## Analysis of Hands $9^{\text {th }}$ Nov 2020

Bd1. East opens 1S and W raises to 2S. East has 6 spades but only 13 hcp . You can allow two extra points for the singleton club and two for the $6^{\text {th }}$ spade, once a fit has been found, so it's worth 17. Therefore it is worth a bid of 3 S and West, with 5 hcp and no extras, passes. You will get home if you ruff a diamond, losing 3 hearts and a club

Bd2 I prefer to open 1C with N holding and not 2C. Remember if partner cannot respond there is no game on it. Therefore do not open 2C. Remember if you do the bidding is at at the 3 level before you have shown anything. Opening 1C and rebidding 2D shows 5 clubs, 4 diamonds and strong. South responds 1 H . You are too strong to rebid 3 C with your 21 count. Therefore make a reverse bid of 2D showing 16+ (I emphasise PLUS) and also showing 4 diamonds. South with S cover will bid 2NT as he is rock minimum. But since he has already shown hearts and now 2NT minimum 6/8 you know his S stop is not good. Therefore you should jump to 5C, losing a club and a spade. Don't mess around in the play. Play Ace and another club to the J. I notice two went down in 5C and you have 5 club tricks, 3 diamonds and 3 hearts which is 11 . Perhaps those who went down might like to message me? Those who opened 2S Tartan on West and if North doubles East should not bid 3S. (its unwise because if it goes Pass, Pass followed by double it can be hammered)..

Bd 3: Opening lead from E against 1NT by N should be D3 and not the $K$ or $A$. Unfortunately you can only take 4 diamonds because West's small diamonds block the suit.

Bd 5: South opens 1C and North responds 1S. S rebids 2NT. Now North with doubleton heart should check back in other minor by bidding 3D and South bids 3S showing 3 and you bid 4S losing a Spade, a Club and a Heart. In 3NT the lead of HJ removes K and then Q wins second trick. East wins DA and switches to a club. If South lets it around to his J he will lose CK and 3 more heart tricks going down two. Whereas he can take his 9 tricks, 4 spades, 1 club, 1 heart and 3 diamonds. You always make 10 tricks in spades as you get anextra club trick.

Bd 7. South has an 11 count which isnot worth opening. West could open 2 S rock minimum and North with 11 ptsdoes not have an overcall of $3 \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{N}$ is worth a 1 H opening if West does not open. I notice some N/S pairs got to 4 H . That should not happen. 11 opposite 11 and featureless. If N passes East should PASS 2S opening by his partner. He has 13. His partner was not good enough to open 1S. Therefore it's unwise to go higher except to compete to 3S over 3 H and then double 4 H if they cannot get off the bidding train.

Bd 8: West should open 1NT and E should transfer into 2 H and there it should be played. Some pairs didn't stop bidding until they reached 3NT. If you made 9 tricks I can only conclude here that you gross mis-defence.

Bd 10: This is a totally different 21 count with 6 clubs the earlier one above. Open 2C and rebid 3C after partners 2D and then when partner responds 3D now bid 3NT.This should be your final contract. No reason whatsoever for being higher though you will make 12 tricks if
you get HJ lead. If HK is over HQ then 3NTwould even be in jeopardy if the clubs did not break $3 / 3$. No reason whatsoever to be in slam.

Bd 11: I spotted a most unwise bid by almost every East player playing here. South opened 3D and it goes pass, pass, and around to East where almost every one of them made an unwise takeout double.. Look, you have a weak NT 12 count. Double is for takeout and 3 of your points are the wasted DQ and doubleton club J. Why bid? There can be nothing on it as partner had not bid over 3D. I hope nobody overcalled 4C - Never ever bid on a pre-empt over another pre-empt. You would only double on a 12 count here with a singleton $D$ and three 4 card suits or else $5 / 4 / 3 / 1$ in something but not in clubs. If you were able to open a weak NT with this hand, opposite a passed partner, do you think you want to be playing this hand at the 3 or 4 level, not to mention the 5 level?.

Bd 14. E/W should play in 2 S and maybe pushed to 3 S by NS bidding diamonds. If West opens 1 C with Kx and East responds 1S then West's rebid is 2S not 3S on a flat 15 and the same if it's 16. North should overcall 1D here and not double. It's a 1 suited hand and South can raise to 2D. They will push to 3D but no further and $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ will probably bid to 3 S . I notice quite a few N/S and E/W forgot to stop bidding.

Bd 15. Some Souths opened 1H on 11 and N responded 1S. I notice one South passed the 1S response which is $110 \%$ forcing. South obviously felt guilty having opened a poor 1 H . You cannot ever ever pass a response of $1 \mathbf{S}$ here. You should raise to 2 S as North could have a 26 count. You should be shot for passing your partner's forcing bids!!! Please refrain from doing this.

Bd 16: West opens 1 H and $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ should reach 4 H which goes off 1 because of foul distribution. The pair who stopped in 3 H and got a top deserve a zero, having 8 hearts and an opening bid opposite an opening bid. I see one North made a takeout double of 1 H holding a 12 count and a singleton club. Obviously they didn't read my previous summaries. South responded in clubs and then N bid 2NT with this awful 12 count and got absolutely hammered. Look when you make a takeout double on weak opening bids you should be short in the suit that has been opened and not short in the suits in which your partner can respond.

Bd 17 : North opens 1NT and East has very minimum values for an overcall of 2C.West will probably overbid now with his good six card spade suit expecting more from his partner's bid and will suffer as a result. "Tip"You can bid in $4^{\text {th }}$ position on smaller values than in second position when you see the responder to the 1NT bid passing

Bd 18: South will open 1H and rebid 2D. Partner will now bid 2NT and South will now go to 4H holding 6. One N insisted on playing in Spades? Why? I would love to know.

Bd 21: If East opens a strong NT then West will transfer into 2H. If East opens 1C then the 5 hearts may persuade West to respond 1 H . If it does then East with a flat 16 has a 2 H raise and not 3 H . This came up earlier above..After the 2H bid it goes Pass, Pass and North can double showing diamonds and spades, the two unbid suits. N/S can make 4D. These are the hands
where you know your partner South is marked with points as the opponents cannot get past 2 H .

Bd 24: North opens 3C. With East I would bid 3H rather than double. (double is not awful). If partner doesn't have hearts and holds spades and diamonds he/she will bid. South goes to 4 C and West 4 H . South does best to duck the first two rounds of hearts. Now East plays a S to the KJ and inserts J. The K later fells the Q so you only lose 1 Spade trick. When South gets in with SA, he/she will cash HA and force you in clubs but your SK fells the SQ and you can draw the last heart and so make 10 tricks.

