Club Championship (double black points)

| Board 19 | ค Q 107542 |
| :---: | :---: |
| South Deals | - J63 |
| E-W Vul | -73 |
|  | * 76 |
| $\uparrow \mathrm{A}$ | ค 83 |
| $\checkmark$ K 10 | - A 2 |
| - A Q J 865 | -10942 |
| * K 542 | * A J 1093 |
|  | A KJ96 |
|  | - Q 98754 |
|  | - K |
|  | * Q 8 |

EW 7N; EW 7*
Par - 2220

West North East | South |
| :--- |
| Pass $^{1}$ |

While I did not play this week, I discovered these two deals from the score slips.

Getting to this $75 \%$ slam with only 26 high card points was worth a great score. The auction above is an example of how the slam might be reached. East might have tried $3 \star, 3 *$ or $3 \uparrow$ instead of $4 \AA$, either not playing fit-showing jumps, or wanting 3 NT in the picture. The $50 \% 3 \mathrm{NT}$ is riskier than $6 \star$, but garnered 4 of 6 matchpoints, when it made seven.

The declarer in $6 \boldsymbol{\infty}$, drawing trumps immediately, misguessed and made only six. The declarer in 6 had more time to scope out the distribution and brought in the overtrick for a cold top.

Bottom score on this deal was letting East-West play $3 \vee$, only +50 , and one pair subsided in $4 \diamond$. Bidding the $25 \%$ grand that happens to make on this deal would have been foolishly greedy, risking the 5 or 6 matchpoints available at 6 of a minor.

Club Championship (double black points)

| Board 22 | A 98643 |
| :---: | :---: |
| East Deals | - 84 |
| E-W Vul | - Q 1075 |
|  | \& J 10 |
| A J 107 | ค A 52 |
| - - | - AKQ 765 |
| - K 2 | - 98 |
| * Q9765432 | * K 8 |
|  | $\wedge$ K Q |
|  | $\checkmark$ J 10932 |
|  | - AJ 643 |
|  | * A |

EW 5\&; EW 2N; EW 2v; S $3 \star$; N $2 \downarrow$; Par -300: S 5 $\times$-2

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | $1 \downarrow$ | $2 \star^{2}$ |
| Pass $^{2}$ | Pass | $3 \star^{3}$ | Pass |
| $5 \star$ | All pass |  |  |

1. likely last chance to bid the only suit you want to play in - dummy ruffs $\downarrow$ after West
$2.3 *$ is pusillanimous - keep the secret or jump to a rich 4
2. bid 3 NT with a $\stackrel{\text { stop }}{ }$

5 \& by West
3 NT is cold on a non-diamond lead. Above is a possible route to $5 \&$. If North jumps to $4 \diamond$, East should try $4 \vee$, and South should pass the game he can beat. When West removes to 5 \& , East must pass. Why? Expert players do play "implied fit" cue bids: a bid of a new suit a high level shows a control, slam interest, and implies a fit for partner's suit. Could this be one of those? No way:

Any hand of modest values with three hearts would have raised to $2 \vee$; a hand with ten or so points and two hearts would have found something to do over $2 \star$. This is how you act with a long, bad suit - stick it in later, if you get the chance.

With likely one chance to lead, North may try a spade, putting declarer to the test. Declarer must win, noting South's honor, and pitch two spades on top hearts. Now the winning line is an unlikely small club from dummy. South's \& A goes on air and West ruffs the heart return with the $\% \mathrm{Q}$. The \& K draws trump to lead a diamond from dummy.

## - Pete Matthews

