Last week's winners: Monday 22/9/03

| $1^{\text {st }}$ | Clive/Ken | $61 \%$ | $1^{\text {st }}$ | Clive/Jim | $68 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2^{\text {nd }}$ | Kevin/Noreen | $52 \%$ | $2^{\text {nd }}$ | Tomas/Terry | $55 \%$ |

Up until now, most of the contents of the news-sheets have been about the bidding. There are various reasons - talking about the play is more complex and takes up more space, also my play is nowhere as good as my bidding. I have, however, covered most topics in the bidding and so it's time to branch out. There are a couple of play hands in this edition.

## Bidding Quiz

| Hand A | Hand B | With Hand A everybody is vulnerable and you dealt. Do you open? And if so, with what? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ^ KQ95 | ^ K108732 |  |
| $\checkmark 85$ | $\checkmark 10$ | With Hand B everybody is vulnerable and you dealt. |
| - - | - KJ | What do you open? |
| * Q1097632 | * A54 |  |

Hand C $\quad$ Hand D $\quad$| With hand C partner opens a strong NT, you bid $2 \%$ |
| :--- |
| and get a 2 |

| ~ K976 | A K9 |
| :---: | :---: |
| - KQ43 | $\checkmark$ |
| - AK | - KJ982 |
| * J94 | * AQJ9 |

Hand E Hand F You open Hand E with $1 \star$ and partner replies $1 \vee$. What is your rebid?
a AJ8 a J10

- A V Q72
- 98532 A532
* AK 52 • AKQ 6

Friday 26/9/03

## At King Arthur's Court

Sir Lancelot was staying in a hamlet 100 miles distant from Camelot. He was due back today and King Arthur decided to meet with him on the way. They both left at the same time; the king and his court travelled at 20 mph whilst Sir Lancelot and his steed travelled at 30 mph . King Arthur sent is hunting hawk, Whirlwind, ahead and the hawk flew to Lancelot and back to the king repeatedly until the two friends met. Whirlwind flew at 40 mph and when Arthur and Lancelot met the king noted that the hawk looked rather tired, how many miles had Whirlwind flown?

## A Minor Suit Fit?

| North (D) | South (A) | West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A K9 | ^. Q1064 | - | - | pass | 1* (1) |
| $\checkmark$ J | $\checkmark$ A1086 | 14 | 2- (2) | pass | 2v (3) |
| - KJ982 | - A104 | pass | 4NT (4) | pass | 5 - (2 aces) |
| * AQJ96 | * K7 | pass | 6* | pass | pass |

(1) I bid this one with Rosemary, let's have a look at the bidding. Playing a strong NT and 5 card majors you have to open this hand with one of a minor. Playing better minor you open $1 \star$, but I like the $1 \star$ opening to guarantee 4 cards and prefer $1 \&$ with this particular 4432 hand. So does Rosemary.
(2) Obviously I was interested in slam and had to find a forcing bid. $2 *$ and $3 \%$ are not forcing; you could leap straight into Blackwood but I prefer $2 \star$ and wait for partner's rebid.
(3) This is normally a reverse, showing $16+$ points with $5 \&$ 's and $4 \downarrow$ 's. Some people (Chuck with me) do not play this as showing extras values after a two level response but that is not standard. If you play negative doubles then the correct bid with this hand is 2 NT , showing a balanced 12-14. This is not denying a $\downarrow$ suit as partner has denied $\downarrow$ 's by not bidding a negative double. If you do not play negative doubles then $2 \downarrow$ is OK I guess.
(4) I was not certain if Rosemary was showing extra values or not (are you sure with your partner?); I assumed a $\%$ fit and launched into slam mode. 4NT was normal Blackwood.

Whatever the bidding is, I will always be looking for slam with that excellent North hand opposite a $1 *$ or $1 \star$ opener. Playing better minor you get a $1 \star$ opening and I will bid to $6 \star$. Opposite a $1 \downarrow$ or a weak 1NT opening it's not so clear. Anyway a slam is an OK prospect and I don't see how to avoid it after a 1 $\star$ or $1 \star$ opening. 3 NT ( 3 times) and 4NT were bid at the other tables. Note that a suit $(*$ or $\downarrow)$ slam is OK but 6 NT is a poor contract on a $\downarrow$ lead.

I was playing this hand against Hans and Kenneth and half way through the hand I commented that I don't often find myself in 5-2 fits at the 6 level. Hans said that it served me right as I deserved to be passed out in 2 . I subsequently made the contract, but what did Hans mean? Hans maintains that 2 is not forcing in this auction. Now there is a variation of negative doubles (negative free bids) where this sequence is not forcing, however it is my no means standard (and needs to be alerted). $2-$ is forcing. Hans disagrees. What's new? I said that everybody in the club (except Hans) would play 2 as forcing. Hans said not so. I knew it was unnecessary, but I checked with 3 of our leading players; Clive, Ken and Jim all said that 2 * was unlimited and $100 \%$ forcing. I happen to know that both Chuck and Austin despise negative free bids and play this as forcing. Hans' comment seems strange to me as he says that the news sheet is sometimes rather complicated and I should strive to keep it simple. Agreed, and I am most certainly not going to recommend negative free bids. A new suit by responder is forcing. Simple.

## A Good Slam Missed by Nearly Everybody

| West (B) | East | West(me) | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ค K108732 | ค A 96 | $1 \wedge$ (1) | pass | 2•(2) | pass |
| $\checkmark 103$ | $\checkmark$ A942 | 2^ (3) | pass | 6^ (4) | pass |
| - KJ | - A987 | pass | pass |  |  |
| - A54 | * KQ |  |  |  |  |

(1) I bid this one with Jan, let's have a look at the bidding. The opening bid is perhaps a toss-up between 1 $\boldsymbol{A}$ and a weak $2 \boldsymbol{A}$. With decent intermediates in the $\boldsymbol{A}$ suit and honours outside trumps I think that $1 \boldsymbol{A}$ is best. The hand complies with the rule of 20 ( 11 pts plus 9 cards in two suits) and is too good for a weak $2 \uparrow$ opener.
(2) When you pick up a hand like this and my partner opens then think of slam. As with the previous hand, you have to find a forcing bid. You cannot bid $2 \downarrow$ (you need $5 \downarrow$ 's for the bid) and any $\uparrow$ bid is non-forcing, a 'waiting' 2 is best.
(3) Obvious. Showing a minimal hand and usually $6 a$ 's.
(4) With a hand bristling with controls I am going to slam. There is no point in asking for aces as the \&A is probably irrelevant. Keep it simple. 6~.

Partner is minimum, but is it a good slam? Yes, I calculate it at about $70 \%$. And the play after the $\downarrow \mathrm{K}$ lead? Easy if the trumps split; I drew two rounds but they were 3-1 so I had a loser there. But still $50 \%$; finesse the $\diamond \mathrm{J}$ immediately. If this loses you are down; but it won so $\bullet \mathrm{K}$, then off to dummy with a $a$ and pitch the losing $\downarrow$ on the $\star$. The board was played 5 times and the other 4 times it was in $4 \boldsymbol{A}$, not even an attempt at slam. Why? Maybe West opened a heavyweight $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ ? On the odd occasions that I am dealt a good hand like this East one I will always bid slam opposite a normal opener. The bottom line? Aces are good cards.

## When Do You Pre-empt?

| Hand G | Hand H | Hand J | South 7 (A) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A 5 | A KQ95 | A K95 | ^ KQ95 |
| - K5 | $\checkmark 8$ | - Q53 | - 85 |
| - 965 | - 5 | - - | - - |
| * QJ107632 | * Q1097632 | * Q1097632 | * Q1097632 |

When you have a weak hand and a 7 card suit it is often a good idea to pre-empt. Hand G is a classic pre-empt and should open $3 \&$. There are, however, a number of hand types where pre-empting is unadvisable. Hand H should not open $3 \boldsymbol{a}$ because it contains a decent 4 card major; partner may have a 's in which case a $\wedge$ game may be on your way. Hand $J$ should not pre-empt because of the 3 card major(s) combined with the void. If partner has a major suit then a major suit game may be missed. Hand A should most definitely not pre-empt; with a void and a 4 card major you could easily miss game. What happened on Monday? One player opened this hand with $3 \&$ and a lay-down $4 \boldsymbol{A}$ was missed. Do not pre-empt when you have potential playing strength in another (major) suit.

## Two(!) Chinese Finesses

| West (E) | East (C) | West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ค AJ8 | ค K976 | 1NT (1) | pass | 2* (2) | pass |
| $\checkmark$ A | - KQ43 | 2- (3) | pass | 3NT (4) | pass |
| - 98532 | - AK | pass | pass |  |  |

First of all, the bidding playing a strong NT: -
(1) Strong, 15-17. What can I say? I would have thought that anybody who has read a few of the news-sheets or is past page 6 of a beginner's book knows not to open 1NT with a singleton. Apparently not. With this hand open $1 \star$; if partner bids $1 \wedge$ then raise to $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$. If partner bids $1 \downarrow$ or 1 NT then $2 *$ is the rebid. Playing a weak NT then you can rebid 1 NT rather than $2 *$ over a $1 \vee$ response. A 1 NT response shows $15-16$ points, it is not usually a good idea with a singleton but with a singleton ace in partner's suit and both unbid suits well covered it is acceptable. A 1NT rebid playing a strong NT is $12-14$ points and is obviously absurd with 16 points.
(2) With one or two 4 card majors, bid Stayman.
(3) No 4 card major, it is a coincidence that this hand has 5 's.
(4) If opener had responded with a 4 card major then slam was worth a try. With no fit a slam is remote. 4NT (quantitative) is a possibility but even opposite a max, 6 NT is not a good bet with no long suit or fit. 3 NT is best.

And now the play, the contract is cold but at pairs overtricks are important. Declarer won the lead and decided to tackle $\uparrow$ 's next, how would you play this suit? This declarer played the $\uparrow J$ towards the dummy (East). North covered with the $\uparrow \mathrm{Q}$ and East won with the $\AA \mathrm{K}$. The $\uparrow 9$ back picked up the $\uparrow 10$ in the South hand; the suit split 3-3 and so produced 4 tricks. Good play or just lucky?

Lucky. The correct play is to cash $\wedge \mathrm{K}$ and finesse the $\AA \mathrm{J}$. A $50 \%$ chance of trapping the $\wedge \mathrm{Q}$. The 'Chinese' finesse requires both $\uparrow \mathrm{Q}$ and $\uparrow 10$ in the correct hands and is $25 \%$. Needless to say, North had $\wedge$ Qxx and South $\AA 10 x x$ and so this inferior play succeeded.

Flushed with success, the declarer then led $\& \mathrm{~J}$. This play is even worse and has no real chance of success. The best chance of three tricks from the $\&$ suit is to cash the $\& \mathrm{~A}$ and then lead towards $\approx \mathrm{Jx}$, this succeeds whenever North has $\& \mathrm{Q}$ or when $\&$ 's are 3-3.

The bottom line? A Chinese finesse is very occasionally the correct line, but not very often. It is usually best to have the 10 (in hand or dummy) if you lead the J .

## Worth a Vulnerable Pre-empt? <br> Board 7 from Friday 26 $^{\text {th }}$ -

North Both vulnerable, do you pre-empt? Just 5 points, is it good enough for a vulnerable $3 \boldsymbol{a}$ or is $2 \boldsymbol{a}$ more prudent? Perhaps pass? I held this hand
^ AJ109763 on Friday and had no problem with bidding $3 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$. The $\uparrow$ suit is excellent

- 1085 and the garbage outside makes it an excellent pre-empt. What happened?
- 7

Opponents have 12 tricks in $\leqslant$ 's but the pre-empt meant that just $5 \star$
$\because 76$ was reached. I would open 3 A in $1^{\text {st }}, 2^{\text {nd }}$ or $3^{\text {rd }}$ seat, any vulnerability.

## Is It Forcing？－Reverses，Jump responses and rebids etc

I have been asked to clarify this area，which you need to be clear about with your partner．Lets have a look at some common sequences，there is no intervention：－

## Opener bids a new suit：－

Non－jump bids are non forcing
Jump bids are forcing
A reverse is strong，some（most）say forcing
A reverse after a 2 level response is game forcing
A new suit at the three level is game forcing

## Opener repeats his suit：－

Non－jump rebids are weakish
Jump rebids are stronger but non forcing

## Opener supports partner：－

Non－jump support is weakish（about 12－14）
Jump support is invitational（about 15－17）
Jumping to $4 \vee / \wedge$ shows 4 card support \＆18－19 pts

## Responder＇s Bids：－

A jump shift shows a good suit and is game forcing
A repeated suit is weakish ．．．
．．．but after opener repeats it is mildly encouraging
．．．and after a jump by opener it＇s forcing
A repeated suit jump is forcing
A reverse by responder is forcing
Any new suit is not strictly forcing（it＇s rarely passed）．．
．．．but a jump is forcing
$\ldots$ and a new suit at the 3 level is forcing
Minimal support for opener is weak（6－9）
Jump support is invitational（＋－11）
Jump to game on the $2^{\text {nd }}$ round is strong．．．
．．．immediate jumps to game are weaker

## Bid Your Hand Just Once

South（F）West North East South
a J10－pass 1NT db
$\checkmark$ Q72 pass 2＊pass pass
－A532 2NT pass pass ？（1）

## Examples：－



$1 ヵ-1$－-2 ＊
1 － 2 －$-2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$
1 $\downarrow-2$－ $3 \boldsymbol{*}$
$1 \star-1 \wedge-2 *$
$1 \star-1 \wedge-3 *$

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\(1 \boldsymbol{n}-1 \boldsymbol{n}-2 \boldsymbol{a}\)
1ヵ-1ヵ-3n
\(1 \bullet-1 \boldsymbol{\wedge}-4 \boldsymbol{\wedge}\) or \(1 \star-1 \downarrow-4 \downarrow\)
```

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \text { - }-2 v \\
& 1 \diamond-1 \nu-2 \boldsymbol{*}-2 \downarrow \\
& 1 \diamond-1 \vee-2 \bullet-2 \downarrow \\
& 1 \diamond-1 \downarrow-3 *-3 \downarrow \\
& 1 *-1 v-2 *-3 v \\
& \text { 1*-2*-2*-2か } \\
& \text { 1*-1 } \boldsymbol{\wedge}-2 \text { - }-2 \boldsymbol{~} \\
& 1 \star-1 \wedge-2 *-3 \downarrow \\
& \text { 1v-2*-2ゅ-3* } \\
& 1 \text { - } 1 \uparrow-2 \downarrow-2 \downarrow \text { or } 1 \vee-2 \downarrow \\
& 1 \downarrow-1 \wedge-2 \downarrow-3 \downarrow \text { or } 1 \downarrow-3 \downarrow \\
& 1 \vee-1 \uparrow-2 \downarrow-4 \vee \\
& 1 \vee-4 \vee
\end{aligned}
$$

Board 17 from Friday $26^{\text {th }}$
What should South bid at（1）？
He should pass．Partner
has shown a weak hand and West has promised invitational values．

| North | South | West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a AK107 | ^ QJ5432 | - | 1NT (1) | dbl (2) | 2- (3) |
| - J7 | $\checkmark$ KQ10 | pass | 2^ (4) | pass | 3^ (5) |
| - J63 | - 10 | pass | pass (6) | pass |  |

First of all, the bidding, playing a strong NT: -
(1) Strong, 15-17.
(2) $15+$ points
(3) You have to decide with your partner whether transfers are still on after a double. Playing natural or transfers still on are both acceptable methods.
(4) North was not sure, so bid $2 \boldsymbol{A}$.
(5) invitational with $6 \wedge$ ’s.
(6) With 4 good trumps, North should possibly bid game. However, he knows that there are 15 points sitting over him and he was not quite sure about the transfer!

Now onto the play. It is pairs and picking up an overtrick is important. East cashed the $\Delta$ and the $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ A and continued with a $\bullet$. You have lost two tricks, how do you avoid losing two $\&$ 's? The $\&$ finesse is bound to fail and you lack the $\% 9$ for a finesse of the $\& J$ even if you thought that that was a good play. The answer is to delay playing \&'s. Draw trumps (they split 2-1), ruff two *'s in dummy and throw a losing \& on a $\downarrow$. That leaves this position, with the lead in dummy (South): -

| North | South | This is called stripping the hand. You have eliminated the <br> red suits and now is the time to tackle $\&$ 's. Lead the $\& 10$ from |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| dummy and run it round to East. East can win with his $\& \mathrm{~J}$ but |  |  |

## At King Arthur's Court - Solutions

Whirlwind flew 80 miles. The King and Lancelot have a combined speed of 50 mph and so they met after two hours. Whirlwind flew at 40 mph and so covered a distance of 80 miles in the two hours.

Last week's solution: Remember the three coins (one with two heads, one with two tails and one normal). Hogwarts was correct. If one is placed randomly on a table then the odds are 2 in 3 that the reverse is the same as the side showing.

## Bidding Quiz Solutions

Hand A: pass
Hand B: 1^
Hand C: No. Bid 3NT.
Hand D: Yes. Ask for aces.
Hand E: Rebid $2 *$ over $1 \vee$. A 1 NT rebid is acceptable if you play a weak NT.
Hand F: Pass. Partner is bust.

