## 27. To Pass or not to Pass

## By Ron Klinger

West dealer : East-West vulnerable

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	1♦	1♠
Pass	?		

What would you do as North with:

**◆** 54

**V**Q10654

♦ K54

♣ A65

Suppose you have chosen 1NT. It continues:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	1♦	1♠
Pass	1NT	Pass	2NT
Pass	?		

What now?

Today's deals come from a teams' match in March, 2020.

West dealer : East-West vulnerable

	North	
	<b>◆</b> 54	
	♥Q10654	
	♦ K54	
	♣ A65	
West		East
▲ 1093		<b>▲</b> K86
♥ 732		<b>V</b> J8
<b>♦</b> 73		♦ AJ102
<b>♣</b> J10743		<b>♣</b> KQ92
	South	
	♠ AQJ72	
	♥ AK9	
	♦ Q986	
	<b>★</b> 8	

At one table, South's 1 $\triangleq$  overcall was passed out. West led the  $\blacklozenge$ 7: four – ten – queen. South crossed to the  $\clubsuit$ A, finessed in spades, played  $\blacklozenge$ 9 to the  $\blacklozenge$ Q, finessed in spades and cashed the  $\clubsuit$ A. He ended with 10 tricks, +170.

At the other table:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	1•	1♠
Pass	1NT	Pass	2NT
Pass	3♥	Pass	4♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	



After Pass : Pass : 1 : 1, the North hand is strong enough for a 1NT reply. Some play this as 8-11, but many choose to treat it the same as after a 1-opening, so 6-9 (10) points. South had a strong overcall, but within the modern-day parameters for a 1-level overcall, and so invited with 2NT. Playing 1NT as 6-9(10) points the North hand is maximum and so should accept the invitation. It costs nothing to show the heart suit via 3. If that does not suit South, there is the obvious retreat to 3NT or in some cases, even 3.

East led the A. Declarer took the A and finessed in spades. Twelve tricks are available ((draw trumps, repeat the spade finesse, cash A, pitch two clubs and a diamond on dummy's spades, but this would not have worked so well if West had the A and had ducked the first round of spades).). Declarer played A, K, followed by the Q. East won and exited with the A, ruffed in dummy. Declarer crossed to the K, drew the last trump and cashed two more hearts. East pitched spades and so North made 12 tricks after all, +480 and +7 Imps.

North dealer : North-South vulnerable

West	North	East	South
	1♥	Pass	1♠
Pass	2♥	Pass	?

What would you do as South with:

- **▲** A654
- ♥ 5
- ♦ AK94
- **♣** 10983

North dealer : North-South vulnerable

	North	
	<b>▲</b> K3	
	♥ K98762	
	♦ 52	
	♣ AQ7	
West		East
<b>▲</b> Q10982		<b>♦</b> J7
♥ A104		♥ QJ3
<b>♦</b> 63		♦ QJ1087
♣ K52		<b>♣</b> J64
	South	
	<b>▲</b> A654	
	♥ 5	
	♦ AK94	
	♣ 10983	

At one table, North's 2 $\forall$  was passed out. East led the  $\diamond Q$ , taken by the ace. South ran the  $\bigstar 10$  to the  $\bigstar J$  and East switched to the  $\bigstar J$ . Declarer won with dummy's  $\bigstar A$  and played the  $\forall 5$ : four – king – three and exited with a heart. East continued with the  $\bigstar 7$ , won by the  $\bigstar K$ . North played a third heart. West won and continued spades, North ruffed, crossed to the  $\bigstar K$  and finessed the  $\bigstar Q$ . When that won, North had ten tricks, +170. North lost two hearts and a club.

At the other table:

West	North	East	South
	1♥	Pass	1♠
Pass	2♥	Pass	2NT
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the  $\pm 10$ : three – seven – ace. South played the  $\pm 10$  and when West played low, South put in dummy's  $\pm Q$ , winning. Then came  $\pm A$  and a third club. West won and continued with the  $\pm 9$ : king – jack – four. South came to hand with a diamond, cashed the  $\pm 9$  and exited with the  $\forall 5$ . West took the  $\forall A$ , cashed the spades, followed by the  $\pm 6$ . South won but was left with a diamond loser, one down, –100 and –7 Imps.

South can make 2NT double dummy, but it incurs a risk of being several down if things go sour. On the actual line chosen, declarer set up the  $\forall K$  but lacked access to it. These lines would work.

(1) Win the  $\bigstar$ 10 lead with the  $\bigstar$ A and play the  $\checkmark$ 5. If West ducks, the  $\checkmark$ K wins. Continue with another heart. If East wins and plays another spade to the  $\bigstar$ K, play a third heart. West wins and can cash three more spades, but South has 2 spades, 3 hearts, 2 diamonds and 1 club. If West takes the  $\checkmark$ A at trick 2, you can likewise set the hearts up.

(2) Win the  $\bigstar$ 10 lead with the  $\bigstar$ A, play a heart. If West ducks, the  $\forall$ K wins. Cross to the  $\blacklozenge$ A, finesse the  $\bigstar$ Q, cash  $\bigstar$ A and play a third club. You make 2 spades, 1 heart, 2 diamonds and 3 clubs.

(3) Win the spade lead with the A, finesse the Q, cross to the A and play a heart. You will be able to set up the hearts or the clubs.

None of the above lines is straightforward and if the VA would be with East, you would be two or three off.

## **Problems for Tomorrow:**

1. North dealer : North-South vulnerable

	North				
	♠ 1054				
	<b>V</b> K10				
	♦ 9863	1			
	<b>♣</b> K10	83			
West					
<b>▲</b> J83					
♥ A62					
♦ QJ2					
♣ A942					
West	North	East	South		
	Pass	Pass	1♣		
Pass	1♦	Pass	2NT		
Pass	3NT	All Pass			

West leads the  $\bigstar J$  (not a universal choice; standard from J-8-3 is the 3): four – two (even number) – king. South plays the  $\checkmark 4$ : two – king – three (even number) and the  $\checkmark 10$ : seven – five – ace. What would you do next?

2. North dealer : East-West vulnerable

West	North	East	South
	1♦	Pass	1♠
Pass	2♣	Pass	2 <b>♥</b> <sup>(1)</sup>
Pass	2♠	Pass	3NT
Pass	Pass	Pass	
(1) Fourth-	-suit, forcing t	o game	

What would you lead as West from:

- **▲** J932
- ♥ 8743
- ♦ A
- **♣** 10986

## Why not discuss the problems by phone with your bridge partners and compare your answers and your reasoning?

This limerick won second place:

For fifty-six years of my life I've partnered at bridge with my wife. It's been a long road But she's carried the load And now we are Masters for Life. (ACBL Bulletin, March 2020)