

bridge digest

CANADIAN BRIDGE FEDERATION

Vol. 2, No. 1

July 1972



AN INTRODUCTION TO OUR NEW FORMAT

The Canadian Bridge Digest is in formal dress. And why not? It is being presented to Canadians for the first time as part of the Bridge Bulletin.

The new format and its mass distribution is aimed towards better communication between Canadian players. Our land is just too big for a quick "Bonjour."

The Canadian Bridge Federation has been aware of the need for a means of communication. Information by letters have been sent to Unit presidents and secretaries in the past, but this method involved long delays before the membership became informed. A more direct means of reaching members was necessary and it became one of the most pressing matters for the C.B.F.

To meet the mass media need, the C.B.F. has arranged to publish the Canadian Bridge Digest as an insert in

the ACBL Bulletin and thus distributed to all Canadian members. It is planned to have five such inserts during the year.

The Digest will be the "Long Hut," the gathering place, for Canadian players, through articles, stories and reports on the goings on in our own little world of bridge. The game and its players will be brought closer to you. You'll be amazed to learn of bridge activities in some of the most isolated spots on our map.

To facilitate obtaining this information, associate editors are being appointed in each of the six C.B.F. zones.

As a card-carrying member, you can make the Digest more than a "house organ." Pass your copy on to your friends, the rubber bridge players. Introduce them to your other world. Give them a chance to get on.

BRIDGE DIGEST

PART II OF THE CONTRACT BRIDGE BULLETIN

Editor, Sam Maltin

A Canadian Bridge Federation publication distributed free of charge to Canadian members of the ACBL.

Communications to Bridge Digest should be addressed to Sam Maltin, 4607 Beaconsfield Avenue, Montreal 261, Que.

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Canadian Bridge Federation address: Doug A. Drew, R.R. No. 2, Thornton, Ont.



THE CANADIAN BRIDGE FEDERATION

By William A. Robinson, President

The C.B.F. was formed to be the national contract bridge organization of Canada responsible for all areas of bridge activity of national nature and representing Canada in the World Bridge Federation.

Accordingly, the organization of trials, designation of entrants and financing of Olympiad participation is the responsibility of the C.B.F. The objective of the C.B.F. is to make the trials of maximum interest and benefit to all players, starting competition at Unit level and advancing through the Zone, to national finals.

The World Bridge Federation has recently inaugurated a Master Point plan, for Grand, World and International Masters. Canadian championship events, on a national scale such as last fall's team trials held in St. Agathe, Que., carry awards for International Master qualification. The C.B.F. is responsible for organizing such events and compiling Master Point records.

For many years, Canadians supported the ACBL Charity games and all proceeds went to U.S. charities. Through the instigation of Eric Murray and subsequent efforts of the C.B.F., all charity funds raised in Canada are now retained here and go to Canadian charities. The funds are administered by the Canadian Charitable Fund, which donated \$15,000 to the Canadian Cystic Fibrosis Foundation in 1970, followed by a \$14,000 gift to the Multiple Sclerosis Society of Canada in 1971.

No rivalry

In addition to these specific responsibilities the C.B.F. is dedicated to the general advancement of bridge in Canada. Publicity, membership promotion, improvement of manners and ethics, advice and assistance to clubs and tournament chairmen, exchange of helpful ideas between club and Unit executives are some of the areas in which the C.B.F. is active.

At the same time, the C.B.F. should not rival or duplicate efforts of Unit or District organizations. On the contrary, its objective is to assist officials of these bodies and supplement their efforts.

Since policy of the ACBL is set by its Board of Directors, it has been a long standing objective of the C.B.F. to obtain assured representation for Canadians on this Board. Through the efforts of Henri Parent, Montreal, and Doug Drew, Toronto, the ACBL has been redistricted and there are now two all-Canadian districts, which guarantees two Canadian directors on the ACBL Board. Many Units in Western Canada have expressed their desire for a third all-Canadian Western District and this request is supported by the C.B.F.

Everyone is aware of the benefits we have enjoyed in belonging to the ACBL, but there are some who feel that Canadian bridge should be a separate entity. While this may be desirable in the future, it cannot be considered until the C.B.F. has developed into an experienced organization that can support itself economically by a two or threefold increase in Canadian membership. Above all, no such move can be seriously considered until a com-

(Continued on page 12)

Anti-Pollution

By Buddy Marsh

Why do the vast majority of people who play bridge, shun duplicate?

It's a fact that only about 1% of bridge devotees play in tournaments. Statistics would seem to indicate that there's room for a little improvement somewhere down the line of tables.

Having spoken to many non-duplicate players, who just refuse point blank to participate in tournaments, a pattern seems to emerge.

A - "Duplicate is too complicated to learn." (90% false)

B - "Wotnell for? To be accused of cheating or otherwise insulted by some out-and-out stranger, young-old, male-female, take your pick." (Alas, almost 100% true.)

To overcome "A," one day some enterprising public relation expert will convince his Unit to run a special event, *not* for beginners, but for beginners to the game of duplicate. The

event should be Team-of-Four, based on total points, not IMPs or victory points. The game should be less mysterious with its scoring. It could be a pairs game with total points, instead of matchpoints. A short talk by a well-known local bridge player with an introduction to what the event is all about, would precede this "non-expert" game.

Problem "B" is easy to work on, in theory anyway. There's no question, but that the majority of "new" tournament players cheat left, right and dead centre. The important thing for "veterans" to remember is that the newcomers don't know that they're cheating. Protection is there by calling the director, explain the facts in a straight manner, making sure that the "cheaters" are not offended. Indeed try to explain that according to rules, the director must be called, in fairness to all concerned.

The big problem is how to implement an anti-pollution Campaign at bridge tournaments.

The Montreal Bridge League introduced their campaign on June 9 at the Laurentian Bridge Festival in St. Agathe, Que. It advised all players of the League's intention to clamp down legally on bad manners. It may come as a shock to many bridge players, to learn that the laws of the game provide for penalties to be given, *without appeal*, by the director for gross improprieties at the table.

Wearing a smile button is not necessary, but actions, such as foul language, accusations as to honesty, or lack of same, belittling opponents, or in just plain words *bad manners* will be subject to matchpoint or IMP penalties.

Archie Bunkers of bridge beware. War has been declared. Tournament bridge is serious but should also be pleasant.

CAMBRIAN SHIELD REGIONAL

SEPTEMBER 7-10, 1972

at the ARMOURY

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

K.O. Teams (Swiss Qual.) ... 2:15 & 8:15 P.M.
Olympiad Fund Pairs.....8:15 P.M.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8

Masters' Pairs (50+ MPs) 2:15 & 8:15 P.M.
Non-Masters' (0-49 MPs) 2:15 & 8:15 P.M.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

Open Pairs (Qual. & Final) .. 1:30 & 7:30 P.M.
Consolation (Closed).....7:30 P.M.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

Swiss Teams 11:30 A.M. & 4:30 P.M.
For further information write to: Dave
Holgate, Box 520, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario,
Canada.

WESTERN HOSPITALITY

By Anita Carpenter

Hospitality and rivalry are the key-notes to bridge in Alberta. The two major centres, Calgary and Edmonton, offer a wide range of events and intercity competition is keen in all events. With the establishment of a mobile tournament crowd over the past few years, there has been an increase in competitiveness both at the table and in a social vein. Attendance records at regionals and sectionals are continually being broken and the calibre of bridge is on the 'up and up.'

Edmonton and Calgary each have four sectional tournaments per year and Lethbridge has one. As a new effort, Calgary gave one sectional to Red Deer, a city midway between Edmonton and Calgary. This venture

proved very successful in June and plans point to a continuation of this policy.

The keen rivalry returns in September at the Calgary Fall Sectional when there is a provincial team playoff for the Meridian Trophy. Teams from Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat compete for the honor of retaining this trophy in their city for the coming year.

Calgary is also trying to set a precedent in December 1972 by holding a two-day sectional, featuring a four-session Open Pairs, styled after the Blue Ribbon Pairs. Calgary is hoping to make this the prestigious event of the year.

Quonta Will See Red

September 1972 brings in a new era to Northern Ontario competitive bridge. For the first time in its history, a red point tournament has been scheduled for the Northern area.

The regional championships will be held in Sault, Ont., Sept. 7-10 and it came about through a top priority decision of the new District 2. Next to becoming an all-Canadian District, the red point move to Quonta is proving to be the most popular achievement of the year.

It was left for the Quonta Units to decide on the location for the regional and although Sudbury and North Bay areas are more central for Northern members, there's a lack of suitable playing space and hotel accommodations. Sault has come up with the needs for this tournament.

A committee has been in full swing to insure an attractive, comfortable and enjoyable experience.

BUFFALO REGIONAL OCTOBER 5-9, 1972

at the International Inn
Winnipeg, Manitoba

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5

Charity Pairs.....8:15 P.M.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6

K.O. Teams (Swiss Qual.) ...1:30 & 8:00 P.M.
(K.O. continues on the mornings of the 7th, 8th, & 9th)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7

Men's & Women's Pairs1:30 & 8:00 P.M.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8

Open Pairs (Qual. & Final) ..1:30 & 8:00 P.M.
Consolation (Closed)8:00 P.M.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9

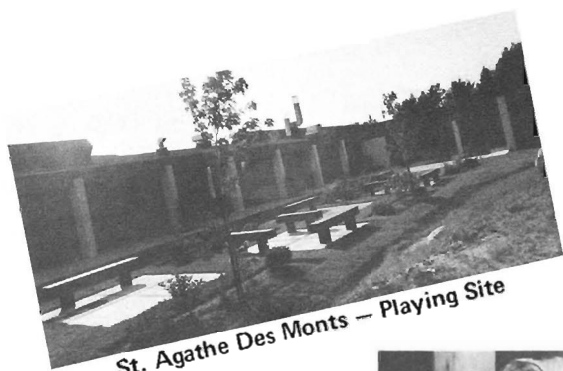
Masters' Pairs (50+ MPs) .. 11A.M. & 4:30 P.M.
Non-Masters' (0-49 MPs) 11A.M. & 4:30 P.M.

SATURDAY MORNING PANEL SHOW

at 10:30 A.M. with Alfred Sheinwold

For further information write to: D.J. Cannell, 404 Hosmer Blvd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

CANDID SHOTS FROM



St. Agathe Des Monts — Playing Site



What you got there?



Concentration



Double Concentration

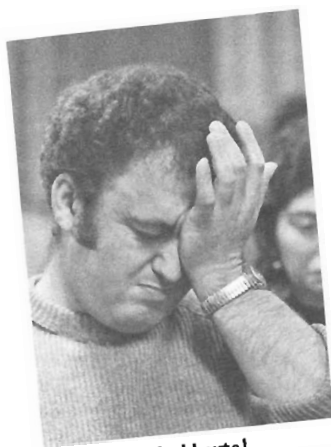
OUR OLYMPIAD TRIALS



The Last Board



Should I, or
Shouldn't I



This Hurts!



Good Sports — They're The Losers

CANADIAN DISTRICTS

April 1972 was the beginning of a new stage in Canadian bridge. Quebec, Eastern Ontario (Ottawa-Kingston) and the Maritimes were formed together as a new district in the ACBL and a second new district was formed from Manitoba and the rest of Ontario. For the first time Canadian bridge players are assured of permanent representation on the ACBL Board of Directors.

Interest in redistricting is developing in western Canada and when the membership grows sufficiently, it is possible a third Canadian district may be formed. We present here the views of members who are deeply involved in Canadian bridge organization.

THE HAVE

By Douglas Drew
District 2, ACBL Director

The most frequent questions asked about redistricting are — how and why?

Much of the initial stimulus was provided by the Canadian Bridge Federation. As the C.B.F. developed, it became clear that changes to accommodate our needs would be difficult without direct participation in the governing body of the ACBL, the National Board of Directors. Canadian membership was about 8% of the League's total and we had no representation on the 24 man board.

Eventually two Canadians were elected from the existing districts and through their efforts and the collective support of the Eastern and Central Canadian Units through the C.B.F., redistricting was achieved.

On the surface the "why" seems obvious. Here we were with 1/12 of the ACBL membership, (the seventh largest bridge playing membership in the world), and no representation on the governing body of the League. There were a variety of specific problems at the outset: charity program, prize plan, international events participation, Olympiad representation. The ACBL has proved to be

receptive to our needs, once they were understood.

The next major C.B.F. program will be to develop a system of National Championships. To do this, the cooperation of the ACBL will be vital, as volumes of detail must be examined to arrive at a workable and equitable plan.

The essence of the progress we have to date, is our emergence as a bridge playing nation rather than a group of individuals belonging to a foreign bridge league.

Our future course is unclear, it may lead to autonomy, sharing only a common master point plan; or, it may be that we retain a common governing body and with the eventual addition of Mexican and Western Canadian representation on the ACBL Board, act, in concert, for all of North American Bridge.

Wherever the future leads, we will go, as an established presence in World Bridge.

—AND THE HAVE NOT

By Jack T. Murphy

Ten years ago Western Canada was a fledgling member of the ACBL Western Conference and it was questionable whether we should plan to have regional tournaments in this area. However, Tom Stoddard, at that time General Manager of the Western

NOTRE NOUVEAU

Par Henri Parent

Depuis déjà quelques années le bridge-duplicate a connu beaucoup de vogue au Canada ce qui a permis d'obtenir de l'American Contract Bridge League, dont nous faisons partie, l'établissement dans ses cadres de deux districts entièrement Canadiens.

Antérieurement, nous de Québec et des Maritimes, étions unis aux Etats Américains de la Nouvelle Angleterre pour constituer le

Conference, had foresight and Calgary was one of the early experiments.

It is doubtful if any money was made; however duplicate bridge started to catch on like a prairie fire and in the last five years there have been very successful regional tournaments in every major city of Western Canada.

Since 1967 — our Centennial year — Canadians have been seeking a national identity in many fields of endeavor and many western Canadian players desire to form our own district and live up to our responsibilities. This does not mean we wish to leave the Western Conference — there are too many capable people doing a lot for bridge in that organization and we need their advice and assistance.

As a Canadian district we could plan our Olympiad play-offs more effectively and we could also plan National Championships within the framework of the ACBL. A method for awarding master points for Canadian events could probably be determined more easily, and we could put more emphasis on our Olympiad Fund and Charity program.

It will take time to study all the advantages and disadvantages to determine the amount of red point sessions, etc., but I think in the not-too-distant future, we will have a third Canadian district that will be an asset to the Canadian bridge world and to the ACBL.

District No 1 de l'A.C.B.L., organisation qui comptait vingt-quatre de ces districts dont aucun n'était uniquement composé d'Unités Canadiennes.

Dans notre district, les deux cotés de la frontière se sont fort bien entendus durant de nombreuses années et pour démontrer la cordialité qui existait le coté Américain qui d'étenait la majorité des votes électoraux à cause du nombre plus élevé de leurs membres, a supporté un candidat Canadien dans les deux dernières élections au poste de représentant de district et Directeur de la Ligue de Bridge Américaine.

Toutefois, il devenait évident que le bridge-duplicate au Canada prenait un essor de plus en plus grand et qu'éventuellement il y aurait une restructuration de districts composant l'A.C.B.L. afin de permettre la formation de deux districts Canadiens.

Donc depuis le 15 Avril dernier les deux districts Canadiens se composent comme suit: le District No 1, l'extrémité est de l'Ontario soient les régions d'Ottawa et de Kingston, la province de Québec ainsi que les Maritimes et Terre Neuve. Le District No 2 se compose du reste de l'Ontario ainsi que du Manitoba.

A l'instar des autres districts de la Ligue de Bridge Américaine les unités de District No 1 se sont unies pour former leur organisation de district. Cette organisation aura pour but de fixer les dates des tournois de bridge ainsi que de promouvoir le bridge-duplicate dans notre district. Cette organisation — Eastern Canada Bridge Conference of A.C.B.L. District No 1 — la conférence de Bridge de l'Est du Canada du District No 1 de l'A.C.B.L.

Une des premières initiatives de cette organisation a été de poursuivre les efforts de l'unité de Montréal afin d'obtenir de l'A.C.B.L. une édition française de la brochure "Easy Guide to Duplicate Bridge" et votre organisation espère pouvoir distribuer cette nouvelle édition parmi ses membres de langue française d'ici quelques mois.

Une grande étape a été franchie et j'invite tous les membres de notre district à appuyer leur organisation dans ses efforts pour promouvoir le bridge-duplicate et encourager leurs connaissances à se joindre à notre ligue.

All Canada Zone For Bowl Trials

By Allan Doane

Canada's place in world bridge competition was a top priority discussion at the first delegates meeting of the newly formed ACBL District 1. The general feeling was that this country deserves more than just a once-in-an-Olympiad try at international tournaments.

The present system of picking Bermuda Bowl teams in North America is very much unlike those of other Zones, like Europe, Asia, etc. This continent is made up of, bridge-wise, United States, Canada, Mexico and Bermuda, all affiliated, and master point collectors, with the ACBL. Thus the Bowl team entry is chosen from winners of the top three League events, not inter-zone competition.

This offers Canadians to participate in international level, but does not allow for Canada, as a country, to compete.

The meeting, while favouring ACBL's Interim Committee Report on International Team Selection's proposed district competition, leading up to zone trials, as an improvement to the present system, it would like to see a further step. The original suggestion is to have North America divided into five zones, with internal competition to produce five contenders. These five finalists will then join the winners of the three major ACBL team championships in a playoff to determine the North American representative.

District 1 proposed that the two Canadian districts, with the possibility of the rest of Canada joining in, be made into one zone. This would assure Canada of having a team in the finals each year. This would mark another step further towards a National identity.

IT FIGURES

By Aaron Goodman, CBF Treasurer

It was in August 1967, during the Summer Nationals in Montreal, that the organization of the Canadian Bridge Federation came into being. Since then, money has been coming in and going out. Following are some random figures for those who shy away from reading official statements.

To Dec. 31, 1972, C.B.F. Units contributed \$35,000, as their membership fees... The same Units and their clubs came through with \$14,000 for the Olympiad Fund... Other sources, including pro rata share of the ACBL Summer Nationals O.F. games, came up with another \$7,000.

Spending of membership fees went as follows: \$7,500 for Executive Secretary and secretarial assistance, at \$250 monthly... \$4,000 towards cost of publishing the Digest... \$7,500 was the cost of bringing directors to seven semi-annual meetings... One meeting at Lethbridge was held at directors' own expense... Directors meetings will now be held in alternate years annually and semi-annually... \$2,000 for photostats, printing, telephone, audit fees, etc... \$6,000 was spent on Olympiad participation. This was before the separation of the Membership and Olympiad accounts in 1969.

Olympiad Fund utilized: \$4,000 went for the 1968 Olympiad team trials in Winnipeg... \$13,000 more to send the team to Deauville, France... \$2,800 towards expenses of 6 Canadian Pairs to the 1970 World Championships at Stockholm... Individual Units contributed generously to local representatives from their zone... The St. Agathe team trials to select the Canadian squad for the 1972 Olympiad cost \$3,800.

The income and outcome for 1970 and 1971 is presented as a separate report.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS 1971, COMPARATIVE 1970

RECEIPTS, Units, Clubs, etc.	MEMBERSHIP		OLYMPIAD FUND	
	1971	1970	1971	1970
ZONE 1: Acadian Unit 230	10.00	476.00	70.00	176.50
Canadian Maritimes Unit 194	308.40**	---	371.50	108.50
ZONE 2: Montreal Unit 151	1,346.20	1,343.00	868.00	339.50
Quebec Unit 152	100.00	---	---	---
Saguenay Unit 199	200.00	249.15	---	---
ZONE 3: Eastern Ontario Unit 192	783.00**	---	293.50	247.50
Ontario Unit 166	3,011.20	2,904.15	1,639.50	1,464.00
Quonta Unit 238	300.35	269.90	82.50	87.50
Quonta Unit 238	10.30**	265.00*	---	---
Soo International 212	24.00	14.00	---	---
ZONE 4: Manitoba Unit 181	424.00	365.20	---	185.00
North Saskatchewan Unit 575	---	227.20	---	---
South Saskatchewan Unit 572	---	---	70.00	107.50
Northwestern Ontario Unit 228	150.00	150.00	80.00	---
ZONE 5: Lethbridge Unit 392	125.00	35.00	25.00	---
Edmonton Unit 391	480.00	591.00	192.00	105.00
Calgary Unit 390	304.00	302.00	246.20	84.00
Medicine Hat Unit 393	40.00	---	36.00	---
ZONE 6: Shuswap Unit 576	75.00	95.00	---	---
Okanagan Unit 571	50.00	100.00	---	---
Vancouver Unit 430	857.40	820.00	140.00	147.00
Victoria Unit 431	294.00	100.00	126.00	154.00
Quesnel Unit 456	100.00	100.00	63.00	63.00
Parksville Unit 429	75.00	75.00	---	---
TOTAL FROM UNITS & CLUBS	\$9,067.85	\$8,481.60	\$4,303.20	\$3,269.00
Interest earned	213.90	---	---	---
Share of ACBL Summer National Olympiad Fund Game	---	---	106.75	114.96
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$9,281.75	\$8,481.60	\$4,409.95	\$3,383.96

* Paid for 1969 ** Paid for 1970

EXPENDITURES

1971, comparative 1970	MEMBERSHIP		OLYMPIAD FUND	
	1971	1970	1971	1970
Executive Secretary	2,400.00	2,400.00	---	---
Executive Secretary (1969 arrears)	---	400.00	---	---
Secretarial Services	600.00	450.00	---	---
Photostats, telephone, postage, etc.	177.77	622.86	---	---
Expense allowance to Directors attending meetings	1,265.30	2,730.57	---	---
Net C.B.F. contribution towards expenses of Canadian representatives to World Pairs competition, Stockholm	---	---	---	2,792.71
Net cost of TRIALS to select Canadian Teams to represent Canada at Olympiad in Miami, 1972:	---	---	---	---
Expenses	\$7,503.92	---	---	---
LESS entry fees	3,721.10	---	3,782.82	---
ACBL — table fees @ \$1.00 for Olympiad Fund Games authorized	---	---	282.00	307.00
TOTALS	\$4,443.07	\$6,603.43	\$4,064.82	\$3,099.71
SURPLUS for year	\$4,838.68	\$1,878.17	\$345.13	284.25
Previous surplus brought forward	2,587.75	709.58	2,571.78	2,287.53
BALANCE on hand, Dec. 31, 1971	\$7,426.43	\$2,587.75	\$2,916.91	\$2,571.78

RAPIDE EXPANSION DU BRIDGE

Par Emile Quintal

Si l'on tient compte que le bridge-contrat n'a été inventé qu'en 1925 aux Etats-Unis, succédant au bridge-enchère, on doit reconnaître qu'il s'est répandu avec une incroyable rapidité au point que des millions de personnes sont devenues des adeptes de ce sport en Amérique du Nord. Les progrès ont peut-être été plus lents au départ au Canada, et plus particulièrement au Québec, mais depuis une dizaine d'années c'est par milliers que les amateurs de jeux de cartes viennent chaque année grossir les rangs des bridgeurs. Et les Canadiens français ne le cèdent en rien à leurs compatriotes d'autres nationalités quant à leur habileté à la table.

Mais il faut bien reconnaître que le fait de ne pratiquer le bridge que dans le cercle limité que constitue leur famille ou leur groupe d'amis ne permet pas en général aux joueurs d'améliorer leur jeu comme ils en auraient l'opportunité en rencontrant des adversaires plus expérimentés dans les cercles de bridge, dont le nombre s'est

multiplié depuis quelques années jusque dans les coins les plus reculés de notre province.

Il est à remarquer qu'il n'est pas nécessaire pour un bridgeur d'appartenir à une association ou à un cercle de bridge pour prendre part à toutes les séances de bridge-duplicate qui se tiennent chaque semaine dans les cercles de bridge mentionnés dans les bottins téléphoniques ou dans les chroniques de bridge des grands quotidiens.

Il arrive très fréquemment d'ailleurs que les bridgeurs, après avoir tenté cette expérience deux ou trois fois, deviennent des adeptes du bridge-duplicate au point de devenir membres de l'American Contract Bridge League, ce qui leur permet par la suite de prendre part aux tournois plus importants tenus périodiquement dans les principaux centres de la province et où ils auront la chance de rencontrer les figures les plus connues de leur sport favori.

Canadian Bridge Federation

(Continued from page 3)

prehensive plan is developed which will guarantee bridge players on both sides of the border, that they will lose none of the benefits they now enjoy as members of a single organization.

Six zones

There are six C.B.F. directors, one being elected from each zone, and two directors meetings are held each year — one in the East and the other in the West. Meetings are held at regional tournaments, to provide the best opportunity for directors to meet players and Unit officials, discuss bridge organization and objectives with them. Directors meetings are usually scheduled for two days and evenings early in tournaments, followed by delegates conferences, open to representatives from all Units.

Although this contact between directors and members has proven invaluable, the high travelling costs

involved prohibit more frequent meetings. Consequently most of the work of the C.B.F. has to be done by correspondence. To be successful, the C.B.F. must be aware of the needs and wishes of players all across Canada. Correspondence from members and Unit executives to Zone directors and the C.B.F. executive secretary are essential.

To be effective the Canadian Bridge League needs the support of everyone.

EDNA LOUGHEED

Alberta bridge players were saddened by the death of Mrs. Edna Lougheed, mother of Alberta's Premier, the Hon. Mr. Peter Lougheed.

An enthusiastic and popular player, Mrs. Lougheed started playing duplicate ten years ago and quickly became a ranking player in bridge circles, attaining her Life Master ranking in 1970.

BRI-LINGUALISM QUIZ

By Cameron Cameron

Bridge language is familiar to duplicate players all over the world and here's an opportunity to test your bri-lingualism. The following expressions are commonly heard at bridge tables.

You are offered a choice of three translations or interpretations to each statement.

- 1 — "The game started on time."
 - a) I couldn't find a place to park.
 - b) I stopped off for a drink.
 - c) The game never starts on time.
- 2 — "I would not play with that person."
 - a) I am too good for him.
 - b) He has bad breath.
 - c) He has never asked me.
- 3 — "I am not a slow player."
 - a) We were discussing between hands.
 - b) We were in the wrong contract.
 - c) Would you believe dummy had a problem?
- 4 — "We were fixed."
 - a) The opponents made a good bid.
 - b) They got off to the only setting lead.
 - c) I sure blew that hand.
- 5 — "Where do we move from here?"
 - a) I was talking during the announcement.
 - b) My hearing aid is unplugged.
 - c) My partner has lost me.
- 6 — "That was a DOUBLE."
 - a) The opponents made their contract.
 - b) My partner forgot () takeout, () negative.
 - c) Is this a single session event?
- 7 — "May I review the auction."
 - a) I wasn't paying attention.
 - b) My opponent made a weak bid.
 - c) THAT is a mini-skirt.
- 8 — "I hold terrible cards."
 - a) We did not come first.
 - b) Someone holding my cards did win.
 - c) The club should invest in some new cards.
- 9 — "We should have been in the money."
 - a) There were better players in the game.
 - b) We were fixed by a little old lady.
 - c) My partner is an idiot.

Personality Analysis

How many of the expressions did you know the meaning of?

All answers are valid. The usual excuses have always been given by your partner. Never by you.

If you have never had occasion to use any of the first three common bridge terms, then you should always be in demand as an innocent partner and a director's dream.

4-6 gives a reading that you're a normal, average duplicate bridge player and well on the way to becoming a devoted addict.

7-9 brings up another question: Do you find trouble in getting a partner for the individual?

FLEUR DE LYS

REGIONAL

OCTOBER 12-15, 1972

Skyline Hotel

Cote de Liesse Rd.,
Montreal, Quebec

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12

Olympiad Fund Pairs.....8:00 P.M.

K.O. Teams.....8:30 P.M.

(Continues on Friday morning at 9:30 A.M.
and as required.)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13

Flt. A Pairs (200+ MPs)2:00 & 8:00 P.M.

Flt. B. Pairs (50-199 MPs).....2:00 & 8:00 P.M.

Flt. C Pairs (0-49 MPs)2:00 & 8:00 P.M.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14

Open Pairs (Qual. & Final)... 1:00 & 7:00 P.M.

Consolation (Closed)7:00 P.M.

Novice Pairs7:00 P.M.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15

Swiss Teams.....12:00 Noon & 6:00 P.M.

For further information call or write: Gilles
Boivin, P.O. Box 118, Montreal, P.Q.,
Canada; Phone: (514) 861-6166

NEW CANADIAN STAR

Which Canadian bridge player garnered the largest total of Master Points for the period of 1970, 1971 and the first two months of 1972?

Chances are, that unless you are fortunate enough to live on Canada's sunny West Coast, you just don't know!

Allan Graves, a twenty-two year old Computer Sciences student in Vancouver, amassed 1,100 points over this short period to far outstrip any other Canadian's performance. Furthermore, he earned almost all of them without ever moving out of the Pacific Northwest!

Allan started 'slowly' in 1970 with 310 points. That total was large enough to allow him to become the first Canadian outside the Golden Horseshoe to make the final McKenney list.

Warming to the task, he compiled 550 points during 1971, largely as a result of his acquiring an impressively long list of regional titles.

The first two months of 1972 have seen Allan move into high gear, with a whopping 240 points to his credit! His tournament record for these two months is almost unbelievable...

Event	Times Entered	Finish
Mixed Pairs	1	Firsts — One
Men's Pairs	2	Firsts — Two
Open Pairs	4	Firsts — Two Seconds — One Thirds — One
Masters' Pairs	1	Seconds — One
Knockout Teams	2	Firsts — One Seconds — One
Swiss Teams	5	Firsts — Two

Fifteen championship events entered ... 8 Wins, 3 Seconds, 1 Third. His performance is even more astounding when one considers that his six pairs victories have been earned with five different partners. He's climaxed his two month streak by winning *all* events in the recent Vancouver Sectional.

Allan first played duplicate in November of 1966. He became a Life Master in the summer of 1969, having just turned twenty at that time. In the several years since, he has come to be generally regarded as the finest player in the Pacific Northwest, an area which includes a number of very fine players from such centres as Seattle, Vancouver and Portland.

Allan favors natural bidding methods. The majority of his excellent

scores are obtained as a result of sound judgment and a tremendous flair for daring declarer play. Here is one of his triumphs.

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

SOUTH	WEST	NORTH	EAST
2 NT	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening lead: ♦ J

The play to trick one was the jack, three, nine and ace of diamonds. There followed A-K-Q of clubs, West discarding the four of hearts. *Now the seven of spades!!!!*

Put yourself in the position of poor West ... With a 2 NT opening on your right, it seems reasonable to place declarer with the king of spades, seeking an entry to dummy's clubs. Consequently you win the queen of spades ... now do you really feel that you would chance a return of something other than the deuce of diamonds, in view of partner's original play of the nine in that suit?

Allan rose with the eight of diamonds and scored plus 180 on the board. You will observe that East-West are cold for a major suit game!

HISTOIRE DU BRIDGE AU SAGUENAY

Par Gaby Julien

Avant 1940 il n'existait aucun club de bridge au Saguenay Lac St-Jean. C'est alors qu'un groupe d'ingénieurs Anglais au service de l'Alcan d'Arvida décidèrent de fonder un club qui opérait au fastueux Manoir du Saguenay à chaque dimanche soir.

Les débuts furent lents et laborieux, et ce fut là le seul club en opération jusqu'à ce que M. Raoul Maltais actuel président de la ligue décida d'opérer un club à Kénogami en 1951.

Par la suite l'on vit d'autres clubs se former ici et là dans la région, si bien qu'aujourd'hui La Ligue de Bridge de Saguenay qui englobe aussi le Lac St-Jean, ainsi que la Cote Nord se retrouve avec une vingtaine de clubs dont 9 dans la région proprement dite.

Avant 1958 la région faisait partie de l'unité de Québec, mais depuis ce temps elle a son autonomie propre, son directeur des tournois sectionnels, en la personne du président de la ligue Raoul Maltais, et tous les directeurs de clubs sont certifiés par L'ACBL.

Depuis toujours, les différents clubs de la région récompensaient leurs bridgeurs à la

fin de la saison par des cadeaux de toutes sortes, mais il y avait une anomalie en ce sens que c'était toujours les mêmes qui se méritaient les récompenses.

Il y a quatre ans une idée germa dans mon esprit, elle avait pour but principal de récompenser le plus de gens possible, et c'est ainsi que prit corps le système d'actions, qui fit boule de neige dans la majorité des clubs.

Le système est fort simple, chaque fois qu'un joueur évolue dans une séance régulière et qu'il se classe en haut de la moyenne, une action lui est créditée pour chaque point qu'il détient de plus que la moyenne; ces actions sont accumulées de séance en séance jusqu'à la fin de la saison, et lui sont payées en argent à raison de tant l'action, avec le résultat que tous ou presque reçoivent quelque chose à la fin de la saison, contrairement au passé, alors que c'était le lot d'une dizaine tout au plus et toujours les mêmes.

Si d'autres clubs ou unités désirent connaître à fond la façon d'opérer le système complet ils n'ont qu'à écrire au soussigné qui se fera un plaisir de leur fournir toutes les explications désirées.

ORGANIZATIONAL THOUGHTS

Selfish cause

Duplicate bridge suffers from its own cause. Bridge is a selfish game and unlike in other sports where there are athletes and officials we may accept executive duties in Units, but our main aim is to play bridge.

So, let's remain selfish, but wouldn't it be more interesting playing in the Big Leagues. Make our organization grow and now your reflected glory hits the big time.

Some members may not be strong bridge players, but they have the talent for organizational work. Let's find them.

Business bridge

Lunch time bridge is played at nearly every good size office or plant. Why not get them to represent their firms in a special Commercial Bridge League?

Special sections can be organized, such as banks, insurance companies, industrial firms and others of the same, with a playoff at the end of their own schedule.

This could be the most important recruiting centre for new members.

Team play

Team-of-Four play can bring in many new players, on the idea that it's played on rubber bridge style. A Team-of-Four league can be made up of different sections, including a novice group.

You can go further, by organizing an inter-city league in centres where there are small communities within short trips from each other.

Chambers of Commerce can be counted on to be of help for both such leagues, commercial and inter-city.

CROSS COUNTRY SHUFFLING

1972 marks the seventh time that Eric Murray has competed at the international level during the past 13 years. The Miami Olympiad was the sixth international tournament for Sammy Kehela. The latter also coached twice.



Calgary and Manitoba ran 1-2 in 1971 charity efforts, based on per capita membership basis.

The ACBL Canadian Charitable Fund stands at \$24,000, with \$17,000 invested and \$7,000 cash.

The 1972 beneficiary has been designated as the Canadian Arthritic and Rheumatism Society.



All novice games (0-20) scheduled at sectional tournaments receive full sectional rating, with a slight reduction due to the master point restrictions.

Ontario has been using this as a means of promoting novice play and had 104 tables over a winter weekend tournament.



Eastern Ontario Bridge Association plans call for very busy Unit-sponsored tournaments this year, with 16 sessions of local rated events, plus two charity games, an annual IMP Knock-out team meet and four Unit-wide games.

NOVICE GAMES

We have heard and talked much about novice or junior games. This is the source for new members.

Why not hold special tournaments, even two-session events, for new players at special entry fees?

Why not be a *Big Bridge Player*? Invite a novice player as your partner once in awhile. Maybe you can convince bridge clubs to give free entries to new players at a special initiation game.

Mrs. Maureen Culp of Oshawa, Ont., reported a successful idea used by the Trent Valley Bridge Association.

The T.V.B.A. advances \$100 as an interest-free forgivable loan to any new club starting up in the area. The loan is "forgiven" at a rate of \$2 for each new ACBL member signed by the club.



Vancouver night schools have been teaching bridge over 20 years.

Marie Scott, one of B.C.'s veteran bridge teachers, has found that little theory and much play works best.



In these times of high cost hotel living during tournaments, it's nice to note that Fredericton's Can-At Regionals came up with some real bargains. Hotels there charged 16-18 double. Rooms were also available at University of New Brunswick residences at \$4 and \$5.

Camper and trailer facilities were also available.



A request is being made of the ACBL to give priority to the scheduling of regional tournaments in Canada on our own national holiday weekends, which do not correspond to holidays in the United States.

Canadians should get preference on such dates as Victoria Day, Canada Day and Canadian Thanksgiving.



A DAY TO REMEMBER

Bridge players are a stolid bunch.

Midway through a session of a duplicate bridge game in Prince George, B.C., Rick Jomha learned his wife had given birth to a son. Unperturbed, he returned to the game and went on to win.

Jomha's comment: "Now I'll have no trouble remembering his birthday."