## 134. Supporting act

## By Ron Klinger

Dealer South : Both vulnerable

| West | North | East | South <br> Pass |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | $2 \boldsymbol{e}^{(1)}$ | Pass | $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}^{(2)}$ |
| Pass | $2 \boldsymbol{v}^{(3)}$ | Pass | $3 \boldsymbol{e}^{(4)}$ |
| Pass | $3 \boldsymbol{v}^{(5)}$ | Pass | $3 N T$ |
| Pass | $?$ |  |  |

(1) Artificial strong
(2) Negative or waiting
(3) Game-force, balanced or $5+$ hearts
(4) $5+$ points, $5+$ clubs
(5) $5+$ hearts

What would you do as North with:

```
& }
* AKQ87
* K65
* AKQ6
```

It was certainly reasonable to show the hearts after 3e. You have excellent support for clubs and, whether playing pairs or teams or rubber bridge, you should show the club support now. A bid of $4 \boldsymbol{E}$ will buy you a 4 cue-bid and that should be enough for you to head for slam. Partner could have as little as this and is a decent spot:

```
& Q72
\vee 6
* A432
& J9754
```

Today's deals come from games on BBO. At eight tables, the bidding went as above and West led the $\boldsymbol{\downarrow} 2$ against 3NT:

```
North
&
- AKQ87
- K65
* AKQ6
    East
    4 AQJ83
        \bullet43
        -10972
        & J9
```

Which spade would you play as East? Suppose your high card won trick 1 . What do you play at trick 2 ?
If partner began with four spades, you can play $\uparrow \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{Q}$ and dislodge the $\boldsymbol{\wedge} \mathrm{K}$ (assuming South has it and partner's lead was from $\uparrow 10-x-x-x)$. However, if you play $\Delta A, Q$ and partner began with only $\uparrow 10-x-x$, South can hold up the $₫ \mathrm{~K}$ till the third round and partner has no more spades to lead to you if partner comes in later.

Best is to play the $\boldsymbol{\$}$ J at trick 1 . Maybe South takes it with the $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{K}$. Now if partner comes on lead later, partner can continue the suit whether partner began with 3 or 4 spades. If South ducks, continue with a low spade.


|  | North |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 6 |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ AKQ87 |  |
|  | - K65 |  |
|  | - AKQ6 |  |
| West |  | East |
| - K42 |  | - AQJ83 |
| $\checkmark$ J109652 |  | $\checkmark 43$ |
| - 843 |  | - 10972 |
| - 3 |  | - J9 |
|  | South |  |
|  | - 10975 |  |
|  | - -- |  |
|  | - AQJ |  |
|  | - 1087542 |  |

At the eight tables where South ended in 3NT, every West led the 2 . The defence was successful at only three tables. There East played the $\boldsymbol{\mathrm { J }}$ at trick 1 and returned the $\uparrow 3$ to the $\uparrow \mathrm{K}$. East won the third spade and took two more spade tricks, one down, East-West +100, +11.4 Imps.

At two tables, East took the 2 with the A and returned the Q . Now 3 NT was unbeatable. The Q won trick 2 and the $₫ \mathrm{~K}$ took trick 3. Declarer had the rest for +630 , North-South +1.3 Imps.

At one table, East took the 2 with the $\boldsymbol{A}$ and returned the $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$. West overtook with the $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$. After the $\boldsymbol{~}$ to the $\oplus \mathrm{Q}$, South had the rest, $+630,+1.3$ Imps.

At one table, East played the $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ at trick 1 (good) and continued with the $\boldsymbol{Q}$ (disaster), winning. The $\mathbf{~} 3$ was won by the $\$$ K. Declarer had the rest, $+630,+1.13$ Imps.

At one table, East played the $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$ at trick 1 . On the actual layout, it would still be all right if East returns the $\downarrow 3$ or $\uparrow 8$, but this East switched to the $\downarrow 2$. South won and made 12 tricks, $+690-0.1$ Imp.

At four tables, North-South reached 6\& , but only thanks to intervention spades. Three tables had this sequence:

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Pass |
| Pass | 2e(1) | 24 | 38 |
| Pass | 3) | Pass | 48 |
| Pass | 52 | Pass | 6 |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |

(1) Artificial strong

East led the $\uparrow$. Declarer had the rest, 12 tricks, +1370 and +9.8 Imps, a swing in excess of 21 Imps over 3NT, -100.

At the remaining table:

| West | North | East | South <br> Pass |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | $2 \boldsymbol{\boldsymbol { e } ^ { ( 1 ) }}$ | $3 \boldsymbol{a}$ | $4 \boldsymbol{e}$ |
| $4 \boldsymbol{a}$ | $5 \boldsymbol{e}$ | Pass | $6 \boldsymbol{e}$ |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |

(1) Artificial strong

Lead: $\uparrow$ A. 13 tricks. +9.8 Imps.

With both sides vulnerable, partner deals and bids 1a. Pass on your right. What would you do with:
\& 19743

- 75
- 962
- A63

Good news: You have spade support. Bad news: You have ten losers. A 1^: $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ raise usually has 6-9 points and 9 losers, occasionally 8 losers. You do have 6 points (one for the doubleton), but in terms of playing tricks, your 10 -loser hand is below expectation for $1 \boldsymbol{\wedge}: 2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$. If partner bids higher, do not be surprised if you are too high.
 supposed to be weak (your hand qualifies for that) with an unbalanced hand (yours is balanced) and usually 7-8 losers ( 10 losers is too many for $1 \boldsymbol{\Delta}: 4 \boldsymbol{A}$ ). A typical $1 \boldsymbol{\Delta}: 4 \boldsymbol{\Delta}$ raise might be like this:

| - J9743 | or | ¢ K9743 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark 7$ |  | - -- |
| -62 |  | - QJ5 |
| * A9763 |  | * 87643 |
| 8 losers |  | 7 losers |

The full deal:
Dealer South : Both vulnerable

|  | North <br> ^ J9743 <br> - 75 <br> - 962 <br> * A63 |
| :---: | :---: |
| West <br> - -- <br> - KJ9832 <br> - 873 <br> * J752 |  |
|  | South <br> - A10852 <br> - Q6 <br> - AQ <br> - K984 |

The cards lie well for North-South, with the $\downarrow \mathrm{K}$ onside and only one spade loser (as long as you safety-play the spades-club to the ace and low to the 10 or low spade from South to the $\mathbf{J}$; later cross to A and finesse the ↔10). South has one spade loser, two heart losers and a club loser, 9 tricks, North-South +140 . Had the $\downarrow \mathrm{K}$ been with West you would have only eight tricks.

At six tables, North-South bid 1^: 2^, all pass, all +140. At five tables it went $1 \boldsymbol{\wedge}: 4 \boldsymbol{A}$, all pass, 9 tricks, -50 . At four tables:

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 14 |
| Pass | 24. | Pass | $3 \mathbf{2}^{(1)}$ |
| Pass | 34 ${ }^{(2)}$ | All P |  |

(1) Long suit trial bid in clubs
(2) Some help in clubs, but not enough with a minimum raise

Give North A-x (a 1-loser holding) and that would be enough to justify 4a over 3e.

Dealer South : Both vulnerable


At the remaining table:

| West | North | East | South <br> 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | Pass | $1 N T$ | Pass |
| $2 \boldsymbol{1})$ | 2 | $3 \checkmark$ | All Pass |

(1) Transfer to hearts

Declarer made 9 tricks, East-West +140 . That is the best reason for $1 \Delta: 2 \downarrow$, i.e., that it might be enough to keep East-West quiet. Some play $1 \boldsymbol{\Delta}: 3 \boldsymbol{A}=0-5$ (6) HCP and $4+$ spades. The North hand qualifies for that.

## Problems for Tomorrow:

1.(a) Dealer South : Both vulnerable

| West | North | East | South <br>  <br> Pass |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 2 |  | Pass |

What would you do now as South with:

- AKQJ8
- K763
- A
- 843

1. (b)

North

- 763
$\checkmark$ A42
- J742
- A52

South

- AKQJ8
- K763
- A
- 843

After 1 : 2 4,4 , all pass, West leads the $\boldsymbol{\&} \mathrm{K}$. Plan the play.
2. (a) Dealer North : Nil vulnerable

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $1 \boldsymbol{v}$ | Pass | $1 \boldsymbol{1}$ |
| Pass | $3 \boldsymbol{v}$ | Pass | $?$ |

What would you do as South with:

- AJ1098
- 93
- AQJ
- AQ2

2. (b)

North

- K43
$\checkmark$ AKJ1065
- K4
- K6

South

- AJ1098
$\bullet 93$
- AQJ
- AQ2

You have landed in 7 NT and West leads the $\$ 10$. Plan the play.
Why not phone or email your bridge partners and compare your answers and your reasoning?
Advice for Seniors \#8: Wouldn't it be wonderful if we could put ourselves in the dryer for ten minutes, then come out wrinkle-free and three sizes smaller?

