Ex 1

West	North	East	South
-	1♣	Pass	1♥
1♠	?		

Double by North shows exactly three hearts. This application can be extended when the opponents enter the auction with a double instead of an overcall:

Ex 2

West	North	East	South
-	1♣	Pass	1♥
Dbf	?		

Redouble now shows exactly three card heart support. So, an immediate 2♥ raise shows four card support,

redouble (or double in Ex 1) shows exactly three card support, and any other bid normally shows 0-2 cards in partner's major.

USES AND LIMITATIONS OF SUPPORT DOUBLES

1. Support doubles are frequently played up to and including the two level.

Ex 3

West	North	East	South
-	1♣	1♦	1♥
2♦	Dbf		

North's double would still be a support double.

2. They are normally not applicable when your side has made a major suit overcall.

3. Playing support doubles, you cannot assign a different meaning to a double.

Snapdragon is a kin of responsive doubles. It allows the partner of the overcaller to show values and the 4th suit (usually played 5+) in a competitive auction:

BRIDGE BASICS ... CONTINUED

Ex 4

West	North	East	South
1♣	1♥	1♠	Dbl

A typical hand: ♠ Kxx ♥ xx ♦ AQxxx ♣ xxx.

Stolen bid double is when the opponents make a bid that would have been a systemic call in your system.

Ex 5

West	North	East	South
-	1NT	2♣	Dbl

Many partnerships play double on this auction as Stayman. Similarly, if East had bid 2♦, a double by South would be a transfer, showing hearts.

EXTRA VALUES DOUBLES

There are a family of doubles that show extra values, as opposed to penalty doubles. Although not flashy, these doubles are extremely useful in showing stronger hands. When you don't use them the inference is that these extra values are not present. One of the most common situations:

Ex 6

West	North	East	South
-	1♣	Pass	1♠
2♥	Pass	Pass	Dbl

After responder makes a one level response, and then the opponents compete, double shows invitational or better values, usually shortness in overcaller's suit, and usually no clear direction. An example hand: ♠ KJxx ♥ xx ♦ AQxx ♣ Qxx. Here is another one:

Ex 7

West	North	East	South
-	-	1♠	2♥
2♠	Pass	Pass	Dbl

Not only does this show extra values, it strongly implies shortness in the opponents' suit. Either ♠ x ♥ AK109xx ♦ Axx ♣ KQx or ♠ x ♥ AKJ9x ♦ AQxx ♣ Qxx would qualify. Here is another auction that

qualifies:

Ex 8

West	North	East	South
-	-	1♥	1♠
2♥	2♠	3♥	Dbl

3♠ here would be only competitive. So many partnerships play what is commonly called a maximal overcall double, to show a hand where you want to show extras. Partner can either go on to game with a maximum, bid 3♠ to play, or convert the double to penalties.

BALANCING DOUBLES

When the opponents have found a fit, but have not invited game, it is often wise to compete. This strategy is more compelling playing pairs. A double shows support for the unbid suits. Here is a common auction exemplifying this situation:

Ex 9

West	North	East	South
1♣	Pass	1♥	Pass
2♥	Pass	Pass	Dbl

Knowing you have about half of the high cards, a double tells partner to choose from the unbid suits. You might balance with ♠ Kxxx ♥ xx ♦ Qxxx ♣ Axx. Important: Make sure that the opponents really have found a fit. Here is a misfitting auction:

Ex 10

West	North	East	South
1♠	Pass	1NT	Pass
2♦	Pass	2♠	

Here, East has simply taken a preference and usually has two spades, with no diamond fit.

Next article: *More double conventions!*



THE INTERMEDIATE Spot



BIDDING STRATEGIES 4

Hand Evaluation PART III

By Neil Kimelman

I will continue to look at how the opponent's bidding should factor into your hand evaluation, thus arriving at the best bidding choice.

WHEN TO OVERCALL 1NT

I know, I know, when you have 15-18 HCPs! That is true, but sometimes you have a choice of bids. Let's look at the common hand types, identify our options, and choose the one that is most likely to succeed in the long run.

QUIZ 1

RHO opens 1♥. What do you bid?

- ♠ AK876 ♥ A8 ♦ QJ7 ♣ K65
- ♠ K876 ♥ A85 ♦ QJ7 ♣ KQ6
- ♠ K86 ♥ 109875 ♦ AKJ ♣ A5
- ♠ KJ76 ♥ A8 ♦ AK7 ♣ J965
- ♠ K87 ♥ AJ10 ♦ J107 ♣ KQ105

HAND EVALUATION ... CONTINUED

QUIZ 1: SOLUTIONS

1. ♠ AK876 ♥ A8 ♦ QJ7 ♣ K65 – 1♠. You don't want to suppress a five card major. There will be time later to express your extra values.
2. ♠ K876 ♥ A85 ♦ QJ7 ♣ KQ6 – Bid 1NT. Yes, you have a minimum, but it is wrong to pass, as you will never be able to express your values. Even when the opponents open the bidding, a chance for a game your way is a lively possibility.
3. ♠ K86 ♥ 109875 ♦ AKJ ♣ A5 – this is close, but I don't mind 1NT. You do have 15-17 and a heart stopper! Plus your high cards will be in partner's long suit(s).
4. ♠ KJ76 ♥ A8 ♦ AK7 ♣ J965 – 1NT is ok, but double is better. Partner will bid 1NT when they have 8-10 HCPs. You have an easy raise to 3NT, and are playing the contract from the theoretically better side. If partner simply bids 1♠ it normally denies less than 10 points, and game is unlikely. You could risk a raise of 1♠ to 2♠. If partner bids two of a minor pass is fine. Here is a typical set up:

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

Here 1NT plays terribly. You win the heart and try to drop the ♦Q. When that fails the opponents have 1 spade, 5 hearts, 1 diamond and 2 clubs = -300 Vul! Whereas a double will elicit 2♦ from partner. The opponents may end up in 2♥ making for -110. Or you play in 2♦ which will either make for +110 or go down one for -100.

5. ♠ K87 ♥ AJ10 ♦ J107 ♣ KQ105. Bid 1NT. You only have 14 HCPs, but guaranteed double heart stopper and a lot of spots.

QUIZ 2

RHO opens 1♠. What do you bid?

1. ♠ AJ6 ♥ A8 ♦ Q87 ♣ KQJ65
2. ♠ A6 ♥ AJ8 ♦ Q87 ♣ KQJ65
3. ♠ AQ6 ♥ AJ1098 ♦ Q87 ♣ K5
4. ♠ K6 ♥ QJ75 ♦ AK987 ♣ Ax
5. ♠ K6 ♥ Q75 ♦ AK10987 ♣ A5

QUIZ 2: SOLUTIONS

1. ♠ AJ6 ♥ A8 ♦ Q87 ♣ KQJ65 – Bid 1NT. Yes you have a five card minor, but it is best to show your values in one bid.
2. ♠ A6 ♥ AJ8 ♦ Q87 ♣ KQJ65 – Now things have changed. 1NT and 2♣ are ok, but double is better. You have support for all suits. I would raise a simple bid by partner which shows about this strength. And there remains the chance of getting to 3NT, even from partner's side when they have ♠Qx or ♠Qxx.
3. ♠ AQ6 ♥ AJ1098 ♦ Q87 ♣ K5 – 2♥ is ok, but with two spade stoppers, I prefer 1NT. Hearts will be a source of tricks in notrump, and partner can still stayman if they have four hearts.
4. ♠ K6 ♥ QJ75 ♦ AK987 ♣ Ax. 1NT is ok, but double is better. If you have a heart fit, this hand evaluates to much better than a 1NT. If partner jumps to 3♣ you can bid 3NT. If they bid 2♣ you can pass or bid 2♦ (It is important to discuss with your partner whether an equal level conversion, as here, shows extra values or not – it is commonly played both ways).
5. ♠ K6 ♥ Q75 ♦ AK10987 ♣ A5 – bid 2♦. No reason not to bid 2♦. If partner can't raise it is unlikely you can make 3NT.

QUIZ 3:

RHO opens 1♣. What do you bid?

1. ♠ K6 ♥ Q75 ♦ AK987 ♣ A65
2. ♠ K1096 ♥ QJ75 ♦ AQ ♣ A65
3. ♠ 86 ♥ AQ75 ♦ AK987 ♣ K5
4. ♠ K6 ♥ 1075 ♦ A7 ♣ AKJ1098

QUIZ 3: SOLUTIONS

1. ♠ K6 ♥ Q75 ♦ AK987 ♣ A65 – 1♦ and 1NT are both ok, but I have a slight preference to 1♦. We can compete if partner has a hand with 4+ diamonds. If they have values we could still get to notrump, and possible from the better side. The downside to 1♦ is that the West may be able to bid a major at the one level, finding a fit.

2. ♠ K1096 ♥ QJ75 ♦ AQ ♣ A65 – Double, 100%. Both majors is the key.

3. ♠ 86 ♥ AQ75 ♦ AK987 ♣ K5 – Some experts will advocate 1NT with anything close, but not me. I will bid 1♦ and hopefully get a chance to show my hearts with a good hand.

4. ♠ K6 ♥ 1075 ♦ A7 ♣ AKJ1098 – Vulnerable I would overcall 1NT. If the opponents were Vul passing is an option, as you may be able to penalize. For example if West bids 1NT and it goes pass, pass you expect to get +200 or more. Double is also an option, but partner might take out to two of a major. I actually play a double here is penalty and 2♣ is an artificial takeout, just to cater to situations like these.

Next issue: We will continue the examination of correctly valuing your holdings, and reevaluating, as the bidding progresses.

If I did everything right, I
wouldn't be playing with you.

Author Unknown



INTERMEDIATE DECLARER PLAY

PROBLEM ON PAGE 12

Contract: 4♠. IMPs.

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

Lead: ♠4, East plays the three. Plan the play.

South has nine top tricks. If either the ♥K or the ♣A is onside you make your game. However, even with both of these cards in the wrong hand, you have a 100% line of play!

Win the opening lead with the spade king on the table, and draw the last trump with the nine. A diamond to the jack comes next. If the finesse holds, you have a safe line for 11 tricks by following the same approach as that outlined below. But, when East wins the jack of diamonds with the queen and shifts to a heart win with the ace, cash the king of diamonds, come back to your hand with jack of spades and throw dummy's heart loser on the ace of diamonds. Next, advance the queen of hearts, planning to let it run, since East cannot hurt you in clubs. When West covers with the king, ruff it in dummy and lead a spade to the ace, after which a club is thrown on the jack of hearts.



the GREAT CANADIAN BIDDING CONTEST

♥ ♠ ♦ ♣

APRIL 2021

Host: Andy Stark

For Panelists, see page 26

Editor's note: Congratulations to **Bob Kuz**, who topped our expert panel with a score of 49! **Michael Dimich** is our Feb-Apr \$100 winner, with **Sheldon Spier** receiving \$50 as runner-up. Michael and Ashot Harutyunyan both topped the April readers with 46. **June TGCBC** problems can be found at the end of this article.

1. IMPs. Neither Vul. You, South, hold:

♠ J 10 9 6 4 2

♥ A K

♦ K 10

♣ 9 8 4

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

Action	Votes	Score
4♣	2	10
3NT	10	9
3♦	2	8
3♠	2	7

Let's start with the popular choice of 3NT. Hornby, Willis, and Balcombe all mention Hamman's Rule—the time-honoured solution for bidding problems such as this one. To wit: When faced with a multitude of reasonable bidding choices, if one of them is 3NT, bid 3NT. Simple. Precise. Economical.

Bob Hamman didn't get to be the world's all-time greatest player by trotting out esoteric bids or contracting for 10 tricks when 9 will do. (As mentioned by Lebi.)

The 3NT and 3♦ bidders are hopeful that they can still get to 4♠ when partner has a doubleton honour in spades. The 3♠ bidders get their sixth spade off their chest immediately, possibly even entertaining a 4♠ contract when partner gives them a small doubleton.

But there is a slam in the offing...The Winnipeggers must have a wire on this deal as they both vote for the winning (at-the-table) call of 4♣.

Kuz: It's IMPs so missing 3NT is not a big deal. In the time-honoured tradition of raising with a fit, I raise partner.

Todd: While I first thought of 3♠ and 3NT my hand is pretty good for clubs. We might miss a club slam if I don't support. This is imps so we want to be in the best game. I think 3♠ could endplay partner, so I go with 4♣.

Miles, a Winnipegger at heart, makes a good case for his second choice of 4♣: "Showing support as early as possible is never a bad thing."

Right you are! You and your partner are on for a near-laydown 6♣. So, while it is possible that any bid will get you there, any bid other than 4♣ might deflate partner. Take for example a 3♠ call—partner will now devalue their spade void and jump to 5♣. Do you have a raise to 6♣ now? I don't think so. Same for 3NT—partner may pass that bid, happy that the heart lead is coming around to you. Or partner might bid a forcing 4♣, still looking. Your delayed 4♥ cue bid might still not be enough as partner may not play you for three clubs and all your values in the reds. 4♣ makes it easier for partner, at least on this day. True, 3NT might be right in theory.

To prevent partner from devaluing their short spades, support with support and then plan to cue bid hearts.

The full deal:

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

This hand arose in a round robin match during last summer's Canadian Mixed Teams Championship. It was a push board when both South's rebid 3♠. One of the Souths was so full of shame after his bid (and the resulting push in 5♣) that he wrote it down immediately for inclusion in a Canadian bidding poll. Was it a cathartic experience? Indeed, it was. And he looks forward to getting it right the next time this deal arises.

2. MPs. EW Vul. You, South, hold:

♠ 5
♥ 9 8
♦ A K J 8 4
♣ A K 6 4 3

West	North	East	South
1♣	Dbl	Pass	?
Action	Votes	Score	
2♣	4	10	
Pass	12	9	
3NT	0	7	
3♦	0	3	
2♦	0	2	
1♦	0	1	

Going for blood:

Kimelman: Pass. Chances for +800 are excellent.

Jacob: Pass. What's the problem?

Lindop: Pass. This is what makes Matchpoints fun.

Miles: Pass. Let's roll the dice. As Varis Carey used to say when talking about the vulnerability, "I like the paint."

The good news is that the blood seekers will win Matchpoints versus all the N-S pairs in game because 1♣ doubled down 2 = 500; the bad news is they will lose Matchpoints versus the N-S pairs in the diamond slam. With West opening the bidding South can play 6♦ double dummy as all play options work.

The 2♣ bidders all plan to get their diamonds in the picture and take it from there, getting to 6♦ or 3NT.

Willis: 2♣. "The cue bid is forcing to suit agreement. 2♣ followed by 3NT would get the message across that there are contracts in play other than 3NT."

Kuz: 2♣. "I plan to bid diamonds next (forcing). If my partner can only bid hearts and then spades, I will stop at 3NT. If he raises diamonds (or bids them first), my natural exuberance will have me cue bid clubs and then spades, trying for a slam.

Lebi: 2♣ must make a forcing bid to get the ball rolling; will subsequently get diamonds in the picture or later notrump.

It's a tough one to score because we'll never know the subsequent bidding. 2♣ gets you to 6♦ for +920 or 3NT for +490 or +460, while passing gets you to +500. Or maybe not! If you pass 1♣ doubled, the opening bidder might bid a 4-card major. Grainger and a few more panelists mentioned this possibility, which leads to other bidding problems. However, on this day, the opener will pass with their trump holding of ♣ QJ10972.

Still, it appears Kuz has a good auction in mind for N-S to reach the making 6♦, so 2♣ gets the top score today. Thanks to Liz Randall for contributing this deal:

♠ A Q 10 8
♥ A J 10 3
♦ Q 10 9 6
♣ 5

♠ K J 2
♥ K Q 4
♦ 7
♣ Q J 10 9 7 2

♠ 9 7 6 4 3
♥ 7 6 5 2
♦ 5 3 2
♣ 8

♠ 5
♥ 9 8
♦ A K J 8 4
♣ A K 6 4 3

3. MPs Vul: N-S. You, South, hold:

♠ A Q 4
♥ Q 6
♦ 7
♣ Q 10 9 7 6 4 2

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	?

Action	Votes	Score
1♣	9	10
Pass	6	9
3♣	1	8
4♣	0	4

Here's a hand to test your bridge theory. As dealer you could open it 1♣ or 3♣, or you could pass, and any one of those choices might lead to the best result while the other two lead to a poor result. So, it comes down to style, strategy, and plain old luck.

While the panelists email their answers in at different times, here's how I imagine the roundtable discussion would ensue if we were all in the same room at the same time (and yes, wearing masks):

Balcombe: 1♣. Bidding is usually better than passing.

Grainger: 3♣. Normal.

Jacob: Pass. I don't think that this hand qualifies for a 1♣ opening red vs. white, and 3♣ is wrong.

Kimelman: 1♣. This could backfire at these colours, but this is an opener in my books. Passing risks getting shutout if our non-vulnerable opponents become enterprising.

Marcinski: 1♣. What's not to like?

Cooper: Pass. Not preemptive with so much stuff outside; opening 1♣ takes no space away. Better to describe later.

Lindop: 1♣. Got to keep up with the young kids who are all opening this hand. Too much for a pre-empt, and I value this as enough to open at the one level: 10 HCPs plus 3 length points for the seven-card club suit. I do have 1½ quick tricks if we end up defending.

Grainger (redux): 3♣. Normal.

Campbell: 1♣. Too much for 3♣.

Hornby: Pass. I might try 3♣ at favourable vul.

Kuz: Pass. Not my style for a 1♣ or a 3♣ opener.

Cimon: 1♣. I don't see the problem. With a long suit that I can repeat and 10 HCPs, I open. I have too much defence to preempt.

Lebi: Pass. The only alternative is 1♣. Unfortunately, the opponents rate to get into the auction and I will not get an opportunity to show the true nature of my hand if I open 1♣.

Miles: 1♣. I do have seven of them, no? Tough to catch up later if I pass. Not the right hand for 3♣, which I may gamble if I'm in third seat. Goren won't approve of the lack of quick tricks.

Willis: Pass. There is a high dependence on opening bid style. Opposite Al Roth you might still have a slam. In today's world the lack of majors, aces and opening by partner argues for pass. Your key suit (clubs) is the easiest to bid over, and at Matchpoints even -50 will be worse than where you are now.

Todd: 1♣. I don't like the preempt. That should be something else.

Grainger (redux): 3♣. Normal.

As for your humble director, I'm a passer at heart, even at Matchpoints. But I give the last word to Grainger since he's the only one brave enough to force the opponents to enter at the 3-level. Bid'em up and let the chips fall where they may!

4. Imps Vul: N-S You, South, hold:

♠ K 9 5
♥ A 10 9 7 2
♦ -
♣ A Q J 6 2

- a) North, your partner, passes and East opens 1♦. Are you a 1♥ bidder or a 2NT bidder?
- b) Can you live with the alternative bid?
- c) Say you are a 1♥ bidder. The auction continues...

West	North	East	South
	Pass	1♦	1♥
5♦	Dbl	Pass	?

Action	Votes	Score
a) 1♥	11	5
2NT	5	4
Dbl	0	4
b) Yes	13	0
No	3	0
c) 6♣	5	5
Pass	11	4

When I sent this problem out to the panelists, I wasn't thinking how the scoring should go. As discussed in previous segments, these bidding contests can be a mix of the theoretical and the practical. So here is what I decided to do:

For a) what the first call should be, top marks go to the majority choice of 1♥ – the theoretically best bid. (Jacob vehemently disagrees.) For b) no points are

awarded. Whether you can live with a bid or not kind of comes down to how strong you are in your beliefs. For c) a perfect 5 goes to the panelists who chose to bid 6♣ since that contract is cold—the best bid in practice.

First let's see why 2NT bidders like their call:

Jacob: 2NT. I think 1♥ is very wrong with this type of hand.

Cimon: 2NT. Better to show ten of my cards in one bid; plus the hand is good.

Hornby: 2NT. Superior clubs argues for showing both suits. I may get to show the spade fragment in some scenarios (not here obviously).

While the 2NT bidders might be miffed that they don't score as well as the majority 1♥ bidders, they can rest assured knowing their 2NT bid will probably get them to the making 6♣ contract. The 1♥ bidders make some good points. The most oft-mentioned reason for bidding 1♥ is that by showing clubs and hearts you may lose the spade suit all together. This point was made by Kimelman, Marcinski, Balcombe, Lebi, Lindop, and Willis.

Another point is the stratagem of only showing two-suiters when holding a strong hand or a preemptive hand.

Lindop: 1♥. I'm a mini-maxi person for two-suited bids, and this hand falls in-between. If the auction goes well, I might be able to comfortably describe my shape.

And then there is the issue of a third call—one that two of our panelists would prefer over 2NT:

Willis: 1♥. I would double before bidding 2NT. Spades could easily be your spot and you

end up playing in 3♣ when 3♠ or 4♠ spades is cold. Or you could be in a bad 5-2 heart fit when you have a 5-3 or 6-3 spade fit.

Kuz: 1♥. I can't really live with 2NT, but I can live with double.

Three other 1♥ bidders, Marcinski, Lindop, and Campbell each mention the importance of getting on the same wavelength with partner, so they will mark down this deal for a discussion later with partner.

What to do at our second turn? Granted, it's tougher for our panelists to decide if they started with 1♥. Taking the money by leaving in partner's double:

Grainger: Pass. 6♣ could make but could go for my life.

Balcombe: Pass. Not much else I can do. Can partner hold ♠ AQxx ♥ xx ♦ Qxx ♣ Kxxx? Certainly, but I will not guess 6♣.

Jacob: Pass. Now you know why 1♥ is wrong! I have no idea; I need plenty of good cards from a passed hand to move forward.

Cooper: Pass. Sure, partner could have the perfect hand to make 6♣ but why should he? This double is just "cards."

Lindop: Pass. Well done opponents. I don't have the guts to bid 6♣ (echoed by Miles). We might belong in spades and I don't want to hear a 'correction' to hearts from partner. My hearts aren't good enough for the five-level or higher in this auction.

As for the 6♣ bidders, well done. On this day you are the hero!

Kuz: 6♣. Life is too short to pass.

Cimon: 6♣. Now it is a big problem, depending on the style of the opponents. Partner can have cards wasted in diamonds, but I hope he has the good cards.

Do not, I repeat, do not play poker with this guy:

Campbell: 6♣. Most people play the double as “cards.” Hopefully we have a 30-HCP deck. If I am wrong, in the “real” world they often bid 6♦.

The full deal:

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

For the players who get to 6♣, it plays nice n’ easy, like an April ray of sunshine. All reasonable lines of play will work. I think ruffing hearts in the dummy works best (you just need hearts to break 3-3 or 4-2) and declarer will survive even before drawing all the enemy trumps.

5. MPs Vul: All You, South, hold:

♠ J 9 6 5
♥ J
♦ 3 2
♣ K Q 10 8 7 6

West	North	East	South
-	1♠	2♦	?
Action	Votes	Score	
4♣	7	10	
4♠	4	9	
2NT	2	9	
3♥	1	9	
3♠	1	9	
2♠	1	9	

This hand arose in a virtual club game. When my RHO bid 2♦, he alerted and explained it as, “Diamonds and a major.” Hmm, I thought, seems like someone

thought the opening bid was 1NT. As I pondered my call, another alert lit up the green baize on BBO: “Scratch that. Just diamonds.”

Well, yeah. But thanks for the DONT inference! So, knowing East has 4+ hearts, (and probably West) I decided 4♣ was the prudent call. LHO then bid 5♦ and my partner bid 5♠. RHO then bid 6♦! Right or wrong, (well, right as it turns out) I bid 6♠ and it went all pass. Partner was soon claiming 13 tricks on the ♦ lead because he held seven solid, three little, void, and ace-third. Yowza!

Okay, let’s forget RHO’s gift of extra info. The auction still poses an interesting dilemma: what bid can you make right now that allows partner (and maybe you) to judge well later on?

Please select from the following six options. Please listen carefully as our menu items have recently changed:

Kimelman: 2♠. I play fit-showing jumps, but it is not clear if 4♣ would be this or a splinter. I don’t mind this bid, but the problem with it is you give the opponents a lot of information, and it speeds up the auction when I really want to slow it down. I will listen closely to the auction before deciding how high to bid. I expect I will eventually bid 4♠. However, if LHO bids 2♥ and RHO raises, I will now bid 4♣. A direct 4♠ might be the winner.

Lebi (Todd similarly): 2NT. In my methods 2NT shows a 4-card limit raise or better. A cue bid would show a 3-card limit raise or better.

Campbell: 3♥. That says it all – 4 trumps and at least invitational. For folks out West, that shows heart shortness, not a fit-showing bid. This makes it easier for partner to judge what to do.

Cooper: 3♠. Preemptive. Constructive, particularly vulnerable. Many preempt with 4 trumps and nothing. I prefer it to be 4 trumps, a short suit, and a side card: more or less what we have here.

Grainger (Balcombe and Cimon similarly): 4♠. Before they find hearts. Pretty normal. I play 2NT as a limit raise with 4+ trumps, and 3♠ as a mixed raise here.

Jacob: 4♠. A good playing-hand. Even if 4♣ is a fit showing bid (rather than a Splinter) I may not use it with this hand.

While we don't know for sure what partner will do, he is probably going to compete to 5♠ no matter what you do. If he knows you have four-card support and a little something over there, he's going to be bidding 5♠ to make. (Heck he's probably bidding 5♠ knowing you have only three-card support! Kimelman will be the only one to face this situation.) So, everyone gets the chance to bid on to the cold 6♠. Therefore, high scores all around! Also, it's been a year of COVID; I've managed to stave it off all this time. I'm feeling good.

Before we hear from the club bidders, let's review the criteria of a fit-showing jump bid (FSJ). FSJs are usually on by a passed hand and/or in competition. (✓) It's when you bid your long suit of 5+ cards and also promise 4+ trump support for partner. (✓) It shows limit raise values or better. (✓) The thinking is that partner can judge how well the hands are fitting knowing where 9+ of your cards are, and, ideally, your honour concentration (✓). On this day, looking at ♣A93, partner takes the well-judged push to the 5-level, so the bid of 4♣ works quite well.

Marcinski: 4♣. Opener is to assume that its objective is to help us decide whether to bid 5♠. (✓)

Kuz: 4♣. I play FSJs to any level in competition. Hopefully, this makes it hard for them to introduce hearts. If they bid on, my partner will be able to judge whether to play or defend. (✓)

Lindop (Miles similarly): 4♣. I like fit-showing jumps since they bring partner into the decision-making pro-

cess if the opponents compete further. I think we have a reasonable shot at game even if partner has a minimum opening bid, and I don't want to leave too much room for the opponents. A jump to 4♠ might leave me guessing on the next round if the opponents compete. () I doubt partner is going to be getting overly ambitious when East has a two-level overcall.

Hornby: 4♣. This fit-showing bid doesn't promise defense. I'm a bit thin, but clubs are where I live. (✓) I also play 2NT as a 4-card offense-oriented limit raise but this is the wrong hand for that.

Willis: 4♣. Fit showing. (✓) Specifically, I play it shows constructive or forcing values. With limit values I would cue bid.

There is an inference available to the FSJers: after having shown your club suit and seeing partner bid on to 5♠, is it not perhaps because partner is looking at the club ace? He might subside or even double if he has wasted red-suit values. Partner is bidding 5♠ to make. Therefore, you can take a stab at 6♠. As good ol' Dick Hart used to tell me, "Time to take out a little insurance."

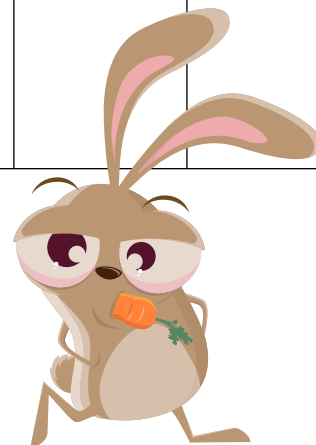
To Kimelman's point, with fit-showing jumps, yes you may be giving away too much information and the odd hand might bite you; but in the long run, fit-showing jumps are a winner. Plus...they're so fun! (✓) Try them. But not against me. The full deal:

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



PANEL'S ANSWERS

Panelists	<i>Hand 1</i>		<i>Hand 2</i>		<i>Hand 3</i>		<i>Hand 4.1</i>		<i>Hand 4.2</i>		<i>Hand 5</i>		<i>Total</i>
	Bid	Score	Bid	Score	Bid	Score	Bid	Score	Bid	Score	Bid	Score	
Balcombe, Keith	3NT	9	Pass	9	1♣	10	1♥	5	Pass	4	4♠	9	46
Bishop, Ron	3NT	9	2♣	10	1♣	10	2NT	4	Pass	4	2♠	9	46
Campbell, Gordon	3♠	7	Pass	9	1♣	10	1♥	5	6♣	5	3♥	9	45
Cimon, Francine	3NT	9	Pass	9	1♣	10	2NT	4	6♣	5	4♠	9	46
Cooper, Stephen	3♦	8	Pass	9	Pass	9	1♥	5	Pass	4	3♠	9	44
Grainger, David	3NT	9	Pass	9	3♣	7	1♥	5	Pass	4	4♠	9	43
Hornby, Ray	3NT	9	Pass	9	Pass	9	2NT	4	Pass	4	4♣	10	45
Jacob, Dan	3NT	9	Pass	9	Pass	9	2NT	4	Pass	4	4♠	9	44
Kimelman, Neil	3NT	9	Pass	9	1♣	10	1♥	5	6♣	5	2♠	9	47
Kuz, Bob	4♣	10	2♣	10	Pass	9	1♥	5	6♣	5	4♣	10	49
Lebi, Robert	3NT	9	2♣	10	Pass	9	2NT	4	Pass	4	2NT	9	45
Lindop, David	3NT	9	Pass	9	1♣	10	1♥	5	Pass	4	4♣	10	47
Marcinski, Zygmunt	3♦	8	Pass	9	1♣	10	1♥	5	6♣	5	4♣	10	47
Miles, Danny	3♠	7	Pass	9	1♣	10	1♥	5	Pass	4	4♣	10	45
Todd, Bob	4♣	10	Pass	9	1♣	10	1♥	5	Pass	4	2NT	9	47
Willis, David	3NT	9	2♣	10	Pass	9	1♥	5	Pass	4	4♣	10	47



JUNE PROBLEMS

Host: Ray Hornby

1. IMPs, E-W vulnerable, you hold as East:

♠ K J 9 7 4
♥ Q 3
♦ J 7 6 3 2
♣ Q

West	North	East	South
-	3♥	Pass	3NT
Dbl	4♥	?	

- a) What do you bid?
b) Bonus question, if you pass, South passes and West doubles again. Your call?

2. IMPs, E-W vulnerable you hold as North:

♠ 10 5 2
♥ K 9 7 6
♦ A K Q 10 9 8
♣ -

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	3♣
3♠	?		

- a) What do you bid?
b) If you pass, East raises to 4♠, passed back to you. Your call now?
c) Bonus question, if you pass out 4♠, what do you lead?

3. IMPs, EW vulnerable, you, South, hold:

♠ Q 2
♥ A 9 6
♦ J 5 4
♣ K Q 10 8 3

West	North	East	South
-	1♦	Dbl	Rdbl
1♥	1♠	2♥	?

- a) What do you bid?
b) If you pass, partner bids 2♠, if you do anything else except 3NT, partner bids 3♠. Now what?

4. IMPs. NS vulnerable, you, East hold:

♠ A Q J 2
♥ Void
♦ A Q J 8 6 5
♣ Q 4 3

West	North	East	South
-	-	1♦	Pass
1♠	2♥	?	

- a) What do you bid?
b) If you bid 4♥, partner bids 4♠. Do you take another call?

5. IMPs, EW vulnerable, you hold as East:

♠ 7
♥ K Q J
♦ K Q 10 7
♣ Q 9 4 3 2

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

¹ 15-17 HCP

² Texas transfer to 4♠

What do you lead?

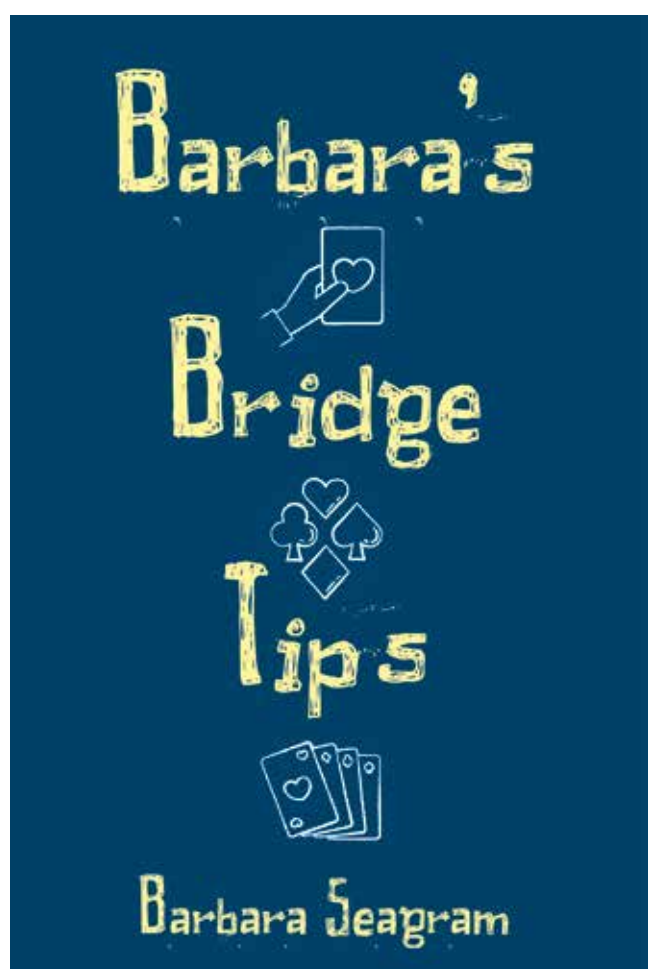


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