

South Australian



Bridge Federation Inc

JANUARY 2021

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QUIZ NIGHT

Hosted by
Lauren Travis

Drinks available
at bar or BYO
(\$10 corkage)
& BYO food

Teams of 4-8

\$5 raffle tickets
- lots of prizes

Bring gold coins
for side games

Fundraiser to support
South Australian
youth bridge players
to attend national and
international
tournaments.

JANUARY 16
7PM FOR
7.30 START
\$15 PP

Contact Jan Hughes to book
Phone: 0408 231 560
Email: janhughes47@hotmail.com
Prepay via bank transfer
Account name: Bridge Beaumont
BSB: 085005 Acc: 782315495

**AT BEAUMONT
BOWLING CLUB**
71 Devereux Road
Linden Park
Lots of parking
available!

BRING A TABLE OF FRIENDS - NO BRIDGE QUESTIONS!

**THE SA BRIDGE FEDERATION
INVITES YOU TO PLAY
TEAMS OF 3 WITH AN EXPERT**

ON

SUNDAY 28TH FEBRUARY 2021

1.00PM TO 5.00PM

AT

SA BRIDGE ASSOC.

243 YOUNG STREET, UNLEY

COST:

\$15 per player (experts free)

TO ENTER:

**Please complete the nomination sheet at SA Bridge Assoc.
or text Barbara Travis on 0437 919 928.**

FORMAT:

**There will be 3 x 8-board Teams matches.
Each of the 3 players will partner the expert for one match
and play with each other player in the other matches.**

**GET 2 BRIDGE-PLAYING FRIENDS AND ENTER AS A TEAM OF 3
OR ENTER AS A SINGLE.**



All players must be members of the SABF.

STATE TEAMS

State Teams champions:
Russel Harms, David Middleton, Zolly Nagy, Justin Williams, Phil Markey, Jeff Travis



At the halfway mark, the HARMS team led by 53 IMPs, leaving the CROFT team a lot of work to do in the remaining 30 boards. There were plenty of opportunities in the next stanza, with CROFT recovering 25 IMPs. The last quarter was fairly level in scoring, so HARMS won by 30 IMPs. Congratulations to Russel Harms – Jeff Travis, David Middleton – Zolly Nagy, Phil Markey – Justin Williams for winning the 2020 State Teams Championship.

Here are a few of the more interesting hands from the Final.

During the first night, this flat board was a classic (but nervous) endplay. East played in 5♣ after North-South had interfered in hearts. South led the ♥J:

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

There's no point ruing not being in 3NT, which was impossible to reach (especially when North-South would save in 4♥ anyway). You just draw trumps, eliminate the diamonds, ending in West's hand, then lead a spade towards hand. If North plays low on the ♠9, you simply duck. South will win but, with only hearts and spades left, they have to lead spades for you, giving you the spade trick.

Of course, if North covers the ♠9, you must hope that the ♠A is onside – though you can actually duck the first spade in case something good happens, e.g. South having a doubleton spade honour.

When South proved to hold ♠A-Q-J-10, the endplay is automatic, hence the flat board.

Board 1 of the second night's bridge was exciting:

Dlr North	♠ J 8	
Nil Vul	♥ void	
	♦ A K Q J 6 5	
	♣ K J 10 9 8	
♠ K 7 6 3		♠ A Q 10 9 4
♥ A K J 9 6 4 2		♥ 10 8 5
♦ 7		♦ 9 3 2
♣ Q		♣ A 4
	♠ 5 2	
	♥ Q 7 3	
	♦ 10 8 4	
	♣ 7 6 5 3 2	

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Nagy</i>	<i>Travis</i>	<i>Middleton</i>
	1♦	1♠	Pass
3♥ (1)	5♣	Double (2)	Pass
5♦ (3)	Pass	?	

- (1) In specific situations, we play fit-showing jumps and this was one such situation. The jump to 3♥ showed 5+ hearts and 4+ spades, good values in both suits – forcing.
- (2) Trying to show some defence, i.e. aces.
- (3) A cue bid in diamonds.

Since Howard Melbourne had committed our side to 5♠ with his cue bid, it now seemed that I was supposed to value my hand for slam. With the two aces, good spades and first-round club control, I was confident we belonged in slam. I wasn't sure which slam to bid, 6♥ or 6♠, opting for 6♠ - the 5-4 fit – meaning that our 5-3 fit would provide some discards.

There was one flaw in my thinking. Clearly, partner's hand had to be extremely distributional (at least 6-4), so there was less need to be concerned about club discards. I would have done better to bid 6♣ (obviously the ♣A) or 5NT, asking partner to choose the slam. He would then have bid 6♥. Against my 6♠ bid, if North had doubled, asking for an unusual lead, a heart lead would have defeated the slam.

A double here, with North having shown an extreme two-suited hand shape, should indicate a void in the other suit. Even the ♦10 lead may have worked; North can play the ♦6 (suit preference) and the heart ruff may be found.

The small diamond lead saw 6♠ make, for 980. Our team-mates escaped in 5♣ X, going down one trick, for -100, giving us 13 much-needed IMPs.

Dlr East ♠ A K 6 5 4
 EW Vul ♥ A 3
 ♦ 7 5 4
 ♣ Q J 4

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

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

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
		Pass	1♣
1♠	Pass (1)	Pass	2♥ (2)
Pass	2♣ (3)	Pass	3♣
Pass	4♣ (4)	Pass	4♥
Pass	6♣	All Pass	

- (1) Hoping for a re-opening double (in order to penalise)
- (2) This should still be a reverse, and extreme shape, otherwise one should usually re-open with a double. It may have been 'wiser' simply to rebid 2♣, since South did not want to defend 1♠ X.
- (3) Creating a game forcing auction
- (4) Forcing (may have been an artificial ask)

Seeing all four hands, it's easy to recognise that a diamond lead is necessary to defeat the slam. Would you have led the ♦A?

The answer lies in listening to the auction. North obviously held a penalty double of 1♠ for his first-round pass then his game-forcing bids. Therefore, he was likely to have the top spades, especially given East's silence throughout the auction. South seemed to have lots of clubs and hearts from the bidding. Therefore, despite any misgivings, the ♦A was the lead, giving us the first three tricks.

The defence did just as well at the other table, finding the ♦A lead against 5♣, for one off. Some auctions just tell you too much!

Dlr North ♠ Q J 6 2
 EW Vul ♥ A K 10 2
 ♦ J 7 5
 ♣ 7 4

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

 ♠ K 9 8 5
 ♥ 9 8 5 4 3
 ♦ 6 2
 ♣ K 5

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

Sitting East, I thought North's 1♦ opening had guaranteed 4+ diamonds, and convinced myself to pass. Firstly, check the system card! Secondly, regardless, I should have bid 2NT here, showing both minors. We may not have reached our game (in fact, slam!) on the hand – West's spades can be discarded on East's diamonds – but at least we would have been in the auction!

We didn't get rich from defending 2♥, though it did fail by one trick. Phil Markey and Justin Williams managed to reach 5♦ on our cards, gaining their side 11 IMPs. I doubt we would have reached game, but there was no excuse for my being a wimp.

The Finals series was an interesting time in 2020, with delays caused by the fortnight's bridge closure. The preliminary final was actually played in a private home, which was permitted even though we couldn't play in clubrooms! Everybody was incredibly cooperative in ensuring that the whole series of matches kept as close to the programme as was feasible.

Barbara Travis

State Pairs:

(left to right) David Lusk – Attilio De Luca (a very close 2nd place), 1st Phil Markey – Russel Harms
(It must be Phil's lucky t-shirt?)



2021 ANC

The **2021 Australian National Championships** will now be held at the **Perth Convention Centre, Western Australia from 10th to 22nd July.**

The championships will include the Interstate Teams Championships in Open, Youth, Women's and Seniors' categories and the various Butler Championships.

The *Swan River Swiss Pairs* will also be incorporated into the programme.

A comprehensive programme will be circulated early in 2021.

(The 2022 ANC will be in Adelaide, the 2023 ANC will now be held in Orange, NSW.)

OPEN TRIALS QUALIFYING

When a misunderstanding led to the final night of the event being a pair short, at very short notice, I rang Bertie Morgan and he and I filled in for the absent pair. This hand was extremely interesting:

	♠ 6 2		
	♥ A K		
	♦ A K Q 7 3		
	♣ A K Q J		
♠ Q J 8 3		♠ 9 7 4	
♥ Q J 9 8 4		♥ 6	
♦ 6		♦ J 9 5 4 2	
♣ 8 5 3		♣ 10 6 4 2	
	♠ A K 10 5		
	♥ 10 7 5 3 2		
	♦ 10 8		
	♣ 9 7		
<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
Pass	2♣	Pass	2♦
Pass	3NT	Pass	4NT (inviting slam)
Pass	6NT	All Pass	

Sitting East, you wonder what to lead after this auction, which essentially gave you little useful information. One thing that I have learnt is that lead from J-x-x-x or J-x-x-x-x is dangerous, against both 3NT and slams. Along with many others, I chose to lead the ♠9; any finessing I was doing could be done by declarer anyway.

The lead struck gold, giving nothing away, and also removing one of dummy's entries immediately. Declarer's only issue is how to play the diamond suit. With Teams scoring, the safety of the contract was more important than overtricks, therefore you have to consider bad breaks. If diamonds break 3-3, you have 12 tricks easily. Similarly, if diamonds break 4-2, you have 12 tricks (2 spades, 2 hearts, 4 diamonds and 4 clubs). Therefore, the only issue is to consider 5-1 breaks.

Let's consider the diamond suit in isolation, since it is the issue.

If the diamonds were:

A K Q 3 2 opposite 10 4

the best line is to lead a small diamond towards the 10. You will only lose when there is a singleton Jack over the 10.

You come out ahead whenever declarer's LHO holds J-x-x-x-x in diamonds (much greater odds than the singleton Jack in terms of the 5-1 breaks).

If the diamonds were:

A K Q 3 2 opposite 10 8

the best line is still the above option.

The presence of both the 8 and 7 change the odds though:

A K Q 7 3 opposite 10 8

as in the actual hand.

You now have additional options, being able to cater for more 5-1 breaks.

Given that you are in dummy, you can also play for all sorts of 5-card diamond suits onside, because the 10,8 and 7 solidify your pips in the suit. You can now lead the 10 and ‘finesse’ – allowing for the singleton 9 offside, or lead the 8 and ‘finesse’, allowing for the singleton Jack in either hand.

Alice Handley led the ♦8 and ran it against us. I was impressed with her thought processes; she was considering all sorts of bad breaks with her play. Unfortunately for her, it failed this time and cost 14 IMPs.

Bertie and I moved on to our next match, against David Lusk. David had also failed in 6NT, having led the ♦10 at trick 2, finessing and failing against the 5-1 break. He made me think about the various lines you would take, given the diamond pips on the hand!

Of course, three declarers made the contract on a low diamond lead, and several made it by leading low towards the ♦10. By thinking further about the hand and appreciating the spot cards, superior declarer play failed!

The other spectacular hand was this:

♠ void
♥ Q J 9 7 5 3
♦ A K Q J 5 3
♣ A

Holding this hand, partner opened 1♥ to see what would happen. LHO overcalled 1♠ and I made a cue-raise of 2♠ (but even a raise to 2♥ works the same way). What do you think he should do now?

[By the way, opening 2♣ on this hand is not necessarily ‘wise’. How will you show both your suits if

(a) Partner responds 2♠?

(b) The opponents overcall in spades – and a bid of 4♣ comes back to you?]

One option – if your partnership plays it – would be to use the Grand Slam Force (a random jump to 5NT – which has specific responses). Another option is to jump to 5♥. After all, what on earth could the random jump to the 5-level mean?

In situations where you may not want to be in slam with no honours opposite, the jump to the 5-level is superior to the GSF, which commits you to the 6-level and is exploring for the 7-level.

The jump to the 5-level simply asks you to bid the small slam with one of the top two honours in the trump suit (and you can bid 7-level if you have both top honours too). I held:

♠ A 10 4 2
♥ K 8 2
♦ 8 7
♣ K 7 6 2

so would bid 6♥. Change the ♠A to the ♥A, so that I held ♥A-K-8, and I should bid 7♥.

As an interesting ‘extra’, an opening bid of 5-Major should have exactly the same meaning: partner, please bid 6-Major with one of the Ace or King of the trump suit, and bid 7-Major with both the Ace and King.

(I’ve never held that opening hand, but the above example is nearly good enough – requiring the ♥10 to strengthen the suit.)

Barbara Travis

WISH TRICKS

This article, then titled "The Fountain of Youth", appeared in a USBF Bulletin.

The (US Juniors Training) Michael Shuster training group and the Stan Subeck training group held an online team game during their regular mentoring time.

"aclarkie" and "lhuang325" bid to 3NT, producing a rarely seen first trick.

	♠ 3		
	♥ K J 5 4 3		
	♦ 10 9 5 3		
	♣ Q 5 3		
♠ J 10 9 8 7 4		♠ Q 5	
♥ 9 8 7 6		♥ A Q	
♦ 8 6		♦ A K Q 4	
♣ 2		♣ A K J 10 9	
	♠ A K 6 2		
	♥ 10 2		
	♦ J 7 2		
	♣ 8 7 6 3		
<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
	Pass	2♣	Pass
2♦	Pass	3NT	All Pass

Trick 1: ♠2 – 4 – 3 – 5 !!

This is especially important to players who enjoy aspects of the game besides just squeezes and coups; players who relish the time to play online with friends just for practice and fun, and who look for number combinations of interest.

One player is particularly good at spotting simple "wish tricks" (A-2-3-4), BIG "wish tricks" (A-K-Q-J), multi suit wish tricks (!) which contain the usual A-2-3-4 but all in different suits, and so on.

Is this a "micro wish trick"?

This article led me to investigate the term "WISH TRICK", which was new to me. I found this amusing 'conflict' on BridgeWinners (from September 2017):

Paul Linxwiler (USA):

A Bridge Bulletin reader recently wrote to me to assert that the definition of a 'wish trick' was one in which the 5-4-3-2 were played. I have never heard of any definition other than A-4-3-2 for wish tricks, so I told him he was mistaken. I even cited The Official Encyclopedia of Bridge which confirmed my view. He countered, however, with a citation from the online dictionary from The Bridge World which says, "Wish Trick: a trick that includes the five, four, three and deuce of the same suit".

Has anyone else ever heard of this? Is it just a typo on The Bridge World site? Heresies must be dealt with swiftly, so if you know anything about this alternative definition please comment below.

Joshua Donn (USA):

I have only ever heard of the A-2-3-4 definition. But a 2-3-4-5 trick is way more interesting and deserving of a name than A-2-3-4, which happens all the time.

Tyler Eaves:

For me, the wish trick is not just 2-3-4-5 (NOT A-2-3-4) but it has to occur the first time the suit is led.

Michael Kopera (USA):

While 'that' usage (2-3-4-5) makes sense, I've never heard it that way.

Phil Clayton (USA):

I've always heard 5-4-3-2. Not sure I've seen it other than trick 1, but I'm sure it's possible (and not inadvertent).

David Burn (England):

It happened at every table just recently. The trump suit was ♠J-7-5 opposite ♥A-10-9-8-6-3. The first round, perhaps imperfectly, went 5-2-3-4.

Kieran Dyke (England):

I like J-Q-K-A tricks as a "Mexican Wave".

Barbara Travis

AND: Since I wrote about Wish Tricks, I've watched partner manage a 2-3-4-5 wish trick!

BRIDGE IN THE CITY
has moved to
Clarence Gardens Bowling Club
Winona Avenue, Clarence Gardens
(Mondays and Fridays)

THE TREE OF HAPPINESS by Jeff Rubens

This article, written by Jeff Rubens (USA), appeared in Australian Bridge, June 1972. I hope you enjoy this clever article!

Four minutes after the announced starting time, the Monday night duplicate game at the Club Bridge Studio got off to its usual smooth start. No sooner had Charlie Club finished collecting the entry tickets than a slight difficulty arose.

“Director!” called Alfred Snoyd, a small crinkly man with steel-rimmed bifocals.

“Oh dear,” muttered Miss Reeves, his right-hand opponent.

Charlie walked briskly to their table, where this situation awaited him:

	♠ Q 6 4 3		
	♥ Q J 4 2		
	♦ 10 6 4		
	♣ 6 3		
		<i>Miss Reeves</i>	
♠ K 7 2		♠ J 10 8 5	
♥ 7 6		♥ A 10 9 8	
♦ K Q 7 5 2		♦ J 9 8 3	
♣ 8 7 4		♣ 5	
	<i>Alfred Snoyd</i>		
	♠ A 9		
	♥ K 5 3		
	♦ A		
	♣ A K Q J 10 9 2		
<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
			2♣
Pass	2NT	Pass	4NT
Pass	5♣	Pass	6♣
All Pass			

Having heard the bidding repeated and seeing Miss Reeves’ ♠J on the table, Charlie surmised the cause of the disturbance, but he let Miss Reeves unwind herself by telling him.

“The 2♣ was artificial,” explained Miss Reeves nervously. “I thought this hand (she gestured to her right) bid clubs first and I’m afraid I’ve led out of turn.” Miss Reeves did not care about the penalty. She only hoped the director would not be angry with her for her transgression.

“Well, these things will happen,” said Charlie cheerfully. Taking a Rule Book out of his pocket, he turned to Snoyd. “The new rules give your four options,” he announced. Charlie knew the rules well, but holding the Rule Book lent authority to his statements.

“Four?” queried Snoyd. “I thought there were only three.” Snoyd nodded knowingly as Charlie reeled off the three older options. “Finally,” the director concluded, “you may ask the correct leader to lead a spade, in which case Miss Reeves may pick up her ♠J and there is no further penalty.”

Snoyd thought for a while and finally decided that he wanted West to lead a spade. West promptly underled the ♠K, allowing Snoyd’s ♠Q to win in dummy. Snoyd then drew trumps, knocked out the ♥A and made his contract easily.

As Charlie walked away from the table, he remarked to himself how happy Alfred Snoyd had been to make his slam with the aid of the new penalty.

“Like a child with a new toy,” Charlie mused. “I wonder what things give people the most pleasure. Would everyone get the same enjoyment from a clever choice of penalty? Or would they prefer to make it under their own steam.”

Charlie’s thoughts kept wandering on until he decided on a strange experiment. He saw South’s 6♣ contract as a tree. The tree had many branches. Charlie wanted the different Souths to see different branches. So, when he helped move the hands between the rounds, he surreptitiously changed the East-West cards around to suit the temperament of the declarer.

At the next table, the South player was Mrs Lansing. Charlie recalled that she had just graduated into his advanced bridge classes. The first lecture had been on throw-in play, and Charlie had prepared a brief examination for his pupil.

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

Against Mrs Lansing’s 6♣ contract, West led the ♦K. Mrs Lansing won the ♦A, drew three rounds of trumps and led a heart to the ♥Q. When this held the trick, she returned a heart to her own ♥K. West had been watching the cards carefully and, having seen his partner play the spots upwards, ducked this also.

Mrs Lansing now thought hard. From his remote position, Charlie thought he saw a gleam in her eye. She ran off all the trumps. For his last three cards, West had to keep two spades and the ♥A. Mrs Lansing then kept two spades and one heart in dummy and led a heart, forcing West to lead from his guarded ♠K.

“Very nice,” complimented Charlie as he picked up the boards a little before the move was called. Mrs Lansing was pink with pleasure.

Charlie had scouted the next table, where South was Bill Flaherty, a big and jovial man. His greatest joy was fooling the opponents out of something they rightly owned. Charlie did not disappoint him.

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

Whenever Bill saw a long, solid suit, he knew it meant he could make the opponents discard a lot, so he reached 6♣ quick-as-a-flash.

West led the ♦K and Bill's ♦A won. He promptly rattled off a few trumps. On the third and fourth rounds of clubs, each of the other players threw diamonds. As Bill led the fifth round of trumps, the position was:

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

When Bill led the ♣10, West huddled. Charlie grew anxious, but he knew his customers! West thought vaguely about the diamond position. His partner had dropped the ♦8 under the ♦K. Surely he had the ♦J. No, maybe he was just trying to show four diamonds. If he discarded the ♦Q and declarer held the ♦J, his partner would surely yell at him. And a spade discard wasn't appealing, as declarer had kept all the spades in dummy and probably held the Ace and King three or four times himself. So, West discarded a heart, and Bill Flaherty scored both a small slam and a big chuckle.

And so it went throughout the evening, with Charlie Club allowing each South player to break his or her own limb off the tree of happiness.

On the last round, the board reached the table at which Professor Amesbury was South. The Professor held an important chair at the college nearby and often dropped in for a relaxing evening of bridge. His bidding was unpolished, Charlie had noted, but his play of the cards often approached the expert level. Technical play gave him the most pleasure and, on the last round, the Professor declared the following deal in 6♣:

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

West led the ♦K to the Professor's ♦A. After a longer huddle than any of the other South players had found necessary, the Professor drew trumps (throwing a spade from dummy) and played the ♥K from his hand.

West played the ♥8 and East won with the ♥A. East returned a diamond which declarer ruffed. On the next trump, dummy threw another spade, leaving this position:

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

Declarer led the ♣9 and it was West's turn to trump. That defender saw that a heart discard would set up dummy's hearts, and a diamond discard would later expose East to a spade-diamond squeeze. So West threw the ♠10.

Rising to the occasion, Professor Amesbury discarded the ♠Q from dummy. On the next trump lead, West was forced to throw his ♠J. After cashing two hearts in dummy, the Professor finessed the ♠9, thus equalling the scores of all the other North-South pairs on this board.

Charlie Club was a little cheerier than usual at the end of the evening. As he flipped out the lights and closed the door behind him, he wondered which branch of the tree was his own.

"I think I would take the West cards," he said to himself. "I'd give myself the ♠K, four hearts to the Ace, and an opposing South who would lead a heart to the Queen and a heart back to the King. I'd capture the ♥K with the ♥A and play a third round of hearts, destroying all the possible end-positions."

TOURNAMENT DIRECTORS

Congratulations to Marc Deaton, who has successfully completed the training and testing to become a Congress Director.

Others are currently completing the Club Directors' course/exam.

We are always in need of more qualified Directors. If you or other at your Club are interested, please contact Di Marler (Director Training and Development):

Phone 0414 689 620

Email marlerd@live.com.au

VINITA GUPTA

HOW RISING TO THE CHALLENGE OF NATIONAL BRIDGE CHAMPIONSHIPS HAS TRANSFORMED ME

Vinita Gupta is a Silicon Valley entrepreneur and was the first Indian-American woman to take her company public in the US (Digital Link Corporation, now Quick Eagle Networks). Since retiring, she has got involved with mentoring women entrepreneurs and playing competitive bridge at the highest levels. She has won several national titles in bridge. She attributes her extraordinary business success to analytic engineering education, combined with eastern values and western ethics.

I started playing tournament bridge the year I was turning 60. I had spent my life as a nerdy engineer and entrepreneur in Silicon Valley. After being the CEO of my own company for almost 20 years, the downturn in the IT industry persuaded me that it was perhaps time to retire. Next, I decided to apply myself to something very different where I had no preconceived ideas. After exploring for a few years, nothing grabbed me. This rudderless life was actually painful, when I wandered into our local bridge club in Palo Alto, California. I had played bridge sporadically with my husband and knew the basic game. Bridge is the most complex mind game which not even the masters have been able to conquer. No computer can beat the masters. Within four years, I would win my first national bridge championship, and then my second! Most importantly, it has caused a tectonic shift in my thinking.

The game can be magical, addictive and intoxicating, as the possibilities are countless. Brilliant people like Bill Gates have been seen playing in bridge tournaments that last days. Warren Buffett plays online bridge every week with Sharon Osberg, a coach for both these rich and famous men. Are Gates and Buffett good at bridge? No, but they can be if they put in the work.

Judgment, inferences, analysis and playing the odds are the essentials of good bridge. Unlike in chess, inferences in bridge are drawn to guess others' cards. ... Even though a poker face and bluff can help, intellect, instincts and accuracy are needed to win at bridge. Giving the opponents the chance to make a mistake can also be a rewarding strategy. All these come into play in different situations, and expert players are those that have keen judgment to do the right thing in the right situation. No player, not even those who have been playing for decades, get it right all the time. At the same time, everyone in bridge gets their "Aha" moment, which keeps us hooked to the game.

With my burning desire to enter high-level competitions, I hired a bridge coach. My coach lives in Las Vegas. He plays poker occasionally, but bridge is his passion. He is also my partner in these tournaments which adds further complexity to our relationship. Sometimes he may yell at me, give me pep talks, but he always has high expectations from me, and I find I push myself to meet them.

Coaching is essential, but like any sport, one must condition and practise to elevate one's game. I spend most mornings of a big game in mental levelling so that when I arrive at the table I remember most of the 30-odd pages of bidding conventions agreed upon with my partner, and also have the required mental toughness and focus. Like in sports, one can never do well with a cold start. One needs to fire up the bridge-brain which I do by solving puzzles and bridge problems every morning. Solving somewhat tough problems activates the brain but too tough problems can numb it. Being able to solve problems makes you confident, but when you don't get all of them right it has the desired levelling effect. The last part is attaining a Zen state of mind. Like Michael Phelps, I find listening to music and walking helpful in soothing my nerves. Every sportsman learns his own way of doing so.

Winning a tough tournament also means concentrating intensely so that I can recall all the tools that I have in my coffer, reading the tea leaves, neither gloating nor beating myself up when I have played a hand well or badly. It is as much a mental game as a game of skills.

My 20 years as CEO, navigating my company from an exuberant IPO through an industry downturn, made me a fierce competitor at the bridge table and someone who could win national championships in just a few years. But bridge has also transformed me in unintended ways. What looks obvious may not be the right approach on deeper analysis. Alternate scenarios must be considered. In real life it has meant discarding old biases and looking at things in non-habitual ways. Discarding old notions is uplifting, and makes room for new ideas. The late Alvin Toffler, a scholar and famous futurist, said, "*Tomorrow's illiterate will not be the man who can't read; he will be the man who has not learned how to unlearn.*"

DRURY

Drury is a useful convention from the perspective that partner may open 'light' in 3rd or 4th seat, simply to get into the auction with a 5-card Major. As such, you don't want to use Bergen raises because you will end up at the 3-level, going down.

If partner opens 1♥ / ♠ and you are a passed hand, then 2♣ can be used as an artificial bid to show a good raise to 2-major, usually 9-11 HCP. This allows partner to open light in 3rd seat and not be punished with a 3-level raise, or even open reasonably light in the pass-out seat and not suffer the 3-level raise!

It also allows you to differentiate between the good raises and poor raises, which can be extremely useful (so a raise 1M – 2M is weaker than a Drury raise).

Furthermore, it means you do not need to use 'Bergen-style' raises once you are a passed hand, so you don't get too high too quickly, yet it allows more space to explore should you be interested in slam!

The only issue is that you cannot respond naturally with 2♣ – so either open those hands or pre-empt, or live with responding 1NT to partner's 1-major 3rd/4th hand opening bid.

CONTINUATIONS AFTER DRURY:

You	Opener	Meaning
Pass	1S	
2C		Drury, maximum pass, spade support, ~9+ HCP (or 2 Aces) or some shortage
	2D	General interest in game, asking responder if minimum or maximum for Drury bid, then: <i>2S by responder is weakest option</i> <i>2NT is a counter try with values outside spades</i>
	2H	5 spades + 4+ hearts (any range), in case of double fit
	2S	Weakest bid – sub-minimum or minimum opening bid, then: <i>3S by responder shows 10-11 HCP + 4 spades</i> <i>3-other suit shows good 5-card suit, game interest</i>
	3C	Natural, 4+ clubs, game interest
	3D	SPLINTER, 0-1 diamonds – game forcing, slam interest if no wasted values in the shortage
	3H	SPLINTER, 0-1 hearts – game forcing, slam interest if no wasted values in the shortage
	3S	Should: set spades, asks for cue bids for slam
	3NT	Balanced hand, game values – choice of contract (3NT or 4S)
	4C	SPLINTER, 0-1 clubs – game forcing, slam interest if no wasted values in the shortage
	4S	To play

You	Opener	Meaning
Pass	1H	
2C		Drury, maximum pass, heart support, ~9+ HCP
	2D	General interest in game, asking responder if minimum or maximum for Drury bid, then: <i>2H by responder is weakest option</i> <i>2NT is a counter try with values outside hearts</i>
	2H	Weakest bid – sub-minimum or minimum opening bid
	2S	Reverse – game forcing, 4 spades + 5+ hearts
	3C	Natural, 4+ clubs, game interest
	3D	SPLINTER, 0-1 diamonds – game forcing, slam interest if no wasted values in the shortage
	3H	Should: set hearts, asks for cue bids for slam
	3S	SPLINTER, 0-1 spades – game forcing, slam interest if no wasted values in the shortage
	3NT	Balanced hand, game values – choice of contract (3NT or 4H)
	4C	SPLINTER, 0-1 clubs – game forcing, slam interest if no wasted values in the shortage
	4H	To play

NOTE: DRURY DOES NOT APPLY AFTER INTERVENTION. YOU REVERT TO CUE RAISES.

Here's a 'typical' hand. You hold:

♠ 10 8
♥ J 7 2
♦ A Q 10 9 5
♣ K 9 7

As dealer, you pass. LHO passes and your partner opens 1♥. What should you bid? If you bid 3♥, as a limit raise, partner may have a 10-11 HCP hand, and you may well be too high. On the other hand, if partner has 14+ HCP, you want to show your maximum pass. The solution is to be able to bid 2♣. You are a passed hand, so this shows a maximum pass with a good raise in hearts (usually about 9-11 HCP, though I have done it with two Aces).

If partner has a sub-minimum opening bid, they can rebid 2♥ and you can play there. If partner has a mid-range opening bid, e.g.

♠ A K 2
♥ Q 10 9 4 3
♦ J 8 4
♣ A 2

(which was the hand at the table), they can now either bid 4♥ or make some forward-going move – e.g. 2♦ - to find out whether you have the 10-11 point hand. It allows you to bid your hand more comfortably – not underbidding with a 2♥ raise, nor overbidding with a 3♥ raise! And, of course, partner will know that when you make a simple raise to 2♥, you have about 6-8 HCP, so they are less inclined to overbid themselves.

Barbara Travis

WHAT WOULD YOU LEAD?

This lead problem comes from *Australian Bridge (magazine)*, October 2020, where Ron Klinger writes a regular column, *It's Your Lead*. www.australianbridge.com

Teams, Dealer West, Nil Vulnerable

West	North	East	South
Pass	1♣	1NT	3♣ (pre-emptive)
Pass	4♣	Pass	Pass
Double	All Pass		

What would you lead as West from:

♠ K 6 3
♥ 7 6 4 3 2
♦ Q J
♣ 9 5 4

Principle: When the opponents bid significantly beyond the level indicated by their high-card content, you can expect declarer or dummy, or both, to have very good shape and dummy might well have some ruffing value. A trump lead is often best.

The deal arose in the Quarter Finals of the 2019 Spingold (USA Knock-Out Teams).

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

West led the ♦Q, won in dummy. Declarer played the ♣A, ♣K, pitching the ♥9, followed by the ♦K, a heart ruff and a diamond - ♣9 - ♣8 - ♦2. Declarer ruffed another heart and played the ♦5 - ♥2 - ♠J - ♦10. Declarer ruffed a third heart with the ♠5. South still had a trump trick to come and that made 10 tricks, +590.

The defence to defeat 4♣ is tough. One successful line is a low spade to the Ace. East now plays the ♥K to receive a count signal from West. East then needs to switch to a diamond to nullify dummy's club length. When in with the ♠K, a second diamond will enable the defenders to collect two spades and a diamond for one down.

The same result ensues after a heart lead, a spade switch (won by either defender) then a switch to diamonds.

Ron Klinger

THE IMPOSSIBLE PASS

This hand, by Alfred Sheinwold, appeared in an article in *Australian Bridge (magazine)*, June 1992. www.australianbridge.com

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

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
	Pass	Pass	1♠
2♥ (1)	3♠ (2)	4♥ (3)	4♠
5♥ (4)	Pass	Pass	Pass (5)

- (1) Despite the favourable vulnerability, few experts would overcall at the 2-level with this hand.
- (2) Nowadays, we would use a cue-raise on this hand. Some experts only raised to 2♣.
- (3) If North has the ♠A, this is a sound raise. Given South is more likely to hold the ♠A, the ♠K is of dubious value, as is the 4♥ bid.
- (4) West expects to go down 2 or 3 tricks, doubled, but given the vulnerability is willing to pay out 300 or 500 to stop a vulnerable game.
- (5) The IMPOSSIBLE PASS!

South has obviously missed what was going on. He should realise that the hand “belongs” to North-South and, therefore, he cannot let an opponent play undoubled. South should expect to collect at least 300 points against this obvious sacrifice!

At duplicate bridge, you must double the opponents when they try to steal YOUR hand.

BRIDGE TIP by Mike Lawrence

Almost everyone I know will admit to the following mishap. You are declaring, say, 3NT and, due to unfortunate circumstances, the defenders are running their five-card suit so you are going down at least one. Being depressed about the bidding, you discard poorly thus messing up your entries. Suddenly, your eight remaining tricks become only six when the opponents take advantage of your sloppy carding. Three down. It's bad enough you're getting a zero but, even with your head half-way to the floor, you catch a glimpse of partner whispering to his kibitzer. Sound familiar?

Bad news is infectious. It brings emotions ranging from disappointment to sadness to depression, any one of which can distract and cause muddled thinking. Most players know that it is important to keep your wits when things go sour. The trick is to recognise when your concentration is failing and to get your thoughts back together.

The tough player does this automatically. The good player struggles, but usually succeeds, and the rest of the world does it occasionally, but not routinely.

You say, "I KNOW THAT!" I agree that you probably do know that, but do you really know it on a usable conscious level? Strong negative emotions obstruct thoughts. Is there anything worse for emotions than bad news?

The bidding goes 1NT – P – 3NT. You lead fourth-highest from ♠K-J-8-6-4-2. Dummy has two small spades and 12 HCP. Have you led into the ♠A-Q? Partner plays the Ace and starts to think. Has he another spade? Is he thinking of switching? "Partner, lead a spade!" Partner leads – the ♠10. You are in charge with six running spades which you proceed to take, each one a little firmer than the one before. The last one is particularly satisfying because it is getting you +200. You're feeling a mixture of ecstasy mixed with power as you turn the final spade.

Now what? Cutting through your euphoric state, you reconstruct the last four tricks. Let's see.... What did partner discard? You know his last card was the ♦7, but before that? Come to think of it, what did dummy discard or, for that matter, declarer?

Do you think you are going to get it right? If partner has another Ace and you don't get it right, can you stand seeing partner talking to that kibitzer again?

Ecstasy plays no favourites. It muddles your bidding judgement, your declarer play, and your defensive awareness with equal facility.

♠ 9 5
♥ K Q 9 5
♦ A 10
♣ A J 9 6 3

♠ Q J 8
♥ J 9 5
♦ K Q 7 3
♣ K Q 4

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
			1♦
Pass	2♣	Pass	2NT
Pass	3♥	Pass	3NT
All Pass			

West leads the ♠6 to East's Ace. This is your basic dull contract which looks like a routing nine tricks. Perhaps you have been unlucky to get a spade lead. For instance, if North had not bid 3♥, you may have got a heart lead, allowing 10 tricks. Therefore, when East returns a spade, ducked by West, you have to consider whether to finesse the ♦10 in order to try for 10 tricks.

First, just to put your mind at ease, you cash the ♣K. West pitches the ♥3.

Eight quick tricks, not nine. So, where is the ninth trick coming from?

You have two possible plays:

1. Play on hearts and hope spades are 4-4.
2. Finesse the ♦10.

Which is the right play?

The answer depends on your opinion of the spades. If East returned the ♠2, the suit rates to be 4-4, in which case you should play on hearts. If East returned a high spade, then spades are likely to be 5-3 in which case you have to hope for the diamond finesse.

The issue here is very simple. Either you paid attention to the spade spots and made an educated guess, or you didn't pay attention to the spade spots and therefore have to make an uneducated guess. If you allowed the comfort of nine apparent tricks to cloud your vision, you're in trouble. Conversely, if you ignored emotional intrusions and paid attention to the cards, then you were able to determine rather than to guess the correct play.

My BOLS TIP: Any time you feel yourself succumbing to an emotion, whether sadness, depression, irritation, comfort, elation or ecstasy, you should fight it off. STOP AND PAY ATTENTION!

Mike Lawrence

A GAME AT THE CLUB

Another day, another partner, and lots to share.

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
	1♥	1NT	Pass
3NT	All Pass		

Your partner leads the ♥7 and you see this:

You (North)

♠ 9 8 6 2

♥ K Q J 10 9 3

♦ 9

♣ A 10

Dummy

♠ 10 3

♥ 8 5 4

♦ K Q J 4

♣ Q 8 7 4

Dummy plays, low, so you overtake with the ♥9 to retain the lead, and declarer ducks. You are going to continue the hearts; are you going to lead the King, Queen, Jack or 10? I use this situation, where it's obvious that you have a sequence and length, to tell partner where your entry is. Therefore, the card you choose should be a suit preference card. If your re-entry is in spades, lead the King then the Queen. If your entry is in clubs, lead the 10 then the Jack. If your entry is in diamonds, you should play middling cards – say the Queen the Jack or Jack then Queen!

Since East-West had overbid, it would have allowed South to win the ♦A to lead a club, and then North-South would have taken 7 tricks (3 down). Without that guidance, South ducked diamonds twice. Though we went down 2, it wasn't as bad a score. Keep helping your partner solve defensive problems – by using suit preference signals.

This hand was an interesting play problem, which should have been solvable at the table:

♠ 10 9 5 2

♥ 7 6

♦ A J 10 7 4 3

♣ 10

♠ Q J 8 7 4

♥ 5

♦ 5 2

♣ K J 9 6 5

♠ A 6

♥ A K Q 10 9 8 2

♦ K 8 6

♣ 8

♠ K 3

♥ J 4 3

♦ Q 9

♣ A Q 7 4 3 2

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
		1♥	2♣
Pass (1)	Pass	4♥	All Pass

(1) I was planning to pass a re-opening double by East, hoping for a big penalty. South led the ♦Q – 2 – Ace – 6. North returned the ♦J – King – 9 – 2.

Given the diamond lead and carding, hoping for a diamond ruff in dummy is overly ambitious. You know that South started with a doubleton diamond. Your plan, instead, should be to endplay South.

Draw the trumps, which takes three rounds. Now exit with a small club, and South will be caught. If they duck the club, you can win with the King (or Jack), leaving you with just three losers (1 spade and 2 diamonds). If they win the ♣A, they will have to lead either a club or a spade, either of which is fatal. A club return allows you to finesse the Jack, discarding a diamond, then you can cash the King to discard your spade (making 11 tricks). A spade return allows you to win the Queen in dummy, then discard the diamond loser on the ♣K, again making 11 tricks.

Be careful of trying to trump when you know it is a foregone conclusion that someone will over-ruff.

On this hand, finding an alternative was relatively easy, given the auction.

How would you bid this hand after partner opens 1♥?

♠ A
♥ Q 9 7
♦ 6 5 2
♣ A K Q J 8 7

West

1♥
2♦

East

2♣ (10+ HCP)
?

There are various options available. Rebidding 4♥ is an underbid. A delayed game raise is usually about 13-14/15 TP. This hand is bigger than that. The best option is to use fourth suit forcing, planning to revert to hearts over opener's rebid.

West

1♥
2♦
2NT

East

2♣
2♠
3♥ or 4♥?

What's the difference between 3♥ now or 4♥? Using fourth suit forcing then bidding game shows about 15-16/17 TP. Using fourth suit forcing then rebidding at the 3-level shows a bigger hand again. So, on this hand, it is fine to rebid 3♥ - setting hearts and suggesting slam interest.

Now you will be able to use Roman Key Card Blackwood. Admittedly, it is probably wise to consider 6NT in your final actions, in case the heart suit is tatty, as it was – but at least you can check for key cards.

♠ K 7 6
♥ K 6 5 3 2
♦ A K Q 10
♣ 6

♠ A
♥ Q 9 7
♦ 6 5 2
♣ A K Q J 8 7

You would much prefer playing 6NT than 6♥, though we got lucky in 6♥ with a doubleton ♥J-10 in South's hand.

On the next hand you are East and defending 3NT on the following auction:

West	North	East	South
Pass	3NT	All Pass	1NT

Partner leads the ♠Q and you see the following cards:

Dummy

♠ 9 3 2
♥ K 10
♦ A K Q 7 5
♣ 10 8 6

You

♠ 7 5
♥ Q 7 6 5 2
♦ J 4 3
♣ K 5 2

Declarer wins with the King, then cashes five rounds of diamonds. You throw a spade and a heart, and partner discards one heart, one spade (after declarer discards one) and one club. Now declarer cashes the ♥K, ♥A, ♠A (you discard another heart) and then the ♣A, bringing you down to:

Dummy

♠ 9
♥ ---
♦ ---
♣ 10 8

You

♠ ---
♥ Q
♦ ---
♣ K 5

Declarer leads a heart to your Queen, throwing dummy's ♠9 while partner throws the ♣J. At this stage, you should lead a small club, not the King. Firstly, you have already seen 15 HCP from declarer. Secondly, declarer would have finessed the clubs if holding the ♣A-Q, given they had top cards in all the suits. Partner has had to retain a high spade to stop declarer's spade from becoming a winner, so has had to discard clubs. If you lead the ♣K, you drop partner's Queen and make dummy's 10 into an extra trick.

Keep counting! And keep thinking about what declarer's line of play reveals to you too.

Finally, a bidding hand to try with your partner:

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

West
2NT (20-21)
3♠

East
3♥
?

My partner bid 4NT, but this should be a Quantitative 4NT bid, inviting slam. Regardless, I interpreted it as Roman Key Card Blackwood. So, firstly, let's look at the auction we could have had after 4NT...

<i>West</i>	<i>East</i>
2NT	3♥
3♠	4NT
5♦ (1)	5♥ (2)
5NT (3)	6♦ (4)
7♠	

- (1) 0 or 3 key cards
- (2) Queen ask – don't play RKCB without the Queen ask!
- (3) I have the Queen and 2 kings (otherwise I would bid the king I held or 6♠ to deny a king)
- (4) Knowing partner has ♠Q, ♥AK, ♦A, ♣AK (20 HCP), partner cannot have a Queen. Counting!
This bid of a new suit at the 6-level asks for third round control of that suit for the grand slam.
If partner holds either the Queen (impossible) or a doubleton, they bid the grand slam.

Having got that out of my system, let's discuss responder's initial bid. It is better to play transfers at the 4-level as well as 'basic' transfers. This means that you can bid 4♥ (transfer to spades), then 4NT, which is obviously RKCB. Transfers at the 4-level (Texas or South African Texas) allow you to differentiate between hands where you want to play at the 4-level, slam invitational hands and slam-going hands, whilst leaving your Quantitative 4NT bid intact.

2NT	4♦	
4♥	Pass	To play
2NT	4♦	
4♥	4NT	RKCB on hearts
2NT	3♦	
3♥	4NT	Quantitative with 5 hearts
2NT	3♦	
3♥	4♥	Slam interest/invitational

Similarly, these agreements can be used over 1NT openings, with 2-level transfers and 4-level transfers:

1NT	4♦	
4♥	Pass	To play
1NT	4♦	
4♥	4NT	RKCB on hearts
1NT	2♦	
2♥	4NT	Quantitative with 5 hearts
1NT	2♦	
2♥	4♥	Slam interest/invitational (no splinter)

Furthermore, these bids can be used after 2-level and 3-level intervention, which allows the contract to be right-sided. *I do recommend the use of 4-level transfers (either version).*

Barbara Travis

COMING EVENTS

STATE EVENTS

Wednesday 27 th January	Daytime State Teams Championship starts	SA Bridge Assoc., Unley
Thursday 28 th January	Open Trials – Final, Plate, Under Life starts	SA Bridge Assoc., Unley

SPECIAL EVENTS

Friday 8 th January to Monday 11 th January	SA Bridge Assoc. Summer Festival of Bridge	SA Bridge Assoc.
Saturday 16 th January	SABF Quiz Night	Beaumont Bowling Club
Sunday 14 th February	SA Bridge Assoc. Swiss Pairs Congress	SA Bridge Assoc.
Sunday 28 th February, 1pm	SABF Teams of 3 with an Expert	SA Bridge Assoc, Unley

RESULTS

STATE TEAMS FINALS

1 st	HARMS: Russel Harms – Jeff Travis, Zolly Nagy – David Middleton, Justin Williams – Phil Markey
2 nd	CROFT: Nic Croft – Arjuna de Livera, Barbara Travis – Bertie Morgan – Howard Melbourne

STATE PAIRS CHAMPIONSHIP

1 st	Russel Harms – Phil Markey
2 nd	Attilio De Luca – David Lusk
3 rd	Peter Chan – Peter Colmer

OPEN TRIALS QUALIFYING

1 st	Attilio De Luca – Justin Williams
2 nd	Phil Markey – Howard Melbourne
3 rd	Nic Croft – Arjuna de Livera

2020 SYDNEY SPRING NATIONALS ONLINE PAIRS

2 nd	Arjuna de Livera (SA) – George Kozakos (ACT)
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