# Newsletter October ~ December 2014 

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## 4th Council Meeting Minutes

Date: June 11, 2014 (Wednesday)

Time: $\quad$ 7:30 p.m.

Venue: Unit 1103, 11/F, East Ocean Centre, 98 Granville Road, TST, KLN, HK

## Present: Officers:

Derek Zen - President (DZ)
Pearlie Chan - Secretary (PC)
Christopher Leung - Treasurer (CL)

Council members:
Arthur Lau (AL)
CC Wong (CC)
Charlie Lee (XL)
John Tsang (JT)
KF Mak (KF)
Ronald Hui (RH)
Tony Lau (TL)
WK Lai (WK)

Apologizes:
Officer:
Leo Cheung - Vice President (LC)

| Item | Content | When | Action |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Adopt minutes of last meeting. |  |  |
| 2 | Matters raised in last meeting (by minutes order): <br> a) LC to approach HK Airline for youth team sponsorship <br> b) KF proposed HKD4K subsidy for each youth and girl's team members for the 2014 Asia Cup Championships (total 19 participants including NPC). Council agreed to provide a basic subsidy of HKD3K for each member, if they overall rank $3^{\text {rd }}$ (or enter knock out) in their series they can get an additional HKD500, if they overall rank 2nd in their series they can get an |  | LC |



6 A.O.B.
6 i Youth Team: Council agree to sponsor youth team members joining the Youth Series in intercity, and agree to sponsor some of the members who will be participating in the World Youth Team Championships in Turkey to play in the Open Series for practice.

6ii Possible Venue for HKCBA tournaments: DZ reported on behalf of LC that LC will approach CRC to discuss the possibility of using their venue for HKCBA tournaments. LC will prepare a proposal for their consideration after Asia Cup.

6iii Open League: Currently the max capacity for entries is 36 teams and it is difficult for new teams to enroll if there is no existing team withdraws. Council suggested from next year onwards to consider removing a max of 3 teams base on 1) attendance record (if no show/walk over), 2) attitude/behavior (any complaints received) and 3) rankings (the 3 lowest ranked teams in the league) so as to allow new teams to join. All teams will be advised of this new arrangement on the day of the Captain's meeting.

6iv Gold Points (GP) and Trophies for Open League winner: Council proposed a max of 8 players can receive GP and trophies if they win Open League and each member must played at least $25 \%$ of boards in the qualifying stage and at least $20 \%$ of boards in the play off stage in order to be eligible. The team captain of each team who qualified for knock out must advise the list of players to receive GP and trophies prior to the knock out stage.

The next council meeting will be held on July 9, 2014.

## 5th Council Meeting Minutes

Date: July 9, 2014 (Wednesday)

Time: $\quad$ 7:30 p.m.

Venue: Unit 1103, 11/F, East Ocean Centre, 98 Granville Road, TST, KLN, HK

## Present: Officers:

Derek Zen - President (DZ)
Christopher Leung - Treasurer (CL)

Council members:
CC Wong (CC)
Charlie Lee (XL)
John Tsang (JT)
KF Mak (KF)
Ronald Hui (RH)
Tony Lau (TL)
WK Lai (WK)

Apologizes:
Officers:
Leo Cheung - Vice President (LC)
Pearlie Chan - Secretary (PC)

Council members:
Arthur Lau (AL)

In attendance:
Alan Sze

| Item | Content | When | Action |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Adopt minutes of last meeting. |  |  |
| 2 | Matters raised in last meeting (by minutes order): <br> e) KF had bought the tickets for youth teams already. <br> f) LC to follow up with LCSD/SF\&OC re: funding for part-time <br> staff. He will ask them whether they can reimburse directors' fee <br> rather than providing part-time helpers. | LC |  |
| g)Possible Venue for HKCBA tournaments: LC will approach CRC <br> to discuss the possibility of using their venue for HKCBA | LC |  |  |



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 5
6
$6 i$

6

6 \& | 3) 1 Bridgemate server and 30 bridgemates were ordered. Some bridgemates would be sold afterwards. |
| :--- |
| 4) Since there were only 7 rounds ( 8 teams in a section), it was proposed to ask the Inter-city sub-committee to have more boards, such as 20 boards. |
| 5) Rose Bowl winning teams (top 3 teams) would be invited to play in the youth team section. However, due to the limited space in the venue, these teams would be asked as buffers. If they could not play in the Youth section, they would be given free entries in Swiss Team. RH would announce it in the Rose Bowl captains' meeting. |
| External Affairs: |
| Nil |
| A.O.B. |
| Disciplinary penalty assessed on Vicky Kam in the last Asia Cup: The Council had received the reports from the Asia Cup Chief Tournament Director (Anthony Ching), Team Captain (Baron Ng), Vicky Kam and her partner (Ruby Hui). It was believed that some impolite wordings were made to the Assistant Chief Tournament Director during the match. Such act was regarded as an inappropriate action and a poor manner as a Hong Kong team member. Majority of the Council members agreed to assess a penalty on banning Vicky Kam to represent China Hong Kong for a year starting from $1^{\text {st }}$ August 2014. Her performance would be observed by the Youth Team coach for the coming six months and the penalty would be reviewed after six months. |
| Eating and Drinking at Mariners' Club: The Council would remind the members not to bring external meals or drinks to the playing areas. |
| World Junior expenses of HK youth teams: KF reported that the airfare for each person would be around $\$ 7.5 \mathrm{~K}$ and accommodation would be around $\$ 5 \mathrm{~K}$. Hence, the total expenses would be around $\$ 160 \mathrm{~K}$. It was agreed to sponsor approximately $1 / 3$ of the expenses. The Team should look for possible sponsorship by themselves. |
| The next council meeting will be held on August 6, 2014. | \& KF <br>

\hline \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## 6th Council Meeting Minutes

Date: August 6, 2014 (Wednesday)

Time: $\quad$ 7:30 p.m.

Venue: Unit 1103, 11/F, East Ocean Centre, 98 Granville Road, TST, KLN, HK

## Present: Officers:

Derek Zen - President (DZ)
Leo Cheung - Vice President (LC)
Christopher Leung - Treasurer (CL)

Council members:
Arthur Lau (AL)
CC Wong (CC)
Charlie Lee (XL)
John Tsang (JT)
KF Mak (KF)
Ronald Hui (RH)
Tony Lau (TL)
WK Lai (WK)

Apologizes:
Officer:
Pearlie Chan - Secretary (PC)


| 4 | Internal Affairs: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 i | Progress update: HKCBA website revamp: <br> It was reported that the new HKCBA website was launched on $21^{\text {st }}$ June 2014. Outline action are reported and followed up. | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{AL}, \\ \mathrm{TL}, \mathrm{WK} \end{array}$ |
| 4 ii | Intercity-Game incident One of the Slam Hunter team player is questioned under professional effort. LC is accountable for the investigation. |  |
| 5 | External Affairs: <br> Nil |  |
| 6 | A.O.B. |  |
| 6 i | World Junior: Council agrees to sponsor youth team members the entrance fee plus extra HKD 4,000 per youth participant (including KF). Each youth participant is required to purchase their own travel insurance, insurance agreement should be submitted to HKCBA. | KF |
| 6 ii | KF is liable for the insurance purchase for Open Team of Four. | KF |
| 6 iii | Youth Team Sponsorship Event will be held annually. LC and KF are in charge for organizing, detail will be reported in next meeting. <br> The next council meeting will be held on 5 September 2014. | LC, KF |

## 7th Council Meeting Minutes

Date: September 5, 2014 (Friday)

Time: $\quad$ 7:30 p.m.

Venue: Unit 1103, 11/F, East Ocean Centre, 98 Granville Road, TST, KLN, HK

## Present: Officers:

Derek Zen - President (DZ)
Leo Cheung - Vice President (LC)
Pearlie Chan - Secretary (PC)
Christopher Leung - Treasurer (CL)

Council members:
Arthur Lau (AL)
CC Wong (CC)
Charlie Lee (XL)
John Tsang (JT)
KF Mak (KF)
Ronald Hui (RH)
Tony Lau (TL)
WK Lai (WK)

| Item | Content | When | Action |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Adopt minutes of last meeting. |  |  |
| 2 | Matters raised in last meeting (by minutes order): |  |  |
|  | i) Possible Venue for HKCBA tournaments: LC will approach CRC to discuss the possibility of using their venue for HKCBA tournaments on every Tuesday and Friday. |  | LC |
|  | j) Progress update: HKCBA website revamp: working committee to |  | AL, TL, |
|  | k) Result of World Youth Championships: U25 ranked 11/22, youngsters |  | KF |
|  | 1) KF is liable for the insurance purchase for Open Team of Four. |  | KF |
|  | m) Youth Team Sponsorship Event: Initial idea is to have participants bid for their partners from a list of players for fund raising. More details will be provided later. |  |  |
| 3 | Financial Affairs: |  |  |



## 成功的擠牌

## Successful Squeeze

## 今年7月在全美比賽的半決賽中出現的一副牌

The following board appeared in the whole USA semi－final brige competition in July 2014：

```
#31
E/NS
~T96
\bulletAK66 vT872
Q Q 3 * A
    AAKQJ54
*AKQ7 %92
```

上面是東西的牌，現在叫到由東主打 $7 \boldsymbol{A}$ ，（南北沒有插叫），首引 Q ，如何進行。

The cards of East and West are shown above．East is the declarer of $7 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$（North and South have not bid）．The first lead is the V ．How will you play？

東西的頂張大牌有 12 墩，只能由擠牌取得第 13 墩。理論上，只差一墩的牌，常常可由擠牌取得。我們先考慮，南北的牌在什麼情形下可以形成擠牌：

East and West have got 12 top winners and need to rely on a squeeze to get the $13^{\text {th }}$ trick． Theoretically，one may get an additional trick by executing a squeee if you just lack one trick． First of all，we have to consider the considitions for executing a squeeze：

（1）Either North or South has 4 times $\downarrow+4$ times \＆．You can win $2 \vee$ tricks， $1 \diamond$ trick and 6 atricks，with the following 4 cards remaining in the East and West hands：

| \＃ 31 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| E／NS |  |
| $\uparrow$ | A－ |
| $\checkmark$ | －T 8 |
| $\bullet$ | － |
| ＊AK Q 7 | －92 |

你只要留意 $\vee \mathrm{J}$ 墊了沒有，一定可以全取 13 墩。
You just need to note whether the $\downarrow \mathrm{J}$ has been discarded．If so，you can win 13 tricks．
（2）南有 $\stackrel{K}{ }+4$ 張 。
（2）South has the $\vee K+4$ times $\vee$ ．

你出 1 墩 $\boldsymbol{*}$ ， 1 墩 A ， 3 墩 $\boldsymbol{*}$ ， 6 墩 $\uparrow$ ，在出最後一墩 $\uparrow$ 前的形勢
You play a $\downarrow$ ，the $\star$ A， 3 rounds of $\star, 6$ round of $\uparrow$ ，resulting in the following situation with the last $\mathfrak{a}$ in West＇s hand：

| $\frac{\# 31}{\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{NS}}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| $\uparrow$ | － 4 |
| $\checkmark$ K 6 | $\checkmark$ T 8 |
| －Q | －－ |
| \％－ | \％－ |

南的 3 張牌是 K 和 2 張 $\boldsymbol{v}$ ，西出最後 1 張 $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$ 時被擠住。
South＇s 3 cards are the $\vee \mathrm{K}$ and $2 \vee \mathrm{~s}$ ，he is squeezed when West plays the last $\uparrow$ ．
（3）南有 $\mathrm{K}+4$ 張 ${ }^{\circ}$ 。
（3）South has the $\diamond K+4$ times $\& \circ$

你出 2 張 ， 1 張 ， 6 張＾，在出最後 1 墩 $\uparrow$ 前的形勢
You play 2 rounds of $\downarrow, 1$ round of $\downarrow, 6$ rounds of $\uparrow$ ，resulting the following situation with the last $\uparrow$ remaining in West’s hand．

| \＃ 31 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| E／NS |  |
| A－ | － 4 |
| $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ T 8 |
| －Q | － |
| $\therefore$ A K Q 7 | －92 |

南剩 $\mathrm{K}+4$ 張』，南被擠住。
South has the $\diamond+4$ times $\AA$ ，and he will be squeezed when the last $\uparrow$ is played．

倒過來，北有 $\stackrel{K}{ }+4$ 張』或 4 張 $\downarrow$ ，因為明手先墊牌，擠不住北。
Conversely，if North has the $\varangle \mathrm{K}+4$ times $\curvearrowleft$ or 4 times $\vee$ ，as the dummy has to discard card 1st ，West cannot execute a squeeze on North．

既然有 3 種情形可以成功，我們先要判斷南北的牌是那一類。
As there are 3 conditions that a squeeze can succeed，we need judge the type of hand held by

Win the $1^{\text {st }}$ trick with the A and play 3 rounds of $\wedge$ ．North has 3 times $\wedge$ ，South has 1 time A．and he discards $2 *$ s．

| \＃31 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| E／NS |  |
| $\cdots$－ | －J 54 |
| $\checkmark$ K 6 | － T 87 |
| －Q 53 | －A |
| $\because \mathrm{AK} \mathrm{Q}_{7}$ | \％92 |

現在你能不能認為南可能有 5 張或以上，如果是，他就不能有 4 張 $\boldsymbol{\infty}+4$ 張 $\boldsymbol{\downarrow}$ ，北已有 3張 $\boldsymbol{A}$ ，只能在南有 7 張 $\boldsymbol{*}$ 時，他才有可能有 4 張 $\boldsymbol{\omega}+4$ 張 $\boldsymbol{\bullet}$ 。我們可以再出一張 $\boldsymbol{A}$ ，看看南北的墊牌，能不能幫你判斷他們的牌型。南先墊牌，他如果有 6 張 ，或者没有 $\downarrow$ K，還可以墊 ，如果只有 5 張 ，並且有 K ，他就不會墊 了。他的墊牌，可以幫你判斷，你明



Now，you cannot consider that South has $5+\star$ ．If so，he cannot have 4 times ${ }^{*}+4$ times $\vee$ ， North has already got 3 times $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$ ．Only if South has 7 times that he can possibly have 4 times $\AA+4$ times $\downarrow$ ．We can play another round of $\boldsymbol{\uparrow}$ ，and see whether the discards of North and South can help you to judge their distributions．South discards $1^{\text {st．}}$ ．if he has 6 times $\star$ or has not got the $\diamond \mathrm{K}$ ，he can still discard $\mathrm{a} \bullet$ ，．If he has only 5 times $\downarrow$ and also has the $\diamond \mathrm{K}$ ，he will not discard a anymore．His discard can help to judge．You discard a in the dummy．However，you cannot play a $\uparrow$ again as the dummy has no suitable card to discard．If you discard a $\downarrow$ ，you will give up the chance to squeeze South’s $\bullet$ K．If you discard a $\%$ ，you will give up the chance to squeeze South when has 4 times \％．If you discard $\mathrm{a} \vee$ ，you will give up the chance to squeeze South when he has 4 times $\downarrow$ ．

好了，假定第 5 墩南墊 $\downarrow$ ，（北一定墊 ），你會推理他是 1453 牌型嗎？最難推理是南墊 （如果 2 人都不像有 4 張 +4 張 $\downarrow$ ，你只能假定南有 $\vee K$ ），現在你該知道怎麼緊逼南了。

Assume at trick 5 that South discards a $\vee$（North must discard a $\downarrow$ ），will you deduce that South has the shape of 1453？The most difficult case to deduce is when South discards a again． （If both 2 persons do not appear to hold 4 times $\approx+4$ times $\vee$ ，you can only assume South has the $\checkmark \mathrm{K}$ ），now you know how to exert pressure on South．

實戰中，坐東的專家牌手，他只打南北任一家有 4 張 $\downarrow+4$ 張』，所以第 5 墩提 $\vee \mathrm{K}$ ，打成上面所説第 1 種情形，失敗了，因為 4 家牌是：

In practice，the expert player sitting East only played either North and South had 4 times $\vee+4$ times \＆，and so he played the $\vee \mathrm{K}$ at trick 5 ，resulting in the situation mentioned in condition（1） above and he failed because the 4 hands were：

| \＃ 31 | － 873 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E／NS | $\checkmark 53$ |  |
|  | －J 942 |  |
|  | \＆T 653 |  |
| －T96 |  | A AK Q J 54 |
| $\checkmark$ AK 6 |  | －T 872 |
| －Q 53 |  | －A |
| ＊AK Q 7 |  | －92 |
|  | － 2 |  |
|  | －Q J 94 |  |
|  | －K T 876 |  |
|  | ＊J 84 |  |

墩 $\boldsymbol{A}$ ，打成上面第 2 種情形

## 即還剩 3 張牌時的形勢

If you judge that South has the $\downarrow \mathrm{K}$ and 4 times $\downarrow$ ，then after you have played a $\vee$, play 4 rounds of $\uparrow$ ， 3 rounds of $\&, 1$ round of $\downarrow$ ，and 2 rounds of $\uparrow$ ，resulting in the situation mentioned in condition（2）above，i．e．，the following 3 cards remain：

| \＃ 31 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| E／NS |  |
| $\uparrow$ | － 4 |
| $\checkmark$ K 6 | －T 8 |
| －Q | －－ |
| \％－ | \％－ |

南的 3 張牌是 $\vee \mathrm{J} 9+\diamond \mathrm{K}$ ，於是東全取 13 墩。這牌的關鍵，先要判斷誰像有 4 張 $\vee+4$ 張 $\boldsymbol{\circ}$ ，如果都不像，只有假定南有 $\stackrel{K}{ }$ ，再判斷他有 4 張\＆還是有 4 張 $\vee$ ，如果判斷錯，當然打不成了。你不見，專家牌手的東，也沒有打成嗎！就是不知道他何以假定一定有一家一定有 4 張 $\downarrow+4$ 張\＆。還是不知道南有 $\mathrm{K}+4$ 張 也可以被擠住。

South＇s last 3 cards are $\vee \mathrm{J} 9+\diamond \mathrm{K}$ ，and so East wins all 13 tricks．The key for this hand is to judge who is likely to have 4 times $\downarrow+4$ times \＆．If both are unlikely，you can only assume that South has the $\diamond$ K，and then judge whether he has 4 times \＆or 4 times $\vee$ ．If you judge wrongly，you will fail of course．You have seen the expert sitting East has failed．I don＇t know why he has assumed that either North or South has 4 times $\vee+4$ times \＆，not knowing that South can also be squeezed if he has the $\diamond K+4$ times $\bullet$ ．

# Bid suit with suit again 

今年7月北美大賽，在女子團體決賽中的一副牌，如果你是南，持
In the North America Bridge Competition in July 2014，the following board appeared in the Ladies team final competition．If you are South，holding：

| \＃ 56 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| W／Nil |  |
|  | － 3 |
|  | －AJ 986 |
|  | －T |
|  | \＆K Q J 863 |

叫牌 Bidding：

| $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{S}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pass | $1 *$ | Dbl | $?$ |

同伴開叫，你們聯手至少有 22 分，但是分多不一定嬴墩多，還要看花色的配合，大牌點在長套還是在短套上。不要忘記橋牌是講嬴墩的，《分》只是幫你計算嬴墩。很難有一個叫品，既能表示牌力又能表示牌型。

Partner opened bid and you have jointly at least 22 HCPs but more HCPs do not mean that you have more winners．It is still necessary to see if there is a match and whether the points are in the long suits or short suits．Don＇t forget that bridge is a game of winning tricks．HCPs can only help to count the likely number of winning tricks．It is difficult to bid a bid that can show both strength and distribution．

當然你先要知道，你的 2 套和同伴的套配合嗎？配合的牌嬴墩才會多。除非你有表示 2 套的叫品，否則你只能叫 $1 \vee$ 或 $2 \%$ ，還有別的叫品嗎？例如叫再加倍如何？她們叫再加倍的含義是有分，既不表示牌型也不表示對 有沒有支持。如果讓我選擇，我叫 $1 \vee$ ，等有機會，再叫\＆。當然先叫 $\%$ 再叫 C 也可以。我認為先找配合較好，如果沒有配合，就停在部分合約。

Of course，you show know whether your 2 suits fit with your partner＇s suit（s）first．Matching will bring in more winning tricks．Unless you have a bid that can show 2 suits，else you can only bid $1 \vee$ or $2 \%$ ，．Do you have any other bid？How about double？The meaning of
their double means strength which does not show whether she has support for partner＇s $\downarrow$ suit． If I have a choice，I shall bid $1 \vee$ first and wait for the chance to bid $\%$ ．Of course bidding $\%$ $1^{\text {st }}$ and then $\vee$ is also possible．I consider that it is necessary to find a fit first．If there is no fit， we can stop at a partial contract．

## 實際是南叫再加倍，三家全 Pass。你看 4 家牌

In reality，South bid redouble and all other three players passed ．Let＇s see the 4 hands：

| \＃ 56 | ＾Q 864 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W／Nil | $\checkmark$ K Q 4 |  |
|  | －A962 |  |
|  | \＆ T 7 |  |
| ヘ T 752 |  | ＾AKJ 9 |
| － 732 |  | －T 5 |
| － 7543 |  | －K Q J 8 |
| － 95 |  | ＊ A 42 |
|  | － 3 |  |
|  | －AJ 986 |  |
|  | －T |  |
|  | ＊K Q J 863 |  |

只叫牌力不叫長套的缺點，北打 $4-1$ 將牌，對方有 8 張將牌，聯手有 22 點，點力比對方多但不配合，結果連 1 階都打不成。

To bid strength rather than a long suit has weaknesses．North played with $4-1$ trump while the opponents had 8 trump cards．Though North and South had jointly 22 HCPs，the 1 －level contract went down due to misfit．

橋牌是講嬴墩的，有用的大牌，可以取到嬴墩，有用的長套（或説有配合的長套），一樣可以取到嬴墩。上面南北家的牌，以或。為將牌，都可以取到 11 墩，但聯手點力只有 22 點，只考慮點力的橋友，聯手 22 點怎能叫成局呢？

Bridge is a game of winning tricks．Useful high cards can win tricks，However，useful long suit（or long suit with matching）can also win tricks．If $\vee$ or $\%$ is trump with the cards of North and South above，they can win 11 tricks though they jointly have 22 HCPs only．For those bridge friends who consider HCPs only，how can they reach a game with 22 HCPs？

另一桌叫牌 Bidding at the other table：

| $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{S}$ |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Pass | $1 \%$ | $2 \%$ |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |

坐北的牌手，拿 11 分大牌點，認為自己一方，沒有成局可能，不採取任何行動。可能也是只考慮《點》，東有 16 分以上，自己和同伴的點加起來最多 24 點，不能成局，連試探都懶得試探。結果丟掉鐵成的 $4 \vee$ 或 $5 \%$ ，也丟掉最後的冠軍。

The player who sat North，holding 11 HCPs ，considered that there was no game and she did not take any action．Perhaps，she just considered HCPs．East had 16＋HCPs．She and her parther had at most 24 HCPs and there was no game．She was lazy and did not even try a game．The result was that they had thrown away the cold $4 \vee$ or $5 \%$ ，and also the final champion．

# Bidding with consideration of winning tricks 

## 今年 8 月，我們在 BBO 上隊式賽的幾副滿貫牌

In August 2014，we had the following slams in our team matches on BBO：
（1）有長套嬴墩加上一定點力時，考慮試探滿貫 With a long suit and good strength， consider to try slam
你是北，持 You are North，holding：

| \＃ 9 | ヘ K T |
| :---: | :---: |
| N／EW | －T 82 |
|  | －AQT864 |
|  | ¢ J 3 |

第 1 家，你沒有開叫，同伴開叫 20－21 點的 $2 N T$ ，我們沒有轉移 的叫品，如果偷懶，叫 $3 N T$ ，因為算點力，不足 33 點，不夠叫滿貫。但是有長套時，只算點力，常常不準，這牌是 1 例。我有 長套，同伴若有 $\leqslant \mathrm{K}$ ，我們幾乎已有 6 墩牌，我只能從 $3 *$ 。開始試探，答 $3 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$ ，我叫出長套 $4 \diamond$ ，同伴以為配合 $\boldsymbol{A}$ 的扣叫，他扣叫 $4 \downarrow$ ，我只能叫 $5 \stackrel{*}{\text { ，越過 } 3 N T \text { 時，}}$就準備最差打 $5 \star$ ，我不能扣叫 $4 \boldsymbol{A}$ ，怕他誤會，停在 $4 \boldsymbol{A}$ 。還好，他的牌很好，特別 ${ }^{\text {有 }}$極好支持，未叫的ヵ，有 $\% \mathrm{~A}$ ，他加到 $6 *$ ，請看 4 家牌，任何首攻，都有 12 墩，另一桌，停在 3NT。

At $1^{\text {st }}$ seat，you have not opened bid．Partner opened 2 N with $20-21$ points．We did not have an agreed bid to transfer to＊．If I was lazy，I could just bid 3NT as the total number of HCPs was not up to 33 and so not normally sufficient to bid a slam．However，when you have a long suit，it is ususally not acurrate to count HCPs only．This hand is an example．I had a long suit． If partner had the $\downarrow \mathrm{K}$ ，we would likely have 6 winning tricks in $\downarrow$ ．I could only explore slam from bidding $3 * 1^{\text {st }}$ ，the reply was $3 \uparrow$ ．I bid my long suit $4 \star$ ，partner thought it was a cuebid after matching $\uparrow$ ，and he cuebid $4 \vee$ ．I rebid $5 \diamond$ again，by passing $3 N T$ ，ready to play $5 \diamond$ at worst．I could not cuebid $4 \boldsymbol{a}$ as I was afraid that partner would be mistaken and stopped at $4 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$ ． Luckily，his cards were good，he had very good support in and in the unbid suit $\&$ ，he had the $\%$ A，and he raised to $6 \star$ ．Let us see the 4 hands．With any first lead，there will be 12 winning tricks．Our opponents stopped at 3 NT at the other table．

| \＃ 9 | A K T |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N／EW | －T82 |  |
|  | －AQT864 |  |
|  | \＆J 3 |  |
| － 92 |  | AJ6543 |
| －A965 |  | － 743 |
| － 75 |  | － 3 |
| ＊Q T 754 |  | ¢ K 962 |
|  | ヘ A Q 87 |  |
|  | －K Q J |  |
|  | －KJ 92 |  |
|  | － A 8 |  |

（2） 2 套都和同伴配合，除點外，要數數嬴墩及控制
When you have double fits with your partner，in addition to HCPs，you have to count your winning tricks and controls．
你是南，持 You are South，holding：

```
#15
S/NS
    A A 7 4
    * AK }8
    -K J 9 2
    % K Q
```

打自然制，開叫 2 NT （20－21），同伴 3 轉移，我 $3 \vee$ ，他 $4 \infty$ ，是 2 套牌，我的牌在他 $4 \%$後，變得相當好，不但 - 極配，在他的第 2 套上，有 KQ 大牌，在未叫花色， $\boldsymbol{\infty}$ 和 上都有第 1 或第 2 輪控制，所以我扣叫 $4 \diamond$ ，因為我認為最後是打 將牌，我做莊，扣叫第 2輪控制，沒有問題，這時下家加倍，同伴改成 $4 \vee$ ，你叫什麼？其實在對方加倍後，同伴如是低限，完全可以先 Pass，好了，現在同伴叫 $4 \vee$ ，很可能是低限，你是繼續叫牌還是 Pass。

Bidding naturally，I opened 2NT（20－21），partner bid $3 *$ to transfer me to $3 \vee$ ；he then bid $4 \approx$ ， showing tagt he had a 2 －suitor hand．After his $4 \%$ ，the value of my hand was enhanced．Our $\bullet$ s had a perfect match and I had the KQ in his $2^{\text {nd }}$ suit．For the 2 unbid suits $-\uparrow$ and $\downarrow$ ，I had $1^{\text {st }}$ or $2^{\text {nd }}$ round of controls．So，I cuebid $4 \star$ ，because I thought we would stop using $\vee$ as trump． As I declared，my cuebid of the $2^{\text {nd }}$ round of control had no problem．My left hand opponent doubled，partner bid $4 \vee$ ．What would you bid？In fact，after the opponent＇s double，partner could pass $1^{\text {st }}$ if he held a minimum hand．At present，parner bid $4 \checkmark$ and could be minimum， would you continue to bid or pass？

如果只算分叫牌，這牌同伴是隊長， $4 \vee$ 後只有讓我選擇 Pass 或 $5 \%$ ，理論上我應該不叫，但是他為什麼不在我 $3 \vee$ 後叫 $3 N T$ ，或 $4 \vee$ 呢！顯然他的牌力雖然是低限，但大牌集中在這 2 套上，也就是有 $\vee Q$ 或 $\vee Q+\vee J$ ，還有 $\% A$ 或 $\approx A+\% J$ 。這牌應該説同伴叫得相當好。你再數數嬴墩，同伴有 $\vee \mathrm{Q}$ ，東西將牌就算 3－1 分配，我們應該有 5 墩將牌，$\approx$ 同伴有 $\% \mathrm{~A}$ ，
 5 墩。（包括 1 墩短將牌將吃），A A 一墩，短將牌一方，在調完將牌後，用』墊去我手上 A，短將牌一方再將一墩 $\uparrow$ ，一共 12 墩。如果我只有 3 張將牌，沒有額外將吃嬴墩。就應該不叫。如算點，加上他有用的 8 點（ $\vee \mathrm{Q}+\vee \mathrm{J}+\infty \mathrm{A}+\infty \mathrm{J})$ ，一共 28 點，已經有 12 墩牌，橋牌是講嬴墩的吧。於是我扣叫 $4 \boldsymbol{A}$ ，如果同伴 2 套牌都是 5 張或以上，每套中都有 1 張大牌（AKQ 中 1 張），就扣叫單缺的 1 門，否則就叫 5 \＆，讓極配的同伴決定合約停在 5階還是 6 階，對嗎，請看 4 家牌：

If we just use HCPs to bid，partner is the captain．After $4 \vee$ ，I can only choose to pass or bid $5 \%$ ．In theory，I can pass．After my $3 \vee$ ，why did he not bid 3 NT or $4 \vee$ ？It indicates that even his strength was minimum，his high cards were concentrated in the 2 suits，i．e．，he had $\vee \mathrm{Q}$ or $\bullet \mathrm{Q}+\vee \mathrm{J}$ ，as well as $\approx \mathrm{A}$ or $\% \mathrm{~A}+\approx \mathrm{J}$ ．Partner has bid very well．You count the winning tricks again，if partner has the $\vee \mathrm{Q}$ ，even if the distribution of $\vee$ of East and West is 3－1，we can have 5 winning trumps．If partner has the $\% \mathrm{~A}$, or $\% \mathrm{~A}+\infty \mathrm{J}$, the former requires the distribution of $\%$ of East and West to be 3－3 or if \％s are 4－2，vs are 2－2，then we can win $5 \%$（including a ruff），$\uparrow$ A one trick，after drawing trumps，I can use $\&$ s to discard my $\uparrow$ losers，and dummy can ruff my $\uparrow$ loser，totalling 12 tricks．If I have only 3 trumps and do not has winners from ruffing，I should pass．If we add the HCPs，we have 28 HCPs in total with his useful 8 points （ $\vee+\cup \mathrm{J}+\Perp \mathrm{A}+\Perp \mathrm{J}$ ）and we can have 12 tricks already．Bridge is a game of winning tricks． So I cuebid A．If partner have $5+$ cards in his 2 suits（ with an honor card out of AKQ），he can cuebid his suit with a singleton or void，else he has to bid $5 \%$ ，and let partner to decide whether to stop at the 5 level or 6 level．Let us see the 4 hands：

| \＃ 15 | － 96 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S／NS | －Q T 975 |  |
|  | － 5 |  |
|  | ＊AJ 752 |  |
| ヘ T 52 |  | ค K Q J 83 |
| － 42 |  | $\checkmark$ J 3 |
| －A Q 8763 |  | －T 4 |
| ＊ 64 |  | －T983 |
|  | ＊A 74 |  |
|  | －AK 86 |  |
|  | －KJ 92 |  |
|  | \＆K Q |  |

實戰中同伴誤會我的 $4 \boldsymbol{A}$ ，難得的一次滿貫機會，我們沒有抓住。或者，積極一些，在同

伴 $4 \vee$ 後我直接叫 $6 \vee$ 。
In reality，my partner was mistaken by my $4 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$ and we missed the chance for a small slam．
Maybe，I should be more aggressive to bid，after partner＇s $4 \vee, 6 \vee$ directly．

照牌的分配，同伴沒有 $\vee \mathrm{J}$ ，東西的將牌是 $2-2$ ，同伴的 $\&$ 有 $\& \mathrm{~A}+\approx \mathrm{J}$ ，任何首引， $6 \downarrow$ 一定打成。
Based on the actual distribution，partner does not have the $\downarrow \mathrm{J}$ ，but the $\vee \mathrm{s}$ of East and West are $2-2$ ，parnter has the $\& \mathrm{~A}+\infty \mathrm{J}$ ，on any $1^{\text {st }}$ lead， $6 \vee$ can be made．
（3）再看一例 Let us see another example：

```
# 12
W/NS
    A 65
    \bullet
    -K87542
    %A873
```

這牌我第 2 家坐北開叫 $1 \%$ ，東阻撃 $2 \uparrow$ 。你坐南，持上面不差的牌，應該叫牌，叫什麼？比較難，叫加倍不好，我不贊成有分就叫加倍，（最好叫加倍有另一高花套），現在只能叫 3 \＆或 3 ，實際叫 3 \＆，也不錯。叫牌如下進行

I sat North in the $2^{\text {nd }}$ seat and opened $1 \approx$ ，East preempted with $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ ．You sit South，hold a quite good hand above and should bid something．What to bid？It is quite difficult． Double is not good．I do not agreed to double purely based on points（it is better to double when you have the other majors）．Now you can only bid $3 \&$ or $3 \star$ ，In reality，partner bid $3 \%$ which was good．The bidding was as follows：

| $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{S}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Pass | $\mathbf{1 母}$ | 2 $\boldsymbol{\AA}$ | $\mathbf{3}^{\boldsymbol{*}}$ |
| 3NT | Dbl | Pass | Pass |
| $4 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}$ | Dbl | Pass | Pass |
| $4 \boldsymbol{\imath}$ | Pass | Pass | $?$ |

從西的叫牌，可以知道，他實際在東 $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ 後，他就準備犧牲，叫 $4 \boldsymbol{A}$ ，所以 3 N 是詐叫，再分析北的 2 次加倍，第一次加倍，他當然假定 $\% \mathrm{~A}$ 在西手上，這樣他應該有 $\%$ KQJXX 五張以上， $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$ 有 A 進手，（只有 $\boldsymbol{A K}$ 不能保證進手）第 2 次加倍，$\downarrow$ 一定可以嬴 2 墩才能加倍，還有其它情形嗎？例如有 20 點左右的不平均牌，他如認為，在你 $3 \%$ 低限應叫後，我們都應叫牌，那麼在西 3 NT 後就應扣叫 4 A ，他沒有叫牌，説明，如果 3 a 是低限，我們加倍是較好結果。也應該説沒有這麼強的牌力能讓你補我那麼多輸張，而且如果你大牌在 和 上，是不是 $5 \&$ 都很不安全。

Based on West＇s bids，one can infer that he was ready to sacrifice to $4 \boldsymbol{A}$ after East＇s $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ ，so 3 N was a deceptive bid．Let us analyse North＇s 2 doubles．When he $1^{\text {st }}$ doubled 3 N ，he assumed that the \％A was in West＇s hand，then he must have $5+$ cards with $\% K Q J X X+$ and the $\wedge A$ as an entry（with only the $\wedge K$ ，he cannot guarantee an entry）．The $2^{\text {nd }}$ double of $4 \vee$ indicates that his $\vee \mathrm{s}$ can win at least 2 tricks，what else can it be？He might have a hand with about 20 points but which is unbalanced．If he considers that we should bid something after partner＇s minimum 3 \＆response，he would after West＇s 3 NT cuebid $4 \boldsymbol{A}$ ．He has not bid．It means that if $3 \circ$ is minimum，double would have a better result．In other words，he does not have extra strength to cover losers．If your strength are in $\mathfrak{a}$ and $\boldsymbol{\bullet}$ ，isn＇t it that even $5 \kappa^{\circ}$ is not safe？
$4 \boldsymbol{A}$ 後不叫，可否理解為讓你決定，他應該有 16 分或以上的牌力。但因為你 $3 \infty$ 的牌力可以相差很多，可以沒有 \＆A ，有牌型，a上有牌力及 5 張小』支持的最差牌力的 $3 \approx$ ，也可
應該根據你叫 3 a 的牌情選擇：
（1）該是套吧）
（3）

最差叫 X ，不能不叫。
其次是 $5 \%$ 。（ $1 \%$ 可以是 3 張，現在通過叫牌，他的\＆應
是 $\downarrow$ ，一定是 啦。但你不能叫 $5 \diamond$ ，道理很明顯，而且要表示是你叫 $3 \%$ 時是《高限》的叫品，我想應該叫 4NT。這個叫品表示除•套還有階數較 高即 套外，只要你的牌是好牌，打牌嬴墩較多。好牌的意思是：拿這牌來講，除』KQJ 長套外，我的套有用嗎（也即有 A 嗎）你有能衝擊叫滿貫的好牌嗎。（即有 A 和 A 控制嗎）

Can the pass of $4 \boldsymbol{A}$ ，be interpreted as let you decide？He should have $16+$ points but he is concerned with the strength of your $3 *$ which might vary a lot and you might not have the $\% \mathrm{~A}$ ． You can bid $3 \%$ if you have（1）shape and have strength in $\uparrow$ and 5 small $\% s$ ，or（2）the $\%$ suit headed by $\mathrm{A}+\star \mathrm{K}+$ singleton $\downarrow$ ．Can the pass of $4 \wedge$ be interpreted as a forcing pass？You should now bid with the following choices based on the strength of your $3 *$ hand：： With the worst hand，you double．You cannot pass．
Bid $5 \%$ 。（Opening of $1 \%$ can be 3 carders in \％only．Now， based on the bidding，you know that his $\%$ should be a bidding suit．）

The best choice is，in addition to \＆support，you have another long suit（of course not $\uparrow$ nor $\vee$ but $\downarrow$ ）．You cannot bid $5 \star$ ．The reason is obvious．In order to show that your bid of $3 \approx$ belongs to the 《maximum》quartile，you should bid 4NT．This bid indicates that in addition to the suit，you have a higher suit which is the suit．If your cards are good，the number of winning tricks will be more． Good cards mean：using this hand as an example，in addition to $\curvearrowleft \mathrm{KQJ}$ ，will my suit be
useful（i．e．possession of the $\star$ ）．Do we have a joint hand that can try slam（i．e．with controls $\wedge \mathrm{A}$ and $\vee \mathrm{A}$ ）

如果同伴真的叫 4NT，我不知道會不會想到他的實際牌型，實戰中同伴 Pass 了 4A，我也沒有機會再叫牌。
If partner really bid 4 NT ，I do not know whether I can think of his actual shape．In reality， partner passed $4 \boldsymbol{A}$ ，and I did not have the chance to bid again．

另一桌隊友叫到 $5 \boldsymbol{A}$ 被加倍下 3 ，可惜我們沒有抓住叫滿貫的機會。4家牌是：
At the other table，our teammate competed to $5 \boldsymbol{A}$ ，got doubled and down 3 ．It was a pity that we have not grasped the opportunituy to bid a slam．The 4 hands are：

| \＃ 12 | A A |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W／NS | $\checkmark$ AJT 5 |  |
|  | －Q T |  |
|  | ＊K Q J 964 |  |
| ヘ Q 943 |  | ＾K J T 872 |
| －K98764 |  | $\checkmark$ Q 2 |
| －63 |  | －A J 9 |
| $\because 5$ |  | ＊T2 |
|  | ＾ 65 |  |
|  | $\checkmark 3$ |  |
|  | －K87542 |  |
|  | ＊A873 |  |

實戰中常常沒有機會能叫得很清楚。叫牌除考慮點外，更應考慮你有沒有和同伴配合的長套，以及你長套的嬴墩能力，也即重估大牌在長套中的價值。

In actual play，it is ususally not possible to have the chance to describe your hand very clearly． When you bid，in addition to HCPs，you should also consider whether you have a match with your partner＇s long suit and the winning potential of the long suit．That is，you need to re－evaluate the strength of your high cards in the long suit．

## Convention Correct Naming

Alan Sze

In 2007 March，I have submitted the below article to introduce the convention for the 1M opener to show Game Forcing hand with 5－4 or 5－5 after forcing 1NT response．Hereinafter， some of the Hong Kong players named this as 【Alan B 2NT】（Alan B is my nickname）．I must clarify that the convention is NOT invented by me，the convention is being invented by the famous U．S．A．players Jeff Meckstroth and named as 【The Meckstroth Adjunct】． Details of the convention could be found in http：／／www．nkybridge．org／edu／ForcingNT．pdf

$$
===================\text { Quote begins }==================
$$

## Convention 介紹 1M－1NT（F）－2NT

Alan Sze

你有否試過拿著 $\wedge Q x \vee K x x x \bullet A x x x 』 x x x$ 時，當你同伴開叫 $1 \wedge$ ，你叫 $F 1 N T$ 後，他跳叫 $3 \vee(G F)$ 時過度雀躍，去了 $6 \vee$ ，可是 本身有不能彌補的缺憾，當外面4－1•4－1 分佈時，輸了兩墩將牌而自然下一？？
開叫1ヵ，你叫 F1NT 後，他跳叫 $3 \vee(G F)$ 時不知到如何是好？？

上述問題都在於你同伴的 $3 v$ 跳叫 $3 v$ 是否有 5 張，特別在於已跳叫到 3－level 是叫牌已經到了 3階，要在有限的空間線位上安全地試探滿貫一點也不容易，而且同伴的花式色有 4 張還是 5 張，對應叫者是否繼續試探滿貫有決定性的影響。

最近學懂一個 convention 約定叫牌，可幫助解決上述部份問題：
大前提是：你在 $1 \mathrm{M}-1 \mathrm{NT}(\mathrm{F})$ 後跳叫是保證 GF 迫叫進局的牌力，而非以往舊式的16＋點以上的高限牌力．．．．

在 $1 \mathrm{M}-1 \mathrm{NT}(F)$ 後， $2 N T$ 是特約為約定叫，應叫者必須答叫 3 \＆，開叫方再叫的新花是 4 張花色張套，若再叫原花色則代表若再叫開叫的花色則代表6＋張。而直接在1NT後跳叫的新花是5＋張花色，e．g．例如：

```
1^-1NT-2NT-3*-3* = 5+^ & 4*,GF;
1^-1NT-2NT-3&-3v = 5+^ & 4v,GF;
1v-1NT-2NT-3*-3v = 6+v,GF;
1^-1NT-3* = 5+^& 5+*,GF;
1^-1NT-3\bullet = 5+a & 5+v, GF;
```

而1a－1NT－3n＝Inv，1n－1NT－2NT－3』－3n＝GF，這便更容易分出牌力的不同。

有些人採用在 $1 \mathrm{M}-1 \mathrm{NT}-3 \mathrm{NT}$ 代表堅強高花套的 8 墩牌，例如e．g．：＾AKQJxxx $\vee \mathrm{Kx} A x \AA x x$ ，

然後同伴可以在好的控制下進行扣叫：$\uparrow x x \vee A x x x \diamond K x x \star A x x x$ 又或 $\uparrow x \vee A Q x x \star x x x x$ $\therefore K Q x x$ 從而不會錯失小満貫．這叫牌方法在此特約下仍可保留，而以 $1 \mathrm{~A}-1 \mathrm{NT}-2 \mathrm{NT}-3 ;-3 N T$代表 18－19 大牌點，迫叫進局 GF 的均型牌．我本人傾向 5332 ／ 5422 ／ 6322 都以 balanced hand 平均牌型處理。

有没有什麼牌可以不按規矩在 $2 N T$ 後叫 $3 \boldsymbol{m}$ ？答案是有的．就是那些你原本打算在 1 NT 後進行
現在演變成 $1 \uparrow-1 N T-2 N T-3 \wedge$ ；又或是 $\uparrow x x \vee A K J x x x \bullet Q x x \propto x x$ 在同伴開叫 $1 \uparrow$ 後，你準備跳叫 $3 \boldsymbol{V}$ 邀請，現在演變成1A－1NT－2NT－3v；

看起來這個特約没什麼缺點？？非也非也．每個特約都必有好有壞．要善用它的話要先知道它的優點和缺點。

首先是：有些 16－17 大牌點，5－5的牌，如：AA $\vee$ KQ763 AQ643 \＆QT，開叫1《後，要先作低叫 $2 \vee$ ，由於牌套 $(*+*)$ 的質量不好，不能作迫叫進局 GF 之跳叫，導致有可能走失導致有可


其次是：當你是 $16-17$ 大牌點， 5332 均型牌時，如：AAKQ32 K3 $\mathrm{CQ} 4 』 873$ ，平常你在 F1NT 之後可作 $2 N T$ 邀叫，現在你需要作 $2 \boldsymbol{*}$ 的過渡叫品，而有可能成為最终合約（當你同伴持一手 8 分 1444 的牌時，例如：A $7 \vee$ QJT6＊AT76\＆JT62，3NT 可是鐵牌）．．．

這個特約也會增加記憶上的空間，有些崇尚自然叫牌的橋手或詁感到吃力．

緊記：任何特約或工具都有它的優點和缺點，選用時須了解它本身的特點，看看是否合用，再作出是否選用的決定，而每個特約本身都是需要邏輯logic 及判斷judgement 在背後支持及推動的，切勿過份依賴特約而忘本！

下列這些例子你可以嘗試和同伴看看在 $1 \mathrm{~A}-1 \mathrm{NT}$ 後你們選擇的叫品會否一様？
1）$\uparrow A K 832 \vee K Q 97 \bullet Q 84 \backsim A$
2）$\uparrow K Q 432 \vee Q J 843 \bullet A K \backsim K$
3）＾AKQT3 ャ $6432 \bullet K J \star A$
4）$\wedge A K Q T 3 \vee K 7 \bullet J 6432 \backsim A$
5）$\uparrow K J 762 \vee A Q \bullet K Q J 8 * Q 3$
6）$\uparrow K J 7632 \vee K Q$ QJJ $ャ A Q$
7）$\uparrow K J 7632$ ๒K6 Q QJ2 ャAJ
8）$\uparrow K Q J 832 \vee Q 3 * K J 32 * A$
9）$\uparrow A K 8743 \vee K * Q J 76 \approx K Q$
10）$\uparrow K Q 6542 \vee A \bullet A K 84 ヶ K 8$
11）$\uparrow K J 9743 \vee A K Q 4 * K 8 \star Q$
12）$\uparrow K Q J 732 \vee Q T 73 * A K Q *--$

$$
==================\text { Quote ended }===============
$$

| 1 - Nov | Open League 5 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $4-$ Nov | MP Pairs 5 |
| 11 - Nov | Tom Wong Swiss Pairs 1 |
| 18 - Nov | Tom Wong Swiss Pairs 2 |
| 21 - Nov | Paul Jones Pairs 3 |
| $24-$ Nov | Open Ladies Pairs |
| 25 - Nov | Invitational Team 5 |
|  |  |
| $2-$ Dec | MP Pairs 6 |
| 6 - Dec | Open League 6 |
| $9-$ Dec | Invitational Team 6 |
| $12-$ Dec | Paul Jones Pairs 4 |
| 16 - Dec | MP Pairs 7 |
| $27-$ Dec | Life Master and Non-life Master Pairs (1 \& 2) |

