



HOUSE OF LORDS V HOUSE OF COMMONS

Sponsored by Lord Stanley Kalms



Deep Finesse

Each deal has been analysed by a computer program called *Deep Finesse* which tells you what contract each side can make with best play against best defence.

Consider the deal below, a sample hand from another event, and a deal which does not appear in this match.



Here *Deep Finesse* (the matrix to the right of the South hand) is telling us that North-South could make $1\diamond$ and $3\heartsuit$. It is also saying that North could make $3\clubsuit$ but that South could only make $2\clubsuit$. From the East-West perspective East could make $3\clubsuit$ but West only $2\clubsuit$. East could make 1NT, but West could be defeated. Many of the possible contracts are absurd (how could North declare the thing in Spades, for example?) but *Deep Finesse* does not concern itself with such trifles.

Note that the difference between what one player could achieve against what his partner could make would be down to the opening lead.

Note also that this analysis assumes best play up against best defence. "Best" in this context means that everybody would be peeking at the opponents' cards and playing accordingly. In 1NT, for example, East would play a Club to the Ace, felling North's King. Well, a human being would not, perhaps, but *Deep Finesse* would. So these analyses should be taken with just a smidgeon of salt.





Board 4 : Dealer West : All vulnerable				
West	North	East	South	
Pass	Pass	Pass	1NT	
All pass				

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 \forall as a certain entry to dummy later. This works well for declarer when the 10 \clubsuit 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.

Board 5 :	Dealer No	rth : NS vu	Inerable	
West	North	East	South	
	1♥	Pass	2 🔶	
Pass	2 🛦	Pass	3♣	
Pass All pass	3♥	Pass	4 🗸	

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 3NT 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 AA for the contract. On this layout it is not, and the only way to succeed is to risk a diamond finesse.

Board 6 : Dealer East : EW vulnerable				
West	North	East	South	
		1*	Pass	
1 🔺	Pass	4 🔶	Pass	
4 🛦	All pass			

If West responds $1 \triangleq$ to partner's $1 \clubsuit$, opener will make a splinter bid. Since $2 \blacklozenge$ is a reverse, $3 \blacklozenge$ would be a splinter and therefore $4 \blacklozenge$ 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.







Board 13	: Dealer N	orth : All v	ulnerable
West	North	East	South
	1 🔶	Pass	1 🗸
Pass All pass	1	Pass	1NT

3NT 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.A., this turns out very badly for the defence and declarer will be able to make twelve tricks.

Board 14 : Dealer East : Love all				
West	North	East	South	
		1♥	Pass	
1 🔺	Pass	4 🋦	All pass	

 $4 \triangleq$ is the normal contract here, but it can be defeated on the unlikely lead of $5 \heartsuit$, 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 \bullet 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.

Board 15 : Dealer South : NS vulnerable			
West	North	East	South
			Pass
1♦	All Pass		

Not much action on this board. The only possible variations to the auction above will arise if North makes a sporting vulnerable overcall of $1 \clubsuit$, or if East misguidedly responds to $1 \diamondsuit$.

In 1, North 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 South will probably duck to deny the entry. Now declarer should cash the K* before playing a third trump, leaving South 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.



Board 16 : Dealer West : EW vulnerable			
North	East	South	
Pass	Pass	1♠	
Pass	2 ♦	All pass	
	Dealer Wes North Pass Pass	Dealer West : EW vuln <i>North East</i> Pass Pass Pass 2♦	

Would you respond to $1 \blacklozenge$ with the East cards? The danger is that partner will hold a good hand and you will get too high. You are happy enough in $1 \blacklozenge$, holding three-card support so I would pass. South will protect with $1 \clubsuit$, and now West has a choice between a double and 1NT. 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 1NT, with the potential spade lead coming round to them. Over you take-out double, East has options, but will probably settle for what is a certain seven-card fit at least and return to $2 \diamondsuit$.

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.

Board 17 :	Dealer Nor	th : Love all	
West	North	East	South
	Pass	2♠	Dbl
4♠	All pass		

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.

Board 18 : Dealer East : NS vulnerable			
West North East Sou			
		1NT	Pass
2 🔶	3♣	Pass	Pass
Dbl	Pass	3♥	All pass

North will certainly want to be in the auction after 1NT pass $2 \blacklozenge$, 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 and take-out double. This works well when East is able to compete to $3 \blacklozenge$.

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.





Current victory totals:

Lords - 25 Commons - 21 YEAR Winners YEAR Winners 1975 Lords 1998 Commons 1976 Commons 1999 Commons 1977 2000 Commons Commons 2001 1978 Commons Lords 1979 Lords 2002* Commons 2003** 1980 Lords Lords 1981 Lords 2004 Commons 1982 2005 Lords Commons 1983 2006 Lords Lords 1984 Commons 2007 Lords 1985 Commons 2008 Lords 2009 1986 Commons Commons 1987 Lords 2010 Lords 1988 Lords 2011 Lords 1989 Lords 2012 Lords 1990 Lords 2013 Commons 1991 2014 Commons Commons 1992 2015 Commons Lords 1993 2016 Commons Lords 1994 Lords 2017 Commons 1995 Commons 2018 Commons 1996 Lords 2019 Lords 1997 Lords 2021 Lords

* played May 2003 / ** played July 2003



The 2021 winners: the House of Lords team – (pictured, left to right) Lord Mendoza, Lord Oaksey, Baroness Henig, Baroness Blackstone, James Cooper, Earl Of Caithness, (not pictured) Lord Kalms, Lord Hamilton

> The Tony Berry Trophy is awarded for the best piece of play. The 2021 winners were Aaron Bell (with judge Tom Townsend).

