

## Contents

- ◆ LM – Defence in Detail 2 ..... 2
- ◆ BM – An Extra Chance ..... 3
- ◆ BT – Bidding too fast! ..... 4
- ◆ JM – Walking the Dog ..... 5
- ◆ JF – Hand Analysis ..... 6
- ◆ Club Open Events ..... 8

## Open Challenge Hand 1 (Play)

North (D)	♠ AQJ9 ♥ KQ ♦ KQ4 ♣ J854
South	♠ KT864 ♥ 932 ♦ 762 ♣ A7

Nil Vul, North dealer

Standard Bidding			
West	North (D)	East	South
	1♣	1♥	1♠
Pass	4♣	All Pass	

West leads ♥4 (low from odd).  
What is your plan for taking 10 tricks on this deal?

## Open Challenge Hand 2 (Bid and Play)

North	♠ KQ3 ♥ T ♦ J86 ♣ A98743
South	♠ AT ♥ AKQJ2 ♦ AK ♣ KT52

NS Vul, Dealer: East

You have a free auction! Can you bid this to the best spot?

Can you make 7NT?

## Sunday IMP Pairs on RB

Sundays: 1:30pm from June 5<sup>th</sup>

Open & Restricted/Rookie Imp Pairs

We guarantee a game, just come along and we will find you a partner  
A chance to learn to play **IMP scoring methods**.  
Swiss Pairs & Swiss Teams are popular congress & tournament type events.

SUNDAYS  
ARE BACK!

RED Point IMP Pairs

OPEN & Restricted: Starting June 5, 1:30pm

Normal RB table fees (\$11 Members & \$14 Visitors welcome)

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Vice President	Jane Russ	
Hon Secretary	Sharon Thompson	0422 613 530
Hon Treasurer	Rod Owen	
Committee	Carol McMurray	
Committee	Ian MacLaren	0418 680 879 <a href="mailto:imhmacclaren@bigpond.com">imhmacclaren@bigpond.com</a>
Committee	Jake Andrew	0478 838 588
Club Manager:	Mike Prescott	0435 528 872 <a href="mailto:mikeprescott7@hotmail.com">mikeprescott7@hotmail.com</a>
Online Operations Manager	Gary Barwick	0413 884 805 <a href="mailto:garybarwick@outlook.com">garybarwick@outlook.com</a>
NSBC Office Administrator	Margaret Owen	0410 657 048
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Web Master	Leo Goorevich	0410 490 123 <a href="mailto:leo_goorevich@iinet.net.au">leo_goorevich@iinet.net.au</a>
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EL Venue	EL Phone	02 9415 8344
WS Venue	GM mobile	0435 528 872
Bridge Teaching & Training coordinator	Kay Moyes	0416 002 701 <a href="mailto:moyes_kay@hotmail.com">moyes_kay@hotmail.com</a>
Teacher	Anita Curtis	<a href="mailto:ac210927@bigpond.net.au">ac210927@bigpond.net.au</a>
Teacher	Jessica Brake	<a href="mailto:Jessicabrakebridge@gmail.com">Jessicabrakebridge@gmail.com</a>
Teacher	Liz Wilkinson	0433 389 952
Teacher/Director	John Newman	
Teacher/Director	Sue Crompton	0416 290 867
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## BRIDGE ACROSS THE DITCH

NORTH SHORE AU VS AUCKLAND NZ

TUESDAY 12 JULY 12PM (AU)

FRIENDLY AFTERNOON OF BRIDGE - SEE REALBRIDGE SESSIONS PAGE

## ♦ LM – Defence in Detail 2



Back again in 2022, Defence in Detail looks at real-life hands from the last six months with a focus on practical plays, counting the hand and logical thinking.

With a tough decision, consider if you can enlist partner's help somehow. In a state pairs trial, it is your job to rescue the defence after an unsuccessful opening lead:

East Deals ♠ 7653 None Vul			
♥ T9 ♦ A98 ♣ AJ86			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">N</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;"> <span>W</span><span>E</span> </div> <div style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;">S</div> </div> <div style="text-align: left;">             ♠ Q982 ♥ QJ72 ♦ K732 ♣ 9           </div> </div>			
West	North	East	South
Pass	2♣	Pass	1NT
Pass	3NT	Pass	2♦
Pass		Pass	Pass

Partner's fourth-best lead ♣3 ♣6, ♣9, ♣Q.

At trick two declarer plays the ♦Q around to you. Do you win? And if so, what do you switch to – hearts or spades?

It appears that you will need partner to have one of the major-suit aces to have any chance of defeating this contract. Of the two suits, hearts appear to be the better chance, requiring only ♥A8xx or better with partner. If you try spades you will need at least ♠AJx with partner or maybe a misguess from declarer. Is there any clue before you make your decision on which suit to return?

### The solution:

Counting the hand, we know that partner has at least four hearts but did not lead one. This points to partner having four hearts and five clubs. If we were to guess declarer's shape, our first guess would be 2=3=5=3.

Continuing with the clues from the auction, declarer is short in the majors and will therefore be relying on clubs and diamonds for the bulk of their tricks. There is therefore little danger in ducking the diamond king at trick two. You may

deceive declarer as to the position of the king of diamonds, or you may see a valuable signal from partner if they have to find a discard. After ducking trick two, declarer continues with a second diamond and partner discards the discouraging ♥8.

Now the defence is simple; partner can see your predicament and is indicating that spades is the suit that has promise. After declarer ducks in dummy, you can win and have an easy spade switch.

Your decision decides the success or defeat of the contract, for this is the full deal:

East Deals ♠ 7653 None Vul			
♥ T9 ♦ A98 ♣ AJ86			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">N</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;"> <span>W</span><span>E</span> </div> <div style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;">S</div> </div> <div style="text-align: left;">             ♠ Q982 ♥ QJ72 ♦ K732 ♣ 9           </div> </div>			
♠ AJ4 ♥ 8643 ♦ 6 ♣ KT732		♠ KT ♥ AK5 ♦ QJT54 ♣ Q54	

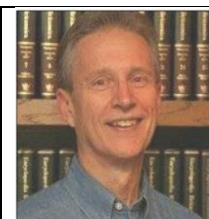
This should have been an easy hand. Partner makes an unsuccessful lead, but you have a second chance and can defeat the contract by taking four spade tricks. Unfortunately, at the table several defenders fell from grace by winning the first round of diamonds – thereby subjecting themselves to an uncomfortable guess.

If you ducked trick two, well done. The appearance of dummy and the auction suggested that this was not a hand where you needed to take the king of diamonds as soon as it was offered to you. Partner's unlucky lead should not distract you from the task of finding the winning play.

**Point to remember:** Ducking early on in the hand is a strategy worth considerable study. Many contracts are defeated by an astute early defensive duck.

## ♦ BM – An Extra Chance

## Solution Open Challenge Hand 1



Brent Manley

This Challenge hand was adapted from a Brent Manley article "[An Extra Chance](#)". Sourced from the ACBL Bridge feed website

North (D)		Standard Bidding			
		West	North (D)	East	South
♠ AQJ9			1♣	1♥	1♠
♥ KQ					
♦ KQ4		Pass	4♠	All Pass	
♣ J854					
		Bidding Notes			
South		1♣	to Strong for 1NT		
♠ KT864		1♥	5+H, 10-15 Hcp		
♥ 932		1♠	5+S responding values		
♦ 762		4♠	To play		
♣ A7					

## The Bidding

Against your routine game, your Partner opened 1♣ (2+♣, opening hand), and East make a vulnerable overcall of 1♥. You bid 1♠ (5+spades, some values) and partner raises to 4♠ with his 18 count. West starts with the defence the lead of the ♥4 (low from odd). What is your plan for taking 10 tricks on this deal?

## Preliminary Analysis

Winners: 5♠+1♥+1♦+1♣+♥ ruff = 9. 1 short  
Top Losers: 2 red aces, & deep ♣ & ♦ losers  
Strategies for 10 Tricks

- The ♦A may be with West for the 10<sup>th</sup> trick allowing 2 diamond winners, but unlikely given the 1♥ overcall..
- Some C/D squeeze?
- Short club honours?

## Your Solution

The success or failure of the contract seemed to depend mostly on the location of the ♦A.

- T1 West leads ♥4, ♥K from dummy, as East wins the ♥A you follow with the ♥2.  
T2 East returns the suit ♥8 suggesting to his partner the higher suit preference (diamond return), ♥3, ♥5 from West, ♥Q you win in dummy.

But you as declarer included an extra chance after East suggested he had the diamond ♦A.

- T3 You cashed the ♠A, with both EW following with low spades.  
T4 You now played a club ♣4, ♣3, to your ace ♣A, ♣2.  
T5 You now exited your club ♣7, ♣6, ♣5 and East won the trick with the ♣Q.  
T6 East exited with his remaining trump. ♠7, ♠6, ♠5 which you won in dummy with the ♠9, which drew all the EW outstanding trumps.  
T7 You now led the ♣8 off dummy. When the ♣K appeared from East, you ruffed it and had a 10<sup>th</sup> trick in the ♣J, that did not now depend on who held the ♦A.

You took five trump tricks, one heart, one heart ruff, one diamond and two clubs. Only an initial diamond lead would have defeated the contract!

You can even foil a low diamond shift from East ♦9 by leading clubs from the dummy to deny East the opportunity to freely unblock a club honour (as you can duck leaving East on lead). If you start on clubs by leading the ace from hand a clever West could unblock seeing the danger of the looming endplay. In the latter case, declarer would have to either allow West to gain the lead in clubs or for West to guard the suit after covering West's ♠T with dummy's ♣J.

The full deal:

		North (D)			
		West		East	
		♠ 52	♠ AQJ9	♠ 73	
		♥ T54	♥ KQ	♥ AJ876	
		♦ T853	♦ KQ4	♦ AJ9	
		♣ T962	♣ J854	♣ KQ3	
		South			
		4♠/S	♠ KT864	Vul EW	
		Lead ♥4	♥ 932	Dir: North	
			♦ 762		
			♣ A7		

# ♦ BT – Bidding too fast!



Barbara Travis

## BIDDING TOO FAST!

Reproduced from ABF Column 46

Have you ever made a bid and then realised you **bid too fast**, and that there was a superior alternative available? Here's a typical example.

North (D)	
♠ AKQT984	
♥ 2	
♦ 843	
♣ A2	
South	
♠ J2	
♥ AKQT965	
♦ 2	
♣ 987	

Standard Bidding			
West	North (D)	East	South
	1♠	2♦	2♥
Pass	4♠	All Pass	
Bidding Notes			
1♠	5+S, Opening		
2♦	Overcall 5+ D		
2♥	Natural 5+H		
4♠	to Play .... To fast		

What's wrong with this, you might ask? The problem with the 4♠ rebid is that it shut partner out of the auction. It would have been much better to rebid 3♠, which is game forcing after partner's 2♥ response (but it is not game forcing after a 1-level response). This would allow East space to co-operate for slam, if she held a suitable hand, such as the actual hand she held:

Standard Bidding			
West	North (D)	East	South
	1♠	2♦	2♥
Pass	3♠	Pass	4♦
Pass	?		

She could cue bid 4♦, showing 1st or 2nd round control of the diamond suit, and encouraging opener to head to slam with a club control. That was a typical "Bid too fast" bid.

Here's another example of bidding too fast, although in a different scenario. Here's your hand:

♠JT53 ♥Q ♦KJT43 ♣K53

North		Standard Bidding			
♠ JT53		West (D)	North	East	South
♥ Q		Pass	Pass	2♥	X
♦ KJT43		4♥	4♠	Pass	Pass
♣ K53		5♥	X	All pass	
South		Bidding Notes			
♠ AKQ4		2♥	Weak 2H, 6+H		
♥ 9		X	Takeout		
♦ Q765		4♥	To play		
♣ AJT6		4♠	To Play		
		5♥	Premptive		
		X	Penalty .. Too Fast!		

You've already made a free bid of 4♠. Given your vulnerable game bid, you must be in a 'forcing pass' situation. If you pass, you are allowing partner to decide whether to double 5♥ or to bid on to 5♠. At the table, I just doubled – a "too fast" action. I told partner that I didn't want her to bid on, and she respected my wishes. Why was I in such a hurry? If I'd just passed, she would have bid 5♠ - one of the occasions when it is correct to be the second side bidding at the 5-level.

The full hand:

West (D)		North		East	
♠ 76		♠ JT53		♠ 982	
♥ T7652		♥ Q		♥ AKJ843	
♦ A		♦ KJT43		♦ 982	
♣ Q9742		♣ K53		♣ 8	
		South		Vul Nil	
		♠ AKQ4		Dir: West	
		♥ 9			
		♦ Q765			
		♣ AJT6			

5♥ went down 1, for 100.

Of course, 5♠ usually makes for 650

Except if East finds an obscure diamond opening lead, allowing West to ruff after recrossing in hearts.



## ♦ JM – Walking the Dog

**Walking the dog**

Our ex-president provides insights on bidding

There are certain types of hand where you can envisage a high level contract, but the odds of being allowed to play in it may well be affected by competitive bidding. It may be possible to give a false impression of your hand, and perhaps be doubled in your final (reluctant!) contract. So, you bid slowly (not time-wise!), and may appear to be sacrificing. This is often referred to as '**walking the dog**'. But such a process is not without its risks, as you will see later.

I give you a couple of examples from real life.

The first hand is from only 40 years ago, but is still relevant for today's environment, except for one small twist which will become apparent. While I was planning an opening bid in second seat, holding;

♠xx; ♥A ♦QJ109xxxx ♣x

RHO opened 1♦. Opponents were playing Precision, and the opening bid showed 2+ Diamonds and 11 – 13 HCP. Time for a rethink. Any natural level of Diamonds could be right, but such bids might be misinterpreted as take-out, so I felt that Pass was the best option at this stage, with the chance to compete (quietly!) later. LHO passed (!) (he had a 4-4-1-4 3 count) and partner reopened with a double. We were vulnerable and opponents were non-vulnerable. Now it was time to compute possible scores. Of relevance is the fact that 40 years ago the Non-Vulnerable penalty scale was

100, 300, 500, 700, 900,

So, 4/5 off would score 700/900 (800/1100 these days) versus game scores of 600 or 750 (doubled). So, defending 1♦ doubled looked the best bet – not what I had envisaged.

The contract went 5 off, declarer making his ♦AK of Diamonds. There were 2 scores other than game scores (undoubled or doubled), our score (900) and 4♦X doubled plus one (910). Hadn't thought of that last possibility! The

second hand comes from the last round of the Barrier Reef tournament some years ago where we were drawn to play the leading team who had already qualified for the final. I was playing with a relative inexperienced partner. My LHO was a seasoned Australian international.

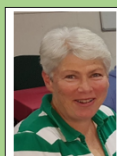
I opened 1♥ with a 1-6-3-3 11 count. LHO 'smoothly' passed (no hurry?), and was at the front gate with the dog. Partner raised to 2♥. She had a 2-3-2-6 distribution. RHO passed.

Now for my dilemma: I clearly didn't have any legitimate bid, but I knew that LHO was itching to bid. So, I manufactured a trial bid of 3♣ (Can you help me in clubs partner?). LHO thought he could wait another round, setting off down the street. My partner thought that this was a good spot (she had 6 clubs) and passed (non-systemic), which was where we played for +110.

My LHO opponent is still waiting to bid on his 8-1-4-0 game going hand. The dog had slipped the lead, never to be seen again. At least LHO saw the humour in the episode – as he left the table, he commented 'I may have some explaining to do back at my table'.

So 'walking the dog' is not without its risks.

### NSBC Intermediate July 2022 Program Online Fridays at 9.30am with Anita Curtis



**Broaden Your Game (BYG):** aspiring intermediate players who play in Rookies or Restricted.

**Intermediate:** aspiring open players or those with considerable experience in Restricted.


Date	Lesson Topic	Description
1 July	"It's the small things in bidding" - Online	<b>Intermediate bidding:</b> tips & easy conventions that will make a difference to bidding for intermediate players.
8 July	The Losing Trick Count - online	The Losing Trick Count is a great way to check how to evaluate your hand when you have a fit. <a href="#">BYG/Intermediate</a>
15 July	Hand analysis - online	8 hands to bid, play & defend for BYG & intermediate players.
24 Jun	Signals part 4 Series 1: Putting it all together - online	After a quick recap of attitude, suit preference & count, bid and play 8 hands that will test your ability to signal your partner! <a href="#">BYG/Intermediate</a>

Visitors \$20; Members \$17

For more information or to register,  
email Anita: [ac210927@bigpond.net.au](mailto:ac210927@bigpond.net.au)

## ♦ JF – Hand Analysis

## Solution Open Challenge Hand 2

	<b>Julian Foster</b> (many times NSW representative) analysing (bidding & play) on an interesting hand from a club session. Sourced SBC Wisdom articles.
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		North	Dealer: East	
		♠ KQ3	Vul: NS	
West		♥ T	East (D)	
♠ 654		♦ J86	♠ J9872	
♥ 763		♣ A98743	♥ 9854	
♦ Q974			♦ T532	
♣ QJ6		South	♣ --	
10		♠ AT	♣♦♥♠NT	
5 1		♥ AKQJ2	N 6 4 7 3 7	
24		♦ AK	S 6 4 6 3 7	
		♣ KT52	E - - - - -	
			W - - - - -	

This Board from a club game, is a slam hand for North South. Where at first glance you have 16 tricks, but it soon gets harder!

At the table just over half the field bid to the 6 level. Only one pair bid 7NT but, unluckily, went off. Let's see how the auction might go.

East will pass and South should open 2♣ or whatever bid shows a big hand in their system. This hand is definitely too strong to open at the 1 level – you have 24 point and only 3 losers yourself and you need almost nothing from partner to make 3NT or 4♥. It is a matter for partnership agreement whether 2♣ is just a strong hand or whether it is a complete game force – see advanced section for more discussion.

Pass 2♣ Pass ?

What should North respond? There are plenty of bidding methods over 2♣ openings. The most common approach is that 2♦ is a negative response (usually 7 or fewer points) and other bids are natural (at least 5 card suits) and positive (at least 8 points). See advanced section for some other thoughts. Here North could bid 3♦ (even if 2♦ was not game forcing to start with, a positive response like this now creates a game force).

South now knows that they have a club fit and a minimum of 32 points between the hands. Slam should be virtually certain – the only question is 6 or 7? South needs to find out about the ♣AQ and what to do about their spade loser – partner might have ♠K or ♦Q which would provide a discard for the ♠T.

So, they could potentially just bid blackwood and, when they find the ♣Q is missing, they will most likely settle for a 6 level contract.

Bidding 6♣ would not be wise playing pairs though. You should prefer to play in a major suit or in no-trumps because **they score more** so you might well bid 6NT at this point.

However, to explore those options earlier South should probably continue with 3♥ over 3♣ - 6♥ could easily still be a good contract.

Pass 2♣ Pass 2♣  
Pass 3♥

North having no heart fit should now bid 3NT. Note they don't need to do anything more than this – they have already shown they have a positive response with clubs. It is now up to South to move further. They should do this with a forcing bid of 4♣ to confirm the club fit and interest in slam.

Pass 2♣ Pass 2♣  
Pass 3♥ Pass 3NT  
Pass 4♣

Note the use of 4♣ here. Many players use 4♣ as a Gerber ace ask. But this hand is a good example of why that isn't a good idea. So often you want to use 4♣ either as natural (as here) or as a cue bid (when playing in a major). Very few strong pairs actually use 4♣ as an ace ask.

Pass 2♣ Pass 2♣  
Pass 3♥ Pass 3NT  
Pass 4♣ Pass 4♣

North is happy to co-operate and should make a cue bid of 4♠ (see advanced section). Once again this is likely to lead to a contract of 6NT.

**What about the play?** When you first see the two hands you will probably curse that you are not in a grand slam as you count 3 spades, 5 hearts, 2 diamonds and 6 clubs – a grand total of 16 tricks! But as you cash the ♠K things change! Clubs prove to be 3-0 and suddenly

you only have 2 club tricks for a total of 12. Fine in 6NT but, playing pairs, we should also be looking at whether we can make an overtrick. We have 12 tricks in top cards. Can we make a 13th? Not if clubs are trumps. But we can in no-trumps – see advanced section for how.

A final small point on the play. When playing the heart suit quite a few players started with the A. This made no difference today, but it is definitely not the right play. You have the ♥T in dummy so you have 5 cast iron tricks provided you play the ♥T against South's ♥2. Suppose one of West's hearts was with East and they held ♥98754? Now if you crash the ♥T under the ♥A, your ♥2 at the end is going to be a loser! So, you should cash the ♥T in dummy and then cross back to hand in another suit. A lot of the time (like here) it won't matter. But sometimes it will!

### Key points to note

- Hands of 23+ points or lots of tricks should generally open 2♣ - it is too risky to open them at the 1 level and find yourself playing there when game is cold!
- Many pairs these days play the 2♣ opener as game forcing (even if partner has nothing) – it makes other auctions much easier (see advanced section)
- Natural positive responses to the 2♣ opener usually show at least a 5-card suit and 8+ points.
- A bid of 4♣ is better played as natural or a cue bid – rather than ace asking
- Count tricks and be careful not to unnecessarily crash high cards against each other – you can come unstuck if the suit unexpectedly breaks badly!
- If it looks like you have a certain loser, don't necessarily give up. Sometimes a squeeze will happen – and you don't need to know the details, just playing off your long suit can work magic (see advanced section).

### More advanced

Many pairs these days play that the 2♣ opening is an unconditional game force. Yes this does sometimes mean you end up playing game with 24 points opposite 0 and go off. But that is a small price to pay for being able to explore with more bids on lots of other hands secure in the

knowledge that partner cannot pass anything below game.

The 2♦ response varies too. A common treatment is “negative or waiting”. That is, the responding hand only bids a natural positive with a good suit to show of their own. Otherwise, they simply bid 2♦ “waiting” (even on quite strong hands) to see what partner rebids. That reveals the nature of their game force – it could be large and balanced, or it could be based on a long suit.

Bidding that way the auction would probably bid something like:-

2♣	- 2♦	Waiting Bid
2♥	-3♣	Natural bids
4♣	- 4♠	Agrees ♣, Spade Cue
4NT	- 5♣	Keycard?, 1
5♦	- 6♣	♣Q? No
6NT.		To play, Matchpoint scoring

Note the use of 4♠ by responder as a cue bid even though North doesn't have the ♠A. In auctions where one hand is known to be very strong and the other much weaker it is sensible that the weaker hand be allowed to make cue bids on 2nd round controls – they simply won't have 1st round controls often enough for it to be useful. Here of course when South hears 4♠ they are delighted because it means the ♠T loser will be taken care of and all they are interested in now is if you have the ♣A and ♣Q.

So, what about the play? 7NT can be made on a squeeze. Squeezes are advanced declarer play techniques but sometimes, even if you don't know the details, they can just happen if you follow a few basic principles!

After ♥T, 3 spades, and the ♦AK, declarer continues cashing their hearts and discards clubs from dummy. They end up in this position with 3 tricks to go:

		North	
West	♠	♠	
	♥	♥	
	♦ Q	♦ J	
	♣ QJ	♣ A9	
		South	
		♠	
		♥ J	
		♦	
		♣ T5	

When you cash the last heart ♥J what can West do? Discarding the ♦Q means declarer can discard the ♦9 and score the last 2 tricks in dummy. Discarding a club means declarer can discard the ♦J and score the last 2 clubs. There is in fact nothing West can do – they have been “squeezed”.

It is worth noting the key things needed for a squeeze to work:

1. Some “threats” – i.e. cards that are threatening to become winners depending on what West discards (here that’s the ♦J and ♣9).
2. An entry (here that’s the ♠A in dummy – without that it wouldn’t matter if West DID throw away the ♦Q because South couldn’t reach the ♦J anyway).
3. No “idle” cards. Imagine West had one more small card in their hand – they could discard that and have no problems. Generally, declarer needs to be in the position to win all the remaining tricks except one (there are exceptions).
4. The discards coming in the right order. West has to discard before dummy – if dummy had to discard first, West could just keep the same length as North and have no problem.

Plus of course declarer has to play off all his cards to give West the problem. Simply knocking out the ♣ trick or claiming 12 tricks is lazy!

Something many declarers at the table did was discard a diamond from North when running the hearts. It might have seemed like it didn’t matter but it’s actually fatal. That ♦J is the most valuable card in North’s hand! Keeping the ♠A in North is also essential because that’s the later entry to the possible winner. However, if you keep regard to the principles above and just run your long suit all you really have to do is watch out for the card above the ♦J. If you don’t see the ♦Q appear you discard the ♦J at trick 11 and just hope that the clubs are now going to run. If East had had the ♦Q you would fail because West could have just discarded a small diamond and clung onto the ♣QJ. But at least you gave yourself a chance.

There are lots of different squeezes and lots of books on the area. But it’s advanced stuff and

it’s important to appreciate it is perfectly possible to play extremely good bridge and enjoyable bridge for decades without ever knowing or caring about them! They are, however, a rich source of satisfaction if you do bring one off at the table!

## ♦ Club Open Events

### After the July ANC 2 week break:




### BAM Teams Championships

**RealBridge in 2022**

**3 Thursday Nights 21<sup>st</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> July, 4<sup>th</sup> Aug**  
**7pm Start: Board-A-Match Teams**  
**Prize Pool: Generous, but Dependant on Entries**

This event incorporates the 8<sup>th</sup> running of the “NSBC BAM Teams Championships”.

\* Results (cc) will count towards 2022 NSBC Club Champion (Brownie Cup)

Director: **Ronnie Ng**  
 Convenor: **Gary Barwick** M: 0413 884 805  
 Entry Management: Enter by **NSBC website - Upcoming Events**

2021 7<sup>th</sup> BAM Champions: **Martin Bloom, Peter Gill, Liz Adams, Tony Nunn**

**\$42 / Members (\$14/Night PP) \$51 / Non Member (\$17/Night pp)**

### Then after the Coffs I week break




### “Watermark” – 62<sup>nd</sup> Open Club Teams Championship

**5 Thursday nights: 18<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup> Aug, 1<sup>st</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> Sep**  
**7pm Start 5 Sessions – Club Teams Championship**  
**Generous Sponsor Prize Pool: \$2500 .. More dependant on entries**

This event incorporates the 62<sup>nd</sup> running of the NSBC Club Open Teams Championships. Results (x2) will count towards 2022 NSBC Club Champion (Brownie Cup)

Director: **Ronnie Ng**  
 Convenor: **Gary Barwick** M: 0413 884 805  
 Entry Management: Enter Via NSBC website “Upcoming Events”

Conducted under the auspices of the NSWBA. The ABF has approved the issue of red masterpoints at level B4. All players are subject to the NSWBA’s Disciplinary Regulations

Previous 2021 61<sup>st</sup> Teams Champions : Tony Hutton, Malcolm Carter, Jill Magee, Terry Strong

**Player Fees pp Members: \$85 (5x\$17) Visitors \$100 (5x\$20)**




### Open Winter Swiss Teams

**Sunday 31/July – on Realbridge**  
**10:00am Start 2 Sessions – Swiss Teams (IMP) Event**  
**Prize Pool: Generous but depends on entries**

This event incorporates the 2<sup>nd</sup> running of the NSBC Winter Online Open Swiss Teams Championships.

Results will count towards 2022 NSBC Club Champion (Brownie Cup)

Convenor, queries & partnership advice: **Mike Prescott** M: 0435 528 872  
 Director: **Mathew MacManus**  
 Entry Management: Enter by **MyABF**

**Pre-Payments: Visitors MyABF Credits & NSBC Members to select “Club PP System”**

Conducted under the auspices of the NSWBA. The ABF has approved the issue of red masterpoints at level B4. All players are subject to the NSWBA’s Disciplinary Regulations

Previous 2021 Winners  
 Winter Teams Champions : **Kim Morrison & David Weston, Bruce Neill & Julian Foster**

**Player Fees (pp) \$30**