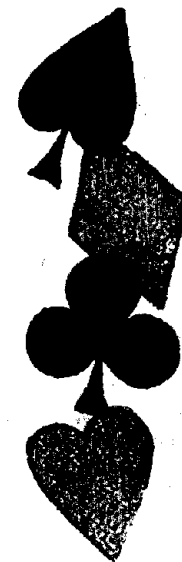
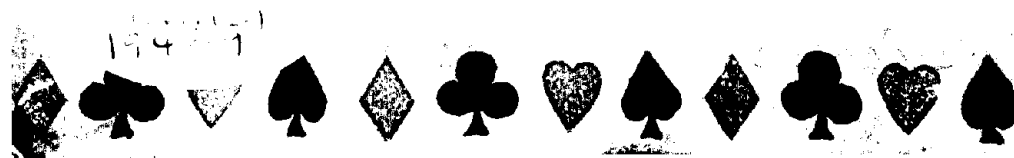


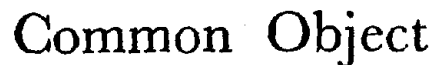
The

BRIDGE WORLD



1961





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THE INDIAN BRIDGE WORLD

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE SOUTH INDIAN BRIDGE ASSOCIATION

Vol. XII 1961 No. 1

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THE INDIAN BRIDGE WORLD

Vol. XII

1961

No. 1

EDITORIAL

HOLD UP :—After an unusually long interval the Indian Bridge World makes its appearance. Many reasons, primarily, dearth of material, account for the delay. The Editor seeks the forbearance of the members for the delay. Pious resolutions have been formed to bring out the issues regularly in future.

NEW LOOK :—Readers would have noted the change, after a long time, in the cover design of the magazine. It is hoped that the new cover will be liked.

NATIONALS :—All attention will be focussed on Hyderabad where the Third Nationals will be held from the 7th December to 17th December. This year twelve Associations are competing for the Ruia Gold Trophy. The National Master Pairs event will be conducted as an Open event from this year onwards.

WORLD PAR POINT CONTEST :—We were able to hold, thanks to the good offices of Sri S. Rajam Iyer, the Par Point contest organised by the World Bridge Federation, at Madras and at Coimbatore. The Par deals were also sent to Bombay and Calcutta. The entries were not as many as were expected, except in Bombay. Perhaps the likely participants were overawed by the title and nature of the contest.

NEW SOLUTION :—This year the recurring problem of selection for Nationals has been solved by adopting the method followed by the English Bridge Union for selecting its team for the European championships. It is believed that this method will be an improvement over the methods adopted before.

The Association team has been selected and represents a blend of youth and experience. We look forward to a good performance from our representatives.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT : MR. JUSTICE P. RAJAGOPALAN.

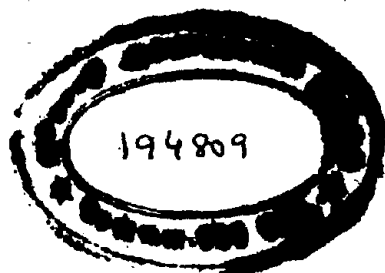
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G. N. CHARY



Counting the Hand

By EWART KEMPSON, England.

A splendid example of counting the hand, and one which should not be too difficult for average players to digest, is illustrated in this deal in which B. S. Ramarao played a leading part in more senses than one Game all ;

Dealer : South.

NORTH
 ♠ Q 8542
 ♥ K 93
 ♦ 764
 ♣ J 6

WEST
 ♠ K 7
 ♥ A Q 854
 ♦ A K 102
 ♣ 73

	SOUTH	WEST	NORTH	EAST
1	♣	Dble	No	2 ♦
2	♠	4 ♦	4 ♠	No
	No	Dble	all pass	..

West's first double is pretty well standard ; the hand is too strong for a simple overbid of one heart and hardly suitable for a jump bid of two hearts when there might be—and in fact was—a splendid fit in diamonds.

Having shown strength with his bid of two diamonds over the double, East wisely left the final decision to West. Mr. Ramarao had a very tough decision, but came to the conclusion that 11 tricks against an opening bid was unlikely, but that there was a strong probability of defeating four spades, perhaps by two tricks. It was apparent that East held a few goodies outside the diamond suit, for, with no defence against four spades, he would have continued to five diamonds after West's strong bidding.

West led the king and ace of diamonds, South ruffed and led the ace of spades on which East played the knave. West led a low spade, West won and East discarded a diamond.

It is clear that South has a very unbalanced distribution therefore to play the ace of hearts seems very unwise when West has a perfectly safe diamond as a card of exit. But Ramarao played the ace of hearts without hesitation, the only defence to defeat the contract.

Just think about it for a moment and you will see all four hands quite clearly. East is marked with five diamonds to

the queen. If he had held all the unseen hearts (five of them), he would have bid that suit instead of diamonds. Therefore South, who had one diamond, is marked with six clubs, five spades, one diamond and one heart. Here is the complete deal :—

NORTH		EAST	
♠ Q 8542		♠ J	
♥ K 93		♥ J 1076	
♦ 764		♦ QJ 953	
♣ J 6		♣ K 105	
WEST		SOUTH	
♠ K 7		♠ A 10963	
♥ A Q 854		♥ 2	
♦ A K 102		♦ 8	
♣ 73		♣ A Q 9842	

After making the ace of hearts West led a diamond. South ruffed and led his remaining trump to dummy's queen. The knave of clubs was covered by East and taken by South. South then crossed his fingers for luck and played the queen of clubs, but the 10 refused to fall and the declarer could not avoid a one trick defeat.

If West had not paused to count the hand he might have led that "safe" card of exit (a diamond) before making the ace of hearts. South ruffs the diamond and leads the two of hearts, West playing the ace.

There is now nothing West can do to defeat the contract, for North has two cards of entry. One card allows the declarer to lead dummy's knave of clubs and the other card of entry allows the declarer to lead dummy's six of clubs and finesse the eight.

I saw all too little of India's fine player, A. Ramamurthy, but what I saw convinced me that he is a player of considerable merit.

One of the hands I saw him play in Europe last year would have been ruined by many a fine player.

Game all ;

Dealer : East.

NORTH
 ♠ 54
 ♥ 973
 ♦ A 10984
 ♣ 1096

WEST		EAST	
♠ A J 1097		♠ Q 83	
♥ J 86		♥ A 1042	
♦ 5		♦ 762	
♣ A J 74		♣ Q 85	

SOUTH
 ♠ K 62
 ♥ K Q 5
 ♦ K Q J 3
 ♣ K 32

EAST	SOUTH	WEST	NORTH
No	1 NT.	No.	No.
No	—	—	—

West could hardly make a vulnerable bid at the two level over South's strong (16 to 18)

no-trump, and he certainly could not double. So South was left to play the hand in the simple contract of one no-trump!

The knave of spades was led, East played the queen and South (Ramamurthy) the king. The rest is just routine : South makes five diamonds and one heart.

I was about to move on to a table where there was more action when I noticed something, which always seems ridiculously easy to an onlooker. I spotted that five rounds of diamonds would force a spade discard from South, after which a heart would be led from dummy on which East would play the ace. East would then lead a spade and South would have to make three discards. The five of hearts and the two of clubs would be easy enough, but the third discard would force South to unguard the king of hearts or the king of clubs.

I felt the urge to whisper a word of caution in Ramamurthy's ear, but realised just in time that this would not have been appreciated by the declarer or by his opponents.

South duly led the king of diamonds at Trick 2, but up went dummy's ace and back came a heart. East went up, with the ace and led a spade, but South was now in no discomfort for discards ; he merely threw the queen and knave of

diamonds. After making the spades West grabbed the ace of clubs to hold South to seven tricks, which turned out to be a very good North-South score.

The life of a spectator is just a bed of roses ; he can watch his friends working away and enjoy the sadistic pleasure of seeing them suffer. Their faces register all the emotions : rage, hatred, envy contempt and—very occasionally—great joy. It reminds me of the little boy who had a tooth out and asked the dentist if he might have it. "Certainly", said the dentist, "but why do you want it?" The small boy said he wanted to take it home, put it on the mantlepiece, fill it with jam and watch it suffer.

West was the sufferer in this deal, South being the dealer at game all.

NORTH			
♠	A 42	♠	J 9653
♥	J 65	♥	732
♦	K 845	♦	A 6
♣	643	♣	A 87
SOUTH			
♠	107	♠	K Q 8
♥	K Q 1098	♥	A 4
♦	7 3 2	♦	Q J 109
♣	10 9 5	♣	K Q J 2

South bid one no-trump and North raised to two no-trumps,

showing eight points. If South had held the minimum of 16 points, he would have passed ; as it was he was right to continue to three no-trumps, the combined count being 26 points which is usually sufficient for a game in no trumps.

West led the king of hearts, South played the ace and led the eight of spades to dummy's ace. Back came a low club, South's king winning. South now switched to the queen of

diamonds, East won and led a heart. West wisely allowed dummy's knave to win, but the declarer ran for home with two hearts, three spades, three diamonds and one club.

East could have defeated the contract by going up with the ace of clubs at trick 3. A heart is ducked by West, but East-West cannot be prevented from making three hearts and two aces despite the magic figure of 26.



PSYCHIC PSYCHICS

Have you heard about the little old lady in the individual who marked her convention card "I psyche", Her partner, first to arrive at the Table and noting that the board they were about to play was conditioned red said "not vulnerable, I hope". The little old lady beckoned him closer and in a conspiratorial fashion whispered "I never psyche". Then noting his surprised look she added. "But I bid so badly that I have got to have some explanation".

Courtesy, 'The Bulletin.'

An appeal

The editor will greatly appreciate contributions to the Indian Bridge World. Interesting hands, reviews of tournaments, bridge stories, anecdotes, character sketches and anything that will interest a bridge player would be welcome.

The Minimum-Bid Theory

By NORMAN SQUIRE, England.

It is unfortunate for the progress of bridge—the improvement of the average player—that the most widely publicised methods are among the worst. One of the favourite theories of the Goren – Stayman – Sheinwold – Oakie-Roth-Stone types of bidding is what is known as the Minimum-Bid Theory. This springs from an attitude of extreme caution, engendered mainly by over-addiction to match-pointed pairs, and quite opposed to the basic arithmetic of the game. This theory; that no jump-bid should ever be made when a “positive” type of bid may suggest that partner not pass, is so absurd when analysed, and so deleterious to efficiency when practiced, that one marvels that any player of standing should have considered its employment for one moment. Yet literally millions of players of the above “schools” use it, following their preceptors with blind faith. Thus we see in Goren’s “Complete contract” the following amazing example :

	♠ K x	
	♥ A Q J x	
	♦ A Q J x	
	♣ Q X	
WEST		EAST
1 ♥		2 ♦
?		—

The recommended bid is three diamonds, “affording partner a chance to try for three no-trump.” When one realises that this raise to three diamonds would inevitably come from a hand such as :

♠	x
♥	K J x x x
♦	A Q x x
♣	Q x x

twelve points as opposed to nineteen, it may be appreciated what sort of fog is likely to be created.

Say however we follow the advice with the first hand, “affording partner a chance to try for three notrump”, and he generously obliges us by bidding three no-trumps.” What do we do then? Pass? Bid six no-trumps? It is easy enough to lay out hands which will bid three no-trumps and go down, when five diamonds is cold; and also hands which will bid and make it when six diamonds is cold. There is little more frustrating than to request partner to do something and then to be disappointed when he does it. Nothing is more sure than when we hear three no-trumps now, the opener will find himself wondering whether or not he is missing a grand slam, yet be unable to make any further effort lest he get too high. The

whole trouble is the refusal to limit the hand, or, unable to do so, to make a genuine forcing bid. This attitude comes through the consideration that “point-count” can be a system, and thus no specific definition has been given to each particular bid.

Examining the second example hand, we wonder what the opener does when he hears three no-trumps again. Perhaps he bids four diamonds to find that no-trumps was cold but five diamonds one off on top. The theory obviously leads to pure guesswork on every hand. To demonstrate the fog which this theory engenders, we take a couple of problems from the American “Bridge World”.

Sequence	East	
WEST EAST		
1 ♥	1 ♠	♠ J 10 8 7 5 4 2
3 ♥	3 ♠	♥ A
3 ♥	3 ♠	♦ K J 7
4 ♦	?	♣ K 3

Top-marked answer.

5 Hearts.

Sequence	East	
WEST EAST		
1 ♦	1 ♥	♣ K Q 7
3 ♦	3 ♥	♥ J 10 8 7 6 4 3
4 ♣	?	♦ A
		♣ K 5

Top-marked answer

4 Diamonds.

The sequences are technically identical except for the rank of the opening suit, and there seems to be no serious reason why they should receive different treatment. The basic premise however is open to an objection: i.e., the jump-rebid by the opener is logically an invitational bid, capable of being passed. In the absolute purity of technique therefore, the simple rebid in response to a jump-rebid should also be capable of being passed. Thus a sequence :

West	EAST
1 ♥	1 ♠
3 ♥	3 ♠
No.	—

is quite feasible. I have no space to go into this here, so I will omit the detail of analysis which shows it to be true. The final position is as follows: we may play this responder’s rebid as forcing or limited, at partnership option. To play it as forcing will engender a slight handicap occasionally, perhaps once in two or three hundred boards, when the best result on the hand is for opener to pass as above. To play it limited will smooth our mechanics, and we may consider that this offsets the infrequent loss we may encounter. We return to the problems;

WEST	EAST
1 ♠	1 ♠
3 ♥	3 ♦
4 ♦	?

♠ J 1087542
♥ A
♦ K J 7
♣ K 3

We see here that responder is considering his simple rebid in response to the jump-rebid by the opener as a forcing bid. He has therefore accepted the above-mentioned handicap, and this he is entitled to do. His mechanics are thus easy, and he does not have to bid a non-playable suit in order to ensure that his partner will not pass.

Opener now makes what seems to be a cue-bid, as had he a genuine suit of diamonds he would probably have said so earlier, and responder must now find another bid. The best quantitative bid is perhaps six hearts, as no support for spades seems to be forthcoming. But it is not important. What matters is that some sign of strength must be given, for up to now responder's bidding could have come from an absolutely minimum hand.

The second problem gives him a slightly easier passage because of the rank of suits :

WEST	EAST
1 ♦	1 ♥
3 ♦	3 ♥
4 ♣	?

♠ K Q 7
♥ J 1087643
♦ A
♣ K 5

Once again the partnership accepts that the rebid of three hearts will under no circumstances be passed, yet even so it might be thought that such a rebid is not too well advised. A simple bid of three spades over three diamonds would create a game-forcing situation, and give both partners a feeling of confidence which they must at present sadly lack. The opener in particular would assuredly welcome the knowledge that a good hand faces him, for up to now responder's bidding could come from a similar suit of hearts and a mere four points outside it instead of twelve.

However, the simple rebid is made and responder must now find one more bid. Four spades seems fair, obviously not a suit, and various other bids might fill the bill. But one thing is absolutely vital—a bid of power must be made, a bid to wake up the opener to the knowledge that strength faces him. Otherwise he will remain enshrouded by the pall of ignorance, unaware of his partner's strength to within eight points—two aces.

Let us now see the reaction to these problems of the American Master-Player Panel, a selection of that country's finest players, names of world renown, considered by millions to constitute a body of talent without compare.

Firstly, not one of them objected to the premises, but took the responder's simple rebid in their stride. This we have noted that they are quite entitled to do, although it seems a little strange that not one of them mentioned their awareness of the implications. Not one among the half-hundred odd said : "We play this sequence forcing. We know that it may occasionally engender a small handicap, but we have decided to accept this because of its low frequency and the common smoothing of our mechanics."

When however we come to examine the reaction of these players to the opener's (presumed) cue-bid on the third round, it becomes clear that almost every single one of them has been trapped by the minimum-bid theory, with the result that they simply have not the slightest idea of what to bid, nor what their bid may be taken to mean when they have made it. The responses are so astonishing that did they lack the backing of print and the authority of "Bridge World", we would utterly disbelieve them. We take the second sequence and produce an alternative hand for responder :

Sequence	
WEST	EAST
1 ♦	1 ♥
3 ♦	3 ♥
4 ♣	?

Responder A
♠ K Q 7
♥ J 1087643
♦ A
♣ K 5

Responder B
♠ x x
♥ Q J 9xxxx
♦ x x
♣ K x

What do we say with Responder B ? There are only two bids available, a pass of four clubs being unthinkable : four diamonds and four hearts. Therefore, axiomatically, when we do make one of those bids, no reason can exist for the opener to imagine that we are any stronger than this. Should we therefore bid four diamonds, giving mere simple preference, we have informed our partner that we are extremely weak, that once he cannot give us four hearts, it may well be that no game is possible. Opener therefore should be capable of passing the bid. There is no possible argument against this ; the evidence is irrefutable ; four diamonds in such a sequence must be capable of being passed.

Now we examine our Panel answers again, and we discover that the top-marked answer to this problem—using Responder

A—was this very same bid, four diamonds. The opener is therefore in an utterly impossible position, not knowing whether he faces Responder A or Responder B. Should he bid again, he will face Responder B and go down; should he pass, he will face Responder A and perhaps play a grand slam in a part-score. There is not even the slenderest clue to guide him; each time he guesses incorrectly his result will be disastrous. And this has nothing to do with his ability, but is purely the fault of inferior mechanics, the inevitable result of the employment of the minimum-bid theory.

Now, these players are not bad players; they are first-class. The players who made this bid of four diamonds, fantastic as it may appear, include at least seven who have played in World Championship Finals, and more than one of them can call himself a World Champion. It seems almost incredible that players of such calibre should be capable of trapping themselves in this way. Yet this is common practice; this is what are known today as "Standard American Methods."

Let us see the reactions of others, among whom we find more World Finalists and World Champions. A number bid four no-trumps, but do not mention whether this is to be taken as natural or conventional. And a

curious point arises with players who do this: we note that the responding hand in the second problem is a point stronger than that in the first. We would assume therefore that this batch of players would make a bid of at least equal strength with the second hand as with the first. But no—each and every one of them bids four hearts, a bid they could hardly avoid were they seven points weaker. We set out the alternative responding holdings:

Sequence

WEST EAST

1 ♦ 1 ♥
3 ♦ 3 ♥
4 ♣ ?

Responder A

♠ K Q x
♥ J 10 8 7 6 4 3
♦ A
♣ K x

Responder B.

♠ K Q x
♥ J 10 8 7 6 4 3
♦ x
♣ x x

These two responding hands produce exactly the same sequence. From across the table the opener hears: one heart, three hearts, four hearts. By no stretch of the imagination can such a series be called enlightening. Once again the opener must guess which hand his partner has. Once again no blame attaches to him when he

guesses disastrously. His mechanics have furnished him with no possible clue as to what faces him.

More World Finalists and world-class players make an even worse hash of the business. Some give that simple preference to four diamonds with the stronger hand, but jump all the way to six hearts with the weaker one. No evidence could be more conclusive; the opening bidder has to guess, and what his guess produces is entirely on the lap of the gods, nothing whatever to do with his personal skill.

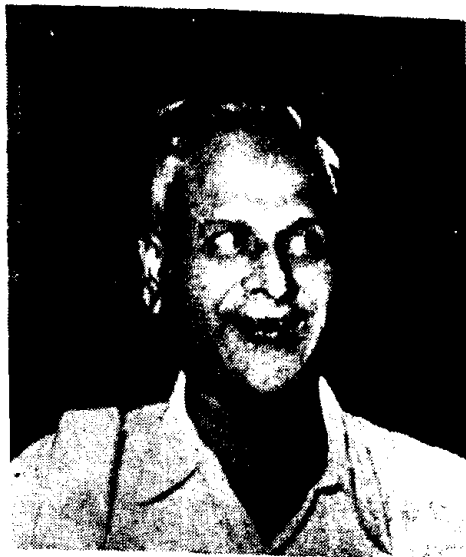
We must mention at this point that these two problems did not appear in the same issue of "Bridge World", but a couple of months apart. Had they appeared together, such extraordinary see-saws of judgment could hardly have been expected to transpire. But the very fact that these see-saws do come shows without possibility of contradiction that the opener's final bid is a pure guess, and that he cannot tell to within two aces of his probable result.

We repeat—this is nothing against the players. None may be finer, but the finest player in the world cannot guarantee to guess correctly every time. The employment of the minimum-bid theory with hands such as these, and with many other types—with any type in fact—is an absolute guarantee of serious loss.

and the best player will suffer that loss just as often as will the worst.

"Point-count" is not a system and never can be one. It is a reasonably accurate guide for hand-valuation, and an excellent way of getting a beginner into the routine of the game. And that is all. Efficient mechanics demand the employment of bids of genuine limitation, and also demand that every sequence we employ should be given specific definition as forcing or not forcing. Once we do that we know where we are; if we don't do it—we don't know where we are. The deplorable record of American teams over the last six years proves conclusively that they belong to the category of players who don't know where they are. And the misuse of such ability is "tragic", for here we have an enormous number of really fine players, potentially capable of producing teams to beat the world, yet persistently employing methods which make their best efforts appear peurile. The explanation is that many of them are commercially tied to these methods, yet even so one would think that they would have the sense to discard them when facing international competition. The mystery is that they stubbornly refuse to do so. Perhaps they are blinded by their own publicity. Who knows? But at least let nobody else be so blinded. Let any

partnership with serious ambition produce its own system, but let it ensure that nothing inefficient is incorporated. And of all the inefficient methods which qualify for the dustbin, the Minimum-Bid Theory is surely the Number One Priority.



T. R. Samoo.

matter relating to the S. I. B. A., even the amount of arrears of a particular member, at the tip of his fingers. Endless were the Bridge stories and anecdotes with which he used to delight his listeners. Even though struck down by paralysis he never lost interest in the game till the very end.

We regret to report the passing away of Samoo after a long illness patiently borne. There was no better known or more popular figure in Contract Bridge circles in South India than that of Samoo. Care-free, jovial he was all the time thinking and talking of Bridge. He played Bridge with more than average ability. He was closely associated with the S.I. B.A. for a number of years and had every

Precise Play

Players set the task of playing Par Deals have an advantage. Knowing that these deals may call for any kind of expert play, like making a contract on a double squeeze, or jettisoning a high honour card, or defeating a contract with a neat upper cut one can keep oneself alert and be on the look out for such kind of plays. During an evening of Rubber Bridge such Par hands do no doubt occur but they are often, not unnaturally, not discovered at all. But here you have an assurance that if you make the precise play, you are on the right track, and that you are bound to succeed.

With this forewarning, we shall present a few deals from the set of 16 deals prepared by the veteran Bridge player Sri S. Rajam Iyer of Tiruppur.

Dealer North.

Vul. East-West.

♠ Q 92
♥ K 64
♦ K 6
♣ A Q J 94
♠ K 8
♥ A Q 9 5 2
♦ 10 9 8 3
♣ 10 6

♠ A J 10 6 3
♥ J 8 3
♦ A 7 2
♣ 7 2

♠ 7 5 4
♥ 10 7
♦ Q J 5 4
♣ K 8 5 3

The official contract is 4 Spades by South. West leads the ten of diamonds. This is a defence par for East-West, who should defeat the contract. The declarer wins the trick in dummy and finesse the spade king, which is lost. Discerning readers would have by now hit upon the right line of play. West can hope to defeat the contract only if partner has an entry in clubs and two tricks are secured in hearts. So the queen of hearts should be played immediately offering a trick to the king in dummy. At this stage the interesting part of the play arises. East should not discard carelessly but must make the imaginative play of discarding the ten of hearts. When he gets the entry with the king of clubs he should play a heart though the jack and the required two tricks in hearts are secured to defeat the contract. The beauty of this deal is that both the defenders will have to be alert. If East fails to throw away the ten of hearts the declarer will still make the contract by refusing to cover the ten when it is played and the fine effort of West will go to waste.

Here is another deal:

A Par contest consisting of 16 deals was played in the Coimbatore-Udumalpet Recreation club tournament. 1961.

Dealer North: Vulnerable Both.

♠ A Q 5	
♥ K 53	
♦ A K J 10942	
♣ —	
♠ J 76	♠ 1098
♥ A Q 97	♥ J 8
♦ 75	♦ Q 86
♣ J 876	♣ K 10942
♠ K 432	
♥ 10642	
♦ 3	
♣ A Q 53	

The official contract is six spades by North. The ten of spades is led. The declarer can hope to make the optimistic contract set for him if he can establish the diamonds, getting six tricks in diamonds, four in trumps, one in heart and one in clubs. The trumps should break three and three, and the heart ace must be favourably located. So keeping his fingers crossed he should set about bringing home the contract.

The official analysis states as follows. Par to North-South for keeping the contract *only* and if declarer wins the opening lead in Dummy and immediately leads a heart and on winning with the king, plays one more round of trumps, plays the diamond ace and ruffs a diamond, cashes the ace of clubs and on entering the dummy with the last trump runs all the diamonds to take twelve tricks.

Any other line of play would endanger the contract. If the heart is not played at once the declarer would find himself in the sorry plight of having to lead from his hand with king and small in hearts. The establishment of the diamond suit should follow later and the proper play of diamonds is to play the ace or king and ruff the second time. Timing is the essence of this deal. Though you are in a slam contract with only seven trumps between you, yet if you assume the favourable distribution of the trump suit and the location of the ace of hearts there is actually no need to keep your fingers crossed during the play.

Here is another interesting deal.

♠ —	
♥ 87654	
♦ Q765	
♣ 7652	
♠ Q 76532	♠ A J 4
♥ K Q 3	♥ A 2
♦ A 3	♦ K J 109
♣ 3	♣ A K Q J
♠ K 1098	
♥ J 109	
♦ 842	
♣ 1098	

East West are in a contract of six No-trumps and the lead is the jack of hearts.

East has the problem of securing two extra tricks to make the contract—as he has ten top tricks. The play proceeds as follows. The trick is won in the dummy and a low spade is led. On North showing out, the ace of spades is played. The bad distribution of spades need not discourage the declarer provided he knows his tricks. A low spade is led from the hand. If the defender wins the trick with the king the declarer has no further problem at all. (The specific instruction to South is not to play the king of spades unless to catch an honour). When South ducks the rest of the play is fairly simple and it is to look for tricks in other directions and making an avoidance play in diamonds. The hand is entered with the ace of hearts and the diamond queen finessed. Though it loses the declarer has twelve tricks to earn the Par.

The official analysis reads as follows. 'Par for East-West for keeping the contract *only* and if the declarer wins the opening lead in Dummy, plays to the ace of spades and leads a low spade and takes it with the queen, if permitted, enters the hand with ace of hearts and finesses South for the queen of diamonds.

On this last selection the stipulated contract is 4 Hearts by West after an opening bid of one diamond by North.

Dealer North: East-West Vulnerable.

♠ A 3	
♥ 76	
♦ A J 1098	
♣ K J 98	
♠ 852	♠ K J 4
♥ A Q J 84	♥ K 1093
♦ Q	♦ K 3
♣ A 1042	♣ Q 853
♠ Q 10976	
♥ 52	
♦ 76432	
♣ 64	

North leads the ace of diamonds, and on seeing the dummy plays the ace and small of spades. To play the knave will be to risk the contract and the declarer should play the king. The trumps are pulled out in two rounds and on the king of diamonds in dummy a spade is discarded. A small club is led to the ace, and placing the king of clubs with North for his bid, a low club is played from dummy. If the trick is won by North he has no safe exit. If North plays a low club the trick is won by the declarer with the queen and now the carefully preserved jack of spades is put to use. South wins and a club is discarded from dummy. Any further action by South will only result in a ruff and sluff. The significant play in the deal is to retain the jack of spades for a throw in and to avoid, as most people are likely to, the temptation of ruffing it after discarding the spade on the king of diamond.

If one avoids the trap he can congratulate himself for his alertness.

The par deals set by Sri Rajam Iyer proved quite interesting and

each deal had some fine point of play concealed. If one made the precise play the contract, however, ceased to have any problem.

TOURNAMENT TIPS TO THE NEWCOMER.

I submit a list of hopeful hints for the newcomers to the Tournament field. They are as follows :

1. Take a tranquiliser, on second thoughts take two.
2. Do not tell your opponents it is your first tournament. They will find it soon enough.
3. Sit quietly when it is your turn to pass, stare at your cards in an intelligent manner, repeat to yourself a verse like. Mary had a little lamb and then say "pass".
4. When a hand is in play be extra careful—do not renege, play out of turn, sigh, or sneeze, or you will hear that dreaded word "Director". When this happens, look nonchalant. Do not crawl under the Table.
5. If perchance you should meet a life master, do not panic—try to remember that he started life with no points at all. They cannot be inherited.

Mrs. John Durilla in *The Bulletin*.

A NEW MOVEMENT FOR PROGRESSIVE PAIRS

By T. S. DORAISWAMI IYER

In Progressive Pairs contests (as well as Master Pairs) we have to deal with three elements. *One* - the Boards, which depend on the number of competitors *two* the North-South pairs ; and *three* the East-West pairs. In the Mitchell Movement usually and solely adopted till now, the North - South pairs are kept seated constant at each table while the East-West pairs progress in the ascending order of the tables after completion of each progression. After completion of each progression and collection of bidding slips (when travelling score sheets are used, they are attached to the particular deal boards), the boards containing the deals are transferred in the *reverse direction* to the East - West movements, *i.e.*, from the higher to the lower numbered tables and from the first table to the higher numbered table of the competition. This entails laborious work and time, firstly in the movement of the boards and secondly as the East-West pairs have to take their next positions.

Now it is proposed to curtail the two movements by confining the movements to the combatants *only*, keeping the Boards stationary at each table. As the movements of the East-West

pairs and the boards were in contrary directions, so also here the two batches of pairs N-S and E-W will move in opposite directions till they complete their circuit finally and close on the forward or backward table from where they started. Once the fundamental principle underlying the Mitchell Movement is understood, which is that out of three elements before us, we make two move in reverse directions to each other keeping the third stationary, there will be no trouble or confusion in understanding the new method. As already expressed here we note that by and during the time E-W as usual progress from one table to the higher table, the N-S pair simultaneously move from the higher to the lower table, and we save the time of the movement of boards. The adoption of this system works wonderfully when there is an odd number of tables, and when there is no relay or bye-table.

It can be adopted also with equal facility where the number of tables is even (by the omission of the relay table) by following the Skip Progression where after half the number of tables have been visited by both the pairs, the East-West pairs are instructed

to proceed to the *next higher* numbered table for this single progression only; there—after, the East-West pairs progress ordinarily from one table to another. All the time the North-South pairs maintain their uniform movement from table to table (downwards). At the penultimate progression it will be noticed that each pair has missed one deal and failed to meet one of the opposing pairs. And as we have been doing hitherto, this missed deal can be played by the N-S and E-W pairs (each meeting the other for a second time) by observing the following formulæ :—

After the N-S pairs take their places at the last progression, the East-West pairs should be directed to go back to the tables which they *skipped* at the midway of the progression and this can be easily ascertained by this method. Divide the E-W pairs into two halves, the first and second, and the pairs in their orders from the second half go to table 1 and upwards and then the first half serially. This will exhaust all the deals (The following Chart showing the movements for 16 tables will elucidate and-explain).

In these movements, where the boards are stationary, it must be impressed on the players that as soon as the play is over for each deal, and before they move, the cards are to be placed

after counting in their proper sockets, and the board (s) is (are) left on the table with the arrow pointing to the North direction. The Tournament Director should be alert and periodically examine whether the players are attentive to these instructions. As already instructed in the Guide to Contract Bridge Tournaments the North player soon after taking his seat, should see about the proper disposition of the board (s) and then only permit the cards to be taken out.

One thing which was brought to my notice was that since the same deal is played at the same table for every progression, the bidding slip below the one used by the previous players is apt to show the impression of the sequences and final bidding on that deal to the incoming pairs. To avoid or eliminate this possibility it may be necessary to distribute fresh bidding slips while collecting the bidding slips of the played deals (this must be done for every progression and this will require many assistants) or to supply pads to write upon, which should be introduced below each bidding slip to avoid the carrying of the impression to the sheet below. The players may also be requested to write lightly and *not hard*.

PROGRESSIVE DUPLICATE.

(*Odd No. of Teams*)

BOARDS STATIONARY :

Pairs Both N-S and E-W to move.

See chart on page 24

In the Howell Master Pairs and the analogous Progressive Duplicate, for contests upto 12 tables, all the deals required for the completion of the competition do not come for play at every progression and hence, this 'Boards Stationary' principle cannot be adopted. While, for want of time or impracticability of duplicating deals, it is decided to have one deal for each round (progression), we have been adopting 'the American Whist League Movement' in which the North-South pairs of each team were constant at each table while the East-West pairs of the teams were made to revolve round skipping one table at each progression.

Having been successful with regard to Progressive Pairs, this experiment is extended to Progressive Duplicate contests also.

The principle is the same as applied to Progressive Pairs when out of the three elements in the theatre, two are made to move keeping the third constant. But here, there is a little variation in the nature of movements. All the players of each team sit at the same table at the commencement of the contest.

Then, the Tournament Director instructs the East-West pairs of the teams to *Move up* one table as is ordinarily adopted in a Progressive Pairs event; then, North-South pairs are asked to *Move Down* one table. After the pairs are seated this way No. 1 East-West will face No. 3 North-South at the second table, No. 1 North-South against No. 6 East-West at the last table, and No. 2 North-South face 7 East-West at the first table (taking a seven table unit for example) the players start the game. After the completion of each round, the bidding slips are collected and the players, who should be warned to leave the Board (s) in the centre of the table to face the proper directions, can move to their next position, i.e., E-W Up and N-S Down. After N minus one, (N-1) progressions (N denotes No. of teams), it will be noticed that all the teams have played against all other teams in both directions; N-S pair of one team meeting the E-W pair of another team while the E-W pair of the former team has met the N-S of the latter team for the identical deal. There being 'N' deals, it will be apparent that each team will miss one deal and this is to be counted out. It need hardly be said that the Tournament Director has his voyage cut very much, saving a lot of physical energy.

The same procedure can be adopted when the entries are even by the addition of a Phantom table as explained for the American Whist League movement and the left out deals also played; extended by two more progressions and by meeting two teams already played against. This is done as follows:

Seeing that each team does not (and cannot ordinarily) play the deal placed at the respective numbered tables, it naturally follows in both the Odd and Even No. of teams contest, each team misses the deal at its numbered table. The introduction of a phantom table for creating an odd atmosphere, makes each team to miss another deal again where the opposite pair happens to be that of the phantom; hence, we have the situation of each team not playing two of the odd number of deals put on the tables, but also that every two teams miss a common deal. Then all the teams play against each other. If it is considered not objectionable that the teams can play once again against against two other and thus not miss any deal, two more progressions which will cover all the deals can be played. The phantom team is always given the last number.

It has been noticed by the nature of the movements that the two pairs North South and

East West of each team move out even for the first progression in vacating the number table from which they pick their team Nos. and so the East-West phantom pair *i.e.* the last table, will occupy E-W at the first table and the No. 2 N-S will come to No. 1 there is no play on account of the phantom and Deal No. 1 is not played by Team No. 2 at table No. 1. As observed before, team No. 1 also automatically misses this deal. Team No. 1 will lose a deal at the middle table when they come opposite the E-W phantom pair. The formulae to be remembered for these missings is the serial order of the teams sitting North-South at each table where the opposing East-West teams start at 2 for the 1st deal (or table), against N-S No. one then even No. for each successive table till you come to the last even No., then commence from 1 and on (odd Nos). The teams should be asked to move as above and play out the deals with their opponents. For the subsequent progression, the order of sitting is the reverse to that played (*i.e.*) the first even No (*i.e.*) (2) sitting North-South at Table No. 1 and then each successive even No. of every further table, followed by the odd numbers when evens are exhausted as given below the chart for duplicate progressive.

Charts. Progressive Pairs : Even No. of Tables : Boards Stationary
Both N.S. & E.W. Pairs Moving in Opposite Direction.

Deals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rounds.																
	N	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N
1	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2	2	16	3	1	4	2	5	3	6	4	7	5	8	6	9	10
3	3	15	4	16	5	1	6	2	7	3	8	4	9	5	10	11
4	4	14	5	15	6	16	7	1	8	2	9	3	10	4	11	12
5	5	13	6	14	7	15	8	16	9	1	10	2	11	3	12	13
6	6	12	7	13	8	14	9	15	10	16	11	1	12	2	13	14
7	7	11	8	12	9	13	10	14	11	15	12	16	13	1	4	5
8	8	10	9	11	10	12	11	13	12	14	13	15	14	16	15	16
9	9	8	10	9	11	10	12	11	13	12	14	13	15	14	16	15
10	10	7	11	8	12	9	13	10	14	11	15	12	16	13	1	4
11	11	6	12	7	13	8	14	9	15	10	16	11	1	12	2	3
12	12	5	13	6	14	7	15	8	16	9	1	10	2	11	3	12
13	13	4	14	5	15	6	16	7	1	8	2	9	3	10	4	11
14	14	3	15	4	16	5	1	6	2	7	3	8	4	9	5	10
15	15	2	16	3	1	4	2	5	3	6	4	7	5	8	6	9
16	16	9	1	10	2	11	3	12	4	13	5	14	6	15	7	16

Deals.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15*
Rounds.	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	N
1	2	15	3	1	4	2	5	3	6	4	7	5	8	6	9
2	3	14	4	15	5	1	6	2	7	3	8	4	9	5	10
3	4	13	5	14	6	15	7	1	8	2	9	3	10	4	11
4	5	12	6	13	7	14	8	15	9	1	10	2	11	3	12
5	6	11	7	12	8	13	9	14	10	15	1	2	3	4	13
6	7	10	8	11	9	12	10	13	11	14	12	15	13	11	14
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	8	10	9	11	10	12	11	13	12	14	13	15	14	1
9	10	7	11	8	12	9	13	10	14	11	15	12	1	13	2
10	11	6	12	7	13	8	14	9	15	10	1	11	2	12	3
11	12	5	13	6	14	7	15	8	1	9	2	10	3	11	4
12	13	4	14	5	15	6	1	7	2	8	3	9	4	10	5
13	14	3	15	4	1	5	2	6	3	7	4	8	5	9	6
14	15	2	1	3	2	4	3	5	4	6	5	7	6	8	7
	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	—

* When there are EVEN entries, this odd table will be added and considered as 'Phantom'. Wherever 15, either N-S or E-W occurs, there will be NO PLAY. At Start NS and EW of same number sit at the same table as N1-E1, N2-E2 and so on.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NS	EW	NS	EW	NS	EW	NS	EW	NS	EW	NS	EW	NS	EW	NS
EW	NS	EW	NS	EW	NS	EW	NS	EW	NS	EW	NS	EW	NS	EW
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Nationals

THE THIRD NATIONALS

Hyderabad, the capital of Andhra Pradesh will be the venue of the third Nationals. and will be the focus of attention of all bridge players in India. The matches will be held at the newly constructed spacious stadium in the Fateh maidan. Elaborate arrangements are being made to stage the matches and accommodate the players. All matches have been so arranged as to leave the mornings free for sight seeing, and for seminars on bridge, social gatherings, etc., The programme of the Nationals is printed elsewhere.

There are twelve entries for the Third Nationals and next year there will be a larger

number of entries as already there are a number of applications for affiliation.

The following are the Associations which are competing in the Nationals.

1. Ahmedabad Contract Bridge Assn.
2. Andhra Bridge Assn.
3. Andhra Pradesh Bridge Assn.
4. Bombay Contract Bridge Assn.
5. Delhi State Bridge Assn.
6. Eastern Uttar Pradesh Bridge Assn.
7. Indian Bridge Assn.
8. Madhya Pradesh Bridge Assn.
9. Maharashtra Bridge Assn.
10. South Indian Bridge Assn.
11. U. P. Contract Bridge Assn.
12. Bihar Bridge Association.



The S.I.B.A. Team for 1960 with the President Sri R. R. Ruia

FROM THE NATIONALS AT INDORE.



S.I.B.A. v. Bombay. N. Ramaratnam and K. C. Ramaratnam playing against R. R. Ruia & J. Kohli.



K. Guru Dutt & B. H. Rao vs. Ghosh (Facing Camera) and Sinha, Mr. Goenka, non playing captain I.B.U. is looking on.



A. S. Giri and B. H. Rao playing in the Master Pairs event against Venkat Rao and Dr. Sambasiva Rao.



S.I.B.A. v. A.B.A. K. C. Ramaratnam and K. Guru Dutt against Subbarama Sastry and Thirumal Rao (with his back to the Camera)

The team of four event will be held in two rounds consisting of six teams each. The first four teams of last year's Nationals will be seeded. These matches will be played on a Round-Robin and the first three pairs of each division will then play a final round Round Robin among themselves to decide the winners.

Bombay will be the pre-Tournament favourites and with certain changes will field the same team as they did last year. Sri R. R. Ruia who achieved a double triumph last year will captain the Bombay team.

On the 11th and 12th December the Master Pairs event will be held with elimination rounds. The ultimate winners will be presented with the Holkar Trophy.

The Ruia's Gold trophy was captured last year by the Bombay Association Team captained by Sri R.R. Ruia. The Andhra Bridge Association team were runners-up. Messrs. R.R. Ruia and S.R. Sethi won the Master Pair's event. Messrs. B. Shivdasani and J. Hemnani also of Bombay who came second were on the point of repeating their success of the previous year in this event

SELECTIONS FOR THE NATIONALS

Every country, and in India every Association, is faced with the problem of selecting a

team for representative matches. Every country, and every association, probably with the exception of that which has won in the previous year finds its selection methods, subject to criticism. This year the Association decided to follow the method adopted by the English Bridge Union in selecting its team for the European championships. The "Trials" consisted of two divisions-Division I consisting of players who had finished first in certain representative matches during the year, and Division II consisting of players who finished second in the same events, and, in addition those who had won in any three events in the City or mofussil during the year. It was proposed to hold a preliminary round for the players of Division II and to select three or four leading pairs from this division to play in the final trials along with the players in Division I. As there were very few entries in Division II the preliminary round was abandoned and a final "Trials" consisting of ten pairs was held from the 8th to 11th November, both days inclusive. The leaders in this event were to be virtual, if not automatic, choice for the Nationals.

According to this method each pair played a match with every other pair consisting of 16 boards. Players were advised to use team tactics. The boards were duplicated so that the same deals were played in each match.

The method of scoring was not difficult though a little complicated. The top and bottom scores of each board were left out and the remaining scores averaged. All the scores were then compared with that average and the difference in scores was converted to I.M.Ps. as per the revised table. These were then converted into victory points as per a scale adopted, and the results decided on the victory points secured by each pair.

The following three pairs who were the first three in order of rank, have been selected to represent the Association in the Nationals. Sri G. P. Hinduja and V. R. Veeramani, G. N. Viswanathan and C. R. Ananthanarayan, B. Hanumantha Rao and A. S. Giri. Sri B. Hanumantha Rao has been chosen as the captain. The Association is confident that its representatives will acquit themselves creditably both at the table and off the table.



"In many a game high-low signals are superfluous. You can tell by the dawning joy on your partner's face that you are on the right track. Similarly, a frown or an angry founce warns you away from leading spades again."

Charles Goren in the *McCall's*.

"Pass, best bid in Bridge."

Betty Lind.

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As on 31-12-59	LIABILITIES.	As on 31-12-60 (Subject to Audit)	As on 31-12-59 ASSETS.	As on 31-12-60 (Subject to Audit)
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
5,00,000	Paid up capital	5,00,000	11,02,242	Cash on hand and at Banks ..
1,02,000	Reserve Fund	1,05,000	10,01,240	Investments ..
50,97,133	Deposits	64,01,263	36,62,059	Advances ..
4,04,474	Other Liabilities	5,03,860	47,397	Furniture and Fittings etc. ..
3,246	Net Profit	47,758	2,93,915	Other Assets ..
61,06,853		75,57,890	61,06,853	

MADRAS,
15-3-1961

T. K. N. PANIKER, C.A.I.I.B.,
Secretary.

Camouflage

By KRISHNA V. VAHALIA, Bombay.

I entered my study very restless that day. I had been up till late the previous night, having played in a duplicate Bridge tournament; Added to that we had lost it by a narrow margin, just because my partner was keen on playing against us rather than with us !

The sleepless night and the sting of the defeat were telling on my nerves. I dragged up a chair near the table where a cup of tea was waiting for me. I pulled a deck of cards and spread out the hands trying hard to find an excuse for my partner.

Through the open door walked in Mr. 3 No Trump-his nickname because of his favourite contract. My manners failed to show my usual courtesy. I was concentrating on the hands I had spread out. These were the cards we had held.

My Partner (West) Me (East)

♠ A54	♠ Q109
♥ 42	♥ KJ5
♦ AK52	♦ 1064
♣ AQ109	♣ 7642

" Nice 3 NT. You must have reached it, I am sure". the visitor said.

I replied angrily " It was the last deal of the match, and both were vulnerable. I, the dealer,

passed. South opened 1 Club, which my partner promptly doubled. I thought myself too weak for 1 no trump but too strong for 1 diamond and bid 1 heart. My partner jumped to 2 NT, and I raised it to 3 NT.

"Good" chuckled, my friend Mr. 3 No. Trump " four in clubs, two in diamond and one in spades, 7 tricks on top, plus a very good chance of developing an extra trick in each major, not to forget the chance in diamonds, Madam Luck to oblige by keeping a heart honour with north, and our 3rd partner North to help us with a club opening lead. He opens his singleton club and out comes the king from the south, which you cap....." he broke off looking at my face.

"He did not lead a club" I said.

"And is he still alive?"

"No clubs" I continued. "He led the ten of hearts. I laid my cards down as Dummy and then started studying and concentrating on the hand. After some deliberation my partner reached for the king of hearts."

"Now wait a minute" my friend interrupted. He thought for a while. "Jack seems to be

the natural play, but probably it does not seem to make any difference, and there is some point in the play of the king. A psyche' I mean."

"Psyche alright." I grinned. "Well, what do you think happened next? Her Majesty the queen coyly made her appearance". I looked askance at him.

"How nice!" my friend exclaimed "Finesse a club, play a heart, north ducks, you go up with the Jack. A club finesse, two top diamonds, and play a low spade, finessing the nine. South wins with the Jack, cashes his one or two diamond tricks and returns any black suit giving an extra trick in that suit. Good old Mr. North goes to sleep with his seven hearts to the ace!"

"It is you who go to sleep". I burst out.

"Your heart jack is molested gracefully by the carefully concealed ace, and on the return of a diamond queen you find yourself against the impossible task of cashing 8 tricks on top without letting any of your opponents in. The result is one down. This is the way my partner played and helped the opponents to run away with victory. In the other room, the heart king never won a trick and yet 3 NT was made easily by repeatedly throwing south in lead." "Minus 110 at one table and minus 600 at the other table

Thus losing 700 in the last deal and there went the dream of the championship" Now have a look at the whole hand.

NORTH			
♠	J762	♠	Q109
♥	109873	♥	KJ5
♦	9873	♦	1064
♣	—	♣	9642
WEST		EAST	
♠	A54	♠	Q109
♥	42	♥	KJ5
♦	AK52	♦	1064
♣	AQ107	♣	9642
SOUTH			
♠	K83	♠	Q109
♥	AQ6	♥	KJ5
♦	QJ	♦	1064
♣	KJ853	♣	9642

"Take it easy" the visitor consoled. "After all, its all in the game."

"What the hell?" I burst out "Who ever played the queen under the king' holding the ace?"

"A nice trick, isn't it? That is what they call a CAMOUFLAGE."

"Never seen such a thing before." I muttered.

"Calm down, old chap." my friend tried to passify me. "I shall show you some examples of the art of Camouflage. Look at the hands."

♠	AQ3	♠	1092
♥	A63	♥	Q4
♦	Q109	♦	AK652
♣	10762	♣	AQ9

"My partner in the east position opened the bidding with 1 diamond, which I took out to 2 NT. My partner closed the auction with 3 NT. The heart jack was opened and covered by the queen and the king, which I ducked. The five of hearts came back, again ducked by me and taken by nine in the north hand. On the return of the ten of hearts I discarded a club and tried to review the situation again. I had five Diamonds, and with the 3 Aces had 8 tricks on top. All I had to do I was to take a correct finesse of at least one of the black kings. The only problem was about which one to try. There was no clue about the heart suit. If the remaining two cards were divided, I could try both the finesses. Even if one failed, it wouldn't have mattered, but if they were in one hand I should avoid finessing in that hand. Well, I figured I was just up against a guess. I started the diamonds in the hope that the opponents may give me some clue by their discards. North followed suit on three rounds and discarded the four of clubs followed by the five. South after following suit for two rounds discarded the eight of clubs then the five of spades, and the six of spades, in that order. I had already thrown a club and a spade, from my hand. I started scratching my head again. The discard of the eight of clubs evidently signified the holding

of the king in that hand. The spade situation seemed to be doubtful. There was still no clue about the hearts, but as south had only two diamonds, he was more likely to hold them. I more or less decided to try the spade finesse when I saw some more light. If South had the remaining hearts, and also both the missing kings, (that was the calculation on which I had planned the spade finesse) he must have been forced to unguard one of them. Another point was, that he would have one heart' if that was the case. All this confused me too much, and before I knew what I was doing, I had taken the spade finesse, hoping for the remaining hearts to be divided, with the chance left to try the other finesse."

"The queen was to my surprise taken by north's king and he reeled off two hearts to make me one down. I looked at my partner for some words of sympathy, at our bad luck, but he was too busy looking at the king of clubs which appeared in the north hand. And that devil of a south was, silently, mocking me having fooled me by his deliberate discard of the eight of clubs."

My friend spread another hand. "This was in a duplicate match" he said. The bidding at my table was:—

NORTH	EAST	SOUTH	WEST
1 ♡	2 ♣	Pass	Pass
D b l.	Pass	2 ♦	Pass
2 N T.	Pass	3 ♦	Pass
3 N T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

NORTH		WEST		EAST		SOUTH	
♠	A K 3	♠	Q 10 9 8	♠	J 7	♠	5 6 4 2
♥	K Q 10 4 2	♥	8 7 6	♥	A J 9	♥	5 3
♦	K J	♦	Q 4 3	♦	8 5	♦	A 10 9 7 6 2
♣	A J 10	♣	7 5 3	♣	K Q 9 8 6 2	♣	4

"Luckily for me East opened the eight of clubs. Winning the trick with the jack, I saw six tricks on top. Two each in clubs, diamonds and spades. The hearts could be tackled for the rest, but it required an even break in addition to the winning finesse against the jack. The odds were naturally against it. I saw a chance in the diamond's distribution. If the queen was single ton or doubleton, the hand would be a spread, but a more guarded one, should be persuaded to make her appearance (and exit also) on the first round of the suit. I immediately played the jack as if I was leading it from K J and

another. East did not come on and I ducked in the dummy. My heart thumped with joy when west produced the queen.

He promptly played a club hoping to catch my king under his partner's tenace of ace and queen. But alas! hopes are after all hopes. I went up with the ace, to run the diamonds, and there was the contract nicely in the bag."

"I was naturally too eager to discuss the hand with my team mates in the other room; especially as we had won the tournament by 500 points, which I naturally thought, was due to my tricky play in this deal. My team mates were more eager than I was. In their room the opponents had played at four hearts doubled, after having been doubled at three no trump. I at once started telling them the winning defence. 'Lead the heart ace followed by another. They will have to give you two clubs and a spade in addition.

'Rubbish' cried my friend Dilip, who was sitting east in the other room.

'Any one would have done it if one had a peep at the opponent's cards. As I could count on my heart jack winning a trick unless I played the suit, I abandoned that lead.'

'But damn it,' I shouted 'They make the contract on any other lead. Four hearts doubled. That makes 790 points to them, while I

was happy here congratulating my self on having scored 600!

"Be quiet chum" they told me. "The spice is yet to follow"

"I was in no hurry about the clubs" continued Dilip. "I decided to try one of my doubletons." I preferred the diamond lead through the dummy to the spade up to the declarer. The declarer played the ten from dummy automatically, and my partner as automatically let it ride. The declarer was a bit surprised and tried to figure out as to what was up. He finally decided that I might have underled the queen to break the communication to the dummy. After a great deal of hesitation he went up with the king. He started counting. He could ruff out his club losers but he would still have the spade loser, and if the trumps broke four and two, as was expected, there might be three trump losers there. He saw a chance of discarding a spade on the diamonds in the dummy. He tried to reason agreed one of us may ruff it,

but the ruff may cost the defence a trump trick. Otherwise the hand was doomed any way.

"So he laid down the diamond jack immediately (as there would be entry trouble later) and finesse it. He was shocked when it lost to my partner's queen. My partner promptly returned a trump, king losing to the ace, and there was no way left for the declarer to fulfill the contract. One spade trick, one for the diamond queen, the ace of hearts, and in addition either two clubs or a club and a trump trick, depending on my return. Down two. 500 plus for us!"

I was lost in admiration at my team mates, and at the brilliant camouflage by dear Mohan sitting East in the other room. I shall never forget this deal."

Mr. Three No trump left with these words. I stood watching his slowly disappearing back, still wondering, how any one could play the queen under the king, holding the ace. My hats off to CAMOUFLAGE.

A famous player returning to his team-mates after the match.

"Fellows I've never played worse"

"Don't say that", was the reassuring reply, "of course, you have".

'The Bulletin'.

HOW NEW IMP SCALE AFFECTS TEAM TACTICS

By EDGAR KAPLAN, U.S.A.

The new IMP (International Match Points) table adopted by the World Bridge Federation will go into effect in Europe and around the world on January 1st, 1961. The ACBL Board of Directors is expected to adopt it at the fall meeting, effective on the same date. Its first use in this country will be in the Inter-city Match in New York this November.

This is fitting, for New York fathered the new scale. Tobias Stone and a Cavendish Club committee headed by Waldemar von Zedtwitz developed it. Von Zedtwitz personally sponsored the new table and won its acceptance at the International meetings in Turin.

Here is the new table compared with the old one:

IMPS	Old Scale	New Scale
1	20-60	20-40
2	70-130	50-80
3	140-210	90-120
4	220-340	130-160
5	350-490	170-210
6	500-740	220-260
7	750-990	270-310
8	1000-1240	320-360
9	1250-1490	370-420
10	1500-1990	430-490
11	2000-2490	500-590

12	2500-2990	600-690
13	3000-3490	700-790
14	3550-3990	800-890
15	4000 and over	900-1040
16		1050-1190
17		1200-1340
18		1350-1490
19		1500-1740
20		1750-1990

2,000 points and over; 1 IMP for every 250 points difference.

As you can see, the new table is approximately double the old; the wide ranges of the old schedule have been cut in two. There has been some tinkering with the exact points at which categories break, but the chief difference is in the **number** of categories.

The principal effect of this is to discriminate more closely between swings of varying sizes. No longer is 240 the same as 340, or 500 the same as 600 or 700. Another effect is that the boundary between one swing and another has less importance. For example, 590 and 400 are in different categories in both tables; but in the old one, 500 was worth 20% more than 490, while in the new table it is worth only 10% more.

Small savings de-emphasized.

The low end of the scale shows some significant changes. The tiny swings for an overtrick or for playing in a major instead of a minor are given much less weight. Likewise, swings of 70-80 points, 140-160 points, 220-260 points, are considerably devalued.

Actually, of all the swings from 20 points up to 420 points, only the 50 and 60 points swings score twice as many IMPs on the new table as on the old. In contrast, more than half the higher swings are doubled (or better) in value on the new table. And even when a large swing is reduced, it loses far less, percentage-wise, than a small one. For example, 1000-8 on the old scale—is 15, not 16, on the new, a loss of 6%; but 100-2 on the old scale—is 3, not 4, on the new, a loss of 25%.

Thus, large swings have considerably more weight in the new table than in the old; small swings have less effect on the final result. Compare the swings for 7 N-T made at one table but down at the other, vulnerable, with 2 N-T made and down—2320 against 220. In the old scoring, the large swing is 11 IMPs, the small one 4 IMPs, three small swings overbalance the large one. In the new table it is 22 IMPs against 6 IMPs, it takes four small swings to produce the same effect.

I have analyzed over 1000 hands from recorded team matches to measure the effect of the new table. Tiny swings, 1 or 2 IMPs on the old table, lost 25 % of their weight (that is, the fraction of the total IMPs in play that they produced was 25% smaller). Small swings, 3 or 4 IMPs on the old table, lost 10% of their effect. Large swings counted for 10% more in the over all result. (Incidentally, I found that there are not twice as many IMPs in play, but one and three-quarter times as many.

Safety play restored.

How should all this affect your strategy? The general structure of IMP play remains the same. It is like match-points, not rubber bridge, in the importance of competitive bidding—stealing part-score hands, pushing the opponents to the three level, sacrifice bidding. But it has little of the match-point emphasis on overtricks, or on no-trump versus major or major versus minor. And this last feature of IMP play is underlined by the new scoring, for the over-trick swings are even less important. Safety plays in game contracts were correct before, but they are mandatory now; in partial contracts, they were doubtful before, but they are correct now.

Odds changed for game bids.

The most important change necessitated in bidding style is in stretching for vulnerable games.

In Memoriam

Dr. U. Krishna Rao.
 Dr. M. S. Krishnaswamy.
 S. Singam.
 T. R. Samoo.
 T. N. Krishnamurthy Naidu.

This was a poor policy under the old scoring, since he would lose 4 points for going down in a game that the enemy did not bid, and gain only 5 points if he made his contract. Vulnerable games used to be nearly an even money bet, but this is no longer true. Now you stand to gain 10 points and lose only 6, so a little more enterprise is called for. It's still not like rubber bridge, where you bid any vulnerable game that you approach closely enough to smell, but it's nearly so. If you need a finesse and a 3-2 split to make, you should not bid game at match-point or on the old IMP scoring; it is reasonable to bid game on the new scoring; it is automatic to bid game at rubber bridge.

Remember that none of the above applies to non-vulnerable games. Here the odds are now even worse than before. You risk 5 new IMPS's to gain 6, so it surely doesn't pay to stretch.

Is the new table an improvement? In one respect—increasing the number of categories—it surely is, for it eliminates many minor injustices. For example, it will now cost you to double a makeable slam contract which your team mates fail to bid; it did not cost a thing before. And you will now gain 2 points by doubling a vulnerable game contract which you defeat one trick, while your teammates stop at a partial; before, you would gain nothing at all by the double point.

Whether the different weight given to various swings in the scoring represents a step forward is, obviously, a matter for individual judgment and opinion. Personally, I approve of the devaluation of the over trick and I always felt that an extra **under** trick was of greater significance. I like the down-grading of 70 and 80 point swings, for this may result from playing a slam in no-trump instead of in a safer minor suit. The new odds for a vulnerable game and the greater emphasis on big swings accord with my inner feeling of what bridge scoring should be, rather more closely than did the old table. So I vote that it's an improvement all around. What do you think?

(Reproduced from the 'Bulletin'.)



Pro et contra

By P. S. SUNDARESA IYER.

Question :

In a recent duplicate match I was South, and the North-South hands were :

NORTH.

♠ J 10 6 3
 ♥ A K
 ♦ J 3
 ♣ 10 9 8 6 4

SOUTH.

♠ A K Q 8 4
 ♥ 8 7 4 3
 ♦ 10 8 6
 ♣ A

The bidding was :

WEST	NORTH	EAST	SOUTH
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 ♠
D'ble	R'dble	2 ♣	Pass
Pass	D'ble	Pass	Pass
2 ♦	2 ♠	All	Pass

We played in a contract of two spades and made five with ease. My partner was surprised at my 'pusillanimity' and said that he would have himself proceeded to game if I had re-bid my spades. I countered that after

his initial pass and apparent desire for penalties I could not with seven red losers in my hand visualise a game and with game unlikely I felt it unnecessary to bid again.

I suggested that his hand warranted a jump raise at some stage.

We would appreciate your views as to where the fault lay. How should the bidding have proceeded.

This was the last hand of the match which we lost by a narrow margin.

Answer :

In our view, it was not South that was pusillanimous, but North that went the wrong way to do an easy thing and failed to do it.

When after South's fourth hand opening the bidding came round to North, it was obvious that three spades should surely be made in the combined hands. The problem was whether the North-South strength could add

up to four. The straight-forward way to find out was to bid three spades and leave it to partner to decide. South would doubtless have carried on to four.

The jump-raise over a take-out double, when made by a player who has not originally passed, is pre-emptive, weak. Game by opponents is threatening and it is felt to be vital to jump the level so as to prevent the exchange between them of needed information facilitating correct decision. But when, as here, the jump-raise is made by a player who has passed originally it changes in meaning and is invitational and strength-showing; it is also quantitative. The reason for the change in construction is this; opponents having passed, there can be no threatening game; there can therefore be no need to pre-empt; and hence the jump-raise bears its *prima facie* connotation of strength.

We rather suspect that North was unaware of this distinction and rejected the three spade bid as pre-emptive and unsuited to the situation. He made an unfortunate bid—the re-double and it misled his partner into wrong inferences that effectively gagged him from co-operation during the rest of the auction.

South inferred from the re-double, in our view legitimately, that game possibility was negated, that the hand-future lay rather in penalties, and that

therefore he should not do anything calculated to jeopardise the penalty-objective. He felt himself warned to keep quiet and not to interfere over the opponent's response.

East bid two clubs which South passed in compliance with what he conceived to be his partner's directive. Even now North could have corrected his earlier mistake. He could have bid three spades—may be even two, with effect. But the five clubs were tempting, and he doubled.

To South, the double was corroboration of his interpretation of the situation. It was of course now open to him to have taken the double out if he judged it unsuitable. But he decided, and rightly, that there was no need to. With his strong spade-suit which should produce three tricks or at any rate two, and the ace of clubs, he felt that he could initiate a forcing game which should bring a sizable penalty.

West escapes to two diamonds. North could well have foreseen this earlier. He should hardly have hoped that the final contract would have been two clubs doubled. Again, North could have bid three spades; he bids only two. Apparently he thinks that the bid is strong. We almost hear him thinking:

"I have bid strongly twice already. Is not this two-spade bid the third in the link and equally

strong". South does not think so; nor do we. There may be a case for construing as strong a two-spade bid if it had been made in the previous round, but none certainly in this.

Unsuspecting victim of incompetence, South is still uneasy, huddles and finally bows to the superior wisdom which in his view had decreed that there is no game. He passes.

Result: Two spades bid; five made; match lost; an unfounded charge of pusillanimity; reversal of roles as between prosecutor and accused; and infructuous arguments by South in defence of what needed no defending.

Question:

We were playing in a Team of Four Duplicate match. Sitting North South we held:

Dealer East: Vul. North-South.

♠ Q 10 8 6 4
♥ —
♦ K 8 4
♣ 9 8 5 4 2
♠ A K 7
♥ K Q J 8
♦ A J 9 2^a
♣ 7 3

The bidding at our table was as follows:

EAST	SOUTH	WEST	NORTH
1 ♣	Dble	Pass	1 ♠
Pass	2 ♠	All	Pass

We bid two spades and of course made four. The deal was per-

haps the prologue to the omen coming on. My partner claimed that I should have bid more strongly. He did not specify, though pressed to do so the precise bid I should have made. After my "tame" raise he did not consider his hand good enough for a further attempt.

May I trouble you to adjudicate?

Answer:

In the view of this department it is North that is at fault; and again there is seen the same inadequacy of theoretical knowledge.

Far from South's spade raise being tame, it is a strong bid requesting co-operation. North's response to the take-out double was, in its nature, forced and his holding might well have been, instead of the actual one, the following:

♠ Q 8 6 4 ♥ 10 3 ♦ 10 8 4
♣ J 8 7 6.

If even with this sort of anaemic holding in view South feels no unease in raising to two spades his strength is obvious and his objective could only be to get clarification from North as to whether his actual holding is better, and if better how far better, than he has been tentatively assumed to possess. South's requirements for the raise in this situation are put by Goren at 17-19 points; and by Marshal Miles in the following

original and attractive way. Let South assume that North responds one spade over, say, his own opening bid of one diamond. The strength needed for a jump-raise to three spades is just the strength needed for a simple raise to two over the spade response to the take-out double.

What should North's action in the present instance be with his actual holding? He has been asked to co-operate if his hand be strong enough for such co-operation. Is his hand strong; and if so, how strong? These are the striking features of North's hand:

1. He has got a five card suit headed by the Q 10; and his queen is worth more than its formal two points.

2. The king of diamonds is an active card—valuable in connection with his partner's undoubted diamond strength.

3. The length in clubs suggests that South is short in clubs and can have few losers in the suit.

4. The heart void suggests a possible duplication, hardly strong enough for holding off from the invitation.

5. His strength may be computed at 8 points formally and should be worth a point or too more.

6. There are no wasted values in the hand.

From the foregoing considerations we are of the view that North needs from South somewhat more than the minimum seventeen points to be assured of game. The extra value he needs is however very little, so little that with the ace of diamonds instead of the king we think that North could call game straight-away. But with his actual holding North should content himself with three, in the confident expectation that with anything extra however small, South would take the bidding to game.



Two players from Washington Square
Were asked who was better as player
Since each failed to agree
When the other said 'Me'
They now are no longer a pair.

Marlow Sholander.

Cuttings & Jottings

European Championship '61.

Great Britain achieved a double triumph in the European Championships, held at Torquay. The British open team won the European Championships, which it had last captured in 1954, and the British ladies team also captured the title which it had last won in 1959. In the Open event after some initial set-backs the French team fought their way into second place.

World Championship, 1962.

The next World Championships will be played in New York in February, 1962, when four teams will contest for the World Title. Two of the four teams are already known. The Italian team which won the Bermuda Bowl this year, and the English team which recently won the European championship league.

The selection for the team to represent North America is to be done in November where a special event on the model of the "Trials" in England will be held to select the players. The fourth contestant will be the champions of South America and this will be decided when the championship match concludes. All the four teams will play a round-robin and will be in action during every session.

Elaborate plans are already afoot to run a Bridge—O—Rama with a giant electric board and the play—by—play action will be re-created as it happens. Spectators will have the added attraction and entertainment of 'Kibitzing' by other expert players.

World Pair Olympiad.

The next World Pair Olympiad will be held in April, 1962 at Paris, France. Under the Bridge World Regulations each member can send six pairs to play in the Pair event. It is to be hoped that India, a member of the World Bridge Federation, will also find it possible to send its players for this event. The Winners and Runner-up in the National Master Pairs to be held this year will be well qualified to represent India.

An Indian Point Count.

There is such a striking analogy between the Solar and Lunar movements on the one hand, with the contents of a pack of cards on the other, that once the parallel is pointed out, not even the most purblind sceptic can seriously refuse to recognise it. Compare the 52 weeks, 13 lunar months and 4 weeks in each month with 52 cards, 13 in each of the 4 suits and 13 cards dealt to each of the 4 players.

It is my belief that the combination and interplay of the numbers 52, 13, and 4 is the brain child of the Astrologers of Ancient India, but what the original game was, it may be, we shall never know. When I was in India I was shown a set of ivory discs with which the game was played. Unfortunately at that time I was not interested in the history of Bridge and so did not realise their significance. The set of discs belonged to a Orissa Family. May be they can be brought to light and studied for their historical value.

Why not an Indian system of Contract Bridge with point count of 52? There are 13 winners in a pack. The point count of 40 divided by 13 gives $3 \frac{1}{13}$ point as an equivalent of a winner. This $\frac{1}{13}$ th of a winner is absurd and shows that the popular point count is basically false.

In the Vienna system the total points are 64. This divided by 13 gives $4 \frac{12}{13}$ as the value of a winner. This again is absurd.

With a point count of 52 the value of a winner is 4 points. $6+4+2+1$. Ace = 6; King = 4; Queen = 2; Jack = 1; All of which indicates that 52 is the natural and logical point count. Would you kindly make these ideas known to your Bridge

playing friends and let me know their views on the subject.

—J. H. Thickett. (New Zealand).

Bridge Players.

To Bridge players, all places are alike. They sit around a small table facing inward, their backs to the world, oblivious to everything but each other and the permutations of fifty-two pieces of pasteboard. It is, when one reflects upon the matter, an almost mode of escape from the world, almost as good as hibernation or ofcourse death.

Bridge players have no nationality. They have no friends, no enemies, no nothing, except thirteen fanned cards and a score block. When they hear the last Trump, they will bid two notrumps and die smiling.

They don't care a curse where they live. It does not matter to them whether the sun is shining or thunder clouds have darkened the sky or a cyclone had hit the town. Whether the club lounge looks out to dainty blue vistas; or glaziers, whether the flowers dancing in the breeze are daffadils or dahlias, only the Dummy has eyes for such things and that too briefly, for, the partner who is playing the hand needs watching.

R. SOUNDARARAJAN—MADRAS.

When Champions Meet.

A REVIEW by ENNAR.

To the beginner at bridge, a clash between the club champions is in itself an event fraught with great interest, and it will be a common sight to see quite a crowd gathering to see the local heroes in action. One can well imagine what a tremendous excitement a match between acknowledged masters of the game fighting for World Supremacy will provide. What will happen when the champions of the game meet to face each other at the table. Will the tension be high? will each pair try to outwit each other by novel bids and psyches? will there be brilliant sacrifices on every deal? will these giants also commit mistakes as we do? would they shout at each other if one commits a mistake? There is bound to be great interest and excitement over such matches and it is no matter of surprise that Television shows and Bridge O-ramas recreating the play are becoming increasingly popular in foreign countries.

To the millions of bridge players all over the world the American Contract Bridge

League have done a valuable service by publishing an excellent record of selected hands from the World Championship match held early this year.*

Four of the world's best teams met in Buenos Aires, Argentina in April, 61, to contest for the Bermuda Bowl symbolic of the World Championship. The four teams were Italy, representing the European Bridge Federation, France, as Olympiad champions of 1960, Argentina as Champions of the South American Bridge Federation and the United State representing North America.

The results are already known. Italy emerged World Champions winning over all the other 3 rivals. The United States took second place, and France finished third. Each team played a match of 144 deals against the other three and the newly revised International Match Point scale was adopted.

This publication beside containing a brief history of the previous world championships gives a resume of all the systems

* 1961 World Championship, Book Edited by Mr. R. L. Frey and published by the American Contract Bridge League, U. S. A., Price 2 dollars.

used by the players. As many as 360 selected hands with the bidding, and a brief description of the play are published. The Editor has purposely refrained from commenting on the bidding or play.

Besides providing rich reading, material for those interested in the game, this factual and accurate record, neatly printed, will be a treasure house for developing new ideas and theories of bidding.

Let us now delve into the pages and look at a few hands.

Deal 23. U. S. v. Italy match.
Vul. Both.

Dealer : South.

♠ A4	♠ Q J72
♥ A64	♥ 10
♦ A Q 963	♦ K J6
♣ 1082	♣ A K76
	♠ K95
	♥ K Q 9753
	♦ 542
	♣ J

Would you reach a slam on this hand with your favourite partner? Close the North South cards and bid the hand. The Italian pair Chiaradia and D' Alelio sitting East West reached the fine contract of six diamonds while the American Pair made

no effort to go above a game in three N.T.

Here is another hand for you to bid.

Deal 69: U. S. v. Italy Match.
Vul. N. S.

Dealer : North.

♠ AK 109	♠ J76
♥ K 964	♥ A52
♦ A 92	♦ 8
♣ A 4	♣ KQ 10973
	♠ K 854
	♥ Q J 8
	♦ K 742
	♣ J 2

The East West players playing the Neopolitan system arrived at the contract of 6 clubs on the following sequence.

EAST	WEST
1 ♣	2 ♣
2 N.T.	3 ♣
3 ♥	4 ♣
4 ♦	RED
4 ♠	4 N.T.
5 ♣	6 ♣

There was a double of 4 ♦ by North which East redoubled.

The declarer made the contract of six clubs with an over trick after successful finesses for the spade queen. At the other table the American pair played in the contract of 4 hearts which they just made.

Novices, and even advanced players can draw consolation for their errors from this deal which shows that even masters are human, and are liable to commit mistakes. Here is a deal where a great player slipped in defence.

Deal 16. U.S. vs. Italy.
Vul. None.

Dealer : North.

♠ A 86	♠ Q J
♥ K Q 75	♥ A 6
♦ 87	♦ A K Q 106
♣ A 852	♣ Q 6 4 3
♠ K 9543	
♥ 1042	
♦ J 952	
♣ 9	

♠ 1072
♥ J 983
♦ 43
♣ K J 107

At one table a contract of 2 Spades was reached by the East West pair and the dealer made the contract. At the other table a contract of four spades was reached. North led a club won by South, who returned a heart to the ace. The queen of spades was played and North took the trick with ace and played a club which was ruffed by declarer. The trumps were drawn out and the declarer made the contract. North has only to cash the queen of

hearts and give a ruff to dummy for a trump promotion.

To the followers of the Weak Two bids there is a simple, if not amusing lesson to them on the following deal.

Deal 94. France v. U.S.
Vul. None.

Dealer : East.

♠ K 6542	♠ Q 73
♥ A 5	♥ K 83
♦ K 5	♦ Q 76
♣ A 1064	♣ K 932
♠ 10	
♥ 10932	
♦ A J 1093	
♣ Q J 5	
	♠ A J 98
	♥ Q J 86
	♦ 842
	♣ 84

At one table, North opened one Spade after 3 passes and South raised to two Spades, and this was passed out. The dealer made his contract with one over trick. At the other table west opened with 2 Diamonds (weak two bid). North doubled and East made a feeble raise to 3 diamonds. South cue bid diamonds and North bid 4 spades which became the final contract. The play went as follows. East opened the diamond six, west took the ace, returned a diamond to north's king, and declarer led ace and small club. West won, north ruffed the diamond return, cashed the spade king,

finessed the nine, and cashed the ace of trumps. Declarer cashed the ace of hearts and led to the queen, east ducking. Declarer ruffed out the heart king and made the rest.

The 1961 World Championship book can be read not only for pleasure but for profit. It is recommended to every bridge player who will do well to buy a copy of this valuable publication.

JUST TEMPORIZING

By ALBERT J. GOETZ

If you insist on a partner who plays as well as you do, give up. There isn't any such.

Be tolerant when your partner disagrees with you. It's a free country, and he has a perfect right to his ridiculous opinion.

Some of us have a tendency to forget that partner is looking at the BACKS of our cards.

True story. A player ended a bridge argument by telling her husband to shut up. She dealt the next hand and opened two no trump. Partner rapped to signify a pass. Seconds later he exposed a 17-point dummy. "Just following orders," he smiled.

We continue to be amused by those who believe that a long and complex convention card is an adequate substitute for knowing how to play bridge.

Reprinted from Post-Mortem.



The Annual Championships, 1960 were held in December at the spacious buildings in the Express Estates. It was disappointing to see the unusually small number of entries for the Team of Four knockout event. N. Ramaratnam's Team ran out easy winners. The other events were all keenly contested, as usual. Following are the results of the Final and Zonal rounds.

FINAL ROUNDS.

Sir T. Sadasiva Iyer Trophy.

Duplicate Knock-out :

Winners :

N. Ramaratnam.
B. Hanumantha Rao.
P. S. Reddy.
K. C. Ramarathnam.
A. S. Giri.

Runners-up :

S. K. Subramaniam.
S. Mahalingam.
G. N. Viswanatham.
C. R. Ananthanaryanan.
P. K. Janikiram.

Manickavelu Trophy.

PAR Event :

North-South : Winners :

N. Ramaratnam.
K. C. Ramarathnam.

Runners-up :

G. N. Viswanathan.
C. R. Ananthanarayanan.

East-West : Winners :

E. Krishnan.
J. Subramaniam.

Runners-up :

N. K. Nachiappan.
P. L. Sambandam.

Burke Johnson Shield.

Master Pairs : Winners :

E. Krishnan.
G. D. Venkatasubbu.

Runners-up :

P. S. Sundaresa Iyer.
K. Sivaramakrishnan.

S. S. Vasan's Trophy.

Progressive Pairs :

North-South : Winners :

N. K. Nachiappan.
P. L. Sambandam.

Runners-up :

Kamal.
Kasim. (Milap)

Manali Mudaliar's Trophy.**East-West : Winners :**

R. M. Kumarappan.
T. Sunderarajan.

Runners-up :

K. Ramaswamy.
V. Ranganathan.

Sriramuliah Trophy.**Individual Championship.****Section I : Winner :**

R. Aravamudhan.

Runner-up :

R. Bagde.

Section II**Winner :**

V. Ranganathan.

Runner-up :

J. Subramanian.

M. R. Doraiswami Trophy.**Duplicate Progressive.****Winners.**

Dr. S. T. Achar.
P. S. Reddy.
A. S. Giri.
C. R. Srinivasan.

Runners-up.

C. Devarajan.
G. Hanumantha Rao.
Sriramulu Naidu.
Dr. K. L. Narayana Rao.

ZONAL.**Madras.****Duplicate Knock-out.****Winners :**

N. Ramaratnam's Team.

N. Ramaratanam
K. C. Ramarathnam.
A. S. Giri.
B. Hanumantha Rao.
P. S. Reddy.

Runners-up :

S. K. S's Team.

S. K. Subramaniam.
S. Mahalingam.
G. N. Viswanathan.
C. R. Anantharayanan.
P. K. Janakiram.

Progressive Pairs :**North-South : Winners :**

S. Mahalingam.
S. K. Subramanian.

East-West : Winners :

G. N. Viswanathan.
C. R. Anantharayanan.

Master Pairs :**Winners :**

P. S. Sundaresa Iyer.
K. Sivaramakrishnan.

Runners-up :

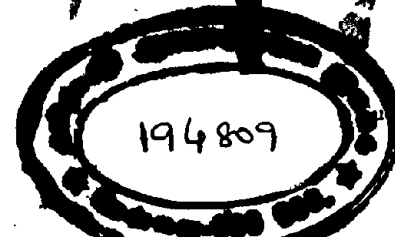
D. Punnose.
D. R. Ketkar.

Tanjore.**Duplicate Knock-out.****Winners :**

Cosmopolitan Club Team.
Mrs. Pandyan.
S. Ramalingaswami.

SCENES FROM THE ANNUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the finals. P. S. Reddy and A. S. Giri playing against
G. N. Viswanathan and C. R. Anantharayanan.



...ess rewarded.



Two veterans of Madras, K. Sivaramakrishnan and P. S. Sundaresa Aiyar defend against B. S. Krishnamurthy.



B. Hanumantha and K. C. Ramaratnam (back to the camera) playing against S. K. Subramanian and P. K. Janakiram. S. Mahalingam watching with arms folded.



Sri Manickavelu playing with S. Ramalingaswami.



The Tournament Director Sri T. S. Doraswami Iyer checking the awards with Par Setter Sri Rajam Iyer.

Dr. M. Krishnan.
Subburathnam.
Dr. S. Balasubramaniam.

Runners-up :

M. Appadurai.
P. N. Ranganatha Iyer.
S. Rajendran.
R. Dorairaj.

*Master Pairs :**Winners :*

Chokkalingam.
Nagarajan.

*Progressive Pairs.**North-South : Winners :*

S. Ganesan.
Rajagopala Iyengar.

Runners-up :

S. R. Iyer.
Dr. N. Rajagopalan,

Coonoor.

*Duplicate Knock-out.**Winners :**Gobi Team*

K. R. Sundararajan.
G. N. Jayaramier.
J. Subramaniam.
E. Krishnan.
G. D. Venkatasubbu.

Runners-up :

(Coonoor Team).
Rajagopal.
S. A. Ardeshir.
Sarathy.
Parthasarathy.

Master Pairs : Winners :

S. A. Ardeshir.
Padmanabhan.

*Progressive Pairs :**North-South : Winners :*

Kannappan.
Kalaianann.

East-West : Winners :

Baskaran.
Hall Dorai.

Coimbatore.

*Duplicate Knock-out.**Winners :**Cosmos Team.*

G. K. Sundaram.
B. S. Krishnamurthy.
P. Lakshminarayana Iyer.
Rangaswami Naidu.
V. Srinivasa Iyer.

*Runners-up :**(Rec. Club.)*

P. Subbiah Naidu.
V. Ranganathan.
A. R. Jagannathan.
Rangaswami Naidu.
L. Ramaswami.

*Progressive Pairs.**North-South : Winners :*

N. R. Narayanaswami.
N. Rangarajan.

East-West : Winners :

A. R. Jagannathan.
V. Ranganathan.

Master Pairs : Winners :

L. Ramaswami.
V. Srinivasa Iyer.

Trichy.

*Duplicate Knock-out.**Winners :**(Thatham's Team).*

S. R. V. Thatham.
Rathnam Pillai.

Prof. Suryanarayana.
S. T. Chari.
Kutty Rao.

*Runners-up :**(Milap's Team).*

Mathalif.
Kasim.
Kaliq.
Sukur.
Thanaswami.

*Master Pairs. :**Winners :*

Dr. M. K. Sahadevan.
S. Parthasarathy.

*Progressive Pairs.**East-West :*

M. Subbiah.
V. Subramaniam.

North-South :

Dr. M. K. Sahadevan.
S. Parthasarathy.

Karaikudi.

*Duplicate Knock-out.**Winners :*

MR. S. Manickavelu.
R. M. Kumarappan.
K. V. Krishnaswami.
Hariharan.
A. R. Kumarappan.

Master Pairs : Winners :

R. M. Kumarappan.
P. L. Sambandam.



Under the auspices of the Coimbatore and Udumalpet Recreation Club, the Rao Bahadur Guruswamy Naidu Memorial Bridge Tournament was conducted at the Mani High School

premises between the 12th and 14th May, 1961. As many as twenty six teams from all over the State, which set up a record number of entries, participated in the Tournament.

The Rolling Trophies and Silver cups were presented by Sri P. R. Ramaswamy, Professor, Government College of Engineering, Coimbatore, at a pleasant function held under the presidency of Sri S. R. Naidu, Superintending Engineer, High Ways, Madras. Sri K. Sundaram, President, Tournament Committee, welcomed the guests and Sri R. Ramaswamy of Udumalpet proposed the vote of thanks.

*The Results**Team of Four :*

Rao Bahadur Guruswamy Naidu Memorial Rolling Cup.

The team of four event was played on a League basis, and the teams that qualified in each section played afterwards on a knock-out basis.

Winners : Teaks Team (Tanjore).

T. K. Sreenivasa Iyengar.
M. Appadurai.
S. Rajendran.
R. Durairaj.

*Runners up :**(Karaikudi Team).*

S. K. Meyappan.
T. Sundararajan.
R. M. Kumarappan.
S. P. Chockalingam.
P. L. P. Ramaswamy Chettiar.

Master Pairs: Section I & II:

G. Rudrappan Memorial
Rolling Trophy.

Winners: Section I:

(Trichinopoly).
E. N. Mylappan.
N. V. M. Ghani.

Runners up:

(Madras).
N. Ramaratnam.
K. C. Ramaratnam.

Winners: Section II:

(Milap, Trichinopoly).
Kamal.
Dawood.

Runners up:

(Madras).
G. N. Viswanathan.
C. R. Ananthanarayanan.

North-South: Runners up:

(Coimbatore).
Dr. Kuppuswamy.
K. S. Narayanan.

East-West: Runners:

(Trichinopoly).
Latif.
Singaram.

Par Contest.**North-South: Winners:**

(Madras).
N. Ramaratnam.
K. C. Ramaratnam.

East-West: Winners:

(Karaikudi).
MR. S. Manickavelu.
N. K. Nachiyappan.

North-South: Runners-up:

(Gobichettipalayam).
Rudhramurthy.
Nallaswami.

East-West: Runners-up:

(Madras).
P. S. Reddy.
A. S. Giri.

Pairs Progressive:

Dr. P. N. Ramaswamy Naidu
Memorial Rolling cup for North
South and G. K. Mani Memorial
Rolling cup for East-West.

North-South: Winners:

N. Ramaratnam and
K. C. Ramaratnam.

East-West: Winners:

(Udumalpet).
R. G. Mani.
Rangaswamy.

MADRAS CONTRACT BRIDGE DUPLICATE LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

This year this tournament drew 18 teams a sure sign of the growing popularity of this event. This event where each team plays every other team provides ample opportunities for Bridge enthusiasts to improve their game.

It is pleasing to record that apart from one or two accidental walk-overs, all the matches were played out. Even the teams at the bottom of the ladder played till the very end.

At the time of printing N. Ramaratnam's team leads with one match to be completed but this does not affect the result and they are virtually the winners for this year. The issue was close till the penultimate round bet-

ween N. Ramaratnam's team and Pointsman, when a defeat of the Pointsman at the hands of D. Punnoose's team put them out of contention. A tie for the third rank is to be settled by a fresh match between G. N. Chary's team and Burmah-shell 'A' Team

which share equal number of victory points.

The P. S. Reddi's Rolling Trophy will be awarded to the winners and the M. R. Krishnan's Rolling trophy will be awarded to the runners-up.

Madras Contract Bridge Duplicate League Tournament Position of Teams.

No.	Team.	Played.	Matches.						Total Points.
			Won	Lost	Drawn				
					WD	ED	LD		
1	N. Ramaratnam's Team	.. 16	14	—	—	2	—	60	
2	Pointsmen's	.. 16	13	2	1	—	—	55	
3	Burma Shell Club 'A'	.. 17	11	1	1	2	2	53	
4	G. N. Chary's	.. 17	11	3	3	—	—	53	
5	A. R. Krishnaswamy's	.. 17	10	4	1	2	—	47	
6	D. Punnoose's	.. 16	10	3	1	1	1	46	
7	C. N. Raghavan's	.. 16	10	4	—	2	—	44	
8	Burma Shell Club 'B'	.. 17	10	7	—	—	—	40	
9	Dr. K. L. Narayana Rao's	.. 17	7	5	—	4	1	37	
10	T. S. C. 'B'	.. 17	6	8	1	1	1	30	
11	Burma Shell Installation Club..	17	5	8	—	3	1	27	
12	Telugu Mahajana Samajam	17	6	11	—	—	—	24	
13	Iyengar's	.. 17	5	10	—	2	—	24	
14	T. S. C. 'A'	.. 17	3	10	—	1	3	17	
15	J. S. Balaiah's	.. 17	3	13	—	1	—	14	
16	A. G.'s. Office Rec. Club	.. 17	2	13	—	2	—	12	
17	Burma Shell Club 'C'	.. 17	2	14	—	1	—	10	
18	T. S. C. 'C'	.. 17	2	15	—	—	—	8	

The MYLAPORE CLUB held its annual tournament as usual in February—March 1961 and only two events were held, namely (1) Team of four Duplicate knock-out, and (2) Master Pairs.

N. Ramaratnam and K. C. Ramaratnam after their success in the Championships teamed together again with P. S. Reddi and A. S. Giri to annex the U. S. Ramasundaram's Rolling Trophy for the team of four event.

There was a large number of entries for the Master Pairs event and this was won by a new combination of Dr. K. Suryanarayanan and Sri Raghavan, who, we learn, has just returned from England and played with Dr. Suri for the first time. We hope to see more of this combination.

RESULTS.

Team of four duplicate.

Winners :

N. Ramaratnam's team :

N. Ramaratnam.
K. C. Ramaratnam.
P. S. Reddi.
A. S. Giri.

Runners-up :

'Pointsmen.'

T. K. N. Panikker.
G. P. Hinduja
V. R. Veeramani.
M. Rangaswami.
M. N. Reddi.

Master Pairs :

Winners :

Dr. K. Suri.
R. Raghavan.

Runners up :

K. Vaidyanathan.
T. D. Sundaram.



BURMA SHELL CLUB TOURNAMENT.

After a lapse of a number of years, the Burmah-Shell Bridge Club revived their Bridge tournament this year and conducted two events; namely, the Team of four knock-out, and Master Pairs. We are happy to report to members that a Rolling trophy in the name of Sri S. K. Subramaniam has been instituted by the Burmah-shell club and friends of Mr. Subramaniam. S.K.S. as he is familiarly known has just retired from service (not from Bridge, we hope). We take this occasion to wish this veteran player many years of quiet retired life and active bridge service.

The team of four event was again won by N. Ramaratnam's team consisting of the same four players with Mr. K. R. Sundaram Iyer as their fifth member.

C. N. Raghavan's team were runners up, and it is hoped that this first small success would spur this team to greater efforts.

Team of four (Knock-out) :

Winners :

N. Ramaratnam's team :

N. Ramaratnam.
P. S. Reddi.
A. S. Giri.
K. R. Sundaram Iyer.
K. C. Ramaratnam.

Runners-up :

C. N. Raghavan's team :

C. N. Raghavan.
K. S. Charyulu.
P. Thothadri.
D'Souza.
S. Singam.

Master Pairs :

Winners :

T. Subramaniam and
P. V. Reddy.

Runners up :

C. Devarajan and
Dr. K. L. Narayana Rao.



MADRAS UNITED CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The Madras United Club held their annual bridge tournament in May-June consisting of four events, besides an open pair event confined to members of the club. The events proved quite popular and elicited good response, thanks to the energetic efforts of Sri Baliah, from the bridge circles in the city.

N. Ramaratnam's team registered its third successive win and won the Balakrishna Mudaliar Rolling trophy for the team of four knock-out event. B. Hanumantha Rao was the fifth member of the winning team.

The results are given below :

Duplicate Knock-out :

Winners :

N. Ramaratnam's Team.
N. Ramaratnam.
B. Hanumantha Rao.
K. C. Ramaratnam
P. S. Reddy.
A. S. Giri.

Runners-up :

Dr. K. L. Narayana Rao's
Team.
Dr. K. L. Narayana Rao.
C. Devarajan.
P. S. Sundaresa Iyer.
N. Sriramulu Naidu.
G. Hanumantha Rao.

Duplicate Progressive :

Winners :

N. Ramaratnam.
K. C. Ramaratnam.
P. S. Reddy.
A. S. Giri.

Runners-up :

C. V. Raman.
G. N. Chary.
B. Krishnan.
R. Soundararajan.

Progressive Pairs :

North-South Winners :

S. Tharakaraman and P. K.
Janakiram

Runners-up :

S. K. Subrahmanyam and
S. Mahalingam.

East-West : Winners :

G. N. Viswanathan and
C. R. Ananthanarayanan

Runners-up :

P. Thothadri and D' Souza.

Master-Pairs :**Winners :**

M. Narayanaswami and
T. Subramaniam.

Runners-up :

N. Ramaratnam and K. C.
Ramaratnam.

Besides the Udumalpet-Coimbatore Recreation Club Tournament there was only one other mofussil tournament this year. The Cosmopolitan Club, Tanjore, tournament was held during Ayudha Puja holidays and over 20 teams participated in the team of four knock-out event. Some Madras teams could not participate on account of the Ayudha Puja holidays. The various events were conducted as scheduled. At the conclusion of the tournament a pleasant function was arranged, presided by Dr. Balasubramaniam, Dean of Stanley Medical College, Madras. Prizes were distributed to the successful participants by Mrs. Saradambal Chandrasekharan, wife of the Collector of the District.

RESULTS.**Duplicate Knock-out :****Winners :**

(Tilak's Team)

Messrs P. Tilak, K. Appa Rao,
Gopi Hinduja, V. R. Viramani and J. S. Baliah.

(Karaikudi Team)**Runners-up :**

Messrs MRS Manickavelu,
N. K. Nachiyappan, Kuttaiyan Chettiar, S. Kasi and
R. M. Olagappan.

Progressive Duplicate: Winners :

(Team of four)

Karaikudi Team—A. Sundarajan, Meyyappan, Ganesan and Chockalingam.

Runners-up :

(Cosmopolitan Club Team,
Thanjavur)

Messrs. S. Ramalingasami,
Dr. S. Balasubramaniam
Mrs Jothi Pandian and Dr.
Krishnan.

Masters Pairs :**Winners :**

P. Tilak and Appa Rao.

Runners up :

MR. S Manickavelu and N. K.
Nachiyappan.

Progressive Pairs :**Winners :**

(North-South)

T. K. Srinivasa Iyengar and
M. Appadurai,

Runners-up :

S. Kasi and RM. Olagappan
(East-West)

Winners :

Messrs S. Rajendran and
R. Durairaj.

Runners-up :

Messrs (Gopi) Hinduja
and V. R. Viramani.

CITY v. MOFUSSIL MATCH

The City v. Mofussil match for the S. V. Natrajan rolling trophy was won by the mofussil for the second time in succession. The match was held at the Madras United Club from 30th Sep: to 2nd October: 1961 and 144 boards were played. The arrangements made by the Madras United Club left nothing to be desired.

The mofussil team was led by the veteran player Mr. MR. S. Manickavelu, his team consisting of Sarvashri N.K. Nachiappan, R. Doraiswami, A. R. Jagannathan, R.M. Kuttayan Chettiar and R.M. Olagappan Chettiar. The winners played a steady and sound game throughout to deserve their success.

The City was represented by D. Punnoose's team consisting of P. K. Janakiram, P. E. Eipe, S. Tharakaraman, A. V. Mathew and C. D'Cruz.

At the end of the match there was a pleasant function, arranged by the Association. Sri P. Rajagopalan President, presented the Trophy to Sri MR. S. Manickavelu and individual Cups to the members of the Mofussil and City teams.

More details of the match will be published in the next issue of the "Indian Bridge World".

WE WELCOME

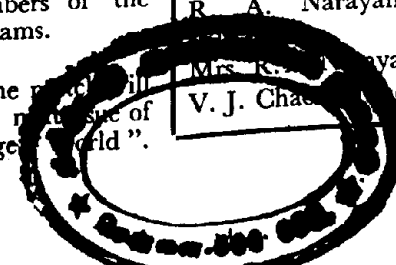
We are glad to announce that the following persons have joined the Association.

Life Members.

S. Rajagopal, Ooty.
S. R. V. Thatham, Srirangam.
Vedantham Srinivasan,
Madras.
P. Thothadri, Madras.
G. T. K. Mani, Udumalpet.
G. Doraiswami, Coimbatore.
P. Sirajuddin, Madras.
C. Lalchand, Madras.

Members.

M. V. Krishnamurthi, Madras.
P. Subbiah Naidu, Coimbatore.
V. Ranganathan, Salem.
S. P. Raghavan, Madras.
V. L. Narasimha Rao, Madras.
K. Ramachandran, Madras.
K. P. Gupta, Indore.
R. Venkatesan, Madras.
C. M. Seshan, Madras.
K. Ponnambalam, Madras.
N. Sankaran, Madras.
N. P. Ramaswami, Madras.
M.S. Krishnamachari, Madras.
M. Venkateshwaran, Madras.
R. A. Narayana Iyengar,
Madras.
Mrs. R. Narayana Iyengar,
Madras.
V. J. Chandra, Madras.

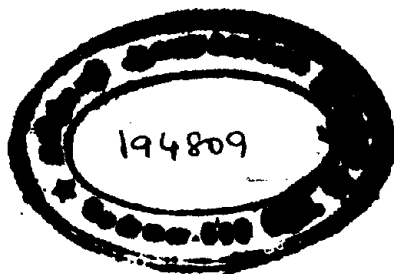


S. I. B. A. Annual Championship, 1961

(To be held at Express Estates, Mount Road, Madras-2).

PROGRAMME

- 22—12—1961 8 A.M. .. Draw for D.K.O.
First Round Match for Team of four.
2 P.M. .. D.K.O. (2nd Round).
7 P.M. .. Progressive Pairs (Elimination Round).
- 23—12—1961 8 A.M. .. D.K.O. (3rd Round).
1 P.M. .. Par Event.
7 P.M. .. Progressive Pairs (Final Round).
- 24—12—1961 8 A.M. .. D.K.O. (4th Round).
1 P.M. .. Master Pairs (Elimination Round).
7-30 P.M. .. Dinner.
9 P.M. .. Master Pairs (Final Round).
- 25—12—1961 9 A.M. .. D.K.O. (Finals).
Individual Championship.
1 P.M. .. Progressive Duplicate.
7-30 P.M. .. General Body Meeting.



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