NEGATIVE DOUBLES 1.

Points to Remember in Competitive Auctions

1. Overcalls by partner are NON-FORCING! They offer a good lead directing 5+ card suit with 8-15 HCPs. If partner overcalls in a minor, they either have NO MAJOR SUIT or they are not strong enough to start with a double. Do not try to rescue partner. Pass partner's overcall, unless interested in game, or need to compete using L.T.C. Bidding a new suit after partner's overcall is constructive! Cue bidding opponent's suit, asks "How good was the overcall"?

2. Takeout X's by partner will usually have at least 3 cards in the other suits but with 16+ HCPs the X could have any shape. Double of a major will USUALLY but not always have FOUR of the other major. Prefer to ovecall with 5, if fewer than 16 pts.

Despite being described by Marty Bergen as the most important convention in modern bridge ("I would rather give up Stayman"), Negative Doubles are open to so many interpretations that no two players agree on exactly how to play them.

TAKEOUT DOUBLE	NEGATIVE DOUBLE	The biggest debate occurs after two minors have been bid. e.g.
An opponent opened	Partner opened	S W N
X is made by the overcalling side	The X is made by responder	1♣ 1♦ X
Opener's suit is doubled	Overcaller's suit is doubled	or 1♦ 2♣ X
11+ HCPs required (opening values)	6+ HCPs (responding values)	Does the Negative Double show ONE
Interest in the other three suits	Interest is primarily in the majors	or BOTH majors? MORE LATER!

Although they are similar to Takeout Doubles, their main differences are as follows

It is much easier when a major suit has been hid e o

10 10 11	10011 000		a major calchao boon bia, e.g
S	W	Ν	
1♣	1♥	Х	In this sequence the X shows precisely FOUR of the other major (6+ HCPs)
1♣	1♥	1♠	Bidding the other major guarantees FIVE+ spades (still 6+HCPs)
1♥	2♣	Х	shows, four spades, or five spades without the high card strength to bid them natually.
1♥	2	2♠	is a responder's reverse, forcing partner to the 3 level and showing FIVE+ spades with

is a responder's reverse, forcing partner to the 3 level and showing FIVE+ spades with 12ish pts. 24 24



Three hands from Monday's duplicate - 7th January

1.

NEGATIVE DOUBLES 2.

PARTNER OPENS THE BIDDING - YOU HOLD A MAJOR SUIT - OPPONENTS INTERFERE

USING NEGATIVE DOUBLES after a MAJOR suit has been bid. (By opponents or partner.)

At the		L		
5 1♦ 1♦	vv 1♥ 1♥	N X 1♠	= =	 6+ pts FOUR spades (4 of the <i>other</i> major) 6+ pts FIVE spades (Using opponents overcall to give more clarity)
1♦ 1♦	1♠ 1♠	X 2♥	= =	6+ pts FOUR hearts (or FIVE hearts but insufficient HCPS to bid 2♥) 10+ pts FIVE hearts (Remember, this will force partner to 3♦)
1♥ 1♥	X X	XX 1♠	= =	6+ pts FOUR spades (4 of the <i>other</i> major) 6+ pts FIVE spades (Using opponents overcall to give more clarity)
1♥ At the	1 ♠ 2 LEVE	X	=	6+ pts BOTH minors (Happy for partner to rebid 2♥ if s/he cannot support)
1♠	2♥	X	=	8+ pts BOTH minors (Happy for partner to rebid 2 A if s/he cannot support)
1♥	2♣	X	=	8+ pts - FOUR spades (or FIVE spades but insufficient HCPS to bid 2♠)
1♥	X	'2∙‰/♦	=	8+ pts - FIVE of suit (Some support for partner's opening suit. <i>Not four spades.</i>)

USING NEGATIVE DOUBLES after NO MAJOR suit has been bid. (By opponents or partner.)

/				
S	W	Ν		
1♣	1♦	Х	=	6+ pts BOTH majors.
1♣	1♦	1♥	=	6+ pts FOUR or FIVE hearts. (I only have one major.)
1	Y	хх	=	6+ nts - BOTH majors
			_	
1•	X	1♥	=	6+ pts FOUR or FIVE card suit. (I only have one major.)
At the	e 2 LEVI	EL		
1♦	2♣	Х	=	8+ pts At least one major (could be 5 cards but not strong enough to bid 2)
1	2-	2♥/♠	=	10+ pts FIVE card suit (Remember this will force partner to 3)
• •		- • / • /•		

Now all you have to decide, is what to do over these sequences.

S	W	Ν				
1♣	1NT	?	=	?		
1♥	1NT	?	=	?	This IS a partnership game and you do need to discuss with partner what	
most off your bids mean. However, there is a limit to how much we can remember and with no regular partner, do						
not worry too much about errors of interpretation. If opponents ask the meaning of partner's double, DO NOT guess						
or say how you interpret the 'X' or bid. Admit that you have forgotten or that you have no partnership agreement!						

NEGATIVE DOUBLES 3. (Examples)

USING NEGATIVE DOUBLES after a MAJOR suit has been bid. (By opponents or partner.)



USING NEGATIVE DOUBLES when NO MAJOR suit has been bid. (By opponents or partner.)

At th	e 1 LEV	'EL					Х	X			1¥	
5 1 & 1 &	₩ 1♦ 1♦	N X 1♥	= =	6+ pts BOTH majors. 6+ pts FOUR or FIVE	hearts.	 ▲ A ♥ K ♦ 6 ♣ J: 	x743 x965 852	 ♠ AK ♥ K73 ♦ 63 ♣ A98 	74 32 3	 ▲ 74 ♥ K104 ◆ J6 ♣ K985 	3 2	743 KJ432 J63 A5
							Х	X			1♠	
1♦ 1♦	X X		= =	6+ pts BOTH majors. 6+ pts FOUR or FIVE s	spades		A743 K965 6 J852	 ▲ AK ♥ K73 ♦ 63 ♣ A98 	74 32 3	 ▲ K107 ♥ 43 ♦ J63 ♣ K982 	4 ▲ ◆	KJ743 432 J63 A5
At the	e 2 LEVI	EL				NO	RTH			NO	RTH	
1♦	2♣	\mathbf{X}	=	8+ pts At least one m	ajor.	▲ Q8 ♥ KJ	742			AJ QJ	985 7	
1♦	2♣	27/	=	10+ pts FIVE card suit.	-	♦ Q8 ♣ 98:	6 5			Q8 98	6	
THIN	K AHE	AD! Wha	at will y	you do if there is NO FIT?	S 1♦ 2♠	W 2♣ P	N X 3♦	E P	S 1♦ 3♦	W 2 *	N 2♠	E P
						 ▲ A7 ♥ K9 ♦ AK ♣ 65 \$0 	43 (932 UTH			A7 K9 Ak 65 S0	43 (932 UTH	
A	IR	PLAY	FR	S January 201	9							3.

AROUND THE CLUBS





Kempson Vases Qualifier

N	W	S	Е
1♠	Р	2♥	Р
2NT	Ρ	4♥	

Bidding at the table



GAMBLING 3NT

W Е Ν Ρ

3NT

S

Not guite the standard Acol bid promising 7 of a minor with A, K, Q, AND J The bid promises NOTHING outside the long minor.

IF responder can NOT stop the other three suits. responder MUST bid 4♣. Opener obviously corrects to 4♦ on this hand.

On this hand, east SHOULD have bid 4. E/W were fortunate that west could stop the heart suit.

Board 20. Chronicle Cups Qualifier

A REOPENING DOUBLE or 2nd Suit?

K LEAD Disaster ensued when south foolishly rebid the 5 card heart suit. The better action, even without four of the other major is to make a re-opening double. (OR to jump in clubs.) 'X' invites partner to bid their best suit even if they are weak. Why ? A singleton in the overcallers suit and a 17 count!! Three pairs made 12 tricks in clubs.

S	W	Ν	Е	S	W	Ν	Е
1♥	2♦	Р	Р	1♥	2♦	Р	Ρ
2♥	Ρ	Р		34	Ρ	5-	Ρ
Bidding at the table?! Slightly better?!							
TIP - DO NOT rebid FIVE card suits after responder has passed!							

A difficult hand because there are different options available. You might decide to establish the spade suit by ruffing. You have the entries and can make 12 tricks if you go for this option -IF you get the timing right. Try it on Bridge Solver! OR If you treat the south hand as the master hand and count losers. No spade losers, no heart losers, 3 obvious diamond losers and 2 club losers.

There is one surplus winner (A)but what should you throw on A? A club or a diamond? Initially it looks like thowing a club would be best BUT without a trump lead, there is only ONE club loser. The other club can be ruffed.

You would still have that club loser if you threw a club on A, so throw •3 You now have ONE club loser and TWO diamond losers. Contract made.

Trick 1.	Win A, throwing a diamond.
Trick 2 & 3.	Cash A and lead 5 (on a good day K will be with east.)
Trick 4.	Win whatever is led (v A if trumps are led.)
Trick 5.	Ruff a spade and lead your last club. Ruff in dummy!
Trick 6.	Back to hand with another spade ruff. Draw trumps

P AYERS January 2019

AROUND THE CLUBS

Board 8 Cramlington.



Board 10 Cramlington. A832 **9**7 109543

🗣 A4

5♠

by

South

QJ765 AK863

• A

107

EAST

♥ 1054

• 876

🗣 K8632

• 94

WEST

▲ K10

VQJ2

♦ KQJ2

🐥 QJ95

W Е Ν Only two pairs made 11 tricks for a shared Ρ 1♠ 24 Ρ top. (All on the play of one defensive error.) 3NT = 17/18

Cover an Honour with an Honour (OR NOT?)

◆5 LEAD - Standard 4th highest lead is won by ◆Q in dummy. 10 led from dummy. What should east play?

••4

S

DO NOT cover touching honours! (If declarer follows with 49 (cover with 4J)

SWNENo pair bid to 6A1AP/1NT/X3APOnly three pairs bid game!4APPPOne of the three only made 12 tricks
--

K LEAD

After a 1NT overcall, declarer's analysis is: East has VERY little! After a X, declarer's analysis is: West probably has 4 hearts! After a pass, the play, although less certain, is the same. SOUTH is the Masterhand - DIAMONDS ARE IRRELEVANT! DO NOT even think about ruffing one of north's diamonds!

Finesse for **A**K. Draw trumps, and then play to **ESTABLISH a heart winner**, on which you throw the losing club in north!

S 1 ♣ 3 ♣ 5 ♣	W X/1♦ 3♠ P	N 1♥ 4♣ P	E 1♠ 4♠ P	5♠ is a good save and one pair bid on to 6♠X for a 50% score.
---	----------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--

▲A LEAD

Declarer's analysis is:

1 obvious spade loser, 1 slow diamond loser, and maybe 1 trump loser.

Standard A lead wins.

At trick 2, ♠K is ruffed.

Club ace is cashed felling .K & .J, so there are no trump losers. With A still guarding the diamond losers, it is easy to set up heart winners. If you take a simple finesse to establish hearts11 tricks roll in. If you opt for the ruffing finesse you make 12 tricks

Board 14 Cramlington.



WHAT TO PLAY WHEN DEFENDING



COVER AN HONOUR WITH AN HONOUR!?



AOJ

♥ 6532 ♦ QJ9 ♣ K74

▲ K104

♦ A732♣ A632

♥ OJ

♦ 9532

♦ 1086♣ J9

♥ A1094

Brunton

▲ 876

♦ K54

V K87

♣ Q1085

S	W	Ν	Е					
1NT	Р	2H	Х					
2S	Р	Р	Х					
Р	3D	38						
♣10 LEAD								

East's 1st double of $2 \checkmark$ is usually lead directing, but when east doubles a 2nd time, this must be a 15+ penalty double.

West with only 3 pts. takes out the double to $3 \blacklozenge$ and thankfully north bids on to an unmakeable contract.

S W N E 1NT P 3NT

♥4 LEAD

No sequences or any other reason not to lead 4th highest when you have two honours in the suit.

A8753 ♥ AJ43 •Q5 **▲** J64 ♣Q3 ▲ K109 ₩ K52 1086 V • J94 A10863 ٠ **&** K742 **\$** 96 **∧**Q2 ♥Q97

• K72

AJ1085

S	W	Ν	Е
1NT	Р	2H	Р
2S	Р	3H	Р
3NT			

♦6 LEAD

North transfers to show five spades, and then bids 3♥ to show a four card heart suit with enough points for game.



S	W	N	E
1N1 2S	Р Р	2C 3S	Р Р
4S			

VA LEAD

Stayman and then an invitational $3 \triangleq$ is raised to $4 \clubsuit$ on south's 14 count.

As soon as dummy is faced, decide which spade you are going to play!!

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OF COURSE YOU COVER!

Three clubs are cashed followed by ♥A.

Declarer wins the heart continuation with \forall K, and leads \bigstar J.

IF west does not cover, declarer makes the contract - and shouldn't!

West MUST cover!

DON'T COVER TOUCHING HONOURS

E/W take the 1st four heart tricks. West switches to ± 5 won in dummy with $\pm K$.

Now \diamond Q is played. East must NOT cover. If you do, west's \diamond 10 is trapped by north's \diamond J9 and a finesse will bring in the contract. After ducking once, when north plays the \diamond J, you can POUNCE, setting up a a winner for west.

EAST MUST DECIDE IN CLUBS. WEST MUST DECIDE IN HEARTS

Declarer plays ♦Q which wins. ♣Q is next. IF you cover, declarer makes 5 clubs, 2 hearts,1 spade, 1 diamond.

Declarer can never catch your \clubsuit K so keep ducking. - Now he tries the \blacklozenge Q. IF west doesn't cover with \blacklozenge K, declarer makes 4 hearts and the contract. On best defence, only 7 tricks are possible.

DECLARER IS FISHING! DON'T BE CAUGHT!

After cashing ♥A & ♥K, east plays ♥5 and ♥7 (showing three.) West switches to ♦8, won by south's ♦A. Now ♠J is led.

(Declarer is trying to find your ♠Q. Partner has only 2 trumps. If you don't play ♠5 as smooth as silk you have given declarer the contract!

THROWING AN HONOUR - ON KING LEADS AGAINST NTS

ALL 'Top of Sequence' leads against NT contracts should be from at least THREE touching cards headed by an honour and they ALWAYS guarantee the card *immediately* beneath the honour that has been led. e.g. <u>10</u>98x <u>Q</u>J10x or AJ109 (an internal sequence) or at worst - a 'near sequence' i.e. J108x.

When the lead is from a KING it promises either KQJx or at worst KQ10x (From KQ854 simply lead 4th highest)

KING LEADS against 'no trump' contracts ARE SPECIAL!

So what should you do, when partner leads a KING against a NO TRUMP contract?



THE SIMPLE SOLUTION

When you are defending a NO TRUMP contract and partner leads a king, you are being instructed to throw any honour card you hold in that suit, or, without an honour, you must show count.

- In 'A', Throw the **V**! Knowing that declarer doesn't have the jack, west can continue the suit in safety.
- In 'B' Play the **v**2. With no honour, give a count signal (not attitude). Partner will know a switch is required.
- In 'C' Play ♥2. With no honour, give a count signal (not attitude). Partner, will know that a continuation of the ♥Q will drop the now singleton jack.
- In 'D' Play **v**7, a count signal telling west that declarer has three hearts, and that he must not continue the suit.

THROWING AN HONOUR - ON KING LEADS AGAINST NTS



AS DECLARER

Remember these layouts and defensive manoeuvres when you are declarer in a NT contract and L.H.O. leads a king. You may have to apply the rule of 7 and avoidance play to make your contract.

KING LEADS AGAINST NT CONTRACTS

 ▲ KQ10 ♥ K9 ◆ J1092 ♣ 95 S 1H 3NT = 	W P 17+ v	* * * *	A73 52 843 KQJ72 J6 AQJ10 AKQ6 1064 N 2C n only four h	E P nearts!	942 87643 75 A83	KING LEADS East plays ♠2 showing three. So west can continue with ♠K dropping ♠J Now, as long as east holds up ♣A on wests doubleton count signal, declarer only makes 8 tricks.	KING LEADS Cue bid is strong but denies 4 hearts. South ducks. West is not aware of the 'Bath Coup' & continues ▲Q. South makes 11 tricks! ♥J switch is acceptable.	 ★ KQ1043 ♥ AJ10 ◆ Q104 ◆ QJ W 1S P Cramling 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 7 K92 AKJ763 AK9 AJ92 876 95 10864 E P 	 ▲ 865 ♥ Q543 ◆ 82 ♣ 7532 S 2NT
 ♦ 8753 ♥ KQ10 ♥ Q4 ♥ 875 S 1C 2D/1N⁻¹ 	D2 W P T P		AJ962 98 A103 J42 Q10 A6 J875 AKQ63 N 1S 2S/3S	E P P	K4 J7543 K962 109	KING LEADS East can still throw ♥J enabling west to continue with ♥Q. West must obviously unblock ♥10 when suit is played again.	KING LEADS CREATIVE This lead by a good player is the exception that proves the rule. It worked well. East <i>can</i> still throw ♥J. Declarer ducks twice and then finesses ♦Q.	 ▲ Q9862 ♥ KQ9 ◆ J943 ♣ 3 S 1S 2NT 	W P P	 K3 102 AQ875 QJ54 A1054 A83 62 AK82 N 2D 3NT 	 ▲ J7 ♥ J7654 ◆ K10 ♣ 10976
 ▲ AKJI0 ◆ 862 ◆ 96 ◆ 742 S 1NT 2D 	03 W P P		965 KQJ AQ54 Q85 Q7 A97 KJ32 A1063 N 2C 3NT	P E P	842 10543 1087 KJ9	Brunton 09/07 KING LEADS A less obvious hand where the lead of a king is correct. A from east is the count signal that west need to run the suit!	KING LEADS ♥K lead. East plays ♥8 Spade switch is safe. IF declarer plays clubs now, contract makes. IF diamonds, contract is off on east's spade return.	 ▲ 843 ◆ KQJ96 ◆ 62 ▲ A73 S INT 	r • • • • •	Cram KQ6 75 QJ87 KQ82 AJ92 A1043 K104 54 N 3NT	alington 10/07 ♠ 1075 ♥ 82 ♠ A953 ♣ J1096
 ◆ 732 ◆ 543 ◆ 95 ◆ AKJ6: S 1NT 	5 W P		KQ105 J87 AKQ7 108 J8 AKQ10 J432 Q94 N 3NT	E	A964 962 1086 732	KING LEADS East's \$2 shows three and a switch is needed. Declarer needs spades, so east wins \$A and plays back \$7 to beat the contract. 3NT -2	KING LEADS OVERTAKE ♥K LEAD East overtakes and returns ♥5. If E/W played inverted minor raises it would be 1♣ - 2♣ (showing 10 ish pts. and a good raise to 3♣.	 ▲974 ♥KQ1032 ♥Q52 ♣74 S 1C 3NT 	W P	A2 964 K86 KJ965 KQ3 J87 A4 AQ1083 N 3C	 ▲ J10865 ♥ A5 ◆ J10973 ♣ 2



DEFENCE HANDS ON COUNT & LEADS



REQUEST - STRONG HANDS USING 'WEAK 2s IN 3 SUITS'

Playing 'Weak 2s in Three Suits', you cannot differentiate between GAME FORCING 2& opening bids and ACOL STRONG TWO opening bids. In Benji - you can!

Because 2♦, 2♥ and 2♠ all describe weak hands, only 2♣ is left to show strong hands. (*Other than 2NT, 20-22*) A new definition of 2♣ needs to be agreed and we suggest - 4 LOSER & 7 CONTROLS

With eight playing tricks, this first north hand could be described as an 'Acol Strong Two,' but it would NOT qualify as a 2♣ open.

If you decide to play 'Weak Twos in 3 Suits', north, on hand 1. should open 1♥ (with the risk of it being passed!) It does not fit the criteria for 2♣ and is too strong to open 4♥. (3♥ is a nonsense!)



This second north hand would be described as a 'Benj 2 • Opening' and playing 'Weak 2s in Three Suits', it would qualify as a 2* opening



Make up each of the following hands and deal the rest of the cards. Then try bidding each of the three hands after using the suggested opening bids.



2 BIDDING ERRORS!

Each of these three hands from the NEBA Kempson Vases Final were mis-bid by a number of pairs. We suggest that you play 2. openings as showing a **4 loser hand with 7 controls.**



* 2 + relay bid denies an independent rich source of tricks (a five card suit with 2 of the top 3 honours.)

TAKEOUT DOUBLES (revisited)

After RHO opens the bidding, the most common meaning of 'X' for takeout is "I have 11+ HCPs, a shortage in opener's suit and I have at least three cards in the other suits. Please take out my double by bidding your best suit partner."



Right Hand Opponent opens 1 +

Because it is not good practise to overcall 4 card suits, the T.O. 'X' can often locate 4 card that would otherwise be missed and it takes up no bidding space. If you increasingly use take out doubles when there are debatable alternatives, the important thing to consider is - What will you do if partner bids the suit that you do not have? **Normally, you should pass** because - when the doubler bids a different suit, they are showing a much stronger hand than 12 ish. **REMEMBER** that with 16+ pts you are too strong to make a simple overcall.

Protective Position

There is a situation where you should make a Takeout double even though you do not have 11 HCPs. When the opponents have found a fit and yet have stopped bidding at the 2 level they probably have little more than 20 HCPs between them. If they have a fit, then so will you. So compete!! Take them out of their comfort zone. Push them at least one level higher!.

				*East
S	W	N	E	♠ AJ94
1•	Р	1▼ ₽	A A	♥ 62
2	F	F	\odot	 ♦ 85 ■ 1/10072
				M N 109/3

*Do everything you can to stop opponents playing IN A FIT at the 2 level!





West's X shows an opening hand and usually four spades. Convert the T.O.double into a penalty double by PASSING!



Hands from Monday's Duplicate



WHAT TO PLAY WHEN DEFENDING



DECLARER PLAY SOLUTIONS



<u>CLUB PLAYERS January 2019</u>

DEFENDING!





West does well not to try to cash ♠A, but the ♦6 is a poor choice. ♦3 - ♦Q - ♦A (♥*J is best when you hold spades!*) Declarer can never make a high card club trick, and is heading for only one off - IF he can ruff a club with ♥4

BUT THEN when south leads #4 to #J west plays #K!! and returns another diamond!

8 tricks (on a trump lead) has become 10 tricks with a club ruff and the now established &Q



Ν

Р

4S

Е

Х

Р

▲ J9632

♥ 84

• Q83

A42

W

Х

AK653

♥ 7532

♦ 73

♣ Q8

W

Р

W

Р

?

4H

▲ Q
♥ AKJ3
♦ 764

KQJ109

▲ 754

◆ AJ9♣ 76

♦ 872
♥ 0

♦ KJ1092♣ AK52

▲ OJ10

♦ Q65 ♣ J43

Е

Р

1

♥ AKJ10

S

Х

3NT

Е

Р

р

♥ Q10752

S

1H

4H

S

3S

Р

р

AK108

• K1052

Ν

1C

3H

▲ <u>9</u>4

♥ 9864

♦ A84

10976

Ν

1 ♦

2

♥ 96

♣ 853

2ND HAND HIGH

WEST HAS A PLAN - BUT CHANGES HIS MIND 1. After the auction it is reasonable to assume that partner (east) has values in diamonds. Even A Q would work BECAUSE west has A. So 10 looking for a ruff is led.

2. East (in case it is a singleton) rises with A and returns 9This is won by declarer in hand with K.

3. Declarer leads \triangleq 2 towards dummy. West is caught off guard and foolishly plays low in case the ace drops partner's singleton \clubsuit K. GAME OVER.

West's original plan was excellent. To win with AA and underlead ΨA to east's ΨJ and ruff the diamond return.

SPOT THE DANGER

West leads A. East could signal the club ace! but would partner think it was a void and lead clubs?! East wisely plays a neutral A.

West reads this as no interest in anything and switches to a trump. Presumably to cut down ruffs, but declarer draws trumps and sets up the clubs on which to throw losers.

West should be fearful of this and attempt to set up diamonds winners before it's too late!

DEFENDER NEEDS TO THINK!

Top tricks = 6 (After the lead = 7)

With no entry back to his hand, east should duck the spade lead and hope partner can regain the lead to play a 2nd spade. Now the ace, king will drop souths remaining spades.

The defence can take four spade tricks and the +A