# CBAI Simultaneous Pairs Friday $5^{\text {th }}$ February 2021 



Commentary on the hands

For the sake of this discussion, I will be assuming that we play Weak No-Trump, fourcard majors and weak two openings in diamonds, hearts and spades. Strong NoTrump and 5-card majors will be mentioned if relevant.

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What should West respond to $1 \boldsymbol{A}$ ? If he responds $2 \vee$ he is promising a $5+$ heart suit so he cannot do that. Some Wests will simply respond $4 \AA$. That will work on this hand but ideally a 4 a response should be showing $5+$ spades, 7 losers and 11 HCP at most.

The 'Jacoby' 2NT response above (showing 4-card support, a balanced hand and 12+ points) is gaining popularity and comes highly recommended. Opener is being asked whether he too is balanced or not. The 3NT rebid from opener shows a balanced hand.

Tip: If you are going to bid suit slams with less than 33HCP - make sure one of you has a singleton or void.



Declarer has a tough guess in the trump suit - if the $\uparrow 9$ wasn't in the South hand then declarer would just lead a small spade to the queen and avoid a trump loser. The presence of the $\uparrow 9$ will tempt some declarers to run the $\uparrow \mathrm{J}$ and now declarer has a trump loser - assuming East covers the a J .

So 11 tricks will score well for declarer.
Hopefully E/W won't venture higher than 2 * as to do so will gift 500 or more to N/S. Being vulnerable against not vulnerable is not the time to be sacrificing.


Tip: With 10 cards missing the king and with no other information to go on the finesse is the correct play.


There are 11 tricks in $4 \boldsymbol{a}$ (declarer loses the inevitable 2 trump tricks) but only 10 in No-Trump provided East switches to a club upon winning his first spade trick.

A few Souths will land in 5* - let's agree not to play in $5 \%$ anymore when we have a combined $25+$ HCP. Then there are others who might play in $4 v-a$ harder way to share a top but it does show partnership harmony.

Tip: Be careful about getting too high when you have voids or singletons in partner's main suit.

| A 76 <br> - A 1076 <br> - AK75 <br> *K87 |  | $104$ |  |  |  | Board <br> West <br> Dbl <br> Pass <br> 3v <br> Well d <br> in the <br> play S <br> rather <br> You lo | Dealer <br> North <br> Rdbl <br> 2^ <br> All Pass <br> if you go <br> is to gu for the n to the only 3 tri | : EW <br> East <br> Pass <br> 2v <br> Pass <br> o 4 • <br> s the ce and <br> ing on <br> - 2 b | nerable <br> South <br> 1^ <br> Pass <br> Pass <br> W. Th <br> de suit <br> a spa <br> first rou <br> aces |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  | trick. There might be clues to guide declarer as to the location of the AA e.g. South might double or better again bid spades. |  |  |  |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll}  & 9 & \\ & & 5 \end{array}\right.$ | N | $\pm$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{-}$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{-}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | S | 1 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |

If South can manage to get his club suit into the auction then there is a good chance he will get to buy the contract in $4 \star$ and even going 3 down undoubled will be a good board for $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{S}$.

Should East open a weak $2 \vee$ ? The heart suit isn't great, you have $80 \%$ of your strength outside of your suit and you have a side 4-card major and you're vulnerable against not - so 'no' it has nothing going for it - except that it should get you to a good $4 \vee$ contact.

Tip: When you have to guess whether to play Jack or King from K J combinations there are always clues from the opponent's bidding and play - unless you are playing against B.J. O'Brien and then you really are on your own.


Once West opens the bidding, East should be thinking about a $4 \uparrow$ contract - East will rarely have a better 11 point hand -2 aces and a king and a 6-4 shape and the 6 card suit is not completely empty - having 1097.

Even if you have some 'Lebensohl' way to show an invitational hand, this hand is way too strong for that.

Tip: Aces and Kings are undervalued assets and we should especially adjust their value upwards when they are coupled with 6-4 shapes.


If South plays the hand in clubs I hope he has learned from board 4 that he should finesse with 10 cards missing the king.


West has an interesting decision to make on the first round - fearing that partner might pass a simple $2 \vee$ response, most will bid $3 \vee$ or $4 \vee$. Those West's who bid 3NT will score a lucky 95+\%.

No matter how forcing $2 \checkmark$ is, East is unlikely to pass on this particular occasion holding 3 -card heart support so West will get another shot at bidding game.

Tip: In the modern era of bridge where every opponent you meet thinks they have an opening bid, it might be a good idea to agree with your partner that a change of suit response to his overcall is at least forcing for one round.



South should do more than just respond $1 \vee$ or 1 a to his partner's take-out-double as those forced responses could be made with zero points. On hands like this, South really wants to bid - he is not forced to bid - and he shares this good news with his partner by making a jump response of $2 \vee$ or $2 \boldsymbol{A}$. If South merely responds $1 \vee$ or $1 \wedge$ then North should pass.

Of course if the defence do everything correctly then all N/S will make is a partscore in spades. If South is declarer then the defenders can win 4 tricks by way of 2 diamonds and 2 clubs or by way of 2 diamonds, a diamond ruff and 1 club. However defenders are only human and it will not be obvious to West that he has to lead a diamond.

If North is declarer then any minor suit lead from East will defeat the $4 \vee$ or $4 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$.



South has a choice of responses e.g. $4 \AA$, $2 \&$ or a 'Jacoby' $2 N T$. $4 \AA$ shows a much weaker hand so the choice is between $2 *$ and 'Jacoby'. I think this hand is perfectly described by going the natural 'Delayed Game Raise' route i.e. responding $2 \%$ and then raising to $4 \boldsymbol{a}$ on the next round. Indeed it is very close to a $3 *$ jump shift response. Responding $2 *$ or $3 *$ seems to be the only way to get this borderline slam.

While N/S can make slam in clubs, spades or No-Trump, they are unlikely to get past 4 A . As usual in these borderline slam hands, you don't need to bid slam in order to get a good score - making 12 tricks will earn you a great score whether you are in slam or game. To make 12 tricks declarer needs to guess which opponent holds the club queen and there don't seem to be any clues to guide declarer - so if East did decide to bid during the auction then it will more than likely lead declarer to place the club queen in East's hand.


There are 6 boards in each session where neither side is vulnerable i.e. boards 1, 8, $11,14,17$ and 24 - and on these if the points are roughly 20-20 between the two sides then we don't mind losing 50 or even 100.

TIP:
On the 'Nil All' boards, Andrew Robson says 'Get Your Bidding Boots on!'


Nevertheless some East's will read West's raise to $3 \uparrow$ as an invitation and they will accept the invite. Now the spotlight shines on the defenders - they have 4 tricks in defence by way of 2 hearts and 2 diamonds but they will only get 2 diamond tricks if South gets full value for his $\star A$ by beating declarer's $\vee K$. If South wastes his $\vee A$ on thin air then declarer will win 10 tricks by way of 2 diamond tricks, 1 club trick, a heart ruff, a diamond ruff and 5 spade tricks. The fancier declarers might come to 10 tricks by reversing the dummy and taking 3 club tricks in declarer's hand.

As ever if you manage to make 10 tricks then you are getting a great score whether you are in $3 \boldsymbol{n}$ or $4 \boldsymbol{n}$.



For sure if West knew that his partner held 5 spades to the $\wedge K Q$, the $\vee Q$ and the $\star A$ he would definitely bid the Grand Slam. Those who still have a good old fashioned 'jump shift' response available should at least be able to find out about three of those cards as per the auction above. Maybe another cunning plan to help you find out about these cards is for West to temporarily agree spades as trumps and then use 'Key Card' to find out about these nice cards and then bid $7 \vee$ ? But then if West tried that clever route - East might convert $7 \vee$ to $7 \leadsto$ and that would not be a pretty sight!

If for some reason you decide to bid 6NT or 7NT then you have 12 top tricks and to make 13 you will need to find that most beautiful and rarest of plays the 'Vienna Coup' - cash $\star$ A, then cash the hearts followed by the spades to squeeze South out of his two minor suit kings.

Tip: Do yourself a favour and learn ‘Key Card Blackwood’ or ‘Key Card Gerber’.



3NT by South has no chance on the obvious diamond lead but you're never down til the 'fat lady sings' - some E/W players might block their diamonds - East needs to win the third round of diamonds - not an easy position to divine but thankfully most declarers will be playing in one of their 8-card major suit fits so E/W will be spared any embarrassment.

If East overcalls 2 , over South's 1NT then it will cause a few headaches for N/S firstly because 2 , can make and secondly because very few N/S will know how to handle the interference. A 'negative double' will work well here while a 'penalty double' won't. Those playing 'Lebensohl' will have ' 3 ' ' available as 'Stayman' but does North really want to force to game on what is really only an invitational hand?

Tip: It pays to make a nuisance of yourself - especially non-vulnerable.


Some West's might open 1 ^ or even $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$. Some Norths might open 1 vor some sort of weak 2ヶ. Some East's will open a 'weak NT' (I was taught never to open a weak NT in third seat so I don't).

The most likely auction will see E/W land in $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ and the most likely result will see $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ make 9 tricks.

If you bid to $4 \boldsymbol{A}$ then you will have to bring your ' $A$ ' game with you in the card play. In theory there are 10 tricks to be had ( 5 spades, 3 hearts and 2 diamonds) but 'timing' is crucial. You have will need to finesse diamonds twice (leading to the 9) and finesse Hearts at least once - which means that every time you are in the West hand you better use that visit to do something useful. On top of that the 4-1 spade break means that you need to take the diamond finesse before the heart finesse and that is all a bit 'hindsightish' so those who stayed in $2 \uparrow$ will probably be the happier group at the end of the board.

As ever, if you make 10 tricks you will get a good matchpoint score whether you are in $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ or $4 \boldsymbol{A}$.

## Tip: No need to push for thin games in these matchpointed events.



Sometimes the easiest way to a good session is just to avoid doing silly things. For instance if you are West defending a N/S heart contract you need to be ready to cover the $\& J$ when it hits the table. If you don't then declarer will make 4 club tricks instead of just 3.

The club suit also provides an interesting position for the E/W declarers playing in a spade contract. If they simply play a club to the king they will lose 3 club tricks but because the spot cards are so good i.e. 10,9,8 and 7 declarer has a much better chance of winning a club trick by simply running the 10 or playing a club to the 9 and doing it again on the second round of the suit.

Tip: Getting the basics consistently right hand after hand is better than being 'flamboyant' on one or two boards and messing up the other 20 boards.




| Board 24 : Dealer West : Love all |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| West | North | East | South |
| 1* | Dbl | Pass | 2^ |
| 3\% | 4a | All Pa |  |

When West opens $1 \boldsymbol{\sim}$, North will need to check his convention card to see what a jump to $2 \uparrow$ would mean i.e. is it weak? Intermediate or strong? If it's strong then this is a perfect hand for it but if N/S have agreed to play weak or intermediate jump overcalls then North will have to start with a double on the first round.

As it turns out it won't matter what North bids because either South or West will bid again and North will get a second chance. So all roads lead to $4 \boldsymbol{a}$ by $N / S$.

To hold N/S to 10 tricks, E/W need to win the first 2 club tricks and then sit back and wait for their diamond trick. If South plays $4 \boldsymbol{n}$ then he may escape the club lead and make 11 tricks.

E/W should not be bidding 5* as this will cost them 500 when $N / S$ were only destined to receive 420 in their $4 \wedge$ contract.





