



# Bulletin

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## President's Message

In this issue you will find details of various teaching programs being conducted at the Canberra Bridge Club. I urge everyone to avail themselves of as many of the classes or seminars that may be relevant. Bridge is a fascinating game and to hear experts such as Ron Klinger, David Hoffman, Liz Havas and Ian Thomson expanding on particular aspects of the game can only add to your enjoyment. Sean's series of intermediate lessons for 2004 will be equally valuable to many members.

Just as importantly, beginners' lessons continue with four series each year; within each series there is a daytime and an evening stream. Moving to the next level is never easy and members who would be willing to assist at the supervised play sessions held at the Club should speak to Sean.

As this issue was being planned, the question of what members want from their Club Bulletin was raised. With a view to making this publication appealing and interesting to a wide cross section of our membership a survey, which is included in this issue (last page), will be conducted: please participate and make this Bulletin a valuable adjunct to bridge at the Canberra Bridge Club.

The major refurbishments which will be taking place in the clubrooms this year will be repairs to the western end of the car park and the replacement of the carpet in the Olive Lott Room and the hallways. One generous member has already made a cash donation to the latter project: should anyone else wish to

do likewise please speak to Adrienne Stephens or Sean Mullamphy.

I wish all club members good bridging especially Liz Havas, Daniel Geromboux and Griff Ware who will be representing Australia this year.

Julia Hoffman



## At the CBC

### *Open and Women's Butler Pairs Selections*

Commencing Monday evening, 5 April and running for 5 consecutive Monday evenings

### *ANC Open Team Selection*

16-18 April Friday evening finishing Sunday

### *ANC Women's Team Selection*

21, 23 -25 April

### *Barry Turner Teams*

Commencing on Thursday 15 April and running for 5 consecutive Thursday evenings

## Congratulations

The first major event of the 2004 year was the State Mixed Pairs Event (a BFACT event to select pairs for the ANC). The results were:

### FINAL:

- 1<sup>st</sup>: Neil Ewart Janet Kahler
- 2<sup>nd</sup>: Mim Flynn David Hoffman
- 3<sup>rd</sup>: Steve Mendick Ros Roworth

### PLATE:

- 1<sup>st</sup>: Andrew and Sandra Richman

*Join once again one of Australia's most successful and respected bridge players and teachers on his tour of the Canberra Region and take the opportunity to improve your skills and technique at the bridge table*  
*Ron Klinger has played for Australia at the international level and has many State and National titles to his credit. He has also authored bridge books published both locally and overseas which cater for all standards of bridge player.*

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**CANBERRA**

**Friday 16 April 2004**

Canberra Bridge Club  
6 Duff Place, Deakin

**1.30 pm**

**Winning Tips on Competitive Bidding**

**7.30 pm**

**Competing over 1NT**

Contact: Sean Mullamphy  
02 62822382  
[manager@canberrabridgeclub.com.au](mailto:manager@canberrabridgeclub.com.au)

**MONARO**

**Saturday 17 April 2004**

Cooma Ex-Servicemens Club  
106 Vale St, Cooma

**1.30 pm**

**Winning Leads Against Trump Contracts**

Contact: Andrew Struik 02 64565079  
Or Freda Kauflin 02 64521030  
[zastruik@snowy.net.au](mailto:zastruik@snowy.net.au)

**COOTAMUNDRA**

**Sunday 18 April 2004**

Cootamundra Exservicemen's and Citizens' Club  
Wallendoon St, Cootamundra

**10.00 am**

**Winning Declarer Play: Card Reading and Inferences**

**1.30 pm**

**Winning Defence: A Switch in Time**

*(Note – Contact Carmel to pre-order lunch to save time & money)*  
Contact: Carmel Herald 02 69421575  
[melin@draqnet.com.au](mailto:melin@draqnet.com.au)



## Club News

### Seminar Program

The first seminar will be held on Friday 7 May. It will commence at 6.30pm and will be followed by the BFACT Simultaneous Pairs at 7.30pm. Soup will be available.

David Hoffman will be the presenter. His topic will be:

#### Visualisation In Bidding and Defence How to help partner

“To do well at the table, it is necessary to always visualise partner’s potential problems as well as your own.

This seminar will cover some situations that may arise, and as part of the explanation I will discuss some bidding treatments and carding situations that may assist your partnership.”

Subsequent seminars will be presented by:

Liz Havas (2 July); and

Ian Thomson (26 November).

Details of the seminar topics will be publicised in a future issue of the Bulletin.

## Intermediate Lessons 2004

		Tues 7.30pm	Wed 2pm
<b>1</b>	Responding to an overcall	6 April	7 April
	Discards	20 April	21 April
	Bidding by a Passed Hand	27 April	28 April
<b>2</b>	Stayman and Transfers	18 May	19 May
	Benjamin Two Opening Bids	25 May	26 May
	Pre-emptive Opening Bids	1 June	2 June
<b>3</b>	The Losing Trick Count	17 Aug	18 Aug
	Lebensohl	24 Aug	25 Aug
	Opening Leads	31 Aug	1 Sept
<b>4</b>	Declarer Play in Suit Contracts	5 Oct	6 Oct
	Declarer Play in No Trumps	19 Oct	20 Oct
	Fourth Suit Forcing	26 Oct	27 Oct

Classes will be held in the Clubrooms

To enrol, contact Sean or Judith

Phone No: 6282 2382

E-mail [manager@canberrabridgeclub.com.au](mailto:manager@canberrabridgeclub.com.au)



### Quiz with a Difference

Richard Hills

**Imps, East-West vulnerable; Dealer: West.**

The bidding has gone:

West	North	East	South
1♣	1♥	X	?

As South, you hold:

♠32  
♥KJ8632  
♦64  
♣J32

What call do you make? (Answer on Page 6.)



## Setting a Standard

Earl Dudley

Duplicate bridge is both a competitive and a social activity. We derive enjoyment from pitting our skills against other players.

We get a real buzz when we get a “top” and we are a touch frustrated when we get “done over” by our opponents. Regardless of our results, simply participating with other people in a pleasurable activity has its own rewards.

The Canberra Bridge Club rates pretty highly among bridge clubs as a great place to play bridge. There are just a few areas where collectively we can do better to enhance the overall enjoyment of our members.

In this article, I discuss these issues with practical advice on what we can do about it.

### Slow Play

The good news about slow play at the Club is that it is less of a problem today than it was 10 years or even 5 years ago. However, there remain a few players who are persistently slow and oblivious of the effect of their slow bidding and play on the enjoyment of others.

All serious bridge players will come up against a hand that is particularly difficult and requires some time thinking time. As players we should accept this in good grace as a normal part of the game.

The problem is that some players have acquired a reputation for taking an inordinate amount of time on *every* deal they play. I have even known players to take 30 seconds or so to choose a rebid after the auction has gone 1NT 2♣. Little wonder that people become irritated.

So what can be done about it?

In a Pairs event, the Director will quickly become aware of a problem with slow play and has broad powers to penalise the

offending pair. As the non-offending pair, you have few options to address the problem directly.

Any negative comments you make are unlikely to improve matters. You are not required to speed up your bidding and play to compensate. You will not be penalised for exceeding the allotted time if the fault for slow play rests with your opponents.

In a Teams event, the situation is a bit different. If you find at some point during a match that you are running out of time to complete the remaining boards within the designated period of time, you should call the Director. Unless you do so, you may find that you will be penalised at the end of the round along with your opponents regardless of who is responsible for the slow play.

Typically, the Director when called to the table will not make an instant ruling unless one pair “owns up” to having been slow. The Director will usually kibitz for a while to assist in making a judgment.

Usually, you will find that if a pair is persistently slow then the fault lies with one of the players and not both. You can be a good partner to a slow player by encouraging him (or her) over time to speed up his game.

### Explanations of Bidding and Signals

A central tenet of the game is that no pair can have secrets about the meaning of bids or signals that they are not prepared to share with their opponents.

Convention cards help but it is impossible to describe a complex bidding system in 2 to 4 pages. The rules of bridge provide for alerts to tip off opponents that certain bids may have unusual meanings that may require an explanation.

In addition, when it is your turn to make a bid or play a card, you are entitled to seek information about the meaning of your opponents’ bids or system of discarding. Occasionally, difficulties arise when seeking clarification that can lead to disputation requiring intervention by the director.

So what are these difficulties and what can be done to overcome them?

If you are the person asking for an explanation of a bid or signal, then:

- Ask specific questions. Not “what is that?” Rather, “what does the cue bid of my partner’s 1♦ show?” Not “what signals do you play?” Rather, “what carding do you play in following suit to your partner’s lead of an honour card?”
- If the explanation you get is incomplete, follow-up with a more specific question, e.g., “How strong can partner be to make that bid?”
- Do not use technical terms particularly if playing against inexperienced players, e.g., “Do you play Lebensohl?”
- Do not badger your opponents. If you are finding genuine difficulty in obtaining information, call the Director but avoid accusing your opponents of behaving improperly through withholding information.

If you are the person providing an explanation of a bid or signal, then:

- It is permissible to inform your opponents, if true, that you don’t have a specific understanding on the meaning of a bid or a signal.
- If uncertain about the meaning of a bid, then say so. Occasionally, you will have discussed a bidding sequence previously but failed to agree on what it means. However, **do not** inform your opponents how you have interpreted the bid.
- Treat all questions about your bidding and discards seriously. A comment such as “We just play bridge” is not acceptable and can inflame. If you consider a question to be trivial, bite your lip. If it is trivial, you will find it easy to provide an answer.
- If you do not understand the question, then ask your opponent to rephrase the question. If you have never heard of the Lebensohl convention, don’t be embarrassed about it. Just adopt the “Pauline Hanson” line – “Please explain”.

- If uncertain about your agreement on the meaning of a certain bid, do not make up an answer.
- Give complete explanations in response to questions. If the bidding goes 1♣ 1♥: 1NT and an opponent asks about the 1NT rebid, then respond “12-14 HCP, possibly 11 HCP any balanced or possibly semi-balanced hand without 4 hearts. It can contain 4 spades (or it denies 4 spades).”
- If your opponents become unduly heated in their questioning of your bidding and discarding conventions, then call the Director before the situation gets out of hand.

### Angry Behaviour

If you are lucky, you will play at the club for a number of years without ever encountering a single instance of angry behaviour at the table. But chances are you will experience it albeit infrequently.

Don’t put up with anger if directed towards you by an opponent. If you can’t calm down the person instantly, **call the Director**. The Director has broad powers to deal with such issues and will exercise such powers decisively in the best interests of the game.

A more common problem is where an opponent is angry and unpleasant towards his or her partner. A single unpleasant remark by an opponent about his/her partner should normally be tolerated but if it is followed up with an angry exchange of words then it is a different matter. All of us become distinctly uncomfortable if forced to witness such displays of poor behaviour.

You should not put up with such behaviour. **Call the Director immediately** and ask him to sort out the problem.

### Summing Up

The primary reason we play bridge is to participate in a competitive activity in a social setting. The Canberra Bridge Club Committee is committed to creating a pleasant atmosphere for the likes of you and me who love the game. We all have a part to play in making the game even more enjoyable for ourselves and for others.

## A Quiz with a Difference

Richard Hills

On Page 3, I posed the following question.

**Imps, East-West vulnerable; Dealer: West.**

The bidding has gone:

West	North	East	South
1♣	1♥	X	?

As South, you hold:

♠32  
♥KJ8632  
♦64  
♣J32

What call do you make?

At the table, South bid a routine 4♥. When the smoke had cleared, the penalty was 1400, because the winning action was not to bid 4♥, but rather to call for an explanation of the auction.

West	North	East	South
1♣ <sup>(1)</sup>	1♥ <sup>(2)</sup>	X <sup>(3)</sup>	?

- (1) Strong club. East forgot to alert.
- (2) Wonder Bid. Hearts **OR** the other three suits.
- (3) Self-Alerting. In this case, a game force with a heart suit.

The ABF has just produced a slightly revised set of Alert Regulations. The final sentence of ABF Alert Regulation number 11.1 is:

"Likewise, experienced players claiming damage through a technical failure to alert will need to present a strong case."

The experienced South was a regular opponent of East-West, normally well aware that they played a strong club system, but when East forgot to alert, South then forgot what system he was playing against.

Fortunately, the Director sensibly decided that ABF Alert Regulation number 11.1 was not applicable in this case, so adjusted the score to a sane result.

Pity. While I applaud in theory any decision to limit the scope of 11.1, in practice I was sitting West.



## Trials Magic

Earl Dudley

The process to select a six person team to represent the ACT at the Australian National Championships in Melbourne in July is well underway. Four of five qualifying rounds have been completed as this issue of the Bulletin goes to press.

The following deal from the 4<sup>th</sup> round proved to be testing for declarer and defenders.

**2004 Open Trials Qualifying**

**Session: 4; Board: 1**

**Nil Vulnerable; Dealer: North**

♠T764

♥A3

♦JT74

♣AKT

♠J92

♠83

♥KT942

♥QJ76

♦A963

♦Q82

♣J

♣Q964

♠AKQ5

♥85

♦K5

♣87532

The standard contract is 4♠. When Anne Powell and I sat East-West, South was first to mention spades and became declarer. The datum for the board (the average of all NS scores) was +110 suggesting that most EW pairs managed to defeat 4♠.

Sadly, we were in the minority allowing 4♠ to make. For those who enjoy double dummy problems, why not test your skills on the following:

- On the lead of the ♣J, declarer drew trumps and tackled clubs. How can EW defeat the contract?
- On the lead of the ♣J, how can declarer make 4♠ on best defence?
- How can EW defeat 4♠ regardless of declarer's line of play?

Answers: Next Issue





# Reflections on the 2004 Summer Festival of Bridge

Earl Dudley

Another Summer Festival of Bridge has come and gone. I participated in the South West Pacific Teams Championship as well as the "Oldies" event (sorry Seniors Teams Championship).

Any thought that a few matches played with the over 55's would be a gentle introduction to the main event was quickly dispelled. Youthful exuberance may have been in short supply but the fierce competition that comes from loads of experience was there for all to see.

There was the usual smattering of freak deals including the following charmer.

## 2004 SWPT

Session: 5, Board: 16

EW Vulnerable, Dealer: West

♠—	
♥KJ962	
♦K74	
♣KT873	
♠AKJ97	♠QT8653
♥AQ	♥4
♦52	♦J8
♣AQ62	♣J954
♠42	
♥T8753	
♦AQT963	
♣—	

## Bidding

West	North	East	South
1♠	2♠	4♠	5♥
5♠	Pass	Pass	6♦
X	6♥	Pass	Pass
X	All Pass		

The score of +1210 resulted in a flat board. Passing 5♥ (you have to be joking!) would have earned 12 IMPS for East-West as would taking the "save" in 6♠ even if North-South elect to double that contract and defend accurately.

Two memorable deals from the Festival highlighted an interesting aspect of bidding theory.

Normally, with a eight-card fit or better in a major suit, you focus your thoughts exclusively on whether you have enough to bid game or slam in that suit. Occasionally, you should think about bidding 3NT as a possible alternative contract to 4 of a major.

3NT figures to be better if some or all of the following conditions are present:

- You are light on in HCP so that generating 10 tricks on power alone will prove to be a struggle;
- Prospects of racking up extra tricks by ruffing losers in dummy are not promising; and/or
- There is a risk of dropping a trick through the defence scoring a ruff.

Why not test your skills in bidding judgment on the following?

## Exhibit 1:

You hold:

♠AKQT864
♥865
♦7
♣Q9

It is your bid after three passes. What do you bid?

## Exhibit 2:

You hold:

♠J7
♥K65
♦KQJT3
♣J94

Your LH Opponent opens 1♣ (4+ suit), partner overcalls 1♠ and RH Opponent passes. What do you bid?

**Exhibit 1:****2004 Seniors Teams****Session: 1, Board: 16****EW Vulnerable, Dealer: West**

♠7	
♥QT94	
♦A982	
♣AT32	
♠953	♠J2
♥K2	♥AJ73
♦KQJ43	♦T65
♣865	♣KJ74
♠AKQT864	
♥865	
♦7	
♣Q9	

I sat South on this deal and chose to open the “obvious” 4♠ in the pass-out seat but it was a poor choice.

The missing 29 HCP are distributed equally among the remaining three hands. Figuring that partner has enough to generate the three winners needed to fulfil the 4♠ contract was somewhat optimistic.

Ron Klinger wrote up the deal in the NOT News No 3 pointing out that 4♠ can make if the defence slips up. On the standard lead of a top diamond, declarer wins, draws trumps and plays a heart towards dummy.

West should duck this since East is marked with ♥A. Now the contract fails if West switches to a club on gaining the lead with the ♥K.

If West rises with the ♥K at trick 5, then declarer can succeed against best defence. You might want to read Ron’s article to find out how. It is a nice hand.

All of this complexity could have been avoided if South had opened 1♠ initially. If partner responds 1NT, raise to 3NT. If your methods require you to respond 2♣ to the opening bid, then rebid 2♠ and raise partner’s rebid of 2NT to game.

Bridge is a simple game.

**Exhibit 2:****2004 SWPT****Session: 7, Board: 20****All Vulnerable, Dealer: West**

♠AKQT98		
♥AT2		
♦7		
♣Q62		
♠32	♠654	
♥Q8	♥J9743	
♦A985	♦642	
♣AKT53	♣87	
♠J7		
♥K65		
♦KQJT3		
♣J94		

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1♣	1♠	Pass	?

The obvious response of 2♦ makes it difficult to reach the par spot of 3NT.

North has a maximum hand for the 1♠ overcall and might jump to 3♠. South will either pass for +140 or raise to game conceding -100 courtesy of the club ruff.

A possible bidding sequence to reach the par spot is:

West	North	East	South
1♣	1♠	Pass	2♦
Pass	3♣	Pass	3♠
Pass	3NT		

North’s 3♣ bid suggests extra values and is fishing for the best contract. South shows tolerance for spades. North now rebids 3NT to offer a choice of contracts.

Alternatively, North could take the bull by the horns and jump to 3NT on the second round of bidding.

At our table, there was no risk of missing the par spot. South “took a view” and optimistically chose to treat the ♣J94 as a stopper and responded 1NT to the 1♠ overcall. North promptly raised to 3NT.



The following deal from the Open Trials Qualifying Event at the Club is a more complex example illustrating this theme.

**2004 Open Trials Qualifying**  
**Session: 2; Board: 12**  
**NS Vulnerable; Dealer: West**

♠AT7652	
♥7	
♦7643	
♣Q6	
♠93	♠Q8
♥QJ95	♥A6432
♦982	♦AKQ
♣JT75	♣983
♠KJ4	
♥KT8	
♦JT5	
♣AK42	

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	2♠ <sup>(1)</sup>	X	Pass
2NT <sup>(2)</sup>	Pass	3♣ <sup>(3)</sup>	X
3♥ <sup>(4)</sup>	Pass	Pass	3NT
All Pass			

- (1) Weak two but possibly a 5 card suit
- (2) Lebensohl – normally weak
- (3) Forced except where East has extra values
- (4) To play

Sitting South was Griff Ware, one of a group of fine younger players who are making their mark in the local bridge scene.

To my way of thinking, with support for spades, it is best for South to bid initially over East's take-out double. You can either bid 3♠ (competitive) or if you are optimistic try 2NT (strong enquiry).

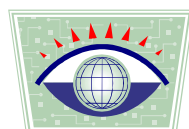
The wait and see approach did not clarify matters but at least it convinced Griff that a 4♠ contract was likely to fail. Griff's decision to bid 3NT was courageous but well judged.

Griff won the opening lead of the ♥Q with the ♥K, cashed three rounds of clubs and then played the ♠K followed by the ♠J. After considerable thought on a play that stood to gain 12 IMPs or lose 10 IMPs, Griff played

low from dummy and was soon writing +400 in the EW column.

Griff's decision to finesse was correct in my view. With minimum values, East may well have passed over the 2♠ opening with a doubleton spade yet take action with a singleton.

It was a pity that North held the ♠T since missing that card Griff would not have had a losing option.



## The Imagination of Bridge

David Hoffman

There are many reasons why bridge attracts. For me, one reason is that even after 35 years of playing the game new experiences occur.

Only last month I experienced for the first time the following uncontested sequence by me and my partner:

1♦ - 1♥ - 1♠ - 1NT

So what was so strange? Each bid was obvious and yet we were cold for 7♣ (not that it was good odds on the two hands). I held a 4-0-5-4 twelve count and partner held a 2-4-2-5 ten count.

I took the blame for not reaching the good game but the next time when I show my complete distribution, I bet partner will hold a 3-5-2-3 distribution.

### Congratulations

The first round of the BFACT Inter Club competition was held at the Canberra Bridge Club on 20 March.

The Restricted Team representing the Club was successful and will compete in the second round at the Monaro Bridge Club in Cooma on 29 May. The Team members were:

Judith Anderson  
 Wendy Freeman  
 Lyn Turner  
 John Wieczorek.

**Well Done!**

## Problem from Last Issue

You pick up the following hand:

♠ QJ652  
♥ AQ  
♦ AKJ  
♣ K32

Your partner opens the bidding with 1NT (15-18HCP, balanced). You ask for clarification with 2♣ and your partner responds 2♠ showing a 5332 distribution with 5 spades and 15-16 HCP.

You plan to bid slam but will it be the small slam or grand slam? Your bidding methods are mostly natural. 2NT, 3NT and 4♠ would be sign-offs and 3♠ mildly invitational. A new suit is natural and forcing. How do you continue?

### Solution

You can find out about the ♠AK, ♣A and ♥K by means of 4NT and 5NT enquiries. The problem in a 7♠ contract is that you also need to know partner's precise distribution. If 5-3-3-2 or 5-3-2-3, one of your two potential losers disappears on the ♥K and the second is ruffed. However, if 5-2-3-3, the grand slam is at best 50-50 and could be hopeless if partner is missing the ♣Q and the ♣J.

The solution is to bid 3♥ over 2♠. If partner rebids 3NT to deny three-card support, jump to 6NT. If partner raises, continue with 4NT/5NT and bid 7♠ if partner has all of the critical cards.

The full deal appears in the next column.



### Green Power

There has been a suggestion that Canberra Bridge Club's bidding boxes are deficient because there are not enough Pass cards in the bidding boxes.

In my opinion, it is not the bidding boxes which are deficient; it is the Canberra bridge players who are defective. Canberra bridge players have a predilection for super-scientific overlong auctions.

Perhaps the Canberra Bridge Club could solve the Pass cards problem with a new Law 40D regulation:

"Any bidding system that would cause the opponents to run out of Pass cards is illegal."

- Richard Hills

## 2003 ACT GNOT Finals

Session: 1; Board: 11

Nil Vulnerable; Dealer: East

♠ QJ652  
♥ AQ  
♦ AKJ  
♣ K32

♠ T8      ♠ 4  
♥ J832    ♥ T9754  
♦ T953    ♦ 872  
♣ 976     ♣ QJT5  
♠ AK973  
♥ K6  
♦ Q64  
♣ A84

Our partners Roy Nixon and Richard Hills playing symmetric relay had no difficulty diagnosing the mirror to bid to 6♠.

## Play Problem

This hand was played in the 2004 SWPT

♠ AT3      ♠ J652  
♥ AK5      ♥ QJ2  
♦ KQ4      ♦ A832  
♣ 7543     ♣ KJ

The bidding was straightforward. East responded 1♠ to your opening bid of 1♣ and raised your 1NT rebid to game. The opening lead was the ♥9.

How do you plan the play? For the solution, go to the following page.

## Solution to the Play Problem

Contract 3NT by West  
Opening Lead ♥9

♠AT3	♠J652
♥AK5	♥QJ2
♦KQ4	♦A832
♣7543	♣KJ

Plan the play.

Normally 28 HCP are more than enough to underwrite a 3NT contract but on this hand you can count only seven sure tricks with a lot of work required to secure two more.

You have chances of an extra trick in each of three suits. One line is to tackle spades. Win the opening lead in dummy and play a spade to the ♠T. If South started with both spade honours or a singleton or doubleton including the ♠K or ♠Q, then this play will establish an immediate spade winner.

Otherwise, if North wins and does not switch to a club, you can still try for a second spade trick failing only if North's original holding was a singleton or doubleton including the ♠K or ♠Q. However, there is still the 9<sup>th</sup> trick to be found.

A more subtle line of play is available. Win the ♥K and play off 3 rounds of diamonds ending in dummy.

If the suit splits 4-2, then a miracle is required. Switch your attention to spades by playing a spade to the ♠T.

If diamonds are 3-3, cash the 4<sup>th</sup> diamond and take note of the discards. Assume that both defenders discard hearts. Now cash three rounds of hearts ending in dummy. On the actual hand South follows suit and North discards a club.

You are now at the cross roads. You could cross to the ♠A and try to set up a club winner. However, if North's original distribution was 3-3-3-4, then you can guarantee 9 tricks by exiting with a club. The defence can wrap up 3 tricks in the suit but must then open up the spade suit to set up your 9<sup>th</sup> trick.

The full hand:

**2004 SWPT**

**Session: 5; Board: 11**

**Nil Vulnerable; Dealer: North**

	♠K97
	♥987
	♦JT9
	♣9862
♠AT3	♠J652
♥AK5	♥QJ2
♦KQ4	♦A832
♣7543	♣KJ
	♠Q84
	♥T643
	♦765
	♣AQT

North can make it tough for declarer by discarding a club on the 4<sup>th</sup> diamond rather than a heart though the heart discard looks obvious.

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> heart winner cashed by declarer, North cannot create a losing option for declarer by discarding a spade. Declarer counters by playing either the ♠J or low to the ♠T. Eventually, South will be end-played to concede the game-going trick. I will leave it to the readers to work out the different possibilities.

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## Overseas Visitors

The Bridge Club will be hosting a visit by 28 players (at last count) from the USA, Canada, Bermuda and the UK.

This will be the 6<sup>th</sup> visit to the ACT by Finesse West tours and the first trip "down under" for the visitors.

They will be visiting the Club on Monday 26 April. The night will commence at 6pm with dinner planned for 6.15 to 6.30pm .

You are invited to join our visitors for dinner and bridge. It will cost you \$20 which includes dinner and bridge. A list will be placed on the notice board. You will need to pay you money in an envelope (provided) to Sean, with a cut off date of Thursday, 22 April. Contact Adrienne on 6295 8893 for any queries.

## CANBERRA BRIDGE CLUB BULLETIN READER SURVEY

Here is your chance to have a say on what would you like to see in your Canberra Bridge Club Bulletin. Maybe, you are keen to see photos of Club members together with social news. Or perhaps lots of bridge hands, which are discussed and analysed. Perhaps, more humour.

You can record your preferences below and place the completed form in the box at the clubrooms by 30 April 2004. I will publish the results in a future issue of the Bulletin and will use the results to mould the Bulletin into a publication we can be proud of. Alternatively, you can e-mail your response to me (dudleyes@webone.com.au).

Please indicate your priority for content of the Bulletin by placing numbers 1 to 5 in the appropriate boxes (1 = most desired).

Serious articles on hands played by Club members illustrating points of technique in bidding play or defence	
Material appearing in other publications not readily accessible to members	
Articles on recent hands played by Club members illustrating unusual happenings (large penalties etc)	
Quizzes (eg, double dummy problems)	
Information pieces to help the average player (eg, suggested defences to Multis)	
Club news (forthcoming events, clubroom maintenance etc)	
Humorous articles	
Interviews with bridge personalities (at all levels of bridge) with a focus on revealing aspects of life outside of bridge	
Photos	
Social news	
Bridge tips	
Articles dealing with issues relating to the conduct of bridge (eg, claims, rudeness at the table)	
Letters to the editor	
Other (please describe)	

Comments: