

Articles for our Newer Players

Read and enjoy these articles, including analysis by authors **Pat O'Connor, Pat Harrington, Puzzle, Julian Foster, Joan Dziekanski & Augie Boehm.**

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Dealer South, E/W vulnerable

North		East	
♠	KQ9643	♠	10
♥	9	♥	KQ108742
♦	Q93	♦	65
♣	A72	♣	QJ3
West		South	
♠	J852	♠	A7
♥	63	♥	AJ5
♦	8742	♦	AKJ10
♣	1098	♣	K654

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♦ Bridge Poem

I'm giving up bridge- Tonight's my last night
It's amen to Stayman, I give up the fight.
The insults and muddles are giving me troubles
And I can't sleep at night for thinking of doubles
My cards are all rotten and I have forgotten who's
played and what's trumps and what's gone on my
right!

So, for now it's all over- I'm off to the back wood
I'm bidding good-bye to Gerber and Blackwood
I can't stand the hassle, I can't stand the pain
I'm getting those bad cards again and again.
So, I'm giving up bridge- Tonight's a bad night.
Declarer is horrid and nothing's going right.

My partner's a dope and I'm losing all hope.
And when she says "double" I know we're in trouble.
My points are not high and I'm wondering why
She kept on bidding right up to the sky.
We're in seven spades and all my hope fades
When surprise, surprise, the high bidding pays!

We're winning all tricks, the defenders feel sick,
And I have to admit my partner's a brick
But I'm giving up bridge- Tonight's my last night!
Farewell to conventions- I give up the fight?
So, I leave with few words but some that are true,
Bridge is a game- not for me but for you.

So be kind to your partners and don't mind their
cheek.
For it's only a game- Oh! Yes. **I'll see you next
week**

Unknown Author

Challenge Hand 1 (Play)

North		You get to a 4♠ Contract after a Bergen raise.	
♠	JT98	West	North
♥	765		
♦	K94		
♣	QT9		
South		East (D)	South
♠	AQ754		
♥	432	Pass	1♠
♦	A5	Pass	3♣
♣	AKJ	Pass	4♣
		All Pass	
		The Defence leads ♥J, & East cashes ♥AKQ then shifts to the ♦J, which you win in dummy ♦K.	
		What do you next?	

Challenge Hand 2 (Play)

North (D)		You get to a 4♠ Contract	
♠	9743	Standard Bidding	
♥	AK84	West	North (D)
♦	Q9		
♣	T94		
South		East	South
♠	AKT6		
♥	-	PASS	1♦
♦	K6532	PASS	1♥
♣	AJ87	PASS	3♣
		All Pass	
		The defence leads ♥Q, you win ♥A.	
		What do you discard from hand & what is your plan to make this contract?	

Christmas Opening Hours	
24th Dec	EL: 1pm Open RB: 1:30pm Open
25th Dec	CLOSED
26th Dec	EL: 1pm Open RB: 1:30pm Open RB: 2pm Rookie
27-30 Dec	Normal Sessions
31st Dec	EL: 1pm Open RB: 1:30pm Open
1st Jan	CLOSED
2nd Jan	Normal Sessions



It is from my book
**"Demystifying
 Defense."**

♠ 872 ♥ 9872 ♦ A98 ♣ 643

Standard Bidding			
West	North	East	South (D)
			2NT
Pass	3NT	All Pass	
Bidding Notes			
2NT	20-21 Bal		
3NT	To Play		

Partner Leads ♠K	North		You	
	♠ 65		♠ 872	
	♥ QT5		♥ 9872	
	♦ KQT65		♦ A98	
	♣ 954		♣ 643	

- | | |
|----|---|
| T1 | The <u>♠K</u> wins the first trick, |
| T2 | So, partner continues with the <u>♠Q</u> |
| T3 | then the <u>♠J</u> , which declarer wins with the <u>♠A</u> . |

T4 Declarer has the same thought and leads the **♦J**, on which partner plays the **♦2** and dummy the **♦5**. We need to think about this.

We should take it when declarer will be playing his last diamond from hand. We need to do everything in our power to stop declarer getting to the established diamonds in dummy. We do not know at this stage how many diamonds declarer has, so we duck the first diamond.

- T5 Declarer continues with the **♦3**, on which partner plays the **♦4** and dummy the **♦K**.

Partner is giving us a message. In this situation, where both defenders can see, that declarer is trying to establish the diamond suit, it is important for partner to give a count signal so that you know when to play your stopper.

Play a high card followed by a low card to indicate an even number of cards, or vice versa to indicate an odd number. Here partner played the **♦2** followed by the **♦4**, indicating an odd number of diamonds, clearly three.

We should take it now because declarer started with two diamonds and has no more.

Full Deal

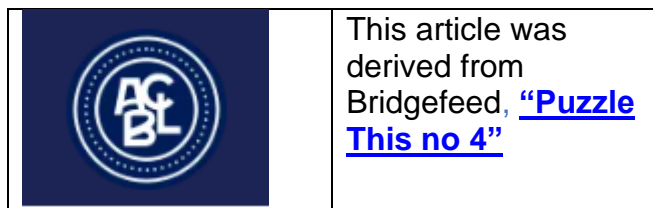
	North	
	♠ 65	
West	♥ QT5	East
♠ KQJ84	♦ KQT65	♠ 872
♥ K64	♣ 954	♥ 9872
♦ 742		♦ A98
♣ 87	South (D)	♣ 643
3NT/S	♠ AT3	Vul Nil
Lead ♠K	♥ AJ3	Dir: S
	♦ J3	
	♣ AKQJT	

Note that declarer correctly held up the $\spadesuit A$ until the third round to exhaust us of spades.

In defence, when declarer is trying to set up a long suit in dummy, tell partner how many cards you hold in the suit with a count signal.

♦ Puzzle – Detective Work

Solution Challenge Hand 1 (Play)



Detective work

In a team's game against a good pair, you feel your score card looks good with one deal to go. If you can avoid a big loss on the last board, you have a shot to win. With that in mind, you pick up

♠AQ754 ♥432 ♦A5 ♣AKJ

Your balanced shape argues for a notrump bid, but your hand is too strong (18Hcp), so you start with 1♠. This is your auction:

North	Standard Bidding			
♠ JT98	West	North	East (D)	South
♥ 765			Pass	1♠
♦ K94	Pass	3♣	Pass	4♣
♣ QT9	All Pass			
South	Bidding Notes			
♠ AQ754	1♠	5+♠, Opening?		
♥ 432	3♣	Bergen 4♠, 6-9 hcp		
♦ A5	4♣	To Play		
♣ AKJ				

West leads the ♥J, and you get to see the dummy.

- T1 West leads the ♥J, East overtakes this with the ♥A
- T23 East takes cashes his ♥KQ his high hearts, everybody following
- T4 East then shifts to the ♦J, which you win in dummy with the ♦K.

What is your plan?

Puzzle Solution

If you call for the ♠J, East will follow with the ♠2.

If you have been paying attention, you will give no thought to letting the ♠J ride. Do you remember the auction?

East, a passed hand, has already shown up with 10 high-card points — the ♥AKQ and the ♦J.

If East held the ♠K, that would give him 13 HCP, and he would never have passed in first seat.

It is pointless to take a finesse that cannot succeed, so you go up with the ace, and find that this was the full deal:

		North		
West		♠ JT98	East (D)	
♠ K	♥ 765	♦ K94	♠ 632	♥ AKQ
♥ JT98	♣ QT9		♦ JT73	♣ 876
♦ Q862				
♣ 5432				
		South		
4♠/S	♠ AQ754	♥ 432	Vul NS Dir: E	
Lead ♥J	♦ A5	♣ AKJ		

Thinking of the spade suit by itself, the percentage play for five winners is to finesse. But in this case, your detective work told you that play was a loser.

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♦ PH – Negative Doubles



This article was based on a Bridge feed article "[Negative Doubles](#)" by

Pat Harrington.

In previous articles, we've seen that responder can use the negative double convention to show four cards in the unbid major on auctions that involve a minor-suit opening bid and a major-suit overcall. The logical extension is to use a negative double to show four cards in any unbid major.

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
1 ♣	1 ♦	Dbl	

East's double shows both majors. With only one major, East would simply bid that major. This means that East guarantees only four hearts in this auction:

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
1 ♣	1 ♦	1 ♥	

So far, I trust, what you have learned about negative doubles seems logical. Unfortunately, that's about to change. What do you expect East to have in this auction?

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
1 ♦	2 ♣	Dbl	

If you answered four hearts and four spades, your thinking is on the right track. However, most players agree that a negative double on this auction need not show both majors. There are too many difficult hands to bid after the 2♣ overcall. Responder must have at least one four-card major and a place to go if opener bids the wrong major. East might double with four hearts and four diamonds. If opener's major is spades, East can retreat to 3♦. If opener wishes to bid notrump, he has to bid 2NT. This means that a negative double might take the bidding fairly high on this auction. A logical requirement is that responder have more than just 6 high-card points. Consider 8 HCP a dead minimum for a negative double in the given auction.

In an auction where there is an unbid major suit, negative doubles are used to help you find a major suit fit. What about auctions with no unbid major? You can still use negative doubles, as in this one:

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
1 ♥	1 ♠	Dbl	

If you guess that East's double shows both minors, you have the hang of this convention. However (aren't you starting to hate that word?), some experts would say you don't have to have both minors. For starters, using the double to show both minors here will allow you to bid more hands, but not as many as those experts would with all their "how evers." Suppose you are East holding this hand:

♠653 ♥62 ♦KQ32 ♣KT94.

If you couldn't make a negative double on the auction shown above, what would you do? You can't respond 1NT without a stopper in spades. You can't raise partner's hearts and you don't have enough HCP to bid a new suit on the two level. The negative double is the only way you can get into the action.

You should know that a negative double means responder cannot make an immediate penalty double. Suppose you are South holding:

♠4 ♥KJ762 ♦KQT5 ♣T74.

East-West are vulnerable, and you hear the following auction:

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
	1 ♠	2 ♥	?

With your heart holding, it is likely that East is in trouble. Playing negative doubles, however, you cannot double directly (it would suggest that partner bid a minor). What can you do? Playing negative doubles, opener should bend over backwards to reopen the bidding with a double when he is short in over caller's suit. Look at what happens on this deal:

		♠ A Q J 9 7	
		♥ 3	
		♦ J 6 4	
		♣ A Q 8 6	
♠ 10 8 3 2		♠ K 6 5	
♥ 4	W	♥ A Q 10 9 8 5	E
♦ 9 7 3 2	S	♦ A 8	
♣ K J 3 2		♣ 9 5	
		♠ 4	
		♥ K J 7 6 2	
		♦ K Q 10 5	
		♣ 10 7 4	

If West passes, North can reopen with a double, suggesting partner bid anything but hearts.

Now South can pass, converting the takeout double to penalty. East has a reasonable 2♥ overcall, but he is in deep trouble. On a spade lead, North can win the ace and return the queen so that declarer's ♠K is ruffed by South. Declarer still has to lose a third spade, a diamond, two clubs and the ♥K and ♥J.

That's down three, plus 800 for you. Had North-South been unaware of the need to stretch to make a reopening double when using negative doubles, East might have gotten off for minus 300. North-South can make 3NT by guessing well, but that is only plus 400.

Pat Harrington

♦ JF Hand Analysis -Getting to game



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

Reverse

West (D)		North	Dealer: West Vul: EW	East
♠ AQ84		♠ 973		♠ KJ6
♥ KQJT7		♥ A986		♥ 43
♦ T5		♦ 92		♦ AKQJ3
♣ 64		♣ AT95		♣ 832
		South		
8		♠ T52		♣♦♥♠NT
12 14		♥ 52		N - - - -
6		♦ 8764		S - - - -
		♣ KQJ7		E - 4 3 4 2
				W - 4 3 4 2

I was asked for some advice on bidding this board. The auction is highly likely to be uncontested East West. It's not a nice hand for natural methods though. The normal start is

West (D)	North	East	South
1♥	Pass	2♦	Pass
?			

Looking at the records on the hand, most Wests then bid 2♠. Even though you have spades this is not what I would bid. 2♠ is a "reverse." By that I mean **a rebid that forces your partner to give preference to your first suit at the 3 level.**

After a 1 level response (where partner might only have 5 or 6 points) this needs to be a good 16 points. If you do it on a minimum opening bid, you could end up at the 3 level with 11/12 points opposite 5/6. Way too high. Here partner made a 2-level response, which normally shows 10+ points (see advanced section for an alternative). But even here rebidding 2♠ means partner might have to go back to 3♥ on a minimum 10-point hand and we'll land up in 3♥ on a combined 22 points. 2♠ should show a hand better than a minimum opening and, opposite the 2-level response, it is **game forcing** (better than min is 14/15+ which is worth game opposite 10+). So, what should West bid? 2♥. Yes, I know they've already shown 5♥ when opening but they aren't strong enough to bid higher. It would be the same if their shape was 2524 also with 12 points. They cannot afford to bid 3♣ over 2♦ with that either - they need to rebid 2♥. If partner is strong enough, they will bid again. Here of course East has game values but which game? Some Easts bid 3NT at this point. That's certainly an option but I don't like it. Suppose partner had this hand:

♠AQxx ♥AKxxx ♦xxx ♣x.

They would bid exactly the same way but now 6♥ is cold for us and 3NT is ridiculous! Also, partner might easily have 6 hearts and 4♥ is our best contract. 3NT is a premature gamble.

West (D)	North	East	South
1♥	Pass	2♦	Pass
2♥	Pass	2♠	

I would bid 2♠. Yes I only have 3 spades so it's not ideal but it shows where my values are. Normally after opener rebids their suit, a 3rd suit is "naturalish". By that I mean it's usually natural but sometimes it might be just showing a stopper hoping partner can bid NT. Here East just wants to find out more to see if the hand should be played in ♦, ♥ or NT.

Here West obviously raises spades in case 2♠ is natural but, to allow for East having a hand like this, West should bid 3♠ not 4♠. Hearing a spade raise is not what East wants to hear on this occasion(!) because now they don't know if partner has a ♣ stop or not. But it's still a wild gamble to bid 3NT so I'd bid 4♥ now (partner might be 4612 anyway).

So, my auction would be

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

Deep finesse says 4♠ is the only making game, because of the Spades break 33. I can't contrive a normal auction to reach that.

At the table

3NT was reached several times and, despite the ♠K being led each time, not one NS pair took their 5 tricks! See advanced section for how to get it right.

4♥ also made after 3 rounds of clubs, declarer ruffing, and the ♥K forced out the ♥A. Declarer just lost ♥A and 2 clubs. 4♥ should also go off though. See advanced section for how.

Key points to note

- Rebids that force your partner to go back to your first suit at the 3 level are "reverse" bids. They need to be better than minimum (14+ opposite a 2 level response, 16+ opposite a 1 level response).
- A 3rd suit introduced to the auction is usually still natural but sometimes the

best bid is just where your values are to show a stopper for no-trumps.

- There is no need to gamble 3NT when there are still other good options to explore.
- If you know how to defend a hand and your partner might not, do not be afraid to take control (see advanced section).
- Ducking from ♥Axxx trumps is often good defence for lots of reasons (see advanced section).

More advanced

I said a 2-level response normally shows 10+ points. Some pairs play a different bidding method from standard - "2 over 1".

They agree that a 2-level response is game forcing. 2 over 1 has advantages in that a game force is quickly established and the pair may then be able bid game and slam hands more accurately. But like any system it comes at a cost. The main one is that you now have to respond 1NT on a much wider range of hands (anything not worth a game force – i.e. **5-11 points**). This makes part-score hands harder to handle.

Personally, I am not a fan of 2 over 1 as I think it puts too much pressure on the 1NT response. But plenty of much better players than me would disagree! Another very important thing when playing 2 over 1 is to agree what bids show extra values and what bids do not (e.g. West's 2♠ potential rebid here). I have seen pairs playing 2 over 1 establish a game force, start making lots of cue bids and land up way too high because they still only had 13 points each and neither partner ever actually limited their hand. There are lots of books on 2 over 1 for those interested.

Returning to this hand, what about the defence?

Firstly, to 3NT. Declarer has 9 tricks immediately available in spades and diamonds, so the defence have to take their 5 tricks immediately. South obviously leads ♠K which North will encourage. At several tables South continued ♠Q which also held. At this

point on seeing partner's ♣9 they switched, no doubt thinking declarer (East) was holding up the ♠A. One way of avoiding this is for South to continue with the ♠J (partner already knows you have the ♠Q when you lead the ♠K). Now North, knows declarer has gambled 3NT without a stopper and, holding ♠A109, should take control to stop partner potentially going wrong. North can do this by overtaking the ♠J with the ♠A to let partner know what is going on. Even then they must be careful. If they continue with ♠T and ♠9, partner will be back on lead with the ♠Q. How do they know to play a heart next? North should cash the ♥A themselves to avoid any accidents before returning clubs. Never assume it's "obvious" for partner – so often the position looks totally different from their perspective!

There is still one holding where this defence would go horribly wrong, however. What if south started with exactly ♠KQJ and declarer had gambled 3NT with ♠8732? North has now blocked the clubs! South should probably continue with the ♠Q with that holding to try and stop this happening.

What about the **defence to 4♥**? This time North is on lead. On any lead except a club, it's easy – declarer wins, forces out the ♥A and when they get back in, they draw the remaining trumps and cash diamond and spade tricks. However, on the auction I recommended, it's very likely EW do not have a club stop so trying the ♠A is a reasonable shot (even though normally leading an unsupported ace is a very bad idea). South of course encourages and the defence play 3 rounds of clubs. Declarer ruffs and plays the ♥K. North is now in the spotlight. If they take the ♥A what are they going to do next? A further club can be ruffed in dummy, other suits allow declarer to draw trumps and cash winners.

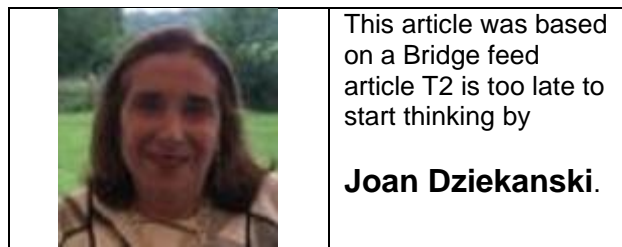
North needs to duck ♥K! Now declarer has two unpalatable options. First, they can carry on with trumps. North wins the 2nd round and, because dummy now has no more trumps, can safely continue the 4th round of clubs which forces declarer off. After they ruff North now has more trumps than West and must score a 2nd trump trick. Declarer's other unpalatable option is to give up on trumps and try to cash side suit winners. But that's

no good either. 3 spades and 2 diamonds cash to go with 4 trumps – but that's only 9 tricks. North will eventually score one of their small trumps as a ruff. The key to the right defence is to exhaust dummy's trumps so the force can work. Which option should declarer try? The first definitely. This still has a chance of making 4♥ if hearts had been 3-3.

Finally, a general note when defending with ♥Axxx. It's a very powerful holding and the ♥A gives a lot of control. When declarer has 5 trumps, we've seen here it can be right to force declarer's trumps, perhaps after ducking. When defending against a 4-4 fit, it is often right to duck as well. Only this time it often pays to duck twice! Now if declarer plays a 3rd round, we can play a 4th and remove all the trumps which might allow us to cash a side suit if we get in. Or if declarer switches, we may now get a ruff with our other small trump.

Julian Foster (many times NSW representative)

♦ JD – T2 is too late to think!



Solution Challenge Hand 2 (Play)

As dealer, you hold the following hand:

♠AKT6 ♥— ♦K6532 ♣AJ87

and the bidding goes:

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

T1 Your West leads the ♥Q, and this is what you see:

North (D)	
♠ 9743	
♥ AK84	
♦ Q9	
♣ T94	
South	
♠ AKT6	
♥ -	
♦ K6532	
♣ AJ87	

T1 When you win ♥A, what do you discard on it?

A diamond, of course. Clubs can be played by utilizing the double finesse for split honours, with a 75% chance of success, that is, you play one opponent to have the ♠K and the other to have the ♠Q. It's possible, of course, that one opponent has both club honours, but the opening lead makes it unlikely that West has both. With that holding, West may well have led the ♠K instead of the ♥Q, a suit your partner bid.

So, do you draw trump at trick two, or do you use the dummy entry for another play?

- T2 You should play a club at trick two, using the reasoning above. When you play the ♠T, East follows low ♠2 and West wins the ♠K.
- T3 West continues with the ♥J, using the principle of doing no harm by risking giving up a trick by breaking a new suit. On the ♥K, you again discard a diamond from your hand.
- T4 Then play the ♠9 from dummy. It wins – you have the club suit under control.
- T5 Now is the time to start drawing trumps. You play the ♠3 from the dummy, and East plays the ♠Q. That is very significant. It would not be surprising if the queen is a singleton, and if so, this means that West has ♠J852. You win with the ♠Q ♠K,

Therefore, you should stop drawing trumps. You may want to use some of dummy's low trumps to ruff your long diamonds. Even if West is short in diamonds too, the ♠9 in

dummy is higher than all of West's spades (except for the ♠J, a natural winner for the defence). In general, you have to keep control of the trump suit with a 4–1 break.

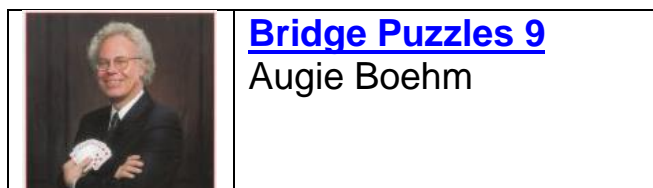
- T6 Therefore, play a diamond to the ♦Q next, which wins. This strongly suggests that West has ducked the ♦A.
- T7 Next play a club, East ♣Q to the ♠A in your hand, both opponents followed.
- T8 So, you lead the last 13th high club. West trumps in low ♠5 to prevent you from discarding dummy's last diamond, so you overruff with the ♠7.
- T9 When you next play dummy's ♦9 to your ♦K, West wins the ♦A, but he cannot play trumps without giving up his natural trump winner.
- T10 So, West plays another heart ♥5, which you trump with the ♠6 in your hand.
- T11 You can then trump your last diamond with the ♠4 in dummy.
- T12 You can ruff dummy's last heart, hoping to score the ♠T in your hand, but West overruffs with the ♠J.
- T13 Your remaining card is the trump ♠A.

Success! You played every suit carefully and enjoyed 10 tricks even though spades broke badly 4–1.

Here is the full deal:

		North (D)		
		♠ 9743		
West		♥ AK84	East	
♠ J852		♦ Q9	♠ Q	
♥ QJ5		♣ T94	♥ T97632	
♦ AJ4			♦ T87	
♣ K63		South		♣ Q52
4S/W Lead ♦J		♠ AKT6	Vul Nil Dir: N	
		♥ -		
		♦ K6532		
		♣ AJ87		

♦ AB – Bridge Puzzle 9

**Bridge Puzzles 9**

Augie Boehm

As you've seen, inferences about the unseen hands can be immediate or require the gradual accumulation of clues.

It's matchpoints, East–West are vulnerable, and you are South declaring 3♣.

North (Dummy)

♠ K72

♥ 862

♦ QT54

♣ K82

♠ A8

♥ A75

♦ 762

♣ AJT93

WEST	NORTH	EAST	SOUTH
1♦	PASS	1♥	2♣
2♥ ⁽¹⁾	3♣	ALL PASS	

(1) East–West do not play support doubles.

T1 West's opening lead is the ♦A,

T2 West followed by ♦K

T3 West continued with a low diamond, on which you play dummy's ♦T. East, who started with a singleton diamond, ruffs the third round low

T4 East then returns a heart.

Questions:

1. What is the distribution of the East–West hands?
2. How do you plan the play?

SOLUTION

1. West's distribution is 4♠=3♥=5♦=1♣, and, therefore, East is 4♠=4♥=1♦=4♣.

The chain of reasoning begins with the diamond information, marking West, the opening bidder, with five.

What about hearts, the suit East–West bid and raised? Unless East psyched a 1♥ response, East has four hearts, leaving West with three. (If they played support doubles, you could diagnose an East psych on a three-card suit.)

So far, the information has come easily. Now comes a key negative inference — what about spades? East–West have an eight-card spade fit, yet neither mentioned the suit. Surely someone would have bid a five-bagger, so the only logical explanation is that their spades are divided 4–4. It's the classic case of the dog that didn't bark spades.

Once we fit the spade piece to the puzzle, the club situation becomes clear. Holding 12 cards in the top-ranked suits, West must have been dealt a singleton club.

T4 You should win East's heart return

T5 Play the ♣J to dummy's ♣K.

T6 If the queen doesn't drop, continue with the ♣8, finessing through East.

Once you pick up all East's original club holding of ♣Qxxx, use dummy's ♠K entry to cash the ♦Q, discarding your heart loser. When the dust settles, you have made your contract, losing two diamonds, a ruff, and one heart.

You are South declaring a notrump contract.:

North (Dummy)

♠ AQT3

West

♠6

South (You)

♠ 872

West's opening lead is the ♠6 (standard leads). How do you play the spade suit?

SOLUTION

Let's see what information the Rule of Eleven provides. Assuming the ♠6 is a fourth-best lead, subtract the number on the spot led from 11. The result, five, means that there are five higher spades between dummy, your hand, and right-hand opponent. Dummy has three higher spades, you have two, **so East has none!**

Play low from dummy and win the first trick in your hand. Return a spade and finesse dummy's ♠T. Dummy remains with the ♠AQ poised over West's ♠K.

West's innocent spade lead from ♠KJ96(x) has presented you with four spade winners.

Restricted Event Opportunities

3rd Summer Pairs (Imps)

Comp Night – Restricted Pairs (<300 MP)

2x Thursday Nights 29th Dec, 5th Jan

7pm Start– Pairs Imp Event

Prize Pool: Generous, but dependent on Entries

Convenor, queries & partnership advice: Gary Barwick 0413 884 805

Director: Ronnie Ng

Entry Management: Enter by NSBC Website

Pre-payments: Visitors NSBC "Make a Payment", Members via "Club PP System"

2022 winners: Elliot Kaplan & Peter Gill

NORTH SHORE BRIDGE CLUB
Online Venue with RealBridge
Tel: 0413 884 805

Player Fees (pp) Members \$32 (2x\$16) Visitors \$38 (2x\$19)

Why not join? Remote Members just \$25/year

NORTH SHORE BRIDGE CLUB

RealBridge

Club Champion

Conducted under the auspices of the NSWBA. The ABF has approved the issue of red masterpoints at level B4c. All players are subject to the NSWBA's Disciplinary Regulations. Yellow systems Restricted.

3rd Online Australia Day Weekend

Open & Restricted (<300mp) Swiss Pairs

Sunday 29th Jan 2023 on RealBridge

10:00am Start 2 Sessions – Swiss Pairs (IMP) Event

Prize Pool: Generous, but dependent on Entries

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"

2022 Open Winners: **Peter Gill & Jane Dawson**

NORTH SHORE BRIDGE CLUB
Online Venue with RealBridge
Tel: 0413 884 805

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. Yellow systems restricted

Player Fees (pp) \$30pp

Why not join the NSBC? Remote Members just \$25/year

NORTH SHORE BRIDGE CLUB

RealBridge

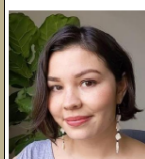
Club Champion

December Teaching

"Build on the Basics" with Jessica Brake,

ONLINE on THURSDAYS, 9:30am to 11:30am

October 2022




These lessons are suitable for those who have been playing for around 3 months to a year, or who have come back to Bridge after a long break.

There are 20 topics in total, topics for the rest of the year are listed below. Attend all the lessons, or just those that interest you!

Wk #	Date	Lesson Topic
15	Thu Nov 3 rd	2C game force opening
16	Thu Nov 10 th	Overcalls
17	Thu Nov 17 th	Takeout doubles I
18	Thu Nov 24 th	Takeout doubles II
19	Thu Dec 1 st	Stayman – searching for a 4-4 major suit fit
20	Thu Dec 8 th	Transfers to majors
21	Thu Dec 15 th	End of course review

TUESDAY East Lindfield * 1:30pm 4:00pm Rookies John Newman




John Newman

* This East Lindfield session will be run by John Newman. There will be a free 30-minute lesson from 1.30pm till 2.00pm. Then 18 boards will be played, finishing around 4.00pm.

John is a very experienced bridge player and a great presenter of lessons, so do come and join him on Tuesdays at 1.30pm at East Lindfield.

WEDNESDAY East Lindfield # 10:00am 1:00pm Restricted and Rookies Sue Crompton

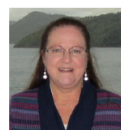


Sue Crompton

Sue Crompton will be running a 15-minute free lesson at 9.45am on Wednesdays at East Lindfield, before the duplicate game at 10.00am.

All attending will receive notes on the lesson to take home and study at their leisure. Please come along. All players will get something out of the lesson to improve their game.

MONDAY East Lindfield 7:00pm 9:00pm Supervised & Rookies Jenny Barnes



Jenny Barnes

This East Lindfield session will be run by Jenny Barnes. There will be a free 15-minute lesson from 6:45 to 7pm, prior to the Supervised and Rookie games at 7pm.

Notes on the lesson will be emailed to all attendees.

All welcome, with or without a partner.