

South Australian



Bridge Federation Inc

JULY 2022

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CONGRATULATIONS AND GOOD LUCK TO OUR YOUTH PLAYERS

Four South Australian youth players have been selected in the two Australian teams to play in the World Transnational Bridge Championships, being held in Salsomaggiore, Italy, in early August 2022. The ABF has selected two teams, each comprising four players, plus Non-Playing Captains (NPC):

UNDER 26 TEAM

David Gue – Jamie Simpson
Josh Tomlin – Damon Flicker
NPC: **Mike Doecke**

UNDER 21 TEAM

Bertie Morgan – Jack Luke-Paredi
Lara Topper – Jacob Rose
NPC: **Will Jenner-O’Shea**

Left to right: Josh Tomlin, David Gue, Bertie Morgan, Jamie Simpson



SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S INTERSTATE TEAMS AT THE ANC

The Interstate Teams Championship is held during the first week of the Australian National Championships, starting on Sunday 3rd July. Come along and watch our Teams or participate in the congress events.

Good luck to all our State representatives:

OPEN TEAM

Attilio De Luca – David Lusk

David Gue – Jon Hunt

George Smolanko – David Middleton

NPCs: Mike Doecke and Justin Williams

WOMEN'S TEAM

Ingrid Cooke – Sue Lusk

Alison Fallon – Pam Morgan-King

Felicity Smyth – Therese Demarco

NPC: David Parrott

SENIORS' TEAM

Roger Januszke – John Zollo

Arjuna de Livera – Peter Chan

Russel Harms – Zolly Nagy

NPC: Phil Markey

YOUTH TEAM

Jamie Simpson – Josh Tomlin

Anne Davey – Bertie Morgan

Fletcher Davey – Lincoln Davey

NPC: Phil Markey

VICTOR CHAMPION CUP

The Victor Champion Cup (VCC) was held in Melbourne over the June long weekend. This year, only a few South Australian players headed east, with the following results:

WALLY SCOTT OPEN SWISS PAIRS

3rd **Phil Gue** – George Kozakos

VICTOR MUNTZ RESTRICTED SWISS PAIRS (both players Under 300 MPs)

1st **Penny Bowen** – Rod Macey

VICTOR CHAMPION CUP TEAMS

2nd **MARKEY: Phil Markey** – Andrew Spooner, Ron Klinger – Avi Kanetkar

9th **COOPER: Ron Cooper** – Jonathan Free, **Nic Croft** – **Arjuna de Livera** – Jeff Fust

Winners of the Best Restricted Team (Charlie Snashall Restricted Teams):

17th **TOMLIN: Josh Tomlin** – Ruitian Lang, Damon Flicker – Darren Brake
(seeded Team 50 of the 50 entrants)

Best Women's Team:

18th **DEMARCO: Therese Demarco** – Lori Smith, Sheila Bird – Felicity Smyth

Rod Macey and Penny Bowen,
winners of the Restricted Swiss Butler Pairs at the VCC



SOME HANDS FROM THE AUTUMN NATIONAL OPEN TEAMS

I thought I would present a few of the more interesting hands from the Autumn National Open Teams, in which I partnered Peter Reynolds.

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

We had a 'normal' auction, playing a strong 1NT opening:

West	North	East	South
			1NT
Pass	2♣	Pass	2♥
Pass	4♥	All Pass	

West led the ♠10 which, from South's perspective, looks like it may be a shortage lead. If East ducks the club lead or wins and returns a club, you should win then use the ♦A-K-Q to discard a club from dummy, preventing the fatal club ruff. Those who didn't went down one trick, losing 3 Aces and a club ruff.

On the other hand, it is tempting for East to win the ♣A and try a diamond through. On that defence, 4♥ will always make. That defence is, perhaps, slightly hopeful, given you can count West for 4-6 HCP after a strong 1NT opening bid.

On the next hand, many East-Wests bid to a hopeless-looking 6♦ contract:

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

South had overcalled spades at our table, so declarer finessed the opening spade lead. Whilst the finesse worked, it didn't achieve a lot for declarer who, in reality, needed to negotiate the heart suit for only one loser, in order to discard the losing club from dummy. No other line would succeed, given the distribution.

Our team-mates returned with +920, and the comment, "This hand was about covering honours with honours." Having drawn trumps, East led the ♥10 from dummy. When North ducked, the contract was home, with hearts 3-3 and the King onside.

South won the ♥Q, but now declarer could cross to dummy (trumps) and lead another heart, finessing again. The fourth heart provided the discard for dummy's club loser.

If North had covered the ♥10 with the King, as they should when dummy has only the one honour, declarer will fail. South now holds the ♥Q-9 over declarer's Jack, giving the defence two heart tricks.

(Note: the club suit is a red herring. Even if the King lies with South, as it does, you will still have two losers – one club and one heart. To make, you need a defensive error or for North to hold both heart honours.)

Of the 40 tables, no declarer made a contract on my next hand! Let's start by looking at West's hand:

♠ 3
 ♥ 3
 ♦ Q J 8 7 5 3 2
 ♣ K 10 9 7

Your partner, East, is dealer and opens 1♥, so you respond 1NT. North doubles and partner rebids 2♣. South finds a 2♠ bid; what action will you take?

West	North	East	South
		1♥	Pass
1NT	Double	2♣	2♠
?			

With such extreme distribution, you should bid. However, will you introduce your diamonds, showing a 6+ card suit and a weak hand, or will you raise clubs?

Our opponent chose to bid 3♦, though I think I would have supported clubs had I been West. That is, after all, a known fit.

I was sitting North with 19 HCP, but decided that partner had to be rather weak, given all the opposition bidding. I would have liked to double 3♦ but felt that they may have had somewhere better to play (in this case 4♣, which goes one off). Instead, I passed, confident I could defeat 3♦.

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

When declarer tried the ♦8 on the first round of trumps, ducked to partner's ♦10, the contract was 3 down – the ♠A, ♥A and 5 trump tricks!

Many Norths bid too much on the hand. I imagine they forgot to listen to the bidding. Assuming East has about 11 HCP for the opening bid, and West has 6 HCP, that leaves partner with a maximum of 4 HCP. Keep remembering that there are only 40 HCP in the pack.

By the way, on this hand, I started the defence by cashing my major suit Aces, determined not to let declarer get any discards.

One match, in particular, had some challenging hands. On the first one, sitting North (me), you hold:

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

West	North	East	South
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Pass	1♦	Pass	1♥
Pass	1♠	Pass	2♦ (GF enquiry)
Pass	3♦	Pass	3♥ (6+ hearts, since I have denied 3 hearts with 3♦)
Pass	?		

The 'best' bid on this hand is 3♠. You can't possibly hold 5 spades, because you would have rebid 2♠ on the previous round, to show 5 spades and 6 diamonds. Therefore, 3♠ would deny 2 hearts and deny a club stopper. It's all so logical when you stop and think about it!

At the time, I panicked a little. I rebid 3NT, thinking I had probably already denied the club stopper. That generated a 4NT, quantitative raise, from partner, which I rapidly passed. His hand:

♠ 9 5
 ♥ A Q J 9 4 3
 ♦ A
 ♣ A Q J 2

The club finesse failed, but the ♥K fell singleton under the Ace, so there were 11 easy tricks.

It's always challenging to find slams in the fourth suit (though I play that a raise of fourth suit shows 4 cards, so it can be possible). No slam is easy. The problem with my auction (my 3NT rebid) is that partner thought I probably held the ♣K, making his hand 'improve', hence the 4NT raise.

In the same match, I then picked up:

♠ K Q 8 6
 ♥ A
 ♦ 7 5 3
 ♣ K Q 9 4 3

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
	1♣	Pass	1♥
Pass	1♠	Pass	2♦ (GF enquiry)
Pass	3♣	Pass	3♦ (?)
Pass	?		

This hand and auction was reminding me distinctly of the previous hand/auction – until partner bid 3♦... What did that show?

Here were my thought processes:

- Partner won't have 6 hearts, or he would rebid 3♥ (game forcing); remember I had denied 3 hearts with my 3♣ rebid.
- Partner won't have 4 spades, or he would bid 3♠ or 4♠, both stronger than an immediate game raise.
- Partner won't have club support.
- Thus, partner holds something like 5-5 in the red suits.

With a misfit, I regretfully rebid 3NT – again. Of course, I'd got it wrong; then again, one could simply say that partner and I were not on the same page!

His hand was:

♠ A 7 4
♥ K 10 6 5 4 3
♦ A
♣ A 8 7

He thought I should have rebid 3♠, same meaning as last time... I couldn't hold a 5-6 in the blacks, or I would have rebid 2♠ over 2♦, so this would be the 'help' bid once again.

As it happened, nasty breaks abounded and many who reached 6♣ couldn't manage the hand, though Deep Finesse says it is makeable. Sometimes the luck just runs with you:

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

However, partner was basically correct; 3♠ would have shown my hand (and denied 2 hearts). The lesson is to remember your previous auction and think about what the solution is, rather than "freezing" and panicking.

Two pre-emptive overcalls led to interesting situations. Here's the first, sitting North, holding:

♠ A J 10 8
♥ A 10 7
♦ A K J 7 2
♣ 3

North-South Vulnerable

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
Pass	1♦ (3+)	4♠	5♦
Pass	?		

I bid 6♦, which qualifies as 'bidding too fast'. This is a fabulous hand and, if I'm going to bid 6♦ then I should encourage partner to revalue his hand (for 7♦). It is far better simply to bid 5♥, as some sort of cue bid, saying we belong in at least 6♦. That would qualify as a 'thoughtful' bid and partner would have bid 7♦ on his hand:

♠ void
♥ K J 9
♦ 10 9 6 5 4
♣ A J 10 7 5

Diamonds broke 2-1 and 7♦ was straightforward, though only two pairs bid it.

On the other hand, you are South, with:

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

All Vulnerable

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
1♦		4♥	?

What bid do you make? Whilst we were playing that a double of 4-level bids would be takeout, do you really want to risk defending 4♥x? Partner chose to bid 4♠ which I passed, holding:

♠ Q 10
♥ A 9 8 7
♦ K Q J 9 8 3
♣ 9

Of course, West held all 6 spades, and 4♠ can't make. She made an excellent pass because partner would run to 5♦ if doubled.

Unfortunately for the opponents, East, holding 7 hearts and 5 clubs, decided to bid again, leading to disaster: 5♥ X and -1100. This hand led to lots of interesting outcomes, of course!

However, the main lesson is NOT to double when the opponents are in a poor contact AND are likely to have a good spot to escape to.

Barbara Travis

A MISSED OPPORTUNITY

This hand comes from the final of the National Open Teams, held online in January. I have modified James Coutts' write-up from the VBA Bulletin.

Dealer South, All Vulnerable

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

At the first table, South passed then West opened a weak 2♥. East raised to game, freezing the opponents out of their 11-card spade fit.

On a spade lead, declarer had several considerations, based around the trump suit and club suit. If hearts broke 3-1 and declarer drew trumps then took the club finesse, a diamond switch might see him suffer three more losers. So, instead of doing that, he chose to ruff the spade lead in hand and take a club finesse immediately, while the trumps were still intact to deal with diamonds. This was a reasonable line, only losing if South held the singleton ♣K and North held the ♦A (for an entry). This was the exact layout and so 4♥ went down, losing two diamonds and two clubs (only one club ruff).

At the other table, West chose to pass so North was able to open 2♠. East overcalled 2NT but South now bid 4♠, knowing about the 11-card trump fit. West now had a tricky decision and chose the perfectly reasonable bid of 5♥ and was pleased to see a suitable dummy.

Once again, North led a spade, this time declarer winning the ♠A, throwing a diamond from hand. They then cashed the ♥K and ♥Q, discovering trumps broke 2-2.

At this point, the hand seems to depend on either the club finesse or the ♦A being onside, so declarer trumped the spade to hand and took the club finesse, losing to the King. When South switched to a diamond, the King was played (desperation), so the defence took two diamond tricks for one down.

However, declarer had missed an opportunity. The finesse for the ♣K is actually an illusion...

If North has the ♣K, you don't need the finesse at all; just play the ♣A then the Queen. North will win but the ♦K is now 'safe' from the lead. The clubs are established and if the defence doesn't take the ♦A now, it will disappear on the clubs.

If South has the ♣K and it is not singleton, you haven't lost anything at all by playing this way, and still need the ♦A onside. The opportunity was to allow for the singleton ♣K in case South held it – preventing them from obtaining the lead for the fatal diamond switch.

The key to the hand was realising that South was the dangerous opponent to have on lead, and to play to prevent them from getting the lead. Cashing the ♣A is that precaution!

AN (AUSTRALIAN) ENTRY-SHIFTING SQUEEZE

This article, written by Ron Klinger, appeared in the IBPA Bulletin in June 2022.

In December 2021, the ABF held an online teams event for Open, Women's, Seniors, Mixed and Youth divisions, with Australia, Indonesia and New Zealand competing. Each country had two teams in each division, except for the Youth, where NZ had only one team. The format was a double round-robin of 12-board matches, with teams from the same country not playing against each other; that meant 96 boards in total. For the Open Teams, Australia 1 was Peter Gill – Sartaj Hans, Nabil Edgtton – Andy Hung, James Coutts – Liam Milne.

Round 4: Australia 1 v. Indonesia 2

<p>♠ 6 5 4 ♥ K J 5 4 ♦ Q 5 4 3 2 ♣ 4</p> <p>♠ K Q 10 9 3 ♥ A 9 7 3 ♦ 8 ♣ J 10 8</p>	<p>♠ 2 ♥ Q 10 8 6 2 ♦ A 10 ♣ 9 7 5 3 2</p> <p>♠ A J 8 7 ♥ void ♦ K J 9 7 6 ♣ A K Q 6</p>
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West	North <i>Gill</i>	East	South <i>Hans</i>
	Pass	Pass	1♣ (16+ HCP)
1♠	Double (6-7)	Pass	2♦
Pass	4♦	Pass	4♥ (cue bid)
Pass	5♦	All pass	

West led the ♠K. South won and cashed the ♣A-K-Q, pitching two spades from dummy. Then came the ♣6 - ♠3 - ♦2 - ♣5. South ruffed a heart and played the ♦K - 8 - 3 - Ace. These cards remained:

<p>♠ --- ♥ K J 5 ♦ Q 5 4 ♣ ---</p> <p>♠ Q 10 9 ♥ A 9 7 ♦ --- ♣ ---</p>	<p>♠ --- ♥ Q 10 6 2 ♦ 10 ♣ 9</p> <p>♠ J 8 7 ♥ --- ♦ J 9 7 ♣ ---</p>
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East returned the ♦10, South covered with the Jack. What was West to do?

West ditched the ♠9. South ruffed a spade, ruffed a heart and trumped another spade, establishing the ♠J for 12 tricks and +620. It would not have helped West to discard a heart. Then South would have overtaken the ♦J with the Queen, ruffed a heart, trumped a spade and ruffed another heart, felling the Ace and leaving the ♥K high.

It was that *rara avis*, the entry-shifting trump squeeze, last sighted in the pages of Geza Ottlik. And at the other table, South went down in 6♦, so 12 IMPs to Australia.

MR BILTCLIFFE TAKES THE CLAPHAM OMNIBUS

This article comes from Bulletin 1 of the 45th World Team Championships.

It is a well-kept secret that in the bridge world I am the 'man on the Clapham Omnibus'. A Distinguished Bridge Author regularly calls upon my talents whenever he wishes to know what a sentient, but non-expert, bridge player would do in various situations. The upshot of this arrangement is that he gains knowledge of how lesser players approach the game whilst I glean insights into expert techniques...

The one coup that always pleases me is one brought to my attention by David Bird, a gentleman who has written more books than I have taken successful finesses; it is the Biltcliffe Coup. For those persons who are unaware as to what a Biltcliffe Coup is, it can be defined as a situation whereby you could have passed out the auction and let the opponents play in a part-score, but you insist upon bidding and they then reach game which you double and, of course, the contract makes. It is one of my favourite moments when I am on the right side of the coup. This weekend, playing in the Division 1 Club Teams Championship, the following hand occurred:

Dealer North, All Vul

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

Your humble scribe

♠ 6
♥ A 9 8 7 6 4
♦ void
♣ A K 10 7 5 4

After a couple of passes, I ventured a bid of 1♥ and West overcalled with 1♠. Two passes ensued (!!) whereupon I essayed 2♣ and West persisted with 2♦. Partner now sprung to life with a bid of 3♣. Now I could virtually underwrite 5♣ as partner had at least 4 clubs and a maximum of 2 hearts. My problem was that their diamonds were higher ranked than my clubs. My reverie was disturbed by a call of 3♦ by East. "What should I do now?" I asked myself. I was hopeful that the bidding would not die at the 4-level so I temporised with 4♣. There was a worrying moment when West paused and eventually passed, as did partner! "Have I done the wrong thing?" No! East came to my rescue with another diamond bid. In tempo, I now produce the 5♣ card but West was not yet done – he continued with 5♦. I was not to be denied my chance of glory; all I needed from partner was 4 clubs and a singleton heart or the ♥K. I called 6♣ and West closed the auction with a double.

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
	Pass	Pass	1♥
1♠	Pass	Pass	2♣
2♦	3♣	3♦	4♣
Pass	Pass	4♦	5♣
5♦	Pass	Pass	6♣
Double	All Pass		

Partner had exactly what I needed with his singleton heart; the fifth club was an unnecessary bonus. Fortunately for West, he started with the ♠A; had he chosen the ♦A I would have made an overtrick. I was not tested in the play and claimed at trick 3, after West continued with his ♦A and clubs broke kindly.

The opposition could have passed us out in a part-score and then had the further opportunity of passing out in game. My first and probably last Biltcliffe Slam Coup.

COUP, COUP, KACHOO

This article, by Larry Sealey (USA), comes from the April edition of the IBPA Bulletin.

In a first round Vanderbilt match, as South, I picked up:

♠ 2
♥ Q 4
♦ J 9 7 2
♣ Q J 9 8 5 3

I was first to bid, at favourable vulnerability, and risked 3♣. Partner raised to 5♣ and all passed.

West led the ♠Q. Here's the full deal:

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

East overtook the ♠Q and continued with another high spade. I ruffed and saw that I could get home if the diamond finesse worked, as long as the clubs had only one loser. I led a club to the King, all following low. My next club lead, to the Queen, however, saw LHO show out.

Taking stock again, I saw that I could still make the contract on a trump coup if East, with the long clubs, had three or four low diamonds and at least two hearts. But I had to time the play properly.

I ran the ♦9, which held. A low diamond then went to the King and Ace. I played a third diamond, with East following, ruffed a spade, and played the ♥Q and a heart to the King. East followed to that, leaving this ending:

	♠ 8	
	♥ A	
	♦ 10	
	♣ ---	
♠ J		♠ ---
♥ J 10		♥ 8
♦ ---		♦ ---
♣ ---		♣ A 10
	♠ ---	
	♥ ---	
	♦ J	
	♣ J 9	

I played the ♥A (to discard my fourth diamond), retaining the lead in dummy, and East conceded.

HIGH LEVEL TESTS

The following comes from an article, *Nightwatchman*, written by Mark Horton, which appeared in the OCBL Bulletins, about high-level online tournaments.

This hand was a bidding test for East-West – how to reach 6♠.
It proved a relatively straightforward task for some.

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

West	North	East	South
1♠	2♣	1♦	Pass
4♥ (2)	Pass	4♣ (1)	Pass
5♦ (2)	Pass	4♠	Pass
5NT (4)	Pass	5♥ (3)	Pass
6♠	All Pass	6♦ (5)	Pass

- (1) Splinter, agreeing spades
- (2) Cue bids
- (3) Cue bid, confirming club control
- (4) Forward-going, checking whether first or second round club control
- (5) Would have bid 6♣ with first round control

Those who used a splinter bid found it very easy to bid the slam.

West	North	East	South
		1♦	Pass
1♠	2♣	3♣ (1)	Pass
3♥	Pass	4♣ (2)	Pass
5♦ (3)	Pass	6♣ (4)	Pass
6♠	All Pass		

- (1) Confirming a spade fit
- (2) Cue bid
- (3) Exclusion Key Card Blackwood – asking, but not in the bid (excluded) suit
- (4) 2 key cards, no ♠Q

This auction also made it easy.

PENLINE®

Note that when playing Exclusion Key Card, you have the space to adopt different responses. These are 'common' responses:

Step 1	0 key cards
Step 2	1 key card, no trump Queen
Step 3	1 key card, plus the trump Queen
Step 4	2 key cards, no trump Queen
Step 5	2 key cards, plus the trump Queen
Step 6	3 key cards

When you are contemplating bidding a slam there are numerous things to keep in mind. Two of the most obvious are that you must have a reasonable expectation that your combined assets will yield 12 tricks, or that you will not have two immediate losers.

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

It is not always easy for the defending side to appreciate that they have two tricks to take, and if East-West bid to 6♠ then North would be very likely to lead the ♦K.

Many years ago, Douglas Carter wrote an excellent article for Bridge Magazine discussing the advisability of leading aces against slams and now we have the wonderful Winning Suit Contract Leads by David Bird and Taf Anthias to assist us. They conclude (with the aid of a computer) that when you are leading against a possibly undisciplined slam auction (e.g. one without any cue bidding) that leading an ace is best (especially at matchpoint pairs).

Mark Horton, UK

WHAT IS THE SA BRIDGE FEDERATION

The SA Bridge Federation (SABF), which was established in 2000, is the peak administrative body for bridge in South Australia.

The primary role of the SABF is to promote bridge in SA. This is done by providing assistance and advice with teaching, coaching, training, Director training and marketing. The SABF also organises and manages all State competitions, plus national events which are held in SA under licence from the ABF, primarily the Autumn Nationals which are held annually in Adelaide.

The SABF is an affiliate of the national body, the Australian Bridge Federation (ABF). Meantime, clubs affiliate to the SABF. At present these are the affiliated clubs: Adelaide Bridge Centre, Alexandrina (Strathalbyn), Blue Lake (Mt Gambier), Bridge Around Adelaide, Bridge in the Barossa, Bridge in the City, Bridge at Beaumont, Broken Hill, Christies Beach, Gawler Bridge Club, Glenelg Contract Bridge Club, Mt Gambier, Port Pirie, Reynella, SA Bridge Assoc, South Coast Bridge Centre, Whyalla (all face-to-face), and the online bridge club StepBridge. There are also 13 non-affiliated bridge clubs, for whom we have been an advisory body throughout the pandemic.

Each of the affiliated clubs with more than 15 home club members provides a delegate to the SABF Management Committee, with regular meetings being held to make decisions for the benefit of SA bridge players.

ABF TRAVEL INSURANCE POLICY IS AVAILABLE AGAIN

After a lengthy break, ABF members, family and friends are again free to leave home and explore Australia and the rest of the world. Tony Bemrose Insurance Brokers (TBIB) have reinstated their travel insurance policy offer for bridge players (and their family and friends).

**They offer annual multi-trip cover from 1st March 2022 to 28th February 2023.
They also offer single trip insurance deals.**

The insurance policies are available to travellers up to (and including) the age of 90, with the option to include cover for pre-existing medical conditions via a simple online application (brief online screening).

- **Choose multi-trip or single trip cover, cover worldwide – and you can opt in or out of travel to the US and Canada for a premium saving**
- **Cover for travel in Australia and New Zealand**
- **Cruising included**
- **Unlimited medical expenses and emergency assistance**
- **24-hour emergency assist**
- **Personal claims assistance, 24/7 based right here in Australia**
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To phone TBIB: 07 3272 5254 (ask for Steve Weil)

Of course, you can also contact them about any other insurance need/enquiry (building and contents insurance, car insurance, business insurance etc).

[Ed: I use it every year, and I've had to make a claim. It was so straightforward and easy.]

ONE STEP AHEAD

From the June issue of the IBPA Bulletin, Peter Ventura wrote about the Swedish Teams Cup.

As declarer, it is important to be one step ahead of your opponents. This deal from the semi-final was interesting from that aspect.

	♠ 7 6 2		
	♥ K Q 8 7 5		
	♦ 3		
	♣ Q J 6 4		
♠ A K 8 3		♠ 10	
♥ 4 2		♥ A J	
♦ K J 8 2		♦ A Q 10 9 6 5	
♣ 10 8 7		♣ A 9 3 2	
	♠ Q J 9 5 4		
	♥ 10 9 6 3		
	♦ 7 4		
	♣ K 5		
<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
1♣ (2+)	1♥	2♣ (♦s)	3♥ (pre-emptive)
Double	Pass	4♥ (slam try)	Pass
5♦	Pass	6♦	All Pass

The prospects were not glorious. The heart loser could be thrown on a high spade, but it seemed declarer could not avoid losing two clubs.

North led the ♥K, won with the Ace. At trick 2, declarer smoothly played the ♣A! From South's point of view, it seemed the most normal thing in the world to follow low, but that would prove to be costly.

Declarer continued with a spade to the Ace, cashed the ♠K discarding a heart, then ruffed a spade high. A trump to hand, another high spade ruff, another trump to hand and a heart ruff completed the elimination.

When declarer exited with a club, South had to win and was forced to concede a ruff and discard. 6♦ making.

The key to such plays is to do them early in the hand, before the critical opponent (South on this hand) is aware of the impending end-play. If South had realised, he would play his King under the ♣A and then North has two club winners.

CHOOSING THE BEST CHANCE IN DEFENCE

This series comes from an Expert Speaker Talk at the NSWBA (June 2018), given by Liam Milne.

GOOD HABITS #2

MAKING IT EASY FOR PARTNER

When you know a lot about the hand and partner knows little, it is your duty to take control of the defence if possible. Even if your partner is a brilliant player, leave it to them enough times and they will eventually go wrong.

♠ A J 9 4 2
♥ 8 2
♦ 10 9 7 5 3
♣ 10

♠ 8 5
♥ A J 9
♦ J 6
♣ K Q J 9 6 2

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

Trick 1: ♣8 – 10 – Jack – 4

Trick 2: ♣K – Ace – 3 - ♦3

Trick 3: ♠ K – 3 – 2 – 8

Trick 4: ♠10 – 6 – Ace – 5

Trick 5: ♦5 – 6 – Queen – King

Trick 6: ♣7 - ♦7 - ?

Even if you can see the contract should go down, consider what problem partner can have and see if you can solve it for them.

Here, it looks like partner has the ♠Q. How can you help them cash it before they play another club?

CHOOSING THE BEST CHANCE IN DEFENCE

GOOD HABITS #2

MAKING IT EASY FOR PARTNER

SOLUTION

	♠ A J 9 4 2		
	♥ 8 2		
	♦ 10 9 7 5 3		
	♣ 10		
♠ Q 7 6 3		♠ 8 5	
♥ 10 7 4 3		♥ A J 9	
♦ K		♦ J 6	
♣ 8 7 5 3		♣ K Q J 9 6 2	
	♠ K 10		
	♥ K Q 6 5		
	♦ A Q 8 4 2		
	♣ A 4		
<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
		1♣	Double
1♥	1♠	Double (3♥)	2♦
Pass	3♦	Pass	3NT
All Pass			

After catching a great club lead from partner, declarer holds up one round, then wins and cashes the ♠K and ♠A before finessing in diamonds, partner winning. Partner continues with the ♣7.

It is virtually impossible for declarer to have the ♠Q, not only from the play but from the bidding. Clearly the contract is going at least three down, but you would like partner to cash their spade trick before leading a club to you, as they will not get in again.

You must leave partner on lead, but only one card caters for all distributions – the ♣6.

At the table, partner did not immediately get the message and continued with the ♣5, but now you can underplay the ♣5 with the ♣2, again leaving partner on lead.

With no clubs left, partner can now be certain that you hold an entry (clearly the ♥A) and can now cash their ♠Q before playing across to your ♥A and the remaining clubs, for four down.

SO YOU THINK YOU'RE A FAST PLAYER

This article, written by Matthew McManus, appeared in the BAWA Bulletin, February 2015

The major complaint that directors have to deal with is slow play (although air conditioning does come in a close second). Whether it's because there's no time to play all the boards, whether it's players waiting for a table to finish so they can move there or because most of the players are hanging around for tables to finish play so the director can make the draw for the next round, slow play is the main cause of discontent for most players. So, if you are brave enough to take it, here is a quiz to see if you are one of those players who cause dissatisfaction... are you ready to start?

Q1 Are you ready to start?

One of the very obvious things that I observe is that players who are notorious for their slow play are also typically those who, when the round is starting are making a cup of tea, chatting with friends, arguing with their partner or team-mates – anything but being ready to commence play. If you do have a reputation as a slow player, how about trying the effect of sitting at the table before the director hands out the boards, all set to start play immediately? Those extra couple of minutes will make a difference.

Q2 Are you carrying too much weight?

No, I am not being personal but, like a racehorse which is handicapped to slow it down by having to carry additional weight, a lot of slow players add to the delay by what they have to transport when they get up to move to the next table. A coat or jumper, a bag, a book or magazine, a score book, a pen, a glass of water or cup of tea, and various other paraphernalia. Why not try the effect of travelling light? Put as much as you can away in a corner before the start of the session.

Q3 Are you guilty of 'scoring on the green'?

Golfers will know that one of the big no-no's is scoring on the green. That is, filling in your scorecard immediately after putting out, rather than moving off the green so that the group following can hit up. Bridge has its own version of this. It can be the players who are running late filling in personal scorecards before moving on. But there are other instances. Looking at the other results to see what others have done or inspecting the BridgeMate to see your percentage on a board is a privilege, not a right. If you are running late and other players are waiting to come to the table, you have lost that entitlement. The director, if they are on the ball and able to do so, should take responsibility for entering the score so that East-West can move on and North-South can start the next round. Similarly, spending too much time poring over the results at the end of a hand, and engaging in a lengthy post-mortem with partner, is a significant cause of slow play.

Furthermore, there can be similar problems during the play of the hand. Some easy directions:

- if you are on opening lead, NEVER fill in your personal score sheet until after you have made the lead;
- if you are dummy, ALWAYS put your cards down on the table immediately after the opening lead is faced (then record the results).

If play is being delayed by having to enter the data in the BridgeMate, try this procedure:

- give the BridgeMate to dummy, who can enter the board number, the contract, the declarer, and (if recorded) the opening lead, before handing the unit back to North or South.

At the end of the hand, it is then a simple matter of entering the number of tricks and having the score checked/confirmed by the opponents.

Finally, at the end of the hand, after the number of tricks is agreed, the first thing you should do is put the cards back into the board. If the director does need to move the board on, it will greatly speed things up.



Q4 Do you feel bad/remorseful when the director says, “Take an average”?

If I had a dollar for every time I’ve been told, “It wasn’t our fault,” I wouldn’t be directing, I’d be living in the lap of luxury.

There are two possibilities, one being it wasn’t really your fault. In that case, it will be a very rare occurrence for the director to say, “Take an average.” As it is so uncommon, it will hardly make a difference to you, and you will understand that what the director is doing is for the benefit of the game, keeping it moving and making things better for everyone. However, if it is happening to you a lot, you need to ask yourself “Why?”.

The standard amount of time allowed per board is about 7 minutes. That means each player has about 2 minutes per hand to consider their bids and plays (except dummy). Of course, occasionally there will be particularly difficult problems when you may need to take extra time. That is not an issue. However, if you are consistently taking more than your fair share, that is a big problem. Apart from being discourteous to the opponents – and anyone who has to wait for you to finish – it is a significant breach of the proprieties of the game. In tournament chess, a player who exceeds his time limit automatically loses the match. The penalties imposed in bridge are usually of far less significance, often just getting an ‘average minus’ for the board.

Experienced directors know who the slow players are. Apart from having to consistently hurry them up, directors regularly receive complaints about having to play against “x, who is so slow”. When the same names keep coming up, the pattern and the truth is pretty well established. When these players react with comments like “We weren’t slow” or “It wasn’t me”, either they are being disingenuous, or are unacceptably unaware of their behaviour. In either case, clearly something needs to change for the good of the game and the enjoyment of all.

Q5 Are we done yet?

The fact that all the boards have been played is not a good indication that play has been timely. The biggest grumbles that the opponents of slow players have involve being pressured to rush through the last couple of boards because of the amount of time that has been used up earlier. A far better test of whether you are slow is to monitor where you are midway through the round. When the director says, “We have reached the halfway point; you should have finished ‘x number’ of boards,” have you completed half your boards? If the answer to this is ‘no’ more than 25% of the time, you cannot keep blaming your opponents; you are a slow player.

How did you go? I expect you passed. But maybe you know of someone else for whom this article may be useful? Your partner, perhaps? Remember the saying “It’s not me, it’s my partner” is not really an excuse. Bridge is a partnership game. If your partner is to blame for making the game less pleasant for others, then at some point you have to take responsibility as well.

Matt McManus, NSW

WHO SHOULD ASK?

On some slam hands, there are times when one of you knows you should be asking, or you should be answering. On such hands, you have to 'manage' the auction accordingly.

Here's my first example of what this means:

♠ 10 6	♠ A 9 4
♥ K 10 8 5 4	♥ A Q J 7 3
♦ K 8	♦ A 5 3
♣ A Q J 2	♣ K 4
	1♥
2NT (1)	3♥ (2)
?	

(1) Jacoby 2NT, 4+ hearts, game forcing, not a splinter hand

(2) Non-minimum, usually 16+ HCP, no shortage!

What should West do now? THIS hand is the one that should be doing that asking. You could start cue-bidding, but what happens if East takes over by bidding 4NT?

Your problem is that YOU want to find out if East has the ♠K. After all, your ♣Q-J cannot be shown using Roman Key Card Blackwood.

It may be best (despite the lack of spade control) just to bid 4NT immediately!

4NT	5♦ (0 or 3 key cards)
5♠ (♥Q ask)	6♣ (♥Q and ♠K)
7♥	

Imagine if East takes over... They will find 2 key cards, then bid 5NT, but all they find is that West has the ♦K. And, of course, West won't know about East's ♠K and East won't find those important club honours in West's hand.

On the other hand, you may hold a hand like this:

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

You want to head to slam, but YOU should not be the one doing the asking. All your key cards can be shown, if partner asks. So you should NOT bid 4NT. The best action here is to bid 4♥ as a cue bid, allowing partner to bid 4NT.

4♥	4NT (key card ask for diamonds)
5♠ (2 + ♦Q)	

You have managed to show all your key cards to partner, and they – hopefully – have all the fillers. They can choose to bid to the 6 or 7-level.

In essence, if you hold key cards but not 'filling' cards, you should try to have partner do the asking with the 4NT bid; if you hold the 'fillers', but not the key cards, it is better for you to do the asking.

Barbara Travis

A GAME AT THE CLUB (Gold Coast Congress)

Playing Pairs, every overtrick counts. At the same time, you shouldn't take unnecessary finesses. Check out this hand:

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

West played in 4♠ on a trump lead from North. Declarer drew trumps in three rounds, then cashed the ♥K and tried the heart finesse. This was an 'unnecessary finesse' because it wasn't going to gain a trick. There were always two losers – the ♣A and a diamond.

When the finesse lost, declarer had created an extra loser for herself. Partner returned a diamond to my King and I cashed the ♣A. By making only 10 tricks, declarer scored only 11% on the deal.

What should she have done? She should have eliminated the hearts (by trumping the Jack in hand) and played on clubs. Once both diamonds and clubs have been removed, it is time to lead a diamond – from dummy, East – and finesse. If South covers, you have only one loser. If North wins, they are endplayed, having to return a diamond and finesse for declarer, or give a ruff and discard. (As it happens, North held ♦K-J doubleton.)

Try this innocuous hand – you are North, holding:

♠ A 10 9 8 6
♥ K Q 9 4
♦ 5
♣ 10 6 5

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
	Pass	1♦	Double
1NT	2♦	5♣	Pass
Pass	?		

Obviously East held a massive minor two-suiter, and West's 1NT had indicated (most likely) 4 clubs. How did partner have a takeout double with a singleton club? That would normally indicate a 'big' double hand, but clearly that wasn't the case. East-West were James Coutts and Liam Milne, not only very trustworthy opponents, but regular winners of most of our national events!

Partner clearly held a singleton club, and we had a massive double fit in the majors. Even with both vulnerable, I had a clearcut 5♠ bid. This was passed around to West who took a very long time, then passed ("I just can't double.") I wouldn't have doubled on partner's hand; I would have overcalled 1♥ (his justification: he held both majors) which would have led to a similar outcome on the hand:

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

5♠ was easy to play, cashing the ♠K and finessing West for the Queen. Mind you, 5♣ and 5♦ were both cold for East-West. 5♠ making scored 81%, losing out to those who doubled 5♠. Many pairs allowed East-West to play in 5-minor.

I did wonder after the hand just what I would have done had West 'corrected' 5♣. I never would have thought that partner held a singleton club... and would still be thinking!

We both enjoyed watching the South defender on this hand:

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

All vulnerable, I wasn't very happy to provide such a miserable dummy (although 6♣, 6♦ and 6NT (!!)) are all making for North-South).

North led the ♥10, covered by the Queen – Ace. South cashed the ♦A and ♦K, ruffed. Partner now led a high spade, won by South, who exited with another diamond. Now West led his remaining spades, subjecting South to a lot of discards.

South excelled, retaining his ♥J-3, with his final discard being the ♣A – keeping the ♣2. If he had kept his Ace, partner planned to exit with a club, forcing him to lead around to dummy's ♥K-9, for down 1. By throwing his top club, he forced partner to simply lead to dummy's ♥Q, for down 2, no disaster and -500.

Keep thinking about whether you are going to be endplayed, and whether there is a way out of the potential problem.

The Precision 2♦ opening bid is an interesting phenomenon, showing 11-15 HCP with a singleton or void in diamonds and one of these hand shapes: 4-4-1-4, 4-4-0-5, 3-4-1-5, 4-3-1-5. One's usual "defence" to it is to Pass and lead trumps! Look at this hand:

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

West opened a Precision 2♦, passed to South who took some time then passed – a very successful action, given my hand (North)!

I didn't want to lead a suit around to declarer, so started with a trump (as one normally does against any of the suit contracts they reach – usually clubs, hearts or spades). ♦9 – 10 – Jack – 3. Partner switched to the ♠J – Queen – King – 5, and I continued with a spade, won in dummy with the ♠10. Both of us knew that we were now

trying to promote one of South's diamonds. Declarer led the ♦K, won with the Ace. Partner now cashed the ♥A, ♥K and ♣A, exiting with a club and leaving declarer in hand. Dummy now held only trumps, but she had to work out which suit to lead to reach dummy. When she led a spade (her shorter combined suit), South's ♦7 was promoted into a winner, for down 2. +200 is always a good score when defending a part-score.

The next +200 was worth 96%!

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

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

My personal rule is to avoid leading a 4-card suit headed by an Ace against NT contracts. Therefore, I led the ♠7. In the fullness of time, we took 3 heart tricks, 4 diamond tricks and the ♣A, for down 2.

I suspect this good result came from our agreement not to open flat and unappealing 11 HCP hands (as West held) and, of course, I couldn't bid after North's 1♣ opening bid. Although East-West can make 8 tricks in 1NT, the score is only 120, against our 200. Of course, the passive lead also helped, not conceding an unnecessary trick to North's ♦K.

The final hand deals with a trick 1 scenario I've mainly seen in books (or on VuGraph):

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

Playing East, you are in 3NT, with no opposition bidding. South leads the ♥6.

It looks like you'll need some fortuitous club break (singleton Queen in North, or doubleton Queen anywhere), but meantime what are your thoughts at trick 1?

The fourth-highest lead marked South with either A-K-10-6/x, A-K-9-6/x, A-10-9-6/x, K-10-9-6/x (try the Rule of 11). The ♥6 was high enough that it seemed likely to be a 5-6 card suit. If I played low and North played the ♥9 or ♥10 and I won the Jack, then the suit was now wide open once I lost the lead. Therefore, I decided to hope that South had led from the ♥A-K, and put up dummy's Queen, which held. (That left me with a heart guard provided South gained the lead.)

I led a club to the King, dropping South's Queen. That took me to 8 tricks. Perhaps South was fooling around with Q-x in clubs? I cashed the Ace, South discarding a diamond. My contract was now safe! I crossed to dummy's ♣J, then led the ♦Q, planning to finesse to South (the safe hand). North played the King and I won the Ace.

I cashed three rounds of spades, South discarding on the third round. Bonus – there was now an endplay. I led to dummy's ♦J, then put South on lead with the last diamond, and he had to give me a heart trick at the end! At the time that I had cashed the three rounds of clubs, I hadn't realised I was making South commit to the end-position – if he discarded hearts, I could make an extra heart trick, but when he discarded two diamonds, curtains. The fun of 'textbook' hands.



Under 1500 GNOT Qualifying Incorporating the Regional final

Venue: SA Bridge Association

243 Young St, Unley

9:30 a.m. Sunday August 21st 2022

Entry is open to all SABF affiliated players having less than 1500 masterpoints as at June 30th 2022.

Regional clubs, i.e. those situated outside the metro area, can also enter teams in this event, provided that all players are active club members.

Contestants are asked to bring their own lunches and drinks.

THE PRINCIPLE OF RESTRICTED CHOICE

<i>Declarer</i>	<i>Dummy</i>
A 10 8 5 4	K 9 3 2

You need 5 tricks from this 9-card suit. One option is to hope the suit breaks 2-2. Another is to hope to find a singleton honour. You lead the Ace from hand and RHO plays the Jack...

Do you finesse LHO for the Queen or hope the suit breaks 2-2?

Would you have played differently if RHO had played the Queen instead of the Jack?

The Principle of Restricted Choice proposes that whenever a defender plays a significant (honour) card, generally it is right to assume that they have done so out of obligation rather than choice. In other words, you now play LHO for the Queen – finessing.

It makes no difference whether RHO played the Jack or the Queen on the first round, you now play LHO for the missing honour.

One consideration is that with the doubleton Q-J, he could well have played the other honour. Therefore, the Queen is more likely to be played 'by force' than one chosen from equals.

Similarly:

<i>Declarer</i>	<i>Dummy</i>
K 6 4	A Q 9 2

You want 4 tricks from this suit. One option is to play for a 3-3 break, which will happen 35.5% of the time.

There is an alternative, if an honour falls from RHO on the first or second lead of the suit.

You lead the Ace, then cross to the King. On this trick, RHO plays the 10. It is more likely that RHO has played the 10 from the 10-x than that they have chosen to do so from the J-10-x (when they may have chosen to play the Jack on the second lead).

When the Jack or 10 appears from RHO on the second lead, the only time finessing will lose is when RHO has J-10-x. It wins whenever RHO holds J-x or 10-x.

After last edition, Bill Bradshaw thought he'd share his State Master certificate (from the 1980s), still all collated and issued manually.



COMING EVENTS

STATE EVENTS

OPEN TRIALS QUALIFYING	From Thursday 11 th August	Unley
REGIONAL GNOT FINAL	Sunday 21 st August	Unley
STATE UNDER GRAND MASTER PAIRS	Sunday 28 th August	Adelaide BC
STATE MIXED PAIRS	Sunday 18 th September	Adelaide BC
STATE TEAMS CHAMPIONSHIP Phase 2	From Thursday 22 nd September	Unley

CONGRESSES

BEAUMONT'S CHRISTMAS IN WINTER	Sunday 24 th July	Mt Osmond GC
GLENELG PAIRS CONGRESS	Saturday 3 rd September	Glenelg
CHRISTIES BEACH PAIRS CONGRESS	Sunday 11 th September	Christies Beach

RESULTS

SABF GNOT QUALIFYING *(2 teams qualify for the GNOT finals)*

- 1st CROFT: Nic Croft, Arjuna de Livera, Russel Harms, Phil Markey, Justin Williams
- 2nd MORGAN-KING: Pam Morgan-King – Andrew Eddie, Lori Smith – Therese Demarco

UNDER 300 ANC BUTLER *(2 pairs funded by ABF, 2 pairs funded by SABF to Restricted ANC Butler)*

- 1st Bertie Morgan – Josh Tomlin (withdrew)
- 2nd Jim Coffey – Helene Maddern
- 3rd David De Bellis – Anthony Gibbs
- 4th Janet Grieve – Susan Hunt

WOMEN'S TRIALS *(SA representative team at the Interstate Teams)*

- 1st Ingrid Cooke – Sue Lusk
- 2nd Alison Fallon – Pam Morgan-King
- 3rd Sheila Bird – Felicity Smyth

SA BRIDGE GNOT *(top Under 1500 masterpoints team qualifies for GNOT, representing SA Bridge)*

- 1st DE LUCA: Attilio De Luca, Susan Emerson, Paul Hudson, John Zollo, Judy Zollo
- 2nd BAKAS: Joanne Bakas, Tassi Georgiadis, Bill Bradshaw, Paul Williamson, Catherine Ellice-Flint

Top Under 1500 MP team:

BAKAS: Joanne Bakas, Tassi Georgiadis, Bill Bradshaw, Paul Williamson, Catherine Ellice-Flint

STATE SWISS BUTLER PAIRS CHAMPIONSHIP

- 1st Therese Demarco – Lori Smith
- 2nd Attilio De Luca – Justin Williams
- 3rd Russel Harms – Zolly Nagy

ROTARY FLOOD APPEAL CONGRESS

A GRADE

- 1st Bill Bradshaw – Peter Dieperink
- 2nd Rita Pringle – Andrew Hill
- 3rd Moira Smith – Milton Hart

B GRADE

- 1st Jean Matthews – Tom Carney
- 2nd Janet & David Munro
- 3rd Margaret Stevens – Carolyn Toh



2022 SPRING CONGRESS

A SWISS PAIRS

&

RED MASTERPOINT EVENT

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 3

DIRECTOR: DAVID ANDERSON

SESSION TIMES:

**9.30AM TO 1.00PM & 1.30PM TO 5.00PM
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BRIDGE AT BEAUMONT PRESENTS
CHRISTMAS IN WINTER
CONGRESS



AT

MT OSMOND GOLF CLUB
60 MT OSMOND RD, MT OSMOND

ON

SUNDAY 24TH JULY 2022

START TIME: 9.30 AM

FINISH: ~ 5.00 PM

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BRIDGE AT BEAUMONT REQUIRES ALL PARTICIPANTS TO BE DOUBLE-VACCINATED