Open Hands

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Inter-Club Teams required



As we won the Metro North Inter-club Teams event in 2021 at our old Ryde RSL venue. So, we are again hosting this event, but at **East Lindfield** on the 30th of October, after the Spring Nationals are over.

Probably we will be entering two sets of teams representing both NSBC & East Lindfield clubs

We need teams of 4 in all 4 grades to represent our 2 clubs. These grades are based on Masterpoint rankings, and you will play against teams of the same ranking.

- Open
- <750 MP
- <300 MP
- <100 MP</p>

Contact Sue Crompton too book your team into the Sunday event at EL. Note: teams (IMP/VP) scoring

Club's <u>Honour Board Link for Interclub Teams</u> Link to Inter-Club Teams Flyer

Open Challenge Hand 1

	0
North (D)	NS Vul, South dealer
 ▲ A ♥ AT9 ◆ AQT8762 ▲ K9 	East made a 1♠ overcall, but this progressed you to a 6♥ contract
South	West Leads ▲3 (3/5 leads)
 ▲ 8742 ▼ KQJ52 	How are you going to play this hand?
 ◆ 95 ◆ A6 	

Open Challenge Hand 2

North	Nil Vul, Dealer: South, MP Scoring			
♦ 52	S	Standar	d Bid	ding
	West	North	East	South (D)
▼ AKT94				Pass
• AK5	Pass	1•	1≜	1NT
🛧 QJT	Pass 3NT All Pass			
South (D)	An auction to 3NT			
🔹 JT97	West dutifully leads the ≜6 . You			
♥ Q63				ast playing
• Q63	the ≜8 and you win with the ≜9 . What's going on? And what is your plan to take nine tricks?			
🛧 K98				



LM – Defence in Detail 5



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.

⁶ When the layout is not fully clear, think about what line of defence your partner has chosen. That will often give you the clue to the winning play.

Playing in an international teams match, you sit East and pick up this collection:

▲ K2 ♥ 4 ♦ K865 ♣ J97653

While you take no part in the auction, partner ventures a $1 \ge 0$ overcall but the opponents sweep this aside to reach $4 \checkmark$.

•				
	West	North	East	South
		1 😓	Pass	1 💙
	1≜	2 💙	Pass	4 💙
	Pass	Pass	Pass	

Your partner leads the **J** and a decent dummy is revealed:



Dummy wins the $\bigstar A$ at trick one as you encourage partner's lead. Declarer's next play is to cash the $\bigstar AK$, dropping his singleton $\bigstar Q$ and then discarding a spade.

Now comes the expected trump which goes to declarer's $\mathbf{\nabla}\mathbf{Q}$ and partner's $\mathbf{\nabla}\mathbf{K}$.

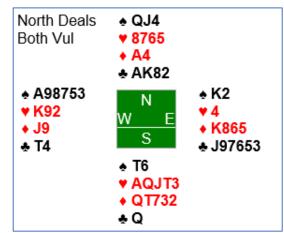
Partner continues with the ◆9 to your <u>◆K</u>. What's going on and what's your play? One near certainty is that you need a spade trick to beat this contract, and that given declarer's haste to discard a spade, you likely have a trick in the suit. You think you can probably cash the **◆K** and see no reason not to; declarer follows with the **◆T** and partner contributes the **◆9**, discouraging. What now – try a club for a trump promotion, or something else?

Solution:

It feels natural to play a club which partner and declarer are both out of. This will promote a trump trick if partner has at least ♥ 10-x remaining.

A second spade is out – partner's **▲9** plus declarer's early rush to discard spades shows us that declarer has no more spades left. What about a diamond? This is less intuitive, but if partner is out of diamonds and has a heart higher than dummy's **v**8 you might be able to promote a trick in a different way. What's the clue? It all boils down to counting the hand and partner's defence. Partner's diamond lead and later continuation of the +9 (not the 10) looks like a doubleton, and declarer being short in spades and clubs makes them likely to hold a diamond side suit. Partner's second diamond play, then their strong **49** signal, looks like they have a plan to set up a ruff. You should trust partner's defence and signal and play a diamond rather than a club, needing only the ♥9 or higher with partner to succeed.

A diamond works but a club does not, as the full hand looks like this:



If you play a club, declarer's trumps are strong enough to ruff high and draw trumps, but if you play a diamond partner can ruff with the **v9** in front of dummy to beat the contract. Remember to congratulate partner on their fine lead.

Point to remember: Relying on general themes of defence is one thing but trusting partner's line of play and signals is more important. Doing the 'normal' thing solves a lot of easy hands, but the hard hands require extra care and trust.

BM – Resist Temptation



This Challenge hand was adapted from a Brent Manley article "Resist Temptation" ". Sourced from the ACBL Bridge feed website

Brent Manley

Solution to Challenge hand 1

North (D)	Standard Bidding			
♦A	West	North	East	South
▼ AT9		1+	1≜	27
♦ AQT8762	Pass	4NT	Pass	5♠
♣ K9	Pass	5NT	Pass	67
	All pass			
South	Bidding Notes			
♠ 8742	1♦ 4+D, Opening Hand			
♥ KQJ52	1♠ 5+S, Overcall			
♦ 95	2♥ 5+♥, forcing			
🛧 A6	4NT Keycard (♥)			
	5 <u>∳</u> 2+ v Q			
	5NT Grand Slam Interest			est
	67	To play		

The bidding

After you bid 2♥ over East's 1♠ Overcall, your partner asked for key cards with 4NT. When you showed two key cards plus the **VQ**, North made a grand slam try by bidding 5NT, guaranteeing all the key cards. He was hoping you would show the **K**. When you denied holding that card by bidding 6*, your partner gave up on the grand slam.

West started the defence with the **43** thirdhighest **▲3**.

West leads **A**, You take trick one in T1 dummy **A**, West encouraging Now what?

Preliminary Analysis

Top Winners 1♠+5♥+1♦+2♣ Top Losers None, Strategies for 12

- Set up ♦, Take finesse, cash ♦A, •
- Set up +, Cash +A, give up +, and set up + with a ruff
- Ruff 3 spades, Taking + finesse

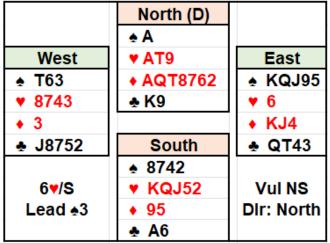
Best Solution

- T1 West leads **▲3** (3/5th leads), You take trick one in dummy **A**, West encouraging
- T2 You cashed the **VA** to make sure that trumps were not 5-0. Both opponents following.
- T3 You decided to try to set up dummy's long suit, the diamonds. Rather than risk the tempting diamond finesse, so you played the **A**
- T4 Then **+2**, East winning with the **+J**, whilst West discarded a small spade.
- T5 East forced dummy by playing a high spade $\blacktriangle K$. But you ruffed this with the $\forall 9$,
- T6 You then drew a second round of trumps with dummy's **VT**. noting the 4-1 split
- T7 Next, you ruffed a diamond high, **v**J, thereby establishing the diamond suit.

T8+ All that remained for you was to draw West's two remaining trumps and claim

12 tricks = 1 \bigstar , 1x \bigstar ruff on table, 5 \forall trumps, 2 \bigstar and 3+.

The full deal:





EK – Puzzle



This article was based on a Kantar '**Puzzle This 6**" series article in the ACBL "Bridge Feed" website.

Eddie Kantar

Solution to Challenge hand 2

You are South:

North	Standard Bidding			
♦ 52	West	North	East	South (D)
▼AKT94				Pass
♦ AK5	Pass	17	1♠	1NT
♣ QJT	Pass	Pass 3NT All Pass		ll Pass
South (D)	Bidding Notes			
▲ JT97	1•	1♥ 5+H, Opening		
♥ Q63	1♠ 5+S Overcall			
♦ Q63	1NT Stopper in S			
👲 K98	3NT	3NT To Play, have 19 HCP		

T1 West dutifully leads the ▲6. You play low in dummy, East ▲8 and you win with the ▲9.

What's going on? And what is your plan to take nine tricks?

Preliminary Analysis

Top Winners= 1♠ +3♥+3♦ = short!

Top Losers 4x♠ & ♣A

It looks very much like West has led top from a doubleton spade and East has **▲AKQ8x**.

In other words, you can't let them in with the ♣A. It seems easy enough to take five heart tricks unless East has an unexpected ♥Jxxx in that suit.

After winning the first spade, you have four tricks on top — the spade from the first trick and three diamonds. So, you need **five heart tricks**.

Solution:

The proper play for five heart tricks with this combination, given one return entry to the closed hand (the $\diamond Q$), is to start with the $\forall Q$.

If East shows out, you have the wherewithal to take two heart finesses. If you start by leading low to the $\underline{\Psi K}$ and then low back to the $\underline{\Psi Q}$, you can pick up $\Psi Jxxx$ with West, but not $\Psi Jxxxx$. No sweat if you were familiar with the combination. Assuming you were, of course, think of it as a good lesson for your partner! The full deal:

	North	
	≜ 52	
West	♥ AKT94	East
▲ 64	♦ AK5	🔺 AKQ83
♥ J8752	∳ QJT	v -
♦ 874		◆ JT92
♣ A64	South (D)	* 7532
	. JT97	
3NT/S	♥ Q63	Vul Nil
Lead 🗚	♦ Q63	Dir: S
	♣ K98	

NSBC Broaden Your Game Oct-Nov 2022 with Anita Curtis, ONLINE on FRIDAYS at 9:30am



Broaden Your Game (BYG): is for aspiring Intermediate players who play in Rookie or Restricted Intermediate: for aspiring Open players, or those with considerable experience in Restricted.

Join "live" on Zoom OR watch the recording at your leisure.

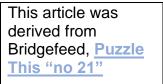
Date	Lesson Topic	Description
Oct 7 th	Plan the play	Consolidate your declarer play in both NT and suit contracts by learning simple acronyms and using them to make a checklist of techniques.
Nov 4 th	Fourth suit forcing	This is an essential lesson for any intermediate player about how to set up a game forcing sequence using 4 th suit forcing. It allows the partnerships to ask for stoppers, find secondary support and give lots of other information.

For more information, or to register: Email Anita at ac210927@bigpond.net.au

Visitors \$20, Members \$17.

🔶 BF - Bridge Puzzle 21





North	
<mark>♠</mark> 9653	
♥72	
+ AKQJT7	
λγκ	
South (D)	
♠ A42	
🔻 K3	
♦ 42	
🜲 AQT987	

You are in a team's game (Imps), you are declaring $5 \pm$ as South.

T1 West helpfully leads the **YA**

T2 West continues with the $\mathbf{v9}$ to your \mathbf{vK} .

What do you play now?

Preliminary Analysis

Top Winners: 1♠+1♥+6♦+3+♣ Plenty Top Losers ♥A (cashed), but 2 deep ♠

The opponents have been friendly, but don't waste your good luck. You should get the trumps out quickly We are playing IMPS and you just need to ensure your contract

Т3	Cash <u> 🗚</u>	overtaking	your	 ∗K
----	----------------	------------	------	------------

- T4 Cash the **<u>&Q</u>**
- T5 Play the ♣T to drive out the ♣J. If it hasn't already fallen.

Win any return, draw the remaining trumps and run the diamonds, pitching the spade losers from your hand.

	11	
Ihe	trill	deal:
1110	1 G II	aca.

	North	
	◆ 9653	
West	♥72	East
♦ KJ8	+ AKQJT7	♠ QT7
♥ A985	₩K	♥ QJT64
♦ 98		♦ 653
🜲 J432	South (D)	♣ 65
	▲ A42	
5 ♣/S	♥ K3	Vul Nil
Lead VA	♦ 42	Dir: S
	🛧 AQT987	

If you instead try to be greedy

T3 **♣7** to the **♣K**

T4 **▲**3 to **▲**A

T5 <u>♣A</u>

T6 $\underline{\clubsuit Q}$ with the idea drawing trumps you might well discover that one defender began with $\underline{\clubsuit Jxxx}$ in trumps. When that defender gets the lead, he will cash a spade trick or two to defeat your contract.

By giving up on 3–3 trumps, **you guarantee** that you'll have no more than two losers: one heart and one trump.

"Develop Your Skills" with Anita Curtis, ONLINE on WEDNESDAYS at 9.30am

Oct-Nov 2022



Develop Your Skills (DYS) is for players who have completed the Build on the Basics course or who have been playing for at least one year. Bidding, declarer play and defence are targeted, with hand analysis to consolidate skills.

Lessons will be held **on-line on Wednesday mornings at** 9.30am. Join "live" on Zoom OR watch the recording at your leisure.

Date	Lesson Topic
Wed Oct 5 th	Hand Analysis 2 (all skills)
Wed Oct 12 th	Cross ruffing (Declarer play)
Wed Oct 19th	No Lesson
Wed Oct 26 th	Life after transfers
Wed Nov 2 nd	I love your transfer
Wed Nov 9th	Establish your side suit
Wed Nov 16 th	How to play NT contracts
Wed Nov 23rd	How to play suit contracts

For more info or to register, email Anita: ac210927@bigpond.net.au Visitors \$20; Members \$17

♦ JF – Misfits & Imp vs MP



Julian Foster (many times NSW representative) analysing (bidding & play) on an interesting hand from a club session. Sourced SBC Wisdom articles.

The warning signs for misfits. Matchpoint v Imp scoring understanding the difference.

-	North	Dealer: West
	÷.	Vul: EW
West (D)	♥ QJT42	East
♠ AT9752	+ K86432	. ▲ J4
♥ A3	♣ 54	♥ K9875
♦ QJT		♦ 74
	South	♣ AQ93
6	♣ KQ863	♣♦♥ ♠ NT
12 10	♥ 6	N - 3 1 S - 3 1
12	♦ A9	E 2 2
	♣ K8762	W 2 2

In a club level game, this board saw several pairs get into trouble as the hands don't fit well for either side. But there were warning signs in most of the auctions. Let's have a look.

West (D)	North	East	South
1♠	?		

West opened 1♠ at every table but from there the auctions varied a lot with North choosing 2♠ (most tables), double (2 tables), pass (2 tables) and 2♥ (1 table).

I would definitely choose 2, a Michaels cue bid showing at least 55 in hearts and a minor. North has an ideal hand for this. The shape and favourable vulnerability also make it attractive to bid - either to make a contract or as a possible cheap sacrifice against the opponents' contract. None of the other actions really start to describe my hand.

West (D)	North	East	South
1≜	2♠	X	

East now has a first clue that the hand could be misfitting as he also has 5 hearts. I would double 2♠ which is usually played as a hand interested in penalising at least one of the opponents' suits (imagine the carnage if North happens to have hearts and clubs!).

West (D)	North	East	South
1♠	2♠	Х	3♣

South also has a clue that things might be ugly. He knows there are at least 5 spades on his left, he has a singleton in partner's hearts and, most likely, partner has diamonds. He should bid 3. (pass or correct) but definitely no more.

West (D)	North	East	South
1≜	2♠	X	3♠
3♠			

At most tables West now bid 3. After partner has doubled this is wrong in my opinion. Partner has not raised spades and if he doubles, he is warning you he might like to penalise the opponents so, unless you have extreme extra shape (a 6th spade and a relatively balanced hand definitely does NOT qualify) you should give him the chance and just pass.

West (D)	North	East	South
1♠	2♠	X	3♣
Pass	3♦		

North corrects to 3 and has now shown his hand well. East can't double that so just passes (he's already shown some values and denied a prime spade fit with his first double, so he doesn't have anything more to say). South also passes and I think West should too! If partner doesn't want to double, he probably shouldn't either. He also has a defensive diamond trick.

When West did bid $3 \pm (6^{th} \text{ spade})$, East not unreasonably raised to $4 \pm \text{ but South could now come to life with a double.}$

West (D)	North	East	South
1≜	2♠	X	3♣
Pass	3♦	Pass	Pass
3♠	Pass	4♠	X

Where North chose to pass over 1 , East responds 2 (North may now be happy they

didn't bid!). Now South, holding 5 spades, should again be wary and keep quiet. West will rebid $2\square$ and East may now try $3\square$ (he is not strong enough to game force with $3\square$ but 2NT also isn't appealing with no diamond stopper). This should probably end matters but that's already too high for East West.

West (D)	North	East	South
1≜	Pass	27	Pass
2♠	Pass	3♠	Pass
Pass			

South should probably not double this although it will be tempting (see advanced section for more on doubles).

What about the play?

Against a 4**≜**/**X** contract

T1 I'd be leading the $\mathbf{\nabla}\mathbf{Q}$. It's safe and might start setting up the chance to force declarer to trump (North already knows trumps are splitting badly in the south hand). West wins the $\mathbf{\nabla}\mathbf{A}$

T2 Then probably starts with a club finesse. South winning \underline{CK}

T3 South can play $\checkmark A$, (North encouraging) T4 $\diamond 9$ to $\diamond K$.

T5 Now North can either give South a heart ruff for why he knows a heart ruff will be available) or play another diamond to give South an overruff.

The end result should be 2 off doubled for - **500**.

If the players do recognise the misfit in time, they may give up at the 3 level. North South make this but +110 wouldn't have scored that well because so many North South pairs were taking a big penalty. East West do well to remain disciplined and go quietly!

Key points to note

1. Michaels bids showing 55 in two suits are often effective at describing your hand quickly and finding good sacrifices, especially at favourable vulnerability.

2. Be very wary in any auction where the opponents show at least 5 in a suit where you also have 5. It often points to a misfit hand

where bidding on too much can be very painful. The key is to get out of the auction!

3. If your partner expresses an interest in penalising the opponents, you should generally pass on the next round to give him the chance to do so. Only bid immediately if you would not be prepared to defend a doubled contract (e.g., if you have lots of distribution).

4. Be aware of whether you or your partner knows more about the hand at any point in time (this can change frequently). When it is partner. try and leave decisions to him.

More advanced

Notice the need for both sides to show discipline in the auction. There is a great art to "smelling out" a misfit and getting out of the auction before things get ugly for your side. The only winning moves on misfit hands are to stay low, or to defend - both often go against the instincts of many players! South has the first clue when West opens his 5-card spade suit. If North does bid 2♠ (Michaels) East gets a similar clue in hearts. At the same time South knows his side is either in danger (if partner has 5 diamonds) or has a big fit in clubs. He needs to be wary until he knows which (hence the 3 bid). Of course, it's more likely partner has diamonds simply because you don't!

After the 1st round of the auction, East and South know a lot more than West and North. That's why West shouldn't voluntarily wade back in with 3. He has opened a normal 1. and he doesn't have anything special beyond that - at this point his partner knows much more about the hand than he does. North should show which his minor is but after that should also leave things to his partner. It's frequently the case in bridge that one partner knows more than the other. Bridge is not a "perfect information game" because some cards are hidden to each player. Contrast this with a game like chess where the position is openly visible at all times. Pairs should always try to keep this in mind - the partner with more information should be trying to take control and his partner should defer to him. Of course, that position can change with

every bid in the auction and every trick in the play.

What about the heart suit? After the **VQ** lead, trick one will go ♥5, ♥6, ♥A. Now when North gets in with $\Box K$ the only heart he hasn't seen is the 3. Who has it? So, the question becomes what would South play holding ♥63 doubleton? This depends on your agreed signalling methods but, if playing reverse count, South would definitely play the ♥3 from that holding and hence can't hold it here. Note that this analysis only works with this holding. If South had held singleton ♥3 and West ♥A6 then North couldn't be certain where the $\mathbf{v}6$ is. There is another possible clue though. If declarer did have singleton Ace, there's at least a chance he may have tried to take an immediate discard on the ♥K. The fact he didn't do that might imply he has the doubleton. As you get more experienced, examining the way declarer does or doesn't play the hand is a good clue.

Lastly what about doubling? If East West do get too high South knows they are in trouble and can consider doubling. Playing match point pairs, you are just hoping for a decent penalty and, if the contract does happen to make, it will likely score you a bottom. Playing imps (i.e., teams or butler pairs) though things are different. Here it's a lot more dangerous to double part scores because you give opponents a game if they make. For example, if 3 was making here doubling converts -140 to -730 which is a big difference and 11 imps. Once the opponents have bid game though things change. Now if the contract is making double will convert -620 to -790 which is only 5 imps. Hence you have less to lose (but the same to gain) by doubling games. You want to be almost certain part scores are going off before doubling them at imps.

The key to the difference between matchpoints and imps is that every board is worth the same at matchpoints. The size of the difference in score doesn't matter - it's just how many other pairs you beat. If every pair your way scores +90 then scoring +110 or +1700 will give you exactly the same score - a top! Totally different at imps where the size of the difference is what drives the score. In the above example +110 would net you 1 imp, +1700 would net you 17! Another way to think about this is it will usually take you more hands to win back 11 imps than 5 imps - and several hands can be flat in between. At pairs you can cancel a disaster on one board on the very next hand perhaps by holding a part score to -90 when everyone else is scoring -110!

Julian Foster (many times NSW representative)

Build on the Basics – remaining in Semester 2, 2022

Week	Date	TOPIC
11	Oct 6 th	Other pre-empts
12	Oct 13 th	No lesson
13	Oct 20 th	Weak twos – "let's get in the way!"
14	Oct 27 th	Dumping losers
15	Nov 3rd	2C game force opening
16	Nov 10 th	Overcalls
17	Nov 17 th	Takeout doubles I
18	Nov 24 th	Takeout doubles II
19	Dec 1st	Stayman – searching for a 4-4 major suit fit
20	Dec 8 th	Transfers to majors
21	Dec 15 th	End of course review

Build on the Basics Hand Analysis - with Jessica Brake



Jessica is running a fortnightly Hand Analysis, for those that have completed the Build on the Basics lessons. These sessions are designed to refresh and revise the concepts taught in the lessons.

> Join "live" on Zoom – **Fridays 2:00pm to 4pm** OR watch in your own time!

Visitors \$ 20

Members \$ 17

12

 Date
 Activity

 Oct 14th
 Build on the Basics Hand Analysis

 Oct 28th
 Build on the Basics Hand Analysis

For information or to sign up, email jessicabrakebridge@gmail.com



Join "live" on Zoom - Wednesdays 2:00pm to 4pm OR watch in your own time.

For more information, or to register: Email Anita at <u>ac210927@bigpond.net.au</u> Visitors \$20, Members \$17.

Date	Activity
Oct 12 th	Gentle Hand Analysis 13
Oct 19 th	Gentle Hand Analysis 14
Nov 4th	Gentle Hand Analysis 15

JM – Serendipity reigns



Our ex-president provides insights on bidding

Serendipity Reigns

The 'Open Hands' section of the magazine is designed to help all players to improve their bidding, play, and general hand analysis, as well as to report interesting and instructive hands. Whilst we all witness errors by both ourselves and our opponents, I have chosen a few hands where serendipitous top scores have arisen after errors or suboptimal plays.

My first hand comes from a duplicate session 40 years ago at Jim Borin's club in Victoria, where we met an old yet unsophisticated couple, who bid and made 13 tricks after 1NT – 3NT. As I put my hand away, I mentally chalked up 0%. Spot on. There were 3 Queens which had to be negotiated. All were doubleton, all finesses failed. But when this was revealed on entering the score, declarer, who had dropped all 3 doubletons, looked at us as if to say, "what's the problem?" Most other pairs (generally much more experienced) bid the slam and went off. No other made 13 tricks.

My next hand occurred recently at the club. This partner and I play the following responses over 2NT (20-22):

3♠	Puppet Stayman
3♦	Transfer to 🛡 Hearts
3•	Transfer to 🕈 Spades
3♠	5 ♠ + 4H
3NT	Minor 2 suiter, possible slam
interes	t
4♠	Minorwood (🕈)
4♦	Minorwood (🔶)
4•	Transfer to 5+
4♠	Transfer to 5+
4NT	Quantitative

Holding ▲AKxx; ♥xx; ♦AKxx; ♣AKx, I opened 2NT. Partner bid 3♠. So, I bid 4♠. Partner now bids 5♣. This could mean one of several alternatives: Club control (in which case I would bid 5, or natural, having forgotten the system). I decided that the latter was more likely, in which case I could pass or bid 6. As it happened, it didn't matter. Partner had 4 points and had 55 in the minors, a singleton Heart, and 12 tricks were made. I actually bid 6.

The rest of the room played in 3NT losing the first 5 Heart tricks. I like to think we would have got to $5 \div$ or $6 \div$ via the 3NT response to 2NT, but we were otherwise quite lucky.

On the next hand, I was playing 2+ multi bids. Holding a weak hand with 6 Spades I opened 2, and the next hand doubled. Partner bid 2. Without the intervening double, this would have meant 'pass or correct'. It transpired that partner meant 'pass or correct' even with the intervention. I play a free bid as natural after intervention, otherwise partner has no need to bid. Therefore I passed, as did everyone else. So, partner played in a 2 contract, with Ax opposite **•Kx.** no Immediate tricks elsewhere, and Vul against Non-Vul. Perhaps detecting a mistake. opponents did not double, but also did not lead trumps either, eventually allowing partner to make all 4 trump tricks for -400. This scored 85%, because most pairs bid and made 4 Hearts for -420.

(There may be legal implications in situations such as the above. I didn't alert 2• because I thought it was natural. Partner thought otherwise, but may have realised it was undiscussed, and then if asked should say so, rather than give an explanation which may be incorrect.)

I would advise players not to feel too guilty if they score well after making an error. I'm sure we've all been on the receiving end from time to time.

S_B

Coming Club Competitions

The current Event is the **Club Open MP Pairs**. This will also qualify pairs to the NSWBA State Open Pairs championship to represent our club.

сс	Sess	Max CC	Date	When	Ven	Туре	2022 CC Events List
16	1/4	10	22-Sep	Thursday Night	RB	MP	Club (State) Open Pairs Championship
	2/4		29-Sep	Thursday Night			
10	3/4		6-Oct	Thursday Night			
	4/4		13-Oct	Thursday Night			
17	2x	10	3-Oct	Monday	EL	MP	Labour Day Pairs Congress
			20-Oct	Thursday Night			Sydney Spring Nationals
			27-Oct	Thursday Night			Sydney Spring Nationals
	2x		30-Oct	Sunday	EL	IMP	Metro North - Inter-Club Teams
	1/5	20	3-Nov	Thursday Night	RB	IMP	The Falls Estate Mixed Teams Championship
	2/5		10-Nov	Thursday Night			
18	3/5		17-Nov	Thursday Night			
	4/5		24-Nov	Thursday Night			
	5/5		1-Dec	Thursday Night			
	2x		27-Nov	Sunday	EL	MP	Metro North - Inter-Club Pairs
19	1/2	10	8-Dec	Thursday Night	RB	IMP	Club XMAS Teams Championship
19	2/2	10	15-Dec	Thursday Night			
22	2/2	10	17-Dec	Saturday	RB	IMP	Festive Season Swiss Pairs
23	2/2	10	18-Dec	Sunday	RB	IMP	Festive Season Swiss Teams

Then after a 2-week break for the Sydney Spring Nationals at Canterbury Racecourse, A Sponsored Mixed Teams event



Members (PP) \$112 per team (2 Nights @ \$14pp) Non Members \$136 per Team (2 Nights @ \$17pp) Then New **Festive season RB Congress** with a Swiss Pairs & Swiss Teams days in late December.



Convenor, queries & partnership advice: Gary Barwick 0413 884 805 Director: Ronnie Ng Entry Management: Enter by MyABF

Pre-Payments: Visitors use 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

Player Fees (pp) \$30pp

We also won the 2021 Interclub Pairs, and again we are hosting the event at East Lindfield in late November: We need Pairs in all 4 grades to represent both NSBC & EL clubs

