Ch	ub No	ews S	Shee	t – N	o. 223	www.patta	yabri	dge.com	11 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2	2007
Mo	n 29 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> N-	S C	Gunnar	& Lars	63%	$2^{nd}$	Britta & Jan Ro	DOS	63%
		1 <sup>st</sup> E-	W E	Bengt &	Wolfgang	62%	$2^{nd}$	Clive & Gerry		61%
Wee	d 31 <sup>st</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> N-	S C	Gunnar d	& Lars	69%	$2^{nd}$	Gastone & Jo		58%
		1 <sup>st</sup> E-	W J	anne &	Lasse	59%	$2^{nd}$	Clive & Terry		56%
Fri 2	2nd	1 <sup>st</sup> N-	S P	aul Sav	v & Ursula	u 59%	$2^{nd}$	Gunnar & Lars		52%
		1 <sup>st</sup> E-	W J	an v Ko	oss & Royd	61%	$2^{\text{nd}}$	Richard Mu &	k Britta	59%
<u>Bid</u>	<u>ding Q</u>	<u>uiz</u>			Standard American is assumed unless otherwise stated.					
Har	nd A	H	land E	3	What do y	ou open with H	and A?	,		
♠ Q ♥ 10	765		AQ10 J10	0953		l B you open 1▲ do you bid?	, LHO	doubles and par	rtner redou	bles.
• -	50		AQ4				IO hide	s 2 and partner	doubles V	What
	KQJ1		~			u do now?			doubles.	v Hat
Har	nd C	C Hand D			With Hand C partner opens $1 \triangleq$ , you bid $2 \clubsuit$ and partner bids $2 \heartsuit$ . W do you bid now?				s 2♥. What	
<b>▲</b> 1(	)2	\$	A742		•					
<b>Y</b> A	K3	¥	J7		With Hand	l D LHO opens	1 <b>♥</b> , pa	artner overcalls 2	🜲 and RH0	С
♦ A	985	•	Q109	64	passes. What do you do?					
♣ A	QJ3	4	83							
Har	nd E	H	land F	7	With Hand E you pass as dealer. LHO opens $1 \forall$ and RHO raises to $2 \forall$ . What do you do?					
♠Q	J108		42							
<b>Y</b> -		¥	Q732	2	With Hand F partner opens a gambling 3NT (long solid minor					
♦ K	9863	•	J732		with nothing outside) which RHO doubles. What do you do?					
♣ A	.952	4	985							
<u>Bid</u>	ding S	<u>equen</u>	<u>ces Q</u>	<u>uiz</u>	All of t	hese sequence	s occu	rred this week		
G	1 <b>≜</b> 4NT	3 <b>♣</b> 5 <b>♣</b>	3 <b>≜</b> dbl	4 <b>♣</b>	4NT is	RKCB for <b>♠</b> 's,	what is	the double?		
Η	1NT dbl	2♥	pass	pass				out, penalties or rcall showed only		?
J	pass 2♥	pass dbl	1♥	pass		at is the double? The fact that it's by	y a pas	sed hand relevar	nt?	
K	3NT	dbl	pass				-	de). (a) What is meaning if there	-	uble?
L	3NT	dbl	4♣		3NT is	gambling (nothir	ng outsi	de). What is 4♣'	?	
<u>Ed</u> it	<u>torial</u>									

#### <u>Editorial</u>

I note that Gunnar & Lars just missed the triple this week, they won last Friday as well as Mon and Wed this week and 2<sup>nd</sup> on Friday. But the triple is defined as three wins in the same week. Good show anyway, we'll miss you when you go back home soon. Back to the normal size this week (OK Philip?), I'm talking about the news-sheet of course.

## **DOPI prevents dopy slams**

Don't be dopy and bid a slam to make when there are two or three aces off the top – play DOP1.

Dealer:	▲ 102					
West	<b>¥</b> 3		West	North	East	South
Love all	◆ A743		1♠	3♣ (1)	3♥ (2)	<b>4</b> ♣ (3)
	♣ AKQ542		pass	pass	4NT (4)	5♣ (5)
			pass	pass (6)	<b>5</b> ♠ (7)	all pass
<b>▲</b> J9753	Ν	<b>▲</b> KQ864				
♥ AJ	W E	♥ KQ8754				
♦ KQJ96	S	<b>♦</b> -				
<b>♣</b> 6		<b>♣</b> 9				
	♠ A					
	<b>♥</b> 1096					
	♦ 10852					
	♣ J10873					

- (1) Strong in this partnership I believe.
- (2) East has  $\bigstar$  slam ambitions and so temporised with a forcing  $\checkmark$  bid.
- (3)  $5 \clubsuit$  is better.
- (4) Blackwood is not usually a good bid with a void, but the partnership had not agreed Exclusion Blackwood (5♦) and at least normal Blackwood would warn East off of the slam if partner does not have two aces.
- (5) It's too late for  $5 \ge 100 \text{ now} \text{E-W}$  have already got going with Blackwood.
- (6) Showing one ace DOP1.
- (7) With three aces missing East manages to stop in the fairly safe  $5 \bigstar$ .

And what happened? Three pairs bid to  $6 \clubsuit$ , all going down.  $5 \clubsuit$  made exactly when the defence did not get their  $\forall$  ruff. A couple of N-S's 'sacrificed' in  $6 \clubsuit$  and went one and two down.

The bottom lines:

- Play DOPI (double = 0, pass = 1, next bid = 2 etc.).

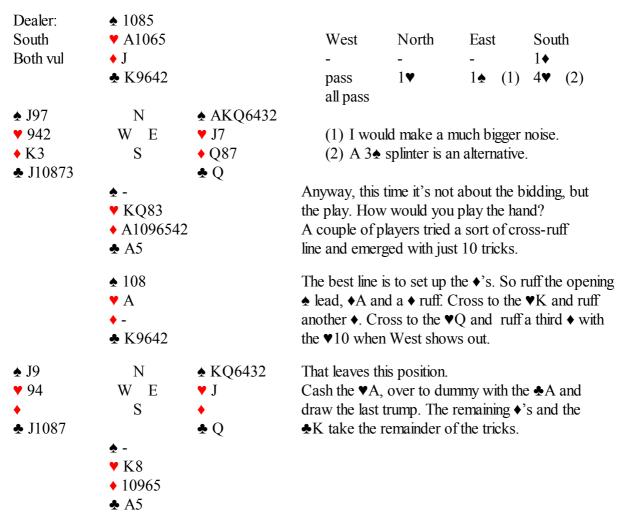
# <u>Play Quiz</u>

Board 23 from Monday 5<sup>th</sup>

- ▲ 1085 How do you play this hand in a contract of  $6 \forall$  on a ▲ lead?
- ♥ A1065
- ♦ J Answer next page.
- ♣ K9642
- **♠** -
- ♥ KQ83
- ♦ A1096542
- ♣ A5

#### Cross-ruff or set up a long suit?

What was you answer to the play question overleaf? Here is the full deal.



And what happened?  $4\Psi$  was bid at two tables; one made 10 tricks and the other made 13. Two pairs bid  $6\Psi$ ; one went three down and the other (Gunnar & Lars) made 13 tricks.

The bottom lines:

- This deal is a perfect example of the power of the 4-4 fit. There are 13 tricks available in a ♥ contract but only 11 tricks if playing in ♦'s.

### **Opening** Leads

West hand 17 from Wednesday 31st

- ▲ 1032 I do not pretend to be an expert on opening leads, but this West received some
- ♥ A63 unjustified criticism when he chose to lead the ♣4 against 3NT. The bidding
- ♦ 52 had been 1NT 2♣ 2♦ 3NT. His partner said that a small card lead should
- ✤ 108543 promise an honour and that he should have led the 'top of nothing'.

My opinions: Leads are often up to partnership agreement. I lead  $4^{th}$  best from a 4 or 5 card suit against NoTrumps and do not promise an honour. I too would lead the  $4^{th}$ . The  $10^{th}$  lead may well give a trick away when declarer has  $3^{th}$ 's to the  $9^{th}$  in either hand.

As far as 'top of nothing' and 'small promises an honour' are concerned, my opinion is: -

- 'Top of nothing' or MUD are generally against suit contracts.
- I play 'small promises an honour' only against suit contracts.

E-W missed game (or a big penalty) here, who would you blame?

Dealer:	♠ KJ						
South	♥ K986		West(I	B)	North	East	South
E-W vul	♦ J109		-		-	-	pass
	♣ AJ84		1♠		dbl	redbl	(1) pass (2)
			pass	(3)	2 (4)		(5) pass (6)
<b>▲</b> AQ10953	Ν	<b>★</b> 2	2♠	(7)	pass		(8) pass
♥ J10	W E	♥ AQ4			-	-	
♦ AQ4	S	♦ K752					
<b>♣</b> 102		<b>♣</b> Q9765					
	▲ 8764						
	♥ 7532						
	♦ 863						
	<b>♣</b> K3						

- (1) 10+ points and often a misfit.
- (2) I would bid 2♥ as I expect my partner to be playable in ♥'s having doubled 1♠ if he does not have a very big hand.
- (3) What did you bid with this West hand B(a) in this week's quiz? This West correctly passed; 2♠ here would show a weak hand with no desire to defend a doubled contract.
- (4) North correctly bids his cheapest suit.
- (5) Penalties.
- (6) I would bid  $2\Psi$ , but then I would have bid that last go.
- (7) But West stumbled at the 2<sup>nd</sup> hurdle. What did you bid with this West hand B(b) in this week's quiz? This West hand is a sound opener and with 2½ quick tricks is fine for defence; pass is the best bid. I believe that this West's decision to bid was based on the vulnerability, but unfortunately 2♠ here is a weak bid and partner will not bid game without significant extra values.
- (8) As far as East is concerned it's a mis-fitting minimum and he correctly passed.

And what happened? Three E-W pairs bid and made game. 2♣ doubled would have gone five down for 1100 to E-W. 2♥ doubled would have gone just two down for 300 to E-W. Had South bid 2♥ at some stage then East could bid 2NT which West would raise to 3NT, as happened at two tables.

- A redouble is very often a mis-fit
- Don't pull partner's penalty double without good reason.
- When you open, LHO doubles and partner redoubles then the redouble is 10+ points but is very often a mis-fit.
- When you open and partner redoubles, then he is the captain. He knows if it's a mis-fit or not and you should only bid with a hand that is unsuitable for defence.

A mis-fitting 30 points is nowhere near good enough for 6NT!

Dealer:	▲ 102		Table A			
East	♥ AK3		West	North(C)	East	South
N-S vul	♦ A985		-	-	pass	1♠ (1)
	♣ AQJ3		pass	2♣	pass	2♥
			pass	4NT(2)	pass	5♦
<b>♠</b> QJ9	Ν	♠ 654	pass	5NT (3)	pass	6♦
<b>v</b> 7	W E	<b>♥</b> 109862	pass	6NT (4)	all pass	
◆Q103	S	♦ K64				
♣ K109764		<b>◆</b> 52	Table B			
	<b>▲</b> AK873		West	North(C)	East	South
	💙 QJ54		-	-	pass	1 <b>▲</b> (1)
	◆ J72		pass	2♣	pass	2♥
	♣ 8		pass	3NT (2)		

Table A: (1) With the points in the long suits and an easy rebid, this is a sound 'rule of 20' opening.

- (2) What did you bid with this North hand C in this week's quiz? Partner generally has 12-14 points or so for his minimum rebid and charging into slam is optimistic in the extreme.
- (3) There is no point in asking for kings unless you are thinking of a grand slam. I have no idea if North thought that his hand was that good!
- (4) North commented that he did not know whether to bid 6♥ or 6NT. Both are way over the top in my opinion.

Table B: (2) This was the sensible bidding at most tables and is the answer to question C. A 4<sup>th</sup> suit 3
 ♦ is an alternative.

And what happened? 6NT went one down for a complete bottom. Had this declarer been in the sensible 3NT then 11 tricks would have been a near top as most made just 10.

- You need about 33 points for 6NT unless you have a long suit.
- 5NT after 4NT asks for kings. It promises all of the aces and is looking for a grand.

#### <u>Misfits – part 3</u>

This time East made two free bids with a mis-fit and got clobbered.

Dealer:	♠ KQ63					
East	<b>v</b> 65		West	North	East(D)	South
N-S vul	♦ 72		-	pass	pass	1♥
	♣ QJ1062		2♣ (1) pass	pass (2) dbl (4)	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 2 \bigstar & (3) \\ 2 \bigstar & (5) \end{array} $	pass pass
<b>▲</b> J5	Ν	<b>▲</b> A742	3♦ (6)	dbl (7)	pass (8)	pass (9)
♥ A1082	W E	♥ J7	pass			
♦ A8	S	♦ Q10964				
♣ A9754		<b>♣</b> 83				
	▲ 1098					
	♥ KQ943					
	♦ KJ53					
	<b>♣</b> K					

- (1) Some people would prefer a better/longer suit for a two level overcall.
- (2) N-S play negative doubles and so North passed and hopes to pass partner's automatic re-opening double for penalties.
- (3) What did you bid with this East hand D in this week's quiz? I can see no reason whatsoever to bid. It's a misfit with tolerance for partner's suit; so pass (bail out as soon as possible with mis-fits).
- (4) This double is under the  $\blacklozenge$  bidder and so simply shows values. It implies a  $\clubsuit$  penalty hand with  $\bigstar$ 's.
- (5) I assume that East did not understand the double? Bidding again here with a misfit is unnecessary and foolhardy.
- (6) Simple preference.
- (7) This time it's an 'optional double' with penalty overtones.
- (8) East finally found one of the pass cards in his box.
- (9) Let's go for the penalty.

And what happened? North mis-defended (he should have played a  $\blacklozenge$  honour when a  $\blacklozenge$  was led from dummy and then a trump when he got in) but  $3\blacklozenge$  doubled still went one down for a good score to N-S. Had East decided to sensibly pass at (5) then South may have bid 2NT which made the one time it was bid but goes one down according to Dealmaster Pro.

- Be wary when the opponents play negative doubles. If partner overcalls and RHO passes then he may well have a good hand.
- Be wary of mis-fits and don't bid unnecessarily.

#### Don't double for penalties with a trump void

There was a very amusing result on this board.

Dealer: North both vul	<ul> <li>▲ 42</li> <li>♥ Q732</li> <li>♦ J732</li> <li>♣ 985</li> </ul>		<u>Table A</u> West - dbl	North(F) pass pass (3)	East pass (1) pass	South(A) 3NT (2) pass (4)
<ul> <li>▲ K1093</li> <li>♥ KJ8</li> <li>◆ AQ10986</li> <li>◆ -</li> </ul>	N W E S ◆ Q765 ♥ 106 ◆ - ◆ AKQJ10	<ul> <li>▲ AJ8</li> <li>♥ A954</li> <li>◆ K54</li> <li>♣ 732</li> </ul>	<u>Table B</u> West - 1♦ 2♠ (7) dbl (9)	North pass pass pass all pass	East 1♣ (1) 1♥ 2NT (8)	South pass (5) 2♣ (6) 3♣

- Table A:(1) It's 12 points, but I would knock a point off for the 4333 type shape and I agree with<br/>the pass. Another way of looking at it is the rule of 20 which automatically compensates<br/>for the terrible 4333 shape (this hand is 19).
  - (2) What did you open with this South hand A in this week's quiz? A Gambling 3NT describes this hand perfectly.
  - (3) What did you bid with this North hand F in this week's quiz? Actually RHO's double is pretty much irrelevant and you should bid as normal opposite a gambling 3NT. So 4♣ (pass or correct) is the bid. I would take this pass as showing a probable stop in the three suits.
  - (4) And I too would pass trust partner?
- Table B: (1) This East chose to open with a (could be short)  $1 \clubsuit$ .
  - (5)  $2 \clubsuit$  here would be conventional and so South passed.
  - (6) Now 2♣ is natural
  - (7) Natural and forcing. West has described his hand perfectly (game) forcing with longer ♦'s than ♠'s.
  - (8) I'm still looking for the  $\clubsuit$  stop, I would bid  $3 \blacklozenge$ .
  - (9) But having bid perfectly up to now West fell at the last hurdle. I think that this (penalty) double is terrible. The bidding indicates that partner has little in ♣'s (even if you believe that he has a ♣ stop) and I would be thinking of 6♦. I would play pass here as forcing and prefer that to double but I would cuebid 4♣ on the way to hopefully 6♦.

And what happened? 3NT doubled at Table A made zero tricks and went for 2600, an unusual score. 3 doubled at Table B went just one down for a good score to N-S. Nobody bid a  $\blacklozenge$  slam – 6 $\blacklozenge$  is easy and 7 $\blacklozenge$  is on the  $\blacklozenge$  guess.

- When partner opens a gambling 3NT then do not pass without a stopper in three suits.
- The above statement holds even if RHO doubles.
- It's rarely a good idea to penalty double with a void in trumps.
- 6♦ should be easy to reach had East bid 3♦ at (8) instead of the fatuous 2NT.

#### It's take-out

When the opponents bid and agree a suit at the two level, then double is take-out.

Dealer: West E-W vul	<ul> <li>▲ QJ108</li> <li>♥ -</li> <li>◆ K9863</li> <li>◆ A952</li> </ul>		West pass 2♥ pass	North(E) pass dbl (1)	East 1♥ pass	South pass pass (2)
<ul> <li>▲ K975</li> <li>♥ J543</li> <li>♦ 742</li> <li>♣ 108</li> </ul>	N W E S ▲ A ♥ 762 ♥ QJ105 ♣ Q7643	<ul> <li>▲ 6432</li> <li>♥ AKQ1098</li> <li>◆ A</li> <li>◆ KJ</li> </ul>	Fund			

- (1) What did you bid with this North hand E in this week's quiz? The fact that it's a passed hand is irrelevant and this is a perfect take-out double.
- (2) I believe that South thought that the double was penalties.

And what happened?  $2 \lor$  doubled made +1 for a top to E-W.  $5 \blacklozenge$  by N-S looks pretty comfortable to me but the two pairs who bid it (well done) both somehow went one down (not quite so well done).

- The bottom lines:
- When the opponents bid and agree a suit at the two level, then double is take-out.
- Whether the double is by a passed hand or not is irrelevant.

<b>Opening 1NT</b>	with a singleton is not all	<b>lowed.</b> East hand 24 from Wednesday 31 <sup>st</sup>
1 0	0	5

- ▲ 1097 I was called over when this East apparently opened 1NT with a singleton
- ♥ KQJ93 and thus fixed the opposition when one of the defenders who counts the cards
- 10 'mis-defended' as a result. You are **not allowed** to open 1NT a singleton. With
- ★ AKQJ this particular hand 1♥ is clear. My advice with the more difficult 4441 type shape is to open the lowest ranking suit. Note that a 1NT overcall or rebid or a 2NT opening with a singleton is admissible.

This particular hand is easy, open  $1 \lor$  and then jump to  $3 \clubsuit$ . That's much more descriptive than bidding an 'illegal' 1NT. If you think that it's more important to show your points rather than show your shape then play Precision  $\clubsuit$ .

### **Bidding Quiz Answers**

- Hand A: 3NT. The Gambling 3NT, promising a long totally solid minor with absolutely nothing outside. It's not usually a good idea to pre-empt with an outside 4 card major, but the ♣ suit is the main feature of this hand and I prefer 3NT to opening 1♣. Change the ♠Q to the ♠K and then it's a 1♣ opener.
- Hand B: (a) Pass. This hand is fine if partner wants to defend a doubled contract.
  - (b) Pass. This hand is fine if partner wants to defend a doubled contract.
- Hand C: 3NT. It's a misfit and nowhere near good enough to even think of slam. A good alternative is 3♦ (4<sup>th</sup> suit) hoping that partner will bid 3NT or show a 5<sup>th</sup> ♥; but you cannot do that if you have a partner who is likely to bid 4♣.
- **Hand D:** Pass. I can see no reason whatsoever to bid; and if the opponents play negative doubles then RHO may have a good hand sitting over partner (he did).
- **Hand E:** Dbl. Take-out. It's in the sandwich seat and so a trifle dangerous but has excellent shape and RHO is limited so it's actually fairly safe.
- Hand F: 4♣. Pass or correct (but you know that partner has ♣'s anyway). If you pass then that shows a stopper in all three other suits, just the same as if there was no double.

#### **Bidding Sequences Quiz Answers**

G	1 <b>≜</b> 4NT	2 <b>♣</b> 5 <b>♣</b>	3 <b>≜</b> dbl	4♣	Double shows zero keycards (playing DOPI).
Н	1NT dbl	2♥	pass	pass	<ul> <li>(a) I play this as penalties. Something like Ax ♥QJ10xx</li> <li>♦KQJ Axx. I guess that you could play it as sort of take-out but that would have to be agreed.</li> <li>(b) If it's just a 5 card suit (as with Cappelletti or Multi Landy) then dbl really should be penalties.</li> </ul>
J	pass 2♥	pass dbl	1♥	pass	<ul><li>(a) Dbl is take-out</li><li>(b) The fact that it's a passed hand is irrelevant.</li></ul>
K	3NT	dbl	pass		<ul><li>(a) Pass promises a stop in three suits.</li><li>(b) Pass is the same with or without the double.</li></ul>
L	3NT	dbl	4 <b>♣</b>		4 $\clubsuit$ is pass or correct. It shows at least one suit unstopped and a desire to play in four of partner's minor.