



UNDERCROFT BRIDGE CLUB

NEWSLETTER JULY 2019

Congratulations!



Rina Shah and Divyesh Shah were NS winners of Australia Wide Novice Pairs held in South Perth Bridge Club on Saturday 18th May.

This Issue:

- ✓ *Inadvertent Actions*
- ✓ *Touring the Southern (Cultural) Ethiopia*
- ✓ *Playing in No Trump*
- ✓ *BOLS Bridge Tip by Tim Seres (1974)*
- ✓ *Did you know...*

WABC Winter Super Congress



Restricted Pairs Winners NS
Jane Adams & Christine Bacon



Joan Dadour Pairs Winners
NS **Christine Jenkins &
Connie Coltrona**



Two Day Swiss Pairs Winners
**Andrew Swider &
Tad Bieganski (left)**

One Day Swiss Pairs 2nd
David Cowell and Jairo Giraldo

Geraldton BC Annual Congress

Saturday Open Pairs Winners
David and Pauline Coulter

Swiss Teams Runners-Up
**David Coulter, Pauline Coulter,
Wayne Cupitt and Heather Cupitt,**



President's Report

From John Bayly

Saturday 8 June 2019 saw the graduation of a new lot of smiling "graduates" to Undercroft as can be seen in the following photograph.



As an introduction, they are from left to right
Front row: Sara Potter, Leslie Routledge (teacher), Grace Roberts, Ray Routledge (assistant), Dale Robertson;
Middle Row: Pat Shelton (assistant), Lesley McGlone, Susanne Gilchrist, Marie Barrett, Dianne Doust, John Bayly (President);
Back Row: ; Bill Ellis, Liz Gray, James Van-Lane, Peter Seiinor;
Missing from the photo were: Ian Limpitlaw, Pat Hickey and Bruce Clark.

Almost all of the above attended the 18-week course and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

It should be recognised that this course is second to none as far as teaching new bridge players and I am sure that most of these lucky people will continue to have further tutelage with Allan Doig and his willing helpers. The Club should be proud and grateful that we have training personnel such as Leslie and Allan who willingly give up much of their time to train and help others.

Inadvertent Actions

By Richard Grenside

Inadvertent is a word often used in the Laws, the accepted definition is an action that was, without any doubt, an unintended action. A slip of the tongue, the taking out of a bid from the bidding box that was never intended etc. However whilst an action may be classified as inadvertent, this does not necessarily mean that a change is permitted, only when the director is satisfied that the call was never in the thought processes of the player. The classic cases where a change is allowed during the bidding is when a call bears no relation to the intent, the rationale behind the permission to change the call is to avoid a meaningless contract which destroys the object of the game. Providing the player is able to convince the director that the unintended call was never in the mind of the player and that the proposed new action was the call that was intended, then permission will be given to allow the change without any penalty or adjustment. It is also permitted to change the call even if the next player (left hand opponent)

has taken an action. The cut off point is when partner makes a call. Whilst there may have been a slight but noticeable time lapse in indicating that a “never intended” call had been made, providing that the director is satisfied that the conditions of the law has been met, the player would still be able to change their call.

Unintended inadvertency, often the subject of dispute and aggression at the table.

A player goes into a trance, half takes out a call from the bidding box, replaces it, thinks again and finally after maybe 30 seconds decides to bid, or pass. This action, which occurs on a frequent basis, especially in newer players causes annoyance to the opponents and conveys unauthorised information on a massive scale. Your home club should have a definition of when a call is made and in many jurisdictions the time is when the call can be identified, ie you half take out the Spade card, replace it and finally try to take out a different card, the Spade would be, by

regulation the designated call, Similarly initially indicating a pass and attempting a change to a bid, would also not be permitted. So be warned, take your time when selecting an

action and under no circumstances go anywhere near your bidding box until you have made up your mind re your intended call.

Touring the Southern Ethiopia

By Lesley Smith.

A group of 8 of us undertook this trip early this year, on a 24-day tour. Our guide, Solomon, had taken us through the North 2 years ago, and having loved the country, its people, and its uniqueness, we were very keen to return.

One of the most interesting days on our tour of Southern Ethiopia was a visit to a Mursi tribe.



Situated in a remote area close to the Sudanese border, and bordered by mountains and the Omo and Mago rivers, these

people are pastoralists, with cattle breeding being their main occupation. They have their own language, and an animistic form of religion. The elderly men in these tribes are highly respected and dress mainly in blue.

Driving through the Mago National Park to visit the Mursi people, we were startled by the sight of two Colobus monkeys racing across the road ahead of our vehicle.

With their long furry tails and cute faces, (only previously observed sitting high up in large trees), it seemed strange to see them at ground level loping quickly out of imminent danger. A kudu, on the road-side also caught our attention, but other than these two sightings we saw very few people, animals or traffic as we

approached the remote Mursi villages.

The 7,500 or so Mursi people would traditionally move during the wet and dry seasons and practice flood relief cultivation along the Omo River. The most famous Mursi traditions include the fierce stick fighting, but this is now illegal. Another is that of wearing the huge 'mouth and ear plates' for the women, (and some men).



Made of clay, and up to 12cm in diameter, the plates are inserted into a slit separating their lower lip and jaw. Due to the obvious discomfort women only wear lip plates occasionally thus leaving their extended lips swaying below their jaw. The lip hole is cut at around the age of 15, and

stretched for many months. At this time the women also have their bottom 4 teeth pulled out. The men only remove 2 teeth. The origin of this practice is no longer known, but it probably began as a purely aesthetic practice, done to mark entry into adulthood. Preparation for the women's large ear holes are commenced at approximately the age of 5.

We'd been warned, that on entering the compound of these tribal people we may experience some aggressive behaviour, as a result of the lack of respect they have been shown by tourist groups over previous years. On entering the compound our guide spoke to the village chief, and negotiated a 'price' for our group to enter, and take photographs.

Having used the correct protocol was obviously appreciated by these people, and they were very friendly and welcoming towards us. Sitting or standing proudly in front of their straw/stick dome shaped homes women and men, with their children, happily posed for photos. Wearing an assortment of brightly coloured necklaces and inventive head decorations,

they went about their daily activities, completely unfazed, as we moved amongst them. We felt honoured to have been accepted as visitors into their unique environment. The heavy lip plates, made of clay and decorated elaborately were proffered for sale, and on holding them it gave us an appreciation of our difficult it would be to wear one.



Another interesting custom of this tribe is the self-mutilating of the skin. Using a sharp knife,

the skin is cut quite deeply on the chest, arms and backs, at times into patterns, or just as welts. Ash and charcoal are then rubbed into the broken skin, as it is healing. These scars are worn proudly as a form of decoration by both men and women. Individualistic hair styles are 'sculpted' using a sharp razor blade as part of bodily decoration, too.

The compound we visited was clean and neat, and mostly the younger children

were naked, with the girls having a small rectangular shaped bead covering hanging from the waist, for modesty. Many wore bangles and necklaces emulating the jewellery worn by the adult women in their tribe. Some nestled into the laps of their mothers whilst others happily played together. As we looked on it was fascinating to see the women folk busy with their household duties..... weaving baskets, grinding coffee husks, lighting the fires for roasting the coffee and cooking food, in addition to being the carers of their children. The men and boys are involved in the farming and caring for the cattle.

What a privilege it was for our group to visit, and see first-hand, these people who continue to live as they have for centuries, in their same ancient culture.'





Playing in No Trumps

From the book "Step-by-Step: Card Play in No Trumps" by Robert Berthe and Norbert Lebely

Deal No. 14

Dealer: NORTH | Vul: EW

♠	943										
♥	5										
♦	AKT987										
♣	A94										
♠	<table style="border: none; margin: 0 auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 2px;">N</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 2px;">W</td> <td style="background-color: white; padding: 2px;"></td> <td style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 2px;">E</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 2px;">S</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		N		W		E		S		♠
	N										
W		E									
	S										
♥		♥									
♦		♦									
♣		♣									
♠	AJ72										
♥	AK73										
♦	Q										
♣	Q753										

11

16

WEST	NORTH	EAST	SOUTH
	1♦	Pass	1♥
Pass	2♦	Pass	3NT
Pass	Pass	Pass	

Lead ♥Q

Count your tricks

1 in spades, 2 in hearts, 3 in diamonds, 1 in clubs = 7tricks. You need two more. Where form? The diamonds, obviously.

Plan the play.

Solution on page 14

Rule of 11

The Rule of 11 in bridge is a technique you can use for calculating the location of higher unseen cards in the suit that has been led.

It is usually used at No Trump, when the lead is assumed to be the 4th-highest card in that suit.

The Rule works as follows:

1. Subtract the opening lead spot card from 11.
2. Also subtract the number of cards in dummy that are higher than the card led.
3. Finally, subtract the number of cards in your hand that are higher than the card led.
4. The final number equals how many higher cards declarer holds in the suit.

Example:

	Partner	
	♠4	
Declarer		Dummy
♠?		♠T96
	You	
	♠KJ5	

Partner leads the ♠4. Assuming this is a fourth-best lead, how many spades are in declarer's hand which are higher?

Partner's spot card is the 4, so $11 - 4 = 7$.

Dummy contains three spades higher than the ♠4, so $7 - 3 = 4$.

You hold three spades higher than the ♠4, so $4 - 3 = 1$.

Thus, declarer holds exactly one card higher than the ♠4 if partner's lead was fourth-best. The full suit distribution around the table:

	Partner	
	♠Q874	
Declarer		Dummy
♠A32		♠T96
	You	
	♠KJ5	

The Rule of 11 has its most application against a No Trump contract since it is generally accepted practice but can also be effectively employed against a suit contract.

Results

Australia Wide Novice Pairs

NS



EW



1st (Lesley Maff) & Gwen Kremer

1st Magda Lawes & Michael Lawes

2nd Carol Kelly & Dermott Doherty

2nd Robert Audas & Hilde Audas

3rd Yvonne Vea & Margaret Greville

3rd Ky Khan & Alf Surace

Undercroft GNOT Heat

1st BIEGANSKI TEAM: Tad Bieganski - Beata Bieganski - John Beddow - Egmont Melton - Joan Prince - Bob Prince - Mark Goddard (Sub)

2nd SWIDER TEAM - Andrew Swider - Phil Tearne - Val Biltoft - Viv Wood - Karol Miller - Gerry Daly (Sub)

3rd SZYMAKOWSKI TEAM - Margaret Szymakowski - Diane Tilvern - Sue Grenside - Richard Grenside - Nerilyn Mack - Judy Clear (Sub)

Don Fraser Swiss Pairs



1st Sue and Richard Grenside

2nd Debbie James & (Wilma Piller)

3rd Peter Stephenson & Judy Clear

Tony Martin Pairs



1st Tad Bieganski & Andrew Swider

Open Swiss Pairs



1st Rez Karim & Doreen Jones



2nd David Cowell & Ann Hopfmueller



2nd Stella Steer & James Steer



3rd Luba Klein & Judy Havas



3rd Arianna Yusof & Dave Munro

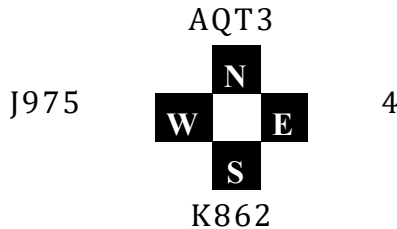
Give Declarer Enough Rope

By Tim Seres (Australia)

BOLS Bridge Tip downloaded from www.bridgeace.com

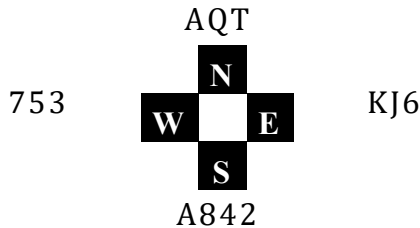
In the long haul you win at bridge by avoiding error rather than by being brilliant. The expert may display an occasional glimpse of genius or elegance, but he owes his pre-eminence to the fact that he makes fewer mistakes than his fellow players.

Because bridge is a game of errors, you should try to develop the knack of giving an opponent the chance to go wrong. One way of doing this is by providing the declarer with a choice of plays in a situation where he would otherwise be bound to make a winning play.



This is the trump suit and declarer starts by laying down dummy's ace. If West follows small, declarer will play low to the king on the next round, exposing the finesse against the jack. (Declarer has no way to succeed if East has J-9-x-x.) West, however, should drop the nine on the first round. Now declarer may continue with dummy's queen, playing East for J-x-x-x.

The next example is also well known:



South plays low to the ten. If East wins with the jack, declarer has no choice but to enter dummy and finesse against the king on the next round. East therefore should win the first trick with the king. This affords declarer a

losing option, as he may finesse the nine on the next round, playing West for J-x-x-x.

Opportunities for such plays come along much more frequently than many players realize. The following hand occurred in a top-class Pairs event:

Dir	S	♠ AKQ4			
Vul	Both	♥ QT7			
		♦ 765			
		♣ 842			
♠	873		N		♠ JT5
♥	8643		W	E	♥ AJ9
♦	T9		S		♦ QJ832
♣	J975				♣ QT
		♠ 962			
		♥ K52			
		♦ AK3			
		♣ AK63			

WEST	NORTH	EAST	SOUTH
			1♣
Pass	1♠	Pass	2NT
Pass	3NT	All Pass	

At this table South won the diamond lead and tested spades. On the ace and king of this suit East dropped the jack and ten! Not surprisingly, declarer assumed that the spades were 4-2 and he continued by playing low to the nine, hoping to re-enter dummy with a heart. But East of course ducked the king of hearts when it was led. The contract could now have been made only on double-dummy lines and in actual play South finished one down.

The hapless declarer had fallen victim to a defender who followed the very profitable adage, 'Give declarer enough rope ...'

It stands to reason that if you consistently give your opponent a chance to go wrong, he will sometimes take it!

BOLS TIP: *When you can see that declarer is bound to succeed by normal play, look for a chance to give him a losing option.*

Playing in No Trumps - SOLUTION

What is the normal way of playing diamonds suit?

You cash the queen, then cross to the table with the Ace of clubs and lead out your top diamonds.

However, have you noticed that the dummy will then be entryless? Therefore this line will fail if an opponent holds four or more diamonds to the jack.

What is the solution?

Overtake the queen of diamonds with the Ace and continue the suit until the jack appears. You may well have sacrificed a trick if the jack falls in three rounds, but if it does not, your Ace of clubs will remain on the table as an entry to the established diamonds. You will have guaranteed nine tricks.

The Full Deal

♠	943				
♥	5				
♦	AKT987				
♣	A94				
♠	KT65		N		♠ Q8
♥	QJT9	W		E	♥ 8642
♦	43				♦ J652
♣	K62		S		♣ JT8
♠	AJ72				
♥	AK73				
♦	Q				
♣	Q753				

Guiding Principle

If you are short of entries do not yield to the temptation of false economy; if you have a bare honour opposite a suit containing all the intermediates, such as AJT98 opposite K, overtake the king with the ace and give up a trick to the queen.

Rule of 15

Simply stated, the Rule of 15 allows the bridge player, following three consecutive passes, in the fourth seat to better determine whether or not to open the auction by bidding. The Rule of 15 states that the player in the fourth seat should open the auction, if the number of high card points added to the number of Spades equals 15 or more.

Did you know...

By John Lees

The Chinese invented playing cards in AD 1000 - so herewith some interesting facts and observations about "playing cards":

Did you know that the traditional deck of the playing cards is a strikingly coherent form of a calendar? Very intriguing indeed!

- ✓ There are 52 weeks in the year and there are 52 playing cards in a deck.
- ✓ There are 13 weeks in each season and there are 13 cards in each suit.
- ✓ There are 4 seasons in a year and 4 suits in the deck.
- ✓ There are 12 months in a year so there are 12 court cards. (those with faces namely Jack, Queen, King in each suit.)
- ✓ The red cards represent Day, while black cards represent the Night.
- ✓ Jacks = 11, Queens = 12, and the Kings = 13, then add up all the sums of $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 13 = 91$. Multiply this by 4, for the 4 suits, therefore $91 \times 4 = 364$, Add 1 that is the Joker and you will arrive at the number 365 being the days in a year? Is this construct a mere coincidence or the sign of great intelligence?
- ✓ Of interest is the sum of the letters in all the names of the cards, e.g., add up the letters in "one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, Jack, Queen, King" = 52!
- ✓ The Spades indicated ploughing or working. The Hearts indicated love for the crops. The Diamonds indicated reaping the wealth. The Clubs indicated protection and growth.
- ✓ Also, in some card games 2 Jokers are used - indicating the Leap year. This mathematical perfection is mind blowing!

Rule of 20

The Rule of 20 is a guideline for deciding whether to open the bidding (in first and second seat). It attempts to refine traditional high card point count by also taking suit length into consideration. The rule is pretty simple: add your high card points plus the number of cards in your two longest suits. If the total is **20** or more, then the hand is worth an opening bid.

Example ♠ T8
 ♥ KT973
 ♦ 6
 ♣ AK865

10 HCP + 5♥ + 5♣ = 20. Open 1♥ in accordance with the Rule of 20.

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