## Club Stratified

## Sim Pairs



Welcome to the eighth 'Club Stratified Sim Pairs'. Our commentator today is Brian Senior, experienced bridge teacher and writer.
You may wonder how stratification works and which strat you are in.
There are four categories of strats.

1. Strat ' $A$ ' is open to everyone but if either member of the pair is a Tournament Master or above you will be in this strat and can only get master points from the overall ranking.
2. If both of you are below the rank of Tournament Master you will be ' $B$ ' strat;
3. both below Master means you will be in ' $C$ ' strat and
4. both below District Master will make you ' $D$ ' strat.

Blue points and local points will be awarded to the top third of the overall ranking list. In addition the top third of each strat will get blue points and local points. If you are entitled to overall points and points for your strat, you will only get the higher of the awards - you won't get two lots of points. Master points cannot be allocated until after the event is finalised, usually about three weeks. Please keep your scorecard for that period. If we find any unusual scores we may need to contact the club scorer and also the players. Full results may be found at www.ebu.co.uk/sims/

Jeremy Dhondy, Chairman EBU

| A 962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark 1064$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - QJ32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * AJ10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A 1843 | A AKQ10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ KJ852 | $\checkmark 3$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| -96 | -AK754 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \& 52 | *KQ9 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | A 75 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - AQ97 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - 108 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ¢ 87643 |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ } \begin{array}{lll}8 & \\ & \\ & & 21 \\ & 6\end{array}$ |  | * | - | $\vee$ | $\stackrel{1}{ }$ | NT |
|  | N | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | S | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | E | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
|  | W | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| A QJ6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| かK1075 | - AQ974 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AQJ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \& J 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | A3 |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark 32$ |  |  | J6 |  |  |  |
| - 32 |  |  | K1 | 097 | 65 |  |
| *AK965 | *Q7 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | A 9842 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ K1085 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -8 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | * 10832 |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - | - | $\vee$ | $\cdots$ | NT |
|  | N | - | - | 2 | - | 1 |
| $\begin{array}{lll} 10 & & 10 \\ & 3 & \end{array}$ | S | - | - | 2 | - | 1 |
|  | E | 2 | 3 | - | - | - |
|  | W | 2 | 3 | - | - | - |

## Board 1 : Dealer North : Love all

East has a powerful hand and some will be tempted to open $2 \%$. However, these three-suited hands rarely handle well after a $2 *$ opening, particularly when the longest suit is diamonds, as the first natural bid comes at the three level, and a club fit could easily be lost in the shuffle.
It is better in the long run to open $1 \star$ and just accept that once a year that will end the auction when we have game on. This time we survive because West has just enough for a $1 \vee$ response and now, we can jump to $2 \wedge$ to force to game.
Fast arrival is a sound principle in this situation - in other words, if West had any interest in slam, they could just raise to $3 \boldsymbol{A}$, forcing and leaving room for cue-bidding. With the actual hand, West jumps to $4 \boldsymbol{A}$, four-card spade support but unsuitable for a slam hunt.
East is so strong, with powerful spades, that they may be unwilling to give up just yet - turn the $\vee K$ into the $\vee A$ and slam has some play, though it is against the odds - but if we ask for key cards, we will find partner with none and will have to quickly sign-off. Note that $5 \boldsymbol{A}$ is far from secure looking at just the EW hands. Give North the diamond shortage, and it might well fail. As it is, dummy cannot be over-ruffed so 11 tricks can be made.

## Board 2 : Dealer East : NS vulnerable

The East hand has a bit much outside the main suit for a pre-empt to be a matter of routine. However, I could not bear to pass and if I have to choose between $1 \star$ and 3 then the latter is my choice every day of the week. As on the previous deal, if we miss game once in a while, too bad - we can hope to gain far more often when the pre-empt causes problems for the opposition, or even makes life easy for partner. Remember, that the rules of bidding are largely geared towards teams scoring, where missing game is considered by some to be almost a capital offence. At match-points it is much more the frequency of the gain or loss that matters and missing the odd game is not ideal, but neither is it a disaster.
The 3 opening gets NS too high. After two passes North will overcall either $3 \vee$ or 3NT. There are only eight tricks in a heart contract, and South may raise to game, liking the heart support and diamond shortage more than they dislike the lack of high cards, while 3NT should be down two even after a diamond lead round to the tenace. It is far easier for NS to judge how high to go in hearts if East either opens 1 or passes as dealer, and 3NT is never a possibility.

| A A843 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Board 3 : Dealer South : EW vulnerable |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark 863$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -986 |  |  |  |  |  |  | the distortion of 2NT is just unnecessary and, on a different deal, could lead to a missed minor-suit slam as 2NT with a singleton always undervalues the hand. |
| ¢9976 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A K10976 |  |  | J |  |  |  |  |
| - QJ974 | $\checkmark$ A2 |  |  |  |  |  | If South does open 1\%, West may bid 2\&, a Michaels Cuebid to show at least |
| -K | -105432 |  |  |  |  |  | five-five in the majors. North will pass and East give simple preference to $2 \boldsymbol{A}$, which |
| * 32 | *J108 |  |  |  |  |  | leaves South with an easy take-out double. North responds $3 *$ and at some tables |
| $\wedge$ Q |  |  |  |  |  |  | that will end the auction, though some Souths will surely be tempted to make one |
| $\checkmark$ K105 |  |  |  |  |  |  | more move. |
| - AQJ7 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Say that West leads the queen of hearts against a club contract, East winning |
| \&AKQ54 |  |  |  |  |  |  | only one dummy entry, may lay down the ace of diamonds. The fall of the king is |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  | , |
|  4  <br> 9  6 <br>  21  |  | - | - | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | NT | ruffing the fourth round, and has 11 tricks. |
|  | N | 5 | 3 | - | - | 3 | The same approach will prove to be equally effective in no trump - without the ruff, |
|  | S | 5 | 3 | - | - | 3 | of course - and anyone who does open 2NT and is raised to game could score very well indeed. |
|  | E | - | - | - | 1 |  |  |
|  | W | - |  | - | 1 |  |  |
| A KJ82 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Board 4 : Dealer West : All vulnerable |
| $\checkmark$ J942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $4 \AA$ is a comfortable make on the EW cards while a heart lead and continuation should see 3NT defeated. |
| ¢K1096 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A A76543 | A 109 |  |  |  |  |  | The EW auction starts smoothly enough: $1 \wedge-2-2 \wedge-3 \%$. Now West has |
| $\checkmark$ K5 |  | - A10 |  |  |  |  | a sixth spade which has not yet been promised but also has a heart stopper. |
| - A7 | QJ1062 |  |  |  |  |  | To bid 3NT would be a bit committal and would work out badly on the actual |
| ¢J43 | * AQ72 |  |  |  |  |  | layout despite partner turning up with a second heart stopper, but the spades |
| $\wedge$ Q |  |  |  |  |  |  | don't really look worth a third bid. That leaves fourth-suit-forcing, $3 v$, as the middle |
| $\checkmark$ Q8763 |  |  |  |  |  |  | of the road action. And now East has an interesting choice. It is easy to be seduced |
| -K9843 |  |  |  |  |  |  | by the ten of hearts into bidding $3 N \mathrm{~T}$, hoping for as little as jack to three with partner, but $3 \boldsymbol{A}$ is the way to keep both games in the picture. On the actual |
| ¢ 85 |  |  |  |  |  |  | hand, West will now bid $4 \boldsymbol{A}$, the winning choice. Give West only five spades but |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  | a heart stopper and they should bid 3NT. If West has the $\vee \mathrm{K}$ or $\vee \mathrm{Q}$, that will |
|  |  | - | - | $\checkmark$ | $\wedge$ | NT | be fine. The only time East will wish they had bid 3NT themselves will be if West |
| 8 | N | - | - | 1 | - | - | has the previously mentioned jack to three hearts, when 3NT by East could well be |
| $12 \quad 13$ | S | - | - | 1 | - |  | the best spot. |
| 7 | E | 2 | 3 | - | 4 | 2 |  |
|  | W | 2 | 3 | - | 4 | 2 |  |
| A AJ7 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Board 5 : Dealer North : NS vulnerable |
| $\checkmark$ Q942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - 1084 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Should East open a weak $2 v$ with a poor suit and most of the high cards in |
| * A82 |  |  |  |  |  |  | the side-suits? Very definitely yes for me. I believe strongly in pre-empting |
| A Q106432 | A K95 |  |  |  |  |  | whenever the opportunity presents itself. It's a fun way to play, and it causes |
| - - | - J108765 |  |  |  |  |  | problems for the opposition - and if once in a while it is partner who has the |
| -K62 | -5 |  |  |  |  |  | problem, well, we probably owe them a few for problems they've set us in the past. |
| ヵK1075 | * QJ3 |  |  |  |  |  | South has a routine 3 overcall and the void in partner's suit should keep West |
| A 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | out of the action. North will respond 3NT, surprising South, who has two heart |
| $\checkmark$ AK3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | stoppers as well. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3NT by North is unbeatable, and East is unlikely to find the most threatening lead |
| 964 |  |  |  |  |  |  | of a low spade. If East chooses to look elsewhere than the heart suit, they will lead the queen of clubs. Declarer will have to win immediately or risk a spade switch. |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  | Having won the club declarer will take the diamond finesse and the defence can cash three clubs to hold the contract to nine. |
|  |  | - | - | $\vee$ | $\wedge$ | NT |  |
| 11 | N | - | 3 | 1 | - | 3 | If East instead leads a heart, the jack gives declarer time for 10 tricks, while |
| $8 \quad 7$ | S | - | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | a fourth-best lead gives an extra trick and 11 in all. That last could leave EW with |
| 14 | E | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | a very poor score. |
|  | W | 1 |  |  | 3 |  |  |






| ^ QJ8 |  |  |  |  |  | Board 18 : Dealer East : NS vulnerable <br> If paying Acol, East's $1 *$ opening causes West some problems, as there is no forcing club raise available to them. They might simply jump to $3 \mathrm{NT}, 13-15$ balanced and with something in every suit. If so, that will end the auction and North's heart lead should mean down one. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - J10965 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - 1097 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 107 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ^AK5- | $\wedge 973$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Q54 | - AK32 |  |  |  |  | The alternative is to invent a fourth diamond and respond $1 \downarrow$, a common enough tactic which allows the auction to go more slowly. East will raise to $2 *$ and West can |
| -Q972 | -KJ853 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10642 |  |  |  |  | now bid $3 \boldsymbol{\beta}$, forcing. West can see that there is a danger of a heart weakness if East has nine cards in the minors but hopes that East might now show a heart stopper. |
|  | Q84 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 86 |  |  |  |  | In practice, East is likely to bid $3 \diamond$ and now West might bid $3 \boldsymbol{A}$, still hoping to get to no trump. When East now bids $4 \%$, West raises to game and the careful auction is rewarded. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  | Those playing inverted minor-suit raises will have it a little easier if West can raise to 2* immediately then exchange information about stoppers, when West should realise the danger of the heart position. <br> I'm betting that more people get to 3NT than to $5^{\circ}$ a, after all, the $3 N T$ response to $1 *$ is far from being a silly bid. |
|  | N | * |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{14} \begin{array}{lll}8 & \\ & 11 \\ & 7 & \\ & \end{array}$ |  | N- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | W |  |  |  |  |  |
| A K 932 <br> - AQ10 <br> - J106 <br> *KQ5 | * Q86 |  |  |  |  | Board 19 : Dealer South : EW vulnerable |
|  | K65 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -KQ953 |  |  |  |  | If playing Acol, West will usually open 1n and East has to decide how high to |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | raise. Some will argue that the club holding should count as only one loser and that the Losing Trick Count therefore recommends a raise to 3 A . But both opponents |
|  | A. 1074 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\checkmark 8432$ |  |  |  |  | are passed hands so may not need shutting out. I would rather play in $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ than |  |
|  | -4 |  |  |  |  | 3A when holding a flat $15 / 16$ count, so I would content myself with a quiet raise to $2 \boldsymbol{A}$. I would, however, raise to $3 \wedge$ playing five-card majors. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | A A5 |  |  |  |  | Holding a flat 15 HCP, West has a routine pass and, while the opposition can come to eight tricks in a diamond contract, neither of them has an obvious bid. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Despite the good fit - West has very little wasted facing East's singleton - there |  |
|  | * 8632 |  |  |  |  | are only nine tricks to be made, so anyone who bids $1 \uparrow-3 \uparrow-4 \AA$ should score poorly. |  |
|  | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  | If West is playing a strong no trump that will be what they open and, if it is passed out the defence should prevail. It will be a good time for East to use scrambling Stayman, but this is a gamble as if there is no eight-card fit, those weak four-card majors suggest a possibly uphill struggle in a $4-3$ fit. |  |
|  |  | * |  | $\stackrel{ }{ }$ |  |  |  |
| $\\|^{15}{ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Q106 |  |  |  |  | Board 20 : Dealer West : All vulnerable <br> North opens a weak no trump and East has an interesting bid to find. With eight likely winners a double has its attractions, but is unlikely to be left in. Neither $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ nor $3 \boldsymbol{A}$ does the hand justice, so the popular choice is likely to be $4 \boldsymbol{A}$. |  |
|  | K53 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - Q97 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A 652 <br> -KJ87 <br> - 109876 <br> * 6 | $\uparrow$ AKQ10943 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | South will bid $5 \%$ over that and now West has a decision to make. The old rule that 'The five-level belongs to the opposition', particularly when they have |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | been bullied into it, would win the day here, as $5 \cdots$ should be defeated, but the combination of three-card spade support and singleton club will be |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | a temptation to West to bid on to $5 \mathbf{A}$. That too should be defeated, but it can be let through if, for example, South cashes a top club then switches to the jack of |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -AK1085432 |  |  |  |  | That defence is more likely to occur at tables where North has opened $1 \$$, though it will be rare that a diamond switch is necessary to beat the contract as East will not often have two diamond losers, and the actual lay-out looks a real danger. |  |
| HCP |  | ak | eable |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | - | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{12} 16$ | N | 4 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | S | 4 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | E |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |
|  | w |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |


| A.J842 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Board 21 : Dealer North : NS vulnerable |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ AJ842 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - A6 |  |  |  |  |  |  | East opens 1 and raises the $1 \wedge$ response to $3 \boldsymbol{A}$, West declining the invitation. |
| ¢ 54 |  |  |  |  |  |  | North's natural lead is a club and that forces declarer to take the finesse. When |
| - KQ93 | A1065 |  |  |  |  |  | it loses there are five losers for down one. Were trumps not 4-1 and clubs 5-2, |
| -963 | Q5 |  |  |  |  |  | it might be essential for South to find the tough heart switch now, but on the actual |
| - Q7 |  |  |  |  |  |  | layout declarer will be unable to get a heart away whatever the return. |
| \&1976 |  |  |  |  |  |  | If playing a strong no trump, this may well be East's choice of opening bid - it gets |
| A 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  | the overall strength across well and there is definitely mileage in getting the lead to come round to those two queens. |
| $\checkmark$ K107 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Some Wests will pass a 1NT opening arguing that game can at best be borderline |
| -8543 |  |  |  |  |  |  | some Wests will pass a 1NT opening, arguing that game can at best be borderline when they have only eight HCP including a loose queen and jack. While 1NT can be |
| ¢K10832 |  |  |  |  |  |  | defeated double dummy, in practice the club lead will allow declarer to get home |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}  & 10 & \\ 8 & & 16 \\ & 6 & \end{array}$ |  | - | - | $\checkmark$ | $\stackrel{ }{ } \stackrel{ }{ }$ | NT | d |
|  | N | 1 | - | 2 | - |  | East go on to game. A diamond lead would give declarer some control but |
|  | S | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | still only nine tricks, while a club round to the ace-queen would make life very |
|  | E | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | interesting - except that declarer will probably fall foul of the 4-1 trump split. |
|  | W | - | 1 | - | 2 | - |  |
| A 103 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Board 22 : Dealer East : EW vulnerable |
| $\checkmark 10$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - AJ982 |  |  |  |  |  |  | How many times has West had a borderline opening bid during this session? |
| ¢KJ754 |  |  |  |  |  |  | If this West hand is to be opened with anything it should be with a weak |
| ^A97 | - KQ64 |  |  |  |  |  | no trump, as it just doesn't look like a one-suiter, ruling out $1 \vee$. However, at this |
| - QJ864 | - K952 |  |  |  |  |  | vulnerability I would not be in a hurry to open flat 11-point hands and prefer |
| - 103 | - 76 |  |  |  |  |  | a pass. Mmm, time for everyone to go to the bar as if West doesn't open, the deal |
| \& A106 | *Q92 |  |  |  |  |  | should be passed out. |
| A. 1852 |  |  |  |  |  |  | So, let's suppose that West does open the bidding. If with $1 \vee$, East has |
| $\checkmark$ A73 |  |  |  |  |  |  | an invitational raise to $3 \boldsymbol{v}$. To beat that North must underlead in diamonds to |
| -KQ54 |  |  |  |  |  |  | put South in to lead a club through, setting up a club ruff for the setting trick - not very likely. |
| \& 83 |  |  |  |  |  |  | But North may overcall 2NT, both minors, and that will see South compete to |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  | the four level, making 10 tricks if declarer gets the clubs right. |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll} & 9 & \\ 11 & & 10 \\ & 10 & \end{array}\right.$ |  | - | - | $\checkmark$ | $\stackrel{ }{*}$ | NT | And if West opens 1NT? Then North may again bid 2NT. East will double, finding |
|  | N | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | the heart fit, but South can once again compete to $4 *$. |
|  | S | 2 | 4 | - | - | - |  |
|  | E | - | - | 2 | - | - |  |
|  | W | - | - | 2 | - | - |  |
| A 974 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Board 23 : Dealer South : All vulnerable |
| $\checkmark$ KJ75 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - 532 |  |  |  |  |  |  | There will be three passes to East except at tables where South's system permits |
| ¢ 1084 |  |  |  |  |  |  | a $2 \uparrow$ opening. East will open $2 *$ and, if playing traditional methods, has to rebid 3NT |
| ${ }^{4}$ Q3 | A K106 |  |  |  |  |  | as 2NT would be non-forcing and showing a point or two fewer than this. South will |
| $\checkmark 109432$ | $\checkmark$ AQ6 |  |  |  |  |  | lead a spade round to the ten and declarer perhaps use the diamond entry |
| - J1064 |  |  |  |  |  |  | to dummy to take the heart finesse. When that passes off peacefully a club and then |
| \&96 | *AQJ |  |  |  |  |  | a spade can be given up establishing 10 tricks for a decent score. |
| A AJ852 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Double dummy, South will avoid the spade lead and can hold the contract to nine |
| $\checkmark 8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | tricks, while also double dummy EW can make $4 \vee$, playing the trump suit for one |
| -87 |  |  |  |  |  |  | loser. I think we can agree that we are happy to be in 3NT on the actual layout. On another day, West will have a slightly different hand on which it is important |
| ¢K7532 |  |  |  |  |  |  | to get to a major-suit contract, and the jump to 3 NT has left no room to explore. |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  | A clever solution is the Kokish convention, in which $2 *-2-2 N T$ is game-forcing |
|  |  | $\div$ | - | $\checkmark$ | $\wedge$ | NT | aves room to use Stayman, transfers, etc, while $20-2$ - 20 is two-way, |
| 4 | N | - | - | - | - | - | either hearts or 23-24 balanced. Responder bids a $2 \uparrow$ relay to ask which, and if |
| $\begin{array}{lll}3 & & \\ & 85\end{array}$ | S |  | - | - | - | - | opener bids 2NT over that there is room again to use Stayman and transfers. This is |
|  | E | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 |  |
|  | W | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 |  |


| ^J873 |  |  |  |  |  | Board 24 : Dealer West : Love all |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ A942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - K543 |  |  |  |  |  | If West opens a strong no trump, that may end the auction and the contract is between seven and eight tricks, depending on declarer's play of the clubs. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A A1065 |  | A KQ42 |  |  |  | Acol players will usually open 1 A and East raise to 2 A . West doesn't quite have enough to try for game so will pass and $2 \uparrow$ will often end the auction, just making eight tricks despite the trump loser if declarer gets clubs right. |
| $\checkmark$ KQ |  | $\checkmark$ J |  |  |  |  |
| -QJ6 |  | - 87 |  |  |  |  |
| ¢KJ53 |  | ¢ 742 |  |  |  | But, NS can make 3 , if they can get there, needing to take ruffing club finesses perhaps. It isn't at all clear who is supposed to bid for NS, though |
| A 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark 875$ |  |  |  |  |  | the vulnerability, or lack of it, should see both players strain to find a way |
| - A1092 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Q10986 |  |  |  |  |  | three hearts and six HCP, so to double the $2 \wedge$ raise seems a lot to ask, while |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  | less, |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | $\checkmark$ | $\wedge$ | NT | if someone is to bid for NS, it surely has to be North in pass-out seat. Double, with |
| 12 | N | 3 | 1 | - |  | the intention of converting a $3 \%$ response to $3 \star$, seems simplest and works out just |
| $16{ }^{6} 6$ | S | 3 | 1 |  |  | on the actual deal |
|  | E | - - |  | 2 | 2 |  |
|  | W | - |  | 2 | 2 |  |
| A K863 |  |  |  |  |  | Board 25 : Dealer North : EW vulnerable |
| $\checkmark$ J10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Q10852 |  |  |  |  |  | Some people play that a $1 \% /$ opening denies a five-card major. I don’t like that style at all. It seems silly to me to be obliged to open this South hand with 1 v when the clubs are both longer and stronger - just open 1\% and if necessary, |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A AQ1095 |  | A 742 |  |  |  |  |
| - KQ96 |  | $\checkmark 53$ |  |  |  | overbid a little to get the hearts into the game. |
| - J63 |  | - AK97 |  |  |  | If South does open 18, West will overcall 1 A in modern style rather than double, |
| *2 |  | * Q654 |  |  |  | and that will shut out North. East may raise to $2 \uparrow$ and South follow through |
| AJ |  |  |  |  |  | with the original intention and bid $3 v$. If West doubles for penalty, North will |
| $\checkmark$ A8742 |  |  |  |  |  | give unenthusiastic preference to 4\% and East may double that. If so, well done |
| - 4 |  |  |  |  |  | to EW, who can collect +300 and plenty of match-points. But some EWs will |
| ¢AKJ973 |  |  |  |  |  | play that West's double of $3 v$ is not penalty but rather is a game try double for spades, very useful on a different type of hand, so South will escape |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  | unscathed. |
|  |  | $\div$ * | $\checkmark$ | $\stackrel{ }{*}$ | NT | If EW compete to $3 \uparrow$ that should be made exactly for a solid +140 , with carefu |
| 6 | N | 2 | 1 | - |  |  |
| $12 \quad 9$ | S | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |
| 13 | E | 3 | - | 3 | 1 |  |
|  | W | 3 |  | 3 |  |  |
| A Q932 |  |  |  |  |  | Board 26 : Dealer East : All vulnerable |
| $\checkmark$ AJ963 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - QJ |  |  |  |  |  | For a second time we have a deal which is in serious danger of being passed out. It |
| -85 |  |  |  |  |  | would be a different matter at Love All, but I would not open the West hand in third |
| AJ10654 | A A7 |  |  |  |  | seat when vulnerable. I think 1NT is a very dangerous action, while 1a leaves me |
| - K10 |  | $\checkmark$ Q875 |  |  |  | with the risk of having to rebid the suit in some auctions, while hardly getting |
| - A106 |  | - K3 |  |  |  | partner off to the best lead if North wins the contract. |
| ¢K73 |  | \&J1064 |  |  |  | Well, enough of my pessimism. Say that West opens 1NT; North may have a way |
| A K8 |  |  |  |  |  | to compete to show both majors, Landy for example, though if so, they will regret using it as EW don't even need to double the final minority-fit to score well. |
| $\checkmark 2$ |  |  |  |  |  | Meanwhile if North passes over 1NT, East may transfer to hearts and North will |
| -987542 |  |  |  |  |  | suddenly be very happy though 24 may be only one down |
| *AQ92 |  |  |  |  |  | And if West opens 1 A , as long as North does not make a silly overcall, which should get what it deserves, East will respond $2 v$ and West pass it out, another satisfactory |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\div$ | $\checkmark$ | $\wedge$ | NT | outcome for North. |
| 10 | N | - 1 | - | - |  | And finally, if EW play in 1NT from either side of the table, the most likely end |
| $11 \quad 10$ | S | 1 | - | - | - | result is seven tricks for +90 , though I am sure there will be people making both |
|  | E | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | more and fewer. |
|  | W | 2 - | 1 |  |  |  |




