

CANADIAN BRIDGE DIGEST

SEPTEMBER 1969

NUMBER 2



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CANADIAN BRIDGE DIGEST

BETTER GAMES

The "new" system of awarding rating points at the club level seems to have successfully met all the important tests. By awarding extra rating points for games run by Certified non-playing directors the ACBL has provided the incentive for clubs to (a) have their personnel take the Directors' Examination and (b) supply a non-playing director for each of their games. The result has been a noticeable improvement in the manner in which club games are run.

INDIFFERENCE

Most of us can truthfully claim that we are not rude at the bridge table. On the other hand, we usually have to admit that we are not overly courteous. The fact of the matter is that most of us are simply indifferent. And indifference, in some cases, can have the same effect as rudeness.

New players look upon bridge not only as a great form of intellectual competition but also as a social outlet. And veterans do very little to encourage them to continue in duplicate bridge by maintaining a (polite but) businesslike attitude at all times.

So, when you meet a pair of neophytes, say "Hello"; introduce yourself; ask about them. *Then*, beat their brains out.

ABOUT THE DIGEST

The response to the first issue of the Digest has been gratifying indeed. Your comments and letters have fully endorsed the CBF Directors' decision to produce a Canadian Bridge Publication.

The contents of this issue are considerably broader than in the maiden edition, thanks to correspondents all over Canada. In order to sustain a format with a national 'flavour' we must continue to hear from you, the readers. And so we repeat the request made in our first editorial.

Send material. News of Canadians and their accomplishments, feature articles written by Canadians, ideas for the format, favourite hands, anecdotes, whatever you can contribute to make The Digest a fine publication.

CANADIAN BRIDGE DIGEST

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AL LANDO

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THE COVER

THE CANADIAN BRIDGE
FEDERATION EXECUTIVE
AND ZONE

REPRESENTATIVES:

Zone # 1—D. W. Dobson
Zone # 2—A. Goodman
Zone # 3—W. A. Robinson
Zone # 4—D. J. Cannell
(President)
Zone # 5—Henry Smilie

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WHERE OR WHEN?

The Canadian bridge player today is at the crossroads and the direction he takes will have a profound effect on the Canadian Bridge Federation.

To date the ACBL has played the major role in controlling bridge activities in Canada and has done an acceptable job. However, in the area of strictly Canadian affairs such as charity and Olympic representation, the CBF has already assumed full responsibility and is handling these matters capably.

Latterly, there has been a certain amount of agitation from various areas of Canada requesting the CBF to immediately become a fully autonomous body to conduct all bridge functions in Canada. This has been tempered by other units suggesting a gradual transition over a period of years to achieve the same end. From a realistic standpoint, the CBF is not in the position to provide the services which Canadian bridge players now receive from the ACBL (nor their equivalents), namely; recording master points and the Bulletin. In addition to this there have been some verbal overtures from the ACBL to the CBF suggesting that Canada (along with Bermuda and Mexico) give consideration to standing on their own but in full cooperation with the ACBL.

The directors of the CBF are unanimously opposed to a nihilistic attitude towards the ACBL in Canada. On the other hand, a number of functions could be assumed by the CBF which are currently being handled by the ACBL, functions such as scheduling of tournaments, sanctioning of tournaments, Canadian directors, supplies, all of which would result in economy for all concerned.

The implementation of an effective programme requires capital. At this time the CBF's only source of revenue is the ACBL units in Canada. At the annual meeting of the CBF held in Toronto, Sunday, April 6, 1969, it was agreed that an assessment of \$1.00 per member for all ACBL units in Canada be allocated to the CBF. The manner of raising this levy was to be left to the individual units.

What would this provide? It would allow us to (a) hire a paid Executive Secretary (even on a part-time basis, initially), (b) continue with the publications of the Bridge Digest, (c) prepare a feasibility study in order to develop a practical plan for a strong and enduring autonomous Canadian organization. All this could be done without in any way jeopardizing our position with the ACBL; if anything, a show of responsibility would likely enhance both our position and our image.

The immediate benefits to the Canadian bridge player would be as previously mentioned, but the long range implications could be extensive in that the costs to the individual players could be reduced or at least maintained at the present level with added services to those presently enjoyed.

Canada has achieved an exemplary status in the world of bridge. If we are to maintain our national pride and identity it is imperative that we have a strong organization at the international level. The strength of the organization depends upon the support of the individual Canadian bridge player.

The CBF appeals to you, the Canadian bridge player, to support the CBF through your unit. Without this support we cannot move forward and achieve our goals.

D. J. CANNELL, President,
Canadian Bridge Federation.

L'ENDROIT OU LE MOMENT?

Présentement, le bridgeur canadiens se trouve à un carrefour et la voie qu'il choisira aura d'importantes répercussions auprès de la Fédération canadienne de bridge.

A venir jusqu'à jour, c'est la ACBL qui a exercé la plus grande influence sur les activités concernant le bridge au Canada et elle a effectué un travail acceptable. Toutefois, dans le domaine des affaires strictement canadiennes, telles la bienfaisance et la représentation en ce qui a trait aux jeux olympiques, c'est la FCB qui en a assumé l'entière responsabilité et elle a agi avec beaucoup de compétence.

Dernièrement, diverses régions du Canada ont mené une campagne voulant que la FCB devienne immédiatement un organisme entièrement autonome qui s'occuperait de tout ce qui concerne le bridge au Canada. D'autres groupes ont tempéré la situation en suggérant une transition progressive sur un certain nombre d'années pour arriver à cette fin. Du point de vue de la réalité, la FCB n'est pas dans une situation pour fournir les services que les bridgeurs canadiens reçoivent présentement de la ACBL, ou leur équivalent; à savoir, l'inscription des détails importants et le Bulletin. De plus, la ACBL a suggéré de vive voix à la FCB que le Canada, ainsi que les Bermudes et Mexico envisagent de fonder leurs propres organismes qui travailleraient en pleine collaboration avec elle-même.

Les administrateurs de la FCB sont unanimement opposés à l'idée de prendre une attitude négative vis-à-vis de la ACBL au Canada. D'un autre côté, la FCB pourrait assumer un certain nombre des fonctions que la ACBL effectue présentement, telles celles de l'inscription des tournois au programme, de l'approbation des tournois, des administrateurs canadiens, et celles concernant le matériel dont toutes représenteraient une économie pour toutes les personnes en cause.

La mise en application d'un programme efficace exige un capital. En ce moment, la seule source de revenu de la FCB provient des groupes de la ACBL au Canada. A la réunion annuelle de FCB qui a été tenue à Toronto le dimanche 6 avril 1969, on a convenu que la cotisation de \$1 de chaque membre de tous les groupes de ACBL du Canada serait allouée à la FCB et que la façon d'augmenter cette cotisation serait laissée à chaque groupe en particulier.

Que nous apporterait cette façon de procéder? Elle nous permettrait d'embaucher un secrétaire administratif même si ce n'était qu'à temps partiel au début et elle nous permettrait aussi de procéder à une étude de rentabilité afin d'élaborer un programme utile en vue de l'établissement d'un organisme autonome au Canada qui serait fort et durable. Tout cela pourrait être fait sans pour cela mettre en aucune façon, en danger nos relations avec la ACBL; au contraire, le fait de démontrer nos responsabilités rehausserait probablement notre situation et notre réputation.

Les avantages immédiats des bridgeurs canadiens seraient les mêmes que ceux qui ont été mentionnés précédemment. Par contre, les répercussions à long terme pourraient être considérables du fait que les frais de chaque bridgeur pourraient être réduits ou, au moins, qu'ils pourraient être maintenus à leur niveau actuel et que des services pourraient être ajoutés à ceux dont ils peuvent profiter présentement.

Le Canada a atteint un rang exemplaire dans le monde du bridge. Il est impérieux que nous ayons un organisme fort au niveau international si nous désirons garder notre fierté et notre identité nationales. La force de l'organisme dépend de l'appui de chaque bridgeur canadien.

La FCB fait appel à vous, bridgeur canadien, pour appuyer la FCB dans notre groupe. Sans cet appui, nous ne pouvons ni aller de l'avant ni atteindre nos buts.

Le président D. J. Cannell
La Fédération canadienne de bridge



RESULTS OF OWEN SOUND TOURNAMENT — JULY 4-6, 1969

Mixed Pairs:

1. A. Piliarik, C. Piliarik.

Open Pairs:

1. R. Wigdor, D. G. Bryce.
2. Dr. R. Forbes, P. E. Sheardown.
3. J. Gilbert, J. Handler.
4. R. N. Freedman, J. D. Barber.

Consolation:

1. Irene Blawacky, G. Hodgson.
2. N. Gerstman, Mrs. W. H. Armstrong.

Open Teams:

1. Mr. and Mrs. R. Jotcham, P. Cronin, J. Lloyd.
2. A. Altay, A. Kisin, S. Unger, J. Chapman.
3. T. J. Watts, J. D. Howlett, Mr. and Mrs. F. Vine.
4. N. M. Burns, R. Chow, G. Hodgson, Mrs. I. Blawacky.



The following two paragraphs, from an article by Peter Cronin (bridge columnist for the Toronto Telegram), are worth noting.

“In the 1968 Olympiad in France, Canada finished third out of 33 countries, bronze medalists. In 1964 we were fourth. In the course of those two events Canada distinguished itself as a world force in bridge. Through the comportment and skill of our teams Canada has received an excellent image abroad.”

“Will the Canadian government continue to pour thousands of dollars into olympic competition in hockey, skiing, etc., without directing a cent towards international bridge competition, an area where we have so far been successful much against the odds laid down by the government policy ?”

“YOU HOLD.....”

(Edited by Al Lando)

In this issue The Digest introduces a panel which we intend to carry as a regular feature.

If the feature proves to be popular with our readers we will expand it to include reader competition and awards. Please let us have your views and recommendations.

The following six deals were sent to several of the many fine players in Canada. Their answers to the problems are charted on page 6. Readers are invited to submit problem hands for use in future issues.

DEAL #1

Imp scoring Vul — none

As south you hold:

S	A 10 8		THE BIDDING		
H	K Q	S	W	N	E
D	9 8 6 5	P	1C	Dble	1D
C	6 5 4 3	?			

What call do you make?

The panel: 5 for one spade; four for double; one each for one notrump, two clubs, two diamonds and pass.

This problem and number five were probably the toughest to handle, each one drawing six different bids from the thirteen panelists. Nearly all felt disposed to comment on their choice of bids indicating some misgivings.

The one spade bidders;

Begin: Everything else feels worse!

Kehela: A good hand for responsive doubles.

Gold: Would like to bid two spades with sound partner.

The doublers;

Doane: Cooperative — a pass would eliminate partner and I would have no idea how to reopen if west rebid one notrump or two clubs.

Donaldson: Partner would only pass with diamond tolerance. I will raise his takeout.

Kokish: In my style partner has at least three diamonds or a very good hand. We may already be in our top spot. Over a two club runout passed to me, I may well elect to try two spades.

The only panelist to suggest no ‘action’, that is, pass, was Pauls, who comments: Will raise aggressively if partner introduces a suit and will try spades if he makes a repeat takeout double. I take the slight calculated risk that the bidding will die here because a one notrump call, the only action that describes my strength and distribution, is so dreadfully unsuitable. After all there is something to be said for having a stopper in at least *one* of the opponents’ suits.

When this hand came up at the table it was I who held it, playing “Chicago” with Bob Hamman, Bruce Elliott and Don Cowan. I huddled at great length and then decided to bid one spade. But I felt that my hesitation would just about guarantee a three card suit, which seemed ‘improper’ at the time. My next choice was one notrump but, as Pauls pointed out, “there is something to be

HOW THE PANEL VOTED

	DEAL	DEAL	DEAL	DEAL	DEAL	DEAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Jackie Begin (Montreal)	1S	P	2NT	1H	3C	CJ
Ron Borg (Vancouver)	1S	5D	2NT	1D	Dble	CJ
Ralph Cohen (Montreal)	Dble	P	2NT	1D	1NT	HQ
A. Doane (Halifax)	Dble	P	2NT	1D	2C	CJ
D. Dobson (Halifax)	1S	P	2NT	1S	1NT	DK
J. Donaldson (Vancouver)	Dble	P	Dble [*]	1D	Dble	CJ
Sam Gold (Montreal)	1S	P	3H	1D	1NT	CJ
S. Kehela (Toronto)	1S	P	2NT	1H	P	CJ
E. Kokish (Montreal)	Dble	P	3H	1H	1NT	CJ
K. McGuirl (Saskatoon)	1NT	P	2NT	1H	2C	DK
E. R. Murray (Toronto)	2C	4D	2NT	1D	1NT	HQ
B. Pauls (Winnipeg)	P	P	2NT	1D	Dble	CJ
F. Vine (Hamilton)	2D	P	3NT	1D	2NT	DK

said, etc.” After several more minutes of convoluted reasoning, by which time everyone at the table (including me) wished I were somewhere else, in frustration, I passed. Although I made the bid with no conviction whatever, I think that unless you are playing responsive doubles, pass is the ‘least bad’ call.

DEAL #2

Match points pairs Vul — both

As south you hold:

THE BIDDING

S 10

H 8 7

D 10 9 8 7 6 3 2

C 8 7 4

N

2NT

E

3S

S

?

What call do you make?

The panel: eleven for pass; one each for four diamonds and five diamonds.

Pass, the overwhelming choice, may be technically correct and, possibly, tactically correct (I doubt the latter), but it is interesting to note that with no money at stake, holding a seven card suit (even in a yarborough) opposite a two notrump opening bid elicited no more than two bids other than pass.

The passers: Borg, Doane, Donaldson, Gold and Kehela all say they will pull partner’s expected double to four diamonds.

Begin: Pass — I’m too young to die — and this would be justifiable homicide.

It’s rare indeed to see Jackie, the Rixi Marcus of Canada (or is Rixi the Jackie Begin of England?), intimidated.

McGuirl makes a point which is valid for many, but not all, partnerships “. . . partner will construe any bid (other than pass) as showing at least some high card values . . .”

Vine: Any Jackass can bray five diamonds and hope to land on his feet.

Borg: Five diamonds — let the opponents make the next decision — or guess.

Vine and Borg are not apt to form a “successful” partnership.

Murray bids four diamonds without comment. He has always subscribed to Giorgio Belladonna’s theory, namely, “Pass shows that you only have twelve cards in your hand”.

One point made by all those who chose to comment was that no one knows what anyone can make. The only thing certain is that your side holds between nine and twelve diamonds and *you* are the only one who has *this* piece of information. If you have made up your mind to pull partner’s double of three notrump or four spades, it seems you should bid now and pull later, even at the risk of showing values you do not have. Pass would announce to the opponents that you are broke and would leave your left hand opponent room to show (a) scattered values, by bidding three notrump and (b) club values, by bidding four clubs.

Murray will find little comfort in the fact that I’m with him on this one.

DEAL # 3

Match points pairs Vul — E/W

As south you hold:

THE BIDDING

S	K Q 9				
H	J 8 6 3	W	N	E	S
D	Q 9 8 7	1 S	Dble	2 S	?
C	Q 6				

(You do *not* play responsive doubles.)

What call do you make?

The panel: nine for two notrump; two for three hearts; one for three notrump; (Donaldson's vote for a responsive double discounted).

This hand is a 'victory' for responsive doubles. Your partner has invited you to bid hearts, of which you have four. At the same time, half of your high card points are in the opponents' suit. What to do?

Begin: Two notrump. Next choice is three hearts but the duplication looks bad. I would never jump to game.

The fact that there is duplication at a heart contract but not so much in notrump is probably what tilted the scales towards the two notrump bid.

Kehela: Two notrump. The value bid, emphasizing spade strength. A heart contract is unlikely to be more lucrative.

Pauls: Two notrump. Marked. Values are too secondary to risk a double and three or four hearts could be down in top card losers.

Gold: Three hearts: Notrump is tempting but north is surely distributional and might pass three notrump with (only) game in a suit possible.

Kokish: Three hearts!! On straight values. Two notrump seems best, but this type of hand may fit well enough for +420 and only +120 if east holds an entry . . .

Gold and Kokish make the valid point that unless you are playing with a pinochle deck, yours is very likely the only hand at the table which is fairly flat.

Vine: Three notrump. The heroes bid game in hearts or notrump. The mice bid a quiet three hearts or two notrump. This time I stand with the heroes. I try notrump since the hand looks easier for nine tricks than ten, despite the guaranteed heart fit.

Three notrump seems more quixotic than heroic.

I'll go with the bid I made at the table, namely two notrump (in spite of the fact that it led to an inferior result)

DEAL #4

Board a match teams Vul — none

As dealer you hold:

S	A K 7 5
H	K 9 8 7
D	K J 9 4 3
C	void

What is your opening bid?

The panel: eight for one diamond; four for one heart; one for one spade.

The choice of opening bids on this hand seems more a matter of style than of hand evaluation.

Nevertheless:

Begin: One heart, with one diamond a close second choice. But I don't wish to reverse if partner bids two clubs.

Vine: One diamond. To me this hand is worth a reverse and should my partner venture two clubs I will bid two spades. Had I not intended to reverse I would have opened one spade with this pattern . . .

Paradoxically, the comments from panelists who bid one diamond suggest (with one heart bidder Begin) that the hand is not enough for a reverse if partner responds in clubs.

Kokish says it for most: One heart. Purely a matter of style.

McGuirl: One heart. On this one I will surely be a loner . . .

But McGuirl finds himself in rather august company.

Kehela: One heart. Treating the hand as if it were a 4-4-4-1 pattern.

Like many players in these parts I open one heart, due to the 'Kehela influence' no doubt. It is interesting to note that in spite of a ten year partnership (the longest established partnership in North America) Murray, who selected a one diamond opening, has managed to escape this influence.

DEAL #5

Rubber bridge Vul — N/S

As south you hold:

S Q 9 3

H A

D A 10 7 5

C A K J 9 5

THE BIDDING

E S

1 S ?

What call do you make?

The panel: five for one notrump; three for double; two for two clubs; one each for two notrump, three clubs and pass.

Vine says "Murder!!—the most difficult problem of the set." His two notrump call is systemic showing "a good minor suit holding with *at least* opening bid values".

None of the other panelists seem to be systemically equipped to deal with this type of hand except possibly Cohen, who says, "One notrump, unless playing with one of my regular partners. In that case I would double." Which would lead him — where?

Doane: Two clubs. One notrump second choice. Double is the only bid with which I strongly disagree.

Gold: One notrump. Compromise between double and pass.

Kehela: Pass. No immediate action is satisfactory and there is a chance for a penalty if we bide our time. The alternative is one notrump, a bid that I would prefer at match point or imp scoring.

Begin: Three clubs. I need a free bid from partner to make game, except if he has KQxxxx in diamonds, and out. In which case opponents will bid again.

Jackie sends along the following note to “explain” why she is reluctant to double with this type of hand.

“On the day I completed these problem hands I picked up (in an imp match) S-A H-Kxx, D-AKJxx, C-AJxx. RHO opened one heart and a bell rang! As *I never* double with these hands — I doubled!! LHO bid four hearts and after two passes it was up to me. Unfavourable vulnerability left me no alternative but to double. The complete deal:

NORTH				
	S	x x x x		
	H	void		
	D	10 x x x x		
	C	10 9 x x		
	WEST		EAST	
	S	Q 10 x x x	S	K J x x
	H	Q x x x x	H	A J x x x
	D	void	D	Q x x
	C	Q x x	C	K
SOUTH (me)				
	S	A		
	H	K x x		
	D	A K J x x		
	C	A J x x		

The result, of course, was four hearts doubled bid and made by east-west, with six diamonds by north-south ‘against the wall.’”

Here is another interesting footnote. This hand was given to a panel of experts for the September 1961 issue of the Ontario Kibitzer. At that time seven of the eleven panelists voted for one notrump. The editor (Bill Crissey) commented, “The only panelist to even *mention* the trap pass was Eric Murray, who rated it 70%.” Murray’s first choice then, as now, was one notrump. The only one on the current panel who passed was Kehela.

Whenever I don’t know what to do (about 90% of the time . . . some would say I’m boasting) I pass.

DEAL #6

Rubber bridge Vul — both

As south you hold:

THE BIDDING

S	W	N	E	S
84	1 D	1 H	Pass	4 H
H Q 10 8 6 4 3	Dble	Pass	4 S	P
D K 8	P	P		
C J 5 2				

What is your opening lead?

The panel: eight for the club jack; three for the diamond king; two for the heart queen.

Most panelists selected the club jack on the theory that partner held something like A-Q-10 of clubs over dummy's king and this would likely be the last opportunity to pick up the suit. Those who chose the heart queen expected it to hold so that a club switch, if necessary could be made. The diamond king was a "shot" by Dobson. Vine apparently misread the bidding as he refers, in his comments, to diamonds as "the unbid suit".

One panelist (Cohen) almost guessed the exact dummy — which might have led him to the 'winning' lead.

The complete deal (taken from a set match) was as follows:

NORTH

S Q
 H A J x x x
 D x x x
 C A Q x x

WEST

S A K J x
 H K
 D A Q x x x
 C K 10 x

EAST (Sammy Kehela)

S 10 x x x x x
 H x
 D J 10 x
 C x x x

SOUTH (Bill Crissey)

S 8 4
 H Q 10 8 6 4 3
 D K 8
 C J 5 2

Crissey led the diamond eight! Kehela decided to play him for a singleton. Even if the lead was from more than one diamond the contract was 'safe' as long as north held the diamond king (as the lead 'suggested') and the heart ace. Moreover, if south held the club ace the defense would have no time for more than three tricks no matter who held the honours in the red suits (all this assumes that the trump suit behaves).

Crissey reasoned (at the table) that for the club jack to succeed north would require not only the ace and queen of clubs but the club ten as well.

Incidentally, the dummy which Cohen conjured up was S-AKxx, H-x, D-AQJxx, C-Kxx. A good guess, indeed.

I would like to thank the panelists for taking the time to answer the problems and for the excellent comments they produced. Carrying this in The Digest as a continuing feature may prove to be fun and instructive.

If you have any hands which you wish 'tested' please send them along. I would prefer *not* to know the complete deal. On five of the six deals above I knew the results in advance and I *still* went 'wrong' three times.

THE "COMMON" SMOTHER PLAY

By Gordon Keel*

This hand came up at rubber bridge with Mike Strebinger sitting north and me in the south chair.

North

S A 10 6
H J 9 8 3
D K Q J
C K 5 3

West

S Q 8 5
H 2
D 10 9 8 7
C A Q J 7 4

East

S J 2
H K 7 6 5
D A 5 4 2
C 10 9 2

South

S K 9 7 4 3
H A Q 10 4
D 6 3
C 8 6

Mike opened the north hand with one club and rebid one no trump over my one spade. I tried two hearts, Mike stretched to three and I stretched to four. (The way we bid we should have had a stretcher handy.) However, west led the diamond ten and things didn't look too bad.

East won the ace and returned a club to west's ace. West exited with the club queen won in dummy by the king. The heart nine held the next trick and the three to the ten exposed the trump situation.

I was in trouble. If I pull trumps I lose a spade and club — unless, of course, one of my opponents held the doubleton queen and jack of spades. And if I lead spades before drawing the trumps a club will force me to ruff and set up a trump trick for my right hand opponent.

Was there a way out? Yes indeed. First test the spades by playing the king and ace (unblock the ten). When the queen and jack of spades do not fall, ruff a club and cash the top diamonds bringing about this end game.

North

S 6
H J 9
D None
C None

West

S Q
H None
D 9
C J

East

S None
H K 7
D 5
C None

South

S 9 7
H A
D None
C None

Now play a spade. East can ruff (and surrender), or discard a diamond and west is on play with a club and a diamond. East's trump trick has disappeared on a smother play.

Is that how I played it? Hardly. I could only see that the queen and jack of spades had to be doubleton. After forty years I finally held a smother play at the table and blew it. When the next one comes up (forty years from now, I suppose) I'll be more careful.

**Gordon Keel is a Vancouver resident. His fine play and excellent analysis are well known in the west.*

* * *

BOOK REVIEW

In 1964, C. A. Perroux, for many years the great captain of Italy's superb "Blue Team", while delivering his acceptance speech during the Gold Medal presentations at the World Bridge Olympiad Victory Banquet in New York, paid special tribute, on behalf of the Italians, to their "British teachers". This tribute acknowledged the many fine bridge texts supplied by so many British authors such as Reese, Mollo and Simon, to name but three.

How to Play a Better Game of Bridge is yet another bridge book whose style and quality is in keeping with the best standards set by British authors throughout the years. Terence Reese and Albert Dormer have, for the most part, directed the book to intermediate (or better) players. They dwell very little on fundamentals. They do, however, raise and develop several academic points which players at all levels will find useful.

The first section of the book (Parts I and II) is devoted to bidding. The groundwork is laid with a chapter on their method of hand evaluation and the section develops with several chapters on the tactics of bridge. The underlying approach is Acol and so all the points made are valid for anyone playing a 'natural' system.

The second section (Parts III and IV) deals primarily with common play situations and includes an excellent chapter on obtaining a 'count'. While bridge literature has long ago exhausted all the 'new' plays, the presentation here is so ordered as to be helpful to anyone wishing to improve his (or her) play of the cards.

This is the fifth joint venture by Reese and Dormer and meets with the fine standards set by their previous efforts. The junior and intermediate player will find it instructive and easy to read, the expert player, particularly the bridge teacher, a handy reference.

How to Play a Better Game of Bridge — by Terence Reese and Albert Dormer.
Stein and Day — 181 pages — \$5.95 (hard cover).

Alan H. Doane Reports . . .

. . . FROM TRURO, N.S.

Sectional tournaments in the Maritimes are a true test of stamina and endurance. Early in 1968 we experimented with a "Night Owl" game for the main purpose of raising funds. Our first effort drew 17 tables of insomniacs, drunks, directors and just plain bridge fanatics. Our latest effort, (Truro — April 11, 1969, 12:00 midnight) attracted 26 tables and so the "Night Owl" is here to stay. Last fall, at our sectional in Sydney, a team of local players challenged Halifax to an IMP game, once again beginning at midnight on the following day, and the interest of both players and kibitzers was enough to ensure that the host town will follow suit at each succeeding sectional. And now for the K.O. Teams. Attempted for the first time at a sectional in our area the K.O. Teams in Truro drew 21 entries even though it was necessary to run it in conjunction with other events. Charlottetown is planning to hold a K.O. event at their sectional in May and if the interest in IMP matches is any indication they will be a fixture in the Maritime Provinces in the future. So if you are lucky or unlucky, depending on your view, you may be called upon to play 10 sessions in the space of 3 days.

Following is a list of the winners from Truro:

Friday, April 11th

Women's Pairs Mrs. Rod Smith, Mrs. W. A. Hyslop
Men's Pairs Bryson Crowell, John Beasy
Individual Gary Cooling, Summerside, P.E.I.
Night Owl Stan Tench, Sylvia Chernin

Saturday, April 12th

Open Pairs Alan Doane, George Caldwell
Non Masters James Muir, Sam Baney
Open Team of Four Vi Pinsent, Dave Oulton, Halifax,
Sylvia Chernin, Louise Walsh, Stephenville, Nfld.
K.O. Team Don Dobson, Glenn Hatfield, Bryson Crowell, John Beasy
Consolation Norman Hanes, Mrs. H. D. Lavers

. . . FROM TORONTO, ONTARIO

The Canadian Nationals in Toronto drew a group of about 30 players from our two Maritime Units and we point with some pride to the results achieved by many of them. A win in the Mixed Pairs, a fourth in the Board-a-Match teams, a section top in the first final session of the Open Pairs and many lesser triumphs were shared by players from Newfoundland, P.E.I., N.B. and Nova Scotia. On behalf of all those who travelled to Toronto from this area I would like to congratulate the tournament committee for an excellent week of entertainment and thank the hospitality committee once again for arranging the special cocktail party in our honour. You can expect a still larger contingent in future years.

. . . FROM SAINT JOHN, N.B.

1967 saw the first regional ever held in our zone as the Can-Am, scheduled for Montreal, was "loaned" to us while the big city concentrated on the Summer Nationals. This event was used as a "testing ground" by the ACBL who promised us an annual regional of our own if we were successful in staging the transplanted Can-Am. Such was the case and Saint John, N.B., was the site of our first annual "Canadian-Atlantic" Regional last year. While the attendance was not overwhelming (90 tables in the open pairs it was satisfactory for our first try and with a little support from "Upper Canada" we should have little trouble establishing the "Can-At" as a major bridge event in Canada.

Renew now — ACBL membership is a bargain.

Memberships!	Memberships!
All 1969 memberships expire on December 31st.	
\$5.00 per person	
Set out below is a form which can be used by those paying fees direct to Ontario Unit # 166.	
The Secretary, Ontario Unit # 166, ACBL, P.O. Box 1091, Toronto-Adelaide St. P.O.,	
	Date
Toronto 1.	
(Mr.)	
Name(s) (Mrs.)	
(Miss)	
Address.....	
Player No(s)..... Amount	
.....Enclosed \$.....	
(Cash is at your own risk)	

The next nationwide charity fund game will be held Friday, November 28, 1969. Check your local club schedules for location.

Canadians are asked to support all charity and olympiad fund games.



INTER-CITY CHARITY MATCHES

Since November 1964, Maurice Gauthier, of Montreal, has been conducting Inter-City Charity Matches in conjunction with The ACBL Continent-Wide Charity Games. Mr. Gauthier, Bridge Columnist for The Montreal Star, has done an outstanding job of organizing the matches, which probably accounts for the rapidly increasing popularity of the competition. Forty Canadian cities have, at some time or another, taken part in these matches, and the ACBL Bulletin has, on numerous occasions, had articles on the subject.

The ACBL Canadian Charity Fund has benefitted through the interest generated and the increased participation in these matches.

Some of the advantages to the participants:

- (A) A Canada-wide link between Montreal duplicate bridge players and those of other Canadian cities.
- (B) A link between the players of the different competing cities (through the composite recap sheet ANY city that took part in the competition can compare ITS results with those of ANY other competing city).
- (C) The ACBL names two pairs of NAME players to play the same boards at the ACBL Nationals. Another comparison of results can thus be made.
- (D) You can run a team-of-four competition between those who will be taking part in the game in YOUR city.
- (E) Honolulu (Hawaii) and Hamilton (Bermuda) are regular participants—so a competing city can compare its results with those of “far-off” cities
- (F) Prizes are offered to winners of different sections.

If your unit or club are interested in participating, please contact:—

MAURICE GAUTHIER
7474 CHURCHILL ROAD
MONTREAL 16, QUEBEC

Depuis novembre 1964, Maurice Gauthier, chroniqueur de bridge au Montréal Star organise des tournois inter-cités. Ces tournois semi-annuels (il y en a eu douze à date et une quarantaine de villes y ont participé), ont lieu conjointement avec les tournois de Charité tenus sous les auspices de l'ACBL.

Ces tournois ont l'assentiment de l'ACBL qui en a fait mention à plusieurs reprises dans le BULLETIN.

Quels en sont les avantages?

- (A) C'est un tournoi qui lie, à travers le Canada, les joueurs de duplicate de Montréal et ceux des autres villes canadiennes.
- (B) Un lien Inter-cités en découle, puisque les joueurs des différentes villes qui y prennent part peuvent (à l'aide de la feuille de "récapitulation" comparer leurs résultats avec ceux des joueurs des autres villes qui y ont pris part).
- (C) Deux autres comparaisons sont offertes:
 - 1 — Avec Honolulu et Hamilton (Bermudes) qui y prennent part régulièrement
 - 2 — Avec deux paires d'EXPERTS choisies par l'ACBL qui jouent les mêmes donnés aux Championnats nationaux.
- (D) Le mouvement employé permet d'organiser un tournoi "inter-mural" d'équipes de quatre.
- (E) Des prix sont offerts pour les gagnants des différentes sections.

Pour plus amples informations veuillez vous adresser à :

MAURICE GAUTHIER
7474, CHURCHILL ROAD
MONTREAL 301, P.Q.



The following were elected to the executive of the Eastern Canadian Bridge Conference at a meeting held in Montreal on May 17, 1969.

President — Alan Doane (Halifax, N.S.)
Vice-President — André LaLiberté (Quebec, P.Q.)
Secretary — Bryan Rapson (Arvida, P.Q.)
Treasurer — Jean Latraverse (Montreal, P.Q.)

POST MORTEM

Among the fascinations of bridge are the post mortem gatherings of bridge buffs which follow every session of duplicate play. After exhaustive analyses of the hands which came up during the current session, the "story-tellers" take over, each one providing his (or her) version of "the funniest" or "the weirdest" or "the greatest", in short "the (you supply the superlative adjective) hand" ever encountered by anyone, anywhere.

Unfortunately, all players cannot attend all post mortems and so most of us never get to hear the many fascinating hands which these gatherings produce. To help remedy this problem The Digest is inviting its readers to send in their "mostest" hands. Exciting play hands are welcome but we would prefer deals which are interesting for their anecdotal rather than their technical content. In other words, no guard clash squeezes unless they were executed by your pet ocelot. The Digest will pay \$10.00 for deals that are published.

To start things rolling we have one from Bill Tucker, an expatriate Bermudian who now resides in Toronto. Bill, who played for Bermuda in the 1964 World Bridge Olympiad, was east the "victim" on the deal.

Rubber Bridge — North-South vulnerable.

		North		
		S K 10 5		
		H A K J 10		
		D 4		
		C A J 9 8 4		
West			East	
S Q J 9 8 4 3			S A 7 6 2	
H Q 4 3			H 9 8 7 6	
D 8			D K 10 7 5	
C 7 6 3			C 2	
		South		
		S Void		
		H 5 2		
		D A Q J 9 6 3 2		
		C K Q 10 5		

South was Cass Olsen, a very colorful and exciting rubber bridge player, about whom Bob Hamman (of the Dallas Aces) said "♠:♠#/[[]♠♠". Cass, you will note, has a penchant for bidding "short" major suits.

The bidding was "natural" (for Olsen).

North	East (Tucker)	South (Cass)	West
1 C	P	1 H (1)	P
2 D (2)	P	2 S (3)	P
3 H (4)	P	4 NT (5)	P
5 H	P	7 D !	P
7 H (6)	DBLE (7)	P (8)	P
P	P	P	

- (1) What else?
- (2) I hope Cass plays reverses forcing.
- (3) Soon partner will have a perfect picture of my hand.

- (4) Simple preference.
 (5) Void, shmoid! Maybe he has three aces.
 (6) What we have here is a failure to communicate!
 (7) They must be overboard.
 (8) I should "send it back" and teach this guy a lesson.
 The play, which was "academic", took all of 30 seconds.

West led the spade queen ducked in dummy and by east, south ruffing. A heart to the ten won. Cass now cashed the hearts and ran the clubs, bringing about this four card ending.

	North	
	S K 10	
	H None	
	D 4	
	C 8	
West		East
Immaterial		S A
		H None
		D K 10 7 5
		C None
	South	
	S None	
	H None	
	D A Q J 9	
	C None	

On the last club east was squeezed. He discarded a diamond in the hope that his partner held the queen. Cass now took the diamond finesse and the ace felled the king. Making seven.

West was obviously the culprit on this deal. He should have led a diamond to break up the squeeze (east, of course, plays low).

The following hand came up at the Canadian National Knockout Teams in a match between the Kandel team (Steve Kandel, Pam Kandel, Gord Helwig and Brian Mathers) and the Chow Team (see Cronin article on page 30).

	North (Mathers)	
	S K Q J 5	
	H A K Q	
	D A J 8 4	
	C K 7	
West		East
S 8 7		S 9 3 2
H 10 7 5		H J 9 6 4 3
D K Q 7 6 3 2		D 9
C 9 8		C A 10 4 3
	South (Helwig)	
	S A 10 6 4	
	H 8 2	
	D 10 5	
	C Q J 6 5 2	

The Bidding:

North	East	South	West
2 C	P	2 D	DBLE
RDBLE	P	?	

At this point south, Gordon Helwig “huddled” a moment and decided that since his team was far behind in the match a big favorable swing was needed. This seemed as good a time as any so he passed! West passed and led a spade. Declarer won the ten and led a club to the king and ace. East returned a spade, taken in dummy. The three top hearts were cashed, declarer discarding the spade ace (camouflage, I guess), and a club was led to the queen. West ruffed the club jack with the six, overruffed in dummy by the eight. A high spade was ruffed by west and the king of diamonds played taken by the ace in dummy. A fourth spade was ruffed by the diamond ten and overruffed by the queen. West now exited with the diamond three. Declarer finessed the four and took the last trick with the diamond jack. Making four, for a score of 1510. In the other room north-south bid and made six spades for 1430 and so Helwig’s “gigantic” swing was worth 80 points — or 2 IMPs.

Well, that’s the general idea. Join the *post mortem*.



RESULTS OF THE VANCOUVER UNIT 1969-70 ELECTIONS

President	Don Birnie
Vice-President	Stan Bodlak
Treasurer	Loren White
Corresponding Secretary	Joan Marsh
Recording Secretary	Jennifer Paynter
Matchpointer Editor	Allan Graves
Directors	Kay Pattison
	Ed Priest
	Mitch Hodge
Tournament Committee	Karel Van Renesse
	Hy Waks
	Shiela Dickie
Past President	Henry Smilie



China finished a surprising second to Italy at the 1969 Bermuda Bowl competition at Rio, ahead of the United States, who were third. The Chinese team was comprised of three pairs, one each from Taiwan, Thailand and the U.S. This latter fact led to a remark overheard by one of the editors of POST MORTEM, the Greater New York Bridge Association publication; “Obviously, the (Chinese) team selection was done in a Chinese restaurant. One from Column A, one from Column B . . . ”

BRIAN PAULS REPORTS FROM WINNIPEG

Manitoba's Annual Northern Lights Sectional as usual was a resounding success. The trophy honouring the memory of this area's all-time outstanding player, Jack Klein, and awarded to the Open Pairs winners, went to Gary Polonsky and G. C. Coutanche of the Lakehead. Other major event champions were Dr. Jack Fainman, Irv Gershbnain, Barry Wolk and Joe Halper (Team-of-Four), Mrs. J. Chernick-Joe Lifchus (Mixed Pairs), Mrs. N. Anderson-Mrs. J. Chochinov (Ladies' Pairs), Sydney Koyle-Jay Chasanoff (Men's Pairs) and Doug Thomson-Brian Pauls (Masters' Pairs).

Unit tournaments are now sharply in focus with the provincial Knockout Team-of-Four event currently in full swing. Whoever our champions may be, Manitoba challenges any other province to meet them in a match. We suggest a Canada-wide annual round-robin tournament patterned after the Canadian Bridge Federation 1968 Olympiad Team Trials which were held in Winnipeg. And our representatives would even participate if the A.C.B.L. refused to award master points! Will any other province make the same offer?

Every bridge club is replete with overbidders who persistently reach out for hopeless slams and, of course, the odd time an "impossible" contract does come home. But the expression "it needed four finesses but I made it" never seemed more appropriate than on this deal which comes from actual play wherein declarer really did require four finesses, one in each suit, and all were successful.

North

S A 6
H A 9 3
D Q J 9 3
C A J 10 2

West

S K 10
H K 8 7 5 4 2
D 8
C Q 9 8 4

East

S J 4 2
H J 6
D K 10 7 6 2
C 7 6 5

South

S Q 9 8 7 5 3
H Q 10
D A 5 4
C K 3

The bidding: (East-West silent throughout).

South

1 S
2 S
3 D
3 S

North

2 D
3 C
3 H
6 S (end)

The eight of hearts was the opening lead and declarer performe took his first finesse immediately. Hoping to induce the opposition to lead a minor suit when they took a trump trick, declarer played back hearts after east produced the jack at trick One. West covered and the ace won.

Ace and another spade were now led, and declarer guessed correctly, finessing the nine. But on a third heart lead dummy's winner was ruffed and overruffed.

South now led one more round of trumps sloughing a diamond from dummy and east also threw a diamond. This discard gave a clue—east was known to hold eight minor suit cards and if he held the queen of clubs well-guarded he would probably have discarded a club to make declarer think he held nothing of interest in the suit.

So declarer took the club finesse after cashing the king. This worked but the ace failed to bring down the queen. Left with a diamond loser, and already well-practised in the art of finessing, it was the work of but a moment for him to take the finesse in that suit as well.

Needless to say, this result was unequalled at any other table.



The Saguenay Bridge League has a few extra copies of the official French version of The Laws of Duplicate Bridge—Code International Du Bridge (1963). These are available at \$2.50 postpaid from:

Bryan Rapson, Secretary,
Saguenay Bridge League,
Le Manoir du Saguenay,
Arvida, Quebec.

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OSHAWA & DISTRICT BRIDGE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Sponsored by

THE TRENT VALLEY BRIDGE ASSOCIATION

OCTOBER 24, 25, 26, 1969

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24

MIXED PAIRS — One Session	8:00 P.M.
Defending: Jean Milner, Jack Lee	
NOVICE PAIRS — One Session	8:00 P.M.
<i>(20 Master Points or less)</i>	
Last Year's Winners: Peter Fono, Alex Kisin	

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25

OPEN PAIRS — Qualifying Session	1:30 P.M.
— Final Session	7:30 P.M.
Defending: Art Little, Dr. Alex Rudnik	
OSHAWA PAIRS — One Session	1:30 P.M.
<i>(50 Master Points or less)</i>	
Last Year's Winners: W. J. Carroll, Mark O'Hearn	
CONSOLATION	7:30 P.M.
LIMITED PAIRS — One Session	7:30 P.M.
<i>(20 Master Points or less)</i>	
Last Year's Winners: Mort Kamel, Peter Fono	

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26

OPEN SWISS TEAMS — First Session	1:00 P.M.
— Final Session	6:30 P.M.
Defending: Dr. and Mrs. F. Mark, D. Model, M. Cummings	
JUNIOR TEAMS — One Session	1:00 P.M.
Last Year's Winners: — (tie)	
J. H. Winter, R. M. Howe, Laurie Wells, Frank Wells	
John Condos, F. N. Scott, L. M. Davey, P. Kaukenon	
<i>(Under 50 Master Points per Player, Maximum 150 per Team)</i>	
OPEN SIDE GAME — One Session	6:30 P.M.
Last Year's Winners: Mr. and Mrs. D. McAvoy	

ENTRY FEES: \$2.75 per player per session for championship games
\$2.50 per player for side games

Tournament Chairman — JOHN CONDOS

Director — G. H. CARTWRIGHT

Partnerships and Information:

JOE COLES
420 Woodcrest, Oshawa, Ontario
Telephone 725-1298, Area Code 416

PEG DAVIES
Brooklin, Ontario
Telephone 665-3174

LOCATION: Friday & Saturday, R. S. McLaughlin Collegiate, Stevenson's Rd. N.
Sunday, Legion Hall, 471 Simcoe St. South

**FOR RESERVATIONS CONTACT CAROUSEL INN, BLOOR ST. W., OSHAWA
PHONE 723-5271**

WESTERN ONTARIO SECTIONAL TOURNAMENT

LONDON BRIDGE CLUB

NOVEMBER 13-16, 1969

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Director — HARRY ALLEN

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13

MEN'S PAIRS — One Session 8:00 P.M.
Defending: G. P. Rehder, H. C. Foreht, London

WOMEN'S PAIRS — One Session 8:00 P.M.
Defending: Mrs. T. A. Wright, Galt; Mrs. Mary Broadbent, St. Thomas
(Polish Hall, Ann St. off Richmond, near Oxford)

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14

MIXED PAIRS — One Session 8:00 P.M.
Defending: Mrs. J. Dundas, London; F. Will, Detroit

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15

OPEN PAIRS — Two Sessions 1:30 P.M.
Defending: Sheldon Marguilis, Dr. Henry Shevitz, Detroit

CONSOLATION 7:30 P.M.
Non-qualifiers from Open Pairs and New Entries

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16

OPEN TEAM OF FOUR — Two Sessions 12:00 NOON
Defending: Mrs. F. A. Isaacs, London; R. C. Skull, Oakville;
C. A. Lindsay, Don Mills; J. R. Stevens, St. Catharines, Ont.

ALWYN FRENCH PAIRS — One Session 12:00 NOON
Defending: Dave Ransome, Douglas May, London
Open to Players with 20 or Fewer Master Points

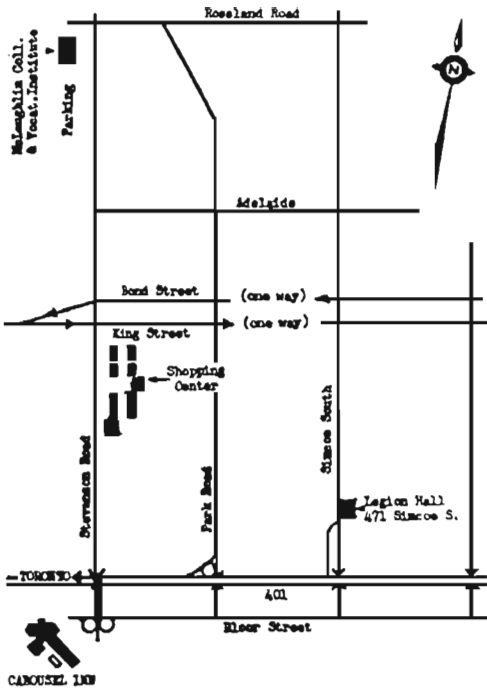
MIDDLESEX TEAM OF FOUR — One Session 6:00 P.M.
Open to Teams with Fewer than 100 Master Points Total

* * *

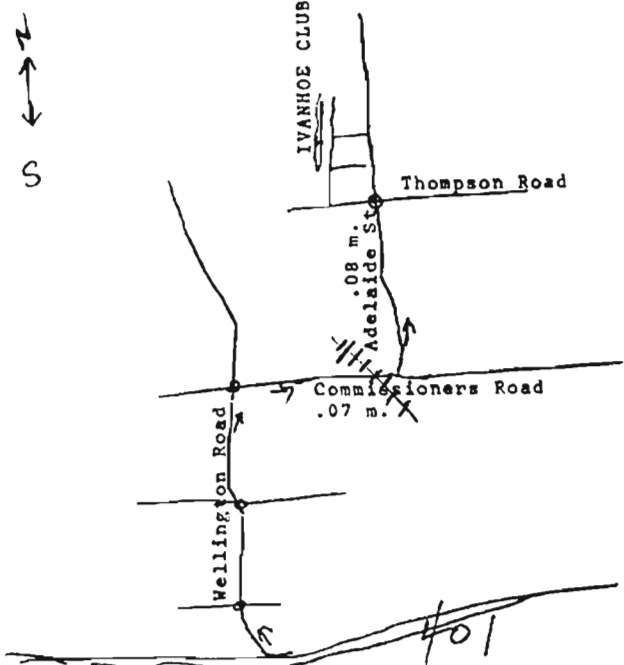
PLAYING FEES: Thursday and Friday \$2.75 per player
Saturday \$8.00 per player for Two Sessions includes dinner
\$3.00 Consolation

Sunday \$8.00 per player for Two Sessions includes dinner
\$3.00 per player for One Session Events, dinner available
Refreshments and Bar available throughout Tournament

LOCATION for Thursday Session: Polish Hall, Ann St. off Richmond south of Oxford
Friday, Saturday and Sunday: Ivanhoe Curling Club (see map)



OSHAWA



LONDON

FIFTH ANNUAL
INDUSTRIAL CITY FALL BRIDGE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Sponsored by the

HAMILTON & DISTRICT BRIDGE ASSOCIATION

NOVEMBER 27, 28, 29, 30, 1969

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27

MEN'S PAIRS — One Session	8:00 P.M.
<i>Adanac Iron Works Trophy</i>	
Defending: I. H. Strasser, T. D. Cowan	
WOMEN'S PAIRS — One Session	8:00 P.M.
<i>Dumont Aluminum Trophy</i>	
Defending: Mrs. G. Aldworth, Mrs. G. Bell	
NOVICE PAIRS (20 m.p. or less) — One Session	8:00 P.M.
Last Year's Winners: P. Rasmjssen, R. Taillefer	

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28

MIXED PAIRS — One Session	8:00 P.M.
<i>Guaranteed Auto Glass Trophy</i>	
Defending: Kay Allen, Ron Lowe	

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29

NON-MASTERS PAIRS (50 m.p. or less) — One Session	1:30 P.M.
Last Year's Winners: F. Roy, E. Dyck	
OPEN PAIRS — Two Sessions	1:30 & 8:00 P.M.
<i>Hamilton Life Masters Trophy</i>	
Defending: F. Vine, M. Martino	
CONSOLATION	8:00 P.M.
INTERMEDIATE PAIRS (75 m.p. or less) — One Session	8:00 P.M.
Last Year's Winners: E. A. Cork, D. Cappellani	

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30

TEAM-OF-FOUR — SWISS TEAM MOVEMENT — Two Sessions	
— First Session	11:30 A.M.
— Final Session	6:00 P.M.
<i>Station CHAM Trophy</i>	
Defending: H. Bork, L. Woodcock, J. Howell, I. Burke	
JUNIOR TEAMS (50 m.p. or less) — One Session	12:30 P.M.
Last Year's Winners: D. Ransome, D. May, G. Panter, R. MacMillan	
OPEN SIDE GAME — One Session	6:00 P.M.

ENTRY FEES: Novice Pairs and Non-Masters Pairs \$2.50 per Session
All other games \$3.00 per Session

Director — HARRY ALLEN

Chairman — BILL POLLACK

Partnerships: Mrs. J. O'Dowd, 393 King St. West, Hamilton, Phone 529-5757

LOCATION: Holiday Inn, Terminal Towers, 150 King St. East, Hamilton
(1 block East of Sheraton-Connaught Hotel)

LETTERS

Who is more enthusiastic, more informed, more capable, of writing about a duplicate bridge event than a dedicated duplicate bridge player? We should not really expect the newspaper to send a photographer and a reporter to our tournament to take lots of pictures and write a headline story about something he knows nothing about and couldn't care less. In fact, he probably has to cover Badminton, Chess, and Tiddely Winks tournaments that day also.

So — instead of crying over our cards, each Club should have a Public Relations Committee. Most of us wait around for someone else to do something — but this committee would know what it has to do — sell “Duplicate Bridge” to the Public through the available news media. Take pictures, write up stories, keep statistics and records, advertise, etc.

It is so good to read what Canadians have to say about Canadians for a change !!!

E. Decker (Mrs. R. M.)
London, Ontario

Mrs. Decker is quite right. It's time organized bridge in Canada became more publicity oriented. If people in commerce knew more of bridge activities we might be able to reduce costs to players through commercial sponsorship of bridge functions. (Ed.)

Last week I received a copy of the Canadian Bridge Digest from home. It's time we had such a publication.

R. A. Lewis
Beckenham, Kent
England

Re The Canadian Bridge Digest we feel that this is another move in the right direction . . .

W. R. Worsford
Kamloops, B.C.

Mr. Hocking and I were pleased and delighted to have been the recipients of your first issue of the new “CANADIAN BRIDGE DIGEST”, and we enjoyed reading it very much.

Dorothy K. Hocking,
Kenmore, New York

I have just received the September issue of The Canadian Bridge Digest and I think that this publication will prove to be a wonderful link between Canadian Bridge Players.

Maurice Gauthier
Montreal, Quebec

Perhaps you could comment, in The Digest, on the fact that The Canadian Government spent \$75,000.00 to send our athletes to Mexico and that they came back with exactly one gold medal — earned by a team of horses.

Henry Smilie
Vancouver, B.C.

LETTERS (Ct'd)

I believe that the representatives went to the Lethbridge Meeting of the Canadian Bridge Federation wondering if the CBF really had a place in the affairs of duplicate bridge players in Canada. I am certain that they came away as sincerely convinced as I was that the CBF can become the most important organization in the world as far as bridge players throughout Canada are concerned. All that is required is *time, understanding* and the full-hearted *support* of all bridge players in Canada, whether members of the ACBL or not.

The CBF Directors, in their discussions, showed a keen desire to obtain as much knowledge as possible on what bridge players, particularly in the West, desired from the CBF. They were able to point to the fact that they had already accepted some of the ideas of players, such as setting up separate funds for the CBF general operations and for international competition. The suggestions made from the floor in Lethbridge that (a) in future, Zonal Boards of Directors to the CBF be elected by Units, within the respective Zones, and (b) a programme for the future development of the CBF be drawn up were most favourably received. The impression that will remain with me of the first Western meeting of the CBF is one of goodwill, cooperation and a common determination to build a strong CBF for the benefit of all bridge players throughout Canada. We agreed that this will all take *time*.

In the meantime may I respectfully offer the following suggestions:

To all ACBL Units in Canada: —

1. Organize a Zone Secretariat in each Zone. Nothing very much is required at the present time except someone who will volunteer to do the secretary's work of setting up the files, obtaining the names, addresses and phone numbers of all Unit officers in the Zone, calling a meeting of Unit representatives at the first Regional to be held in the Zone area (or nearby), keeping in close touch with the Zone CBF Director and acting as general liaison with the CBF secretary (Al Lando) whenever required. Don't become another Post Office between your Units and the CBF. There are 24 Units in Canada. The CBF has very limited funds and only *one* part-time secretary. Let's help where we can *without* interfering.

2. Get a campaign organized *now* to sell CBF individual membership cards (see below) for 1970 throughout your Zone. Clubs should be responsible, for selling the cards which I hope the CBF will have ready by November.

Zone V now issues a challenge to each of the other four Zones. "Zone V will sell more 1970 CBF membership cards than the other four Canadian zones between the time they are made available by the CBF and June 30th, 1970, based upon each Zone's 1969 ACBL membership".

3. If you have not paid your CBF dues yet, have a look at your financial situation immediately, see what you can spare and send a cheque along to Aaron Goodman, CBF Treasurer — 1437 MacKay Street, Montreal.

4. Finally, *sell*, night and day *sell the CBF* to all bridge players in your Zone. We are NOT a break-away movement from the ACBL but will always be working hand in hand with them. We all want, nay *demand*, in due time, our own Canadian Bridge Authority.

To the Board of Directors of the CBF: —

1. The immediate publication of a Programme of Development for the CBF, with a suggested time-table at which to reach each of the targets contained in the Programme. The Programme and the time-table can be altered periodically as time progresses and targets are reached. I believe this is the most important matter before the Directors at the present time.
2. Get into the hands of the Zone Secretaries (or Directors) by November 15th, 1969, at least twenty thousand 1970 CBF membership cards to be sold at one dollar each, the full amount from the sales going to the CBF.
3. Try to get the ACBL to supply computer hands at a reasonable fee for Canadian nation-wide Olympiad Fund games.
4. Get the Digest, in cheaper form if necessary, published at regular intervals say, quarterly, for the present.
5. Help each Zone to organize a Secretariat. It is a way of usefully directing the help of those who want to assist in building the CBF. Get the Secretariats, for the time being at any rate, to act as a clearing house in passing on to Units, bridge clubs and bridge players all possible news about the activities of the CBF.

In the meantime I hope that mine is not the only voice "Crying in the Wilderness" but that others will write and express their views to the Digest.

In Lethbridge the foundations of the Canadian Bridge Federation were cemented firmly — on it we can now build strongly in the years to be.

W. G. Coventry,
Kamloops, B.C.



From Ken Saburi's column in the May/June 1969 issue of The Japan Contract Bridge League Bulletin: "He (Charles Goren) gave the name of Norman Kay as the American likely to go right to the top in the U.S. bridge world, commenting 'Norman is not a spectacular performer but is consistent, has the right approach and also the right age (mid-thirties)'".



Eric Murray has been appointed to the ACBL National Laws Commission, the first Canadian to be so honoured.



Eric Murray (left) presents a cheque for \$14,000.00 on behalf of the A.C.B.L. Canadian Charitable Fund to Tibor Gregor, first vice-president of The Canadian Association for the Mentally Retarded.

ACBL CANADIAN CHARITABLE FUND REPORT AS OF AUGUST 5TH, 1969

For many years all funds raised in Canada and earmarked for the Annual ACBL Charity drives went to the charity in the U.S.A. designated by the ACBL. While it cannot be said that Canada did not benefit from the use to which these funds were put, it was nevertheless a progressive step when I was authorized by the ACBL to establish our own charitable fund so that all charity funds raised in Canada would go to Canadian charities.

After some difficulties the ACBL Canadian Charitable Fund was established in 1966 with a Canadian registration number for income tax purposes of 0135939-05-13. The trustees of this fund are six in number, namely —

Eric R. Murray, Q.C.	—	Toronto, Ontario
D. J. Cannell	—	Winnipeg, Manitoba
Henry Smilie	—	Vancouver, British Columbia
Maurice Gauthier	—	Mount Royal, Quebec
Ben Johnston	—	Spartanburg, South Carolina
John E. Simon	—	St. Louis, Missouri

The latter two trustees are also trustees of the ACBL Charity Foundation Corporation.

In the meantime Canadian charity funds had been collecting in various banks and accounts both here and in the United States but when we finally rounded them all up, we had a financial balance of \$37,201.00.

The Canadian Cancer Society was our designated beneficiary for the year 1967 and on January 13th, 1968 I had the pleasure of presenting a cheque for \$20,000.00 to that organization at a well attended meeting of the Society at the Westbury Hotel in Toronto.

The Canadian Association for Retarded Children was our beneficiary for 1968 and received a total sum of \$14,000.00, the preliminary presentation being made at Edmonton and the final presentation at the Canadian National Tournament at Toronto. (see photo).

The Fund has designated the Canadian Heart Foundations as beneficiaries for the year 1969 and because there is a foundation in each province, for this year the funds raised in each province will go to the Provincial Foundation. It is hoped that there will be individual provincial presentations early in 1970.

Our funds are on term deposit with the Bank of Nova Scotia and at the time of writing we have an approximate credit position of \$11,412.00 exclusive of the 1968 receipts which have not yet been turned over to us by the ACBL.

We are pressing the ACBL to have all Canadian charitable funds forwarded directly to us or alternatively to us after recording at the ACBL headquarters and if this is effected, we will be able to keep better record of the source of funds. We propose to award a plaque annually to the unit with the best per capita contribution commencing in 1968.

Maurice Gauthier of Montreal has been our most active supporter and the entertaining Inter City Matches which he organizes in conjunction with each Nation Wide Charity Game should be a must for every Bridge Club in Canada. We had hoped to publish the 1968 Charity Receipts from each Unit with this report but as the ACBL has not yet supplied us with the list, that information will have to wait.

I close in urging each ACBL member in Canada to support our Annual Charity Drive.

E. R. Murray, Q.C.

RESULTS OF THE QUONTA UNIT 1969-70 ELECTIONS

President	Luke Lamothe
Vice-President	Maurice Landry
Vice-President	H. D. McLeod
Treasurer	Mrs. M. Weber
Secretary	Mrs. D. Cronin
Directors	C. Whitehead — Falconbridge C. J. Reinholdt — Kirkland Lake E. T. Querney — Nickel City Mrs. R. McCuaig — Lively Mrs. M. Pike — Iroquois Falls J. Watts — Onaping J. Weller — North Bay J. Wilson — Porcupine R. Dionne — Englehart W. Fraser — New Liskeard

In 1969 The World Bidding Contest was expanded to include North American cities for the first time. Canadians can take pride in the fact that the North American competition was won by Montreal.

DUPLICATE — STEREOTYPED AND DULL?

By Ken McGuirl*

Bridge players who do not play duplicate often remark that the players all seem to develop the same style, or thinking process. The hands are played the same way in the same contract time after time and the game becomes stereotyped and dull. Bridge players who do play duplicate realize nothing could be further from the truth. Seldom is a hand played at the same contract with the same result in any game. We doubt if we have ever seen a hand like board two played in one of our recent tournaments. Mrs. Marney Miron pointed this hand out, saying she had never seen a hand played at so many different contracts.

North

S Q J 7
H A K
D Q J 9 8 5
C 10 8 4

West

S 9 3 2
H J 10 8 3
D K 10 6 4 3
C K

East

S A K 10 6
H 7 6 5 4
D None
C Q J 7 5 3

South

S 8 5 4
H Q 9 2
D A 7 2
C A 9 6 2

By the time we had finalized the contracts, here is what we found. North-south played in once in three no-trump, three times in two no-trump, once at two clubs, twice in two diamonds, three times in three diamonds, twice in three diamonds doubled and in this latter case they went down once and made it once. East-west played in once in one heart doubled, two more times in one heart not doubled, three times in two hearts, once in four hearts, once in two spades, once in two clubs and once in three clubs doubled, once in two diamonds and although north-south reached three no-trump once so did east-west reach three no-trump once. There were actually 15 different contracts bid on this innocent looking hand and the results were just as dramatic as the contracts. This was in the final round, theoretically with the top players in the tournament. There are many top players who do not qualify in these games and it is too bad more were not in this game. We might have had more contracts.

* Ken McGuirl is the bridge columnist for the Saskatoon Star Phoenix.

ACES BEWARE!

The Toronto IMP League is divided into three flights with competition held weekly over a complete season and victory points awarded to the winning team of each match according to the margin of victory. In the 1968-1969 season Flight C was won by a team calling itself the Toronto Deuces.



THE TORONTO DEUCES (Left to Right)

Marilyn Aarons, Patti Lee, Linda Richman, Ruth Gold

Fortified by their win the Deuces had the following challenge delivered by special courier to Ira Korn, manager and captain of the Dallas Aces (Jim Jacoby, Bob Wolff, Bob Goldman, Bill Eisenberg, Bob Hamman, Mike Lawrence).

“TO THE SONS OF IRA:

“It has come to our attention that some of those among you have been heard to suggest that the Dallas Aces is the team best suited to carry North America’s colors in future world competitions. We contend that this conjecture is mere hogwash! The Toronto Deuces are not only superior at the table, but are surely much better equipped to put down those hot blooded Italians.

“Therefore, we The Toronto Deuces, of sound body and mind (particularly the former), hereby extend a challenge for a conFRONTation to determine once and for all the bridge supremacy of North America.”

Well, Ira, how about it?

THE KNOCKOUT TEAMS AT THE CANADIAN NATIONALS

By Peter Cronin*

Twenty-three teams entered the Canadian National Knockout Teams Championship in Toronto. The defending Hamiltonians (Frank Vine, Mike Martino, Harry Bork, John O'Dowd) played a 32-board match against the bottom seed on the first day while the rest of the field was split into seven 3-table sections, one team to survive from each after two sessions. No major upsets were recorded as the field was whittled down to eight teams.

At nine o'clock the following morning (groan) we (John Lloyd and Gary Hodgson, Bob Chow and myself) faced Vine in the quarter finals. After forging a virtually "insurmountable" 5-IMP lead at the half we played conservatively to maintain it and won by 55. Murray and the Aces advanced easily and met in the semi-finals. The Altman Team bested Fleischman in a nip and tuck battle and was slated to meet us in the afternoon.

In the semi-finals it seemed to be a question of "He who leads first laughs last". Murray (Kehela, Elliott, Sheardown) led by 15 at the half and lost by 6. Altman (Hoffer, Sachs, Swanson) led us by 20 at the half and lost by 9.

Thus we met the Dallas Aces (Jim Jacoby, Bobby Wolff, Mike Lawrence, Bob Hamman, Bill Eisenberg, Bob Goldman) in a 64-board final, 24 Friday night (for a total of 88 on the day) and 40 more Saturday afternoon. On the first 12 boards we had the best of it at both tables and picked up 38 IMPs (44-6).

After our auspicious start the Dallas squad settled down and gave very little away for the rest of the match. After 34 boards they had whittled our lead to 17 IMPs and then the match blew wide open. They picked up 61 IMPs in a flawless performance over the next ten boards and never looked back.

Here is an interesting deal that came up toward the end.

Vulnerable: Both, Dlr.: N.

North (Wolff)

S 8 3
H Q 10 9
D J 9 7 6 2
C Q 6 4

West (Hodgson)

S K Q J 10 2
H A K J
D K 8
C K J 9

East (Lloyd)

S 9 5
H 8 7 5 4 3
D Q 10 5
C 7 3 2

South (Jacoby)

S A 7 6 4
H 6 2
D A 4 3
C A 10 8 5

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 Spade	Pass!
Pass	Pass		

Opening lead: ace of hearts.

Hodgson, as you might have gathered, likes to trap. Trapping on this monstrous hand, however, outdid anything I've ever seen on the topic. Lloyd, not a trapper by trade, failed to find the winning call of double. This was an obvious case of improper hand evaluation. With 5—3—3—2 distribution, 13 cards and an outside queen Lloyd had a clearcut call. However he fell asleep and passed. Even so we picked up +300 as Jacoby came to only four tricks.

At the other table the auction went,

North (Cronin)	East (Hamman)	South (Chow)	West (Lawrence)
Pass	Pass	1 Spade	3 No-trump
Pass	Pass	Pass	

Opening lead: eight of spades.

Chow shifted to a club at trick two and we beat the no-trump game one trick.

The Aces not only have a good team but are extremely pleasant to boot, both at the table and away. We wish them all the best in their quest for the world championship.

* Peter Cronin writes a weekly bridge column for *The Toronto Telegram*.

Eric Murray and Sammy Kehela, who failed to survive the qualifying rounds in their attempt to defend the Spingold Trophy at Los Angeles (with team mates Edgar Kaplan, Norman Kay, George Rapee and Sidney Lazard) rebounded in spectacular fashion to win the Life Master Pairs. The winners would normally qualify to represent the United States at the World Pair Tournament at Stockholm in 1970 (expenses paid), but Canadians are not eligible.

What with Frank Vine and Mike Martino (of Hamilton, Ontario), winning the Men's Pairs at the Spring Nationals in Cleveland, Canadians have won 'major' pair events in two consecutive Nationals. Not bad.



Here is an anecdote which followed Murray and Kehela's failure to qualify in the Spingold.

Barry Crane, perennial McKenney contender and TV producer, took Sammy and Eric to the Paramount set where some of Crane's TV shows are filmed (Mission Impossible, Mannix, etc.). The stars of these shows follow bridge and when Peter Graves (star of Mission Impossible) asked Kehela how was that their team failed to qualify, Sammy replied, "Our team was set to self-destruct in two sessions".

WALLACE KYRO REPORTS
FROM NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

The Fifth Annual Sleeping Giant Sectional was held in Fort William, April 18, 19 and 20 under the capable chairmanship of Donald J. Henry.

Mrs. Verdie St. James of Port Arthur continued in her winning ways by taking the Mixed Pairs, partnered by her husband Gerald, and the Women's Pairs with Mrs. Siobhan Richard Arnot. Verdie won the Olympiad Pairs in Toronto at Easter, with Mrs. Marcella Weiler, also of Port Arthur. This represents the second time the St. James' have won the mixed pair event.

Gary Polonsky of Fort William paired up with Larry Hansen to win the Men's Pairs. This is the third consecutive Men's Title for Gary. Several weeks ago, Gary travelled to Winnipeg with Guy Coutanche of Port Arthur, to cop the 2 Session Open Pairs at the Northern Lights Sectional.

The Open Pair was won by Joe Tremblay and Casey Kozak of the Lakehead and the Consolation by Mrs. Katherine Kyro of Port Arthur and Howard Huff, formerly of Oakville.

The popular Night Owl event was taken by Joe Tremblay of the Lakehead and Al Nisius of Duluth, Minn. Howard Huff doubled by partnering George Shaw of Oakville to win the Masters Pair. The Non-Masters was won by Mrs. Doris Delyea and Mrs. Helen Montgomery of the Lakehead.

Duke Cartwright was in charge of the directing and the games were held at the Holiday Inn and the Royal Edward Hotel.

Next year's Sleeping Giant will be played in Port Arthur at the Prince Arthur Hotel.

FUTURE TOURNAMENTS

Lake of the Woods Sectional

Plans are advancing for the Annual Lake of the Woods Sectional at **KENORA**, Ontario, October 10, 11, 12 (Thanksgiving weekend). It is expected the new Holiday Inn now under construction will be available for playing space. This unique circular shaped building is built entirely over the beautiful waters of fabulous Lake of the Woods and should provide a most tantalizing environment for a Bridge Tournament. Plan now to attend.

The Schedule is as follows:

Friday, October 10, 8:00 p.m. Men's-Women's Pairs

Saturday, October 11, 1:30 and 7:30 p.m. Open Pairs, 2 Session

Sunday, October 12, 12:30 p.m. Masters — Non-Masters Pairs

We'll be seeing you there!

8th Annual North Shore International Contest

November 8th and 9th at Tofta, Minn., midway between the Canadian and American Lakeheads will be the scene of the pairs games for the Challenge Cup and the Oreck Trophy.

NEW LIFE MASTERS IN UNIT 228

W. Casey Kozak and Dr. Peter Schmidt were congratulated and presented with Life Masters Pins on behalf of the Thunder Bay Duplicate Bridge Club by Unit President Wallace Kyro.

THE INDIAN EDUCATION FUND

A PROJECT OF THE SUPERIOR DUPLICATE BRIDGE CLUB

As Canadians, several Club members were concerned that our answer to racial unrest appeared to be the sapping of initiative through welfare. We wondered how long it might be before student loans were as available to our youth with talents in the Arts as to those headed for the professions. Pesky fingers of near guilt were detracting from the complete enjoyment of a game we were not about to abandon. And it all figures! Since a high degree of intelligence and the stamina of a polished athlete are pre-requisites to this demanding game of ours, the acquisition of rating points wasn't quite enough to satisfy both the competitive spirit and that inborn social consciousness. We decided it was time to plant an acorn in the fertile fields of the bridge community, and this we did by adopting a project that we proudly call The Indian Education Fund. And we can never look back.

The Superior Bridge Club virtually adopted two clever, talented, and handsome young Indian Gentlemen, Ernest Cachagee and Gilbert Herodier. Ernie has just completed his second year of study at the Vincent d'Indy School of Music in Montreal. He hopes to obtain his Bachelor of Music and Master's in Voice. This summer Ernie is working as a guide at the Soo Kiwanis' newly reconstructed Fort Wausguhagen.

Gilbert was one of only thirty-five successful candidates out of a field of six hundred who last year auditioned for entrance to Canada's National Theatre School. He is the first Canadian Indian to gain admittance, and is both gifted and enthusiastic in every phase of his training. His hobby is painting in oils which he does at a professional level, and this summer Gilbert is teaching Drama near Montreal at a camp for Jewish children.

These are our boys. We could never explain our marvelous relationship, or the satisfaction and pride we have derived from our association with them: but we can say we eagerly await holiday periods when Ernie and Gilbert are cherished guests in our homes. Superior invested over two thousand dollars in our young men from September 1968 to June 1969. These monies are interest free loans, and when returned, other Indian youngsters will be so sponsored. Most of our funds have been derived through volunteer donations placed in the Indian Bank that is on our refreshment table at both our Open and our weekly novice games. We did earn \$300 by raffling a painting that Gilbert donated for that purpose, and we are soon to operate a white elephant booth at a local one day flea market.

We can't expect our responsibilities will lessen, and although fraught with fear of our possible inadequacies, the Superior Club is determined to continue its financial backing of our young men. We expect the backbone of our fund raising will be through the sale of our excellent \$1.00 pens that state 'I have contributed to the Superior Duplicate Bridge Club's Indian Education Fund'. If you commend our ambitious program, and are not prepared to add to your own

clubs activities, we would welcome your assistance. There is no doubt that if each of you, through your clubs, would buy one of our pens, our story of a new dimension in bridge would span the land and assure our success. And who can tell how tall our thus nourished oak might grow?

We heartily endorse the above project. Anyone wishing to purchase pens or otherwise lend support may do so by writing to

*Mrs. Betty Holgate,
Apartment 104,
570 MacDonald Avenue,
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.*

The Alberta Regional at Lethbridge, July 24-27, 1969, drew 124 entries for the Swiss Team event. Previously, a Halifax tournament attracted 98 teams for its Swiss event. It would appear that the Swiss Team movement is becoming the most 'popular' form of competition. All unit tournament committees take note.



BRIDGE SUPPLIES

The following is a list of bridge supplies available from G. H. 'Duke' Cartwright, 45 Roe Avenue, Toronto.

Boards (1-36) with case	\$55.00
Boards in units of 4 (1-4), (5-8), etc.	5.50
Carrying case	5.50
Plastic table markers — set of 16	9.00
Travelling scores	4.50 per M
Entries	4.50 per M
Private scores	7.00 per M
Pick up slips	1.50 per M
ACBL Insignia playing cards	9.50 per doz.
Bicycle playing cards	7.80 per doz.
Congress Doubles	2.00 per double
Howell cards — per card35
Duplicate Bridge rule books	2.50
Groner on movements	5.00
Recap sheets — pad of 40	3.00

All prices f.o.b. 45 Roe Avenue.
Add 15% for postage and handling.
Payment in advance.

REPORT OF MEETING OF CBF DELEGATES

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA — JULY 26, 1969

The President opened the meeting by welcoming the delegates and talking about some of the aims and problems of the Canadian Bridge Federation. He reported the decision of the Directors to separate the Olympiad fund from the General fund of the CBF and noted that one of our most difficult and important problems lies in communication with delegates and members across the country. He then read a message from the Executive Secretary of the CBF (copy attached) and asked for comments on it by the directors.

Mr. Robinson said that he would like to amplify some of the points made in the message. In the matter of independence he said that it should be clearly understood that the CBF was not a rebel or maverick organization trying to upset or break away from the ACBL. We have the greatest appreciation for what the ACBL has done for the organization of Bridge in Canada and we do not wish to disrupt this in any way. We feel however that it is time that Canadians started to assume more of the responsibility of carrying on and furthering this effort. Our ultimate aim over the next five years is to at least double our membership, build up strong zonal organizations and develop a semi-autonomous sister organization to the ACBL in Canada. It was recommended that a statement of policy of the CBF be prepared with its objectives and a proposal of how these objectives may be achieved.

Mr. Goodman concurred with what had been said and stressed the need for country-wide unity and support.

Mr. Oakie remarked on the reasonableness of Canadians assuming responsibility for bridge in Canada particularly to the end that it will facilitate the growth of the game in this country and make enjoyable participation in the game available to more people. He stressed that whatever was undertaken, it should be for the general betterment of bridge and should not be based only on a nationalistic basis or on limited objectives such as Olympiad participation. Mr. Oakie suggested that Canada was in an excellent position to institute policies for the general improvement of bridge facilities and the bridge environment, particularly as related to the newcomer and the average player. Such policies would increase membership and the enjoyment of the game for everyone. As the CBF is in its formative stages such policies might well be instituted now and if effectively carried out would be a real contribution to bridge everywhere.

As a first step toward providing the framework to deal with Canadian problems and to improve bridge facilities under the difficult conditions encountered in many parts of the country, Mr. Oakie suggested we consider the possibility of requesting two Canadian districts in the next rezoning. He felt that a proposal along these lines would be well received by the ACBL. If such a rezoning were approved, Eastern and Western Canada would each have a representative on the ACBL Board of Directors who could also provide liaison between the CBF and the ACBL.

Mr. Herron started off a general question and answer session by commenting on the difficulties of communication with the members, pointing out that reports and letters sent to Unit secretaries often got no further. He stressed the importance of the Canadian Bridge Digest despite his recognition of the costs involved in its preparation and distribution. Mr. Cannell agreed with this and took the opportunity to emphasize the difficulty of the editor in obtaining information from Units for publication in the Digest. It was pointed out that articles and comments relevant to all phases of bridge activity are welcome and needed.

Mr. Oakie suggested as a possible means of reducing cost, and also as a matter of interest to American as well as Canadian members that some of the Digest material be put in a Canadian section of the Bulletin.

Mr. Elmer Goodman commented on the desirability of separating Olympiad and General funds and was assured by Mr. Cannell that the Directors had agreed on this policy. No money received for dues or assessments will be used for Olympiad purposes. However it was pointed out that the CBF would like to see Canada take its place in the World Bridge Federation, not only for the Bridge prestige, but also to contribute through Bridge to a better international community. To this end all Units were asked to do what they could to raise money through Olympiad fund games and to promote such games at the club level.

Mr. Aaron Goodman referred to criticism of the CBF for the very large amount of money expended in the last Olympiad Team trials and in sending the teams to Deauville. He pointed out that this was an obligation inherited by the CBF directors from an early organizational meeting in Denver at which both Eastern and Western delegates attended. At this meeting it was agreed that trials would be held and that Canada would participate in the Teams Olympiad with all expenses to be paid by the CBF. Unfortunately the cost of so doing was underestimated and it was not realized at the time that both an Open and a Women's team would have to be sent. While the intentions of the delegates were the best, it is now obvious that the commitment was far beyond our means. The result was a complete dissipation of CBF funds and a debt of some \$3,000.00 to the ACBL. This debt has now been repaid in full but our treasury is in poor condition. We will not repeat this performance.

Mr. Elmer Goodman asked what is the position of Units that have not previously supported the CBF financially and under the present policy would now wish to do so. Some Units are financially unable to contribute the amount requested by the CBF.

Mr. Aaron Goodman replied by stating that while even the \$12,000.00 represented by \$1.00 per Canadian ACBL member is insufficient to accomplish what should be done to promote Canadian bridge, the CBF does appreciate the problems of some Units in raising their allotted contribution. Obviously it is not the purpose of the CBF to create problems for such Units. Indeed it is our objective to assist them in every way possible. Accordingly, we would ask these Units to contribute whatever they can and that amount will be accepted as fully paid membership in the CBF.

Mr. Coventry suggested that it would be desirable to enable individuals to be members of the CBF directly rather than through their Unit participation. Such membership would be on a voluntary basis and would offer the individual no privileges beyond those of any ACBL member, but the contributor would receive a card or pin showing him to be a supporter or patron of the CBF. This membership need not be restricted to ACBL members, but of course an individual would have to be an ACBL member to enjoy ACBL playing privileges.

Mr. Coventry endorsed the principle that Units with financial problems be permitted to contribute to the CBF to the best of their ability.

Mr. Herron stated that if his Unit received assurance of the separation of General and Olympiad funds, the CBF would have its immediate support.

Mr. Baragar said the CBF should make a statement of policy in which it would express its intention to ultimately assume responsibility for the organization of Canadian Bridge. He also felt membership should be made available to individuals.

Mr. Elmer Goodman asked that the CBF make representation to the ACBL to permit more Unit sponsored games under local rating. It is understood that the ACBL wishes to avoid competition between clubs and their Unit but many aspects of Bridge promotion should be done at the Unit level and funds are needed for this purpose. Small Units receive so little from their share of membership fees that they have insufficient funds to pay their operating expenses, let alone any costs incurred in promotional activities.

Mr. Oakie replied that the League would view with favour a resolution in which the underlying objective is for the general advancement of Bridge. Limited objectives of advantage to a minority are less favourably received. In this regard he noted that the CBF got off on the wrong foot by choosing the sponsorship of an Olympiad team as its first major undertaking. By contrast, a program to improve conditions for the average player encompassing the promotion of courtesy and good manners and the encouragement of new players, would be of inestimable value.

Mr. Coventry asked what the ACBL is doing to obtain recognition by government agencies of the social benefits of Bridge in our society. Bridge should be recognized as an intellectual sport in which participation is not limited to the fortunate few who are physically endowed nor to the limited years of youth. Surely Bridge should be entitled to a share of the support so freely accorded to athletics, art, drama, theatre, sculpture, etc.

It was agreed that this is an area in which CBF should make further efforts as soon as it can display a national organization of significant membership.

Mr. Phil Wood drew the attention of the meeting to the need for more senior directors in Canada. He extended his wholehearted support to the CBF to help overcome the problems that must be faced in this area.

Mr. Wood also asked the Directors to clarify the eligibility status of a player from a Unit that was not a member of the CBF.

Mr. Cannell said that if a Unit does not join the CBF and makes no effort to support the Olympiad fund, its members would not be eligible to participate in Olympiad trials. However under the current policy any Unit that wishes to do so may become a fully-paid member in good standing by contributing whatever it can afford to the CBF General fund. The only further requirement to make its members eligible for Olympiad participation is that it make some attempt to support the Olympiad fund by holding or having its member clubs hold Olympiad fund games.

Mr. Cannell asked Mr. Oakie if he would care to comment on the possibility of the CBF obtaining the right to appoint a member to the ACBL Board of Directors.

Mr. Oakie replied that there were problems in accommodating such a request. It would involve an exception in the structure of the ACBL and would invite problems from other areas (such as Hawaii, Alaska, Mexico, Puerto Rico, etc.). He also suggested that Canadians might find it to their disadvantage in that the other ACBL Directors with problems enough of their own could then conscientiously divest themselves of any responsibility for Canada. Instead, he favoured the two Canadian District approach. Redistricting of the ACBL will come up in a year or so and Canada might request a Western and an Eastern District. This solution would give Canada two Directors and also would be compatible with the CBF organization.

Mr. Baragar suggested that Directors of the CBF should not be elected by the representatives of Units attending the Annual Meeting. He felt that the Zone Director should be elected by the Units within the Zone and that the election should be conducted by a mailed vote similar to the procedure used in electing ACBL Directors.

The CBF Directors who attended the Lethbridge meeting are in favour of this suggestion and recommend that it be incorporated in the constitution.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Oakie for his attendance and extremely valuable suggestions and a further vote of thanks to the delegates and CBF Directors for their efforts in attending the meeting. It was the feeling of everyone present that this meeting was eminently successful. It is obvious that there is no substitute for such opportunities to discuss aims and objectives, to dispel misunderstandings and to formulate policy.

The Directors wish to thank everyone who attended for their co-operative and constructive approach both at the meeting and in the many private discussions during the tournament.

Report submitted by
W. A. Robinson.

A MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN BRIDGE FEDERATION

Since 1934 thousands of Canadian bridge players have enjoyed many hours of pleasant relaxation and exciting competition through tournaments sponsored and conducted by the American Contract Bridge League. The existence of one body to service both the United States and Canada was economically practical and since bridge functions have always been well organized (as they still are) Canadians had little cause to complain. Until the sixties Canadian membership was insufficient to sustain an independent Canadian bridge organization. Some leagues had been formed in and around the large metropolitan centres (viz. The Ontario League) but these were 'regional' rather than 'national' in character and were ultimately absorbed into the ACBL.

The ACBL Canadian Charitable Fund

But in the decade or so immediately preceding Canada's centennial, a growing sense of nationalism developed in every field of endeavour, including bridge.

Until 1965 all funds raised through ACBL Charity Games held in Canada went to support American research programmes and studies. This meant that not only was the Canadian economy losing the funds, but also that many talented Canadians were following those funds to the American universities and hospitals which could afford (better than their Canadian counterparts) the best facilities and higher remuneration. On the one hand Canadians complained of the so-called 'brain drain' while on the other hand they supported it.

And so in 1967, largely through the efforts of Eric Murray (a co-founder of the Canadian Bridge Federation), the ACBL *Canadian* Charitable Fund was formed. Since then, funds raised through games held in Canada have remained in Canada. The Canadian Cancer Fund (\$20,000) and the Canadian Association for Mentally Retarded Children (\$14,000) were the 1967 and 1968 recipients while the current year's proceeds will go to the Canadian Heart Fund.

The Canadian Bridge Federation

By 1967 Canadian membership in the ACBL had grown to 12,000. It therefore seemed appropriate to consider whether this number was sufficient to form the basis for an independent Canadian organization to operate parallel to and conjunctively with the ACBL. The generally prevalent conclusion was that it was time for Canada to 'emerge'.

And so the Canadian Bridge Federation was formed with a Constitution which provides for the development of a sense of national identity among bridge players in Canada.

There are two equally important aspects to the development of this identity concept.

The 'external aspect'

The World Bridge Federation programme calls for active participation on the part of all member countries in order to foster goodwill between nations through vigorous and friendly competition carried out in the spirit of fair play. One of the CBF goals is to see Canada exercise its rights and fulfill its (sovereign) responsibilities as a citizen in good standing of the world bridge community.

The 'internal aspect'

Here, a much more ambitious programme of activities is required. Of the many problems to be solved the two major ones are (a) the problem of communications, and (b) the problem of financing.

(a) Communications

In order to earn the support of all Units (a prerequisite to success) the CBF must inform all Canadians of its aims and its progress. In this respect the following steps have been taken.

(1) Minutes of the Annual Meeting held in April 1969, together with a report of the Directors' meetings were sent to all 24 Canadian Units.

(2) A national publication is in work.

(3) Bulletins are now sent to all Units with matters of general interest and importance to Canadian bridge players.

(4) Delegates meetings will be alternated between eastern and western Canada (finances permitting) in order to determine, first-hand *all* Canadian attitudes and viewpoints.

(5) All Units have been 'coded' and files set up for each at the office of the executive secretary who has been placed on the mailing list for most. This has led to direct contact with 17 Units in the past two months.

(6) Each zone representative visits as many Units as possible within his respective zone in order to establish liaison. (The latter has already proven to be the most effective method of communication, but for reasons of time and finances, the most difficult to carry out.)

(b) Finances

The executive is studying ways and means of financing the CBF programme other than having the funds come out of the pockets of Canadian bridge players. Under review at the present time are (1) nation-wide CBF games, (2) conducting a National tournament (ACBL approval would be required), (3) commercial sponsorship for certain bridge functions, (4) government sponsorship for international competition, (5) Canadian supply depots with a view to *exporting* rather than *importing* bridge supplies.

The CBF Executive

The CBF executive is comprised of 5 directors (one from each of 5 geographic zones), the past president (as an ex-officio member) and an executive secretary (appointed). The present incumbents are:

D. J. Cannell, Winnipeg — President

H. Smilie, Vancouver — Vice-President

D. Dobson, Halifax — Vice-President

W. Robinson, Willowdale — Vice-President

A. Goodman, Montreal — Treasurer

E. R. Murray — Past President

A. M. Lando — Executive Secretary

Independence

One question most frequently asked of members of the executive is "Can Canadians expect to have an independent bridge association and if so, when?"

Before this question can be answered, the problems of communication and financing must be solved. A feasibility study must be made to deal with such matters as inter-recognition (with the ACBL) of master points, sanctioning of tournaments, priority of directors (perhaps a directors' training programme in Canada) and other related items. The CBF will require not only the support of Canadians but a large degree of co-operation from within the ACBL.

At present a maximum effort is being put forth by the CBF directors, each of whom has many years of experience in organized bridge. The key to the success of their efforts lies with the support they receive from you, the Canadian bridge player.

UN MESSAGE DU SECRETAIRE ADMINISTRATIF DE LA FEDERATION CANADIENNE DE BRIDGE

Depuis 1934, des milliers de bridgeurs canadiens ont goûté plusieurs heures d'agréable détente et d'intéressante compétition au cours des tournois qui ont été parrainés et dirigés par la American Contract Bridge League. L'existence d'un seul organisme pour desservir les Etats-Unis et le Canada était alléchante du point de vue de l'économie et les Canadiens n'ont eu que peu de raisons de se plaindre puisque l'activité a toujours été bien organisée et qu'elle l'est toujours. Depuis les années soixante, la cotisation des membres a été insuffisante pour supporter les frais d'un organisme autonome au Canada.

Certaines ligues ont été formées dans les grands centres métropolitains et dans leurs environnements, telles The Ontario League, mais elles étaient plutôt à caractère régional et non à caractère national et, en définitive, elles faisaient partie de la ACBL.

Le fonds de bienfaisance de la ACBL au Canada

Au cours des dix années ou à peu près qui ont précédé le centenaire du Canada, un sens croissant du nationalisme s'est manifesté dans divers domaines, y compris celui du bridge.

Depuis 1965, tous les fonds provenant des tournois de bienfaisance que la ACBL tenait au Canada ont servi aux études et aux programmes concernant la recherche des Etats-Unis. Cela voulait dire que non seulement l'économie du Canada perdait ces fonds mais que plusieurs Canadiens talentueux suivaient ces derniers dans des universités et des hôpitaux des Etats-Unis qui pouvaient se permettre plus que ceux du Canada d'offrir les meilleures installations et une rémunération plus élevée.

D'un côté, les Canadiens se sont plaints de ce que l'on appelle de "drainage des travailleurs intellectuels" et, d'un autre côté, ils l'ont encouragé.

Ainsi, en 1967, en grande partie à cause des efforts de monsieur Eric Murray qui est l'un des fondateurs de la Fédération canadienne de bridge, on a créé le fonds de bienfaisance de la ACBL au Canada. Depuis, les fonds provenant des tournois qui sont disputés au Canada, restent au Canada. En 1967 et en 1968, la Société canadienne du cancer et l'Association canadienne pour l'éducation des enfants ont été les récipiendaires respectifs de \$20,000 et de \$14,000 et le produit de l'année en cours ira au Fonds canadien des maladies du coeur.

La Fédération canadienne de bridge

En 1967, le nombre des membres de la ACBL s'élevait à 12,000. En conséquence, il a semblé approprié de se demander si ce nombre était suffisant pour créer un organisme autonome au Canada qui fonctionnerait sur une base semblable à la ACBL et qui travaillerait en collaboration avec cette dernière. La conclusion qui prévalait en règle générale était qu'il était temps pour le Canada d' "émerger".

Ainsi fut créé la Fédération canadienne de bridge dont la constitution prévoyait l'évolution d'un sens d'identité nationale chez les bridgeurs du Canada.

Il y a deux aspects d'une égale importance en ce qui concerne l'évolution de ce concept d'identité.

L'aspect extérieur

Le programme de la Fédération universelle du bridge exige une participation active de la part de tous les pays membres afin d'encourager la bonne volonté entre les nations par l'intermédiaire d'une compétition amicale et vigoureuse qui s'effectue dans un esprit d'honnêteté. L'un des buts de la Fédération canadienne de bridge est de voir à ce que le Canada exerce ses droits et qu'il remplisse ses obligations (souveraines) comme un citoyen de bonne réputation parmi les bridgeurs du monde entier.

L'aspect intérieur

Dans ce cas, on exige un programme beaucoup plus ambitieux. Parmi les nombreuses difficultés à surmonter, les deux plus importantes sont a) les communications et b) le financement.

a) Les communications

La Fédération canadienne de bridge doit informer tous les Canadiens de ses buts et de son évolution afin de gagner l'appui de tous les groupes (une exigence préalable au succès). A cette fin, on a procédé aux étapes suivantes:

- 1) On a envoyé le procès-verbal de la réunion annuelle tenue en avril 1969 ainsi qu'un rapport des réunions des administrateurs aux 24 groupes du Canada.
- 2) On est à préparer une publication nationale.
- 3) On envoie présentement à tous les groupes des bulletins comportant des sujets d'intérêt général et d'importance pour les bridgeurs du Canada.
- 4) On tiendra les réunions des délégués alternativement dans l'est et dans l'ouest du Canada (le financement le permettant) afin de déterminer de première main, tous les points de vue et toutes les attitudes des Canadiens.

5) On a décerné un numéro de code à tous les groupes et on a établi un dossier pour chacun au bureau du secrétaire administratif. On a porté la plupart de ces groupes à la liste d'envoi. Cela a permis d'entrer en communication directe avec sept groupes au cours des deux derniers mois.

6) On envoie chaque représentant d'une région visiter autant de groupes que possible dans sa région afin d'établir la liaison. (Cette méthode de communication s'est avérée la plus efficace, mais pour des raisons de temps et de financement, elle a été la plus difficile à mettre en application).

b) Le financement

Le Bureau est à faire l'étude des moyens à prendre pour financer le programme de la Fédération canadienne de bridge sans avoir à exiger les fonds des bridgeurs canadiens. Il est à faire l'examen 1) de l'établissement des tournois de la Fédération canadienne de bridge dans tout le pays, 2) de la création d'un tournoi national (l'approbation de la ACBL serait nécessaire), 3) de l'obtention de la commandite de maisons de commerce aux fins de certains domaines du bridge, 4) de l'obtention de la commandite du gouvernement aux fins des compétitions internationales et 5) de l'installation de dépôts d'approvisionnement en vue de l'exportation et non de l'importation du matériel.

Le Bureau de la Fédération canadienne de bridge

Le Bureau de la Fédération canadienne de bridge comprend cinq administrateurs (un dans chacune des cinq régions géographiques), le président sortant (en tant que membre d'office) et un secrétaire administratif (nommé). Les titulaires sont:

- Le président, monsieur D. J. Cannell, Winnipeg
- Un vice-président, monsieur H. Smilie, Vancouver
- Un vice-président, monsieur D. Dobson, Halifax
- Un vice-président, monsieur W. Robinson, Willowdale
- Le trésorier, monsieur A. Goodman, Montreal
- Le président sortant, monsieur E. R. Murray
- Le secrétaire administratif, monsieur A. M. Lando

L'autonomie

L'une des questions que l'on pose souvent aux membres du Bureau est: "Les Canadiens peuvent-ils s'attendre à avoir un organisme de bridge autonome et si oui, quand?"

Les difficultés concernant la communication et le financement devront être surmontées avant que l'on puisse répondre à cette question. On doit faire une étude sur le rendement portant sur des sujets tels l'entente avec la ACBL sur les points importants, l'approbation des tournois, la priorité des administrateurs (peut-être un programme de formation des administrateurs au Canada) et divers autres sujets. La FCB aura non seulement besoin de l'appui des Canadiens mais aussi d'une grande collaboration des membres de la ACBL.

Présentement, les administrateurs de la FCB font le maximum d'efforts. Chacun d'eux a plusieurs années d'expérience dans le domaine du bridge organisé. La clé du succès de leurs efforts repose sur l'appui qu'ils recevront de vous, bridgeur canadien.

In June of this year, Montrealers Ralph Cohen, Buddy Marsh, Eric Kokish, Paul Nagy and Joe Silver slipped across the border for the New England Regional at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. Between them they managed to win both major events, Cohen and Marsh taking the Open Pairs with the quintet sharing in the Open Team victory.

RESULTS OF THE VICTORIA UNIT 1969-70 ELECTIONS

President	Lillian Goodwin
Vice-President	Mike Champion
Treasurer	Frances Watts
Secretary	K. L. Magee

Congratulations to new Ontario Life Masters:

- John Laskin
- W. Mellon
- Tom Greer
- Donna Sherman
- Robin Wigdor

The number of Life Masters in the Ontario Unit now totals over one hundred and fifty.

The Omar Sharif Bridge Circus will tour North America again in January 1970. Doug Cannell (CBF President), is hoping to bring Sharif and his team of international stars (Benito Garozzo, Giorgio Belladonna, Claude Delmouly and Leon Yallouze) to Winnipeg, to participate in Manitoba's Centennial celebration.

The next nationwide charity fund game will be held Friday, November 28, 1969. Check your local club schedules for location.

Canadians are asked to support all charity and olympiad fund games.

CANADIAN BRIDGE DIGEST

TOURNAMENT DATES

Name	Location	Date
Galt	Kitchener, Ont.	October 3- 5
Ottawa Valley	Pembroke, Ont.	October 4- 5
Okanagan	Kelowna, B.C.	October 10-13
Lake of the Woods	Kenora, Ont.	October 10-12
Thanksgiving	Lethbridge, Alta.	October 10-12
Newfoundland	St. John's, Nfld.	October 11-13
Buffalo	Winnipeg, Man.	October 10-13
Fall	Calgary, Alta.	October 17-19
Laurentian	Quebec City, P.Q.	October 18-19
Oshawa District	Oshawa, Ont.	October 24-26
Province of Quebec	Montreal, P.Q.	October 31-November 2
Edmonton	Edmonton, Alta.	November 7- 9
Acadian Fall	Fredericton, N.B.	November 7- 9
Eastern Ontario	Ottawa, Ont.	November 6- 9
Saskatchewan Fall	Regina, Sask.	November 7- 9
Western Ontario	London, Ont.	November 13-16
Industrial City	Hamilton, Ont.	November 27-30