## Junior Squad

## Sim Pairs

## Monday Tuesday

$$
3-4 \cdot 02 \cdot 2020
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## Thanks to our commentators:

## Andrew Robson

Andrew must be the best-known contributor here, as a leading player, teacher, and writer. But it all started for him as a junior, when he featured on the Great Britain team which won the World Junior Championship in 1989.

## Jason Hackett

Jason won the 1994 European Junior Championship and the 1995 World Junior Championship on the Great Britain team. He's gone on to win all the major English events and to represent England many times at Open International level. He was a member of the winning Mossop team in the 2019 transnational European Open Teams.

## Ben Norton

Ben is a member of the current England Under-26 team, and has recently earned selection to the Open team in partnership with Mike Bell, making him the first player ever to achieve this double for England.

## Michael Byrne

Michael represented England many times in the Under-21 and Under-26 teams, and is now a leading player in the English Open game. He is in his fourteenth year as Squad Leader for the England U-21 team.

## Giorgio Provenza

Giorgio is a bridge teacher who especially enjoys the successes of his junior pupils. He has been squad leader for the Under-16 team since 2017. Please contact him with news of any children interested in taking their game to the next level.

## Tom Paske

Tom graduated from the Under-25 team in 2015. His partnership with Ed Jones has since gone from strength to strength, notably winning the 2019 transnational European Open Teams.

## Shahzaad Natt

Shahzaad signed off from junior bridge playing in partnership with Ben Norton in the England Under-26 team which finished a creditable eighth in the 2019 European Championships. We wish him every success in the Open game.

## Mike Bell

Mike played for the England junior team ten or so years ago, and was Giorgio's predecessor running the Under-16 squad. He's had successful partnerships with Michael Byrne and David Gold, and now plays in the Open game with Ben Norton.

Thank you for taking part in this Junior Squad Simultaneous Pairs. I hope you have enjoyed the event and will take pride in having supported our Junior International Teams and the Squad system which supports them.
2020 will see our Junior Teams (U16, U21, U26 Women, U26) play in the World Championships in Italy. The EBU provides funding for these teams and this event will help pay for it. Other important areas, such as development and teaching, also require support and that means that the international budgets are never as large as we would wish. We run the Junior teams as economically as possible: players, captains and coaches are unpaid and travel and accommodation are as cheap as we can make them, but money remains very tight.
I very much hope you will enjoy reading the expert commentary, which has been supplied by past and present Junior International players, captains, and coaches. You will see the names of many very well known players, teachers, and writers among them - photographs and biographies are on the EBU website.
I hope also that you will continue to support this event and encourage your club to continue to participate in the future.

Paul Barden
Editor

| ^ Q1093 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Board 1 : Dealer North : Love all |  |  |  | Andrew Robso |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -9854 |  |  |  |  |  |  | West | North | East | South |  |
| -9876 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pass | Pas | $1 \checkmark$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pass | $2 v$ | Pas | 2 N |  |
| ヘ875 | ^ 642 |  |  |  |  |  | Pass | 30 | All |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ KQJ | $\checkmark 72$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - A43 | - QJ105 |  |  |  |  |  | If in doubt, it pays to respond to partner's one-level opener. If partner has |  |  |  |  |
| - 11063 |  |  |  |  |  |  | a good | - and | he era | eak twos, | really good, you may |
| $\wedge$ A AKJ |  |  |  |  |  |  | have a game. If partner is minimum, you may steal the contract from the |  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ A1063 |  |  |  |  |  |  | opponents. After North's $2 \downarrow$, South's 2 NT shows about 17-18 (pass $2 \checkmark$ with |  |  |  |  |
| - K2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15-16). North hurriedly signs off in $3 \vee$, wishing she'd passed 1v. |  |  |  |  |
| *Q975 |  |  |  |  |  |  | West leads $\vee K$ against $3 \vee$, declarer ducking then winning $\vee Q$ with $\vee A$. With $\bullet$ A sitting over $\bullet K$ there is no winning line. You'd probably cash four rounds of spades discarding a club (West correctly refraining from ruffing), then lead |  |  |  |  |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | N | * |  | $\stackrel{\square}{2}$ |  |  | $\star 8$. East wins $\uparrow K$ and switches to $\uparrow$, covered by $\uparrow K$ and $\downarrow$ A. West cashes |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{11}{ }^{2} 10$ | 5 |  |  | 2 |  |  | $\vee J$ and exits with a club, leaving you two down. To escape with one down, you had to run a diamond from dummy after cashing the spades, which looks |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | w |  | 1 |  |  |  | unnatu | me. E-W | 100. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Board 2 : Dealer East : NS vulnerable |  |  |  | Andrew Robson |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | West | North | East | South |  |
| -10853 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nass |  | 1NT | Pass |  |
| ¢8763 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2\% Pass <br> $4 \vee$ All pass |  |  |  |  |
| - Q82 | $\wedge$ A93 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -KQ64 | - J1083 |  |  |  |  |  | 4v All passWest uses Stayman, such an important co |  |  |  |  |
| - A7 |  |  |  |  |  |  | West uses Stayman, such an important convention at pairs, where the 4-4 fit |
| *AQ54 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | usually plays a trick better than no trumps. |  |  |  |  |
|  | A K 764 |  |  |  |  |  | In 3NT, you do not have the time (on a diamond lead) to set up your second |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ A52 |  |  |  |  |  | spade trick (by leading towards $\wedge Q$ ), and make only ten tricks. But in $4 \vee$ the |  |  |  |  |
|  | - Q9642 |  |  |  |  |  | trumps give you control of the hand. South leads aj, you win and play |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | trumps. South may win the second heart and return a third. You win, cash clubs and diamonds finishing in hand, and lead a spade towards $\wedge Q$. If South |  |  |  |  |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\stackrel{+}{*}$ | - | , | $\stackrel{ }{\wedge}$ | NT | ducks smoothly, you might decide to insert $\uparrow 8$, playing to endplay North, |  |  |  |  |
| $178^{17} 12$ | N |  | 1 |  |  |  | should she hold, say, ^K10xx. The plan is to let North win cheaply but then have to lead from her aK (or give a ruff-and-discard). This unlucky-expert play would hold you to ten tricks, South holding aK. Declarers with less imagination or better card reading make eleven, $\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{W}+450$. |  |  |  |  |
|  | S |  | 1 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | E | 4 |  | 5 | 2 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | W | 4 |  | 5 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |




| $\stackrel{\text { A AK654 }}{ }$ |  |  |  |  | Board 9 : Dealer North : EW vulnerable |  |  |  | Ben Norton |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | West | North | East | South |  |
| -QJ32 |  |  |  |  |  | 14. | Pass | 2 , |  |
| *A94 |  |  |  |  | Dble | $3 \vee$ | Pass | 34 |  |
| - 103 | ^ Q98 |  |  |  | Pass | $4 \uparrow$ | All |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ AQJ97 |  | $\checkmark 86$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -106 | - K9 |  |  |  | Some would overcall $2 \checkmark$ as West, aiming to put the major-suit game into |  |  |  |  |
| \&KJ65 | * 10832 |  |  |  | the picture, but the hand is only worth one call and it's better to get both |  |  |  |  |
| A. 772 |  |  |  |  | suits in. A $2 \downarrow$ bid by North would be natural and forcing, so his jump to $3 \vee$ |  |  |  |  |
| K103 |  |  |  |  | is artificial, a splinter showing a good hand with short hearts and diamond |  |  |  |  |
| 8754 |  |  |  |  | support respons | rcing to | me | ite the $n$ | wn by a two-level |
| Q7 |  |  |  |  |  | he spade | is the | ted. |  |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  | East has | choice | ween | rounded-s |  |
|  |  | - $\cdot$ | $\checkmark$ | $\wedge$ | lead he plumps for in practice. Say he chooses a heart. West wins cheaply and gets off lead with a safe trump. North is a favourite to hold $\# \mathrm{~A}$, so no heroics |  |  |  |  |
| 115 | N | - 4 | - | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 15 | - | 5 | gets off lead with a safe trump. North is a favourite to hold \#A, so no heroics are called for here. Even if \&A were with East, North would have to be |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | E | - | 1 | - | 6=1=4=2 for a club shift to make any odds. On this passive defence, declarer has no way of avoiding a third loser. |  |  |  |  |
|  | w |  | 1 | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| - 107432 |  |  |  |  | Board 10 : Dealer East : All vulnerable |  |  |  | Michael Byrne |
|  |  |  |  |  | West | North | East | South |  |
|  | K106 |  |  |  |  |  | Pass | Pass |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 14. | Pass | 2* | Pass |  |
| ^AK985 |  | AJ |  |  | $2 \vee$ | Pass | 2NT | Pass |  |
| - AQ1086 |  | $\checkmark 95$ |  |  | 39 | Pass | 4 | All pass |  |

This auction is quite straightforward playing modern Acol with a weak NT: East has enough to respond at the two level, then limits his hand with 2NT, allowing West to bid hearts again, reaching the best matchpoint game contract. Those playing a strong no trump will have a tougher time, East doesn't now have the values to bid two over one and should respond 1NT. West will probably force with $3 v$,but that doesn't promise five hearts and $3 N T$ is the likely contract.
Although $4 \checkmark$ might make eleven tricks if the defenders don't cash their diamonds this will be an obvious line of attack and making ten will require careful play. In 3NT by East the battle is to stop declarer getting to her tricks in the minors. Only an opening diamond lead ducked by North does that, leaving South with a later diamond exit.
Board 11 : Dealer South : Love all
Michael Byrne

|  |  | $1 \downarrow$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | $1 \uparrow$ | Pass | $2 \downarrow$ |
| Pass | $3 \uparrow$ | Pass | 4 |
| Pass | $5 \uparrow$ | Pass | $6 \uparrow$ |
| All pass |  |  |  |

South will open $1 *$ and North has a powerful spade suit and wants to insist upon playing in it. It is tempting to jump to $4 \wedge$ but this would make it hard to get to a slam, and there's no hurry when you hold the boss suit. The hand is not strong enough for $2 \boldsymbol{A}$, so $1 \boldsymbol{A}$ it is. East might come in with $2 *$ or $3 *$, then if South bids hearts and West raises clubs it will make it easier for North to have a bash at slam, three small clubs being a good holding when the opponents bid and raise the suit. If East-West remain silent then South should reverse into hearts, the powerful distribution more than making up for the paucity of points. Over this North should jump to $3 \boldsymbol{A}$ as a slam try, and then bid $5 \boldsymbol{A}$ over $4 \star$, demanding partner bid a slam with a club control (in the unbid suit). South bids slam as instructed, and North will make it easily so long as he does nothing too imaginative in diamonds.

|  | A 874 |  |  |  |  | North Ea |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ AQ986 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -10 |  |  |  |  |  | 2NT | Pass | 3N | All pass |  |
| -K942 |  |  |  |  |  | West has a strong hand with broken diamonds and tenaces or potential tenaces in every suit, and 2NT will be the popular choice of opening bid. |  |  |  |  |
| -K2 | $\checkmark 10753$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - AQ9842 |  |  |  |  |  | (It certainly gets my vote, but to be honest I just enjoy playing the hands). |  |  |  |  |
| -08 |  |  |  |  |  | The 2N | ening wil | $t$ rais | 3NT, pe | n on the way. |
| 9632 |  |  |  |  |  | Fortunately Stayman won't tip off the lead as North will still lead his fourth |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | best heart, expecting dummy to hold a spade suit. That will be ten easy tricks, |  |  |  |  |
| - 175 |  |  |  |  |  | and I hope everyone remembered to start diamonds in technically correct |  |  |  |  |
| *AJ106 |  |  |  |  |  | fashion | w to the | g? (You | cope with | South has J1075), |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  | Any South who doubles Stayman will score an enormous goal, the defence cashing four club tricks then putting a heart through for two down. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | , |  | Anyone opening 1* will see North's 1v overcall get passed back to them. They might bid diamonds or no trumps now, but it's probably too late to bid and make game. |  |  |  |  |
| $19 \quad 5$ | N | 3 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A AQ5 |  |  |  |  |  | Board 13 : Dealer North : All vulnerable |  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ J85 |  |  |  |  |  | West North East South <br>  $1 N T$ All pass  |  |  |  |  |
| - A1086 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * K53 |  |  |  |  |  | The cards could not lie better for North-South, with spades, diamonds and |  |  |  |  |
| A. K 86 | 10942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 92 |  |  |  |  |  | clubs all behaving nicely. On $\vee 10$ lead North should end up with nine tricks, although only a very aggressive view by South would get to 3NT |  |  |  |  |
| - QJ92 | - 74 |  |  |  |  | although only a very aggressive view by South would get to 3NT. |  |  |  |  |
| * A9876 | - ${ }^{4} 4$ |  |  |  |  | Should East bid over 1NT to show the majors? Against a weak NT it usually pays off to compete aggressively; in this case though the vulnerability |  |  |  |  |
| ^. 974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| KQ73 |  |  |  |  |  | suggests prudence even to the most optimistic overcallers (and I know a few of them!). |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -Q102 |  |  |  |  |  | If East does bid and North-South have good agreements, a double of the artificial bid by South will show cards and interest in penalties, and North will double West's 2a bid for blood. |  |  |  |  |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 |  | - | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{*}$ | 1 |  | It takes a small diamond lead and a trump switch to beat West's $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ by two - hard to find - but any other plausible lead should get minus one and plus 200 for North-South, which should be a good score. |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{10} \mathrm{ll}^{6}{ }^{6}$ | 5 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | w |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A K8 |  |  |  |  |  | Board 14 : Dealer East : Love all Giorgio Provenza |  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ A7 |  |  |  |  |  | West | North | East | South |  |
| -876 |  |  |  |  |  | 1* Pass |  |  |  |  |
| *AJ10652 |  |  |  |  |  | 1ヵ 2* 3* Dble |  |  |  |  |
| - Q9752 | ^AJ10 |  |  |  |  | 3n All pass |  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ KQ43 | $\checkmark$ J986 |  |  |  |  | Some Easts might like their hand and open the bidding (good intermediates, |  |  |  |  |
| - Q52 | 109 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -4 |  |  | 83 |  |  | Some Easts might like their hand and open the bidding (good intermediates, but poor shape). If they don't, West should open in third seat (partner is |  |  |  |  |
|  | A 643 |  |  |  |  | a passed hand, so they won't push you too high and North is bound to open |  |  |  |  |
|  | - 1052 |  |  |  |  | the bidding if you pass, so you want to throw in your suit while you have the chance). |  |  |  |  |
|  | AJ43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - K97 |  |  |  |  | East can show a maximum pass and support in spades by cue bidding the overcaller's suit and South can double that to show tolerance for a club |  |  |  |  |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - | $\checkmark$ | $\stackrel{1}{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $9{ }^{12}$12  <br>   | N | 2 |  |  | 2 |  | ends |  |  | Jack |
|  | 5 | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | E |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | w |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| A A2 |  |  |  |  |  | Board 15 : Dealer South : NS vulnerable |  |  |  | Giorgio Provenza |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark 9873$ |  |  |  |  |  | West | North | East | South |  |
| -10963 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pass |  |
| * A97 |  |  |  |  |  | Pass | Pass | 1** | $1 *$ |  |
| $\rightarrow$ - 1083 | A.J765 |  |  |  |  | 1^ | 2\% | 3^ | All pas |  |
| $\checkmark 542$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Q75 | - K |  |  |  |  | Another example of an Unassuming Cue Bid by North to show support for partner's suit and a good hand. The two defensive tricks and the vulnerability |  |  |  |  |
| -642 | * KQJ53 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ^ Q94 |  |  |  |  |  | would make me prefer this bid to a more preemptive $3 \uparrow$. East jumps to $3 \uparrow$ anyway to invite game, but West has nothing at all to spare. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 106 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - AJ842 |  |  |  |  |  | With three aces to lose and VK offside this hand will come down to playing the spades for one loser. There are two lines that offer the same theoretical chances; running the Jack or small to the eight. With this lie of the cards they will both succeed. |  |  |  |  |
| -108 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - | $\stackrel{\square}{ }$ |  |  | When in with aA North needs to switch to hearts to make sure declarer won't be able to pitch hearts on clubs in time to avoid a loser. The dummy screams for that, so it should be found by most. |  |  |  |  |
| $5^{5} \begin{array}{ll}8 & 17\end{array}$ | N |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | E | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | w |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - 108 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Board } 16: \text { Dealer West : EW vulnerable } & \text { South } \\ \text { West } & \text { North } & \text { East } & \text { South Paske }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark 1043$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - A986 |  |  |  |  |  | 1NT | Pass | 2. | Pa |  |
| *AKJ9 |  |  |  |  |  | 2v <br> All pass |  |  |  |  |
| ヘA9642 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A } 7 \\ & \vee A Q 876 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - K5 |  |  |  |  |  | I personally prefer to open 1NT when holding a 5-card major rather than |  |  |  |  |
| - KQ10 | - 1754 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ¢ 852 | -643 |  |  |  |  | open 1 | and being | rced to | id a suit | 6642 when partner |
| - KQJ53 |  |  |  |  |  | responds at the two level. After 1NT, East transfers to hearts and South |  |  |  |  |
| ャ J92 |  |  |  |  |  | competes with 2 A . West might double that for penalties, in search of a good |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | matchpoint score, but there's no guarantee that it's going off, nor that you |  |  |  |  |
| *Q107 |  |  |  |  |  | would | made 2 |  |  |  |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  | In practice 2^ will drift one off so long as West starts with $\mathbf{~ K}$, losing three hearts, one diamond and two spades. Whereas $3 \vee$ makes for East-Wise unless |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | N | * |  | $\stackrel{\wedge}{1}$ |  | the defence starts off with four rounds of clubs, promoting a trump trick. So doubling $2 \uparrow$ could be necessary to get a good score on the board. |  |  |  |  |
| $12 \quad 7$ | 5 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | E |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AOJ2 |  |  |  |  |  | Board 17 : Dealer North : Love all |  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ AQ54 |  |  |  |  |  | West North East South <br>  Pass Pass $1 N T$ |  |  |  |  |
| -10954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 06 |  |  |  |  | All pass |  |  |  |  |
| ^A87 | A 10543 |  |  |  |  | This is your bread-and-butter hand when playing pairs: hands like this will |  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark 10863$ | $\checkmark$ KJ9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - QJ6 | -32 |  |  |  |  | If they lead the eight, which is standard in England, it will give away the |  |  |  |  |
| *A84 | *Q975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | A K 96 |  |  |  |  | location of the King making it likely declarer will come home with eight tricks |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | so long as they guess the club suit, making two spades, two hearts, three |  |  |  |  |
|  | - AK87 |  |  |  |  | diamonds and a club. If declarer is going to guess hearts and clubs right, the |  |  |  |  |
|  | *KJ32 |  |  |  |  | do that in spades by leading the suit at trick one, so that East's long spade can |  |  |  |  |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  | be set | efore he | art en | can be kn | in clubs by leading |
|  |  | * |  | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | NT |  |  |  |  | ten - an intrafinesse |
| $11{ }^{11} 9696$ | N |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | E |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | w |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |





Board 24 : Dealer West : Love all
Mike Bell

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | Pass | $1 \downarrow$ | $2 \boldsymbol{\sigma}$ |
| $3 \varphi$ | Pass | $4 \varphi$ | Dble |
| Pass | $5 \boldsymbol{\sigma}$ | Dble | All pass |

Over West's weak raise to $3 \mathbf{v}$, most Easts will bid 4v, though 0 K4 might give them pause for thought. Similarly, it's far from clear they should double $5 \%$, but I'd expect 5 as to score well for North-South even undoubled. There's one point in the play - on a spade lead declarer has to play to ruff three spades before touching trumps.
A quiet raise to $2 \vee$ by West may work better. East will make a $2 \uparrow$ trial bid, South may try $3 *$ and now West can bid $3 \vee$, showing a hand that inn't worth accepting but has enough in its favour to not want to defend 3* either. Now North-South will be unlikely to reach game.
Over East's 2n trial bid, I do not think West should raise to 3A. First, his hand isn't worth an accept; second, East would think he held 4-3 in the majors, making her likely to choose 4 4 on a 4-4 fit instead of $4 \vee$ on the $5-4$ fit.
Board 25 : Dealer North : EW vulnerable

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $1 \downarrow$ | Pass | $2 \downarrow$ |
| Pass | Pass | $3 \%$ | $3 \%$ |
| All pass |  |  |  |

Andrew Robson

After East refrains from an unsound two-level overcall, South is best raising 1v to $2 v$ - more helpful than the dustbin 1 NT , while 2 would be a big overstatement of her values. North passes $2 v$ (2NT would show about 17-18) and now, paradoxically, it is safer for East to act - North-South have limited their hands and have also implied a heart fit. South's $3 \diamond$ shows her $3 \vee-6 \diamond$ shape and there matters rest.
Only a spade lead beats 3 genuinely, by setting up a spade ruff. On West's likely $* 3$ lead, declarer wins $* \mathrm{~K}$ and may play West for $\downarrow$, expecting her to hold more diamonds. Wrong in that respect, but right to play her for $\uparrow$. You now rate to make nine tricks, losing a spade, two hearts and a diamond. N-S +110. If South had judged to pass $\mathbf{3 *}^{*}$, put off bidding by her defensive bare $\boldsymbol{*} \mathrm{K}$, North might have gambled a penalty double - the magic +200 should ensue.
A 973
$\bullet 7$
-KQ1065
\&A865

| A K62 | A Q1054 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark 854$ | $\checkmark$ AKJ9 |
| - A92 | - 1843 |
| ¢K1032 | \& 4 |
|  | A AJ8 |
|  | $\checkmark$ Q10632 |
|  | - 7 |
|  | \&QJ97 |


| HCP |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
|  | 9 |  |
| 10 |  | 11 |
|  | 10 |  |
|  |  | Makeable contracts      <br>  $\circ$ $\bullet$ $\vee$ A NT <br> N 2 1 - - - <br> S 3 1 - - - <br> E - - 1 1 1 <br> W - - 1 1 1 |

Board 26 : Dealer East : All vulnerable Jason Hackett
West North East South

All pass
East has three possible openings, pass, 1* or 1v for those playing four-card majors. Those who pass (often a good way to deal with light 4441s is to pass and hope you get the chance to make a take-out double of your short suit) may find the hand is passed out unless South opens a fruity heart, leading to a very close 1NT contract by North which should go one off on accurate defence, but may make. Those Easts who open 1 * will get a 1 overcall. This gives West has an awkward problem unless special methods are in use: pass would work best as South would be left to go down in $1 \vee$ (probably one down). Easts who open 1v give West another problem, best solved with a 1 NT response - that contract should make. If East opens and West follows traditional Acol methods and responds $2 *$ he will be strolling towards Richard's meadow. [perhaps a reference to the Battle of Wakefield in $1460-E d$ ]
Any North-South pair who find a way to get to a making partscore in clubs has done very well.

^Q5

- QJ6
- Q6
*AJ10864


## A K96

A AJ 10832
$\checkmark$ K542 $\checkmark 97$
-AJ10743
-K95
\&-
\& Q 5
A 74

- A1083
- 82
\& K9732

| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\stackrel{ }{*}$ | - | $\checkmark$ | $\wedge$ | NT |
| 12 | N | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| $11 \quad 10$ | S | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | E | - | 6 | 1 | 6 | - |
|  | W | - | 6 | 1 | 6 | - |

AJ1092
$\checkmark 2$

- 9843
*AJ92

| A A8743 | A. K5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ K7 |  | $\checkmark$ AQ1095 |  |  |  |  |
| - J752 | -K106 |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Q10 | * 853 |  |  |  |  |  |
| A Q6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ J8643 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - AQ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ¢K764 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc}  & 6 & \\ 10 & & 12 \\ & 12 & \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\cdots$ | - | $\checkmark$ | $\stackrel{ }{\sim}$ | NT |
|  | N | 3 | - | - | - | - |
|  | S | 3 | - | - | - | - |
|  | E | - | - | 1 | - | - |
|  | W | - | - | 1 | - | - |

Board 27 : Dealer South : Love all
Ben Norton

West North East | South |
| :--- |
| Pass |

2v All pass
Who knows what's right on the West hand. Some would pass, others would preempt to $3 \vee$ with their wild distribution. The middle ground is a weak $2 \vee$. Should South protect with a double to contest the partscore? Well, North is known to hold at least five hearts and will likely pass it, and South has no defence to speak of against that. Change all the quacks for two aces and it would be a different matter.
North should seek to score his small trumps by way of a force, not by ruffs. He therefore leads his own long suit, spades. Declarer wins in dummy and works on his side-suit, running $\& 10$ to North's $\& A$. Back comes another spade, won in dummy, and $\uparrow 9$ goes to $\approx \infty$, $\boldsymbol{*}$ and a ruff. Declarer ruffs the spade continuation and gives up a club. North ruffs that, in case South lacks the $\& 7$, then lays down the VAK to draw dummy's trumps. Declarer takes the next spade force, draws the trump and surrenders another club. Declarer's hand is good for one down.
Board 28 : Dealer West : NS vulnerable Michael Byrne

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 *$ | $2 \boldsymbol{2}$ | $2 \boldsymbol{n}$ | $4 \boldsymbol{4}$ |
| $4 \uparrow$ | All pass |  |  |

An exciting hand here as East-West can make slam in two suits on the very favourable lie of spades and diamonds. $1 *$ will be the opening bid and most North players will overcall $2 \approx$, the $\& 10$ putting their mind at rest rather more than the load of queens they have outside. East will bid $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ and now the paths diverge as South has to decide how many clubs to bid. There will be votes for 3\%, 4\% or 5\% and this might shut out West or push him into something. Certainly over a 3* bid West might bid only 3A and it's not impossible East might pass that, devaluing the club queen.
If South bids $4 \boldsymbol{*}$ then West will probably bid 4a and we are in game. If South jumps to $5 *$ then East-West might bid on, although they do best to double and take the money; +800 will score very well even if slam is cold.
I think most will make twelve tricks, even though declarer has to "guess" the spades - in practice a club lead will push her into doing the right thing.
Board 29 : Dealer North : All vulnerable

## Giorgio Provenza

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Pass | $1 N T$ | Pass |
| $2 \boldsymbol{1 N T}$ | Pass | $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ | All pass |

In modern Acol it is recommended to open 1NT on all 5-3-3-2 hands within range, even with a 5 -card major. Is West's hand worth a game try after transferring to spades? If partner has spade support and a maximum, you probably want to have a shot at game. However, you don't want to play in 3NT opposite a maximum with two spades, nor in $3 \uparrow$ rather than $2 \uparrow$ when she has a minimum with three. The odds at matchpoints favour passing 2 A , in my opinion.
In a strong-NT environment, after 1v-14, 1NT West will face a similar decision; Kx facing partner's 5 -card suit might convince some to push on here, with no luck.
Some Souths will risk a two-suited overcall after 1NT by East. At these colours it wouldn't be my choice with those pitiful suits, but it might pay off here, finding the club fit. I suspect we will find a bit of everything in the bridgemates.


3NT isn't a great contract, but most will bid it, and many will make it. East is clearly worth 2NT (but no more); and West will accept with her good 13 -count. In fairness, you'd expect oppo to lead a spade given your combined hands, solving the guess for the $\boldsymbol{A}$ J, and the contract is then simply on the position of the $\vee \mathrm{A}$.
In practice, North will lead a diamond. The correct card to lead is a low one - there are many positions where either partner or dummy has a singleton or doubleton honour where you need to keep your jack and ten for the later rounds of the suit. Here, the $\&$ lead gives declarer the chance to establish her $\uparrow 8$ to win the fourth round of the suit, but she may not discover in time that South's $\star Q$ is dropping.

