♣ ♦ Club News Sheet – No. 40

eet – No. 40 1/8/2003 **▼** ♠

Last week's winners: Monday 28/7/03 Friday 1/8/03

1st Chuck/Terry 68% only 7 players, so no results.

2nd Tobjorn/Gunn 62%

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		Solutions appear throughout this news-sheet			
Hand A	Hand B	You are playing a strong NT for these two. With Hand A, partner opens 1 ♦, what do you reply? And			
♠ AQ8	▲ A10	what if you had passed initially, does that change your bid?			
y 985	♥ AJ8753				
♦ J3	♦ A93	With Hand B, you open $1 \vee$ and partner responds $1 \wedge$.			
♣ QJ542	♣ K7	So, 16 points and a 6 card suit, what is your rebid?			
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	♦ A104				
♥ AQ98	v 10632	With Hand D partner opens 1 ♦. What do you bid?			
♦ 75	♦ K	If you choose $2.$, partner rebids $2.$ What is your 2^{nd} bid?			
♣ Q10952	♣ AQJ43				
Hand E	Hand F	You are playing a strong NT. With Hand E, partner passes as dealer. You open 1 ♦ and partner responds 2. What is your bid?			
♦ K5	♠ J				
♥ A742	♥ K875	With Hand F you open 1 ♦ and partner responds 2.			
♦ KQ74	♦ AQJ973	(promising 8+ pts – you are playing Acol). What is			
♣ 876	♣ K6	your rebid?			
		What would your rebid be if partner had responded $1 \heartsuit$?			
Hand G	Hand H	You are again playing a strong NT.			
		With Hand G, partner opens $1 \spadesuit$, you bid $1 \spadesuit$ and partner			
♦ KJ32	♦ J8652	rebids 1NT (12-14). You try Blackwood/Gerber and partner			
♥ A4	v 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 $2 \blacktriangle$. What now?			

The Power of a Fit

Board 19 from Monday 21st

North (G)	South	North (Joe)	South (Bob)
♦ KJ32 ♥ A4	▲ A6 ♥ K1095	- 1 ^	1 ♦ 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♠, of course, would be weak and 3♠ is only invitational.
- (3) Bob had choices here. If you play the 2♣ bid as natural then there is little point in bidding 2♥ (2♥ would not be a reverse as he has already limited his hand). Anyway, with good cover in the suits that Joe had not bid, 2NT is fine. With 3 card ♠ support, South would have bid 2♠ 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 . shad 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 $6 \blacklozenge$ contract. Others were in 6NT (one pair in 3NT) and justice was served when \spadesuit Q was offside so 6NT was -1. The only injustice was that Chuck and I got a bottom (Joe/Bob bid this against us). 6NT depends upon the \spadesuit finesse, $6 \blacklozenge$ 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, 3NT 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 6NT without a long suit, it is enough for slam if there is a fit.

But how does North know that South has $4(+) \diamond$'s? Playing a short \clubsuit a $1 \diamond$ opening is always 4+. Playing Better Minor an initial $1 \diamond$ opening may be 3 card. However, South's bidding has denied 3 card \spadesuit support, so with just $2 \spadesuit$'s he must have 4 or $5 \diamond$'s.

Note that this is still an excellent slam even if South has only $4 \spadesuit$'s. e.g. replace $2 \spadesuit$ with the $2 \clubsuit$ and $6 \spadesuit$ is still cold. Then, of course, 6NT would fail even is $\spadesuit Q$ was onside.

A Two level response? Board 1 from Monday 21st. Love all, South opens in 3rd seat.

North (A)	South (E)	North	South
AQ8♥ 985	★ K5▼ A742	pass 2.	1 ♦ 2NT
→ J3→ QJ542	◆ KQ74 ♣ 876	pass	

This really is a poor contract, 1NT 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 1NT), so bid 1NT with 10 pts. If pard has a better than min hand then he will give you another chance to bid. 24 by a passed hand shows 11-12 points.'

So there you have it. I don't like the 2. 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 ♦, what should North bid now? 2♣ would be forcing and this hand is not good enough to cope with a probable 2NT 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
♠ AQ8	▲ AQ8	▲ AQ8	opens 1 ♦. What is our response with each
y 985	y J95	♥ Q95	of these hands?
♦ J3	♦ J2	♦ J2	
♣ QJ542	♣ QJ1042	♣ KJ1042	

We have already discussed Hand A. It should bid 1NT. The reason is that if you bid 2 * and partner replies with the quite likely 2NT 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 2NT 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 3NT over a 2NT rebid. Chuck recommends 3NT 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)

If you had passed initially After a 1 ♦ opening from partner: - and partner opens 1 ♦: -

Hand A: -1NT Hand A: -1NT (or 2 4?)

Hand J := 2NT Hand J := 2NT

Hand K: - 2♣ Hand K: - you would have opened

Inviting after a Transfer Boar

Board 1 from Monday 14th

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♥ and partner completes the transfer with 2♠. What now?

Simple really, all the books say that with 8 points opposite a 1NT opener you should invite. So bid 2NT, invitational (8 points) and showing just a 5

K103 card ♠ suit. That's what happened at three of the four tables on Monday.

NT was reached twice and 3♠ 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. 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 \(\bigcap \) made on the nose.

By the way, if $4 \blacktriangle$ 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♥?
			If you did then you have plenty of company. The
▲ A10	-	1♥	board was played 5 times on Monday and only
♥ AJ8753	1 ♠	2♥	Chuck/myself rested in $2 \vee$. Other contracts of $3 \vee$,
♦ A93	pass		4♥ and 3NT stood no chance.
♣ K7			

A jump to $3 \checkmark$ 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 \checkmark suit is too moth-eaten to jump to the three level when partner has promised no support. A quiet $2 \checkmark$ is quite sufficient with this hand. If game is on, partner will make another move.

Skip a 4 Card Major and bid it later?

West Hand 21 from Monday 21st

		<u>Table</u>	<u>: 1</u>	Table 2	<u>2</u>	Table 3	
East (F)	West (D)	East	West	East	West	East	West
♠ J	▲ A104	1♦	2*	1 ♦	1 ♥ (1)	1 ♦	2.
♥ K875	v 10632	2♦	3♣	4♥ (2)	6♥ (3)	2♦	2♥ (4)
◆ AQJ973	• K	pass		pass		3♥ (5)	4♥ (6)
♣ K6	♣ AQJ43					pass	

Table 1: 3♣ made an overtrick, but 4♥ made +1 at other tables. What went wrong?

1 ♦ is the correct opening even if you play Acol. 2 ♣ by West is also correct.

Should East bid $2 \checkmark$ at his 2^{nd} turn? No. That would be a reverse and this hand is not good enough, so $2 \checkmark$ is fine. And West's $3 \checkmark$ bid? This is where it went wrong, West has values for game. $3 \checkmark$ is not forcing and, what's more, it denies a 4 card major. A double sin. West should bid $2 \checkmark$ (a new suit by responder, so forcing) at his 2^{nd} turn.

Table 2: This also went wrong when West bid on over 4♥. What was the problem here? East's jump to 4♥ at (2) shows a relatively balanced hand (no singleton),

18-20 points and $4 \checkmark$'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 $3 \spadesuit$ splinter, the trumps are too weak and the hand is not strong enough. Be satisfied with a $3 \checkmark$ bid over partner's $1 \checkmark$. Now what about that $1 \checkmark$ bid at (1)? As I said earlier, $2 \clubsuit$ is to be preferred. If you bid $1 \checkmark$, what is your next bid if partner rebids 1 NT or $2 \spadesuit$? A \clubsuit bid would show $5 \checkmark$'s. If possible, try to bid out your shape; if West starts with $2 \clubsuit$ and then bids \checkmark 's next go, that shows a game forcing hand with $5 \clubsuit$'s and $4 \checkmark$'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 $5 \checkmark$, which means 'I have values for slam opposite your monster but I am worried about the quality of the trump suit, bid $6 \checkmark$ with good trumps'. $5 \checkmark$ would have made because the \checkmark A was onside with North. So just two trump losers.

Table 3: They got it right. Perfect bidding. West correctly showed his good \clubsuit suit first. $2 \checkmark$ at (4) is a reverse after a two level response and is game forcing. $3 \checkmark$ at (5) is stronger than $4 \checkmark$ (fast arrival) and is encouraging. West wisely did not investigate slam at (6) because of his poor trumps. Indeed, $4 \checkmark$ could easily be the limit if the \checkmark '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 $4 \heartsuit$ bid was an overbid and West's bid of $6 \heartsuit$ is justified although the initial $1 \heartsuit$ response was a poor bid. A minor and unimportant difference of opinion (about what West should bid over East's $4 \heartsuit$ 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 ♥? Many Acol players would, but what		
♠ AQ	is your rebid? Partner responded 1 . If you now bid 2 then this promises		
♥ AQ98	5 ♥ 's. The holder knew that he now had a problem, and settled for 2♠,		
♦ 75	with that resulting in a final contract of 4 minus two. So how do you bid		
♣ Q10952	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 $1 \clubsuit$, but you have the same problem after a $1 \spadesuit$ response from partner. You do not have the values to reverse into $2 \heartsuit$, the hand is not strong enough for 2NT (15-16) and it really would be sad to have to rebid that \clubsuit suit. 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' 1NT response to 2NT).

Bidding Quiz answers

These have all been fully described earlier, but a summary is: -

- Hand A: Respond 1NT to a 1 ♦ opening. 2 ♣ is a problem if partner rebids 2NT.

 If you are a passed hand, then still respond 1NT. Although a response of 2 ♣ having passed is not totally unreasonable, it should be a better suit.
- Hand B: Rebid $2 \checkmark$. The hand does not warrant a jump to $3 \checkmark$.
- Hand C: I prefer a weak 1NT opening. If you do not open 1NT with two doubletons, then open 1♣. You have no rebid if you open 1♥.
- Hand D: You should bid 2♣ at the first turn and then 2♥ if partner rebids 2♦. 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 $2 \spadesuit$ after a $2 \clubsuit$ response. The hand is not strong enough for a $2 \blacktriangledown$ reverse. If partner's initial response was $1 \blacktriangledown$, then rebid $3 \blacktriangledown$. The hand is not strong enough for a splinter $(3 \spadesuit)$ nor good enough for a jump to $4 \blacktriangledown$.
- Hand G: Bid 6♦. With a 4-4 (possibly 5-4) fit, the ♦ slam has better chances than NT. You do not have enough for 6NT.
- Hand H: Pass! This ♠ suit is too miserable to invite game.