## 25, Heart-Rending Tales

## By Ron Klinger

East dealer : Nil vulnerable

| West | North | East <br> Pass | South <br> Pass |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 |  | Dble | Pass |
| $3 \uparrow$ |  |  |  |
| Pass | $4 \Downarrow^{(1)}$ | Pass | $4 \downarrow$ |
| Pass | $5 \downarrow$ | Pass | $?$ |

(1) Strong hand

What would you do as South with:

- K1065
- J1065
- 62
- 854

Today's deals come from a teams' match in March, 2020.
East dealer : Nil vulnerable


At one table, after the auction above, South passed. With the $\diamond \mathrm{K}$ and the $\vee \mathrm{Q}$ both where expected on the auction, declarer made 12 tricks, +480 . West led the $\uparrow \mathbf{J}$. South won and cashed $\vee \mathrm{A}, ~ \vee \mathrm{~K}$.

One way to look at this type of situation is, 'What have I promised? Is my hand better than that?'. South promised nothing with the $3 \bullet$ bid and nothing more with the $4 \checkmark$ bid. North is prepared to play at the 5 -level opposite, say:

```
@ }106
 J1065
-62
*8543
```

If North is prepared to play in $5 \vee$ opposite that, is the actual hand sufficiently stronger to justify $6 \vee$ ?
At the other table, it went the same way up to 4 •. North then bid 4NT : South $5 \star$ (no key cards), North $6 \star$ :
South 6४, all pass. Declarer made 12 tricks, $+980,+11$ Imps. North might have found South with a yarborough.

West dealer : North-South vulnerable

| North |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - A54 |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ QJ54 |  |  |  |
| - 8752 |  |  |  |
| - 102 |  |  |  |
| East |  |  |  |
| - K732 |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark 72$ |  |  |  |
| - J106 |  |  |  |
| - 9876 |  |  |  |
| West | North | East | South |
| Pass | Pass | Pass | 20 ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| Pass | $2 \mathrm{NT}^{(2)}$ | Pass | 3 |
| Pass | $3 \boldsymbol{¢}^{(3)}$ | Pass | 4 |
| Pass | 5 | Pass | 6 |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |

(1) Artificial, game-force
(2) 5-8 balanced
(3) Cue-bid in support of hearts

West leads the $\mathbf{\Delta}$ : four - king - six. What do you play at trick 2 ?
West dealer : North-South vulnerable

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A54 |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ QJ54 |  |
|  | - 8752 |  |
|  | -102 |  |
| West |  | East |
| - J1098 |  | - K732 |
| $\checkmark 10$ |  | - 72 |
| - 943 |  | - J106 |
| * AQ543 |  | - 9876 |
|  | South |  |
|  | ^ Q6 |  |
|  | - AK9863 |  |
|  | - AKQ |  |
|  | \& KJ |  |

After the auction above, East won trick 1 with the $₫ \mathrm{~K}$ and returned a spade. South won, drew trumps, cashed


As the lead marked South with the $₫ \mathrm{Q}$, East needs to switch at trick 2 . Should the shift be to a diamond or to a club? If declarer has a diamond loser, it is unlikely to vanish, but a club loser might vanish if dummy's diamonds give South a discard (imagine South has K-Q or $\leqslant$ bare in a 3-6-3-1 pattern). If the slam can be defeated, a club at trick 2 looks to be your best chance.

|  | North <br> - A54 <br> $\bullet$ QJ54 <br> - 8752 <br> $+102$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| West |  | East |
| - J1098 |  | - K732 |
| $\checkmark 10$ |  | $\bullet 72$ |
| - 943 |  | - J106 |
| * AQ543 |  | - 9876 |
|  | South |  |
|  | - Q6 |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ AK9863 |  |
|  | - AKQ |  |
|  | * KJ |  |

At the other table:

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pass | Pass | Pass | $2{ }^{(1)}$ |
| Dble ${ }^{(2)}$ | Rdbl ${ }^{(3)}$ | $2{ }^{(4)}$ | Pass |
| Pass | 3NT | All Pass |  |
| (1) Artificial, game-force |  |  |  |
| (2) Shows clubs |  |  |  |
| (3) 5-8 points |  |  |  |
| (4) A psyche (bluff bid) |  |  |  |

East led the 6 and the defence took the first four tricks. It was only the blockage in clubs that prevented the defence from taking five tricks. That was +600 for North-South but -13 Imps. If East had switched to a club at trick 2 at the other table, it would have been +13 Imps.

Incidentally, after the auction above, South should remove 3NT to $4 \mathbf{V}$. North figures to have a stopper in hearts and whether it is $\vee Q-x-x$ or $\vee J-x-x-x, 4 \vee$ is where you want to be. East bid $2 \vee$ on the basis of the vulnerability. If $2 \boldsymbol{v}$ had been doubled, East would run to $3 \boldsymbol{e}$. If that is doubled it should cost 500 at most.

## Problems for Tomorrow:

1. South dealer : East-West vulnerable

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1* | 19 ${ }^{(1)}$ | 2* | Dble ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Pass | ? |  |  |

(1) $4+$ diamonds, denies 4 spades
(2) For takeout

What would you do as North with:
^ K109

- J75
- 10972
- A53

2. West dealer : Both vulnerable

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | $1 \uparrow$ | Dble $^{(1)}$ | ? |

(1) Negative double, $6+$ points, $4+$ hearts

What would you do as South with:

```
4
\bullet K654
* 8
& AJ108743
```

Suppose the auction had been:

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | $2 \Delta^{(1)}$ | Dble $^{(2)}$ | ? |

(1) $6+$ spades, $11-14$ points
(2) Negative double, $6+$ points, $4+$ hearts

What would you do with the same South hand?
(Answers tomorrow)
Why not discuss the problems by phone with your bridge partners and compare your answers and your reasoning?

There once as an old Grand Life Master,
Who wouldn't play cards any faster.
He said, "Oh, I know
Why I play too slow.
That's how I prevent a disaster."
(ACBL Bulletin, March 2020)

