



Volume 39

Issue 2

June 2018

**CONGRATULATIONS TO THE WINNERS OF
DAYTIME TEAMS
MARCH 28TH TO APRIL 11TH 2018**

1st Madge Myberg Team

L -R: Madge Myberg, Nick Moniodis, Carmen Jackson & Ann Todd



2nd John Ewing Team

L-R: Mike Klastorny, Betty Roberts, Carole Dickie & John Ewing



3rd Stephen Thyer Team

L-R: Peter Clarke, Joseph (Guy) Gaudet, Joe Louis & Stephen Thyer

KDBC WELCOMES TWO NEW CLUB MEMBERS – April to June, 2018

Suzanne Hillan is an Alternate member whose home club is the Swan Districts Bridge Club. Before retiring she worked as a Teacher Assistant in Education Support and has been playing bridge consistently for the last 6 years.



Lina Zampichelli is also an Alternate member whose home club is Avon Valley Bridge Club. Lina has been playing bridge for over 10 years and is a Lecturer at Northam Tafe.

KALAMUNDA BRIDGE CLUB RESULTS

Daytime Teams

Date: Wednesday March 28 to April 11th 2018 (3 weeks)

- 1st Madge Myberg Team:** Madge Myberg, Ann Todd, Carmen Jackson & Nick Moniodis
- 2nd John Ewing Team:** John Ewing, Mike Klasztorny, Carolyn Dickie & Betty Roberts
- 3rd Stephen Thyer Team:** Stephen Thyer, Joseph (Guy) Gaudet, Joe Louis & Peter Clarke

Gnot Selection - Teams

Date: Thursday Eve May 24th to June 7th 2018

- 1st** Carmen Jackson, Wendy Harmen, Carol Newport & Patricia Hunter
- 2nd** John Ewing, Bob Steer, Pamela Forsyth & Suzanne Hillan

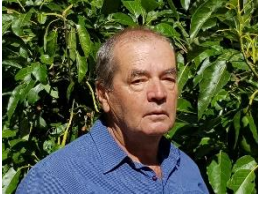
Open Pairs

Date: Saturday June 16th to June 30th

- 1st** Valerie Parker – David Kininmonth
- 2nd** Brian Daxter – Carole Daxter
- 3rd** Diane Dwyer – Lina Zampichelli

REPORT FROM THE PRESIDENT

■ Rob McMahon



Hi Everyone

The shortest day is near and already some media outlets are promoting summer activities. Can't we just pause for a minute and smell the roses.

As always, we give a thought to members who have lost dear ones and to those who are ill or just "down in the dumps". You don't need me to tell you that a quick smile or pat on the shoulder is often worth a thousand words.

We often acknowledge and thank the volunteers who keep this club running. I was searching for items of interest for this report when it dawned on me that we often overlook the selfless members who contribute to the club. In particular the members who go out of their way to provide transport to others and to play as partners with them. They do this so that these people can continue to play bridge when otherwise they would sit at home. This often means that these kind souls occasionally miss out on playing more competitive bridge or sometimes miss out on small functions after bridge. I don't need to mention names – you know who you are – but I tip my hat to you. Well done.

Any club depends on a management committee to keep it strong and competitive. With the Annual General meeting fast approaching, I encourage members to consider joining our committee. Our aim is to rotate new people through the committee so that we don't become too set in our ways. With only 150 members it's often difficult to attract interested people. I've seen larger clubs of over 400 members commence with a new committee and one or two positions unfilled so it's not easy for us. Please, consider what you can offer to the club as a committee member and if interested contact our secretary for more information.

With the trees that were too close to the clubrooms now removed, our next project is to look at relocating the director's station to the corner adjacent the kitchen. The main benefit is for the director not to be distracted by the steady stream of players moving to and from the room. We should also be able to better utilise the space vacated by the old station.

He: "You should have made 4 Spades"

She: "OK, how would you have played it?"

He: "What was your hand?"

Regards

Rob

DIRECTOR'S CORNER

■Garth Scotford

Learn to love your Bridgemate

For any Director, the time when everything goes wrong, if it does, is at the beginning of each session. There can be late arrivals or the computer won't play ball or the boards are in the wrong order in their box etc, etc. But the most common culprit is the starting up of the individual Bridgemates.

So, I thought it might be helpful if I explained a little more about these devices which sit uncomplainingly on the bottom right corner of your table until booted into action. They are your means of sending your scores to a server which links with the scoring programme in the computer. The Director's computer keyboard also links with the programme which is why amended names or scores can also be entered from there.

The first thing to understand about Bridgemates is that they are no different from your bidding boxes in that they are totally interchangeable between tables. So, if you find yourself at a table where there isn't one, you simply take one from a table which is not in use, as you would a set of bidding boxes. No need to call the Director for that! although, in your defence, I have to say that that wasn't always the case at the club. We have trialled other arrangements in the past whereby each Bridgemate was set up to have a specific table number but have now stopped doing that as it is an unnecessary complication.

The next important thing is to recognise that, unless you are playing in a competition where the Director knows beforehand that you will be playing, your Bridgemate will not be "live" when the boards are put round and you start to play. The Director can't start the Bridgemates until he or she has finalised the movement, and that can't be done until there is some certainty that someone is not going to turn up at the last minute. So, reminding the Director at the beginning of proceedings that your Bridgemate isn't working is rarely helpful!

So, can you do anything useful with your Bridgemate while you are waiting for the game to start? Well you can just check the Section letter if it will let you. Nearly always in a club game you will be in Section A but your little friend may have been used in an inter club match the last time it was operated and is therefore set to B. Some of you know how to set B to A so I won't go through it here. Just call the Director if you don't know how to do it and he or she will show you the simple process. Don't follow this up by putting your table number in because it may change at the last minute ...wait until the Director has called out that it is "live" and then make sure you put the right table number in NOT the number of the first board you are playing. You would be surprised how often that is done.

This checking of the Section should become second nature. In large clubs such as WABC, there can be four Sections A, B, C and D, running at any one time and no member there would ever assume that the Bridgemate on the table is correctly set on arrival. At the moment, the table number card on your table doesn't have an A or a B on it, and it would be helpful if it did. I hope that can be rectified soon.

I say “if it will let you” because, on occasions, the Director of the previous session has forgotten to close the Bridgemates down, only the server, so you could have details of a previous game in there. That isn’t a problem. As soon as the new movement is put in and booted, it will override what’s there.

So, there you have it. An invaluable tool if used properly.

One last plea, if I may. When you are sitting East or West and North passes you the score to check, do not just stab the “Accept” button. Study the screen and make sure the contract is correct, the compass point of the declarer is correct and the number of tricks is correct. It saves such a lot of unscrambling later.

Below you will see a very apt explanation on the expectations of our Interclub Teams.

INTERCLUB TEAMS COMPETITIONS

■Cherry Zamudio

Secretary, Competitions Committee

As we go into our Inter Club Teams Competitions, we as a Competitions Committee, thought mention should be made on selecting teams. Many of the Bridge Clubs throughout Perth enter the annual Inter Club Teams Competition which is arranged by BAWA. There are only a few clubs as small as ours, and in selecting teams it makes it more difficult, which is why we ask you to place your names on a list if you are interested in playing. Together with this list the Comps Committee may approach other people who fall into the required category and ask if they too would be willing to participate. We are playing in two categories – Intermediate and Novice A and B.

When the Comps Committee select a team, they assess the club they have been appointed to play and try to play a team who may compete on an equal basis or as equal as we can make it. For our small club this is not an easy task and as a Club we do want to maintain the good standard we have reached in recent years. On the higher-level matches, Comps Committee tries to balance fielding the most competitive team with also providing opportunity for all players. Our policy for the Novice section is to select our strongest team for the Novice A team and we will try to rotate the less experienced players in the B Team with occasionally some A Team player when necessary, but you will appreciate that strategy and availability on each match and in each section is a major factor.

Kalamunda have achieved great results in the past few years to the point of winning the Novices A Section in 2016, which, when you consider clubs such as WABC, South Perth, Melville and a number of others it was a great achievement. Today the Inter Club Teams Competition is not a fun day out, it is taken very seriously by the bridge fraternity. If you happen to see players playing more than once, it is because Committee feel they may cope with the competition they will be facing. As we go forward we will play more and more members from the club, but we know that members would want the best results for Kalamunda Bridge club and leave it to discretion of the Comps Committee. We can all have fun and a challenge at normal bridge club sessions, but this form of competition is gaining the respect of Bridge Clubs in Perth.

**Editor:**

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Please forward articles of interest, photos or news to me to be included in the next BTG.

**DID YOU KNOW**

The North player is responsible for the proper observance of all procedures and for maintaining proper conditions of play at the table. For example, North is responsible for turning the boards and South, East, and West may not touch the boards without North's permission. Nobody can reach under the top board to get their hand from the next board.

It is also inappropriate to grab an opponent's convention card during the auction period. However, when it is your turn to call, you may ask to see a convention card and may then ask any questions about alerts or the auction. Inquiries concerning alerted calls can only be made at your opportunity to call or before you have played to the first trick when play commences.

After a board has been played, you may not, without permission, remove someone's hand to look at it. If you have received permission, only one hand at a time may be out of the board. However, do remember that even though bridge is a competitive game, it is just that, a game.

THE STAYMAN CONVENTION

The Stayman convention is relatively easy to learn. However, there are a number of different situations when it can be applied and the most common one is known and used regularly by most Acol players.

Firstly, it is wise to play in a major suit when you have a fit rather than in notrumps as you normally can make an extra trick. However, the same does not apply to the minor suits as it takes two extra tricks to make a game.

The following hands have been taken from Paul Marston's book, All About No Trumps.

West	East	East's hand
1NT	?	♠ A Q 8 7
		♥ K J 5 2
		♦ 6 2
		♣ K 5 2

This is a balanced hand with points for a game in either a major suit or no trumps. Yes, it will normally make 9 or 10 tricks in a notrump game, but you might make an extra trick if your partner has a fit in either of the major suits.

West	East
♠ K J 4 2	♠ A Q 8 7
♥ A Q 4	♥ K J 5 2
♦ 8 7 4	♦ 6 2
♣ A 4 3	♣ K 5 2

In spades, you only lose two diamonds as well as making an extra trick from trumping. Eleven tricks are made when the trumps break 3-2 and after drawing trumps the 3 of clubs can be thrown on the fourth heart. You will even make 10 tricks if the trumps break 4-1.

The 2C Stayman can only be used if your partner opens the bidding in notrumps and it says nothing at all about clubs. The following replies by opener implies:

2♦	no four-card major
2♥	four hearts and maybe four spades
2♠	four spades, not four hearts

In response to a 1NT opening, most players will use the 2♣ request for a four-card major and have at least 11 HCP. If the opener replies 2♦ indicating no four-card major, they can then escape to 2NT with 11-12 HCP or 3NT if 13-14 HCP.

With both majors, the 1NT opener rebids 2♥, the lower of two four-card suits. So how do you discover the spade fit?

West	East
♠ A 9 8 2	♠ K Q 5 4
♥ A 9 8 3	♥ Q 2
♦ A Q 5	♦ K J 6 3
♣ 6 2	♣ 9 4 3
1NT	2♣
2♥	2NT
?	

In the above example opener can now rebid 4♠. To use Stayman, responder must have a four-card major. So, if it's not hearts, it must be spades. In this example, East bids 2NT saying that isn't the suit I was looking for and then West bids 4♠, not 3♠ as East is inviting game with 11-12 HCP and West has 14 HCP and a doubleton. Of course, judgement must be used when deciding on a game.

Stayman on garbage hands

Stayman can be used to escape to a suit contract on very weak hands.

West	East	East's hand
1NT	?	♠ J 8 7 2
		♥ Q J 9 8 3
		♦ 2
		♣ 8 5 2

Bid 2♣ as 1NT will be in a lot of trouble if left in. If West rebids 2♥ or 2♠, East should pass as they have hearts and spades and very few points. If West bids 2♦, East having a 5-card major suit and very few points should bid 2♥.

As well, East might have three 4-card suits and a singleton club.

West	East	East's Hand
1NT	?	♠ Q 8 7 2
		♥ 10 8 6 5
		♦ J 9 8 4 3
		♣ -----

Bid 2♣ in response to a 1NT opening. Once again 1NT will be in trouble and East with only 3 points should pass whatever partner bids.

DAD KNOWS BEST

A young boy had just got his driver's licence and inquired of his father if they could discuss his use of the family car.

His father said he'd make a deal with his son. "You bring your grades up from C to B average, study your Bible a little, get your hair cut and we'll talk about the car.

The boy thought about that for a moment decided he'd settle for the offer and they agreed on it.

After about 3 months his father said, "Son, I've been really proud. You brought your grades up and I've observed that you have been studying your Bible, but I'm really disappointed you haven't had your hair cut.

The young man paused a moment then said, "You know, Dad, I've been thinking about that, and I've noticed in my studies of the Bible that Samson had long hair, John the Baptist had long hair, Moses had long hair and there's even a strong argument that Jesus had long hair.

To this his father replied, "Did you also notice they all walked everywhere they went?"

The Head of our Training Committee, Jenny Tedeschi, has arranged for Fiske Warren to present Beginner lessons in July as his lessons are always much sought after. The details are set out below.



Try your hand at Bridge
Beginner's Lessons
by
Fiske Warren
♠ ♥ ♣ ♦
Kalamunda District Bridge Club
Book now for the next 8-lesson course!
Commencing **Friday 13th July 2018**
Concluding **Friday 31st August 2018**
Starts at 9:30am
For further details and to register please
phone Jenny Tedeschi on **0407 085 229**
Kalamunda District Bridge Club | 56 Ledger Road, Gooseberry Hill
www.kalamunda-district-bridge-club.org

And, here are several club members at the Kalamunda Growers Market promoting the game of bridge very early Sunday morning, 30th June. Surely there must be a cure for our addiction!!



I am continually in awe at the diversity of interests and occupations that our Club members have participated in throughout their lifetimes. In Eleanor Bennett's case, Zoology became her passion and journey in life. Eleanor joined our Club a number of years ago and immediately settled in without any grand fanfare. Her choice of career has led her along an amazing, adventurous and professional path and this is her story.



I grew up in Brisbane and went to school and university there. My grandfather had bought a few acres of land on what was then the outskirts of Brisbane, built a typical Queensland house of the period (1910), and as well as a large garden planted with trees, had a horse paddock and stable (for the sulky he used to go to work and to church) and a paddock for the cow. When his two daughters married, he gave them each land for a house, so that even as the city expanded, we still lived in an area of large palm trees, weeping fig

trees (now heritage listed), camphor laurels and old roses. My mother was the youngest of four children, and when the other three had left home, she rebelled against her mother's plan that she should be the stay-at-home daughter who helped at tea parties. So, she followed her elder sister to the University of Queensland, and because she was interested in gardening, studied Botany and Zoology, played hockey, and met my father.

I acquired my interest in natural history from my parents, who liked to identify trees, wildflowers, obvious birds and seashore animals. I was given books to help identify what I saw, and it was natural to study zoology at school, as one could then in Queensland. I went on to major in zoology at the University of Queensland.

At that time, it was a rite of passage for young Australians to travel to London, live in Earl's Court and travel round Europe. I too developed the itchy feet but found other ways of seeing the world. With the help of a University of Queensland Overseas Postgraduate Scholarship and a grant from the British Council for travel by sea to and from Britain. I went to England, to the University of Cambridge as a research student in the Department of Zoology. I worked towards a PhD, studying the behaviour of fish. As well as working in a university department, research students had to be attached to colleges. I applied to Girton College, one of the two original women's colleges in the University. (It is no longer for women only, having had to accept male students or risk losing the best female students to the men's colleges when they began to accept women!). I lived in college for my first nine months or so after arriving but found the two-mile cycle ride into town and the Zoology Department rather too cold on winter mornings, and a long dark ride at night after a concert or a lecture. I moved closer to town, sharing a house with three other Girton PhD students.

When I came back to Australia and was wondering what to do next, I thought that young kangaroos would provide a remarkable opportunity to study the relationship between mothers and their young. A fortunate chance led me to a job in the School of Zoology at the University of New South Wales at the start of 1966. I did not know until after the interview that the Foundation Professor of Zoology who interviewed me was a leading authority on

kangaroo reproduction and was setting up a field research station on the northern outskirts of Sydney to house kangaroos. The University of NSW had also just taken on the lease of Fowlers Gap Station, 96,000 ha, 100 km north of Broken Hill, to be used as a field station for studies in kangaroo biology and sheep research. So, for the next 11 years, I watched kangaroos in captivity and in the field, learning about kangaroo social behaviour and the relationship between mothers and their young. I also worked with other people on the physiology and behaviour that allows kangaroos to survive in arid Australia, and whether sheep and kangaroos compete for food. I was appointed as a Lecturer in Zoology and taught Animal Behaviour, as well as other areas of zoology.

I met Ian Rowley in 1966 at the CSIRO Division of Wildlife Research in Canberra. We were both interested in the study of animal social behaviour, although he worked on birds and I on kangaroos. We met again at a conference in Parma, Italy in 1975, renewed our friendship and were married in 1978. I had kangaroo work to finish writing when I first came to Perth, and I became involved with a study of the Honey Possum at Murdoch University. At the same time, I began to help with Ian's bird work, as a Research Associate with the then CSIRO Division of Wildlife Research.

The first field study I worked on was that of Major Mitchell's Cockatoo in the wheatbelt. The extensive post-war clearing had not dealt kindly with this beautiful bird, and while Pink and Grey Galahs had thrived, Major Mitchells had just melted away to the east. It was realised that not much was known about their way of life, and a study of their biology was planned to try to find out what was needed to prevent them disappearing altogether. An area just to the east of Mukinbudin still had a reasonable number of Major Mitchell's cockatoos. Some clearing was still going on just to the east of the town, but there were enough patches of trees and native vegetation among the wheat paddocks to support some Major Mitchells. The study went from 1977 to 1982, and I got involved in about 1979. From August to the end of the year this meant spending Monday to Friday every second week at a bush camp on a wheat farm just west of Mukinbudin (Mukka), near Wilgoyne. There was a farm shed (new, paid for by CSIRO, and left behind as 'rent'), which housed a Land Rover, and a shack built by 'the boys', Ian's two assistants, from materials salvaged from old wheat silos on the road from Perth. It had a tin roof and a water tank. A gas cylinder ran a small fridge and two-burner camping stove. There was a shade house and a fireplace, and a rough and ready shower, pleasant enough if you remembered to fill the black polythene 20 L jerrycan with water in the morning and place it in the sun. We usually ate grilled steak on the first two nights of the week, and then various stews brought from home later in the week.

To work out how animals live together, how they divide up the space, when they breed, how many young they have and how long they live, you need to be able to recognise individuals. Many studies mark birds with leg bands, but cockatoos have very short legs, and they were marked with small metal discs attached to their wings. The discs were engraved with letters, so a female AB might be paired with a male XY. First catch your bird! The MM's were trapped at their nest hollows and given their wing tags. Then when they nested, their nestlings were tagged, and gradually over a period of six years, the number of banded birds built up. The hardest part was to find the nest trees, usually Salmon Gums big enough to have a substantial hollow. We watched small flocks of feeding birds in the late afternoon and followed a pair as they returned to their nest hollow, where they roosted for the night. They often fed up to 10 kilometres from their nest, and it took several days to trace them all

the way home, using two teams of observers and two-way radios. They were very devious birds, never flying straight home, but along the edges of paddocks among the remnant trees. Once we found nests, we checked each week to see when and how many eggs were laid, when they hatched, when the nestlings left the nest and what happened to them thereafter. Most of the hard work of tree climbing was done by “the boys” who used a rope ladder to climb up to the nests. After the breeding season, we spent a lot of time driving on farm tracks looking for flocks of cockatoos and identifying any of our known birds that were present. This was particularly important when we were trying to find what happened to young birds after they left the nest.

The result of all this hard and hazardous work (which would never be done today) was that we learned that Major Mitchells like to nest at least a kilometre from another pair, in an area of trees and shrubby native vegetation. When they are nesting, they meet up with a few local birds to feed together in the morning and afternoon, while the non-breeding and young birds stay together in a local flock somewhere else. The clearing of land for wheat creates a landscape that just does not suit their way of life. They are quite happy to eat wheat, but if there are no good patches of remaining native vegetation and large trees to nest in, they do not stay.

In our spare time from all this, we had been spending time at weekends studying the Splendid Fairy-wrens that live in the Gooseberry Hill National Park and in the bush round most of the south west. They are the brilliant blue wrens we see from the windows of the Bridge Club –there is a group that owns a territory that includes us and our car-park. Before he came to Perth, Ian lived in Canberra, and followed the local Splendid Fairy-wrens that lived in the land surrounding CSIRO Wildlife with its animal yards and duck ponds. They had acquired the name of Mormon Wrens, because they were generally seen in groups of several birds, usually one bright blue male and several ‘females’. Ian showed that these were not multiple ‘wives’, but young males, who stayed in their family territory with their supposed parents and helped feed nestlings in nests the following year. After this first demonstration, studies of many species showed that this system of group-living, cooperative breeding as it became known, was found in many species of Australian birds, as well as in Africa and South America, where many birds are resident all year round and do not migrate.

As well as the local wrens, we set out to look at as many of the other Australian species of fairy-wrens as we could. We worked with some local bird-banders at Manjimup on Red-winged Fairy-wrens of the south-west forests from 1980 - 1995 and the Purple-crowned Fairy-wren of the Kimberley’s. This study was funded by World Wildlife Fund, in response to reports that its population was in serious decline because its special habitat of the thick Pandanus fringing tropical rivers was being degraded by cattle. Very little was known about the species, and for four years 1984-1987, we studied the birds on Drysdale River Station. After Ian retired, we continued with a study of White-winged Fairy-wrens on the coast north of Perth, and then Blue-breasted Fairy-wrens at Dryandra State Forest. The Fairy-wren studies culminated in a book *Fairy-wrens and Grass-wrens* for Oxford University Press.

Finally, since having a population of known, marked birds to study was a necessity of life, we gradually banded all the magpies in our local Guildford groups with coloured leg bands, starting in 1996. For the next 10 years, we checked out the groups at least once a week and learned how they lived. They have a very complex social system, with large groups in

permanent territories, and they can live for over 20 years. I like to think that your magpies may have lived in your garden longer than you have.

The bird photographs were taken by Graeme Chapman, one of the Major Mitchell ‘boys’, and a good friend ever since.

Major Mitchell Cockatoo



White-winged Fairy-wren



Red-winged Fairy-wren



Blue-breasted Fairy-wren



I chanced upon this interesting article and I ask the question: Will bridge ever be part of the Olympics or the Commonwealth Games? Other European countries - Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands - recognise bridge as a sport. However, many countries do not. This would mean a huge lift in numbers of young people learning the art as it could be an option in schools as stated in this article “For some children it will be far more beneficial to their personal development than getting picked last (or not at all) for the football team.”

Bridge is a sport, says European Court of Justice adviser, with 'mental skill' as important as physical exertion



KDBC's Jenny Tedeschi illustrating a hand at the bridge table.

It is a card game played from the comfort of a chair, most popular with those past their first flush of youth.

Yet bridge is a sport, according to the European Court of Justice's top adviser, and should be granted the same official status as football, rugby and tennis.

Advocate General Maciej Szpunar said sport is an activity requiring “a certain effort to overcome a challenge or an obstacle” and which “trains a certain physical or mental skill”.

He declared: “To be a sport, it is not necessary that the activity has a certain physical element. It is sufficient that the activity has a significant mental element which is material to its outcome.”

His ruling represents a victory for the English Bridge Union in its long-running bid to see the game gain official recognition as a sport. It also has implications for chess, with the English Chess Federation following the legal case with interest.

A duplicate bridge tournament

The EBU (English Bridge Union) has been battling HMRC (Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs) in the courts since 2014, arguing that it should receive the tax relief available to sporting bodies. Bridge players are currently charged VAT on entry fees to tournaments.

HMRC bases its criteria on a list supplied by Sport England, the body responsible for funding. Sport England excludes “mind sports” and says sport must entail a level of physical exertion.

However, critics point out that it recognises darts and snooker, sports that can hardly be said to require great physical exertion.

Judges in the High Court and the Court of Appeal backed HMRC. The European Court's decision will be published in the coming months and will heap pressure on Sport England to review their list.

Peter Stockdale, spokesman for the EBU, welcomed the prospect of a tax rebate but said the ruling would have broader implications.

"It would also help us to promote bridge in schools. If it was on a list as a valid sport, we would be able to get many more youngsters playing. It would mean you can be good at sport without having to kick a ball or swing a racquet.

"For some children it will be far more beneficial to their personal development than getting picked last for the football team." he said.

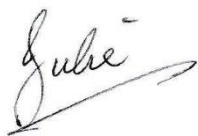
"We need an influx of younger people and there is an element of 'cool' that comes with sport."

Bridge and chess players have to fund training, facilities and travel to international tournaments with no government support.

Nelson Mandela has often been remembered for his famous saying:

"It always seems impossible until it's done".

Winter is now upon us and bridge is one of those – dare I say – sports that can be played year-round. Rain, hail or shine our club members can be found in our club rooms competing against other members, pushing boundaries, trying to make their own contracts, or bring down their opponents' contracts – all in the name of fun, challenging oneself always. Just when we think we have a handle on this game, a hand can present itself that calls for judgement almost beyond the hard and fast rules. Bridge certainly isn't for the faint hearted. But never, never give up!!

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Julie', with a long, sweeping underline.

KALAMUNDA DISTRICT BRIDGE CLUB SPONSORS

Thank you for your support!! We are truly grateful!



KALAMUNDA
HOTEL

43 Railway Road, Kalamunda, WA. 6076

The Best Drop Tavern
Kalamunda