

We are so pleased to welcome you once again to the Celtic Simultaneous Pairs, supporting the Celtic Nations. And this year for the first time we are delighted to welcome clubs from the CBAI

We really hope you enjoyed the event and found the hands fun and challenging. Hopefully the commentators managed to get it right – we would like to thank Adam Adamson for his analysis of the Monday hands, Ian Sime who did the Tuesday commentary, Harry Smith who puzzled over the Wednesday set and Liz McGowan whose wise words can be found in the Thursday+Friday set.

We hope you will all take care, stay safe and well and – since we are now in December – we wish you all a very Happy Christmas and New Year



Strong no-trumpers are likely to land in $4 \pm$ unless East overcalls hearts. If North declares $4 \pm$ he should be OK – East has to find a club lead to defeat him, and who leads from Jx into a strong NT? If East does overcall and South becomes declarer it looks as if there are four inevitable losers, one in each suit, when every finesse loses. Weak no-trumpers open I \blacklozenge . East will stick in an overcall and South will show spades, perhaps via a double. North may elect to protect his heart holding by bidding 3NT. This can always be made, but it needs a good view in diamonds. No problem for Deep Finesse, who peeks, but partner should be sympathetic if you get it wrong. Anna Gudge, Simultaneous Pairs Organiser on behalf of the SBU, WBU, NIBU and CBAI



A partscore deal where our nonvulnerable East should compete single-handedly to $3 \blacklozenge$. It is unlikely that opponents can double with no trump tricks and not many Aces, and even if they do -100 is cheaper than -110. NS will almost certainly take the push to $3 \blacklozenge$, too high if the defence is on their toes. Three rounds of diamonds force North to ruff high. If he crosses to dummy with the \clubsuit K to lead a trump West rises with the Ace to play a fourth diamond, promoting partner's \bigstar T into a winner. Giving a ruff and discard is normally considered a Bridge Crime, but when there are clearly no more tricks to be had in the plain suits it pays to attack declarer's trump.



Some will open the South hand with a Weak $2\P$ or a Multi $2\clubsuit$. At teams North would punt game, but is that a winning strategy at Pairs? Probably not in principle, but in practice here, where East cannot get a diamond ruff for lack of an entry in partner's hand. Some Easts may double $4\P$. That gives West a choice between losing 590 or removing to $5\clubsuit$ on his uninspiring 5=3=3=2, finding a pleasing dummy but still losing a trick in each suit for -500. (The best play in trump is to run the Queen, pinning the singleton Jack, but that is hard to do with no entry to dummy.)





South will open a weak NT in 4^{th} seat. North has no reason to bid, and South will be quite happy with dummy. Looks like at least 7 tricks on the heart lead. But West should hold up his A and if East can signal for diamonds without discarding one the defenders have 7 tricks. Even holding INT to book should score well. Some Easts may open a third in hand $I \blacklozenge$ for the lead, but that gives South the chance to make a takeout double and so reach the unbeatable $2 \blacklozenge$ contract. Strong no-trumpers should find their spade fit more easily, but must beware of getting too high, particularly if EW interfere.





Some may open 2NT with the North hand, either because it is in their range, or because they have, not unreasonably, upgraded to 20-21. South should probably raise to game with fingers crossed - it seems unlikely that 5 will be a better spot than 3NT. In fact it is simpler to play: you can discard two diamonds on major winners in dummy, so all it needs is a good view in clubs. You should start with the Ten, trying to tempt a cover. If West plays low you still run the ten, playing for him to have doubleton Queen or Jack (twice as likely as a doubleton Ace) as well as catering for the actual lie. If North opens I & South has an unpalatable decision. INT seems best, but you have to make an inspired series of plays to make 3NT. Win the heart lead and advance the \blacklozenge , running it if East does not cover. Now ♦K drops the Ten, finesse the nine, cash the Ace and take the spade finesse for nine tricks. A more normal line, leading a spade towards the Queen and relying on a simple diamond finesse, does not work to-day.

Board 6. E/W. Dealer East



This deal is much easier to play, but more difficult to bid. If South upgrades this 3-loser hand to a 2 \clubsuit opener North should surely give a disbelieving snort and drive to 7NT. Most will open 1 \blacklozenge and reverse into hearts over the 2 \clubsuit response. For fans of Blackout, where 2 \bigstar shows weakness, 3 \blacklozenge is forcing to game now, and South might try Exclusion Keycard, hoping partner will not read 5 \bigstar as natural. (It should not be when 4 \bigstar would show club support.) Uncovering the \bigstar K and \diamondsuit Q allows South to bid 7 \blacklozenge , and North can surely convert to 7NT. So all roads lead to 7NT? I do not predict a flat board!





Hard to see how EW can fail to reach 3NT when East shows 15-17 on the first or second round of bidding. A club lead looks best for the defence, but declarer will probably make 9 tricks with three hearts, two diamonds and four tricks from the black suits, losing two clubs and two diamonds. A heart lead from South looks more helpful: *****] allows East to make 4 heart tricks with some judicious finessing. But declarer will probably use at least one entry to lead towards the diamond honours, to no effect. You can establish two diamond tricks, and finesse one of the black suits to make 9 tricks, but that is all. If you do somehow manage to make an overtrick you should score very well.

Board 8. None. Dealer West



5-card majorites may do well here when East opens 1. They can make 4. by taking a diamond ruff in dummy, then ducking twice in trump and discarding the losing heart on a club. But not everyone will find that line. Experienced Pairs players will settle in 3^{\pm} for their best chance of a plus score. 140 scores very well when the field are in 4^{\pm} -1, and you are more likely to be gifted a trick by the defence in a partscore than in game. If East passes and South opens a weak INT that will prove either a disaster or a steal, depending on the defence.

Board 9. E/W. Dealer North



It is hard to imagine that any EW pairs will get involved in the auction at this vulnerability. Strong no-trumpers will easily reach the top spot via a transfer into hearts and chalk up a painless 140. Weak no-trumpers have more of a problem. Even inveterate 4-card majorites may baulk at opening 1♠ on this suit: if they do South will respond 1NT and presumably play there. If instead North opens 1♠ they will rebid 1NT over the 1♥ response. Playing simple checkback South can remove to 2♦ and so reach 2♥; those who play 2-way checkback will find themselves playing 1NT. The defenders have 6 winners to cash against INT, but East is unlikely to lead a spade initially and some declarers may actually make 9 tricks for a top score.



The Law of Total Tricks suggests there should be 19 tricks here, but the Law is not always accurate. South holds East to 10 tricks in spades by cashing his top clubs and playing a third round, allowing partner to overruff dummy. A heart lead is less effective – declarer can draw trump and hold the losers to just two clubs. North should not get too excited by his heart fit after South doubles $I \triangleq$: the &K 10 is not a great feature in offence. EW can easily cash 5 winners against a heart contract, so best to go quietly, deferring to the Boss Suit.





NS can make a lot of tricks in spades if EW fail to cash their club winners, but most will make 11 tricks in either major, untested in the play. The only uncertainty is about what EW will do. West might pass over a weak NT, hoping to be on lead against a NT game; over other opening bids there is a temptation to do some serious pre-emption. Not easy for NS to double, though they can hold West to 7 tricks in clubs. The diamond ruff should be easy enough to find, but will North switch to trump to stop the spade ruff in dummy? Diamonds play slightly better for EW, but it is hard to see how East can ever get into the action.





Impossible to predict what will happen here. Assuming East is allowed to open $1 \ge 1$ in third seat some Souths may overcall INT - not a great idea with only 15 random HCP and an inflexible stopper. North will raise to game and 3NT should fail on a spade lead - you can preserve the Queen in dummy as a stopper but West has an entry in the A. Double looks a better shot for South, and if North bids clubs the partnership may stop in a makeable spot. But EW may compete to 34. If NS make a Pairs double they might score well, or be rewarded with a measly +100, scoring poorly against their guaranteed +110. Probably best to compete to the 4-level and try for +130 – no wonder Pairs gives you a headache.





Will any EW pairs manage to reach 3NT on their combined 21HCP? All it takes is 4 Quick Tricks, a useful 6-card suit and a layout that makes it impossible for the defenders to cash 5 tricks. Not easy to spot! I suspect some would reach game if playing Teams, but at Pairs most will settle for a heart part score. If South leads a spade you can make 10 tricks by establishing a spade for a club discard. On a minor suit lead you will use your dummy entries to take trump finesses and settle for 9 tricks.

Some may choose to go for better money by doubling a weak no-trump from North. If South runs to 2 it is not clear to double that, and not obvious to lead the spade that defeats the contract.





This could become a competition between hearts and clubs. 5th is only -2, so a save - but only a good score if the field has been pushed to game in hearts. If East upgrades to a weak no-trump and West raises to game North has a problem. Some play that double asks partner to lead their shorter Major. That would net 500, but West should probably heed the danger and remove to 4. North can see he will not get rich from that (only one down) and may follow through by bidding 47 with crossed fingers. Dummy is very suitable. Ruff the club lead and finesse spades right away to make 11 tricks - unless East ducks. In that case you should abandon spades and take two more club ruffs in dummy.

Board 15. N/S. Dealer South



If South opens I and West trots out the Unusual 2NT East has a guess - partner is unexpectedly strong. If you play 2NT as either weak or strong (I have never understood the logic that underlies that) you will expect weak, which makes it unlikely that you can make game. You might still punt 3NT, in which case, playing these methods, partner should probably raise to 4NT. And so you might reach slam in a minor, making easily when suits break well and South has all the high cards, as advertised. Some partnerships like to play a Multi 24 for weak 2s, and 2 of a major to show 10-14. Over a 27 opener West might reach slam more easily by jumping to 4NT. Important not to play in 5 of a minor, which will score poorly compared with 3NT +2.

Board 16. E/W. Dealer West



All roads seem to lead to 4 by East, and there is nothing to the play. Hard to imagine that the scoresheets will display anything but a row of 620s... Unless North decides to overcall at the vulnerability and South chooses to sacrifice in 5. Now the best EW can do is to double and

lead trump. Declarer will make 6 diamonds, a spade and a heart ruff for -3. If you cash a heart

it is not too late to switch to trump – declarer lacks a quick entry for a second heart ruff. A club switch might allow declarer to establish that suit and make more tricks than this overcall deserves.



East-West need to be conservative here. A combined 30 count with all the Aces and three Kings will often be enough for slam. This is certainly not the worst 6^{-} in bridge history, but it would be much better if either partner held the ± 10 . As it is slam needs North to hold the $\pm Kx$ or $\pm Kxx$ (or to err by grabbing his $\pm K$ when declarer leads towards the Queen), it cannot be made when he has four spades. If you do bid slam you should choose 6NT when there are no ruffing values in the shorter trump hand; at pairs the extra 10 points will add considerably to your score. But one down in either contract brings the same score, a poor one on this occasion.





I don't suppose many will open the East hand, but most Souths will open. In many ways East has a better opener: only 7 losers, nice intermediates in the long suits, and no rebid problem. South has 8 losers, poor intermediates and an uninspiring 5-3-3-2 distribution. Weak no-trumpers must open INT or rebid this suit; strong no-trumpers can open I♥ and rebid INT after the I♠ response. Either way they should regret their enterprise, since it is hard to see how South can make more than 5 tricks in NT, and -200 will not score well. If South passes West will open, and even if EW manage to stop low they will struggle to outscore those who defend.

Board 19. E/W. Dealer South



I expect every South will open this time. If West overcalls INT North will raise spades. East needs to introduce hearts without getting too high, so this would be a good time to play lebensohl, or rubensohl, where 3 ◆ is a transfer to hearts. GIB makes 4♥, but he ducks the first heart completely to hold his trump losers to two. A real player might achieve the same result by running the nine if North does not cover. If West feels his hand is too strong for INT and doubles instead East may think his hand is worth a jump to game, but partner's major suit holdings will disappoint. Oh, well, maybe the defence will be helpful....

Board 20. All. Dealer West



West looks to have a fine example of a Lucas weak two-suited 2-opener. This is a bad day for Lucas – whether East passes or removes to partner's minor the partnership should lose at least 200, fortunately not doubled. This is North-South's hand: a crossruff produces 10 tricks in clubs. It is hard to see how weak notrumpers can reach a club contract, but they should stop in 2NT after a Stayman response and so achieve a plus score. This would be a bad moment for East to overcall, vulnerable opposite a passed partner, even at Pairs.

Board 21. N/S. Dealer North



They say that two flaws are OK for a preempt, but 3 are one too many. Good advice if North is tempted to open a weak 2^{1} Shocking suit quality, playable in either major, no leaddirectional value, simply a misdescription. East's hearts are not great, and the hand is playable in spades, but 2^{1} is not the worst bid you will ever make. If it does start Pass -2^{1} South will overcall 3^{1} , and North must resist any urge to try to improve the contract. There is no reason to believe that diamonds will play better, and a heart stopper is not in itself enough for 3NT with no other source of tricks.

Board 22. E/W. Dealer East



Some Easts will open 2, others will be deterred by the vulnerability. After 2 – Pass - Pass North should re-open with 2NT and South will raise to game. 3NT will be in peril if North tries to win trick I with the \mathbf{V} , as seems perfectly normal. Declarer recovers by playing diamonds from the top, winning the second heart and cashing diamonds. East has to make three discards, probably with increasing discomfort. Assuming these are a spade, a club and a heart declarer can cross to the $\bigstar A$ and exit with a heart for the endplay. A sneaky East might bare the $\clubsuit K$, but that will work only if declarer is skilled enough to go for the endplay. At Pairs the deceptive discard risks a very poor score when declarer makes the overtrick.

Board 23. All. Dealer South



Predicting outcomes frequently leaves a commentator with egg all over the face, but I expect EW will play in spades at most tables, probably at the 3-level. Some may even score 140, though $3 \pm$ should really fail. If North wins a heart lead and switches to his singleton club declarer has to lose 2 hearts, a diamond and three clubs. It looks as if there might be some sort of endplay in clubs, but declarer cannot eliminate the red suits and keep a trump in each hand. NS can make $4 \heartsuit$, but only if declarer drops the doubleton \heartsuit Q, ignoring the odds. (Deep Finesse has an edge there.) If you can achieve a plus score on this board you should be happy.



If North does not open EW should reach 3NT. On a heart lead declarer has 8 Sure tricks, but some communication problems. The best line to make 5 diamond tricks is to play them from the top, making when the suit breaks 3-3 or the lack is doubleton (with only 6 diamonds you should finesse for the Jack.) But on this layout if you unblock the hearts, then cross to the A for 2 more hearts, you will make only 8 tricks unless you finesse the $\mathbf{+}T$. There is a safety play to guard against the 4-2 break. Cash the \mathbf{P} AQ, then duck a diamond to ensure 9 tricks unless opponents can cash 4 spades. Who takes safety plays at Pairs? Perhaps if you realise that you are lucky to have escaped the club lead that means you need to make 5 diamonds...

Board 25. E/W. Dealer North



East will surely want to open the bidding, but will you choose $1 \stackrel{\bullet}{\Rightarrow}$ or $3 \stackrel{\bullet}{\Rightarrow}$? If $1 \stackrel{\bullet}{\Rightarrow}$ is possibly short it seems a bit pointless, so 5-card majorites may well choose $3 \stackrel{\bullet}{\Rightarrow}$ to be sure of the lead. South will probably double that, and West may introduce his spades. $3 \stackrel{\bullet}{\Rightarrow}$ is no longer forcing after the interference, but even the 3-level is too high in spades, and if partner corrects to $4 \stackrel{\bullet}{\Rightarrow}$ that will probably fail also, as will 3NT. If West decides to pass $3 \oplus$ doubled North must choose between 3NT and $4 \heartsuit$ and will be lucky to escape for -150. If your $1 \oplus$ is natural you will probably prefer to open $1 \oplus$, keeping the auction lower and perhaps reaching a playable part score. Plus scores are usually best at Pairs.

Board 26. All. Dealer East



There should be some high-level competition here. The Law of Total Tricks fails again: 20 total trump = 19 total tricks. And the trick division is rather unequal. EW can make 11 tricks in their 9-card fit, assuming declarer takes the right view in clubs; NS make only 8 in their 10-card fit, assuming the defenders are astute enough not to open up diamonds. So in theory NS should sell to 4th to avoid losing 800 in 57. North should be wary of getting too high even with the enormous fit: a 5-3-3-2 distribution cannot make many tricks with ruffs, there are no outside winners, and the doubleton in opponents' suit is the worst possible holding. If given the chance West should double 57 with his defensively oriented hand. In practice East will probably bid on to 5 \bigstar over 5 \clubsuit . They find a lucky trump break, and, if South leads the singleton club, no problems in the play.



"6-5? Come alive!" Perhaps better not to get too lively, since 4♠ is not a trivial make. Say the defenders lead two rounds of trump. It looks normal to ruff one club and try a heart to the King at some point, but that gives you 4 losers. The winning line is to win the second spade in dummy and play a heart to the seven! If West plays second hand high you can establish hearts for 3 club discards. Some might make if East has made a takeout double to help with the heart guess, but perhaps most will settle in a safe spade part score, which should score above average. At equal vulnerability EW should not get too involved in the part score battle – too many losers.





Another fortunate game for NS, just needs a favourable spade lie and a 3=3 heart break. Bidding against-the-odds games at pairs will get you a great score when game makes, but far more often a near zero when it fails. Of course, if West believes that any old 11 count is worth an opening bid NS may never find their spade fit. Over 1 North will overcall IV. If East tries INT he may score rather well by making 5 tricks. (When North wins the A believe it must be singleton and establish your

 5^{th} trick in spades; keep all of dummy's clubs as a stopper there.) If West opens INT (ugh!) North will probably double, but South may come to the rescue by bidding 2^{4} .





Over a weak INT East will do well to risk an overcall if he can show both majors. According to Deep Finesse, 2th plays better from the West hand. This is because North cannot safely lead a diamond. I that suspect anybody who plays 2th from the East hand will also make 8 tricks with 4 spades, one heart and three clubs, but after a diamond lead, if North ducks the first club, the contract becomes difficult. The hand really belongs to NS, who can make 9 tricks in either red suit if they read the diamond position. Best to stay low and hope for a plus score.





This is a bit of a nightmare hand. West might win the pot by opening a third-hand INT, if allowed to play there, though in general it is better to have a better than minimum hand when partner has already passed. Here there is a case for North passing INT rather than introduce his moth-eaten Majors. If he does bid 2^{\clubsuit} South had better not pass! 2^{\clubsuit} will not play well: -100 for two down sometimes scores well enough, but not when opponents are unlikely to make more than 90 in INT or 2. "Let opponents play the misfits."



A deal to illustrate the benefits of hold up play at no-trump. When diamonds can be established without letting East in to cash the spades there are 9 easy tricks. You can also make 11 tricks in diamonds, but that is much harder. Win the spade lead, ruff a spade, cross back to the $\clubsuit K$, ruff your last spade and play A and another. West has to win and cannot safely play a trump or a club, giving a ruff and discard. So he exits with a heart to the Queen and Ace, but now you play \$A and another to the King and he is endplayed. On other leads you can organise a third heart trick by running the Ten, then dropping the Queen; if East covers you lead towards your remaining 98. But either line might raise some eyebrows, so best to stick with no-trump.

Board 32. E/W. Dealer West



An easy hand for strong no-trumpers. They will reach $2 \triangleq$ and can make 9 tricks by scooping South's $\triangleq 9$. Weak no-trumpers start $| \blacktriangledown - | \triangleq - | NT - ?$ Those playing simple Checkback can rebid $2 \triangleq$ and get preference to $2 \triangleq$. But if you play 2-way Checkback, where $2 \triangleq$ is an artificial game force, you have to decide whether to remove to $2 \triangleq$ or Pass. My advice? Ask yourself: 'What would I call if partner opened a strong no-trump?' 2 of Major is often a better spot at Pairs. If partner has rebid INT with a singleton spade that is unfortunate but not necessarily fatal.

2022 Celtic Winter Pairs - Thursday/Frida

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2022 Celtic Winter Pairs - Thursday/Frida

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