

# ARANA CONTRACT BRIDGE CLUB

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## EDITORIAL

I hope all members are pleased with the new look of our Newsletter. The art work was done by a friend of mind who is a Commercial Artist with no cost to the Club. Professional printers were then engaged to produce the leader page, this being done at a very reasonable price.

Last Wednesday was the final round of the Club's Teams of 4 Championship. The Open Team Event was won by - Neil Orford (Captain), Frances Orford, David Shum and Peter Nottingham.

This team also emerged with the highest Handicap total, however, unable to wear both haps, the Handicap honours go to the team of Ray Gledhill (Captain), Gloria Gledhill, Philip Smith, Ailsa Smith, Merilyn Wright and Alan Wright. Congratulations to all these members.

A reminder to all that classes begin next week, Tuesday 18th, Wednesday 19th. Playing members of the Club, not wishing to do the full beginners course, again, might like to consider foregoing one night of play to sit in on a lesson covering a specific area of bidding which they have not yet mastered. If this is the case, see me to make arrangements.

J. Valentine.

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## THE HOLD-UP

The two hands we studied last issue on the hold-up play contained the ace in declarer's hand of the suit led. However, not always are we dealt the ace.

942	South is in a contract of 3NT and west leads the spade seven.	
K8		
AK984	If south wins the spade jack with his queen and then finesses his diamond jack, see what happens.	
A74		
A10873	J5	East wins with the diamond queen and leads back a spade. The defence now makes four spades and one diamond. The contract is defeated by one trick.
1093	QJ642	
52	Q73	
Q108	J93	But if south - with six spades between the north/south hands - treats his king queen as an ace and hold up once, then plays his spade queen on the second lead, he can now finesse his diamond jack into the "safe" hand.
KQ6		
A75		
J106		
K652		
642	South is in a contract of 3NT and west leads the spade queen.	
AQJ		
KJ1093	South has six spades between the north/south hands, but can he afford to hold-up once with only a king as a stopper. Consider the whole hand.	
K5		
AQJ107	53	
8754	962	If west switches to any other suit, east can't get in to lead through north's king of spades.
4	Q762	
J63	Q872	If west continues spades then east is a "safe" hand. If west does switch, south can win in dummy and lead the diamond jack to finesse into west's hand, and his spade king is still protected even if west has the diamond queen.
K98		
K103		
A85		
A1095		

If west does continue with the spade jack, you can now take the spade king, play the diamond ace and finesse the diamond jack into the "safe" hand (East).

Obviously, you must have the right cards to afford to hold-up. In the above hand, if west led a small spade and east played the spade queen, you can't afford to hold up or east will lead through your spade king. Always consider the hand as a whole.

Make yourself understand the hold-up play. When you apply it sensibly, it will make you many tricks.

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### STANDARD AMERICAN BIDDING SYSTEM

#### RESPONDING TO PARTNER'S NT OPENING

What do you bid on the following examples :

(a)	xxxxx	<u>Partner</u>	<u>You</u>	(b)	QJxxx	<u>Partner</u>	<u>You</u>
	xx	1NT	?		AKx	1NT	?
	xxx	(16-18)			xx		
	xxx				xxx		
(c)	Axx	<u>Partner</u>	<u>You</u>	(d)	xxx	<u>Partner</u>	<u>You</u>
	Qxxxxx	1NT	?		xx	1NT	?
	QJx				AKQxxx		
	x				xx		
(e)	Kxx	<u>Partner</u>	<u>You</u>	(f)	AQx	<u>Partner</u>	<u>You</u>
	xx	1NT	?		x	1NT	?
	AQxxxx				Axxxxxx		
	xx				xxx		
(g)	Ax	<u>Partner</u>	<u>You</u>	(h)	Ax	<u>Partner</u>	<u>You</u>
	xx	2NT	?		xx	3NT	?
	xxx	(22-24)			xxx	(25-27)	
	xxxxxx				xxxxxx		

- (a) 2S is your correct bid. Any bid at the 2 level, apart from 2C which is Stayman, is showing a weak hand of less than 8 points. Partner must not bid again.
- (b) 3S is your bid. This shows partner a game going hand of 10+ points and shows 5 spades. Partner bids 3NT with a doubleton spade and bids 4S holding 3. This bid (3S) is also used for slam going hands when trump support from the NT bidder is needed before the slam may be bid.
- (c) 4H is the bid. As the NT has to have at least a doubleton heart for its bid, no need to ask for support. This hand also shows game values.
- (d) 3NT is the superior bid. Playing 5D, you would draw trumps and play the remainder as a NT hand. Your hand has 5 tricks for NT play and partner has at least the doubleton. NT scores 40-30-30 etc. while Diamonds score 20-20-20 etc.
- (e) I would always bid 3NT on this hand. Again, partner has the doubleton and holding AQ in the diamonds allows partner to finesse and the King of spades provides another entry, if needed.
- (f) 5D is the better bid, although this hand holds 10 points. If the NT bidder holds a doubleton, it will probably be in diamonds and the suit falls away from Ace to small. Partner may have to lose the lead twice to set up this suit and the singleton heart is the problem. If partner holds heart stoppers they will probably be removed by the time the last tempo in diamonds is needed. In 5D, hearts may be ruffed.
- (g) 5C is the bid. Even though partner has many points I can't guarantee they will contain AKQ of Clubs which would make 3NT the better bid.
- (h) Bid 6C direct. Going through Blackwood (4NT) to find out if partner has the 3 aces will achieve you little. After finding out that the partnership holds all four aces what do you do next? 5NT? Any response that partner gives will by-pass the safe 6C. You have now committed the partnership to 7C or the inferior 6NT bid. Grand Slams should not be bid when missing one of the kings.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE – LAWS OF DUPLICATE CONTRACT BRIDGE 1975.PART V : THE AUCTIONCALLS OUT OF ROTATIONCalls Considered to be in Rotation

28. A call is considered to be in Rotation

- (a) when it is made without waiting for the right hand opponent to pass, if that opponent is required by law to pass;
- (b) when it is made by the player whose turn it was to call, before a penalty has been assessed for a call out of rotation by an opponent; it waives any penalty for the call out of rotation and the auction proceeds as though that opponent had not called at that turn (but see Law 35).

Procedure after a Call out of Rotation

29. A call out of rotation is cancelled unless the opponent next in rotation elects to call, thereby forfeiting the right to penalise. The auction reverts to the player whose turn it was to call. The offender may make any legal call in proper rotation but may be subject to penalty under Law 30, 31 or 32.

Pass out of Rotation

30. When a player has passed out of rotation

- (a) before any player has bid, or when it was the turn of the opponent on his right to call,\* (penalty) the offender must pass when next it is his turn to call; and Law 26 may apply.\*\*
- (b) after any player has bid and when it was the turn of the offender's partner to call,(penalty) the offender must pass whenever it is his turn to call; the offender's partner may make a sufficient bid or may pass, but may not double or redouble at that turn; and if the offender's partner passes and subsequently is to make the opening lead, declarer may either
  - (i) require the offender's partner to lead a specified suit, or
  - (ii) prohibit the offender's partner from leading a specified suit. This prohibition continues for as long as the offender's partner retains the lead.

\* A call made after any player has called and when it is the turn of the opponent on the offender's left to call is treated as a change of call and Law 25 applies.

\*\* When a pass out of rotation relates by convention to a specific suit, thereby conveying information.

Bid out of Rotation

31. When a player has bid out of rotation

- (a) before any player has called, and when it was the turn of the opponent on the offender's right to call:
  - (i) if that opponent passes, the bid out of rotation must be repeated, and there is no penalty;
  - (ii) if that opponent bids, the offender may in turn pass or make any legal bid, and (penalty) if such bid repeats the denomination of the bid out of rotation the offender's partner must pass when next it is his turn to call; if the substituted call does not repeat the denomination the offender's partner must pass whenever it is his turn to call (see Law 23 (c); and Law 26 may apply).
- (b) before any player has called, and when it was the turn to call of the offender's partner or of the opponent on the offender's left; (penalty) the offender's partner must pass whenever it is his turn to call (see Law 23 (c), and Law 26 may apply).

- (c) after any player has called and when it was the turn of the offender's partner to call, (penalty) the offender's partner must pass whenever it is his turn to call; and if the offender's partner is to make the opening lead, declarer may either
  - (i) require the offender's partner to lead a specified suit, or
  - (ii) prohibit the offender's partner from leading a specified suit. This prohibition continues as long as the offender's partner retains the lead.
- (d) after any player has called and when it was the turn of the opponent on the offender's right \* to call:
  - (i) if the opponent passes, the bid out of rotation, if sufficient, must be repeated and there is no penalty. If the bid out of rotation was insufficient it must be corrected as provided in Law 27;
  - (ii) if that opponent makes a legal bid, double, or redouble \*\* the penalty provisions of 31 (a) (ii) above apply.

\* & \*\* An illegal call by that opponent may be penalised in the usual way, after which this subsection (d) (ii) applies.

#### Double or Redouble out of Rotation

32. When a player has doubled or redoubled out of rotation, and Law 36 or 37 does not apply:

- (a) if it was the offender's partner's turn to call, (penalty) the offender's partner must pass whenever it is his turn to call (see Law 23 (c)); the offender may not thereafter, in turn, double or redouble the same bid he doubled or redoubled out of turn; and if the offender's partner is to make the opening lead, declarer may either
  - (i) require the offender's partner to lead a specified suit, or
  - (ii) prohibit the offender's partner from leading a specified suit. This prohibition continues for as long as the offender's partner retains the lead.
- (b) if it was the turn of the opponent on the offender's right to call:
  - (i) if the opponent on the offender's right passes, the double or redouble out of rotation must be repeated and there is no penalty;
  - (ii) if the opponent on the offender's right bids, the offender may in turn make any legal call and (penalty) Law 23 applies.

#### Simultaneous Calls

33. A call made simultaneously with one made by the player whose turn it was to call is deemed to be a subsequent call.

#### Call in Rotation after an Illegal Call

A call by a member of the non-offending side after an illegal call by the opponent on his right, and before a penalty has been assessed, forfeits the right to penalise that offence. The illegal call is treated as though it were legal, except that a bid of more than seven is treated as a pass, and if the illegal call was an inadmissible double or redouble, that call and all subsequent calls are cancelled; the auction reverts to the player whose turn it was to call and proceeds as though there had been no irregularity. Law 35 or 37 may apply.

#### Retention of the Right to Call

35. A player may not be deprived of any turn to call by one or more passes following a pass out of rotation, when there has been no subsequent bid. All such passes are cancelled, the bidding reverts to the player who has missed his turn and the auction proceeds as though there had been no irregularity.