

The 2000 Olympiad

by Larry Cohen

This hand is from the 2000 Olympiad in Maastricht.

♠ 10 7 5 4 3 2 With both sides vulnerable you are in third seat and after two passes you open 1♠. LHO jumps to 3♥ and your partner cue-bids 4♥ to show a good spade raise. RHO bids 5♥ and it's up to you.

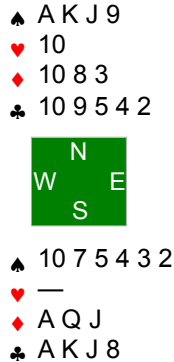
♥ —

♦ A Q J

♣ A K J 8

There is no scientific answer, but I think that a jump to 6♠ is practical. Partner must have some of his values in spades, so we hope we won't have 2 trump losers.

The ♥K is led and this is what we see:



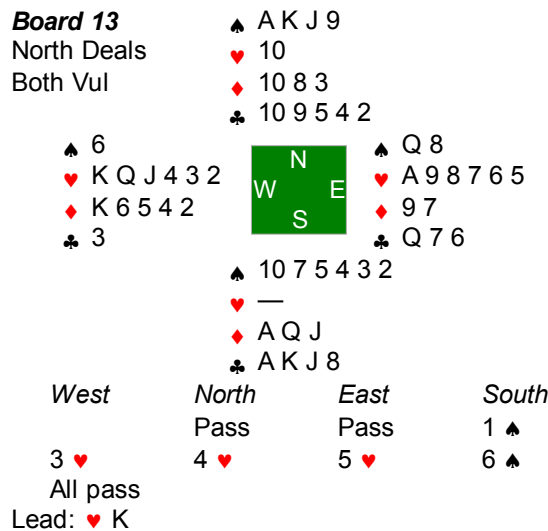
We ruff, of course, and when we lay down the ♠A everyone follows. What are our chances of making this contract?

At first glance, we might go down if we lose to both the ♦K and the ♣Q.

However, there is an almost 100% line of play available. We simply draw the other trump and play a club to the ace. Once everyone follows, we can guarantee our slam (even if West had shown out, we'd still be cold).

We cross back to dummy in trumps and lead another club and finesse our ♣J. If it wins, we have no club loser. If it loses (clubs were 2-2), West is endplayed. He has to either give us a ruff-and-sluff, or break diamonds. In either case we can throw our other diamond on the fifth club, and we don't need the diamond finesse.

This was the full deal in Maastricht:



If declarer carelessly cashes the ♣AK first, he goes down. He'd lose to the ♣Q and the ♦K. Starting with the diamond finesse might work, but only because declarer would get lucky. He could test diamonds before playing clubs; when West shows up with five diamonds, to go with his known six hearts (from his preempt), declarer would know to play East for the ♣Q.