## Keeping your WITS about you

A few reflections on tactics at Swiss Pairs

by RAKESH KUMAR



Rakesh Kumar describes himself as an enthusiastic nonexpert who makes enough errors to have plenty of material for bridge columns.

n parallel with the Final of the Womens Interstate Teams Selection event, the NSWBA runs a Swiss Pairs event, imaginatively (?) called the WITS Swiss Pairs. This year, it was won by Elliott Kaplan -Peter Gill, followed by Pauline Gumby - Warren Lazer, with Matt Smith - Johnno Newman in third place. It is a remarkable fact that all 3 pairs scored exactly 14.87 VPs (i.e. a 13 IMP difference) in the last round. Unlucky for their opponents!

See if you can keep your wits about you on a few interesting problems. Firstly, after either 1♥-2♥-4♥ or 1♥-3♠ (Bergen)-4♥, you are on lead with the hand below. What will you choose?

- **♦** KT42
- **Y** 5
- ♦ Q64
- ♣ A6543

Secondly, partner opens 1♣ showing 2+ cards. What will you bid with this extraordinary hand?

- ♠ AKQJT8542
- **♥** A
- ♣ JT6

And thirdly, you're vulnerable and the opponents are not, and as dealer LHO opens a natural weak 2 ?, passed around to you. What will you do with this hand?

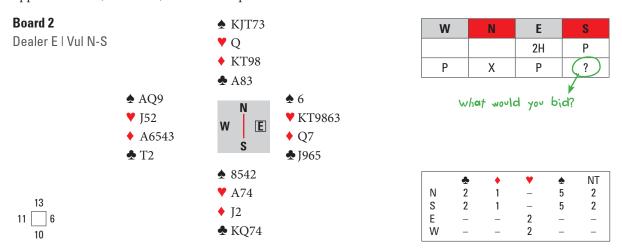
- **★** KJT73
- **♥** Q
- ♦ KT98
- ♣ A83

Winners of WITS Swiss Pairs -Peter Gill and Elliott Kaplan.

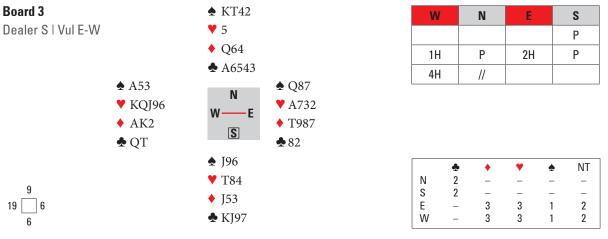


Swiss Pairs is all about (1) bidding 'em up (2) defending as tightly as possible. In round 2 our opponents put this into practice, at our expense!

To take the last hand first, on this board, after 2♥ by East, or a multi-2♦ and 2♥ correctable by West, North has options. It's possible to just overcall 2♠, or to show a bit more courage and double. Supposing North does double, what should South do now? The spade suit isn't actually a thing of beauty, but at our table, South figured that his hand was nevertheless quite a bit better than it might have been, so bid 3♠. The raise to 4♠ was then automatic. However, across the field, only 6 of 17 North-South pairs reached 4♠. Our opponents were, of course, one of those pairs ...

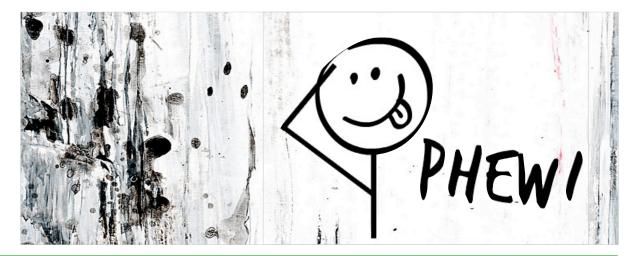


The opening lead on the first problem was really important, because a game swing depended on the choice.

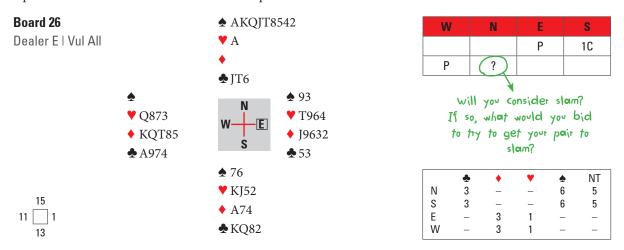


The most common lead was a low spade. Declarer was looking at 5 potential losers, but would no doubt have breathed a sigh of relief when the ♠Q held. S/he could then draw trumps and play ♠AK and a third diamond, probably breathing an even louder sigh of relief when the fourth diamond was established for a spade discard.

However, there were no sighs of relief at our table: our North led a low diamond and the contract was now doomed. Across the field, 10 East-West pairs made 4♥, but 7 went down.



And so to the amazing hand. Partner has opened 1♣, but does s/he actually have good enough clubs to take care of your ♣JT6 if you head for slam? Can you find out? Around the room, I heard of various continuations ranging from bidding a conservative 4♠ (hardly Swiss Pairs tactics) to 4NT Blackwood (highly unlikely to be useful) to just bidding 6♠ directly (not the worst idea ever). How about a devious 1♣-1♠-1NT-4♠ (keycard in clubs!)-4NT (2+queen)-6♠? Of course that may not work if West overcalls 1♦ and East raises pre-emptively to 3♦ ... anyway, 8 pairs bid and made slam when the full hand proved to be:



However, another 4 went all the way to 7♠ and duly went down. There do have to be limits to bidding 'em up!! △