Last week's winners: Monday 28/7/03
$\begin{array}{llll}1^{\text {st }} & \text { Chuck/Terry } & 68 \% & \text { only } 7 \text { players, so no results. } \\ 2^{\text {nd }} & \text { Tobjorn/Gunn } & 62 \% & \end{array}$

## A New Format

In my eternal quest to make the news-sheet more interesting, I am trying something new. On this first page you are given a number of bidding questions, all the hands are from recent weeks at the club. See how you do.

## Bidding Quiz

| Hand A | Hand B |
| :---: | :---: |
| - AQ8 | a A 10 |
| $\checkmark 985$ | - AJ8753 |
| - J3 | - A93 |
| * QJ542 | ¢ K7 |


| Hand C | Hand D | Hand C was held by an Acol player. So, playing 4 card majors and a weak NT, what do you open with Hand C? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| * AQ | ヘ A104 |  |
| $\checkmark$ AQ98 | $\checkmark 10632$ | With Hand D partner opens $1 \star$. What do you bid? |
| - 75 | - K | If you choose $2 \star$, partner rebids $2 \star$. What is your $2^{\text {nd }}$ bid? |
| * Q10952 | * AQJ43 |  |

Hand E Hand F as dealer. You open $1 \star$ and partner responds $2 \leftrightarrow$. What is your bid?
a K5 a J
$\bullet$ A742 $\vee$ K875 With Hand F you open $1 \bullet$ and partner responds 2 $\downarrow$

- KQ74 AQJ973
\& 876 〒 K 6

| Hand G | Hand H | You are again playing a strong NT. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ^ KJ32 | ^ J8652 | With Hand G, partner opens $1 \star$, you bid $1 \wedge$ and partner rebids 1NT (12-14). You try Blackwood/Gerber and partner |
| $\checkmark$ A4 | $\checkmark 103$ | has 1 ace. What do you bid. Do you have enough for 6NT? |
| - J1064 | - K103 |  |
| * AKQ | * A52 | With Hand H partner opens 1NT (15-17). You transfer and partner obediently bids $2 \wedge$. What now? |


| North (G) | South | North (Joe) | South (Bob) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ヘ KJ32 | ค A6 | - | 1 |
| - A4 | - K1095 | 14 | 1NT (1) |
| - J1064 | - KQ972 | 2* (2) | 2NT (3) |
| * AKQ | * J8 | 4NT (4) | 5 |
|  |  | 6 | pass |

(1) 12-14
(2) $2 *$ is a new suit by responder and is forcing. Some players play this as Checkback/NMF but I believe that Joe/Bob play it as natural. Sometimes it is OK to bid a three card minor and there is no better bid here. $2 \star$, of course, would be weak and $3 \star$ is only invitational.
(3) Bob had choices here. If you play the $2 *$ bid as natural then there is little point in bidding $2 \vee$ ( $2 \boldsymbol{v}$ would not be a reverse as he has already limited his hand). Anyway, with good cover in the suits that Joe had not bid, 2 NT is fine. With 3 card $\uparrow$ support, South would have bid $2 \wedge$ of course.
(4) I prefer to play $4 *$ as asking for aces here (after partner's last natural bid was NT).

I believe that Joe/Bob had agreed to play 4NT Blackwood if $\boldsymbol{q}$ 's had been bid naturally. Either is fine as long as you agree it with your partner.

Well done Joe/Bob. This board was played 4 times, and only they found the excellent $6 \star$ contract. Others were in 6 NT (one pair in 3 NT ) and justice was served when $\uparrow Q$ was offside so 6 NT was -1 . The only injustice was that Chuck and I got a bottom (Joe/Bob bid this against us). 6NT depends upon the finesse, $6 \checkmark$ is a doddle and depends upon nothing. These hands have 31 combined points, that is not enough for slam unless you have a fit or a long suit to run. Of course, when you have a fit, you have to play in it!

I have said repeatedly not to look for minor suit games, 3 NT is usually better. I have also said that with fits (4-4 or 5-4) in a major, bid the major suit game rather than 3NT. However, I have not yet said much about slams. The principle of the $4-4$ or better fit is also relevant for slam contracts, it will often give an extra trick (as in this case). Minor suit 4-4 fits are fine for slam, do not bid 6NT just because you have no major suit fit - if there is a minor suit fit, then bid the slam in the minor unless you have oodles (33+) of points. A combined 31 points is not usually enough for 6 NT without a long suit, it is enough for slam if there is a fit.

But how does North know that South has $4(+) \star$ 's? Playing a short a $1 \star$ opening is always $4+$. Playing Better Minor an initial $1 \star$ opening may be 3 card. However, South’s bidding has denied 3 card $\uparrow$ support, so with just $2 \uparrow$ 's he must have 4 or $5 \diamond$ 's.
Note that this is still an excellent slam even if South has only 4 's. e.g. replace $2 \star$ with the $2 \star$ and 6 is still cold. Then, of course, 6 NT would fail even is $\AA \mathrm{Q}$ was onside.

A Two level response? Board 1 from Monday $21^{\text {st }}$. Love all, South opens in $3^{\text {rd }}$ seat.

| North (A) | South (E) | North | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ค AQ8 | A K5 | pass | 1 * |
| $\checkmark 985$ | - A742 | 2* | 2NT |
| - J3 | - KQ74 | pass |  |
| * QJ542 | * 876 |  |  |

This really is a poor contract, 1 NT is far safer. What went wrong? A two level response after passing shows about 10-11 points and a 5 or 6 card suit. It is not an invitation for partner to bid on with a miserable 12 count. South should pass, there is a known 5-3 or better fit. Mind you, I would not bid $2 *$ with Hand A (but 1NT) as I would prefer a better suit to suggest a final $2 \&$ contract.

Chuck's Comment: - ‘Why 10-11 points for a two level response? Pard does not have 15 (he would have opened $1 N T$ ), so bid $1 N T$ with 10 pts. If pard has a better than min hand then he will give you another chance to bid. 2* by a passed hand shows 11-12 points.'

So there you have it. I don't like the 2 a bid here, Chuck rules it out completely.
Now consider the case where North is not a passed hand, say South dealt and again opens $1 \star$, what should North bid now? $2 *$ would be forcing and this hand is not good enough to cope with a probable 2 NT response from partner.

| Hand A | Hand J | Hand K | Let's study this a little deeper. We are playing a strong NT and partner deals and |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ค AQ8 | - AQ8 | ค AQ8 | opens $1 \star$. What is our response with each |
| $\checkmark 985$ | $\checkmark$ J95 | - Q95 | of these hands? |
| - J3 | - J2 | - J2 |  |
| * QJ542 | ^ QJ1042 | * KJ1042 |  |

We have already discussed Hand A. It should bid 1 NT. The reason is that if you bid $2 \approx$ and partner replies with the quite likely 2 NT then you may well be too high.

And Hand J? Enough for an invitation? If partner had opened a weak NT (12-14), then you would invite with 2NT. You are, however, playing a Strong NT. If you bid $2 *$ and partner rebids 2NT (12-14) then what? No room to invite. You have no idea whether to bid 3NT or pass. The wrong hand is making the decision and you will get it wrong $50 \%$ of the time. So, the hand with the point spread has to make the decision. Easy. The correct bid with this hand is 2 NT showing a balanced 11 points. If opener has the 12-14 type hand then he knows whether to bid game or not. Chuck agrees, bid 2NT.

And Hand K? Here you will not be embarrassed by a 2NT rebid from partner. Respond 2* as you can then safely bid 3 NT over a 2 NT rebid. Chuck recommends 3 NT with hand K . I can't really see why, but a minor disagreement.

If you play a weak NT, then obviously a no-brainer. Bid $2 *$ with all 3 hands.

Summary: (when playing a strong NT)
After a $1 \star$ opening from partner: -
Hand A :- 1NT
If you had passed initially
and partner opens 1 :-

Hand J :- 2NT
Hand K :- 2ヵ
Hand A :- 1NT (or 2\&?
Hand J :- 2NT
Hand K :- you would have opened

## Inviting after a Transfer

## Board 1 from Monday 14 ${ }^{\text {th }}$

You do not always have to bid an excellent slam to get a clear top. Sometimes just having a good understanding of hand evaluation (not just counting points) will also score a top.

East1 (H) You hold this Hand H and partner opens a strong NT. Obviously you transfer with $2 \boldsymbol{v}$ and partner completes the transfer with $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$. What now?
A J8652 Simple really, all the books say that with 8 points opposite a 1NT opener

- 103 you should invite. So bid 2NT, invitational (8 points) and showing just a 5
- K103 card a suit. That's what happened at three of the four tables on Monday.
* A52 3NT was reached twice and 3a once. They all failed. So, no problem, you have followed the 'rules' and it failed - it will be the same for everybody?
But what happened at the fourth table? Well, that East simply passed $2 \boldsymbol{A}$. What! Does this East not know about points? Does he not read any books? Doesn't he read the news-sheets?

Actually he does - it was me! Just look at that trump suit, jack high with no intermediates. High cards are good in long suits, not 3 card suits. With very poor trumps, no touching honours etc. etc. this hand is not worth an invitational bid. And what happened? $2 \uparrow$ made on the nose.

By the way, if $4 \boldsymbol{A}$ is going to make opposite this hand then partner will usually need a good hand with 4 trumps. We play super accepts and partner's simple acceptance of the transfer denied 4 trumps.

The Jump Rebid Board 2 from Monday, dealer East

| East (B) | West | East | Hand B from the front page. Did you jump to $3 \vee$ ? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | If you did then you have plenty of company. The |
| A A10 | - | $1 \vee$ | board was played 5 times on Monday and only |
| - AJ8753 | $1 \wedge$ | 2 | Chuck/myself rested in $2 \boldsymbol{v}$. Other contracts of $3 \boldsymbol{\bullet}$, |
| - A93 | pass |  | $4 \checkmark$ and 3 NT stood no chance. |
| ¢ K7 |  |  |  |

A jump to $3 \vee$ here is not forcing but is strongly invitational. It shows a good $6+$ card suit and about 16-18 points. East has a good hand, but the $\downarrow$ suit is too moth-eaten to jump to the three level when partner has promised no support. A quiet $2 v$ is quite sufficient with this hand. If game is on, partner will make another move.

Skip a 4 Card Major and bid it later?
Table 1

| East (F) | West (D) | East | West | Eas | West | East |  | West |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a J | ^ A104 | 1 | 2* | 1 | $1 \bullet(1)$ | 1 |  | 2* |
| - K875 | $\checkmark 10632$ | 2 * | 3* | $4 *$ | $6 \bullet$ (3) | 2 |  | 2 - (4) |
| - AQJ973 | - K | pass |  | pas |  | 3 | (5) | $4 \bullet$ (6) |
| * K6 | * AQJ43 |  |  |  |  | pass |  |  |

Table 1: $3 *$ made an overtrick, but $4 \vee$ made +1 at other tables. What went wrong?
$1 *$ is the correct opening even if you play Acol. $2 \boldsymbol{*}$ by West is also correct.
Should East bid 2 at his $2^{\text {nd }}$ turn? No. That would be a reverse and this hand is not good enough, so 2 * is fine. And West's $3 *$ bid? This is where it went wrong, West has values for game. $3 *$ is not forcing and, what's more, it denies a 4 card major. A double sin. West should bid $2 \downarrow$ (a new suit by responder, so forcing) at his $2^{\text {nd }}$ turn.

Table 2: This also went wrong when West bid on over $4 \vee$. What was the problem here?
East's jump to $4 \bullet$ at (2) shows a relatively balanced hand (no singleton),
18-20 points and $4 \downarrow$ 's. It invites partner to look for slam. This hand is not good enough and it is not balanced. Neither is it good enough for a game forcing $3 \boldsymbol{A}$ splinter, the trumps are too weak and the hand is not strong enough. Be satisfied with a $3 \vee$ bid over partner's $1 \vee$. Now what about that $1 \vee$ bid at (1)? As I said earlier, $2 \boldsymbol{*}$ is to be preferred. If you bid $1 \boldsymbol{\bullet}$, what is your next bid if partner rebids 1 NT or $2 \star$ ? A $\boldsymbol{\bullet}$ bid would show $5 \vee$ 's. If possible, try to bid out your shape; if West starts with $2 \boldsymbol{*}$ and then bids $\downarrow$ 's next go, that shows a game forcing hand with $5 \boldsymbol{\&}$ 's and $4 \vee$ 's - perfect. Having started out on the wrong foot, what should West do at (3)? If partner indeed has about 19 points, then slam may well be there. I suggest $5 \boldsymbol{\bullet}$, which means 'I have values for slam opposite your monster but I am worried about the quality of the trump suit, bid $6 \boldsymbol{v}$ with good trumps'. $5 \boldsymbol{v}$ would have made because the $\downarrow$ A was onside with North. So just two trump losers.

Table 3: They got it right. Perfect bidding. West correctly showed his good $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ suit first. $2 \downarrow$ at (4) is a reverse after a two level response and is game forcing. $3 \downarrow$ at (5) is stronger than $4 \vee$ (fast arrival) and is encouraging. West wisely did not investigate slam at (6) because of his poor trumps. Indeed, $4 \vee$ could easily be the limit if the $\downarrow$ 's lie badly.

Chuck's Comment: - The only sensible auction was at table 3 and I agree with it $100 \%$. At table 2 East's $4 \bullet$ bid was an overbid and West's bid of $6 \downarrow$ is justified although the initial $1 \checkmark$ response was a poor bid. A minor and unimportant difference of opinion (about what West should bid over East's $4 \boldsymbol{v}$ at table 2). No problem, Chuck and I would both bid as Table 3.

Note. This concept of responder bidding the strong 5 card minor and then reversing into the 4 card major was fully covered in news-sheet 23. It is standard practice.

Hand C You are playing Acol (4 card majors, weak NT). What do you open? A decent 4 card major, so open it $1 \vee$ ? Many Acol players would, but what
^ AQ is your rebid? Partner responded $1 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$. If you now bid $2 *$ then this promises

- AQ98
- 75
* Q10952
$5 \vee$ 's. The holder knew that he now had a problem, and settled for $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$, with that resulting in a final contract of $4 \boldsymbol{a}$ minus two. So how do you bid this hand (playing Acol)? The answer is that although you play 4 card majors, that does not mean that you must open a 4 card major just because you have
one. Many people would open this hand $1 \boldsymbol{\sim}$, but you have the same problem after a $1 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$ response from partner. You do not have the values to reverse into $2 \boldsymbol{\bullet}$, the hand is not strong enough for 2 NT (15-16) and it really would be sad to have to rebid that \&uit. Easiest is to simply open 1NT. If you don't like it, then read up on the Crowhurst convention.

So when should you open a 4 card major when playing Acol? Personally, I rarely do. I will only open a decent 4 card major and then only if my rebid is No Trump (so I have a balanced hand and $15+$ points) and I really only like to do it with a good 16+ (a hand where I will raise the 'awkward' 1 NT response to 2NT).

## Bidding Quiz answers

These have all been fully described earlier, but a summary is: -
Hand A: Respond 1 NT to a $1 *$ opening. $2 *$ is a problem if partner rebids 2 NT.
If you are a passed hand, then still respond 1 NT . Although a response of $2 \%$ having passed is not totally unreasonable, it should be a better suit.
Hand B: Rebid $2 \vee$. The hand does not warrant a jump to $3 \vee$.
Hand C: I prefer a weak 1 NT opening. If you do not open $1 N T$ with two doubletons, then open $1 \&{ }_{\boldsymbol{\&}}$. You have no rebid if you open $1 \boldsymbol{v}$.
Hand D: You should bid $2 *$ at the first turn and then $2 \vee$ if partner rebids $2 \diamond$. This first $2 *$ bid is not denying a 4 card major as you intent to bid it next go.
Hand E: You should pass partner's $2 *$ bid. You have a 5-3 or better $\&$ fit. You expect partner to have 5 good $\&$ 's or a 6 card $\&$ suit.
Hand F: Rebid 2 after a $2 *$ response. The hand is not strong enough for a $2 \boldsymbol{v}$ reverse. If partner's initial response was $1 \boldsymbol{v}$, then rebid $3 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}$. The hand is not strong enough for a splinter ( $3 \boldsymbol{A}$ ) nor good enough for a jump to $4 \boldsymbol{v}$.
Hand G: Bid $6 \star$. With a 4-4 (possibly 5-4) fit, the slam has better chances than NT. You do not have enough for 6 NT .
Hand H: Pass! This $\uparrow$ suit is too miserable to invite game.

