# British Winter 

## Virtual

Sim Pairs


## Wednesday

## $13^{\text {th }}$ January 2021

Welcome to the British Winter Simultaneous Pairs, which we expect will continue to be played mainly online. I hope you enjoy the event and also the commentary provided by a leading expert. The commentator for this set of hands is Brian Senior. Please note that the Tuesday event will be in memory of Peter Jordan, the EBU's widely-known and much-loved Competitions department member who for many years was also responsible for running our overseas congresses. Barbara Jordan will be donating trophies for the winners on that day.

This is the start of the 2021 Simultaneous Pairs season, so it's a new year for prizes. Every host club will be entered in to a prize draw made at the AGM in November. So the club at which you have played today has a chance to win one of ten cash prizes of $£ 250$. The prize for the overall winners of each Sim Pairs is $£ 100$, and we wish you luck in trying to win it.
You can find all the full details, 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. Don't be too impatient for the results! 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.
Coming up in February ( $1^{\text {st }}$ to $4^{\text {th }}$ ) is the Junior Squad Simultaneous Pairs which raises money to help Junior Bridge. I hope you will support this event and look forward to you playing.
Ian Payn, Chairman EBU


| AJ104 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ AJ65 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -K109 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ¢ 842 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a K98 |  | A Q652 |  |  |  |  |
| - K10 |  | $\checkmark$ Q842 |  |  |  |  |
| - A5 |  | -8432 |  |  |  |  |
| 』AK9765 |  | \&J |  |  |  |  |
| A A73 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark 973$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -QJ76 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Q103 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCP |  | ake | able | con | rac |  |
|  |  | $\because$ | - | $\checkmark$ | $\wedge$ | NT |
| 9 | N | - | - | - | - | - |
| 175 | S | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | E | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | - |
|  | W | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - |

Board 1 : Dealer North : Love all

E/W can make three of either minor, with $3>$ obviously being by far the better contract, while the four-nil spade split means that NS are limited to eight tricks in a spade contract.
If East opens 12, South will overcall 1s and NS will usually win the battle to declare the final contract. However, if West introduces the long diamond suit, NS are likely to be pushed to the three level where they should be defeated by the natural-looking defence of two rounds of diamonds followed by a club switch from East.
If East opens 1 NT neither North nor South may have an obvious way into the auction. If South passes, West may transfer to diamonds and that should shut NS out completely.
If West passes 1 NT , many Norths will also pass and the spade lead will give East an overtrick. But if North has a way to show both majors he should use it. Yes, it is normal to have nine cards in the two suits, not eight, but in the long run it pays off big to compete the partscore at Love All, where both sides are going down only in fifties. West will compete with $3 \diamond$ and South take the push to 3 .
Board 2 : Dealer East : NS vulnerable

West will open 1 and East, hating clubs, should respond $1 *$ in hope of finding a better spot. Well, that is a good general principle to follow, but 18 is a nice safe spot while West's jump rebid of either 2 NT or $3 *$ is doomed to failure - at least double dummy.
But double dummy is not the same thing as real life. What is North going to lead against either contract?
Against 2NT, North will lead either the jack of spades, which offers the possibility that declarer will be able to come to two spade tricks, or a low heart. Either way, declarer will win in hand and clear the clubs. 2NT can be beaten, but only if South switches to a low diamond on winning the defensive club trick.
Against $3 \boldsymbol{e}$ the opening lead options are the jack of spades and a trump. A trump does no harm, but the subsequent defence still has to be accurate, but a spade lead blows the second defensive spade trick and declarer should get home with five clubs, two spades and one in each red suit.



| ^A1042 |  |  |  |  | Board 9 : Dealer North : EW vulnerable <br> I can see several different auctions on this one. <br> If East responds 1 to West's 15 opening, West may raise to $3 \%$. The hand is |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\checkmark 1872$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | -6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | I can see several different auctions on this one. <br> If East responds to West's opening, West may raise to 3 . The hand is slightly good for that bid but nothing else appeals. East will pass $3 \diamond$ like a shot, of course. |
| $\checkmark$ K95 | - Q4 |  |  |  |  |
| - AKJ3 | -Q982 |  |  |  | If East responds 14, obligatory for many when playing five-card majors with |
| -KQ1074 | -. 663 |  |  |  | Walsh, West should reverse into $2 \downarrow$, a one-round force. System will play a big part in how things progress from there. In standard bidding, either 3 or would |
| A K 765 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1063 |  |  |  |  | now be non-forcing and would conclude the auction, with any hand good enough |
| 1074 |  |  |  |  | to force to game having to go through FSF. That is quite a cumbersome style, |
| ¢85 |  |  |  |  | however, and many tournament players will use a version of Lebensohl to allow |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  | a puppet to 3e to allow responder |
|  |  | * |  |  | All the above auctions should end in $3 \uparrow$, which can be held to nine tricks if the |
| 189 | N |  |  |  | ence threatens a club ruff, but will often come to an overtrick. |
|  |  | 3 |  |  | The, shall we say, less cultured, Wests will rebid 2NT and be left to play ther |
|  | W |  |  |  | A heart lead should see that god |
| ^K10872 |  |  |  |  | Bo |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Surprisingly, South can make $4 \vee$ at double dummy, though I wouldn't expect anyone to both bid and make that contract. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ^AJ53 | A Q964 |  |  |  | South will open 1e and West has a choice of doubling to get both majo the game or overcalling 1NT to get across the strength and balanced nature of the |
| - QJ75 | $\checkmark 63$ |  |  |  |  |
| - A6 | -Q9543 |  |  |  | hand. I don't think it is an automatic choice by any means, but I would expect |
| *QJ7 |  | *10 |  |  | a substantial majority to opt for the overcall - if nothing else, an overcall greatly |
|  |  |  |  |  | improves one's chance of becoming declarer, does it not |
|  | AK94 |  |  |  | If West overcalls 1NT, that should silence North, and South will probably rebid |
| - KJ7 |  |  |  |  | 24. What now? Possibly two passes to East, who competes with 24 , and South |
| K65432 |  |  |  |  | bids $2 \vee$ ? That would probably end the auction and we would discover whether declarer was up to finding the double dummy 10 tricks. |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  | Meanwhile, there are nine tricks in a club contract, while the only contract EW can make is 14 played by East. <br> If West doubles the opening bid, North will bid 1a and that should silence East. South rebids $2 \boldsymbol{\alpha}$, and we may then go back to the continuation we saw after the 1NT overcall. |
|  |  | $\because$ * | $\stackrel{\square}{ }$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{15} \quad 4$ | N | $3{ }^{3} 1$ | 3 |  |  |
|  |  | 31 | 4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{*}$ |  |  |  |  | Board 11 : Dealer South : Love |
| - AQ985 |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Q742 |  |  |  |  | West opens 1and most Norths will pass - the hand is really about a king short of what I would expect for a two-level overcall. East raises to $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ and West should make |
| -1064 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ^A87653 | $\xrightarrow{\text { ^ KJ10 }}$ |  |  |  | a slam try of some kind on the way to game. After all, $\mathrm{Kxxx}, \mathrm{xxx}, \mathrm{xxx}, \mathrm{Kxxx}$ is enough |
|  |  |  |  |  | to make 6a a very good contract. |
| AK | -10985 |  |  |  | How West makes his slam try is a matter of style and partnership agreement. One way would be to jump to $4 \boldsymbol{4}$, splinter showing heart shortage. I like splinters, and |
| -AQ85 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ^Q94 |  |  |  |  | would certainly choose a splinter if the order of the suits was switched around, |
|  |  |  |  |  | but $4 \vee$ leaves partner no space to make a non-committal reply - either he has to go past game or sign-off. |
| - 36 |  |  |  |  |  |
| -KJ972 |  |  |  |  | So I would prefer to bid 3\&, ostensibly merely a game try, and if partner responds only 3 to that, give up and just raise myself to 4 . However, if partner accepts the |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  | game try, I can afford to go on to at least the five level. |
|  |  | , | - |  | The play is interesting. Say that the lead is a diamond. Declarer wins and can just play |
| ${ }_{17}{ }^{8} 5$ | N |  |  |  | to ruff three clubs in the dummy. That creates two trump losers and the outcome is |
|  | 5 | 1 |  |  | 10 tricks. Or, declarer can cross to the $\boldsymbol{\Delta k}$ and take the club finesse. Now only two |
|  | E | - 2 | 1 | 54 | ded and there is only one trump loser so 11 tricks. But if the club finesse |
|  | w |  | 1 | 5 | loses and a trump comes back, there is only one club ruff to be had. Tricky. |



| AAK42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ AJ42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -53 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *KQ5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $8653$ | A 109 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark 953$ | $\checkmark$ K108 |  |  |  |  |  |
| - A984 | - 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \& A2 |  |  | \&J1098764 |  |  |  |
|  | A QJ7 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - Q76 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -KQJ1076 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | *3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{llll} & 17 & \\ 8 & & 4 \\ & 11\end{array}$ |  | $\cdots$ | - | $\checkmark$ | $\stackrel{ }{*}$ | NT |
|  | N | - | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
|  | S | - | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
|  | E | 1 | - | - | - | - |
|  | W | 1 | - | - | - | - |

Most Easts will open 14 in third seat and South can overcall 14 . West will introduce the spades, possibly via a negative double, and North is worth a constructive raise to $3 \varphi$ - especially if spades have been shown on his right. That should be enough to see South go on to the heart game.
Everything lies very kindly for South and, while some will only make 10 tricks when they fail to take the spade finesse and are left with a minor-suit loser at the end, 11 tricks are possible if declarer does take the finesse, three minor-suit losers then being disposed of via two ruffs and one discard on the $\boldsymbol{A}$.
A more imaginative East might open $\mathbf{3 \&}$, trading on the favourable vulnerability and partner's passed-hand status. That would be my choice with such a strong six-card suit and with game quite unlikely on the EW hands - the fact that a bi shows a weak hand doesn't mean that the hand must ALWAYS be under opening bid strength.
Actually, it is unlikely to affect things very much. While overcalling in such a weak five-card suit at the three level is no great joy for South, there is no real alternative, and North has an easy raise to game. In fact, the opening pre-empt might even make it easier for declarer to steel themselves into taking the spade finesse.
Board 13 : Dealer North : All vulnerable

When North opens $1 \vee$, East has the values to come in but not the right distribution, so most will pass. If South responds $2 \downarrow$, would you come in with the West hand? Six-five but only 4 HCP - some will double or make a two-suited overcall. It may look dangerous, but the opposition rate to have a red-suit fit in which case they will probably not find it easy to double whatever EW bid to. If West does double, East has an easy jump to 4a, which is unbeatable.
But coming into a live auction with only 4 HCP is a bit scary so let's suppose that West passes and North raises to $3 \Downarrow$. South should pass that and now West knows that East has opening values. Now might be the time to make a balancing double and, though that is clearly an attempt to compete the partscore, East again has a hand worthy of a jump to 4a.
NS can make $3 \downarrow$, and should score well if left to play there. Any higher contract should be defeated easily enough. As for EW, 10 tricks are available in a spade contract but quite a few pairs may never bid.

## Board 14 : Dealer East : Love all

Non-vulnerable, East has a normal $3 \boldsymbol{e}$ opening. I would imagine that most Souths will overcall $3 \diamond$ and that North will convert that to 3NT.
When East leads the jack of clubs and dummy goes down, declarer will have a momentary worry that the lead is from AJ10, in which case perhaps he should duck the opening lead to cut defensive communications if East has a seven-card suit.
But West will win the ace of clubs and declarer can relax. If West returns the two of clubs, declarer will win and play on diamonds, establishing 11 tricks.
West can save a trick by guessing to switch to a heart. Now declarer has to concede to the $\vee K$ as well as the two minor-suit aces - but why should West guess to find the heart switch? Anyone who is held to only 10 tricks rates to score very poorly on the board.
And if East passes as dealer, having a more traditional view of what is required for a pre-empt? South will open $1 \diamond$, rebid $2 \downarrow$, and North will once again close proceedings with 3NT.

| - 85 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Board 15 : Dealer South : NS vulnerable |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark 97$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -KJ873 |  |  |  |  |  |  | If West opens a strong NT, East will transfer to hearts then jump to 3NT to offer a choice of games and West will choose NT. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { A KQJ } 10 \\ & \vee A 3 \end{aligned}$ | A A42 |  |  |  |  |  | If West opens 14, East will respond $2 \boldsymbol{v}$ then raise West's $2 N T$ rebid to game, or pass if West's style is to jump to 3NT with a good 17. |
|  | $\checkmark$ J10542 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -952 | - AQ64 |  |  |  |  |  | North has no good reason not to lead a diamond after any of these auctions. |
| ¢AK42 | $\because 10$ |  |  |  |  |  | If declarer ducks this, South will win the bare ten and switch to a club. The |
| 763 |  |  |  |  |  |  | defence is ahead of the game now and there will be no time to set up hearts |
|  | Q8 |  |  |  |  |  | even if they lie favourably. Declarer will eventually take the diamond finesse for a ninth trick. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Q973 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Seeing that to play low on the diamond will cost a potentially vital tempo, declarer may put in the $\downarrow Q$ at trick one. When that wins he can play ace and another heart, hoping for a three-three split or doubleton honour with North. But |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | * | - | $\checkmark$ | $\uparrow$ | NT | the $\geqslant 10$ loses to the queen, a club comes back and, when declarer wins and |
| 5 | N | - | - |  | - |  | crosses to the A to play a third heart, South can win cheaply and clear the clubs. Once again, declarer is held to nine tricks. |
| $17 \quad 11$ | S |  | - |  |  |  |  |
|  | E | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 |  |
|  | W | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 |  |
| AKJ1098 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Board 16 : Dealer West : EW vulnerable |
| $\checkmark 965$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | North opens 1s and East overcalls $2 \boldsymbol{*}$. South raises to $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ and that comes back to East who, looking at a very promising hand for the initial overcall, will double for take-out. |
| *AK106 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ^ Q6432 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ Q3 | AKJ874 |  |  |  |  |  | After a pass from South, that gives West an interesting problem. |
| - 1092 | AQ86 |  |  |  |  |  | There has to be a temptation to pass when holding five of the opposition's trump |
| *Q53 |  |  |  |  |  |  | suit, but the lack of any intermediates in the spade suit suggests that it may be an |
| A A 75 |  |  |  |  |  |  | uphill struggle to beat 2 doubled. My inclination would be to bid $3 \varphi$, which is likely to end the auction. |
| $\checkmark 102$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | J75 |  |  |  |  |  | There is quite a lot of work to be done, but $3 \checkmark$ can be made, though declarer will |
| ¢ 842 |  |  |  |  |  |  | often go wrong by using the heart entry to dummy to take a diamond finesse and run into a ruff. |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  | Actually, I would be more tempted to leave in the double with the west cards if NS were vulnerable. The point is that down one would now score the magic +200 on a partscore deal, whereas with NS non-vulnerable down one will be only +100 , and that is less than a making partscore for EW. |
| ${ }_{6} \begin{array}{lll}11 & \\ & & 15 \\ & 8 & \end{array}$ |  | * | - | $\bullet$ | $\cdots$ | NT |  |
|  | N | 1 | - | - | 2 |  |  |
|  | S | - | - | - | 2 | - |  |
|  | E | - | 1 | 3 | - | 1 |  |
|  | W | - | 1 | 3 | - | 1 |  |
| A K10986 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Board 17 : Dealer North : Love all |
| $\checkmark$ A103 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -K10 |  |  |  |  |  |  | If North opens a strong NT, that is likely to keep everyone else out so he will play there. |
|  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A A3 | AJ54 |  |  |  |  |  | East has a normal heart lead and will be very pleased to see West play the queen. |
| - Q87 | -KJ652 |  |  |  |  |  | North will duck a couple of times but has to win the third heart and must play on spades. With no sure dummy entry to take a spade finesse through West, declarer has little option but to pay East for the jack of spades, running the ten. |
| - AQ84 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - 10854 | 96 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | A Q72 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\checkmark 94$ |  |  |  |  |  | If West now returns a low diamond, declarer cannot guess wrong so wins the trick and cashes out the spades for down one. |
|  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ¢962 |  |  |  |  |  | If West instead plays back a club, the king will lose to the ace and East will cash the hearts, squeezing declarer out of a club and one of the spade winners. Now |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  | East can establish a second club trick and the contract should be down two. |
| ${ }_{12} \begin{array}{lll}15 & \\ & 10\end{array}$ |  | \% | - | $\checkmark$ | $\wedge$ | NT | If North opens 14, West may overcall 1NT, weakfish in fourth seat, and East |
|  | N | - | - | - | 1 | - | transfer to hearts. There are nine tricks to be had in a heart contract, though |
| $\begin{array}{lll}12 & & 10 \\ & 3\end{array}$ | S | - | - | - | 1 | - |  |
|  | E | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | South may compete to 2¢ and, if EW fail to bid on to $3 \boldsymbol{*}$, that is only down one. |
|  | W | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 |  |





| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \& | - | $\checkmark$ | A | NT |
| 8 | N | - | 3 | - | - | - |
| 1110 | S | - | 3 | - | - | - |
| 11 | E | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - |
|  | W | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - |

Board 24 : Dealer West : Love all

West has a weak $2 \sqrt{ }$ opener and North will overcall $2 N T$, though the hand is a maximum for the bid. Looking at a misfit, East will, of course, pass, and South will raise to 3NT, ending the auction.
If East leads partner's suit, declarer will be able to win and set up two overtricks by playing back hearts.
If, however, East leads one of his own suits, the defence will go a little better though, of course, there are nine top tricks so nothing can threaten the contract.
A diamond lead knocks out declarer's ace and there is no time to play for overtricks.
A spade lead is not quite so effective as declarer gets a tenth trick immediately. If declarer now rattles off seven club winners, both defenders will be under pressure and will need to be very careful, watching declarer's discards before making their own. The contract can be held to 10 tricks, but it is easy to see how a defensive slip-up could allow an eleventh. For sure, I would prefer to be declarer rather than either defender.

Board 25 : Dealer North : EW vulnerable

North has a classic weak two opening. East must now choose between a simple 3v overcall and a Leaping Michaels 4*, showing at least five-five in clubs and hearts.
My preference is for the simple overcall as I don't feel a jack-high suit is appropriate for the Leaping Michaels bid.
It is hard to imagine South being able to resist introducing the eight-card suit, particularly at favourable vulnerability. Now West has a problem. The West hand is far too good for a quiet raise to $4 \vee$, yet no other bid quite describes this hand properly. The West hand is so good that I would not bid only 4V. Perhaps $5 \leqslant$ is best, showing the heart fit and diamond control with slam interest, while also denying a spade control.
And if South's bid was $5 \star$ ? Then I guess West can only bid $5 \vee$ - a jump to slam would be a bit of a wild stab in the dark.
As we can see, it is a simple task to make 6v, but it will be very hard to get there. Even if West does make a slam try, is East really going to accept the invitation when holding that club suit?
Board 26 : Dealer East : All vulnerable

South will open $1 \diamond$ and rebid $2 \diamond$ over North's $1 \diamond$ response. That will run round to East who, knowing that partner is marked with values and looking at diamond shortage, should double. West will respond $2 \uparrow$ and North compete to $3 \diamond$, which ends the auction.
Theoretically, of course, somebody could double 24 for +200 , but South has a minimum opening, while North has too many diamonds to make that a likely choice. That is the point really - even when the balancing double could work out badly in theory, in practice it will rarely do so and it is pretty safe to try to push the opposition up a level.
The play in $3 *$ is about as exciting as watching paint dry - one loser in each suit with no real possibility of any being avoided.
2a by West is more interesting but the even trump split should see declarer get out with seven tricks, and -100 should score well.



