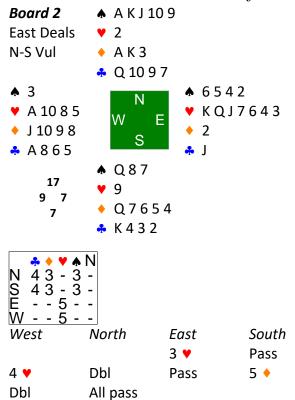


A straight-forward auction to the normal 3 NT contract.

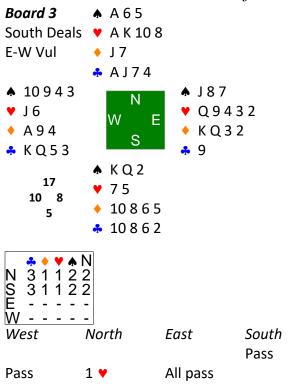
With the Q. onside, there is no way to defeat the contract and the only lead to hold declarer to nine tricks is a spade, establishing a third trick in the suit ready to cash when in with the A.



This hand will become awkward for North on the likely auction given above. Should you bid 4 ♠ or double? Double looks the most flexible and will work if partner can pass, or if they hold a long minor to call.

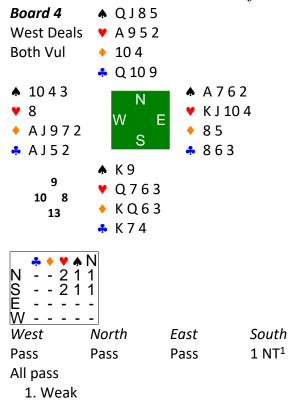
If South holds four spades they will probably call 4 \$\infty\$, so to overcall 4 \$\infty\$ only rates to win over a double when South holds precisely three spades. Here South holds three spades and overcalling 4 \$\infty\$ is the winning action and if East-West defend, East will need to guess to lead the right singleton to defeat the contract.

5 ♦ will be defeated by one or two tricks, depending on if the defence can find their club ruff, but since East-West can make 5 ♥, that is no disaster.



If South responds 1 NT to North's 1 ♥, that will be raised to 2 NT. The clubs lie favourably for declarer with the nine falling singleton so eight tricks will not prove problematic.

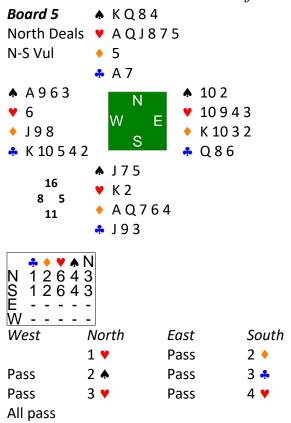
If South passes 1 ♥, West might protect with a double, and now East has a decision. Pass is an option, but you know that partner doesn't have opening values, which makes it more likely that declarer will succeed. However trying 1 NT or 2 ♦, with the minority of high cards, and vulnerable, doesn't look too tempting either, so I would pass and hope it goes one down. On this deal, declarer will make the contract for certain, but it is still your cheapest option.



Sponsored by Lord Stanley Kalms. Held at the House of Lords, 27th Oct '22 Commentary by Heather Dhondy A quiet auction, but the play has some interest.

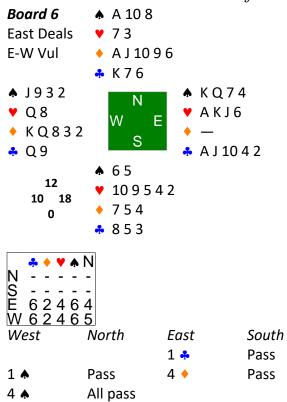
The likely diamond lead will be won by the ten in dummy. Declarer may play on either major, but probably spades, preserving the A♥ as a certain entry to dummy later. This works well for declarer when the 10♠ falls in three rounds, giving three tricks in the suit, and at least one further trick in each of the others means the contract will make.

If declarer starts with ace and another heart, East will win, and the break will be revealed. East can play through a diamond and West will establish the suit. Declarer will play on spades, East winning the second round and getting off play with a heart. This leaves declarer a guess in clubs to make the contract, but declarer should know that West holds the ace, since otherwise East would have opened the bidding.



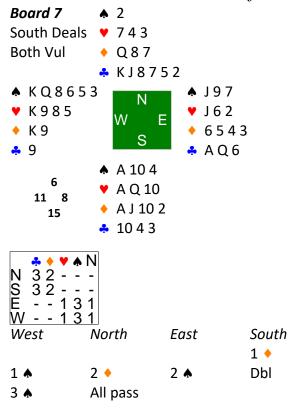
4 ♥ looks like a normal game although slam is not far away and declarer will probably emerge with ten or eleven tricks. The bidding is likely to have pin-pointed a club lead and declarer will probably lose a trick in that suit as well as the A♠, and possibly also a long spade in the end.

There will be some who get to 3 NT which is a lot less comfortable on a club lead. There are only eight tricks, and declarer will need to look carefully at the carding in clubs to form a view as to whether they are four-four or five-three as this will determine whether it is safe to drive out the A & for the contract. On this layout it is not, and the only way to succeed is to risk a diamond finesse.



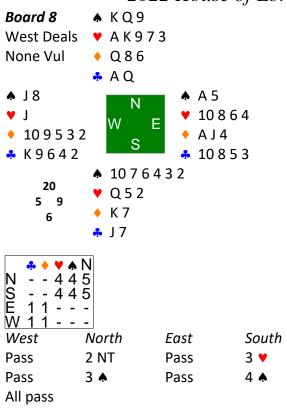
If West responds 1 ♠ to partner's 1 ♣, opener will make a splinter bid. Since 2 ♦ is a reverse, 3 ♦ would be a splinter and therefore 4• here should show a void. None of this will interest West. Although holding a few values, they aren't good ones for slam – too much in diamonds, poor trumps and no aces.

As it turns out, slam is not terrible, although not good either. It needs the club finesse and trumps to come in. When everything works, the bold bidders will be rewarded.



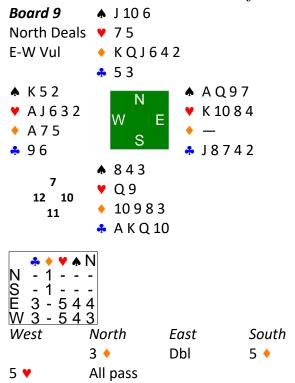
This will be a part-score battle which East-West are likely to win despite having the minority of points since they hold the spade suit. In the auction above North is not strong enough to introduce the club suit at the two-level so has to make do with a simple raise to 2 . When East competes to 2 . South can show a strong NT-type of hand with a double, but when West makes a pre-emptive raise to 3 . everyone has said their bit and should give up.

There are just two hearts, a trump and a diamond to take against 3 ♠ so it should make.



The auction above is normal enough and will get you to a good game. 3 NT is dangerous since you would be in trouble if one defender held Jxx in spades, since the defence would have time to set up the clubs before your spades were established. On this layout, however, 3 NT is an easy make.

4 ♠ is safe enough even if the defence find their heart ruff, which is what they would need to do to hold the contract to ten tricks.

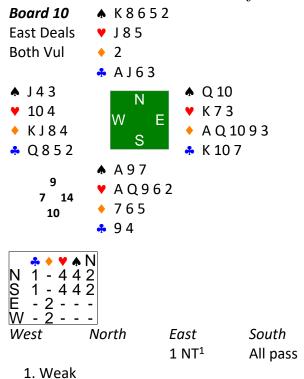


Sponsored by Lord Stanley Kalms. Held at the House of Lords, 27th Oct '22 Commentary by Heather Dhondy What would you open the North cards first in hand?

The hand is ideal for pre-empting since you have no defence, but a good suit. The vulnerability also makes a pre-empt attractive, so although only holding six of the suit, you should be opening 3 • on this hand.

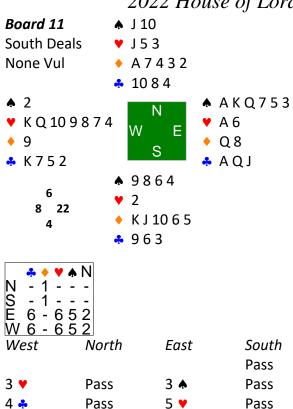
This causes problems for the opponents, and you might even steal the contract. The East hand is very minimal for a take-out double, but with such good shape, it should be coming in. Your partner will certainly up the ante to 5 ◆, whether or not East enters the auction, but if East finds the double, West will be able to compete to 5 ♥ or double 5 ◆.

5 ♦ is actually pretty expensive, given the mirror shapes in the majors, but since 5 ♥ is an easy make, going for 800 is not a catastrophe.



The auction is likely to subside in 1 NT by East unless South or North find a way in. If they do they will make nine or ten tricks in either majors, depending on the view taken in hearts. The best percentage play is to lead the jack, and, if covered by the king, win and finesse the ten. This doesn't work on the layout but since you are unlikely to reach game, it is just an overtrick.

Meanwhile, defending 1 NT, South will probably begin with a heart. Declarer is up to six tricks now and might cash them, or attempt to slip through a club for a seventh trick. If that is tried, and defence will need to be awake, and take the ace, their four heart tricks and two spade tricks to defeat it.



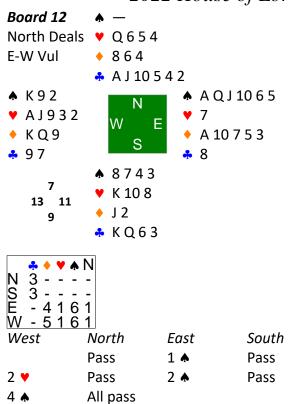
All pass

6 🔻

What a hand East holds facing partner's 3 ♥ opening!

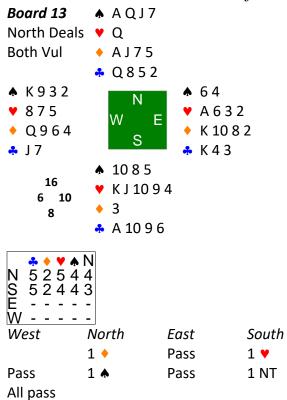
However it is not easy to know how to proceed. The auction above is all more-orless natural, and West should be happy to co-operate. Having opened 3 ♥ non-vulnerable, the hand is a lot better than it might have been.

The slam is a great contract, but it might be hard to reach.



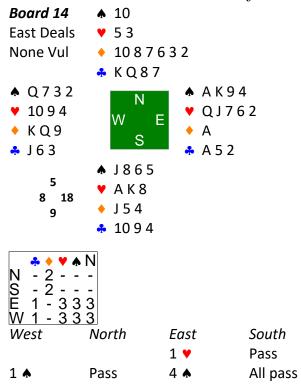
It is normal to open this shapely East hand, however when partner responds 2 ♥, you are not strong enough to reverse into 3 ♦, so must rebid your spades. Holding six such good ones, however, this is not a problem, and West will raise you to game.

West's diamond cards are gold dust, and when the suit divides there are twelve easy tricks. Slam is actually a very good contract indeed since it doesn't even need diamonds to come in if trumps are two-two, and will even succeed if neither suit divides if the same hand holds the length in both.



3 NT is a good contract here, but you are just short of the point count so I don't expect the majority to reach it.

The solidity of the heart suit provides four tricks, and with the spade finesse working as well, nine tricks are a certainty. The most awkward lead for declarer is a diamond, but since this will be North's first bid suit, you may well avoid one. On the auction given above, clubs becomes the unbid suit and if West were to try the J., this turns out very badly for the defence and declarer will be able to make twelve tricks.

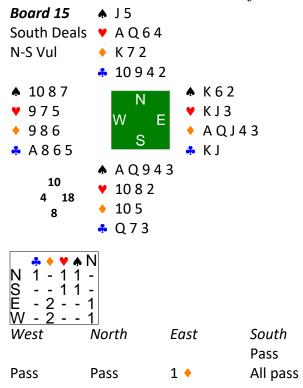


4 ♠ is the normal contract here, but it can be defeated on the unlikely lead of 5 ♥, since North can take a ruff and South still has a certain trump trick.

On the more normal lead of K♣, declarer can succeed, but the play becomes interesting. After winning the A♣, declarer will try a top spade from dummy and spot the ten from North. Now cash the A ♠ and try a low spade towards hand. If South puts in the eight, you can win, cash the diamonds discarding clubs and set out establishing the hearts. The best South can do is force declarer to ruff clubs in dummy twice, but now leading a third and fourth round of hearts enables declarer to score the seven of trumps.

If South doesn't insert the eight on the second round of trumps, declarer must put in the seven to succeed! There is not much

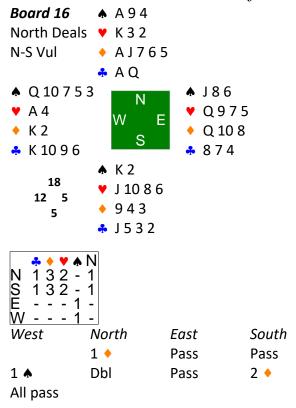
reason to get it right since North's 10 can easily be a bluff with, for example, J108.



Sponsored by Lord Stanley Kalms. Held at the House of Lords, 27th Oct '22 Commentary by Heather Dhondy Not much action on this board. The only possible variations to the auction above will arise if South makes a sporting vulnerable overcall of 1 ♠, or if West misguidedly responds to 1 ♠.

In 1 ◆, South is unable to find a good lead, but a club or a heart look the most likely. A club gives least away since it is unclear how to reach dummy's ace. Declarer will win and play out the ace and queen of trumps, which North will probably duck to deny the entry. Now declarer should cash the K ♣ before playing a third trump, leaving North unable to prevent an eighth trick.

The alternative of taking the second trump and playing through a spade, collecting the ruff doesn't fare any better since the trump is now an entry to the club for a heart discard, and to lead towards the hearts.



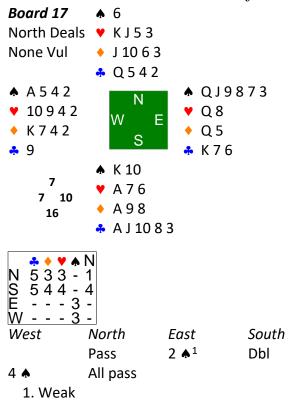
Commentary by Heather Dhondy

Would you respond to 1 ◆ with the South cards? The danger is that partner will hold a good hand and you will get too high. You are happy enough in 1 ◆, holding three-card support so I would pass. West will protect with 1 ♠, and now North has a choice between a double and 1 NT. I prefer double as the spade stopper is not ideal, and the contract might be better played by partner, if they are able to bid 1 NT, with the potential spade lead coming round to them.

Over your take-out double, South has options, but will probably settle for what is a certain seven-card fit at least and return to 2 .

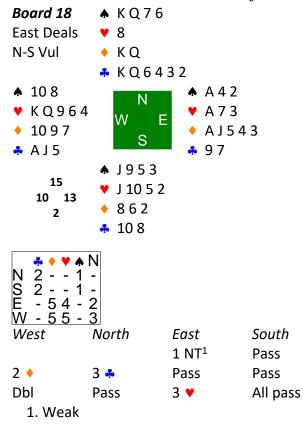
In 2 ◆, you can take a spade ruff in dummy and also take the club finesse, leaving you just two heart tricks and two trumps to lose.

Sponsored by Lord Stanley Kalms. Held at the House of Lords, 27th Oct '22



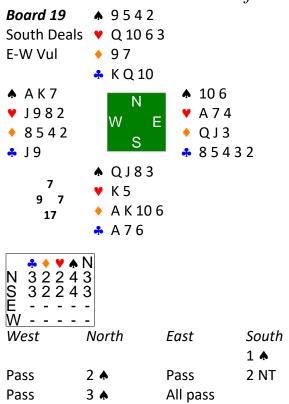
There will be some variety here. Despite holding ten points, the East hand looks more like a weak two than a one opener, and South will probably double this. Now West should raise directly to 4 ♠, making life hard for the opponents to get to their optimum contract.

If East-West are in spades, they should escape for one down with the aid of the trump finesse. Meanwhile, if North-South find their way to 5 ♣, they might need to take the odd good view to succeed, however with one diamond finesse being enough to bring in the suit for three tricks it might just come home.



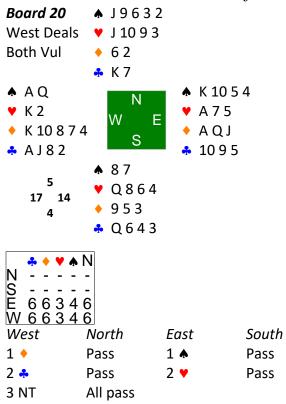
North will certainly want to be in the auction after 1 NT pass 2 →, and will probably settle for showing the six-card club suit. East and South will pass, and now West will be reluctant to let the auction go, and may try a take-out double. This works well when East is able to compete to 3 ▼.

On the likely club lead from the South hand, declarer will probably end up losing one trick in each suit to emerge with nine tricks.



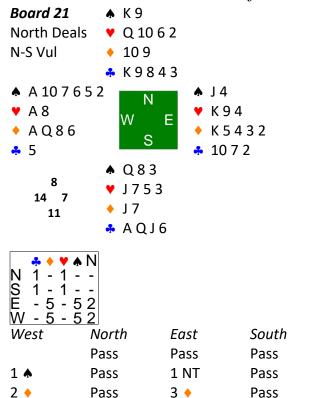
On the auction above, South's 2 NT shows about 17-18 with only four spades, whereas a game try in a new suit promises five. North is relatively minimum with bad trumps so is likely to sign off in 3 .

In 3 ♠, declarer has nine tricks if trumps behave so will attempt to lead twice towards the QJ in hand. All is well when East holds 10x, and now declarer can try for an overtrick by ruffing out the ◆ QJ or by taking a finesse in hearts. Both work so ten tricks will be made.



Slam is very good on these combined hands. There are eleven top tricks in either diamonds or NTs, and the twelfth can be established by taking two finesses in clubs. Without the 9., however, it is significantly worse, so these contracts are not always easy to reach with any degree of confidence.

Well done to anyone who bid it!



4 🌲

All pass

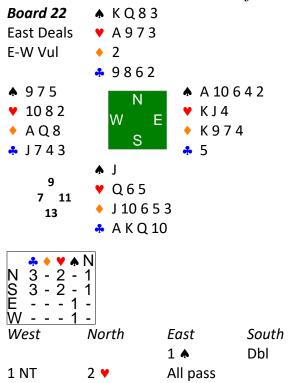
3 ♠

Pass

When you hold a six-four shape with a higher-ranking six-card suit such as the West hand, it is best to repeat your six-card suit over 1 NT if you are minimum, and bid your four-card suit with a few extra values. Now if partner rebids 2 NT, showing an invitational hand, the minimum hand can bid the four-card suit, non-forcing, and offering a choice.

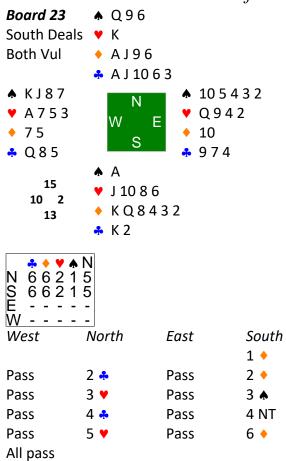
The hand with extra values shows the sixth card in the opening major and it is forcing. Here, West is clearly showing extras to bid on over 3 •, and with five diamonds and Jx in support of spades, East might have a go at game.

Declarer might well lose two trump tricks in practice, but even so, 4 ♠ is still making.



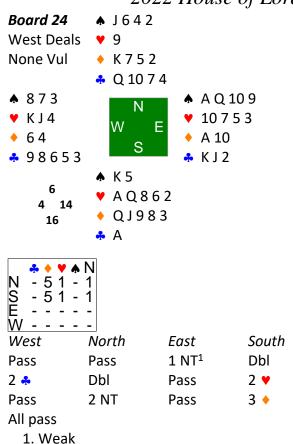
East will open 1 ♠ and South should make a take-out double. Ideally you would like to have four hearts, but it isn't a guarantee and here it is the only call you can really make. West will probably show a few values with 1 NT, and North holds a good hand in context, however a free bid of 2 ♥ is enough ("free" meaning that you didn't have to call once West had bid 1 NT).

On the hand you are sufficiently high. The trumps are favourably placed for you but the clubs don't break, giving you three trump tricks, two spades and three clubs for eight.



6 ♦ is an excellent slam. On the auction above, 3 ♥ is a splinter bid, agreeing diamonds. This is great news for South since all but one of those hearts losers will be ruffed in dummy. 3 ♠ and 4 ♣ are cue bids, at which point South can try Roman Keycard Blackwood. North owns up to two keycards, so there is just one missing, and South will bid the slam.

With clubs setting up pretty easily, or heart ruffs taken in dummy, all routes lead to twelve tricks.



What call do you make with the South cards over East's 1 NT? If you have a method to show a red two-suiter, you may choose that, but if you don't, you might opt to double rather than bid your five-card heart suit, given your overall strength and relative weakness in the hearts. When West removes to 2 ♣ and your partner doubles, however, you will want to show your suits rather than defend, and so bid 2 ♥. Partner has a few values, but no support so may try 2 NT, giving you the opportunity to show your second suit, which partner is very happy to leave.

When trumps divide and the K ♥ ruffs down, and the A ♠ is onside (unsurprisingly), you can make eleven tricks, but it is a bit of a push to bid it.