



TRUMPS PLUS

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SPRING AT WABC

INSIDE STORIES:

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- ◆ *Giving Count ...* John Ashworth
- ◆ *Interfering with the Bidding ...* Richard Fox
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- ◆ Peter Smith, Jon Free, Clive Hunt, John Aquinoand more





Editorial



In this issue of Trumps Plus, your President recognises, once again, the great importance of members volunteering in many different ways to ensure the effective and efficient management of our core business. We provide high quality bridge six days a week, combined with excellent facilities for social interaction, before and after the club regular sessions. Your Committee believes that this volunteer support is vital and essential to making WABC a great place to come and play bridge.

I would like to take the opportunity of this Editorial to acknowledge the essential role of the club's team of Directors in contributing to the management of all regular bridge sessions. I would also like to reinforce to members the importance of the role of the Director in governing the conduct of the game and arbitrating when a possible infraction of the rules has occurred.

We all make mistakes, and it is essential that the Director is called to the table when a possible infraction has occurred. This action is not an adverse reflection on the opponent at the table. It simply reflects the necessity to have an independent referee's ruling. It should always be conducted in a polite and courteous manner and the Director's ruling accepted and acted upon immediately with good grace. Remember, to err is human, to forgive divine.

There are other conflicts that can occur at the table, involving issues of



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etiquette, appropriate behavior and the like, rather than breaches of the rules of the game. Recently the Tournament Committee has instituted a new position, that of Club Recorder, to help with these matters. Chris Bagley has an article at p.4 describing its roles and responsibilities.

In closing, I would like to say that we all breach the rules of bridge occasionally, usually inadvertently. When this occurs it is essential that the Director be called and the matter dealt with expeditiously as soon as possible. Remember that when an opponent calls "Director, please" this is not an insult or affront to you, but a request to have a perceived problem put right harmoniously and correctly.

John Rigg.



President's Report



With our club membership holding at a steady one thousand members, your Management Committee is very pleased that so many members are contributing substantially in different areas to the successful operation of the club.

In this report I will focus on three important issues:

1. The Tournament Committee;
2. The introduction of Bridgemates;
3. The car park.

The Tournament Committee is formed following the Annual General Meeting and comprises a Convenor who is appointed from the Management Committee, and at least four club members. The Tournament Committee's principal objectives are to set the club's calendar of events, appoint Directors and Congress Convenors and to ensure the smooth running of all facets of the game and particularly our special events. The current Tournament Committee comprises, Chris Bagley, Convenor, with John Beddow, Jean Field, Helene Kolozs, Carol Pocock and Ann Youngs as committee members. They all work very hard and do a great job, and I wish to acknowledge this on behalf of all members

Our electronic scoring system "Bridgemate II" has been in use for the past two months. We have encountered some teething problems, which we had anticipated, but thanks to Bill Kemp and the patience of our Directors, members have settled well into using this new

system. Instant results are a bonus and hands can be examined at your leisure on our web site. We appreciate the difficulty some members have experienced in handling the new technology. The Directors and Committee are always willing to assist players to use and understand the new system.

One problem which does occur from time to time at the Club, and which is of great concern to us, is the break in and subsequent theft from and damage to cars in the car park.

It is important to note that this is a public car park, owned and managed by The City of Nedlands. We share the car park with members and supporters of The Associates Rugby Club and other park users. Council rangers and the local Police patrol the area regularly, in an effort to reduce vandalism and theft from the cars. Notices have been placed near the entrance warning motorists not to leave possessions visible in their car.

We have investigated and consulted with the Council on the matter of installing security cameras, false cameras and the hiring of security guards. Security cameras could not cover this enormous area, which extends to Odern Crescent, and the cost of hiring security guards is impractical at between \$30 and \$39 per hour. The only sensible solution in protecting your possessions is, as we and the Council recommend, to place them out of sight in the boot of your car. If you feel strongly about this issue of safety, I suggest you write directly to the Council.

Alison Rigg

WHY HAVE A 'CLUB RECORDER'?

IMPORTANT READING FOR ALL CLUB MEMBERS

The Tournament Committee, at its August, 2010 meeting, resolved to appoint a panel of four Club Recorders. This decision was ratified at the August 2010 meeting of the Management Committee.

The role of a Recorder in the bridge world is probably not well known to club members as recorders are usually seen only at major tournaments. It is captured succinctly in the Australian Bridge Federation Tournament Regulations:

The Recorder is an official appointed by the Tournament Organiser to hear, and deal with as he sees fit, complaints (not strictly the province of the Director) from players relating to behaviour and decorum.

The West Australian Bridge Association also includes the appointment of a Recorder in its Regulations. They require the State Tournament Committee to *nominate annually a person of high standing in the bridge community to the position of State Recorder.*

The Club has not had a Recorder in the past, but with the increase in size and therefore the increased chance of inappropriate behaviour the Tournament Committee decided that the Club should have persons of high standing in the Club available to provide this role. The Committee has invited Carol Pocock, together with John Ashworth, Sue Clements and Toby Manford to form the Club's initial panel of Recorders, and they have agreed to do so.

If any member feels they would like to clarify appropriate behaviour or clear up an incident that concerns them, they can approach one of the Recorders in person,

by phone or by email. Alternatively, the member can consult the Convenor of the Tournament Committee for advice as to how to contact a Recorder.

A copy of the Recorder's Terms of Reference follows. The Terms of Reference have also been posted on the Documentation page of the Club's web site.

WABC Recorder Terms of Reference, 31st August 2010

The Tournament Committee shall nominate annually at least two persons of high standing in the Club to the position of Club Recorders. The people so nominated, and accepting the position, shall perform the following functions:

1. The Recorders will receive verbal or written complaints regarding behaviours, or other issues, to do with conduct at the playing table or on the Club premises.
2. The Recorder will decide if a complaint is serious, or if thought trivial, will tell the complainant so and explain as soon as possible the reasons for not pursuing it.
3. If the complaint is serious, the Recorder will inform the complainant that s/he will approach the person(s) concerned and advise them of the complaint.
4. The complainant will be asked if there were any witnesses and the

Terms of Reference

(cont.)

Recorder will note their names.

5. The Recorder will discretely approach the person concerned (and their playing partner if appropriate), advise them of the complaint, and ask for their comments. S/he will also enquire of the offender if there were any other witness[es], and then ask them separately for their account of the incident. Various actions are then open to the Recorder:

5.1 Advise the player of appropriate standards of behaviour if it is apparent the player is not aware of them;

5.2 Warning (if not too serious);

5.3 Advise the person(s) that the Tournament Committee or Management Committee will be contacted with a recommendation of suitable action;

5.4 Where there is no admission of guilt, report the outcome to the Tournament Committee or Management Committee.

6. All incidents, with full details of the offence & offender, shall be kept in the RECORDER BOOK, which is cross-indexed by name. The Recorder Book shall be kept by the Recorders. Only the Recorders and the President of WABC shall be permitted to see the Recorder Book.

No one shall be entered in the Recorder Book without the person's knowledge and they shall be kept informed of the progress of the investigation.



TIM SERES: Australia's Master of Deception

Another hand from Michael Courtney's Play cards with Tim Seres, (Ludus Books, 1995) showing the value of holding onto your top cards as the opponents convert theirs or what Seres called 'The accumulation of advantages'.*

	North S. Q 1097 H. J10972 D. 84 C. J3	
		East S. AJ3 H. 864 D. A10 C. 109754

Bidding:

West	North	East	South
(R. Smilde)	(T. Priday)	(T. Seres)	
(C. Rodrigue)			
Pass	Pass	Pass	1D
1S	Pass	2S	3D
All pass			

Contract: 3D

Lead: 5S

Roelof leads the 5S; you win the SJ over dummy's 9. What now?

FULL HAND AND SOLUTION PAGE 35





MAKE THAT EIGHT

By Clive Hunt

This started out as a point of defensive play (holding off an over-ruff in order to make an extra trick) - but grew some legs on a bidding issue (overcalling versus doubling.) Most of the article is about hand #1, but hand #2 (on which we earned a bottom) is offered as a "spitball" extension of the bidding issue. On this issue any discussion would be welcome.

Hand One

Dealer: S Vul: Both Sitting: E

	♠98 ♥KT43 ♦75 ♣J9764	
♠AT2 ♥Q982 ♦KJT984 ♣		♠J654 ♥J76 ♦A2 ♣A852
	♠KQ73 ♥A5 ♦Q63 ♣KQT3	

North	East	South	West
		1♠	2♦
X	3♦	4♣	X

The defensive point is about making the 8 of trumps (8C in the East hand) for a two-trick set.

N-S are a strong pair playing a brown-sticker system which I am not qualified to comment on - anyway, it is clear that their

bid of 4C is not unreasonable given that the E-W bid of 3D is making.

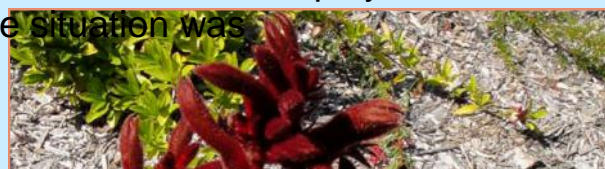
Our partnership understanding is that the 2D overcall shows a 6+ diamond suit, so sitting E with 10 points it was then fairly easy to produce a raise to 3D based on only Ax. The spades were with S and the hearts were implied with N, so other bids were unattractive. (For the meantime, I don't expect that partner is holding 4 hearts.) 2NT is not advisable as the honour cards don't seem to be placed well and the bidding warns of a very even division of points: possibly partner has no more than 10 HCP, maybe less with a seven card suit.

The bidding continued with S venturing 4C and partner doubling to show extra shape or values - which I chose to leave in for penalties given my A8xx in trumps - concluding an auction that contained plenty of competitive edge.

Declarer is clearly going to lose 4 tricks (AK of diamonds, AC, AS) for a one-trick set, but apparently no more than that. However, the defence did make an additional trick with the 8 of trumps, which superficially is surprising given that N-S hold 5 higher ranking trumps that ought to have been up to the job of drawing the 8.

After the lead of a small heart, declarer tried one round of trumps then switched to a plan of ruffing two hearts in hand. When E came in with AD, the small trump exit was taken by declarer's last trump.

With 3 cards left to play, and S on lead, the situation was



	♠ ♥ ♦ ♣ J 9 7	
♠T ♥ ♦ K J ♣		♠ J ♥ ♦ ♣ A 8
	♠7 3 ♥ ♦ Q ♣	

Dummy (N) has only trumps left, and if the lead were in dummy, only one trick need be lost as the J could be led to force out the A, leaving the 9 to draw the 8, and the 7 to make the last trick. But S is on lead and has no trump to play.

As it happens, leading a spade and ruffing low would have succeeded, but S took the reasonable view that E's third card should be a diamond, given the raise to 3D in the bidding.

So S led the QD and now could not avoid losing two tricks. If dummy ruffs with the 7, E scores the 8 as an over-ruff; alternatively, if the J or 9 is played, E will NOT over-ruff but discard the worthless third card. Perhaps this looks obvious in print but it can be missed at the table - over-ruffing tends to be an instinctive action and one might be thinking that taking it now or later comes to the same thing. In this layout, it doesn't, because holding off the over-ruff promotes one extra trick for the defence.

2-level overcalls: 5 or 6 card suits?

In our system, the 2D overcall of 1S always shows a 6+ card suit. This seems to be different from many players in WA who would be happy to overcall at the

two level with a 5 card suit. I have even received friendly advice to this end from opponents (when I had chosen a takeout double instead). So I would like to explicitly raise this here as a discussion point - all feedback welcome.

Hypothetically, imagine S opens 1S (as here) and W holds some hand with exactly 5 diamonds.

With only 5 diamonds, I would hardly ever choose to overcall 2D over 1S, preferring instead one of these actions:

- ◆ takeout double on any hand which also holds 4 of the other major
- ◆ takeout double with 3 of the other major and also 3+ of the fourth suit (clubs)
- ◆ 1NT with 16-19 points and a stopper in spades. This might be shaded to 15 points if there is a particularly promising S holding such as AJT
- ◆ if lucky enough to be holding 20-22 points and a spade stopper, double and then bid NT
- ◆ weak two suited overcalls: according to partnership agreement
- ◆ strong hands with two 5 card suits: well that's no problem, overcall and bid them both in the usual way
- ◆ none of the above? you have an opening hand with exactly 5D but can't fit it into any of the above? The outlook is not good and I recommend PASS.

I believe that there's a lot that can go wrong against good opponents if you

stump up with a 2D bid. When an opponent has already opened the bidding, as here, there is relatively little to gain but a lot to lose by starting out at the two level with only a 5 card suit and no hint of alternatives. North only needs to turn up with something like Q9xx of your diamonds and N-S will earn a top irrespective of the points distribution. If N-S have enough points for game, they may instead get 800 from 2D doubled. If they have enough for slam, they may instead collect 1400 from 2D doubled. The likely route for these developments is a trap pass by N (no hesitation, if you please!) followed by a re-opening double by S. These "points in the bag" decisions are fairly painless for N-S who may not have been sure of their game (or slam) and who in any case have a "fielder's choice" as to which course of action they prefer. And if N has a useful diamond holding but points are evenly divided, N-S still have the same fielder's choice and may be content with an undoubled defeat of 2D where they may not have had a part score on.

Alternatively, what if the hand belongs to E-W? On any such hand, your partner (E) isn't going to let 1S be passed out, and should also be alive to the possibility that you may have been fixed for a bid.

Some would say that it helps to get into the bidding and name your suit early, but against this is the fact that your suit is lower ranking and your partner has a hard time figuring out whether, or how, to explore alternatives either constructively or in order to escape trouble. For example, if you are doubled in 2D, can partner leave it in with a singleton diamond? There is much comfort in knowing that the overcall is a 6-carder.

OK well "never" is a big word and our partnership understanding does allow us to bid 2D over 1S with only 5D if we have extra points to compensate - say 15-16

up - but I avoid this route if possible. Any comment on these issues is welcome.

Hand Two: A spitball in parting

In all honesty I must now present a hand that is problematic for the bidding opinions expressed above. We got a resounding bottom on this and I'd be pleased to hear advice on how better to bid it.

Dealer: E Vul: NS Sitting: N

	♠ J764 ♥ Q532 ♦ J84 ♣ K7	
♠ A32 ♥ A9876 ♦ K963 ♣ 3		♠ 985 ♥ J4 ♦ 7 ♣ AJ96542
	♠ KQT ♥ KT ♦ AQT52 ♣ QT8	

North	East	South	West
	3♣	X ⁽¹⁾	P
4♣ ⁽²⁾	P	4♦	P
4♥ ⁽³⁾	P	4NT ⁽⁴⁾	P
5♣ ⁽⁵⁾	P	5♦	X
		5NT	X

The difficulties start with how to bid over the opening pre-empt. According to my own opinion (above), I would not approve of 3D but perhaps that's what many people would bid and that would likely be passed out for a safe and sensible result. Partner chose a takeout double (1) which seems viable, although I found it hard, during the bidding, to

imagine that the doubler had a hand with no 4-card major.

Indeed N's response is also a puzzle, but I thought that a cue-bid (2) would neatly solve the problem by asking S to choose a 4-card major. On hearing the 4D response, I understood that this was exactly 5 diamonds, but was still hopeful that there lurked a 4 card major (say, a 4-3-5-1 shape) to back it up, hence my bid of 4H (3). Perhaps a pass of 4D would have been smart, but in our limited understandings the 4C cue-bid had created a game force, in which case S could have been sitting with a huge hand and not thrilled to have a game force dishonoured. So 4D can't be passed. Likewise, South's effort (4) to park in a different contract had to be interpreted (5) as Blackwood, especially as a retreat to 5D would be acceptable.

Unfortunately by now the opponents had realised that there was no escape from





Active Ethics or “That’s Law!”

Test yourself

Answers to those tricky ethical questions from last month!

There is a very fine line between Active Ethics and The Law. Whilst the law does not require players to “dob” themselves in, perhaps the game would be better served if players took the view that to win at any cost is perhaps wrong. The problem is that by adhering to Active Ethics one is at a disadvantage to the majority who believe in the letter of the law and take whatever advantage can accrue.

1. You are a defender and revoke on trick 10. Declarer, not noticing, now concedes 1 trick and puts their cards back in the pocket. (a) Do you own up or (b) put your cards back in the board hoping the opponents don’t notice?

If you as a defender revoke, what are your obligations? The general principles of observance of Law take a strong view against any deliberate action to conceal an infraction; one is not permitted to intentionally infringe a law even if the player is prepared to accept the consequences. However there is no obligation to tell your opponents to any unintended infraction committed by either you or your partner, nor may one attempt to conceal such infraction. So, whilst you have no legal obligation to own up to your revoke, that is for your opponents to discover, an action of just putting your cards back in the pocket after a claim could well be interpreted as attempting to conceal the infraction. Active Ethics and possibly Law would suggest that if a player revokes on a current trick and the Declarer then concedes, you have an obligation to own up”.

2. You are a Declarer and revoke, Two tricks later, the Defenders concede, again (a) do you own up (b) say nothing?

Should the same situation occur at an earlier stage of the play, this time Declarer revoking, whilst there is no requirement under law for you to say anything, you would almost certainly be subject to “questioning” by the Director if this was discovered at a later stage. What a great improvement this game would achieve if in both of these instances the “culprit” would own up and face the consequences.

3. At the conclusion of the hand, Dummy questions you re a revoke, you have no recollection and ignore the request to show your hand. (a) Is this your right? Or (b) Should you table your cards?

Whilst this fortunately seldom happens, by failing to table your cards you are

attempting to conceal a possible infraction, the Director would require you to do so. Should the player have shuffled their cards, the Director would almost certainly rule a revoke and apply the appropriate penalty.

4. Your Partner hesitates before passing, you bid at your turn and the opponents call the Director. (a) Do you agree that the hesitation occurred? or (b) do you deny it ever happened?

If your partner hesitates and you are aware of it, active ethics and Law requires that the truth be told, so own up, the Director will not automatically rule against you, he too is required to look at the auction in light of the bidding. Whilst there is resentment against players who call the Director for hesitations, they have a right to do so and one should not get upset. Directors are well aware of players who consistently call re hesitations. So when the Director asks the question, never say "I was always going to bid" say rather, in my opinion there is no logical alternative action when you consider the bidding" or similar.

5. At the conclusion of the auction, your opponents call the Director over an alleged hesitation by your partner, do you (a) hotly deny it, (b) state that you did not notice or (c) agree that it is a possibility.

There are times when you fail to notice, perhaps you are in dreamland and you are totally unaware of any break in tempo. When asked, do not deny the allegation; say that whilst it is a possibility you were unaware of such claim. Again the Directors are aware of "Cry Wolf" claims of hesitations and you will go up in the eyes of your peers and Directing staff by not playing their game! Law protects both sides

6. Your partner leads when it is your turn, (a) Do you point this infraction out? Or (b) Do you say nothing?

Should your partner lead when it is your turn, say nothing, this is not a situation of "active ethics" there is generally no advantage to your side and if your opponents are happy to play, even without noticing, then let the game continue.

7. Declarer claims, you still have a trump which is very unlikely to take a trick, (a) do you call the Director ? or (b) Do you agree the claim?

Claims are part and parcel of the game, just because you have a trump; you are not automatically entitled to a trick. Common sense should prevail, the criteria is that if the hand had been played out, what result would have occurred giving any doubt in favour of the other side. In this instance, play the game and agree with the claim.

8. You are the Dealer, however your partner passes out of turn, who is then required to pass when first it is their turn to call, you have 2 points and decide to bid a Game Force 2C, knowing your partner must pass. (a) Is this ethical? Or (b) is this your right?

Whilst to psyche is part and parcel of the game, to do so when you know that you cannot get into trouble and that your partner is out of the auction is against both the regulations of the ABF and of the Proprieties of the Law. I would suggest that this infraction may well incur a referral to a committee.

9. Same scenario, however this time you have 17 pts, you open 3NT which happens to make on a very favourable lie of the cards. (a) Is this your right? (b) Have your opponents a claim of damage?

This is a different situation, your bid of 3NT is not designed to stymie your opponents, only to try to obtain the best result for your side on the belief that this hand belongs to your side, not the opponents. Law 10B4 states that an offender is permitted to make any call or play even though they profit by it.

10. You open 3H weak, your partner explains this as a transfer pre-empt and responds 3S, (a) do you now bid 4H with a void Spade or (b) Do you pass? If you decide to Pass and your opponents are cold for 10 tricks in Spades and claim damage. (a) Should you have alerted the opponents to your misbid ? or (b) Are they entitled to an adjusted score.

This is a difficult-to-understand Law. Invariably the innocent side gets damaged and feels aggrieved; however the requirement within Law is to explain the agreement, not what is in the hand. So if your partner explains a call of yours and you believe it to be correct, should you have forgotten or misbid, according to your agreement, you should say nothing even though you know the opponents will have no chance of getting it right. There has been no infraction of Law; this is rub of the green. A more common instance is when a player forgets that they are playing transfers over a No Trump with a player bidding naturally and partner explaining the call as a transfer. If this is their agreement, there is no infraction.

MEMBERS WERE INVITED TO OFFER THEIR VIEWS ON THESE TRICKY ETHICAL POINTS LAST ISSUE. Richard will award the prize at a later date.





WE WANT YOU

TO ENTER THE CLUB TEAMS
CHAMPIONSHIP

2 SESSION RED POINT EVENT

SATURDAY 18TH SEPTEMBER at
10.00am & 2.00pm

CLUB MEMBERS ONLY

ENTRIES VIA THE WEBSITE OR IN THE
TOURNAMENT BOOK



The Rueful Rabbit

The last few times I've caught up with Mike in our gardens, he seems more accepting to our presence – guess the plants have grown beyond rabbits overdoing the pruning !!

He does go on sometimes however with botanical names – Anigozanthos, for example – of which I see a few in the garden. We've always called the kangaroo paws after our native helpers in the bush. Most kangaroo paws seen these days are hybrids of W.A.'s eight spectacular species – the red and green State emblem, the tall red, the tall yellow, the green swamp, the Albany catspaw and local catspaw, the dwarf red and green, and lastly the tall branching green from the South-west. The black kangaroo paw incidentally, is not an Anigozanthos.

Currently flowering on our gardens are :

- ◆ several species of grevillea, banksias
- ◆ native rosemary,
- ◆ yellow buttercups (Hibbertia),
- ◆ melaleucas,
- ◆ kangaroo paws
- ◆ the mauve Yanchep bell.

The three paperbark trees are growing

well – as are the other trees peppermints, casuarinas, kurrajong and numerous eucalypts.

Happy gardening
R Rabbit.



CHARLES PEARCE CUP WINNERS



ABOVE REGIONAL WINNERS:
Jan Berg - Kim Magann



**THIRD: Sue Broad—
David Burn -**

**BELOW REGIONAL WINNERS:
Cynthia Barrett & Ron Sofield
(not pictured)**



FOURTH: Lynne Milne-Chris Bagley



FIFTH: Jenny Liggins and Eileen Reilly





NO TRUMP OPENING AND REBID RANGES

Most bridge bidding systems have undergone many changes over time and there is not always agreement about the best methods. A continuing matter of debate has been the best ranges for the systemic no trump bids. In this article I will try to present the pros and cons of different approaches which have gained currency. I will assume an Acol base, although the same principles are transferable and should be of equal interest to players who use Standard American or other systems.

	Old Acol		Modern Acol		Marston
Opening 1NT	12-14		12-14		12-14
Cheapest NT Rebid (1NT)	15-16		15-18	(15-17)	15-17
Jump NT Rebid (2NT)	17-18		19-20	(18-20)	18-19
Double Jump NT Rebid (3NT)	19	(19-20)	'To Play'		Undefined
Opening 2NT	20-22	(21-22)	21-22		20-21
2C opening, 2NT rebid	23-24		23-24		22-23
2C opening, 3NT rebid	25-26		25-26		24-26

DEFICIENCIES OF OLD ACOL

Despite providing a "logical" structure and one that is easy to teach, the original idea of a double jump rebid of 3NT to show exactly 19 points, coupled with a 2NT opening to show 20-22 HCP is a glaring weakness (highlighted in red). A slight improvement is to split this into 19-20 and 21-22 (in brackets) thereby avoiding the inferior 3 point spread for the 2NT opening (see below) but even this still overlooks the fact that opener's 3NT rebid is often unworkable for responder. For example:

- ♠ K 10 7 5 4
- ♥ K 7 3 2
- ♦ 5 4
- ♣ 6 2

Partner opens a minor and you respond 1♠. After partner's 3NT rebid you know game is on, but which one? There may be

a fit in a major but you can't be sure as partner may have something like 2-3-4-4 shape. Accordingly perhaps you pass, only to find that 3NT is down on the lead of the other minor when 4♠, for example, would have made.

IMPROVEMENTS USING MODERN ACOL

Since at least the 1970s many tournament Acol players in Australia have used a modified structure which I've called here Modern Acol where the systemic rebid of 3NT to show a balanced hand has been eliminated (see below for an improved use of the bid). Playing these methods the old no trump rebids are repackaged into two bids (usually 1NT and 2NT) instead of three. Two variations are in use: either the cheapest no trump rebid showing 15-18 and the jump 19-20 (which has been



NO TRUMP OPENING AND REBID RANGES

very popular in WA); or 15-17 and 18-20 respectively (as shown in brackets). This now gives breathing space for responder to continue sensibly on the example hand above. As opener's rebid would be 2NT, promising say 19-20, instead of the unnecessary leap to 3NT to show the same hand, responder can now proceed with a natural and by definition game-forcing 3♥ bid, knowing this will lead to the best game contract easily.

DEFICIENCIES OF MODERN ACOL

With any changes there's also often a price to pay (again highlighted in red). The 15-18 rebid range, covering a 4 point spread, can be unwieldy, especially in a contested auction. The alternative of using 15-17 instead then leads to a problem in the upper range as it's not always straightforward for responder to know what to do facing an 18-20 rebid.

THE MARSTON APPROACH

A third way has been suggested in Paul Marston's 2009 edition of *The Language of Bidding*. The cheapest rebid is 15-17 and the jump becomes just 18-19, with the 2NT opening also dropping a point to 20-21. This avoids some of the deficiencies just discussed but again there is a price to pay. Apart from responder still having some uncertainty facing 18-19 (although most tournament players would agree to play continuations as game forcing, with an escape possibly available via Wolff sign-off) there is the issue of whether it's desirable to open 2NT with a 20 count - discussed further below. There's also the problem that it forces at the top end where the 2C opening followed by a 3NT rebid shows 24-26 which can be

unpleasant for responder.

2NT OPENING STRENGTH

Most experienced players agree that it's highly desirable for responder to be facing just a 2 point range rather a 3 point spread when facing a 2NT level bid. For this reason there are very few who still play a 2NT opening as 20-22 as it's simply too tough for responder to judge whether to respond at all with some 3 or 4 counts.

So the real decision becomes whether the range should be 20-21 or 21-22. In my opinion it's not always much fun being at the level of 2NT with just a 20 count so my personal preference is to play it as 21-22. As for those of you who play various Benjamin Two structures which insist on a 2NT opening with 19-20, well... I'm pleased that's your problem, not mine.

The usual rider applies that opener will naturally upgrade hands of merit. For example when playing 21-22 it's normal to open 2NT with a good 20 count with a 5 card suit, in effect calling it the equivalent of a 21 count.

OTHER SYSTEMIC CONSIDERATIONS - WEAK & MULTI TWOS

When playing a system where 2♦, 2♥ and 2♠ openings all show weak hands, the 2♣ opening naturally takes on extra pressure to show the strong hands. Rather than compromising these standards totally a consequence is also that the one level openings can be a bit heavier than usual. As a result of this it can then become routine to lower the responding requirements to a one opening slightly i.e. most 5 counts come into play. So is it so dangerous to open one of a suit with some balanced 20 counts, risking

**NO TRUMP OPENING AND REBID RANGES**

languishing there with a game going begging? I don't think so, especially when you also consider that even if partner can't scrape up a bid the opponents may save you since we all know that standards for overcalls and fourth seat re-opening have headed South in recent times.

THE BEST METHOD?

As you have seen from all the red highlighting no method is perfect, but the more you play the keener you should be to move away from basic methods. At the very least this means avoiding the systemic double jump rebid of 3NT somehow, so for best results choose between Modern Acol and Marston. A spin-off is that this then frees up the 3NT rebid for something more practical:

THE DOUBLE JUMP REBID OF 3NT "To Play"

With the following hand you open 1♦ and partner responds 1♠. The opponents pass.

♠ 3
♥ A Q 5
♦ A K Q 10 7 5
♣ K 10 6

What should you say next?

Knowing that partner has spade length and enough to respond there are now fair prospects of bringing home nine tricks in 3NT. It could therefore be disappointing to rebid only 3♦ and have partner pass. So bid 3NT, 'to play'. This bid is available as long as 3NT is no longer used systemically to show a balanced hand. Instead it simply says I wish to try 3NT based on the following: a long, solid, or nearly-solid suit; stoppers in the unbid

suits; and an expectation (or hope!) that partner will stop his/her suit. You would usually have a singleton or void in partner's suit.

OTHER USEFUL METHODS

The following are worth incorporating no matter what your other methods.

2♣ CHECKBACK

After the opener rebids 1NT responder will often wish to continue to explore for as yet undiscovered major suit fits, as well as opener's range - minimum or maximum. This can be done by using a 2♣ Checkback:

Partner opens 1♣, you respond 1♠ and partner rebids 1NT, showing 15-17 or 15-18 HCP.

♠ A J 8 6 3
♥ K 5 4 3
♦ 8 6
♣ 6 3

What would you say next?

This hand is tricky because you'd like to both investigate for a major fit and invite game at the same time. Standard methods don't allow this, but 2♣ Checkback looks after it well. It is used on hands that are invitational or better where responder wishes to know more about opener's shape and range. In response to 2♣ opener then shows any undisclosed major suit length up-the-line, including the possibility of secondary support (3 cards) for responder's suit, as well as whether minimum or maximum - all of which would help responder here. Various responding structures are used but it is popular locally for opener to bid 2♦ to show any minimum and to use other bids to show shape up-the-line and

maximum - which by definition puts you in a game forcing auction. (Copies of notes on this available on request.) Another Checkback treatment can be found in *The Language of Bidding*.

KOKISH RELAY

Invented by leading Canadian theorist and bridge coach, Eric Kokish, Kokish Relay is used after a 2♣ opening and a 2♦ response. The 2NT rebid still shows 23-24 (or 22-23) as usual, but instead of playing a jump rebid of 3NT to show 25-26 (or 24-26), opener relays first with 2♥. Responder is then forced in turn to relay with 2♠, allowing opener to describe:

Opener	Responder
2♣	2♦
2♥	2♠
2NT	

The first four bids are artificial, then opener's 2NT shows 25-26 (or 24-26) balanced, making responder's continuations easier as the auction is still at the two level rather than three. Use your normal 2NT responding structure for any continuations.

This also raises the question though of how to show hearts as the opener?

Opener	Responder
2♣	2♦
2♥	2♠
3♥ ⁽¹⁾	
3♣, 3♦, 3♠ ⁽²⁾	

The first four bids are the same and all still potentially artificial, but any rebid other than 2NT now confirms that the heart bid was natural all along:

⁽¹⁾ Opener has a single suited heart hand (6+ cards). This is generally played as droppable now.

⁽²⁾ Opener has a two-suited hand with hearts and this second suit (5-4 or better). This is played as game forcing.

All other auctions following the 2♣ opening are as normal.

TERM 4 LESSONS From 12 October With Peter Smith

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The finer points of
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Tuesday morning 10.00 - 12.00.
Starting 12 October.

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Intermediate to Advanced.
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WABC PRIZE WINNERS

INDIVIDUAL

WINNER: Chris Bagley
RUNNER UP: Jean Field

WOMENS PAIRS

WINNER: Cynthia
Matthews & Jill Mowson
RUNNER UP: Ruth Hansen &
Toby Manford

HANDICAP PAIRS

WINNER: Shirley Potter &
Corinne Monteath
RUNNER UP: Faye Cullen &
Margaret Shave

MENS PAIRS

NOT HELD

MIXED PAIRS

WINNER: Clive and Inga Hunt.
RUNNER UP: Fran and Geoff
Holman.

NOVICE PAIRS

WINNER: Suzanne John &
Kevin Benson-Brown
RUNNER UP: Ronnie Nilant &
Jenny Walkden

CHARLES PEARCE CUP

AR Kim Magann & Jan Berg
UR Cynthia Barrett & Ron
Sofield

OPEN PAIRS DAYTIME

WINNER: Raymond Wood &
Nerilyn Mack
RUNNER UP: Pepe Schwegler &
Dominique Rallier

GMRP WINNERS

CONGRATULATIONS to the
following pairs who qualify for the
GMRP REGIONAL FINAL
TO BE HELD AT WABC ON
Sunday 10th October At 10.00am

Monday:

Sheenagh Young & Kim
Paterson
Judith Wilson & Monica Gibson
Gwen Wiles & Jill Keshavjee
Val Fleay & Margaret King

Tuesday:

Jane Henderson & Jo Sklarz
Jill Mowson & Cynthia
Matthews
Chris Bagley & Pat King

Wed Eve:

Clive & Inga Hunt
David Woodliff & Andrew
Edwards
Eileen Reilly & Jenny Liggins

Thursday:

Linda Watson & Robin Draper
David Burn & Rica King
Melanie Sheffield & Jean Field

Friday:

Richard Fox & Lynne Errington
Margaret Martin & Cheryl Maine
Rex & Barbara Hughes

Saturday:

Margaret Sacks & Miriam
O'Brien
Corinne Monteath & Beryl
Farrell
Alison Brogan & Bernie West

***If You Are Unable To Play
Please Inform Sheenagh ASAP As
Your Place Will Need To Be Allocated
To The Next Qualifying Pair.***



Dear Member

You are advised that the 2010 Annual General Meeting of the West Australian Bridge Club (Inc) will take place on:

**4.30pm Tuesday 19 October at the WABC clubrooms:
7 Odern Crescent Swanbourne.**

NOMINATIONS FOR POSITIONS

Nomination for Committee forms are available at the club and should be forwarded to:

*The Honorary Secretary
West Australian Bridge Club
PO Box 591
Cottesloe WA 6911*

To be received no later than 4.00pm 28 September 2010.

Positions open for nomination are:

***PRESIDENT,
SECRETARY,
TREASURER
plus 8 non Office Bearer positions***

NOTICES OF MOTION

Any member wishing to submit Notice(s) of Motion for inclusion in the Agenda should forward them to the Secretary no later than Thursday 30 September 2010. This does not preclude a Notice of Motion being tabled at the meeting.

A copy of the Minutes of the 2009 AGM is available in the Members Documents section of the website and at the club.

MASTERS IN TEAMS OF THREE

WINNERS

The Hammond team.

**Lisa Cusack, Sally Savini, Pauline Hammond, Rica King
(Picture on back cover)**



**Second:
Field team.**
Jill Keshavjee
Jean Field,
Kitty George
Gwen Wiles



**Third:
Manford team.**
Carla Sullivan,
Toby Manford
Kate Pinniger,
Rose Moore

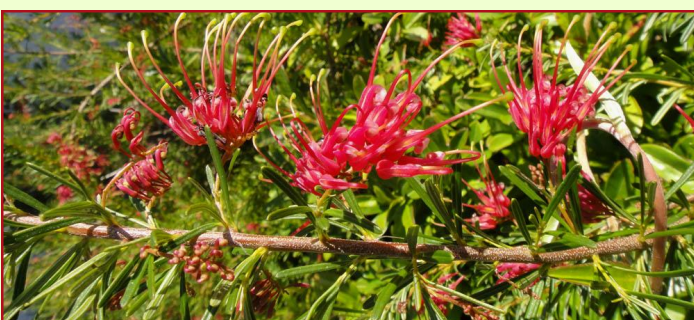


**The event cannot happen
without some very hard
workers behind the scenes
as well.**





The inaugural Masters in Teams of Three was the brainchild of and convened by John Beddow in conjunction with our Tournament Committee. Held on Sunday August 1st and enjoyed by 19 teams who were mentored by 19 able players from WABC and other clubs. Bill Kemp proved a most professional Director for this event. Soup and bread rolls were served at lunch time by a team of volunteers. First place was the team led by Pauline Hammond with Lisa Cusack, Rica King and Sally Savini; second place, led by Jean Field were Gwen Wiles, Kitty George and Jill Keshavjee and third Team Toby Manford with Rose Moore, Kate Pinniger and Carla Sullivan. Congratulations all on a most successful and enjoyable day. We hope this will become an annual event.



Two Unusual Finesses

By John Aquino



The finesse is one of the first card play techniques that bridge players learn. Missing an honour in

a suit the player attempts to promote a card based on the favourable location of the missing honour. In the absence of other information from the bidding or play, the odds for a finesse to be successful are 50%.

Advanced players do not, as a rule, favour the finesse as they may improve their odds of success by other techniques such as end plays, squeezes and encouraging the opponents to lead into one's tenaces. Finesses are used as a last resort by more experienced players.

The humble finesse over time has morphed. We now have 'double finesses', 'two-way finesses' 'ruffing finesses' 'backward finesses', the 'deep-finesse', the 'intra-finesse', and the 'Ann Gallagher Finesse' – to name a few. This article looks at two more exotic members of the finesse family.

Firstly the **Intra-Finesse**. The Brazilian bridge player Gabriel Chagas coined the term and introduced the concept to the bridge playing world. Chagas is regarded in the pantheon of all time bridge greats – one of just eight players to have won the triple crown of World Team Olympiad, World Open Pairs and Bermuda Bowl.

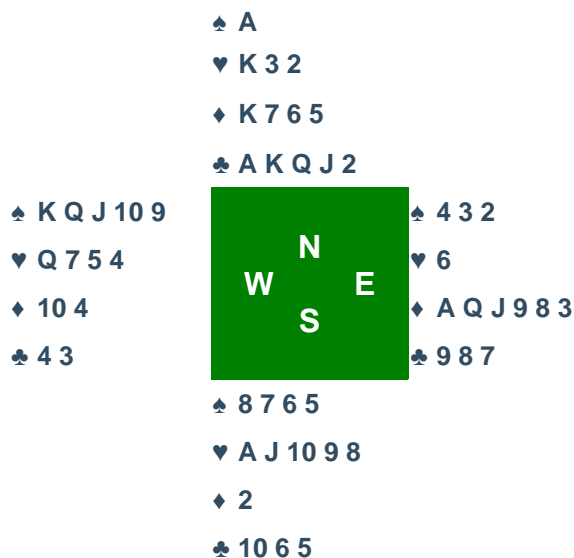
He describes the intra-finesse using the



following lay out of cards.

South is declarer and trying to limit the ♥ suit to only one loser, leads a low card and finesses the 8. It loses to the 10. S/he then enters the dummy and plays the Queen, which is covered by the King, the Ace and the Jack drops under the Ace. The last two hearts are now good. Variations on the above theme appear at the bridge table not infrequently.

The intra finesse always involves a second round smother play. Clever if you can visualise the layout of the opponents cards. Chagas advises that 'whenever you have to develop a shaky suit, and especially when this suit is trumps, you should consider whether you can prepare for an intra-finesse by ducking with an eight or nine on the first round.'



The second finesse goes by the unusual name of the **Ann Gallagher Finesse**. Ann Gallagher was a movie actress in the 1930s. She enjoyed bridge. When she won a two-way finesse she would repeat it in the opposite direction, saying

"Now let's see if I'm really lucky"! Her approach to the two-way finesse created much hilarity at the time. I am not sure if Ann Gallagher was blonde.

Alan Truscott writing in the NY Times (14th April 1983) reported on the hand above which describes and vindicates the Ann Gallagher Finesse. Against South's 4♥ contract on the above board, West leads the K♠. While this removes an entry in dummy (which may prove useful later in play), West recognizes that the solid ♣ suit in dummy will provide declarer with a source of overtricks on which s/he will be able to discard losers. Things don't look good for the defence. Now in dummy South sets about drawing trumps – leading a low ♥ and finessing with the Jack.

West recognises that to take his queen would set up dummy so ducks the trick smoothly.

South now plays to the K♥ intending to repeat the now 'marked finesse' and is horrified when East discards! Dummy's clubs (for overtricks) are dead! Declarer now has no way of extracting trumps and getting back to board to secure his overtricks. E/W threatens to win a heart, two spades and a Diamond – for one down.

The Ann Gallagher Finesse would be for declarer, on trick three, to play his 10♥ towards the K♥ and run it to East when it isn't covered – expecting for it to lose. Either way he is safe. When the 10♥ holds declarer plays a trump to the K♥. Returns to his hand with the 10♣. Draws the last trump with the A♥ and get to the clubs on board for an over trick.

The Ann Gallagher Finesse is a curiosity and one that you are unlikely to encounter at the table. Possibilities for the Intra-Finesse however appear with regularity.

Happy Finessing!

DAYTIME OPEN PAIRS



**WINNERS: Nerilyn Mack
& Raymond Wood**



**RUNNERS UP: Pepe Schwegler
& Dominique Rallier**



A DAY IN THE LIFE OF CLUB BRIDGE: *THREE EVERYDAY HANDS AT WABC*

Match your thoughts with the expert then look at the original hands.

PROBLEM ONE:

You are North, dealer, and the auction proceeds:

W	N	E	S
	P	1H	2D
P	P	3N	X
4H	P	P	X
P	??		

Your holding is

K43
T9
T98
QJ873

What is your bid?

ANALYSIS

What a puzzling auction!

East could only open 1H, but then bids 3NT all alone with a passing partner and bidding opponent.

South was only strong enough for an overcall, but can suddenly take 5 (or more) tricks against 3NT and 4 (or more) tricks against 4H. One suspects that the SE corner has been visiting the racetrack and forgot to take off their gambling boots.

West couldn't bid over 2H, but evidently has heart support because they pulled 3Nx to 4H. How could West possibly know whether 3NT is a bad contract? Surely heart support is a plus in 3NT because now partner is less likely to have multiple losing hearts. The shorter West is in Diamonds the more likely is it that East has solid stoppers. Whatever partner's

proclivities (and presumably West has some knowledge in that regard), what West deserves is for there to be four losers in both 3NT and in 4H.

North, I suppose, has bid more normally than the rest of the table. Nevertheless, I would have been sorely tempted to raise diamonds at my second turn. It is not so much what can go right if you raise, as what can go wrong if you withhold your (admittedly meagre, but still) support. Whenever I fail to support partner bad things seem to happen:

On this deal, for instance, it would be almost mundane for the following possibilities to pertain:

- They find a spade fit at the two level and bid game.

- They find a spade fit at the two level and outbid us to a successful part score

- East rebids 2H, and when we compete to 3D West is now able to successfully compete to 3H

- East jump rebids 3H and West now has enough to bid the successful 4H

Still our auction is in a separate and more special category of bad things that can happen. Is partner depending on cashing AK or even AKQ of diamonds? Your hand tells you that would be a most unlikely occurrence. Should you therefore escape to a minor suit contract? (by bidding 5D or by offering a choice between D and C by bidding 4NT)

My first reaction is No No No. I don't

wish to be like West and insult my partner. Partner has firstly expressed the opinion that 3NT will not make and why should we disbelieve that? Then partner has doubled 4H, and surely not out of pique (since we have the spade roi). If South has adequate defence to 3NT but not 4H then the auction should have ended much earlier – with South passing 3NT promptly and leading a diamond honour. That would ensure a handy plus score on a hand where our partnership had stopped in 2D, after all.

Since partner did double twice, why should 4H make? Nothing about this auction suggests that a passing West has enough in values or distribution to worry us. On top of that, the spade King looks like a defensive trick to me: surely an unexpected bonus for partner. And if indeed partner has doubled unwisely, then perhaps this deal will be a salutary lesson and a deterrent for the future. Now that would be a good investment!

What sort of hand does East have, I wonder? Normally, for the 3NT rebid, I would expect long solid hearts, a diamond stopper and an ace or two on the side (maybe taking a risk in one of the black suits). The rest of the auction seems to rule that out. No other sane possibilities leap to the mind (or to mine anyway). No doubt the editor will reveal all.

PROBLEM TWO:

East is the dealer, and there is another lively auction

W	N	E	S
		(1C)	1S
P	2H	(3C)	3D
P	3H	(P)	4C
P	??		

As N holding
K6

AT98532

A7

T5

What is your bid?

ANALYSIS

Another auction with unusual features. Yet again, there seems to be a surfeit of high cards. We have the lovely KAA and yet both North and South are bidding as if there is no tomorrow. At least the silence of West is explicable: they have been dealt a hand that counts for minus 10 in hcp! I am not sure that I would have been content to bid 3H at my second turn. Has a game force been established? If not certain of that, I would not risk being passed out and would take any lumps due by bidding 4H. Still we must have a good partnership, and good partnership agreements, because I *have* bid 3H as if certain that it will *not* be followed by three swift passes.

As always, the bidding to trust here is that of your partner. First an overcall, then a new suit at the three level, and then a cue bid at the four level. Could they possibly be asking us to choose between spades and diamonds? No, that can be accomplished by bidding 4D. 4C must be a cue in support of hearts, either a void or singleton Ace; and the heart support is at least Qx/Kx or T74. In fact partner has committed a planned sequence: she must have always been planning to support hearts. Her delay in showing hearts can be explained if her hand was too strong to bid normally – that being to raise immediately with support.

Since I trust my partner, I invoke Josephine (of the Culbertson persuasion) by bidding 5NT. This asks partner to bid 7H with KQ of trumps (or more generally on other hands with 2 of the top 3 honours). If partner is inspired, they might temporise with 6C when holding Kxx of

hearts, and then still we get to 7H. I avoid Blackwood, even Keycard Blackwood, because it seems very likely that partner has a club void: that would complicate rather than simplify the rest of the auction. It is now common for American experts to use 5C (after partner's 4C) as Exclusion Keycard Blackwood – tell me about Keycards outside clubs. That wrinkle is still rare in more earthly domains, however. No doubt the editor will again reveal all!

PROBLEM THREE:

You are NORTH; SOUTH S is dealer. NV v VUL.

You are holding:

A
Q974
JT2
AK652

The auction proceeds

S	W	N	E
P	(1S)	2C	(2S)
3C	(P)	P	3S
P	(P).		

What is your action as N in the pass out seat?

ANALYSIS:

Those pesky opponents have outbid us again. Should we do anything about it? For an overcall, this hand has only slightly more playing strength than expected - say 1/2 a trick. More is needed to do other than pass. When partner bid 3C they were merely competing for the part score: usually another bid can be conveniently be chosen to suggest more ambition. Since our overcall falls into normal expectations, we can trust partner's evaluation of the combined assets. Is there some chance that they

are in a bad contract and so should be doubled? Again, partner had the chance to double, and on this auction that would be a penalty double, so to double would be unwise. If you are a fan of total tricks theory, that also suggests that action is unwarranted, because it looks as if there are at most 17 total trumps, and therefore 17 total tricks - not enough to bid to the 4 level. On all counts, pass is the indicated action.

I would have chosen a different action at my first turn, though. This hand has support for both red suits as well as the club suit, and has good values. It is an almost perfect takeout double, and that is what I would have done. Not only would it work better on this hand if partner has 4 hearts, but also if they possess long diamonds. If we belong in clubs, in most auctions we will find that denomination. As a final nudge in that direction, the club suit is hardly of a quality to compel a 2 level overcall.

Jon Free

(full hand details...page 33)



'EAU DE COLOGNE'

4711 OR DOUBLE

WITH MAURA RHODES



Ann Youngs and I have been playing at WABC regularly on a weekly basis for many years. Recently we met this interesting hand:

Board 25
Dir: N
Vul: E-W

♠ T4
♥ T62
♦ QJ875
♣ 954

♠ 2
♥ J9743
♦ A632
♣ A32



♠ QJ98653
♥ K
♦ 4
♣ KQJT

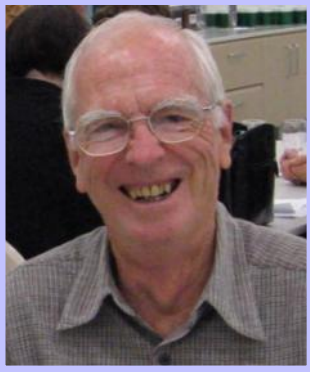
3 ♠ AK7
9 12 ♥ AQ85
16 ♦ KT9
 ♣ 876

North	East (Ann)	South	West (Maura)
Pass	1S	X	XX
Pass	Pass	1NT	X
2D	4S	X	Pass
Pass	Pass		

Once Ann opened the bidding and my right hand opponent doubled, I knew we had a misfit and that the opposition were in trouble. I had the perfect hand for a redouble, which denies trump support and shows at least 9 HCP. Of course, Ann was delighted to have the

opportunity to play in 1S redoubled, so she passed, but South rebid 1NT, which I naturally doubled, in the knowledge that we had the majority of the points. North attempted to rescue her partner by taking the double of 1NT out into 2Ds and I expected Ann to pass. I would then have doubled 2D for penalty. However, Ann did not pass. Her hand had a "4711" shape and so game was a likely prospect. The "4711" hands are very powerful hands and often make game. To my surprise, she rebid 4S which was duly doubled by South. My misgivings were unjustified when Ann brought home ten tricks for 790 and a top board. Well done, partner!





COUNT SIGNALS (SUIT LENGTH SIGNALS) FOR IMPROVING PLAYERS

By John Ashworth

'Counting the Hand' is deducing the distribution of the hidden hands from information gained during the bidding and early stages of play. The simple arithmetic is based on two facts: each suit has 13 cards and each player is dealt 13 cards. Counting may seem a laborious chore to begin with but quickly becomes second nature and brings big rewards on those occasions when it turns a guess into a certainty. The following is an elementary illustration from the Encyclopaedia of Bridge.

West	East
AQ7 KQ6 AKJ3 AJ5	K53 A42 Q842 K103

West plays 7NT with the SJ led. He should delay his decision in clubs to the very end by first cashing his S, H and D winners. South follows twice to each major but discards clubs on the third round of each. South then follows to three rounds of diamonds while North discards a heart on the third round. Now by subtraction North is known to have five cards in each major and two diamonds, hence only one club so West cashes dummy's CK and (unless North drops the queen) finesses through south with certainty.

Counting is as important for the defenders as for the declarer.

North (Dummy) KJ 1053 A863 A872	East AQ6 J976 QJ10 J95
--	---

South plays in 5D no other suits having been bid. West leads S5. East wins and leads a second high spade which South ruffs. South cashes D KA. West follows once then discards a spade. South now cashes H AKQ (West following three times) then leads a diamond. East wins and counts declarer's hand: one spade, three hearts, five diamonds, therefore four clubs. So East does not fall for declarer's trap – he does not return a club, jeopardizing West's doubleton K or Q. Instead he leads a major yielding a useless ruff and discard and eventually sets the hand with a club trick which declarer must always lose when he has to play the suit himself.

In addition to absolute counts as above and inferential counts from the bidding defenders may use COUNT SIGNALS to inform partner of their suit length. Normally a high card on the first round followed by a lower card on the second round indicates an even number and low - high an odd number. These signals are of course NOT SECRET between partners as declarers can observe them,

and are entitled to know your methods. Many players use upside down signals with low encourage and reverse count and should make inexperienced declarers aware of this.

Count signals are most useful when a defensive holdup play must be employed. When it is obvious that dummy has a long suit and no outside entries as in this example.

	S 42 H 953 D KQJ95 C 842	
S J9863 H K108 D 76 C J107		K107 Q76 A82 9653
	AQ5 AJ42 1043 AKQ	

Against South's 3NT West opened S6 to the 2, K, A. South then led D10. West played D 7 North and East low. Declarer then led D 4. West D 6 and dummy's 9 won when East properly declined to take his Ace. Declarer went down as dummy was now useless. West's high-low showed two or four. Four became impossibility when South led a second diamond. Were the hand slightly different with South holding two diamonds and West three, East would be able to take the Ace on the second round when West had followed low-high showing three.

Count signals, which are usually on declarer's lead, should not be confused with normal high encourage defensive signals which are usually on partner's lead or discarding.

At the start we mentioned counting suit lengths during the bidding. A simple example: left hand opponent opens one spade (5 card majors), partner passes, right hand bids two spades and your hand contains four little spades. Partner

has one or nil.

Once you start counting suits obvious facts emerge such as every suit of 13 cards must be distributed round the table in the proportion of 3 odds and 1 even or 3 evens and 1 odd. Voids are treated as an even number. If you know the parity of 3 hands you can estimate the fourth.

	North xxx	
West xxx		East
	South	

South is declarer. West and dummy hold 6 cards in the suit. The seven cards in the East and South hands must have an odd number in one hand and an even number in the other. Now if West discovers from East's signal that he has an even number, he know that South must have an odd number, and if East is odd, South must be even.

Sometimes a signal from partner in conjunction with information from the bidding will illuminate declarer's complete hand pattern. For example:

South	North
1S	2C
2NT	3S
4S	

By bidding 2NT before landing in 4S, South has indicated a balanced hand probably containing 5 spades. If through a signal a defender can place South with an even number of clubs his likely hand pattern is 5332 with any four card suit apart from spades he would probably not have rebid 2NT.

A final tip. If you have agreed to play count signals be consistent so that when your first card on declarer's lead is the two, partner knows you have an odd number.



Competitive Bidding

or Making a Nuisance of Yourself

With Richard Fox

Some overcalls are constructive, where you can make a bigger and better contract than the opponents, others may lead to a sacrifice, and some just get in the way and stop the other side finding their best spot. Occasionally you can bid at high levels with very few points...

4-Point Overcall

The hand below makes 7 Hearts or 7 No Trump by North-South and there's nothing to the play with 14 or 15 tricks on top. How did we manage not to bid it? We were facing Richard and Sue Grenside in the WABC Congress teams.

Dealer S Nil Vul	S 2 H K Q J 10 6 4 3 D J 10 7 C A J	
S 9 7 5 H 8 7 5 2 D Q 9 8 4 C 10 3		S K J 10 6 4 3 H D 6 2 C 9 7 5 4 2
	S A Q 8 H A 9 D A K 5 3 C K Q 8 6	

Partner Lynne Errington as South opened a Multi 2 Diamonds, which can have strong as well as weak meanings the way we play it. Serves us right, you may say. Sue couldn't muster up a bid with the West rubbish, and I bid 2NT, our general strong game-going response. At this point Richard Grenside gave full value to his

distribution and leapt in with Four Spades, giving both of us a bit of a problem.

Lynne went 4NT, which obviously showed one of the strong hand types, most likely 21-22 balanced. It might have been an ace ask but we didn't really know – couldn't be key-card as we hadn't agreed a suit. I was afraid if I just showed my one ace we might stop short of slam, so I took a flyer and bid 6 Hearts. If an ace or king was missing somewhere maybe seven wouldn't be making.

No such luck! Rick and Maura Rhodes successfully bid a grand slam at the other table. Somebody commented on Richard's bid: "How can he do that with only 4 points?" Well, it worked, and if we'd doubled him we wouldn't have scored as much as the grand. Six off would only be 1400 against 1510, and four off for 800 was more likely. Richard recognised the value of his distribution and the obstructiveness of a spade bid. With hindsight, we thought Five Spades was a good option for South, in effect saying "Partner, I've got spades controlled, pick a slam." Also possible is leaping direct to 6NT, which has to make opposite virtually any decent hand.

7-Level on 4 Points

This one came up in a Saturday pairs at

Nedlands. South opened a Two Clubs game force, and North responded Two Diamonds, just a relay awaiting further description. Sitting East, I hogged the bidding space with Four Hearts. I figured that if partner had nothing the worst case scenario was about four down for -1100. Not so bad, considering that if partner has nothing either, the opposition can score at least 1430 for Six Spades.

Dealer S All Vul	S A 7 4 H A D J 10 9 4 C K 8 7 5 2	7S by S Lead 5H
S H K 10 7 5 D Q 7 2 C Q J 9 6 4 3		S J 9 3 H Q J 9 8 6 4 3 2 D 3 C 10
	S K Q 10 8 6 5 2 H D A K 8 6 5 C A	

It went on Four Spades from South, Five Hearts from partner. Then Six Hearts from North showing a control. This seemed pretty scientific to me – they were bidding accurately and clearly knew Six Spades was making. I also knew there was heart support for me, so I forged on to Seven Hearts. Not unreasonably, South tried Seven Spades rather than double, and this went down due to the position of the queen of diamonds. Double was only worth 800 for 3 down vulnerable, didn't look like enough compensation but it was the best score available.

Light Opening

You pick up this stimulating collection. What's your call in third seat after two passes, nobody vulnerable?

S Q 4 H 9 2 D J 9 6 5 C Q 10 8 6 5

If you're sane, "Pass" would be a no-

brainer. However partner is a passed hand, so it looks like North-South are cold for game in a major. What the heck, I'm opening One Club. If Two Clubs doubled would go down for a phone number, maybe the opponents won't be able to find the double. Let's hope partner doesn't go steaming off into the stratosphere with a maximum pass.

Anyway LHO doubled for take-out, partner bid One Spade and RHO passed, evidently too weak for a free bid. I couldn't really pass now; I'd give away the weakness of the opening and be asking for a big red double. OK, Two Clubs it is. Two Hearts from LHO, showing a hand too good for the immediate overcall, and three passes.

Dealer W Nil Vul	S J 6 5 H Q 10 4 D K 7 4 3 C 9 7 3	2H by S
S A 9 8 3 2 H 8 7 6 D A 10 8 C J 4		S Q 4 H 9 2 D J 9 6 5 C Q 10 8 6 5
	S K 10 7 H A K J 5 3 D Q 2 C A K 2	

On this occasion the disruptive bid worked a treat, as most of the field bid and made game in hearts or NT.

Four Hearts can be made by leading a small spade from dummy to the 10, followed by dropping the queen under the king. Otherwise, West may well give away a trick by taking an ace at the wrong time.

World Champions Do It Too

At the top levels of the game, bidding is even more aggressive, and players interfere on the smell of an oily rag. Anything to give the opponents some sort of problem or decision.

This record-breaking hand came from a

Bermuda Bowl (world teams championship) final between the USA and Canada. North South were the renowned American pair Meckstroth and Rodwell, who have developed a very detailed Precision-based bidding system. They faced Canadians Joey Silver and leading bidding theorist Eric Kokish.

Dealer S NS Vul	S H A K 10 D A Q 6 3 C A Q J 9 6 5	7Dx by E Lead KS
S Q 10 7 3 2 H Q 8 3 2 D 9 2 C 10 3		S J 8 5 4 H 7 5 D K J 10 8 7 4 C 7
	S A K 9 6 H J 9 6 4 D 5 C K 8 4 2	

Jeff Meckstroth opened with their system bid of Two Hearts with the South hand, showing roughly a 4441 shape with a singleton diamond. This accurate description enabled Eric Rodwell to leap straight to Seven Clubs, which we can see is cold. Trumps come down in two rounds, the south hand can ruff two diamonds while North's other diamond loser and the heart loser go away on the AK of spades.

Eric Kokish had faith in Rodwell's judgment and out of the blue he overcalled Seven Diamonds. With favourable vulnerability, even eight down would show a profit. However, if 7C wasn't making he'd have looked extremely silly.

Even at this rarefied level, there was method in the bidding. Meckstroth had to double directly – if he thought 7NT stood a chance, he would have passed which would have left the decision to partner.

The defence was typically spot-on. King of spades, spade ruff showing preference for a club return. Rodwell underled the ace of clubs, South cashed the other top spade and gave the other spade ruff. Two

top hearts from North and now he knew the complete count of Kokish's hand. He led a club for Kokish to ruff, leaving his KD to be swallowed up by the A-Q. Nine down for -2300, the largest penalty ever in a world championship final.

In the other room the Canadians took a lot more than one round of bidding, and still only reached Six Clubs. This meant there was a big swing anyway, and Kokish's moment of apparent raving lunacy cost only one IMP.

We can all make crazy bids sometimes, but world-class players are better at it!

Acknowledgement: "Win the Bermuda Bowl with me" by Jeff Meckstroth / Marc Smith, which I recommend if you can find it.



MEET ALASTAIR TULLOCH

MAKING NEW PARTNERS THROUGH BRIDGE

Retired urologist Alastair Tulloch first played bridge whilst studying medicine at Edinburgh University but had not found time to play in later years.

Whilst considering his planned retirement from a demanding profession Alastair suggested to his wife, Margie that they both take lessons and join a bridge club.

Margie Tulloch, interested in preserving a happy marriage, decided this was not a good idea but she in turn proposed that she would find her husband an alternative bridge player. Margie's friend, Kate Keating, was a willing participant in this arrangement, as she was keen to play again, having previously had lessons with Nigel Rosendorf. Alastair had also been one of Kate's lecturers when she studied medicine at UWA. So after attending a few courses together with Peter Smith, a happy and competitive partnership was formed, both very eager to progress further with their game. Kate works as a GP at two busy clinics, and hates cooking, so an extra enticement for her to join in this arrangement was Margie's offer to cook Kate a meal once a week, as a reward for keeping Alastair happy. Now that is a unique arrangement!

Alastair was soon keen to join in more bridge sessions and one Monday



afternoon was paired with Laurie Labross and the two men soon discovered they were at a similar stage in their game and both very focused on improvement. So another successful partnership was born. Laurie and Alastair now play regularly, conducting "post mortems" over a glass of wine after play. They have adopted a tactic of seeking advice from more experienced opponents after each round if time permits. Most members are always happy to give some free advice!

Laurie who has been playing for a couple of years since retiring from a management position is so passionate about bridge, he is giving up his golf membership to concentrate on his new interest. Now that's dedication!

The two friends recently walked an 80 kilometre stretch of the Bibbulmun Track from Mandalay Bay to Walpole and no prize for guessing what occupied their discussions on their 4 day trek!

DELVING INTO THE ARCHIVES

'ACOL – An Outline of its History'

by Gordon Wilsmore

from *Trumps Plus* March 1968

I came across this lively article in a 1968 *Trumps Plus*. It gives a vivid picture of the beginnings of a now well-established system. The Club was housed at 40 Kings Park Road West Perth when this issue was published.

Gordon Wilsmore was a more than competent player at the time. I remember him as lean and Sherlock Holmesy, a bit gruff and intimidating for young beginners but with an eye for talent. Over the years he became unofficial mentor to a number of promising players including Jack Lever and Hymie Segler. Gordon's son Avon was a precocious youngster who early on could outdo many an experienced player at the table.

John Ashworth has given the WABC Library his complete holdings of *Trumps Plus* going back to 1960. Our club's history is in its pages. Names of members long gone appear often –the indomitable Hans Rosendorff, etc...while other names – John Ashworth, Marjorie Thunder Bobbie Mitchell and Joan Carter amongst them remind us that the youngsters of the past become stalwarts of the future. As well as the Club's history, old TPs have articles on bridge technique, bidding and play, often ones that can barely be improved upon today. They are available on request but eventually they'll

will be bound and available for loan.

In 1935, Harrison Gray exploded into the upper ranks of Bridge. He and Jane Welsh, the actress, finished third in a British Bridge League Pairs. Then teaming up with another unknown pair, they won the Open Teams of Four.

'Ski'Skid' Simon, ever on the look out for new talent, invited Gray to play with him

in the Masters Pairs. They won by the margin of 39 points. At Simon's suggestion, Gray switched from his Kensington Club to one in Hampstead, the Acol, in Acol Road.

Jack Marx, an outstanding analyst, was another of

Simon's partners. The three of them decided to form a team and invited a talented recruit, Ian MacLeod, to join them. Macleod was just down from Cambridge where he had captained his team in the first Intervarsity match, that of 1935.

To quote Dunne and Ostrow's *Championship Bridge*; 1952, 'over endless sessions of play, and argument into the small hours, these four hammered out and established the principles of Acol. They won the Gold Cup by the record total of 8,300 points'.

But 'It was Marx who was primarily responsible for the dogmas of the team he adorned', declared Guy Ramsey in



'Aces All' 1955.

He was the architect of Acol. The ray of inspiration the 'Skid' Simon threw off almost by accident, Marx would grasp, consider, polish and reduce to correct formula'.

During tournaments through this formative period, the Acol quartet would join other players for long-drawn out post-session suppers at the ever open Marble Arch Corner House. Victor Mollo, Ben Cohen and other joined in their discussions of hands and bids, and so had a share in developing the system.

In their heyday, none of the four principals wrote about Acol. In fact, MacLeod's classic 'Bridge is an Easy Game' was not written until 1952. In the meantime, others filled the vacuum, including Reese and Phillips, and Reese and Cohen; the latter two with 'The Acol System in Contract Bridge'.

Terence Reese, after coming down from Oxford where he captained the 1935 team, had been taken under the wing of the mighty Lederer. He did not turn to Acol until 1938.

After experience in International matches, which recommenced in 1949 Reese found it advisable to modify the existing structure of bidding. His views diverged more and more from Cohen's.

In 1958, he successfully brought action in the Chancery Diversion ?? to restrain Cohen from publishing the fifth edition of 'The Acol System of Contract Bridge' or 'any other book of similar title so as to suggest that the book was written by Mr Reese or by him jointly with Mr Cohen' [The Times, July 18th 1958]

Those who wish to understand the bidding of Acol masters of today will need to turn to Mollo's 1967 edition of 'Bridge – Modern Bidding' or to Reese's and Dormer's new book of 1968.

Times have changed and Acol with them.

THOSE PROBLEM HANDS! FROM PAGE 22

Board 1 Dir: N Vul: Nil	♠ K43 ♥ T9 ♦ T98 ♣ QJ873	
♠ 975 ♥ J8762 ♦ 3 ♣ 9542		♠ QJT6 ♥ AKQ53 ♦ A74 ♣ K
6 1 19 14	♠ A82 ♥ 4 ♦ KQJ652 ♣ AT6	N: 3 ♣ 4 ♦ 1NT S: 3 ♣ 4 ♦ 1NT E: 4 ♥ 1 ♠ W: 4 ♥ 1 ♠

Board 14 Dir: E Vul: Nil	♠ K6 ♥ AT98532 ♦ A7 ♣ T5	
♠ J84 ♥ 764 ♦ QT2 ♣ J964		♠ Q2 ♥ Q ♦ 983 ♣ AKQ8732
11 4 13 12	AT9753 ♥ KJ ♦ KJ654 ♣	N: 6 ♦ 7 ♥ 6 ♠ S: 6 ♦ 7 ♥ 6 ♠ E: 1 ♣ W: 1 ♣

Board 19 Dir: S Vul: E-W	♠ A ♥ Q974 ♦ JT2 ♣ AK652	
♠ Q654 ♥ K32 ♦ AQ7 ♣ Q74		♠ KJT98 ♥ A85 ♦ 543 ♣ 93
14 13 8 5	732 ♥ JT6 ♦ K986 ♣ JT8	N: 3 ♣ 1 ♦ 1 ♥ S: 3 ♣ 1 ♦ 1 ♥ E: 2 ♠ 1NT W: 2 ♠ 2NT

LIBRARY NOTES

By *ValKrantz*



I hope you've seen the new-look library. As I noted in the last *Trumps Plus* the committee have purchased several matching sets of shelves. They'll give us space to spare for some time to come and they look splendid. The room is beginning to feel like a real library. A comfortable chair to sit in is another bonus.

Have you made use of the new Subject List in the Green File? It should help you find books on specific subjects and, like the Library Listing, is available on the Club Website. There are still some members reluctant to enter a library or who've not yet ventured into ours. It's easy to borrow and you can take as long as you want to browse. There is a note on the side of the shelves near the door about how to take books out. Last week two players anxious to improve their partnership each took out a copy of the same book planning to read it and discuss ideas that came up. Perhaps an idea to follow through with your favourite partner.

Australian Bridge is the classic Australian bridge magazine and we are lucky to have a comprehensive set on the shelves but only a few were bound. It's hard to keep them in order so you can find what you want and hard to keep track of them when they are just in files. The Committee have agreed that we bring this up to date. So six volumes with two years per volume are off to the binders and should be back on the shelves soon. They'll be available for loan and make a very good read.

Australian Bridge is an invaluable magazine. Hands are analysed by top players and matches written up with particularly challenging hands analysed. There are articles about people who contribute to Aussie bridge, new ideas in bidding, book reviews, reports on World Olympiads and much more. I've only discovered recently that each bridge club in Australia actually gets one free subscription. Ours are placed in the corridor on the magazine racks and then where do they go? Not one copy has found its way back into the library in the last two years. The 2010 issues are the first set of a new volume and we have only January. It would be good to have them on the library shelves for all club members to use.

Another valuable newsletter is the one put out by the Australian Bridge Federation for all club members. The library has an almost complete set (now in the 140s) and would like to add to it. If you're like me you glance at them then put them aside. Do you have a pile somewhere that you'd be prepared to pass on? I'll put a list of the issues we're missing on the notice board so you know what we need.

One last thing. Library helper Dorothy Cain is doing well and is on the job again and thank you to Jill Mowson who has offered her services to keep the library running smoothly.

Valerie Krantz



**Vale
Marion
(Dolly)
Masel
(1909 - 2010)**

Dolly was born Marion Mendelson to Russian/Polish parents on 18th October 1909 in Sheffield Great Britain. Her family came to Australia when Dolly was three, with siblings Anne and Harry and her second sister Jean was born later in their new home. Petite and elegant, quick-witted and lively it was never hard to see where Dolly's pet name came from.

The Mendelsons were a musical family with Dolly and Jean both becoming professional singers. Dolly conducted a monthly music and singing program for the A.B.C. and sang in operas such as *Die Fledermaus* and *The Tales of Hoffman*. For a few years after her marriage in 1931 to Brigadier Philip Masel, she lived in the UK and

performed for the BBC. Back in Perth she was a star of the Concert Artists at His Majesty's Theatre and is remembered for the lead in "Our Miss Gibbs", a musical comedy that portrayed a character very like Dolly herself, always ready to burst into song and light up the moment.

Dolly's hobby was bridge. She played at WABC a minimum of three times a week for many years and was an excellent player with successes in club and state events. A member of several interstate teams, she was selected in 1972 to represent Australia at the Far East Tournament in Singapore with partner Min Freedman and Ushi Houston and Sue Hobley. As now, club games were highly competitive and many a partnership foundered on disagreements over problem hands. Saturday afternoon was the social day. With no bar, games were followed by drinks at someone's home. Males were few and it was mostly the immaculately-dressed ladies who went to great trouble providing scrumptious nibbles and good scotch – the preferred drink by most.

Dolly stopped playing bridge at the club in her 90s but continued to enjoy life with her family, daughter Judith, son-in-law Kenneth Arkwright and their two grandsons. Her death, aged 100 on 4th January 2010, in some ways marks the end of an era of style and elegance.

Vale Dolly.

Having won the first trick with the J spades, Seres shifted to the D10. This card is the way to defeat the contract. On the layout a heart shift will succeed if the defence find all the right moves later. Did you find D. 10? The underplay of the trump ace is needed to prevent dummy's club ruff without surrendering too many stoppers.

**This book is in the library if you would like to explore further problems with the Master.*



**SOLUTION TO the Tim Seres
Problem from page 5**

	S. Q1097 H. J10972 D. 84 C. J3	
S. K8654 H. K5 D. 952 C. KQ6		S. AJ3 H. 864 D. A10 C. 109754
	S. 2 H. AQ3 D. KQJ763 C. A82	

NEW & REJOINING CLUB MEMBERS

Home Club Members 921 Alternate Members 105 Total 1026

***WE WARMLY WELCOME THE
FOLLOWING PLAYERS TO THE
MEMBERSHIP OF OUR CLUB***

JUNE

Jane Crawford
Pamela Morley
Janice Smith
Beverley Petterson

JULY

Maureen Lubinsky
Wendy Herzberg
Helen Godden
Susan Ozich
Tony Wood
Louise Martin
Kevin Thompson
Shirley Hingley

AUGUST

Tim Mather
Peter Holloway
Tanya Seabrooke
Maggie Anderson
Sharon Dawson
Erica Haddon

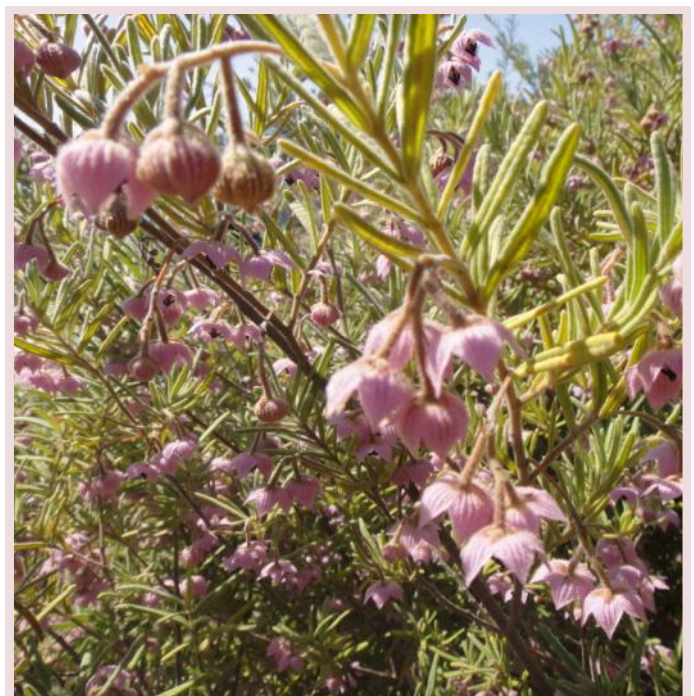
MEMBERS WE WILL REMEMBER

Bruce Benney
Jeff Forgan
Heather Booth
Ranjit Gauba
Barbara Vaughan

GUESS WHO?



**There shouldn't be any
difficulty guessing who these
two "elves"??? are.**



A Tribute to Life Member, Heather Booth

D. 23 July 2010

Heather Booth died in July at the age of 96. She would have preferred that her age was not known, having spent many of her years concealing it as much as possible! Many may not remember her and some may even do so with misgivings. As she aged she grew very deaf and more and more imperious and overbearing. New players hated coming to her table. But she was not always like this. For years she was a major and generous contributor to this club.

Heather was English to her bootstraps – or perhaps, as a dancer trained at the Royal Ballet, to her points. She arrived in Perth with her engineer husband Edgar in the 1960s and soon after started bridge lessons with Hans Rosendorff. In 1968 she joined WABC. Social life at the club was as important to many members as the game. Before WABC had a liquor license members would organise drinks parties in private homes after bridge and Heather became a regular part of these.

Soon after joining Heather began helping with catering for club events. By the 1980s she was Chairman of the House Committee which organises the delicious food that is a highlight of special events. A *Trumps Plus* article reporting on the 1980 Christmas Party, says Heather 'took complete charge of the catering and hardly left the club for the preceding six days. Everyone... lent a hand but the



lionesses share of the credit is hers alone'. For years she organised lavish spreads for congresses, Melbourne Cup lunches, club tournaments and the Christmas party. Behind the scenes, she would take members baked custards, small delicacies or a bunch of flowers when they were ill, visit them in hospital, take them shopping or to the library to exchange books and generally act as club Good Samaritan.

Heather played an excellent game of bridge too. She had frequent successes in Congresses, club events and in 1982 was a member of the State Women's Team that competed in the Australian National Championships in Sydney. Long time friend and partner Mary Davies remembers what fun they had playing and travelling together. In 1992 Heather was awarded a Life Membership for her outstanding service to the club and won the inaugural Patron's Cup.

It has been difficult to verify stories about Heather. Her husband died many years ago and later she lost her only son in a car crash. Her three granddaughters live in England and seem to have been estranged. Recent years I suspect have been lonely ones. I like to remember her as bubbly, generous to a fault and with a decided twinkle in her eye.

Farewell Heather.

Valerie Krantz

DIARY DATES

SEPTEMBER

18	Saturday	10.00 pm	Club Teams	
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OCTOBER

6	Wed Eve	7.30 pm	Club evening pairs	
9	Saturday	1.30pm	Open Red Point Saturday	
19	Tuesday	1.00pm	AGM Red Point Duplicate	
19	Tuesday	4.30pm	Annual General Meeting	

NOVEMBER

2	Tuesday	11.00am	Melbourne Cup Lunch	
2	Tuesday	1.00pm	Melbourne Cup Duplicate	
5	Friday	9.30am	Friday Morning Jackpot Final	
5	Friday	1.00pm	Friday Jackpot Final	
6	Saturday	1.30pm	Saturday Jackpot Final	
8	Monday	9.15am	Monday Morning Jackpot Final	
8	Monday	12.30pm	Monday Jackpot Final	
9	Tuesday	1.00pm	Tuesday Jackpot Final	
10	Wednesday	11.30pm	Wednesday Jackpot Final	
10	Wednesday	7.30pm	Wednesday Evening Jackpot Final	
11	Thursday	1.00pm	Thursday Jackpot Final	

DECEMBER

3	Friday	1.00pm	Christmas Congress Friday Pairs	
4	Saturday	1.30pm	Christmas Congress Saturday Pairs	
5	Sunday	10.00am	Christmas Congress Teams	
DECEMBER continued				
5	Sunday	1.30pm	Christmas Congress President's Pairs	
14	Tuesday	1.00pm	Christmas Red Point Bridge	
14	Tuesday	4.30pm	Christmas Party & Prize-Giving	



RED POINT EVENTS

Acrylic Card Holders

Available for purchase from the Office
\$12 each.



DUPLICATE SESSIONS

PO Box 591 Cottesloe 6911
7 Odern Cres, Swanbourne. Phone 9284 4144

MONDAY

Weekly Duplicate (no tea break) 9.15 – 12.00 (*NPH)
 Weekly Duplicate 12.30 – 3.45 pm
Supervised Duplicate 12.30 – 3.15 pm
Introduction to Duplicate Bridge directed by Peter Smith. Players may come to the supervised session without a partner.

TUESDAY

Weekly Duplicate 1.00 – 4.30 pm

WEDNESDAY

Intermediate duplicate 11.30 – 3.00 pm

WEDNESDAY EVENING

Weekly Duplicate 7.30 – 11.00 pm

Supervised Duplicate 7.30 – 10.30 pm

Introduction to Duplicate Bridge. Players may come to this session without a partner.

THURSDAY

Weekly Duplicate 1.00 – 4.30 pm

FRIDAY

Weekly Duplicate (no tea break) 9.30 – 12.15 pm (NPH)

Supervised Duplicate 9.30 – 12.15 pm (NPH)

Introduction to Duplicate Bridge. Players may come to this session without a partner.

Weekly Duplicate 1.00 – 4.30 pm

SATURDAY

Weekly Duplicate. Duty Partner available 1.30 – 5.00 pm

Players requiring a partner must arrive 30 minutes before start of session and need to inform the Director on arrival.

**Not held on public holidays.*

CHRISTMAS DAY

NO SESSION

**TABLE MONEY PER SESSION: \$6.00 Members, \$8.00 Visitors, \$3.00 Youth players
(SUPERVISED: \$7.00 Members, \$9.00 Visitors, \$3.00 Youth players)**

All results posted at www.wabridgeclub.com.au. Licensed bar open after most sessions.





**WINNERS OF THE INAUGURAL
MASTERS-IN-TEAMS-OF THREE:
The Hammond Team**

Lisa Cusack, Sally Savini, Pauline Hammond, Rica King



Remember to congratulate Mike for his wonderful work in our garden. We have featured many of the spring blooms in this month's edition of *Trumps Plus!*