## Analysis of Hands Jan 11 ${ }^{\text {th }} 2021$

## Bd 1:



I hope you all opened 1 C on the North hand and nothing else. It is not a 2 C or 2 NT opening. Bidding should be $1 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{N})-1 \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{~S})-2 \mathrm{H}^{*}(\mathrm{~N})-2 \mathrm{NT}(\mathrm{S})$ with a D stop and 3 NT by North. Note the $2 \mathrm{H}^{*}$ bid is a Reverse bid and should be $17+($ or good 16$)$-This bid is unlimited and $100 \%$ forcing. South only bids 2 NT as the S hand is minimum and North raises to 3NT. Note if North has only 16 he would pass 2NT. If you open 2C and after 2D response you bid 3C and have shown no hearts. What I have outlined above has 5 clubs and 4 hearts shown by the time we reach 2H. IT IS NOT A 2C OPENING (A Lebensohl 2NT system can be used with reverse bids too, but I have not covered that in my Lebensohl handout)

Bd 2:


This is extremely difficult to bid unless you are playing a strong NT system. Firstly, East should not open 1 H . It is a poor 10 count as 2 of the 10 points are in a singleton Queen. 1 H (S) $-1 \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{~N})$ and South could raise to 2 S , but if he was playing a strong NT could rebid 1NT. Playing a weak NT you miss the D fit because you cannot bid 3D over 2S. There is a system of "Checkbacks" where a 2C Checkback bid in response to 1NT rebid demands 2D which
you could then pass, but you would have to be playing that specific system and also a strong NT opening for this hand and your 1 NT rebid $=12 / 14$. ( play a weak NT).

## Bd 3:



If you do not open 1S as West and N opens 1C or 1NT N/S will get in to 2 H . However, when it comes around in 2 H ,West in the passout position, should then bid 2 S . E/W can make 9 tricks in Spades and if N/S do not take their tricks one trick disappears.

## Bd 5:



I suspect that those who stopped in 3 H did so not knowing that their honour cards were all in the wrong place. Turn the CK into the SK, and have the same distribution and 4 H is cold. Just note it is wasted having CAKJ opposite a singleton. It is far better to have the K in a suit where you have small cards in the suit in the other hand. Mind you if you finesse the CJ you can discard the two losing spades and you can make 4H. It is difficult but You should be in 4H.

## Bd 10:



Obviously 5C is the spot and not 3NT with no D stopper. I would suggest $1 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{S})-1 \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{~N})-$ $2 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{S})-2 \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{N})$ (New Minor Suit is $100 \%$ forcing and shows diamonds but is trying to get more information and implies at least 5 spades. North is stuck to make a bid here as 2 H would always show 4 hearts)- South bids 3C showing 6 or 7 and North now knows it has to be played in Clubs and should bid 5C.

## Bd 11:



I notice a number of Souths overcalled 2C on a 9 count (so much for me saying it should be an opening bid to overcall at the two level??? It is not totally wrong because of the 6/4 shape). North will raise to 3C. If that happens East will now double showing a strong hand and short in clubs. West can jump now to 4 S as he has good 5 card suit and knows partner can tolerate any suit and is 17+. 11 tricks are available. If South passes it should go 1D (E) $1 \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{~W})-4 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{E})$ (Splinter showing four spades and singleton club and game going hand.) $4 \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{~W})$ because he is minimum, and has nothing to cue bid. (No outside K or A or other singleton).

## Bd 12:



If you are playing Inverted minors it is really the only way to easily bid this. $1 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{N})-2 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{S})$ (This shows $10+$ hcp and at least 5 clubs). Now North can jump to 3D(splinter) as he does hold 4 clubs and now shows a singleton diamond. This is great news for South as he now knows North's values are in the suits where he wants them, and he can ruff his two losing diamonds in the North hand. He can check for Aces in clubs and all he wants is an Ace and a KQ and a K for 6 C to make. That is only a 12 count in the North hand and North has jumped in diamonds to show a good hand in Clubs. Note: South's initial 2C bid usually denies a Major and shows at least 5 clubs as most players are playing 5 card Majors and play a short club with only two or three guaranteed. In Inverted Minor responses a response of 3C is weak showing at least 5 clubs and $5 / 6 / 9 \mathrm{hcp}$. I notice the printout says top spot is $7 \mathrm{DX}-6$ for -1400 . Why would you sacrifice in 7D when 6D is sufficient and which now costs you 1100 as against -1370?

## Bd 13:



No reason to be in 4 H with 15 opposite 8 even allowing one extra for the doubleton diamond. $1 C(S)-1 D(W)-1 H(N)-2 D(E)-2 H(S)-3 D(W)$ (as he is $6 / 4)$. South will probably compete to 3 H but West can make 4D

## Bd 14:



No way should you be in 6 H . South should lead his best suit and straight away two tricks are taken. Why would you be in a slam with minimum opening opposite minimum opening? No reason whatsoever. West has 9 hcp but with the extras is worth 12 hcp .

## Bd 15:



Should be playing in 3H one off or might even make. No reason for any bidding by $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$.

## Bd 18:



West should open 1C, N will bid 1 S and back to West who should really bid 1 NT showing $18 / 20$. North will bid 2 S and If $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ are careful they will beat this by 1 or two tricks. I see people opened 2 NT . It is CRAZY to open NT with a small singletonl. First thing about opening NT is that the hand is balanced. The WEST HAND IS UNBALANCED.

Bd 19:


Shouldn't be in 4H but if misdefended you might make it. I notice one E/W pair bid 4S doubled vulnerable going 4 off. Why do you overcall spades with a 5 count vulnerable? If you bid like that your partner can never have a constructive auction with you as he can never know what you have!!!!!

## Bd 22:



Surprised more did not bid 4 S . East is worth a 1 H opening as he has a comfortable rebid. He could raise the 1 S response to 2 S as he holds 3 spades and a singleton club. West has an automatic raise to 4 S . Almost certainly you will make 11 tricks as your losing heart disappears on the $13^{\text {th }}$ diamond in dummy.

## Bd 23:



Am a little mystified 3NT was not making by many. You make 3 clubs, 3 spades and either two hearts or two diamonds plus another red Ace??? Both red AJ's are sitting over the KQ's so you cannot go wrong.

Lebensohl: Lebensohl Convention is used when your side opens 1NT and when your opponents make an overcall. The overcall is immediately after the 1NT opening. The first thing to remember, is that 2 NT by your partner after the opponents make an overcall at the 2 level, of your 1NT opening, is not natural. It demands that you bid 3C. It's outlined below.

If your partner opens 1 NT and your next opponent makes an overcall, then the first thing you should take on board is that double by you is for takeout and not penalty. It's far more useful than using double as penalty. The higher the level of the overcall the better your hand should be for the takeout double, and in many cases, your partner should pass the takeout double if he has no convenient bid below 3NT.

If the overcall is at the 2 level then a response by you at the 2 level is just a weak takeout but with a reasonable hand. ( 5 cards and 7 hcp opposite a weak NT). Another useful convention is to double an overcall of 2C to show a Stayman bid from you, since the overcall of 2C took away your Stayman bid.

If you bid at the 3 level after an overcall, whether it is made with or without a jump, it is $100 \%$ forcing to game, showing a 5 card suit and is Natural. This is part of the Lebensohl convention. Eg.(a) $1 \mathrm{NT}(\mathrm{N})-2 \mathrm{H}(\mathrm{E})-3 \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{~S})$ is natural and forcing to game showing 5 cards exactly for the moment. Eg (b) 1NT (N) - 2S (E) - 3H (S) shows the same type of hand as the last example except it is hearts this time. Notice it is made without a jump but it is $100 \%$ game forcing.

The bid of 2NT in the Lebensohl Convention: If you bid 2NT over the overcall it demands the opener to bid 3C. If you had a long club suit and not enough for game you pass it to play in 3C. If you had bid 3C yourself directly over the overcall it shows long clubs but in this case it is game going. Eg. 1NT (partner) - 2S(opponent) - 2NT (you) - 3C (partner) -3D, 3H are to play and must be passed. They are not invitational. This would show a hand with 6 card suit $7 / 9$ hcp opposite a weak NT or 5 card with $9 / 10 \mathrm{hcp}$.

You can also bid 3 of a new suit which is Invitational to game as follows: Example: If partner opens 1 NT and 2 D comes in you can bid 2 H (weak) showing $5+$ and is to be played there. If instead you jumped to 3 H , this shows 5 and allows partner decide between 3NT and 4 H . That 3 H bid is game forcing. On the other hand if you bid 2NT first over the overcall, and when partner has made the compulsory 3 C bid, you can now bid 3 H . This shows a game invitational bid with 5 hearts. If maximum, partner goes 3 NT or 4 H , depending on his number of hearts. If minimum, he passes. He refuses the invitation.

This means if partner opens 1NT, and 2S comes in, and if you bid 3NT immediately, it denies a spade stop. i.e. Fast Arrival. Important Note: If the 1NT opener also does not have a spade stop he should bid his lowest 4 card minor and they probably end up in 5C or 5D. However, if over the 2 S you bid 2NT, your partner must bid 3C, as you have commanded him. If you now bid 3NT you show a spade stop. i.e. Slow Arrival.

If you bid the suit overcalled by your opponents: Eg. 1NT( partner) - 2S (Opponent) - 3S by you shows 4 hearts and a game going hand and denies a Spade stop. i.e. Fast arrival. Alternatively: 1NT (partner) - 2S (opponent) - 2NT (you Lebensohl) - 3C (partner as demanded by you) - 3S (you ) Again shows 4 hearts, but doing it slowly, it also shows a $S$ stop, Partner now chooses which game to be in 4 H or 3 NT . You can do the same if they overcall in hearts and you hold 4 spades. That is bid 3H either immediately or going through 2NT depending on whether you have a H stop or not. Also remember double of any suit overcalled by them over your NT is for takeout and don't forget double by you of opponents 2C overcall bid, you should use to show a Stayman 2C bid by you.

Remember any bid that has a special meaning must be alerted!!

