## 10. Odd One Out

## By Ron Klinger

The format of the Columbus Alt on-line tournament in place of the Vanderbilt Knock-Out Teams was a round-robin of 24-board matches, divided into 12-board segments.

The teams:

| Blass | Josef Blass, Sjoert Brink, Bas Drijver, Jacek Kalita, Michael Nowosadski, Jacek Pszczola (Pepsi) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Spector | Vincent Demuy, John Hurd, John Kranyak, Warren Spector, Gavin Wolpert, Joel Woolbridge |
| Moss | Ishmael Del'Monte, Roger Lee, Eldad Ginossar, David Grainger, Brad Moss, Sylvia Moss |
| Upmark | Peter Bertheau, Per Ola Cullin, Simon Hult, Marion Michielsen, Fredrik Nyström, Mikael Rimstedt, <br>  <br> Tulin <br> Meltzer Rimstedt, Johan Upmark |
| Ola |  |
| Lavazza | David Bakhshi, Alon Birman, Dror Padon, Ricco van Prooijen, Stan Tulin, Louk Verhees <br>  <br> Street |
|  | Dennis Bilde, Norberto Bocchi, Philippe Cronier, Giorgio Duboin, Agustin Madala, <br> Antonio Sementa |
|  | Thomas Bessis, Nic L'écuyer, Cédric Lorenzini, Hugh McGann, Tom Hanlon, Paul Street |

After Day 1, the leaders were Lavazza 31.97 Victory Points, Street 25.44, Moss 23.53, Upmark 23.00.
Results on Day 2:
Round 3:
Lavazza 14.43 (+21 Imps) beat Spector 5.57
Blass $15.69(+29)$ beat Street 4.31
Moss 15.24 (+26) beat Upmark 4.76
Tulin 18.90 (+58) beat Meltzer 1.10
Round 4:
Street 12.54 (+11) beat Lavazza 7.46
Tulin 15.97 (+31) beat Moss 4.03
Blass 10.50 ( +2 ) beat Upmark 9.50
Spector $17.69(+45)$ beat Meltzer 2.31
Standings after Round 4:

| Team | Victory Points |
| :--- | :---: |
| Tulin | 56.08 |
| Lavazza | 53.86 |
| Blass | 45.83 |
| Moss | 42.80 |
| Street | 42.29 |
| Upmark | 37.26 |
| Spector | 33.61 |
| Meltzer | 8.27 |

East dealer : Both vulnerable

| West | North | East | South <br> Pass |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 \mathrm{NT}^{(1)}$ | ? |  | Pass |

(1) 15-17

What would you do as North with:

- A7
$\bullet$ KQ96
- AKQ10
- QJ2

East dealer : Both vulnerable

## North

- A7
- KQ96
- AKQ10
* QJ2

| West |  | East |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - KQJ43 |  | - 109652 |
| $\checkmark$ A108 |  | $\checkmark 4$ |
| - J9 |  | - 732 |
| - K108 |  | * A 973 |
|  | South |  |
|  | - 8 |  |
|  | - J7532 |  |
|  | - 8654 |  |
|  | -654 |  |

West has only 14 HCP , but upgrading this hand to a $15-17$ 1NT is normal, given West has a 5 -card suit and the hand includes two tens. One would expect North to double 1NT for penalties and that was the usual action by North. As you can see, North-South can make $4 \boldsymbol{\varphi}$ (with careful play) and East-West are only one down in $4 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$, a good example of the Law of Total Tricks: N-S 9 trumps, E-W 10 trumps. Total trumps: 19. Total tricks: 19

A different view for North is to pass 1NT and expect to take it down. The thinking goes: 'I have 21 points. West has 15-17. That leaves only 4 points shared between East and South. If I double 1NT, partner will remove the double because partner has such a weak hand. Better for me to pass and try to beat 1NT myself.' That was a solitary view and arose in this match:

## LAVAZZA vs SPECTOR

SPECTOR North-South:

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Pass | Pass |
| 1NT | Pass | $2{ }^{(1)}$ | Pass |
| 3 | Pass | Pass | Pass |

(1) Transfer to spades

North led $\downarrow$ A. $\uparrow$ K, $\uparrow$ Q. West lost two diamonds, a spade and a club, +140 .
LAVAZZA North-South:

| West | North | East <br> Pass | South <br>  <br> 1NT |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Dble | $2 \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{(1)}$ | Pass |  |
| 3 $\boldsymbol{~}$ | Dble | Pass | $4 \boldsymbol{4}$ |
| Pass | Pass | $4 \boldsymbol{\oplus}!$ | Pass |
| Pass | Dble | All Pass |  |

(1) Transfer to spades

Declarer lost the same tricks, one down -200, 8 Imps to LAVAZZA.
Do you use transfers after a penalty double of 1NT? Many do not, since you want to be able to run to 24 . Those who do still use transfers after 1NT : Double need other ways to escape to $2 \boldsymbol{*}$ or $2 \downarrow$.


## BLASS vs STREET

STREET North-South:

| West | North | East <br> Pass | South <br> Pass |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 N T$ | Dble | $2 \boldsymbol{\vee}^{(1)}$ | Pass |
| 3ム | Dble $^{(2)}$ | Pass | $4 \boldsymbol{}$ |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |

(1) Transfer to spades
(2) Primarily takeout

West led the $\uparrow K$, taken by the ace. Declarer played $\uparrow K$, ducked, and the $\uparrow$ Q. West won and continued with the $\uparrow \mathrm{Q}$. South ruffed and played the 5 : king - two - seven. West returned the 8 , queen, ace, and as there was no club ruff, South had ten tricks, +620.

BLASS North-South:

| West | North | East <br> Pass | South <br> Pass |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1NT | Dble | $2 \boldsymbol{\alpha}$ | Pass |
| 4 $\boldsymbol{~ D b l e ~}$ | All Pass |  |  |

Declarer made nine tricks, -200 but +9 Imps.

## MELTZER vs TULIN

TULIN North-South:

| West | North | East <br> Pass | South <br> Pass |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1NT | Dble | $2 \boldsymbol{v}^{(1)}$ | Pass |
| 2 | Dble $^{(2)}$ | Pass | $3 \downarrow$ |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |

(1) Transfer to spades
(2) Takeout out

Ten tricks, North-South +170

How do you take South's bid of $3 \vee$ ? Clearly it was intended as weak and North treated it as such. In this kind of auction, some use the Lebensohl approach. In reply to the double, $3 \boldsymbol{\varphi}$ shows hearts and some useful values in context, say, $\uparrow K-x-x-x-x$ instead of $¥ J-x-x-x-x$. With a terrible hand, South bids $2 N T$, asking the doubler to bid $3 \boldsymbol{e}$. South then removes $3 \boldsymbol{*}$ to to show hearts and a really poor hand, such as the one South had.

|  | North |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 A7 |  |
|  | - KQ96 |  |
|  | - AKQ10 |  |
|  | - QJ2 |  |
| West |  | East |
| ^ KQJ43 |  | - 109652 |
| - A108 |  | $\checkmark 4$ |
| - J9 |  | - 732 |
| - K108 |  | - A973 |
|  | South |  |
|  | - 8 |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ J7532 |  |
|  | - 8654 |  |
|  | -654 |  |

MELTZER North-South:

| West | North | East <br> Pass | South <br> Pass |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1NT | Dble | $2 \boldsymbol{\imath}$ | Pass |
| Pass | Dble $^{(1)}$ | Pass | $3 \downarrow$ |
| Pass | $4 \downarrow$ | All Pass |  |
| (1) Takeout |  |  |  |

Good news, North-South reached $4 \vee$. Bad news, South didn’t make it. West led the $₫ \mathrm{~K}$, ace. Declarer played the $\uparrow K$. West won and continued with the $\uparrow$. South ruffed and, lacking sufficient entries, needed to play a club now in order to play a second club later if West ducked the first club.

Instead South continued with a heart to the queen. He then played $\star A, \star K, \star Q$. West ruffed and South still had two clubs to lose, one light - 100 and -6 Imps (instead of +10 Imps for $4 \vee$ making).
North-South +590, +14 Imps.

## MOSS vs UPMARK

MOSS North-South:

| West | North | East <br> Pass | South <br> Pass |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1NT | Dble | $2 \boldsymbol{2}$ | Pass |
| Pass | Dble $^{(1)}$ | Pass | $3 \downarrow$ |
| Pass | $4 \downarrow$ | All Pass |  |
| (1) Takeout |  |  |  |

West led the $\uparrow K$, ace. Declarer played the $\vee K$, ducked, and the $\vee Q$, ducked, followed by $\star A, \star K$, $\uparrow$. He claimed ten tricks, via ruffing the $\mathbf{7}$ and playing a club, North-South +620

UPMARK North-South:

| West | North | East <br>  <br>  <br> 1^ | Dble |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | $4 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$ | South <br> Pass |  |
|  | Dble | All Pass | Pass |

Declarer made nine tricks, -200 but +9 Imps.
A handsome bridge player named Bert
Was known by the girls as a flirt!
His partner would bid
And just after she did
He'd wink twice and then blurt, 'Alert!'
(ACBL Bulletin, March 2020)

