



Club News Sheet – No. 76

9/4/2004



Last week's winners: Monday 5/4/04

Friday 9/4/04

1st Alander/Hawssea 70%
 2nd Kenneth/Einar 55%

1st Chuck/Einar 62%
 2nd = Tomas/Mike & Hans/Jan 55%

Monday 19th (so next week) will be Songcran in Pattaya, the Monday Bridge will be cancelled.

Bidding Quiz**Standard American is assumed unless otherwise stated.**

Hand A	Hand B	With Hand A RHO opens 1♣, what is your bid?
♠ Q7	♠ 7	With hand B partner opens 1♣, you bid 1♥ and partner rebids 1♠. What do you bid now?
♥ AKJ7	♥ AK9753	
♦ KQ109	♦ A7	
♣ J105	♣ K983	
Hand C	Hand D	An easy one. What do you open with hand C?
♠ J43	♠ A1076	With Hand D partner opens 2♣ and you reply 2♦ (negative). Partner then bids 3♦, what is your bid?
♥ K54	♥ J	
♦ QJ94	♦ 109864	
♣ AK2	♣ J32	
Hand E	Hand F	With Hand E partner opens 1♣ and you bid 1♥. What is your rebid if partner now bids : (a) 2NT, (b) 3NT?
♠ A4	♠ AQ103	With hand F you open 1♦. LHO overcalls 2♣ and partner bids 2♥, what is your bid?
♥ A87643	♥ 75	
♦ 1075	♦ AK1063	
♣ J9	♣ 102	
Hand G	Hand H	(a) What do you open with Hand G? Suppose that you choose to open 1♣ then ... (b) what is your rebid when partner responds 1♥?
♠ K65	♠ 64	With Hand H partner opens 1♣ and RHO overcalls 1NT (15-18). What do you do?
♥ K10	♥ Q98653	
♦ AQ4	♦ J876	
♣ AK632	♣ Q	

Does the 2nd bid by West in these sequences show extra values (i.e. is it a reverse)?

	W	N	E	S	W
Sequence J:	1♦	2♣	2♥	pass	2♠?
Sequence K:	1♣	1♥	2♦	pass	2♠?
Sequence L:	1♥	pass	2♦	pass	2♠?
Sequence M:	1♥	2♣	2♦	pass	2♠?

The Beginner's Page

Jacoby Transfers cont.

This week, let's have a look at responding hands that are not relatively balanced: -

Hand 6	Hand 7	Hand 8	Hand 9	Hand 10	Hand 11
♠ 2	♠ J9	♠ 92	♠ 92	♠ J9	♠ 92
♥ Q10852	♥ AQ1052	♥ AQ1052	♥ AQ1052	♥ AQ10652	♥ AQ10652
♦ J8754	♦ J872	♦ KJ874	♦ AK107	♦ 872	♦ KJ87
♣ Q9	♣ 95	♣ 9	♣ A5	♣ 95	♣ 9

Consider the first 4 hands after partner has opened 1NT (15-17). They all have a decent 5 card ♥ suit but this week they also have a 2nd suit, so how should we bid them?

They all have a decent 5 card ♥ suit and either ♥'s, ♦'s or NT could possibly be the final contract with all four. But Hand 6 is weak, Hand 7 is invitational, Hand 8 is worth game and Hand 9 is worth slam. How do we inform partner that we have a ♥ suit plus a ♦ suit and then also tell partner about our strength?

We start off with a 2♦ transfer bid with all of the hands.

Once opener complies with our transfer request, we then show the strength of our hand. In the examples 6-9 we have a 5 card ♥ suit. Our initial transfer promises at least 5 cards in the suit and we can now bid our 2nd suit naturally (if we are strong enough). But be careful, a transfer followed by a 2nd suit is always game forcing.

How does the bidding progress with our first 4 example hands?

- Hand 6: 1NT - 2♦ - 2♥ - pass. This hand is not strong enough to bid again. You need 8-9 points to invite and it's best to play unbalanced hands in a suit contract. You are not strong enough to look for a ♦ fit as a 3♦ bid would be game forcing.
- Hand 7: 1NT - 2♦ - 2♥ - 2NT. An invitational sequence, you cannot bid ♦'s as that would be game forcing; you really have no option but to treat the hand as balanced. With a minimal hand, opener may either pass or bid 3♥. With a maximum he will bid either 3NT or 4♥.
- Hand 8: 1NT - 2♦ - 2♥ - 3♦. This shows game values with 5 ♥'s and 4+ ♦'s. Partner should know enough to select the best game contract - 3NT, 4♥ or (rarely) 5♦.
- Hand 9: 1NT - 2♦ - 2♥ - 3♦. This sequence starts off the same, inform partner of your two suits and later investigate the best slam.

The last two hands (10&11) have a 6 card ♥ suit, how do we handle them? We start with a transfer and then bid the suit naturally - 3♥ is invitational to game and 4♥ is to play: -

Hand 10: 1NT - 2♦ - 2♥ - 3♥. This shows an invitational hand with 6 ♥'s. Partner will either pass or bid 4♥.

Hand 11: 1NT - 2♦ - 2♥ - 4♥. This shows game values with 6 ♥'s. Partner will pass.

Remember, you need a 6 card suit to transfer and then bid the suit again. If you transfer and then bid a new suit, this is game forcing.

Using 4th suit forcing

Board 22 from Monday 5th, E-W vul.

West (B) East

♠ 7 ♠ KQ93
♥ AK9753 ♥ Q4
♦ A7 ♦ 1064
♣ K983 ♣ AQ104

Table A:

West	North	East	South
-	-	1♣	pass
1♥	pass	1♠	pass
3♥ (1)	pass	pass (2)	pass

Table B:

West	North	East	South
-	-	1♣	pass
1♥	pass	1♠	pass
2♦ (3)	pass	2NT (4)	pass
3♥ (5)	pass	pass (6)	pass

A comfortable 4♥ game was missed at 3 of the 4 tables on Monday, let's look at the bidding from two tables: -

Table A: So then, what did you bid at (1) with Hand B in this week's quiz? At table A West chose 3♥; unfortunately this is not forcing (it's invitational) and East chose to pass at (2).

Table B: So how should you bid the West hand? You have game going values (possibly slam) but 3♥ is only invitational and you cannot simply jump to 4♥ as partner may have no support. The answer is to bid the 4th suit (so 2♦) at (3); a subsequent bid of either partner's suit of your suit would then be forcing. What should East bid at (4)? The 4th suit bid is totally artificial and asks partner to describe his hand further. A 5 card suit may be rebid or you can support partner with 3 card support. A NT bid promises a stop in the 4th suit. This East hand is a bit of a problem, it has NT shape but no ♦ stop. I would bid 2♥ at (4) as, for me, a 2NT bid *guarantees* a stop.

Anyway, West was not really interested to know whether East had a ♦ stop or not, he only bid the 4th suit so that his 3♥ bid now at (5) is forcing. Unfortunately his partner was not used to playing 4th suit forcing and forgot that this subsequent bid was forcing.

And what happened? These two pairs made 11 and 12 tricks resp. One pair bid 4♥ and another 3NT, both made overtricks.

The bottom line. Fourth suit forcing may be rather complicated at times, but it really is very useful. It is often used to find out more about partner's shape and/or if he has a stop for NT, but a useful offshoot is that raising partner or rebidding one's own suit after invoking the 4th suit is forcing.

Bid that 4 card majorBoard 26 from Monday 5th, both vul.

West East (D)

♠ QJ ♠ A1076
 ♥ AQ87 ♥ J
 ♦ AKQJ5 ♦ 109864
 ♣ A4 ♣ J32

As I often state, 3NT is usually
 a better scoring contract than
 5 of a minor: -

Table A:

West	North	East	South
-	-	pass	pass
2♣	pass	2♦ (1)	pass
3♦ (2)	pass	4♦ (3)	pass
5♦ (4)	pass	pass (5)	pass

Table B:

West	North	East	South
-	-	pass	pass
2♣	dbl	2♦ (1)	pass
3♦	pass	3♠ (3)	pass
3NT	pass	pass	pass

Table A: 2♦ at (1) is either negative or waiting, whatever you play it as. 3♦ at (2) is obvious and game forcing. But here's the crunch, what should East bid at (3)? I would never deny a 4 card major in this situation and would bid 3♠. Clearly 4♦ has the obvious drawback that it goes past 3NT (and partner may easily have 4♠'s). If I was either East or West in this auction I would think seriously about bidding 6♦ at (4) or (5) as 5♦ will almost certainly score badly at pairs.

Table B: I mentioned this just last week. If partner opens 2♣ and RHO doubles then you are now under no obligation to make a negative or waiting bid. Simplest is to pass if you would have bid 2♦ without the double. Anyway, no harm was done and East has the same decision at (3). 3♠ is correct.

And what happened? 5♦ made +1 but scored poorly. 3NT was bid 3 times, usually making +2 or +3. The bottom lines. If you or partner has a good hand with a good minor suit (as here), 3NT is often the best contract. Do not go past 3NT without due thought. If opponents double your strongest bid, then pass to show your negative/waiting response.

Don't rebid a 2 card suit!Board 23 from Monday 5th, both vul.

North	South	West	North	East	South(Jeff)
♠ Q104	♠ AJ98	-	-	-	1♣ (1)
♥ A84	♥ QJ75	pass	2NT (2)	pass	3♣ (3)
♦ Q75	♦ A96	pass	3NT (4)	pass	pass
♣ KJ86	♣ 104	pass			

Now this sequence really got West going. West (Chuck) believes that I was hard on him when he psyched twice a few months back, and he tries at every opportunity to accuse me of double standards – so what the hell was South doing here? An outright double psyche??

1♣ at (1) is the short ♣, this is the only hand type when a 1♣ opening is correct with a 2 card suit (4432) when playing the short ♣. It's probably best to alert if you play a short ♣. 2NT at (2) is 11-12 points and denies a 4 card major. So what is this 3♣ bid at (3)? Let's be kind and say that he simply had no idea what he was doing! It is *not* Stayman; partner has *explicitly denied* a 4 card major. This 3♣ bid is usually played as showing a 6 card ♣ suit and a weak hand. With his maximum and excellent ♣'s opposite partner's 6 card suit (ho, ho), 3NT at (4) is very sensible. Some players play that any bid at (3) is forcing and 3♣ may be only 5 cards (but not 2!!!).

Incidentally, I personally prefer to play that pass at (3) is the only weak bid and that any bid at (3) is game forcing, that makes it so much easier to find the best contract.

Sense and (Non)sensibility

Board 4 from Monday 5th, both vul.

Dealer: ♠ J10985
West ♥ 2
Both vul ♦ 53
♣ 87432

♠ 64	N	♠ AK32
♥ Q98653	W E	♥ 104
♦ J876	S	♦ A42
♣ Q		♣ AK96
	♠ Q7	
	♥ AKJ7	
	♦ KQ109	
	♣ J105	

Table A:

West	North	East	South (A)
pass	pass	1♣	1♦ (1)
1♥	pass	2♠ (2)	pass
3♥	pass	4♥ (3)	all pass

Table B:

West	North	East	South
pass	pass	1♣	1NT (4)
pass (5)	2♥ (6)	pass	2♠
pass	pass	pass	

Table C:

West (H)	North	East	South
pass	pass	1♣	1♥
pass (7)	pass	dbl (8)	pass
pass	pass		

Lots of nonsensical bidding here: -

Table A: 1♦ is as silly overcall at (1) on a 4 card suit, what's wrong with 1NT (15-18)? East's 2♠ at (2) is fine as 1♠ would not be forcing, and the 4♥ at (3) is simply good sensible bidding.

Table B: Did you overcall 1NT with hand A at (4) this week? – two players got it wrong on Monday. Anyway, South got this right with a 1NT overcall. And West's pass? I would bid 2♥ at (5), pass seems a bit feeble to me. North's 2♥ at (6) was a transfer to ♠'s and N-S won the hand!

Table C: This South also chose a silly overcall on a 4 card suit, and boy did he pay for it (1100). E-W were playing negative doubles and so West passed at (7) knowing that partner will re-open with a double at (8).

And what happened? 1♥ by South doubled was 1100 to E-W. The more sensible contract of 4♥ by West was reached twice and made exactly, scoring average. The pathetic 'bidding' (or lack of it) of E-W at Table B earned then the bottom, 2♠ was just one down.

The bottom lines. Do not overcall with 4 card suits. Remember the 1NT overcall (15-18 points). Stayman and transfers are still playable after your partner has overcalled with 1NT (systems on). If your partner opens and RHO overcalls 1NT, then a two level bid is weakish (less than 9 points), natural and to play.

Trivial Quiz Spacefiller

1. Which fictional detective said '*One can see by his face that he was stabbed in the back*'?
2. Which is the tallest island in the world?
3. What is the fastest wild land mammal native to the UK?

Answers overleaf.

Making a complete hash of it

Board 3 from Monday 5th, E-W vul.

Dealer: ♠ 10862
West ♥ AJ9
Both vul ♦ 1086
♣ 963

Table A:

West (C)	North	East	South
-	-	-	pass
1♣ (1)	pass	1♠	pass
2NT (2)	pass	3♥ (3)	pass
3NT (4)	pass	4♥ (5)	pass
pass (6)	pass		

Table B:

West	North	East	South
1NT (6)	pass	2♥	pass
2♠	pass	3♥ (7)	pass
3NT (8)	pass	4NT (9)	pass
5♦	pass	6♥	pass
6♠	pass	pass	pass

♠ J43 N ♠ AKQ75
♥ K54 W E ♥ Q10732
♦ QJ94 S ♦ A
♣ AK2 ♣ J5
♠ 9
♥ 86
♦ K7532
♣ Q10874

This hand was played 4 times on Monday, with 4 different final contracts.

Table A: West made just 4 bids here, every one was incorrect. At (1) the obvious 1♦ opening is correct. It's not really a major problem if West simply rebids 1NT (12-14) at (2); this jump to 2NT shows 18-19 points as I have repeatedly said in recent news-sheets. 3♥ at (3) is natural and forcing. 3NT at (4) denies 3♠'s. 4♥ at (5) promises at least 5-5 in the majors. Pass at (6) denies 3 cards in either major. West should bid 4♠ here; East would then bid 6♠ which probably makes.

Table B: I don't know what system this pair play, presumably a weak NT? 3♥ at (7) is best played as 5-5 in the majors and game forcing. I don't know if 3NT or 4NT were conventional, I assume they were. Anyway, a reasonable slam was reached.

And what happened? The results were inconclusive as to whether slam was reasonable or not, and also which suit was best. 4♥ and 6♥ both made exactly. 4♠ made plus 2 but 6♠ was minus 1.

The bottom line. Remember your NT bidding. Playing a strong NT: -

- a 1NT opening is 15-17,
- a non-jump rebid in NT is 12-14
- a jump rebid in NT is 18-19
- a 2NT opener is 20-21,

simple, eh?

Trivial Quiz Spacefiller Answers

1. Hercule Poirot – Murder on the Links.
2. New Guinea (it's not Hawaii)
3. The (red) deer.

Don't bid your hand twice

Board 17 from Friday 9th, love all.

Dealer: ♠ KQJ
North ♥ 54
Love all ♦ KQ98
♣ AJ63

♠ 10	N	♠ A97642
♥ AJ10832	W E	♥ 7
♦ 6	S	♦ J107
♣ KQ109		♣ 875
	♠ 853	
	♥ KQ96	
	♦ A5432	
	♣ 2	

Table A:

West	North	East	South
-	1♣ (1)	2♠ (2)	3♥ (3)
dbl (4)	3NT	pass	pass
dbl (5)	pass	pass	pass

Table B:

West	North	East	South
-	1NT	pass	2♣
2♥ (6)	pass	pass	3♦ (7)
3♥ (8)	dbl (9)	all pass	

'Silly' final contracts were reached at all four tables on Friday, let's have a look at two: -

Table A: This N-S were playing a weak NT, so 1♣ at (1) is correct. East's 2♠ at (2) is a weak jump overcall. Fine. It had made life difficult for South, who elected to bid his 4 card ♥ suit at the 3 level (a negative double is to be preferred). West's double is obvious at (4) as is North's 3NT. Now we come to the silly part, the auction has proceeded favourably for West as he will get the ♥ lead he wants, he should be satisfied. The double at (5) is unwarranted, he hopes to set 3NT (in which case he will get a good board anyway) but there really is no reason why it should not make – N-S have bid freely to 3NT and presumably have the values, partner has shown a weak hand. No need to be greedy.

Table B: After the strong NT opening South obviously starts with Stayman and west makes life awkward for N-S with his 2♥ bid at (6). South had a good long think at (7) – it is difficult, especially for an unfamiliar partnership. He eventually chose 3♦. It would be very difficult for North now – he is not sure which major South has and his bid at (9) is not obvious. No problem, however, when West comes to the rescue by bidding again before North even had to think.

And what happened? Both West's got what they deserved. At Table A 3NT doubled made for 550 to N-S. At Table B 3♥ went 3 down for 500 to N-S. And the other two tables? One was 4♦ by South – see what I mean by it not being obvious for North at (9) if West passes at (8) – (4♦ went one down and scores badly for N-S even if it makes). At the last table South doubled 2♥ at (7) but it made for the top score to E-W.

The bottom lines. Bidding your hand twice makes it easy for the opponents. Do not stick your oar in if the opponents don't know where they are going.

Return to Disneyland

Board 4 from Friday 9th, both vul.

Dealer:	♠ QJ85		
West	♥ KQ2		
Both vul	♦ K		
	♣ K9862		
♠ 1093	N	♠ A74	
♥ 1093	W E	♥ AJ8754	
♦ Q32	S	♦ 754	
♣ 10743		♣ Q	
	♠ K62		
	♥ 6		
	♦ AJ10986		
	♣ AJ5		

Table A:

West	North	East	South
pass	1♣	1♥	2♦ (1)
pass	2NT (2)	pass	3NT
pass	pass	pass	

Table B:

West	North	East	South
-	1♣	2♥	3♥ (3)
pass	3NT	pass	pass
pass			

3NT was reached at three tables, it went three down twice and made +2 on the third occasion (well played Jan). Anyway, whether you made 3NT+2 or went 3 off is not the reason that this hand appears in print. I made a comment about the bidding at table A and North (Chuck) said that I was totally wrong and should go back to Disneyland. I said I'd look it up and print it in the news sheet – he said I had no idea what I was talking about and challenged me to do so. I'm sure that Mike and Angela are eagerly awaiting the outcome (they were at the table when this exchange took place). And I'm sure that Angela and Mike will remember the hand and bidding if this North (again) claims that it is not as he remembers it, as when he challenged me last time.

Table A: This pair play 2♦ at (1) as forcing (that's standard). So what should North bid at (2)? Of course 2NT is usually correct with a solid stop – but not if it denies a 4 card major! I said that 2♠ is an alternative, if there is no ♠ fit then bid 3NT next go (South promises another bid). North said, in his normal eloquent manner, that this was utter bull and that a 2♠ bid here is a reverse and shows a big hand. We'll see what the books say and check who's talking bull next.

Table B: This time East made a jump overcall (I don't know if it was meant to be weak or intermediate – I would overcall 1♥). Anyway, I like the 3♥ bid at (3); this denies a ♠ suit (and implies a good long ♦ suit) and asks partner to bid 3NT with a ♥ stop. I say this over and over again, don't bother with minor suits if 3NT is a viable option.

Bidding the Fourth Suit (after LHO opponent's overcall) – is it a reverse?

If the opener would have rebid in another suit in an uncontested auction. He should introduce the same suit in this situation. Inexperienced players often make the mistake of confusing certain completely normal change-of-suit bids with reverses, failing to realise that it is the responder who has driven the bidding to the three level, not the opener.

♠ AQ103	West	North	East	South	I could not find the exact sequence in my library, but this one is close enough. This is hand F and it comes from an Eric Crowhurst book.
♥ 75					
♦ AK1063	1♦	2♣	2♥	pass	
♣ 102	?				

Bid 2♠. This may sound to inexperienced ears like a reverse, but this is clearly wrong. Your intention when you first opened the bidding on this hand was to rebid 1♠ over a response of 1♥; the fact that partner has been forced to respond 2♥ instead of 1♥ does not mean that you should abandon your original plan.

The bottom lines. Now this particular North has asked me not to mention his name in the news sheet (no wonder) and I will accommodate him this once. Normally if somebody openly contradicts me, says I am talking bull, and that I should go back to Disneyland, then I see no reason why I should not name him. Fair enough? *Editor's note – it was Chuck of course.*

Most club members accept that I normally know what I'm talking about when it comes to the bidding.

But just two (Chuck and Hans) are continually trying to catch me out – they’ve been trying for a few years now and have not succeeded yet. Best to tread warily unless you can back up your argument with some expert quotes?

Anyway, as to whether this bid of the 4th suit is a reverse or not after an overcall has been very clearly stated by Crowhurst; it is *not* a reverse if the overcall raised the level of partner’s bid. Apparently it is not just inexperienced players who make this mistake?

For those inexperienced ears – is it a reverse?

Let’s have a look at the sequences from the quiz. Does your 2♠ rebid here show extras?

		you		partner		you	
		↓		↓		↓	
♠ AQ74 ♥ 65 ♦ AQ764 ♣ 764	<u>Sequence J:</u>	1♦	2♣	2♥	pass	2♠?	
							2♠ is fine. It is not a reverse as without intervention it would have gone 1♦ pass 1♥ pass 1♠.
♠ AQ74 ♥ 65 ♦ 764 ♣ AQ764	<u>Sequence K:</u>	1♣	1♥	2♦	pass	2♠?	
							2♠ is fine. It is not a reverse as without intervention it would have gone 1♣ pass 1♦ pass 1♠.
♠ AQ74 ♥ AQ764 ♦ 65 ♣ 764	<u>Sequence L:</u>	1♥	pass	2♦	pass	2♠?	
							2♠ is incorrect here as most people would consider it a reverse. You don’t really want to rebid a 5 card ♥ suit and so have to rebid 2NT (12-14 points) unless that you agree that a reverse does not show extras after a two level response. I think that the latter is very sensible and is what is commonly played by 2/1 players.
♠ AQ74 ♥ AQ764 ♦ 65 ♣ 764	<u>Sequence M:</u>	1♥	2♣	2♦	pass	2♠?	
							2♠ is again incorrect here as most people would consider it a reverse – the level of partner’s response was not affected by the overcall. However, the hand is rather difficult now as you don’t really want to rebid a 5 card ♥ suit and you do not have a ♣ stop for 2NT. I guess that you have to rebid the ♥’s unless you agree that a reverse does not show extras after a two level response. I think that the latter is very sensible but it is not standard and you would have to agree it.

That 3NT rebid yet again

Board 6 from Friday 9th, E-W vul.

North (E) South (G)

♠ A4 ♠ K65
♥ A87643 ♥ K10
♦ 1075 ♦ AQ4
♣ J9 ♣ AK632

Table A:

West	North	East	South
-	-	pass	1♣
pass	1♥	pass	3NT (1)
pass	pass (2)	pass	

Table B:

West	North	East	South
-	-	pass	1♣
pass	1♥	pass	2NT (1)
pass	4♥ (3)	all pass	

4♥ is a far better contract than 3NT, so what went wrong at Table A? -

Table A: I've been over this a few times already recently, what is the correct rebid at (1)? 2NT shows 18-19 and a double jump to 3NT shows a long strong minor suit. A typical 3NT bid here would be ♠K65 ♥9 ♦A86 ♣AKQ632, it most certainly does not invite partner to rebid his ♥'s at (2). In this auction North's pass at (2) is correct.

Table B: 2NT is the correct bid at (1). 18-19 points, balanced, at least two cards in partner's suit, and the final strain uncertain. North then has an easy 4♥ bid at (3).

And what happened? 3NT made exactly whereas 4♥ made +2 twice.

The bottom lines. This South hand is a nice 19 points; a 5 card suit headed by the AK is a good plus and I would not argue if you thought that it is worth upgrading. However, the upgrade is not a double jump 3NT rebid. If you feel that this is worth more than a 2NT rebid, then open 2NT. The double jump to 3NT is reserved for a completely different hand type as indicated above.

Bidding Quiz Answers

Hand A: 1NT. 15-18, balanced, with a stop (near enough) in the suit opened. Strictly speaking a 1NT overcall guarantees a stop, but in the case of a ♣ suit by a five card major opener J10x is adequate in my view. It's far better that the alternatives of 1♦, 1♥, double or pass; all of which I think are terrible. But then some people think that I'm terrible.

Hand B: 2♦. There really is no sensible bid if you do not play 4th suit forcing. 3♥ and 3♣ are non-forcing and 4♥ is too unilateral. There may be a slam. Bid 2♦ now and if partner bids 2♠/2NT/3♣/3♦ you then bid 3♥ which is forcing after having invoked the 4th suit.

Hand C: 1♦, and rebid 1NT over 1♥/♠. Trivial I know, but somebody did open 1♣ (and rebid 2NT) on Monday.

Hand D: 3♠. I prefer this to 4♦; I don't like denying a decent 4 card major and 4♦ goes past 3NT which may be the best spot.

Hand E: (a) 4♥. Partner has promised a balanced 18-19 with at least two ♥'s, so bid 4♥.
(b) pass. Partner wants to play in 3NT (he has a good long ♣ suit), so let him.

Hand F: 2♠, simple. This is *not* a reverse. It is partner who has pushed the bidding up to this level and you are simply making your natural rebid at the lowest possible level.

Hand G: Open 1♣, with a view to rebidding 2NT (18-19 pts) over partner's 1♦/♥/♠. If you feel that this hand is a bid good (I won't argue), then open 2NT.

Hand H: 2♥. This is to play and is not forcing. With 9+ pts you would normally double.