

Since this is teams, I'm thinking about what partner needs to set this hand. Clearly, declarer is going to (eventually) win with the ♠A and run several ♣s. The jump to 3N with all four players bidding is usually a hand based off a source of tricks (West's actual hand is a little hopeful).

Presumably, declarer cannot have seven ♣ winners – then I can count 9 tricks (7♣, ♠A, ♦A). So, two situations exist I need to think about: Partner has a ♣trick (e.g. Kx) or declarer runs 6♣s immediately.

If partner gets in with a ♣ after declarer does something like ♣A, ♣8 (consider declarer will not finesse the suit into the danger hand unless he has to), he will have a choice of playing me for the ♥K (faster -1) or the ♦K (slightly slower -1). Either could be right to him when he holds a hand within a card of what he has this time. While it's true that North could cash the ♥A to "learn" which road to take, but if I opened ♠KQJxxx ♥K ♦Qxxx ♣xx, then we get embarrassed. So, I need to clarify what I have when partner makes this decision.

Will declarer immediately duck a ♣ to partner? No. Since we're assuming partner has the ♥A (otherwise declarer always makes 3N), declarer will have the ♦K. If partner tries to lead a ♦, declarer can win in dummy, unblock, and cross to the ♦K. Thus, I do not need to give a suit preference signal at T1. I can do this with my ♣s, because nobody cares about my attitude for ♣s or how many I have. I can even do this at trick 2 with my ♠s when declarer holds up (leading the ♠K v ♠Q).

This idea will also apply when declarer runs 6♣s immediately (I have time to convey information to partner for six more tricks). Depending on how insightful partner is, I will also pitch my low ♠s top down to imply the ♥K.

When partner gets in, he can deduce all of this. He has to assume I have top ♠s (otherwise declarer again has 9 tricks). He will be able to picture my hand and the defensive problem.

Now, if this was a MP contest...