110.

By Ron Klinger

South dealer: East-West vulnerable

West	North	East	South 1.
Dble	3 ♦ ⁽²⁾	Pass	3NT
Pass	Pass	Dble	All Pass
(1) 2 \perp diag	aa aa da		

- (1) 3+ diamonds
- (2) Natural, game invitational

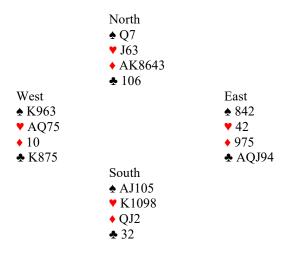
What would you lead as West from:

- **★** K963
- **♥** AQ75
- **♦** 10
- ♣ K875

A lead-directing double of 3NT asks partner to lead a suit bid by the defenders. If two suits have been bid by them, then it asks for the lead of the suit bid by the opening leader. If no suit has been bid by the defenders, then it asks for the first suit bid by dummy. Here that would be diamonds, but since South opened 1D with 3+ diamonds and North would have 5+ diamonds for the jump-raise, a diamond lead makes no sense. If not a diamond, then what lead does partner want?

Today's deals arose in the quarter-finals of the 2015 Bermuda Bowl (World Open Teams).

Bd. 66: South dealer: East-West vulnerable



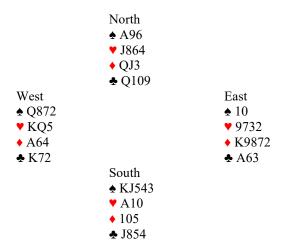
On this deal, seven tables played in a part-score, but at one table 3NT was reached and doubled on the auction above. Fredrik Nystrom (Sweden) led the ♠3. Dummy's queen won and declarer cashed six diamonds and the ♠A. The defence had the rest, one down, East-West +100. At the other table Sweden's North played in 2♠, +110, 5 Imps to Sweden.

Some play that a double of 3NT made by the player not on lead asks for a spade lead if the defenders have not bid a suit. Others use it to ask for partner's shorter major. Neither of these should apply here. If East has a major strong enough to seek the lead against 3NT, East could have bid that suit over 3. The suit that East could not bid comfortably is clubs and West might have found the club lead. The defence can take five clubs and two hearts for three down, +500. That would have been worth 12 Imps.

With neither side vulnerable there are two passes to you. What do you do with:

- **★** KJ543 **▼** A10
- **♦** 105
- ♣ J854

This was Board 81:



Meng Kang (China), Tony Forrester (England), Bobby Levin (USA) and Michal Klukowski (Poland) all opened 1♠ in third seat. Shaolin Sun raised Kang to 2♠, all pass. At the other table North bid 2♠ Drury (maximum pass with spade support). South bid 2♠, all pass. They each lost a spade, a heart, two diamonds and two clubs, East-West +50, no swing. Also no swing in England vs USA1 or in France vs Poland where the French North opened a 10-12 1NT and South transferred to 2♠ and North was also one down.

West	North	East	South
Li	Hurd	Hu	Wooldridge
	Pass	Pass	2♠
Pass	Pass	Dble	Pass
$2NT^{(1)}$	Pass	3♦	All Pass
(1) Pick a s	uit		

South led the \clubsuit 5, taken by the ace. East played the \blacktriangledown 2, ten, king, followed by the \clubsuit 2: $\sin - \tan - \mathrm{jack}$. South cashed the \blacktriangledown A and switched to the \spadesuit 3: seven – $\min - \spadesuit$ 2. Declarer played \spadesuit K, \spadesuit A, ruffed a spade, crossed to the \blacktriangledown Q queen, ruffed another spade and ruffed the \blacktriangledown 9, +110, 2 Imps to China 200-195.

Bulgaria and Sweden both played in 3♦. Bulgaria made it on the ♠3 lead. Sweden went one down on the ♦10 lead. You could fail via ♦K, heart to the king, club to the ace, heart up. South takes the ♥A, plays a low spade to North's ace and receives a heart ruff.

Problems for Tomorrow:

- 1. With neither side vulnerable, the dealer passes. You are next. What do you do with:
- ♠ AKJ87
- **♥** A
- ♦ AJ107
- **♣** K102
- 2. Vulnerable against not, partner opens 1NT, 15-17 points. Pass on your right. What do you do with:
- **★** K1074
- **♥** K83
- **♦** J53
- ♣ Q98

Why not phone or email your bridge partners and compare your answers and your reasoning?

When the debate is lost, slander becomes the tool of the losers. (Socrates)