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## In this Bulletin ...

The day-time results rankings individuals (this page) and session partnerships (pp4-5)

The old rugged cross. Do you double too much or too little? Some useful advice from Richard Hills (p2).

A special egalitarian "everybody makes" edition with some freak hands, including one in which every hand can make three no trumps against best defence (pp3 \& 7).

And a lateral thinking puzzle (below)

## Puzzle 1: The 5th Dimension

You, South, in a pairs match, have already won eight tricks in 3NT. You are now on lead. Only one card will give you the best possible result on the hand. What is it?


## Daytime Individual Scores-April-June 2006

1st Jim Murray ..... 67
2nd Neil Naughton ..... 56
3rd Malcolm Aldons ..... 43
4th= Connie Treloar ..... 38
4th $=$ Ann Preece ..... 38
4th= Alex Preece ..... 38
7th Rasma Bandle ..... 37
8th Ronnie Carlsson ..... 32
9th Betty Lewis ..... 31
10th Brian Treloar ..... 29
11th Sheila Murray ..... 28
12th $=$ Colleen Perriman ..... 26
12th $=$ Colleen Price ..... 26
12th= Lillian Tidey ..... 26
12th= Ashok Tulpule ..... 26
16th $=$ Tom Coogan ..... 24
16th $=$ Harold McCormick ..... 24
16th= Lance McDougal ..... 24
19th= Geoff Koltz ..... 23
19th= Jane Lindsay ..... 23
21st Alison Hancock ..... 21
22nd Flo Gray ..... 20
23rd= Frances McCoull ..... 19
23rd= Sasha Nekvapil ..... 19
23rd= Richard Johnston ..... 19

Scores for each session and an explanation of the scoring system are on pages 2-3.

## Double or Not?

by Richard Hills

## Pairs or teams

The method of scoring affects the decision whether or not to double for penalties. A penalty double which is mandatory at imps (teams) scoring could be ridiculous at matchpoints (pairs) scoring. And a penalty double which is mandatory at matchpoints scoring could be ridiculous at imps scoring.

A case in point is penalty doubling a partscore by the opponents when you expect them to fail by only one trick. This is ridiculous at imps because:

- When opponents are not vulnerable success earns +100 instead of $+50=$ net of +50 , a 2 imp gain. Failure costs $-530 \mathrm{in}-$ stead of $-140=$ net of -390 , a 9 imp loss. So the non-vul double is 9 to 2 odds against.
- When opponents are vulnerable, success earns +200 instead of $+100=$ net of +100 , a 3 imp gain Failure costs -730 instead of $140=$ net of -590 , an 11 imp loss. So the vul double is 11 to 3 odds against.

However, penalty doubling a partscore by the opponents when you expect them to fail by one trick is not necessarily mandatory at matchpoints. Vulnerability can make a big difference at matchpoints.

## Matchpoints case study

For example, suppose that, in a matchpoint pairs, you and your partner bid to a partscore of 2 S. Suppose that you confidently expect the rest of the field to reach the same partscore of 2 S , and suppose that you confidently expect 2 S to make eight tricks or nine tricks (depending on whether a 50/50 finesse is successful).

However, your opponents are the only bold bidders in the field, and they compete to 3 H over your 2 S . You confidently expect 3 H to make exactly eight tricks. If the opponents are Pass lots of the time. With both sides vulnervulnerable, a penalty double is clear cut at able to a "kiss of death" 200 penalty, defending matchpoints. A score of +200 will be a top, is very much more attractive.
since the field are scoring either +110 or +140 in 2 S (depending on whether the 50/50 finesse is successful). The is why a penalty of 200 after a matchpoints competitive partscore auction is known as the "kiss of death", since it outranks the scores for successful partscores the other way.

But if the opponents are not vulnerable, then a double merely increases the score for defending 3 H from +50 to +100 . This score of +100 is still a bottom if the field is getting a better score of +110 or +140 . So, the only hope when you confidently expect the non-vulnerable opponents to make exactly eight tricks in hearts is to bid 3 S , salvaging an average when the 50/50 finesse results in 3 S scoring +140 .

## Implications for matchpoints bidding

The above case study has implications for when you should bid and when you should pass when competing for the partscore at matchpoints.

1. Neither side vulnerable

Bid a lot, hardly ever pass. Defending against the opponents for a mere +100 is likely to be a rotten score for you, while likewise if you go one off doubled or two off undoubled for -100 that is likely to be a rotten score for the opponents.
2. Only the opponents vulnerable, or only your side vulnerable
Pass sometimes. It is embarrassing to triumphantly bid to 3 S , score +140 , but find that a "kiss of death" +200 was available when the opponents vulnerable 3 H partscore fails by two *undoubled* undertricks. Likewise, it is embarrassing when your vulnerable partscore fails by two *undoubled* undertricks.
3. Both sides vulnerable

Pass lots of the time. With both sides vulner-

## Everybody Makes

This symmetric deal is taken from Thomas An- East/West's clubs are blocked, and West at the drew's web site-bridge.thomasoandrews.com. moment has no entry. What does East lead here? All declarers can make 3NT. The deal was first When North/South get back in, they have seven published by John Beasley in the Games and spades and the $\boldsymbol{V}$, along with the K from the Puzzles Journal in 1988.


If we assume that South is declarer, the problem for the defence is that even though they can set up either diamonds or clubs with one lead of the suit, both suits are blocked, and there is no immediate entry to the hand that is set up.

It might seem as if declarer is similarly blocked but when West leads a low club, South discards a spade from dummy, wins in his hand and then leads a spade to East's jack. The hand now looks like this:

```
AQ
\bulletA8765432
* KJ
&-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline A- & AK \\
\hline \(\checkmark \mathrm{KJ}\) & - - \\
\hline - QT & - A8765432 \\
\hline \&A876543 & \&T9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
``` first trick. But at this point the defense can only take two clubs and the \(\downarrow\) A before surrendering the lead.

If West leads a diamond, North covers, and, whatever East does, South pitches a heart. Now, South only needs to lose one heart to take seven heart tricks, plus a diamond and a spade.

Finally, if West leads a heart, he lets East pitch a club to begin an unblock, but he does nothing to set up any of his own suits. Instead, he has blown his heart stop. Declarer just wins three hearts (the hearts are still blocked) and plays a low spade to the ten, and East is forced to win, leading to this position:
```

AQT

* 87654
* KJ
\&-
AA876543
v
*-
\&K

```

Whatever East/West pitch on the three hearts and a spade, all they can take when East gets in is their diamond and club aces, and then when declarer gets back in, he takes the ace and queen of spade and five hearts, along with the first three hearts [if the defence takes the A, North must pitch a heart, but then South's K becomes good.]

AA876543
- QT9
-
\(\% \mathrm{~J}\)

\section*{April-June 2006 Daytime Rankings}

\section*{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.
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
Monday & \\
1st \(\quad\) Lillian Tidey & Ashok Tulpule & 18 \\
2nd \(=\) & Peter Waight & Geoff Hutchins
\end{tabular} 14 \begin{tabular}{ll} 
2nd= Rasma Bandle & Inesmarie Hodgkinson
\end{tabular} 14
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
Wednesday \\
1st \(\quad\) Connie Treloar & Brian Treloar & 24 \\
2nd \(=\) Alex Preece & Anne Preece & 12 \\
2nd \(=\) Philip Slater & Jack Dwyer & 12 \\
4th Neil Naughton & Sasha Nekvapil & 11 \\
5th \(=\) Eileen Diprose & Sue Hume & 9 \\
5th \(=\) Sheila Murray & Jim Murray & 9 \\
7th \(=\) Colleen Price & Anne Baldwin & 8 \\
7th \(=\) Malcolm Aldons & Andrew Leslie & 8 \\
9th \(=\) Ann Ng & Ian Dalziell & 7 \\
9th \(=\) Elainne Leach & Geoff Hutchins & 7 \\
& &
\end{tabular}

Tuesday
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
1st & Geoff Koltz & Jane Lindsay & 15 \\
2nd & Neil Naughton & Peter Forgie & 13 \\
3rd & John Worsley & Anita Lyons & 11 \\
4th \(=\) & Ailsa Cleaver & Kay Booth & 8 \\
4th \(=\) & Alex Preece & Anne Preece & 8 \\
4th \(=\) & Frances McCoull & Richard Johnston & 8 \\
4th \(=\) & Helen Draper & Pam Brodie & 8 \\
4th \(=\) & Val Matters & Francyne & 8 \\
9th & Sue Welbourne & Roy Quill & 7 \\
10th & Shirley Coulthard & Jan Johnston & 6
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{llll}
\multicolumn{2}{l}{ Thursday } \\
1st & Robin Erskine & Jim Murray & 29 \\
2nd & Colleen Price & Ronnie Carlsson & 18 \\
3rd & Rasma Bandle & Ruth Landau & 16 \\
4th & Trevor Berenger & Ian Dalziell & 11 \\
5th \(=\) & Anne Gratton & Jan Davis & 9 \\
5th \(=\) & Helen Draper & Gillian Parsons & 9 \\
5th \(=\) & Jill Cromer & Kaye Campbell & 9 \\
8th= & Di Hawke & Alison Hancock & 8 \\
8th= & Lilian Tidey & Asok Tulpule & 8 \\
10th & Shirley Kelly & Ray Murray & 7
\end{tabular}

\section*{Friday}
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
1st= & David Luck & Kaye Campbell & 11 \\
1st \(=\) & Harold McCormick & Lance McDougal & 11 \\
1st \(=\) & Jan Johnston & Richard Johnston & 11 \\
4th & Nancy Hitchcock & Betty Lews & 10 \\
5th & Alex Preece & Anne Preece & 9 \\
6th & Geoff Koltz & Jane Lindsay & 8 \\
7th= Barbara Silverstone & Helen van Gelder & 7 \\
7th= & Malcolm Aldons & Tom Coogan & 7 \\
9th \(=\) & Betty Lewis & Terri Henderson & 6 \\
9th= & Jim Murray & Sheila Murray & 6 \\
9th \(=\) & Shirley Coulthard & Jan Munro & 6
\end{tabular}

\section*{Saturday}
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
1st \(=\) Malcolm Aldons & Tom Coogan & 13 \\
1st \(=\) & Ruth Gallagher & Jim Murray
\end{tabular} 13

\section*{New Stairlift—Award Winning Safety Design}


Sit


Stand


Carry Shopping

"Perch"
External Stairs

Minivator Limited, one of the world's most experienced manufacturers of stairlifts won the major Product Safety Award at the Central European Mobility Expo for its Easy Rider Spacesaver stairlift.

No sharp edges and no vertically exposed teeth.

\section*{Most successful partnerships}
1st Anne \& Alex Preese ..... 38
2nd= Connie \& Brian Treloar ..... 29
2nd= Jim Murray \& Robin Erskine ..... 29
4th Lillian Tidey \& Ashok Tulpule ..... 26
5th \(=\) Harold McCormick \& Lance McDougal ..... 24
5th \(=\) Malcolm Aldons \& Tom Coogan ..... 24
7th Geoff Koltz \& Jane Lindsay ..... 23
8th= Neil Naughton \& Sasha Nekvapil ..... 19
8th \(=\quad\) Sheila Murray \& Jim Murray ..... 19
10th \(=\) Colleen Perriman \& Ronnie Carlsson ..... 18

\section*{The 5th Dimension - Beer}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & A A & \\
\hline & \(\checkmark\) - & \\
\hline & - 72 & \\
\hline & ¢- & \\
\hline A- & & A Irrelevant \\
\hline \(\checkmark\) A & & \(\checkmark\) \\
\hline - A6 & & - \\
\hline *- & & \% \\
\hline & A 2 & \\
\hline & \(\checkmark 2\) & \\
\hline & - 3 & \\
\hline & \%- & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

I found this hand and anlysis by Frazer Morgan at www.poorbridge.com-a site devoted to publicising the worst of British bridge! At first sight, it may seem as it does not matter-whatever South leads, he will get one trick and West will get two. However, this ignores the presence of the \(\$ 7\) - "the beer card" featured before in the Bulletin (if you win the last trick with the \(\$ 7\), the opponents have to buy you a beer). Frazer gives this hand as an example of a squeeze using more than just the four suits-the "beer card squeeze".

On the lead of the \(\$ 3\) by South, West is faced with a terrible dilemma. If he rises with the \(A\) in order to cash the A, South will then win the last trick with the \(\$ 7\) and he will be up for beers. However, if he ducks so that the beer card has to take the next trick, he will only gain one more trick instead of two.

Frazer then goes on to give an example of a "double beer squeeze".


South is on lead after having taken the previous seven tricks in a 3NT contract. The lead of the \% K will lead to a double beer card squeeze. West, after winning with the \(\& A\), to avoid an endplay must play the \(\boldsymbol{A} A\) and then play a small spade. East wins with the \(\uparrow \mathrm{K}\) is then squeezed.

If West leads another spade, he will win another trick in diamonds-but South will win the last trick with the beer card (South at trick 12 will lead the \(>5\) to throw East in).

West can prevent the beer card from winning the last trick by leading the \(\leqslant\) after winning with the aK-but then he loses all the remaining tricks.

\section*{Calling all bowerbirds}


Do you have any old bulletins or club memorabilia from the seventies to nineties stored away?

I am currently copying as many old bulletins and other interesting documents into the computer. The aim is to create a fairly complete electronic archive that would be more widely accessible to members.

If you have any documents from the last century that you would be able to lend briefly for copying, please let me know what you have at keith@ogborn.com.au.

\section*{You are not the only one who can make}

Thomas Andrew also reports a hand where two declarers can make 7NT.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{^AKQJT98} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(\checkmark\) AKQJT9} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{- -} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\&-} \\
\hline A- & & A 765432 \\
\hline - - & & \(\checkmark 8765432\) \\
\hline - AKQJT98 & & - \\
\hline ^AKQJT9 & & \%- \\
\hline & A- & \\
\hline & v- & \\
\hline & -765432 & \\
\hline & ¢8765432 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

7NT will make by either North or East against any defence.

Finally Thomas reports a deal from Richard Pavlicek where both sides can make 9 tricks in the same suit and it is the last making contract for both sides.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{A 9} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(\checkmark\) JT9} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{- AQ432} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{*AKQ2} \\
\hline a- & & ^AKQ8 \\
\hline \(\checkmark-\) & & \(\checkmark\) AKQ87 \\
\hline - JT98765 & & - K \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{¢876543} & & \& JT9 \\
\hline & AJT765432 & \\
\hline & \(\checkmark 65432\) & \\
\hline & - & \\
\hline & a- & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Both East and South can make \(3 \boldsymbol{A}\) and no higher contract makes.

\section*{Help fill this hole!}


Please send in contributions. The next Bulletin will come out in November and I would love to see your name in print.

\section*{THE GRANGE DEAKIN EXCELLENCE IN RETTREMENT LTVIG AND AGED CARE}
- 93 spaciars weh appointed 2 and \({ }^{3}\) betroom units
- 2z Luxty Sorviced Apaimente sach with. separake bedrom. ensube and kistienette
* Mary communty lacilies neluding Indoor heated poot spa and vilago bus:
- Close to Deakin Shopping Gentrevand whth arnaribise
- 24 hou Emeigency
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System

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67 MacQregar Steet
DEAKIN ACT 2600```

