Same Hand, Different Games
by Steve Moese Tue 2/25


Board 2 was Jekyll and Hyde. One field saw No Trump, the other only $\uparrow$. How could that be?

Bidding: East opens a routine 1*. South might or might not make a takeout double. If no double the auction is routine: $1 \$-\mathrm{P}-1 \vee-\mathrm{P}$ -1N-P-3N. 12 HCP and 12 HCP makes 3NT 50\% of the time.

After West's Redouble (10+ HCP implies no fit), the auction is different. East passes so West can clarify. West doubles to show a "balanced" hand and $4 \vee$ s. Bidding $2 \vee$ here implies 5 cards. East now rebids $2 \vee$ to show 5, 0-3 vs. and 0-2 $\mathbf{~ s}$. West might jump to 3 N on values. No stopper? If partner doesn't have one, maybe they split well or the suit blocks. Even if partner has 2 Ox or Nx we will likely survive. Do not feel bad if you stop in 2 N .

Play: East loses 3\& and 1 trick to make their game.

Post mortem: Why $\vee$ contracts in the FM game? With 1 Double - Redouble, West might rebid $2 \vee$ on 4 -cards. This will head you toward a 7-card fit unless East redirects to NT.

Without the double, some are reluctant to rebid 1 N with $2=3=5=3$ pattern. Don't be this is a balanced hand. A 2!d rebid should show 6 cards or a side 4-card suit that's unbiddable (can't reverse). Not the issue here.

## Scores MPs

| Bd 2 | NS EW NS EW |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 NTE | 50 |  | 6 | 0 |
| 2 NT W |  | 150 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| 2 NTE |  | 150 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| 1 NT W |  | 150 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| 2 NT W |  | 150 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| 3 NTE |  | 400 | 0.5 | 5.5 |
| 3 NT E |  | 400 | 0.5 | 5.5 |
| $4 \vee W$ | 100 |  | 3.5 | 0.5 |
| $4 \vee W$ | 100 |  | 3.5 | 0.5 |
| $3 \vee W$ | 50 |  | 1 | 3 |
| $3 \vee W$ | 50 |  | 1 | 3 |
| $3 \vee W$ | 50 |  | 1 | 3 |

## 2/25 - FM Leaders

$1^{\text {st }}$ OA: Karen Kalla \& Richard Horvitz (61.6\%)
$2^{\text {nd }}$ QA: Joan Diers \& Evelyn McCarthy (59\%)
AY家


APO

## Events at the Cincinnati Bridge Center

Don't miss Friday 2/28 NLM \& Open games @ 11 AM. Nancy Sachs speaks on Rule of 11. Need a partner, call Kay 631-8070 March 1 Sat 1PM Celebrate Marvin Comer's Birthday! s)

## Area Tournaments

South Charleston WV Sectional Feb 28-Mar 2
Indianapolis, IN Regional Mar 3-9
Dallas TX NABC Mar 20-30

Unit 130 IN Prog Qual Sectional Mar 31-Apr 6
Columbus OH Sectional Apr 4-6
Dayton OH Sectional Apr 11-13
ACBL Tournaments http://tournaments.acbl.org/display.php

## On New Minor Forcing by Steve Moese

After $1 * /-1 \uparrow / 1 \infty-1 N$, responder might face a dilemma about strain (Major, NT) and level. New Minor Forcing (NMF) helps decide. With a 5-card major, responder will pass with a weak (5-6) or constructive (7-9 HCP) hand. With Invitational+ (10+ HCP) hands, responder makes a conventional bid in the other minor (with 2 exceptions).

NMF asks opener to describe their hand as follows:

1) Rebid $2 \diamond$ with 5 cards (opening bid was 1*)
2) Bid 2 M with 3 cards and a minimum
3) Bid $2 \vee$ with 4 cards if $M$ is $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$. (Opener will raise later holding 3 cards)
4) Bid 2 N with 2 M -cards and a minimum
5) Bid $3 \checkmark$ with 3 M -cards and a Max (13-14 HCP)
6) Bid 3 N with 2 M -cards and a Max (13-14 HCP) Responder can pass any minimum response by opener, bid simply to M or NT (opener will pass) or bid freely at the 3 level. 3-level bids are Game Forcing with one exception.

## Responder has two invitational sequences that DO NOT USE NMF:

A jump rebid in opener's minor is invitational to game (usually setting off a search for 3NT stoppers).




## What do we do with a 4-card major and 6+ cards in the other minor? Jump!

NMF uses 2 of the other minor as an artificial bid. This takes away the standard weak/constructive meaning for the 2
 and non-forcing.

## How does responder force to game/explore slam?

Bid at the 3-level! Opener's 1NT is 11-14 HCP. Opener will jump with 13-14 HCP. This insures we reach game when responder is only 10-11 HCP. When Opener answers NMF bids simply showing a minimum 11-12 HCP, Responder can now take change of the auction. Here are a few examples:
 $1 \mathrm{~N}-2$ just found our $\vee$ fit. Responder can pass safely knowing partner has 11-12 HCP. With 13-14 HCP, 2ヶ Opener would jump to $3 \uparrow$. Give responder a better hand: $\uparrow K Q x x \times \geqslant K Q x x \geqslant x \geqslant A x$ and responder bids
 not a re-invite - WE NEVER INVITE TWICE. Makes no sense to differentiate between 11 and 12 HCP anyway. $3 \vee$ is SLAM interest.

1e-1s Opener has a minimum with 3 s cards. Now $2 N$ is to play, and any 3 -level bid is GF, including 3 . 4s 1N-2 shows no interest in slam opposite a balanced minimum. $4 \vee$ would how 5 cards in both majors with 24 slam interest. Without slam interest, responder would have bid $4 \vee$ instead of NMF at their $2^{\text {nd }}$ turn.

1\%-1 $\quad$ This is a problematic auction. If $1 N$ denies $4 \Delta$ cards, then $2 \boldsymbol{\Delta}$ shows a fragment looking for a stopper in
1N-2 $\quad$ (the unbid suit). Responder will bid NT with a stopper and $3 *$ with a partial stopper (Jxx, Qx). 2
2\& should deny 3 card $\vee$ support and have the same values as necessary for $2 N$. Now 2N/3N promises a stopper in - the only suit not yet bid naturally.

1ヵ-1 Opener prefers to NT. Notice the delayed support after showing $4 \vee$ cards first.
1N-2
2V/a-3N
4
Newcomer NewS - by Mike "Keeping Fun On My Convention Card" Purcell 5137024007
Here is the schedule for the next few Saturdays:
Mar 1 - Kay Mulford and Lorna Davis
Mar 8 - Pat Hoffman and John Meinking
Mar 15 - Judy Ruehl and Bob Fisk
This week we look at a hand where it is right to bid 3NT with a void. Enjoy.
Bidding - South with 12 HCP and 5 spades will open 14 (12+ HCP, 5+ Spades). I am playing West and have 15 HCP and spades well stopped. Normally I am cautious overcalling 1NT (15-18 balanced, opponents suit stopped) with 15 HCP but with real strength in the spade suit it is a good call. North passes. East has 10 HCP, 5-5 in the minors and a heart void. East should not worry about hearts when partner bids 1NT. With 25-28 HCP between the two hands and at least one minor suit that should run, East should go to game in 3NT confident that partner can run at least 1 of the minors.

|  | Scores | MPs |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bd 22 | NS EW |  | EW |
| 3 NT W | 600 | 6 | 0 |
| 3 NT W | 630 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| 3 NT W | 630 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| 3 NT W | 630 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| 3 NT W | 630 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| 3 NT W | 660 | 0.5 | 5.5 |
| 3 NT W | 660 | 0.5 | 5.5 |
| 2 - ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 100 | 4 | 0 |
| 3*E | 110 | 3 | 1 |
| 4*E | 130 | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| 4*E | 130 | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| 3 NT W | 600 | 0 | 4 |

Play of the Hand - On a spade lead, West can easily develop 9 tricks ( $3 \boldsymbol{A}, 1 \boldsymbol{1 \varphi}, 5 \boldsymbol{s}$ ). A $10^{\text {th }}$ trick can come if South takes the $₫ A$ and switches to a heart allowing you to win the $Y$. Even if South returns a spade, you can run clubs and then spades and eventually endplay South into giving you a tenth trick.

Post Mortem - When partner opens or overcalls 1NT, do not be afraid to bid 3NT even if you are short in a suit if you have the enough HCP to be in game. Partner promises stoppers for their bid and more often than not you will be ok.

Looking to improve your game? If you have an Intel Computer we highly recommend the free software offered by the ACBL and developed by Mr. Fred Gitelman. Check it out at: https://web.acbl.org/LearnToPlayBridge/

