# British Autumn 

## Sim Pairs



Thursday
$10^{\text {th }}$ October 2019

Welcome to the British Autumn Simultaneous Pairs. Thank you for playing. I hope you enjoy the event and also the commentary provided by a leading expert. The commentator for this set of hands is Julian Pottage.

This is your last chance in 2019 to qualify for prizes. The leading overall pair drawn for this event will win $£ 100$. Every club which enters a heat of any EBU organised event, excluding any participating unaffiliated English clubs, will be included in a random draw. One 'entry' in the draw is awarded for every ten tables (or part thereof) which take part in any single heat. The draw will be made at the AGM in November.

You can find all the full details (including detail of the revised prize structure), results and last year's prize winners at www.ebu.co.uk/sims/

You can earn Blue points and they are awarded to the top third of the field. Provisional results will appear quickly but they won't be finalised and nor will the master point awards until all results are in and score corrections have been made. This can take up to three weeks. It really helps us if you can keep your scorecard for that period. Clubs should keep the travellers if still used.

Jeremy Dhondy, Chairman EBU

| AQ973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ AKQ3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - AK2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \&93 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AJ652 | A K104 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark 1087$ | $\checkmark 54$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| -6 | - J1084 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ¢KQ842 | \& J1076 |  |  |  |  |  |
| A A8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ J962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -Q9753 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \& A5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ } 6 \begin{array}{lll}18 & \\ & & 5\end{array}$ |  | $\stackrel{ }{*}$ | - | $\checkmark$ | $\uparrow$ | NT |
|  | N | - | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
|  | S | - | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
|  | E | 1 | - | - | - | - |
|  | W | 1 | - | - | - | - |


| AKQ53 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark 864$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - J1097 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ¢43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A 942 | A A108 |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Q72 | $\checkmark$ J105 |  |  |  |  |  |
| -6543 | - 82 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \&KJ7 |  |  | ¢A9862 |  |  |  |
|  | A.J76 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - AK93 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - AKQ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ¢Q105 |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lccc} & 6 & \\ 6 & & 9 \\ & 19 & \end{array}$ |  | * | - | $\checkmark$ | $\wedge$ | NT |
|  | N | - | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
|  | 9 ¢ ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | - | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
|  | E | 1 | - | - | - | - |
|  | W | 1 | - | - | - | - |


| Board $1:$ Dealer North : Love all |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| West | North | East | South |
|  | $1 \boldsymbol{v}^{1}$ | Pass | $2 N T^{2}$ |
| $3 \boldsymbol{母}^{3}$ | Pass $^{4}$ | Pass | $4 \boldsymbol{v}^{5}$ |
| Pass | $5 \boldsymbol{v}^{6}$ | Pass | $6 \boldsymbol{v}^{7}$ |
| All Pass |  |  |  |

1) Those playing 5-card majors open $1 \star$.
2) South is a bit good for a limit raise, so makes a game forcing Jacoby raise.
3) It is unlikely that NS will decide to double - and West does want a club lead.
4) It is good to have an agreement about what to do following intervention. I have had North pass as a waiting bid.
5) South shows the minimum with a fast arrival jump to game.
6) With 18 HCP North makes another try, showing the diamond control and denying controls in the black suits.
7) Perhaps South should sign off, but doing so is hard with the ace in both black suits.

The heart slam would make if both red suits split 3-2 and sometimes if West has a bare diamond honour. As the cards lie, the lead of either rounded suit defeats it.
Board 2 : Dealer East : NS vulnerable

| West | North | East <br> Pass | South <br> $1 v^{1}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | $1 \uparrow$ | Pass | $2 \mathrm{NT}^{2}$ |
| Pass | $3 \boldsymbol{v}^{3}$ | Pass | $3 N T$ |
| All Pass |  |  |  |

1) Those playing 5-card majors open 1\&.
2) 18-19 in the modern style.
3) Playing match-points North should probably pass. If bidding on, showing the 3-card heart support is sensible.

3NT needs the onside and a bit more - on a club lead with a 5-3 split you could lose four club tricks and a spade even when you have a club stopper. With the of offside, it should not make, although if East takes the AA early and fails to switch to a club, declarer would have nine tricks by means of three spades, four diamonds and two hearts. 3NT might also make if East bizarrely switches to the \&A, which would then block the clubs.


|  |  | Board | Dealer E | : EW | rable |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | West | North | East | South |
|  |  |  |  | $1 \mathrm{NT}^{1}$ | Pass |
|  |  | $20^{2}$ | Pass | 2A | Pass |
| ^AQ102 | A K854 | 40 | All Pass |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ J9 | $\checkmark 74$ |  |  |  |  |
| - J54 | - A1096 | 1) 12-1 |  |  |  |
| ¢KJ82 | *AQ4 | 2) Stay |  |  |  |

This is textbook deal for Stayman with two tricks more available in the suit contract because the defenders would have five heart tricks to cash against 3NT. Indeed, South may need to switch to a heart when in with the $\forall \mathrm{K}$ to stop 11 tricks.

If South rather sportingly looks at the vulnerability and decides to overcall $2 \boldsymbol{v}$, it should still be possible to reach the spade game. West might make a takeout double or, if playing Lebensohl, follows the agreed method to show four spades while denying a heart stopper. If you are not playing any conventional system over $2 \boldsymbol{v}$, West cue bids $3 \vee$ and East has an easy $3 \boldsymbol{A}$ bid over that.


1) The redouble is conventional, showing a one-suited hand and asking West to bid 2 \&. Some may prefer to show clubs and another if system allows.
2) As requested.
3) North is too shapely to consider defending a low-level club contract.
4) With a club stopper and expecting any diamond finesse to succeed South pots 3NT.

The only way to defeat 3NT is for the defenders to cash their club tricks and lead a heart through South's tenace. Given the bidding and what they can see in dummy, this should not prove too difficult to find. Defeating 3NT might be harder if North declares because then East might need to judge whether to switch to spades or hearts. With the $\vee K-J$ onside, $2 \&$ doubled would make. $2 \vee$ doubled fails on a club ruff.

Board 8 : Dealer West : Love all

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | $1 N T$ | Dble | $2 \boldsymbol{\phi}^{1}$ |
| $2 \mathrm{NT}^{2}$ | Pass | $3 \boldsymbol{*}^{3}$ | Pass |
| $3 \leqslant^{4}$ | All Pass |  |  |

1) South does what East might have done on the previous deal, conventionally showing the lower of two suits.
2) $2 \star$ would be competitive while a jump to $3 \diamond$ would be forcing. If you play Lebensohl in this position you can show an invitational hand by going via 2NT.
3) As requested (East could bid something else with a very strong or shapely hand).
4) As planned, invitational with diamonds.
5) East has a pretty much minimum double and is a little worried about the clubs.

The almost mirror-image distribution East-West means that they can make only eight tricks whatever the denomination they choose. After a club lead at trick one, the defenders will be able to cash a club and three hearts as well as making a spade trick. Possibly if declarer in $3 \diamond$ ducks the first club and then North fails to switch to a heart, an avoidance play in spades (lead twice from the West hand, covering North's card) would protect the 『K.









| HCP |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  | 4 |  |
| 16 |  | 7 |
|  | 13 |  |$\quad$| Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\circ$ | $\ddots$ | $\bullet$ | $\boldsymbol{N}$ | NT |
| N | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| S | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| E | 1 | 3 | - | - | 2 |
| W | 1 | 3 | - | - | 2 |


| Board 30 | : Dealer East : Love all |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| West | North | East <br> Nass | South <br> Pass |
|  |  | Pass |  |
| $1 \boldsymbol{a}^{2}$ | Pass | $2 \boldsymbol{a}^{3}$ | Dble $^{4}$ |
| $3 \boldsymbol{a}^{5}$ | All Pass |  |  |

1) With good controls and reasonable intermediates, some will open the South hand.
2) Although West might prefer a diamond lead if North declares, bidding the major seems normal. A weak $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ would make it harder to mention the diamonds later.
3) Downgrading the hand with the doubleton queen and poor spot cards, a simple raise is enough.
4) Having passed and suspecting that East-West are about to stop in $2 \boldsymbol{A}$, South acts.
5) At love all West is keen on declaring (whoever goes down does so at 50 a trick).
$3 \wedge$ goes two down if North scores two diamond ruffs, which does not seem so unlikely. North-South do better declaring. If hearts are trumps and the lead is not a spade, 12 tricks are possible by ruffing two diamonds in the North hand and felling both rounded suit queens. 11 tricks are the limit in a club contract whatever the lead.

| Board 31 : Dealer South : NS vulnerable |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| West | North | East | South |
|  |  |  | 1 |
| Pass | 1NT | 2 | All Pass ${ }^{2}$ |

1) Holding so many values in the minors, some will open 1 NT .
2) Bidding $2 \vee$ would show a 6 -card suit. A takeout double, if available, would be more attractive if South had a third club because North is quite likely to bid those. As the cards lie, North would leave in $2 \diamond$ doubled.

Suppose South leads the $v$ against $2 \star$. Declarer wins in hand, plays three rounds of spades, cashes the VK and ruffs a heart. Now declarer does best to exit with a club. South needs to let North win this and switch to the $\$ 10$ and continue trumps. After taking the $\wedge K$, South cashes the $\wedge \mathbf{Q}$ and exits with something that North does not ruff. Declarer then has to lose the last two tricks to North's trump tenace for one down. There is scope for sure to let $2 \diamond$ make.

So long as they play in no-trumps, North-South should score rather better by declaring.

| Board 32 : Dealer West : EW vulnerable |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| West | North | East | South |
| 16 | Pass | 1NT | All Pass |

East should come to eight tricks in 1NT. On what will be a normal spade lead after the auction given, the defenders will score three spades and a diamond for sure. Declarer can knock out the $\diamond$ A but cannot set up any clubs without conceding one, which gives the defenders a fifth trick.

On an initial heart lead (likely if West opens a strong 1NT and plays there), declarer make eight tricks by giving up a club (because the defenders would make two tricks in each major and one in each minor first) and the way to do it is via a winning spade guess.

If West does open a strong $1 N$, South may well come in with a Landy $2 \Leftrightarrow$ to show both majors. North-South could play in hearts if that happens. A trump lead or, more likely, a club lead and a trump switch causes declarer a real problem. A spade contract plays much better. The defenders can cash two hearts, take two heart ruffs and a club - but that is all they get because the $\boldsymbol{\uparrow 1 0}$ becomes an entry and declarer can fell West's remaining club honour with two ruffs.

