## Commentary

## for the

## IBU Autumn Simultaneous Pairs

Thursday $9^{\text {th }}$ November 2023

## Dear Bridge Player,

Thank you very much for playing in the IBU Simultaneous Pairs 2023, and for supporting the Irish Bridge Union (IBU).

As you probably know, the IBU is the confederation of the Contract Bridge Association of Ireland and the Northern Ireland Bridge Union, and has responsibility, on an all-Ireland basis, for sending teams to represent Ireland at World and European competitions. During the summer, one such team did battle on our behalf at the World Championships in Marrakech, finishing in a very creditable thirteenth place. The costs of such competitions, like most costs these days, are increasing significantly, so your support for this Simultaneous Pairs, and for the various live competitions run during the season by the IBU, is greatly appreciated.

We hope that you enjoyed the chance to pit your bridge wits against your fellow players across Ireland (and for those still playing online, maybe overseas as well). As always, the hands (which are randomly generated by computer with no manual intervention whatsoever) provided plenty of tricky problems. Many thanks to our expert commentators Ranald Milne (Monday), Enda Glynn (Tuesday), Brian Senior (Wednesday), Peter Goodman (Thursday), and Gay Keaveney (Friday) for their guidance through the maze. I hope that you have picked up some useful tips from their advice. Don't forget to check your standing in the national results at www.ecatsbridge.com/sims.

## Peter O'Meara

President, Irish Bridge Union

| Board I | 982 <br> $\uparrow$ void <br> - 86542 <br> * KJ754 | Dealer N Vul: None |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - 154 |  | - AK7 |
| - KJI0854 |  | - A92 |
| - void |  | - AJl073 |
| - Q1096 |  | - A 2 |
|  | - Q1063 |  |
|  | - Q763 |  |
|  | - KQ9 |  |
|  | 2. 83 |  |

I would expect E/W to arrive in $4 \longdiv { 4 }$ and South will lead the $\forall K$. With ten tricks on top you can easily set up a second diamond trick by running the $\downarrow$ J, forcing South to part with his $\$$ Q.

Below is the three-card ending we aim for when we plan: either diamonds break 4-4 or the $\Phi$ QT drops in two rounds. North will do well to hide his discard distress and Declarer is
entitled to take advantage of this to work out if he can exit with the $\downarrow 7$ to endplay North to lead away from his eKJ.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \star 8 \\ & \uparrow K J \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ |  | -7 |
| 2010 |  | ¢A2 |
|  | $\stackrel{\Delta}{ }$ |  |
|  | $83$ |  |

Possible Auction

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | Pass | $2 N T$ | Pass |
| $4\rangle^{*}$ | Pass | $4 『$ | Pass |

*Usually, to Passlay in $4>$ This may also be followed by 4NT Blackwood.

If West transferred to $3^{\circ}$ and then raises to 4 P , it is best to play that as invitational to consider $6>$ as a possibility.


This will be a competitive part-score with West probably buying the contract in $3 \uparrow$, even though N/S can make 34 or 49 when East leads $\geqslant 2$. The hand shows the power of a "double fit" for $N / S$ who have a spade and diamond fit.
Any E/W who concede - 140 or - 170 will feel very unlucky.

## Possible Auction

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1\% |  | Pass | Pass |
| $3 \varphi$ | Pass | 2 * $^{*}$ | Pass |

* 3 and 10 - I pts by a passed hand, can be more if non-passed.

South has almost got a 34 bid but it only works because North has good cards in diamonds and no wastage values in clubs.

Makeable Contracts


West will open It and North has a problem. Double is a poor option with only two spades. I prefer IY to a pass with the North cards, notwithstanding the 4 -card suit.
East will often double and South should only raise to $3 \varphi$, as $K x x$ spades is a defensive holding. In general, you want your points in your long suits for offensive bidding. You have the right shape for 4 V but points in your short suits is not so good.

34 can go two off so those who buy the contract in $2 \boldsymbol{s}$ will score well.

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I | $1 \varphi *$ | Dbl | $3 \varphi$ |
| Pass |  |  |  |

* Be very careful with 4-card overcalls as you need a very good suit and a good reason to risk it. I would be tempted to bid 3s with the West cards.

It is only the bad diamond break that creates the problems in 3 + +140 will score very well for N/S.


Not an easy slam to bid. West will open is and East does best to bid 2er rather than a Jacoby 2 NT and is far too good for a direct 4 splinter.
West's spade suit quality is not suitable for a 34 rebid so she will make a waiting bid of 2 , assuming 2 was game-forcing. When East now bids 34. West should drive on to 6 Blackwood.

Choosing between Jacoby and a suit bid when you have 4 -card support is often key and it often boils down to the quality of your side suit and what you want to show in the other two suits.

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Pass | 20 | Pass |
| 2 | Pass | 31 | Pass |
| 4NT | Pass | 50* | Pass |
| 64 |  |  |  |

## Makeable Contracts

|  | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | * | $\downarrow$ | ¢ | NT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| S | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| E | 6 | - | 2 | 6 | I |
| W | 6 | - | 2 | 6 | 1 |


| Board 5 | - 1852 <br> - K86 <br> - 54 <br> 2. AJ106 | Dealer N Vul: N-S |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Q74 |  | - A |
| - Q95 |  | - A743 |
| - 7632 |  | - KQ108 |
| ¢ K 4 |  | - Q985 |
|  | KIO963 <br> - 102 |  |
|  | - A9 |  |
|  | \& 732 |  |

Stopping below game is the key here.
I don't object to considering opening INT with the East hand. However, I advise you deduct a point when you have a singleton Ace or King and are considering INT. These hands rarely play well; hence you need the top end 16 or 17 points to open INT.

After I\$ from East South can stretch to bid I © , West is a bit good to pass so can try INT or 3 North should not rush to bid 3s at this vulnerability and should be content with 2 if available. West will compete to 3 and $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ will score well.

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | Pass | $1\rangle$ | $1 \$$ |
| INT | $2 \uparrow$ | Db\|* | Pass |
| $3 \leqslant$ | Pass | Pass | Pass |

## Makeable Contracts

|  | $\stackrel{1}{8}$ | $\checkmark$ | $\uparrow$ | 9 | NT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N | - | - | - | I | - |
| S | - | - | - | I | - |
| E | I | 4 | 2 | - | 2 |
| W | I | 4 | 2 | - | 2 |


| Board 6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { K642 } \\ & 98 \\ & \text { J8765 } \\ & \text { J2 } \end{aligned}$ | Dealer E <br> Vul: E-W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\pm 3$ |  | ¢ AQ75 |
| - Al0742 |  | $\bullet$ J |
| - K9 |  | - AQ104 |
| \& AK843 |  | \% 10765 |
|  | ¢ J1098 |  |
|  | - KQ653 |  |
|  | - 32 |  |
|  | \% Q9 |  |

7e is a very lucky contract. Even $6 \%$ is not easy if the trumps break 3-I. 3NT making ten or eleven tricks will be common.

It is best to choose between 3NT and 6\%, but West has to take a good view to get us to $6{ }^{\circ}$
$3 \mathrm{NT}+2$ or +3 will score well, and that is where I would probably play in pairs. Sometimes making twelve tricks by pinning 98 doubleton heart.

In 3NT there are II on top with the spade finesse, and careful defence will hold you to tricks most of the time.

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | Pass | 1 | Pass |
| 14 | Pass | 14 | Pass |
| $2 \mathbf{e n}^{*}$ | Pass | $3 \dot{2}$ | Pass |
| $3 N T$ or $6 \mathbf{2 0}^{* *}$ |  |  |  |

## *Checkback

** Partner is marked with a singleton $\upharpoonright$ but $5 \%$ won't score well in pairs.

| Makeable Contracts |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 | - | $\downarrow$ | - | NT |
| N | - | - | - | - | - |
| S | - | - | - | - | - |
| E | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| W | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 |

```
Board 7
    ` J
    - Q43
    * Q84
&7 &Q732 
    & KI086
    ` Al095
    * 85
    & 973
```

Another good hand for pairs judgement. West will open IV and North will try IS East should pass as unsupported Jacks are so overvalued.

South is close between $2 \Phi$ and 3 but North will be forced up to 3 at some stage, I suspect.

I see a lot of $N /$ Ss going negative in 4s by overvaluing the North hand which has too many unsupported Queens for my liking.

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Pass |
| 17 | 18 | Pass | 24* |
| Db | Pass | 34 | Pass |
| Pass | $3{ }^{1}$ | Pass |  |

* I like to have a 5 -card suit or a singleton to bid 34 with the South hand, at this vulnerability. Pairs bidding when you are RED has to be a little bit more considered than when you are green.

Makeable Contracts

|  | 9 | $\checkmark$ | $\varphi$ | ¢ | NT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N | - | - | - | 3 | 1 |
| S | - | - | - | 3 | I |
| E | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| W | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | - |


| Board 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Al08432 } \\ & \text { A62 } \end{aligned}$ | Dealer W Vul: None |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q7 $106$ |  |
| - 6 |  | Q7 |
| - KJ7 |  | - Q109843 |
|  |  | - AK3 |
| - Q43 |  | \& K7 |
|  | - KQ95 |  |
|  | - 5 |  |
|  | -102 |  |
|  | - AJ9852 |  |

A good competitive hand where N/S should reach 44 and E/W do very well to save in 54 can see some pairs trying a $2 \diamond$ opening with the West hand which may create problems for N/S.

West will do very well to double the 49 splinter which may encourage East to save in $5 \longdiv { \text { for a } }$ cheap one off.

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass* | 19 | $2 \varphi$ | $4 \varphi^{* *}$ |
| Dbl | 49 | $?$ |  |


| Board 9 | - 864 | Dealer N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | -103 | Vul: E-W |
|  | - A874 |  |
|  | - K864 |  |
| - Q73 |  | - AK |
| - 986 |  | - QJ54 |
| - 11092 |  | - Q653 |
| - A72 |  | * Q53 |
|  | \& 110952 |  |
|  | - AK72 |  |
|  | - K |  |

The key here is to respect the vulnerability and the lack of shape with the E/W hands. South should also devalue his $\uparrow K$ as an offensive card if $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ over-stretch to 34 . This is because the play in 24 is very tough unless you guess the clubs right early and make two heart tricks, two diamonds, one club, and three spades via a cross-ruff.
On the $\triangleleft$ lead, $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ will score well to get +50 rather than minus - 100 or even -200 in $3 \star$.

If South defends a weak NT he will likely score badly. It's better to get into the bidding with $5 / 4$ in the majors.


West has a genuine problem if $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{S}$ compete to 3 as she has extra points but poor shape. However, East has raised to 24 vulnerable, and it is a big call to try and double 3e You have already redoubled, and East could not bid 3 .

It is time for West to use the green card to avoid -I00 or even worse .... Or is it? After three rounds of clubs, West can ruff, draw
four rounds of trumps, and cash two hearts ending in Dummy, so seven tricks. She then runs $\geqslant \mathrm{J}$ and North is on lead in this position:

|  | $\pm 10$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - 53 |  |
| $\bigcirc 10$ |  | $\checkmark 98$ |
| - A9 |  | -104 |
|  | PQ |  |
|  | -K8 |  |

There is no-way to get to South's winning Qes and North is once again endplayed. +140 will score extremely well for E/W.


I don't see many getting to $6>$ on this hand, but it is a great spot. East should realise he has great cards in good places and make one further attempt over 3NT to encourage West.
I foresee many in 3NT and making the boring II tricks on a spade lead for a $40 \%$ score.

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - | - | - | Pass |
| I | Pass | $2 *$ | Pass |
| 3 | Pass | $34^{*}$ | Pass |
| $3 N$ | Pass | $4 *$ | Pass |
| 44 | Pass | $4 N^{*}$ | Pass |
| $5 \$^{*}$ | Pass | $6 *$ |  |

$6 \downarrow$ will score $70 \%$ so to risk $7 \downarrow$-I for an extra $20-30 \%$ is unlikely to generate a good return in the long run.


| Board 12 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \& KQ543 } \\ & \vee \text { K62 } \\ & 653 \\ & \& \text { AQ } \end{aligned}$ | Dealer W <br> Vul: N-S |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ 107 |  | ¢ 18 |
| - QJ94 |  | $\checkmark$ A8 |
| - Q10974 |  | - K |
| \% K4 |  | \% 109876532 |
|  | ¢ A 962 |  |
|  | -10753 |  |
|  | - AJ82 |  |
|  | 9 J |  |

This is my favourite double dummy hand of the night.

It is likely N/S will arrive in 4s by some route and West will lead $P Q$. South should score ok if he manages to go one off. Although the line to make 4s is against the odds, it is likely some of Ireland's top card players will "fall into" this winning line, simply by following good technique.
Let me take you into the mind-set of some of the world's top declarers ...
Ducking the $P Q$ lead is normal and if West continues with $\uparrow$ J, you will make by covering and drawing only one trump before playing a diamond towards AJxx, hoping East has both K and $Q$. When the $K$ appears, you must duck, then negotiate your club ruff, draw the second
trump, and play another diamond towards your AJ8. Sadly, East shows out so you rise with the $A \downarrow$, coming down to the 3-card ending below.

You then play the K throwing your J which squeezes West in the red suits. The timing of the trump play is critical as entries are not plentiful.

| plentifur | \$K |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | P6 |  |
|  | - |  |
| 89 |  |  |
| -Q |  | 21098 |
|  | P10x |  |
|  | * |  |

If West continues with a small heart at trick two, it is best to again play East to have $\downarrow \mathrm{KQ}$ and west to have PQJxx. This time after you concede $2 \downarrow$ and 1 tand draw trumps you will likely come down to a 4-card ending :

|  | ¢K |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | PK |  |
|  | $\checkmark 65$ |  |
| PJx |  |  |
| -Q10 |  | \%10987 |
|  | P10x |  |
|  | - AJ |  |

Having lost two hearts and a diamond already, when you play the K $\$$ and throw your J $\downarrow$, West is caught in a criss-cross squeeze. You have the entries to make two tricks in whichever suit West throws.

If you found these lines, you deserve your close to $100 \%$ score for making 49 .

| West | North | East | South <br> Pass |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pass | 14 | 4** | 49 |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |
| Makeable Contracts |  |  |  |
|  | ¢ | $\varphi$ | 4 |
| N | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| S | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| E | I | - | - |
| W | I | - | - |


| Board 13 | ¢ K762 | Dealer N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - K107 | Vul: Both |
|  | - K943 |  |
|  | - Q8 |  |
| - J953 |  | ¢ 1084 |
| - AQ9653 |  | - 42 |
| - 5 |  | - A1087 |
| c J4 |  | \& A963 |
| $\triangle \mathrm{AQ}$ |  |  |
| $\bullet$ J8 |  |  |
| - QJ62 |  |  |
|  | \% KI0752 |  |

A lot depends on who opens, if North opens, North/South will play in 3NT, which probably won't make.

I strongly advise $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ not to show their spade count, or a good declarer might be able to read West for 4-6-I-2 shape and guarantee the contract when she knows East is $4-4$ in the minors, when our friend Mister Squeeze will come into play against East who controls both minors.
+110 will be a good enough result for $N / S$.

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - | Pass | Pass | $1 \%$ |
| $20^{*}$ | $\times$ | Pass | $3 \%$ |
| Pass | Pass | Pass | Pass |
| $?$ |  |  |  |

*The four-card spade suit should be ignored

Makeable Contracts

|  | 9 | $\checkmark$ | $\varphi$ | 9 | NT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | 4 |
| S | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | 4 |
| E | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| W | - | - | I | - | - |


| Board I4 | AQJ6 | Dealer E |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | AlO3 |
|  | Vul: None |  |

The first decision is for North to bid 2NT (Jacoby) rather than $2 \downarrow$. Unlike an earlier hand, here the diamond suit is not a quality suit, and it is more important to show the other hand features.

South should show his singleton diamond after the Jacoby $2 N T$, and after $3 \downarrow$, $3>$ will help partner to show more interest by bidding 3s But 4 is also a possibility.

If you have had the auction below I would be very impressed:

| West | North | East | South |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | - | Pass | 1s |  |
| Pass | 2N | Pass | 3* | - |
| Singleton Diamond |  |  |  |  |
| Pass | 3** | Pass | 4** | -- No |
| Club Control |  |  |  |  |
| Pass | $4 \mathrm{~N}^{*}$ | Pass | 54* | -- Q4 |
| or the $6^{\text {th }}$ SPassade |  |  |  |  |
| Pass | 5N | Pass | 6** | -- K甲 |
| Pass | 79 | Pass |  |  |

It is rare to bid 4 N with a void but North is pretty sure South has no club control.

|  | 2 |  | $\bullet$ | 9 | NT |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| N | - | 5 | 6 | 7 | l |
| S | - | 5 | 6 | 7 | l |
| E | - | - | - | - | - |
| W | - | - | - | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $=================$ |  |  |  |  |

```
Board I5
    - A6542
    - QJ8
    \% 104
```



```
© J9763
- 1093
- 105
2 QJ5
```

East should investigate alternative spots with his $2 N T$, but eventually settles for $3 N T$ and tries to make eleven tricks but will probably score his $40 \%$ for ten tricks.

Partnerships should agree whether West should rebid 24, 2NT, or $3 *$ with this type of hand. My preference is to keep 2s as "catch all" bid with 5 or 6 spades, and $3{ }^{2}$ as a good 15+ hand, leaving 2NT for a genuine 12-14 hand where you have a stop or three cards in the unbid suits.

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - | - | - | Pass |
| $1 \Phi$ | Pass | 2 | Pass |
| $2 \uparrow$ | Pass | $2 N^{*}$ | Pass |
| $3 N T$ | Pass* | Pass | Pass |
| Pass | Pass | Pass | Pass |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |


| Makeable Contracts |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | $\checkmark$ | $\varphi$ | $\pm$ | NT |
| N | - | - | - | - | - |
| S | - | - | - | - | - |
| E | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| W | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 |


| Board 16 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AQJ } \\ & \text { Q3 } \\ & \text { AKQ87 } \\ & \text { AJ4 } \end{aligned}$ | Dealer W <br> Vul: E-W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - K98 |  | - 10543 |
| - AKJI08652 |  | - |
| - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | - J532 |
| - 95 |  | * KQ876 |
| 4 | 762 |  |
|  | 974 |  |
|  | 10964 |  |
|  | - 1032 |  |

A 4P (or 4e, namyats) opening will result in a takeout double from North, South will have to close his eyes* and pass. After $4^{4}$ opening doubles are primarily takeout

After 4s opening double is more general purpose and you should usually pass it.

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $4 \varphi$ | Dbl | Pass | Pass* |

* In the words of Joseph and his technicolour dream coat.
"I closed my eyes, pulled back the curtains".

When the dust settles this probably drifts one off. A bid at the 5-level could end in a nasty shock for $N / S$.

| Makeable Contracts |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | - | - | NT |  |
| N | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| S | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| E | - | - | 3 | I | - |
| W | - | - | 3 | I | - |


| Board 17 | $$ | Dealer N <br> Vul: None |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Q1093 |  | ¢ K842 |
| - A96 |  | - 1073 |
| - 83 |  | - K754 |
| \% 9632 |  | - 84 |
|  | ¢ 5 |  |
|  | - KJ42 |  |
|  | - A92 |  |
|  | A AKQ75 |  |

Some will open the North hand and may end up in 6 NT . It will come down to an opening lead choice as to whether E/W to score $70 \%$ or $30 \%$ for holding the contract to nine tricks rather than twelve tricks.

If your E/W and the N/S pair reach $6{ }^{\circ}$ or 68 I suggest you hold your cards closer to your chest in future.

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - | Pass | Pass | $1 \%$ |
| Pass | 14 | Pass | $2 \%$ |
| Pass | $3 N T$ | Pass | Pass |

Makeable Contracts

|  | 9 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\pm$ | NT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N | 6 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| S | 6 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| E | - | - | - | - | - |
| W | - | - | - | - | - |



A Diamond lead will score well against 3NT. But those pairs stopping in a club partial will also get their 70\% scores.
On the auction below West, with most of the defensive points, should be reluctant to lead from an empty club suit and choose the safer - J lead in a pairs game, where giving away an unnecessary trick is usually very costly.

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - |  | Pass | INT |
| Pass | $2 \boldsymbol{2 Q}$ | Pass | 2 |
| Pass | $3 N T$ |  |  |



There will be a lot of variety here as some pairs may make a Ghestem (two-suited) bid on the West hand, or overbid on the N/S cards. +llO should score well for $N / S$ but I expect to see a lot of -50's and -I00's.



Many auctions are possible here.
West will lead a red card against the 4s contracts, and South will go about setting up his diamonds after playing A and a small spade to the Q . Twelve tricks will be very common.

Voids are more useful when you have a 9-card fit and 64 doesn't really deserve to make. But I see a few N/S pairs getting excited here and gaining an undeserved good score for bidding the slam.

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | Pass | Pass | $1 \$$ |
| Pass | $1 \underline{4}$ | Pass | $4 \Phi$ |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |

Makeable Contracts

|  | $\%$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | ¢ | NT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N | I | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| S | 2 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| E | - | - | - | - | - |
| W | - | - | - | - | - |


| Board 21 | $\perp$ <br> - AKJ6 <br> - J8642 <br> م 753 | Dealer N <br> Vul: N-S |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ KQ986 |  | ¢ Al07432 |
| - 72 |  | - 1094 |
| - 3 |  | - KI09 |
| \% AKJ84 |  | \% 9 |
|  | 4 5 |  |
|  | - Q853 |  |
|  | - AQ75 |  |
|  | \& Ql062 |  |

A routine ten tricks for $E / W$ in spades. But N/S must be careful to cash out to get their 65\%.

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - | Pass | $2 \boldsymbol{4}$ | Pass |
| $4 \Phi$ | Pass | Pass | Pass |

Dealer E
Vul: E-W
- A953
- K9754
- AQ8
- A6
Q Q1043
- K864
- 10
- KJ97
- AJ96

| Board 22 | －Q107 <br> －J632 <br> －Q32 <br> \＆K87 | Dealer E <br> Vul：E－W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| －J2 |  | －A953 |
| －K9754 |  | －AQ8 |
| － 10854 |  | －A6 |
| － 52 |  | －Q1043 |
|  | ¢ K864 |  |
|  | － 10 |  |
|  | －KJ97 |  |
|  | ＊AJ96 |  |

If East allowed to play in $2 \boldsymbol{q}$ she must take care to avoid the dreaded -200 ，usually fatal at pairs． After the 4 lead，when Dummy goes down it
is likely North has a 3－4－3－3 shape hand from After the 4 lead，when Dummy goes down it
is likely North has a 3－4－3－3 shape hand from the auction．
In $2 \boldsymbol{\text { ，East should plan to ruff one club and one }}$ spade in Dummy to make one spade，three spade in Dummy to make one spade，three
hearts，one diamond，and two ruffs in Dummy ．．．a Dummy reversal．

N／S will also have to play very well to make 24
N $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ sell out．The art of $4 / 3$ fits and when not to panic could be truly tested here．

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | - | INT | Pass |
| 2 | Pass | $2 \downarrow$ | $\times$ |
| Pass | $2 \wedge^{*}$ | Pass＊＊ | Pass |

＊Hobson＇s choice of 3 －card suits to bid． ＊＊I don＇t like the quality of the side suit and the vulnerability．

| Makeable Contracts |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | ＊ | $\checkmark$ | ¢ | NT |
| N | 2 | 2 | － | 2 | 2 |
| S | 2 | 2 | － | 2 | 2 |
| E | － | － | 1 | － | － |
| W | － | － | 1 | － | － |

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```
Board 23 D3 Dealer S
    ४ Q3 Vul: Both
    - A72
    - AKJIO64
- Q762
    - KI0942
    - 543
- 5
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Board 23 & \begin{tabular}{l}
－J3 \\
－Q3 \\
－A72 \\
2．AKJIO64
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dealer S \\
Vul：Both
\end{tabular} \\
\hline －Q762 & & －Al098 \\
\hline －K10942 & & － 87 \\
\hline － 543 & & －Q86 \\
\hline － 5 & & －Q983 \\
\hline & －K54 & \\
\hline & －AJ65 & \\
\hline & －KJIO9 & \\
\hline & － 72 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

Nearly everyone will reach 3NT played by South，and ten or eleven tricks will score well．

This is all about the timing on the $\uparrow 4$ lead．We are worried about spades as well as hearts，so it＇s best win with $\geqslant \mathrm{J}$ and finesse the 10 ．East will return $\uparrow 7$ ，and we do best to rise with the PA immediately，play $\uparrow A K$ and run all our clubs，then play a spade towards the K for ten tricks．

There are lines to make eleven tricks that risk the contract when West has $\$ \mathrm{Q}$ and finds a spade switch．

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - | - | - | 1 |
| Pass | $2 \boldsymbol{e}$ | Pass | $2 N$ |
| Pass | 3NT | Pass | Pass |

Makeable Contracts

|  | \＆ | － | $\stackrel{\square}{ }$ | $\wedge$ | NT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ＝ | ＝ | ＝ | ＝ | ＝＝ |
| N | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| S | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| E | － | － | － | － | － |
| W | － | － | － | － | － |


| Board 24 | - 732 <br> - Q2 <br> - QJ96 <br> * QJ96 | Dealer W <br> Vul: None |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 AKI096 |  | ¢ Q4 |
| $\varphi$ |  | - Al0864 |
| - K103 |  | - A84 |
| \% K10854 |  | 2 A72 |
|  | ¢ J 85 |  |
|  | - KJ9753 |  |
|  | - 752 |  |
|  | 2 3 |  |

West does not have enough points to rebid $3 \%$, so should content herself with 24 When you play 2 -over-I game-forcing it is best to avoid bidding at the 3-level on weak hands or you make it very difficult for partner to judge.

East will either bid 2NT or 3NT and South should try a diamond lead. Ten tricks look normal but careful play may lead to eleven. Once again, there is the possibility of a squeeze to make an extra trick, a big opportunity in pairs. This one is called a "squeeze without rectifying the count".

Take the first diamond with the $K$, cash five spades discarding three hearts. North has no safe discard on the fifth spade and must throw both his hearts. Now you play a club towards A72 and North must play the 9 or the 7 will win. Cash the PA which puts North under more pressure, and she pitches a diamond, now you run 97 and we are left with KIO clubs in Dummy and North has Q6 and is on lead.

Extremely careful counting and anyone who finds this line on a club night deserve a lot of respect to go with their excellent score.

| 2Q6 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢K10 | $\bigcirc 10$ |  |  |
|  | 92 |  |  |
|  | १KJ |  |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| 14 | Pass | 29 | Pass |
| 24 | Pass | 3NT | Pass |

Makeable Contracts


This will be very difficult for both sides to judge and +140 for $E / W$ or $+140 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{S}$ will score well for either side.

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - | Pass | Pass | $1 \$$ |
| $1 ष$ | Dbl | $2 \varphi$ | $2 \varphi$ |
| $3 \varphi$ | 39 | Pass | Pass |

Makeable Contracts

|  | 9 | $\checkmark$ | $\varphi$ | $\pm$ | NT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N | - | 2 | - | 3 | - |
| S | - | 2 | - | 3 | - |
| E | I | - | 3 | - | I |
| W | I | - | 3 | - | I |


| Board 26 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AQJ } \\ & 102 \\ & \mathrm{~J} 1098 \\ & \text { K943 } \end{aligned}$ | Dealer E <br> Vul: Both |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ 10643 |  | ¢ 8752 |
| - A43 |  | - J75 |
| - K742 |  | - 65 |
| - 85 |  | \% Q762 |
|  | ¢ K9 |  |
|  | - KQ986 |  |
|  | - AQ3 |  |
|  | \% AJIO |  |

Most roads lead to N/S +660 but there is plenty of scope for E/W to ship a trick in the defence.

Not everyone will agree with my choice of a INT response with the North hand and indeed many would have opened with all those IO's and 9 's. The play is of interest, and the opening lead may be critical here. 3 would be my choice as the diamond suit would take a lot of work to build extra tricks. Declarer wins with the j and fears no switch from West so should run $\uparrow I O$, win the spade continuation and guess between the club and the diamond finesse. If Declarer plays a heart to the Q , West should duck smoothly.

If West has taken a long time to find the Spade lead, then strongly favour the club finesse. With nothing to go on, it is very close which minor finesse we take to try and make four tricks in that suit.


West is very strong for 2ater the takeout double, but should not raise East's 3 as this is a pre-emptive bid to make the N/S bidding difficult. Do not redouble with the West hand as you don't really want to defend here.

South must show good judgement by not making a second takeout double. If she had only 14 and 16+, doubling again would be straightforward, but here the risk of no fit is too high.
+140 will score well for $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ but there should be a few +150 's, or even +300 's, when N/S overstretch.

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - | - | 14 | Dbl |
| $2 \boldsymbol{a}^{*}$ | Pass | $3 \Delta^{* *}$ | Pass |
| Pass | Pass | Pass | Pass |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |


| Makeable Contracts |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | - $\quad$ - | @ NT |
| N I | - - | - - |
| S I | - - | - - |
| E | 3 | 32 |
| W | 3 | 3 |
| ================== |  |  |
| Board 28 | - KJIO3 <br> - 876 <br> - Q876 <br> - 65 | Dealer W <br> Vul: N-S |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| - Q642 |  | - A8 |
| - J102 |  | - K94 |
| - 1053 |  | $$ |
| - AKQ |  |  |
| - 975 |  |  |
| - AQ53 |  |  |
| - A94 |  |  |
| - 174 |  |  |

The weak NT players will arrive in 2 NT , but some of the strong NT players will be able to stop in INT, especially in pairs.
South has a tough opening lead and should probably chose a spade. East will unblock the clubs and try to guess the hearts, but will ultimately lose five or six tricks.

I expect + I20 to score well for E/W and don't see many leading the 9 to hold it to +90 . We have seen the II-HCP INT response scoring well in previous boards; it is particularly effective in a pairs competition where the main
driver of success is the maximum number of tricks, not to bid all your thin games.

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 \$$ | Pass | INT* | Pass |
| Pass | Pass |  |  |

Makeable Contracts

|  | 2 | - | - | $N T$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $N$ | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| $S$ | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| E | 2 | - | - | - | 1 |
| W | 2 | - | - | - | 1 |

    ==================