



Bulletin

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April 2006
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In this Bulletin ...

The day-time results rankings
—pairs (pp3-4) and individuals (p.11)

More on **cue bids** with example hands from Earl Dudley and, for aficionados, Richard Hills introduces the concept of **denial cue bids**.

Ian Thomson takes us into the world of **competitive bidding tactics** with a series of examples of how to put the opponents between a rock and a hard place.

- and some Seniors Day pictures.

Puzzle 1: Little Things Mean A Lot by Gary Hollands

On the hands below you (East) have managed to get to 6S. All that remains is to make the contract and given it's teams making just 12 tricks will be superb.

♠Q43	AKT9652
♥T8742	AK
♦T8	A42
♣Q42	3

Pity about the ♣Q in dummy, wasted points, although without it you may not bid to 6S .

The ♣A is led followed by the ♣K. How do you play from now on to give yourself the best chance of making the contract?

Answer on p5.

Puzzle 2: Using the Right Cutlery By Steve Hurley

During the Illawarra Bridge Association's teams event on Sunday 5 March, a very interesting hand arose. Your hand is ♠AKJ9 ♥AQJ2 ♦Qx ♣Kxx. After showing your strong hand partner shows a weak hand and you finish in 3NT. Dummy is displayed opposite your hand:

♠AKJ9	Tx
♥AQJ2	83
♦Qx	KJTxxx
♣Kxx	Qxx

A small heart is led, and after you play low in dummy, right hand opponent (RHO) plays the ♥10 and you win with the ♥Q.

Counting your tricks, you need to establish the diamonds to make your contract. So you play the ♦Q which is ducked, and then your RHO takes the third trick with the ♦A .

A small heart is led back, which you duck, and LHO's ♥9 wins. A third heart is played to your Jack, and the RHO plays the ♠2 indicating a liking for clubs.

You now have 3 tricks, you need to find another 6. These are the remaining cards – what do you play now?

♠AKJ9	Tx
♥A	-
♦-	JTxx
♣Kxx	Qx

Answer on p9.

Oct 05—March 06 Daytime Rankings

October—December 2005

Monday

1st	Colleen Price	Connie Treloar	18
2nd	Sheila Murray	Jim Murray	14
3rd	Joan Cremen	Anne Baldwin	13
4th	Barbara Crone	June O'Donnell	12
5th=	Lillian Tidey	Ashok Tulpule	11
5th=	Marie Whalan	Ruth Mackey	11
7th=	Gillian Parsons	Koi Headford	10
7th=	Mary Tough	Kerry Butcher	10
9th=	Helene Haslam	Rita Lawrey	9
9th=	Lance McDougal	Harold McCormick	9
9th=	Rasma Bandle	Inesmarie Hodgkinson	9

Tuesday

1st	Neil Naughton	Peter Forgie	16
2nd=	Betty Lewis	Ella Beer	13
2nd=	Graham Dickerson	Basil Rebera	13
2nd=	Madge Bayin	Leslie Childs	13
5th	John Worsley	Anita Lyons	10
6th=	Jan Johnston	Shirley Coulthard	7
6th=	June Lomax	Pat Lewis	7
8th=	Alex Preece	Anne Preece	6
8th=	Helen Draper	Pat Brodie	6
8th=	Malcolm Aldons	Barry Midgley	6

Wednesday

1st	Alex Preece	Anne Preece	20
2nd	Rasma Bandle	Inesmarie Hodgkinson	18
3rd	Andrew Leslie	Malcolm Aldons	15
4th=	Connie Treloar	Brian Treloar	13
4th=	Sheila Murray	Jim Murray	13
6th=	Gwenda Fitzgerald	Flo Gray	8
6th=	Pat Lewis	Denise McClellan	8
8th	Catherine Marsden	Peter Marsden	4

January—March 2006

Monday

1st	Sheila Murray	Jim Murray	19
2nd	Colleen Price	Connie Treloar	17
3rd	Joan Banyard	Clive Landau	12
4th	Lillian Tidey	Ashok Tulpule	11
5th=	Alan Scerri	Susan Scerri	10
5th=	Anne White	Helen Byrne	10
7th	Rasma Bandle	Inesmarie Hodgkinson	9
8th=	Lance McDougal	Harold McCormick	8
8th=	Mary Fogarty	Gwen Paltridge	8

Tuesday

1st	Alex Preece	Anne Preece	16
2nd=	Ann Ng	Elizabeth Rogoyska	11
2nd=	June Lomax	Pat Lewis	11
2nd=	Neil Naughton	Peter Forgie	11
5th=	Betty Lewis	Brian Richardson	9
5th=	John Worsley	Anita Lyons	9
5th=	Neil Jones	Barbara Jones	9
8th=	Betty Lewis	Terri Henderson	7
8th=	Madge Bayin	Lesley Childs	7
10=	Jan Johnston	Shirley Coulthard	6
10=	Maureen Blackmore	Pat Skinner	6

Wednesday

1st	Gwenda Fitzgerald	Flo Gray	14
2nd=	Sheila Murray	Jim Murray	13
2nd=	Andrew Leslie	Malcolm Aldons	13
4th	Alex Preece	Anne Preece	12
5th	Elaine Leach	Geoff Hutchins	11
6th=	Connie Treloar	Brian Treloar	7
6th=	Colleen Price	Anne Baldwin	7
8th=	Rasma Bandle	Max van Appledorn	6
8th=	Edith Blumenthal	Ruth Landau	6
8th=	Rasma Bandle	Inesmarie Hodgkinson	6

Thursday

1st	Lillian Tidey	Ashok Tulpule	18
2nd	Trevor Berenger	Ian Dalziell	16
3rd=	Rasma Bandle	Ruth Landau	13
3rd=	Ruth Conley	Sue Hume	13
3rd=	Colleen Price	Anne Baldwin	13
6th	John Daly	Joan Willis	12
7th	Trish O'Keefe	Geoff Hutchins	11
8th	Madge Bayin	Mary Houston	10
9th=	Ronnie Carlsson	Colleen Perriman	9
9th=	Sheila Murray	Flo Gray	9

Friday

1st=	Geoff Kolts	Jane Lindsay	15
1st=	Harold McCormick	Lance McDougal	15
3rd	Nancy Hitchcock	Betty Lewis	12
4th	Neil Naughton	Jill Cromer	10
5th	Barbara Jones	Neil Jones	9
6th	Catherine Marsden	Peter Marsden	7
7th=	Barbara Silverstone	Helen van Gelder	6
7th=	Harold Pass	Barbara Pass	6
7th=	Shirley Coulthard	Jan Munro	6

Saturday

1st	Connie Treloar	Brian Treloar	14
2nd=	Neil Naughton	Gillian Parsons	12
2nd=	Don Beer	Ella Beer	12
4th	Judy Ryan	Jeff Brokenshire	10
5th	Jean Jarvie	Sue Hume	9
6th	Colleen Perriman	Heather Herrick	8
7th=	Alan Scerri	Susan Scerri	6
7th=	Jean Wilson	David Luck	6
9th	Margaret Horgan	Lesley Childs	4

Thursday

1st	Colleen Perriman	Ronnie Carlsson	17
2nd	Trish O'Keefe	Geoff Hutchins	16
3rd	Rasma Bandle	Ruth Landau	11
4th	Jim Murray	Robin Erskine	10
5th=	Colleen Price	Joan Cremen	9
5th=	Connie Treloar	Barbara Crone	9
5th=	Joan Banyard	Judy Collins	9
8th=	Helen Draper	Gillian Parsons	8
8th=	John Daly	Joan Willis	8
8th=	Sheila Murray	Flo Gray	8

Friday

1st	Harold McCormick	Lance McDougal	26
2nd	Nancy Hitchcock	Betty Lewis	15
3rd	Neil Naughton	Jill Cromer	13
4th	Brian Richardson	Tom Coogan	10
5th=	Geoff Kolts	Jane Lindsay	9
5th=	Justine Beaumont	Andrew Leslie	9
7th	Shirley Coulthard	Jan Munro	8
8th=	Ann Ng	Jim Chan	7
8th=	Averil Steel	Annette Steadman	7
8th=	Connie Treloar	Barbara Crone	7

Saturday

1st	Ruth Gallagher	Jim Murray	16
2nd	Colleen Perriman	Heather Herrick	8
3rd=	Eileen Diprose	Flo Gray	7
3rd=	Malcolm Aldons	Barry Midgley	7
5th=	Ann Mellings	Graham Atkinson	6
5th=	Connie Treloar	Brian Treloar	6
5th=	Don Beer	Ella Beer	6
8th	Ross Addison	Catherine Phillips	4

How It Works

You are given three points for a first, two for a second and one for a third. If regular night competition players participated in the movement, they were excluded from the calculation. Day-time players playing with a competition player were also excluded from that movement. So if the movement was won by a night-time player, the day time player coming second was allocated the three points. (The two Monday sessions were combined as so many switch between movements over the period). To avoid a bias in favour of smaller movements, you needed to get a score of at least 50 per cent to pick up points.

Cue Bidding by Earl Dudley

How do you recognise early on that cue bidding is going to be better than Blackwood?

Where you know you have less than your quota of HCP to be able to bid slam on the basis of combined high card strength. Cue bids can establish the degree to which the hands fit and whether there are wasted values. Typically, the hand initiating cue bidding will have a singleton or void.

All Vulnerable, Dealer: South

♠ AT	♠ K93
♥ J94	♥ AKQ62
♦ QT8754	♦ -
♣ K5	♣ AQJ98

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	Pass
Pass	Pass	1H	Pass
2S*	Pass	4C	Pass
4S	Pass	6H	All Pass

* 2S = limit raise with 3-card support

Where the agreed suit is a minor and the response to Blackwood risks propelling the contract past 5 of the agreed suit with not enough controls to underwrite a slam contract.

All Vulnerable, Dealer: East

♠ 3	♠ AQT985
♥ K86	♥ J52
♦ AK94	♦ -
♣ A6532	♣ KQ74

West	North	East	South
-	-	1S	Pass
2C	Pass	3D*	Pass
4C**	Pass	4S	Pass
4NT***	Pass	5D****	Pass
6C	All Pass		

* 3D = Splinter showing club support but not necessarily extra values.

**4C = Slam interest

***4NT = Waiting Bid

****5D = void and by inference fair trumps

Where a major suit is agreed and partner invites game through a trial bid, you may chose to cue to accept the invitation with exceptional controls to cater for the situation where partner is fishing for slam.

NS Vulnerable, Dealer: North

♠ AQJT5	♠ 9873
♥ 82	♥ AKT
♦ A	♦ QJ865
♣ AT942	♣ 6

West	North	East	South
-	1H	Pass	2H
2S	Pass	3H	Pass
4C	Pass	4H	Pass
4S	Pass	5C	Pass
6S	All Pass		

Where there is no agreed suit and you must bid a suit at the 4-level to invite slam in that suit.

E-W Vulnerable: Dealer North

♠ AQ7				
♥ A853				
♦ KJT65				
♣ A				
♠ T4				
♥ -				
♦ AQ42				
♣ KJ86532				

West	North	East	South
-	1D	2S	3C
Pass	3NT	Pass	4D
Pass	4H	Pass	5D
Pass	6D	All Pass	

Where you have the weaker hand in a bidding sequence (perhaps partner has opened 2C) - you temporise with a cue bid so that partner can invoke Roman Key Card Blackwood (RKCB) (see explanation next page).

Nil Vulnerable, Dealer: South

♠ J6	♠ AT75
♥ AKQ32	♥ JT74
♦ AQT	♦ KJ65
♣ KJT	♣ 7

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	Pass
2C	Pass	2NT	Pass
3H	Pass	3S	Pass
3NT	Pass	4D	Pass
6H	All Pass		

Where you need to cue in order to show extra values as opposed to raising partner to game.

♠ J8
♥ KQJ874 NS Vulnerable : Dealer East
♦ Q2
♣ AK3

	West	North	East	South
	-	-	Pass	1S
♠ AQT9642	3D	3H	Pass	3S
♥ A2	Pass	4C	Pass	4H
♦ 6	Pass	4S	Pass	6S
♣ QT7	All Pass			

Where you agree trumps at a low level so that cue bidding gives you a lot of bidding room to exchange information.

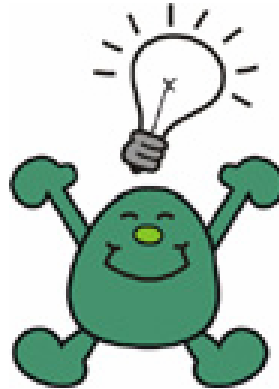
♠ KQ94
♥ T9 Nil Vulnerable: Dealer South
♦ K84
♣ AK72

	West	North	East	South
	-	-	-	1S
	Pass	2NT	Pass	3H
♠ A8762	Pass	4C	Pass	4D
♥ A	Pass	5C	Pass	5H
♦ AQT	Pass	6D	Pass	6S
♣ JT94	All Pass			

Little Things Mean A Lot

by Gary Hollands

♠Q43	AKT9652
♥T8742	AK
♦T8	A42
♣Q42	3



Finding the strategy is not difficult—the only hope is to set up the heart suit in dummy so that you can discard your diamond losers.

The important thing is to think before you think. How often would we ruff unthinkingly with the lowest trump (in this case the two) and then think about how to play the hand. If you do on this hand, your chance of making the contract has gone as you can no longer use the trumps enough time as an entry to get at dummy's eventual winning hearts.

Roman Key Card Blackwood has the same purpose as ordinary Blackwood but pairs playing this also ask about the King of trumps when they bid 4NT (or 3NT sometimes after an agreed suit as in Earl's sequence). There are, therefore, five possible "aces". There are two ways of playing it. The most common responses are 5C = 0 or 3, 5D = 1 or 4, 5H = 2 without the trump queen, 5S = 2 with the queen. Some pairs though play 5C as 1 or 4 and 5D as 0 or 3. If no suit has been agreed, some pairs use the last bid suit as the "trump" suit for the bidding, others revert to normal Blackwood.

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Competitive Bidding

by Ian Thomson

(These are notes of Ian's excellent seminar on bidding where he makes the point that bidding is not just about the points and shape of your hand. The bidders' job is to make life difficult for the opponents without exposing themselves to unwise risk.)

Hand 1: "(Give them an inch and they will take a mile)"

♠KT8xxx	
♥AKx	
♦-	
♣AKQx	
♠AQJ9	♠x
♥-	♥9xxxx
♦KJTxxx	♦AQxxx
♣xxx	♣xx
♠53	
♥QJTxx	
♦Xx	
♣xxxx	

At both tables East showed their two suited hand with a Michael's bid of 2S over North's opening 1S but things were different after that.

Bidding Table 1

N	E	S	W
1S	2S	P	3C
<u>3S</u>	P	P	P

North choose to bid rather than double and as a consequence removed the opportunity for East to show their minor. At [table 2](#) the bidding took a very different course:

Bidding Table 2

N	E	S	W
1S	2S	P	3C
<u>X</u>	3D	P	5D
X	P	P	XX
P	P	P	

At table 2 the double, instead of a bid allowed East to show their hand.

When bidding in these auctions, **you need to consider the options your bid provides your opponents.**

On this hand, there is a significant cost of allowing the opponents to describe their hands. The chance of 3C being the final contract is low and therefore the X was allowing the opponents more options in describing their hand.

Hand 2: When Pushy Does Not Pay

♠AKQxxx	
♥T	
♦AJ9	
♣Qx	
♠-	♠Jxx
♥Q9xxx	♥Axx
♦KQxx	♦xx
♣JTxx	♣AKxxx
♠Txx	
♥KJxx	
♦Txx	
♣xx	

At both tables the first seven bids were identical but North's bidding of the hand produced very different outcomes.

Bidding Table 1

N	E	S	W
	1C	P	1H
X	2H	P	P
<u>3S</u>	P	P	P

At table 1 North showed a strong spade hand and gave South a chance to evaluate their hand. West was left with the decision – if West bids 4C, what action will be required if 4S is bid by N/S?

Bidding Table 2

N	E	S	W
	1C	P	1H
X	2H	P	P
<u>4S</u>	P	P	5C
X	P	P	P

At table 2, North by jumping to 4S, pushed West to 5C for a making doubled score.

When bidding with strong hands there is a need to **consider both your playing strength and defensive cards holding.**

Hand 3

♠ Jxx ♥ JTx ♦ Qxxxxx ♣ x	♠ Qxx ♥ 9xxx ♦ KTx ♣ AJT	♠ xx ♥ AKx ♦ xx ♣ KQ9xxx
	♠ AKTxx ♥ Qxx ♦ AJ ♣ xxx	

Bidding

N	E	S	W
		1S	P
2S	3C	P	P
???			

North's bid of 2S is conservative but with a 4-3-3-3 the only other sound action is 1NT. Over 3C North has 4 choices: pass, double, 3S or 3NT.

What would a double show in your partnership?
 - Is it penalty or a good balanced raise to 2S allowing partner to make the right choice.

What would a new suit show?

If you choose to bid, you need to consider the upside of bidding game – 3NT is a much better

score than 3S.

This is a hand where it is right to involve partner and a double, therefore, providing that it shows a good 3 card spade raise with a balanced hand, is the best option. Next best is 3NT as the upside of the game bonus needs to be considered in preference to bidding 3S.

Hand 4

♠ Txxx ♥ xxx ♦ Txxx ♣ Ax	♠ Axx ♥ QJ9XX ♦ Axx ♣ Jxx	♠ Kx ♥ xx ♦ Jxxx ♣ KTxxx
	♠ QJxx ♥ AKxx ♦ KQx ♣ Qxx	

N	E	S	W
		INT	P
3NT	P	P	P

Why did North choose to bid a direct 3NT rather than show a 5 card suit?

- Entries to hand
- Source of tricks
- Balanced hand

Summary – Tactical Bidding

Success comes from

- Anticipating your opponents' options.
- Forcing your opponents to make the last decision.
- Involving partner as required – only provide information when helpful to partner.
- Considering “non standard” actions.

Denial Cue Bids

By Richard Hills

Alan Truscott

Alan Truscott, bridge correspondent for the New York Times, uses "Denial Cue Bids". This is Alan's explanation of them, with an indicative example.

Once the exact pattern and number of controls has been established, the relay asks the describer to show the location of his high honors. He looks at his suits in turn, starting with the longest and ending with the shortest, and acts as follows:

One step shows either weakness in the first suit or, rarely, great strength, AKQ any length or AK doubleton. (In semi-positive, three of top four honors is considered equivalent to AKQ and bids one step).

Two steps shows some strength in the first suit, and either weakness or great strength in the second suit. And so on. Here are two examples:

Example 1

♠ A Q 4 2
♥ K 9 7 3 2
♦ Q 6 5
♣ 2

The earlier bidding has reached 3NT, by a route (1C 1H 1S 1N 2C 2H 2S 3D 3H 3N) in which you have shown positive values, 4531, and 3 controls. Next, after 4C relay, bid 4N to show a top card in hearts, spades and diamonds, denying a second useful honor in hearts. If partner relays with 5C, bid 5H, showing another useful honor in spades but nothing more in diamonds. The scan was: hearts, spades, diamonds, hearts, spades, diamonds, and could have continued with hearts and spades. In scanning through the suits to show honors, singletons are neglected and doubletons are scanned just once. If two or three suits are of equal length, the high-ranking is examined first and the low-ranking last.

Example 2

♠ Q 5 4 3 2
♥ A K Q 3 2
♦ 3 2
♣ 2

The earlier bidding has reached 4C by a route (1C 1H 1S 1N 2C 2S 2N 3H 3S 4C) in which you have shown positive values, 5521, and three controls. Then: 4D (relay) 4H = spades weak (no A or K) or very strong (AKQ); then 4S (relay) 4NT = hearts weak (no A,K,Q) or strong (AKQ); then 5C (relay) 5D = diamonds weak (no A,K,Q); then 5H (relay) 5NT = spade queen, no heart jack.

The scan through the suits continues until the controlling hand breaks the relay or the bidding reaches 6NT. There is one tricky point: When does a queen become a useful honor? The number of aces and kings you have decides. If you have one control card (not control) count a queen at once in your first suit. If you have two control cards, count a queen in your second suit, and so on. In the example just given, the spade queen did not count the first time around. But if the spades and hearts were reversed the queen would be in the second suit and would count because there are two control cards. The jack is a positive card when the queen has been denied. Tens are never considered. The number of steps you skip is the number of cards you show. So raising the relay skips four steps and shows four cards.

An alternative explanation of "Denial Cue Bids" can be found at: <http://www.bridgeguys.com/DGlossary/DenialCuebids.html>

The Richard Hills over-succinct explanation of "Denial Cue Bids" (from the Ali-Hills system notes):

After controls have been shown, next relay starts denial cue bidding. Relayee looks at longest suit,

then next longest suit. When ties in suit length occur, look at highest ranking suit first.

- Singletons (including singleton honours) are not looked at in denial cue bidding.
- Doubletons are looked at once.
- Tripletons are looked at twice (on the second time round queens are investigated).

Longer suits are looked at three times. On the first look at a suit, it is inspected for an ace or king. On the second look, it is inspected for an additional top honour (usually a queen, unless the suit has AK) and on the third look, jacks are checked. If the first suit looked at does not have the required honour, the relayee denies it by making the cheapest bid. If the relayee holds a required honour in the longest suit but not in the second longest suit, then they call the second cheapest bid.

Future relays continue from where you left off.

- 1st step = no ace or king in longest suit
- 2nd step = ace or king in longest suit, and no ace or king in second longest suit
- 3rd step = ace or king in longest suit, ace or king in second longest suit, and no ace or king in third longest suit, etc

Six card or longer suits

When first looking at a 6+ card suit, a denial does not say "no ace or king". Rather, a denial says "no two of top three honours". To bypass a 6+ suit on first round of denial cue bidding, you need either AK, AQ or KQ.

After a denial on the first round, a further denial says no ace, king or queen in the suit, while a show would promise one of the top three.

Special Gimmick

When holding AKQ in a suit of five cards or less (ie does not apply to 6+ card suits), basic denial cue bidding would frequently have insufficient bidding space to safely locate the queen. Therefore, denying at the first look at a suit either denies holding ace or king or promises a holding of AKQ. Given the three control difference between the two meanings, relayer should be able to pick which it is, especially after subsequent looks at the other suits.

Using the Right Fork

by Steve Hurley

A small digression is helpful here. In the Middle Ages in Britain, Lord Councillor John Morton issued a decree to obtain more tax from the peasants. He said that if you were spending money, you could afford to pay more taxes, and if you were not spending, you had the money hoarded away and could afford to pay more taxes. This unpleasant set of choices became known as the Morton's fork.

So it is with bridge. The answer to this conundrum lies with the **Morton's fork**.

The correct card is the ♠J. On the play of this card your LHO opponent is left with two unfortunate choices.

	♠ Tx	
	♥ -	
	♦ JTxx	
	♣ Qx	
♠ Qxx		♠ xxx
♥ Kx		♥ -
♦ x		♦ -
♣ 9x		♣ AJTxx
	♠ AJTxx	
	♥ AKJ9	
	♦ A	
	♣ Kxx	

After playing the ♠J, if the LHO takes it, you have an entry to the long diamonds with the 10 spades. If he does not take it, then you can cash the two top spades dropping the Q, and the ♠9 will be your 9th trick.

The key to the play is the opponent's signal of the ♠2. This indicated that you could not play towards the ♣Q as the ♣A was sitting over it, and although your LHO had 9 black cards before he discarded, he was not interested in protecting anything in spades. Therefore, the ♠Q is likely to be on your left and supported by a couple of small spades.

Cue Bids (2)

by Earl Dudley

In what sequences or situations is a bid of a suit a cue bid and how do you tell cue bids from asking bids?

This is rarely a problem. The only asking bids that tend to crop up are those arising from competitive intervention. If you cue the opponents' suit at the three-level when no suit has been agreed or a minor suit has been agreed, you are asking partner to bid 3NT with a stopper in the bid suit. If you then bid on, then partner should treat the 3-level bid as a cue bid.

Other general points about cue bids.

Cue bidding is tricky when there is uncertainty about the quality of the trump suit. Some partnerships utilise no trump bids to show the possession of top cards in the trump suit. Others handle it inferentially. If cue bidding shows possession of all the critical controls and yet a player attempts to sign off below slam, then the inference is that there is a weakness in the trump

This hand is a nightmarish hand.

EW Vulnerable, Dealer: North

♠ AKJ2	♠ Q86
♥ T	♥ AKJ5
♦ T64	♦ AJ953
♣ AK542	♣ 8

West	North	East	South
-	Pass	1D	Pass
2C	Pass	2H	Pass
2S	Pass	2NT	Pass
3D	Pass	3H	Pass
3S	Pass	4C	Pass
4S	Pass	6D	All Pass

From East's perspective, give West the ♥T and slam is goodish but without that card it is poor. How can you tell? East could have bid 5H over 4S but does West have enough to raise to 6D?

Rules for control-showing bids:

1. Never pass a control-showing bid.
2. With one major exception, the partnership is committed to playing in the agreed trump suit once a control showing bid is made. The excep-

tion is when the agreed trump suit is a minor suit in which case bids of new suits at the 3-level are to be treated as no-trump probes rather than control showing bids. Hence 3NT bid by either player is non-forcing.

3. Normally bid Aces 1st, Voids 2nd, Kings 3rd and Singletons 4th. An exception is to bid a 2nd round control in a suit where previous bidding has shown or denied 1st round control in the suit. Avoid bidding a singleton or void in a suit bid naturally by your partner.

4. The person in control of the auction may choose to bid a second round control before a first round control in order to elicit a response by partner at a convenient level.

5. With two or more controls, it is usually better to first bid the one that keeps the bidding lower.

6. Return to the agreed trump suit (at game level if possible) to discourage a slam try. A bid above game by partner is a strong slam try. Partner is normally obliged to show a control if able to do so below the agreed suit.

7. If a control-showing bid is doubled, redouble shows 2nd round control of that suit. A pass encourages partner (as opposed to a return to agreed trump suit to discourage). Similar methods apply when a RKCB response is doubled.

8. If a splinter bid is doubled, redouble is a control showing bid.

9. 4NT in a control-showing sequence is a waiting bid denying an ability to show a control at a convenient level. (However, it is RKCB usually if there has been only one control-showing bid or if it is a jump bid).

10. Control-showing bids above five of the trump suit are a try for seven and often inferentially suggest a weakness in another suit.

11. If either partner is able to judge the correct final contract he or she should bid it as soon as possible.

Daytime Individual Rankings

October –December 2005

1st	Neil Naughton	63
2nd	Connie Treloar	53
3rd=	Rasma Bandle	41
3rd=	Jim Murray	41
5th	Colleen Price	39
6th	Sheila Murray	38
7th	Brian Treloar	34
8th=	Alex Preece	32
8th=	Anne Preece	32
10th	Ella Beer	31
11th=	Lillian Tidey	29
11th=	Ashok Tulpule	29
13th	Andrew Leslie	27
14th	Betty Lewis	25
15th	Flo Gray	23

January-March 2006

1st	Jim Murray	60
2nd	Neil Naughton	50
3rd	Sheila Murray	40
4th=	Andrew Leslie	37
4th=	Colleen Price	37
6th=	Alex Preece	36
6th=	Anne Preece	36
8th=	Harold McCormick	34
8th=	Lance McDougal	34
10th=	Rasma Bandle	31
10th=	Betty Lewis	31
12th=	Flo Gray	29
12th=	Connie Treloar	29
14th	Malcolm Aldons	28
15th	Colleen Perriman	27



Seniors' Day

4 April 2006



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