156. Major misfortunes

By Ron Klinger

Dealer North : East-West vulnerable

North ▲ 74 ♥ A65 ◆ KJ10973 ♣ 73			
South ▲ AQ ♥ KQJ108 ◆ Q42 ♣ K92			
West Pass Pass	North Pass 2♥ 4♥	East Pass 2♠ All Pass	South 1♥ 2NT

West leads the ♥4: five – two – eight. What do you play at trick 2?

Suppose you play the \$2: six . . . Which diamond do you play from dummy?

Dummy's card wins the trick. How would you continue?

The second semi-final in The Major Alt, organized by bid72 and netbridgeonline, together with BBO (Bridge Base Online) was between BIANCHI (Reno Bianchi – Leonardo Cima, Giovanni Donati – Valerio Giubilo, Alessandro Gandoglia – Alfredo Versace, Italy) and GUPTA (Naren Gupta, Huub Bertens, Bauke Muller, Simon de Wijs, Thomas Bessis, Curtis Cheek, Cedric Lorenzini, USA). GUPTA won by 64-47.1.

In the problem above, you would like to set up the diamonds and use the \P A entry to reach the diamonds. If East has the A, you would like East to take the A on the first round. You could play a diamond at trick 2 but it cannot hurt to cash the \P K at trick 2 and then play a diamond. Play the A. If West plays low, play the AK from dummy. East is more likely to take the ace if you play the AK than if you play the A or A, as the AK looks as though you began with a singleton diamond or misguessed with a doubleton diamond. If East wins and switches to a club and the AK loses, you lose the next club, ruff the third club with the \P A, cross to the AA, draw the missing trump and then run diamonds.

Board 9: Dealer North : East-West vulnerable

	North	
	♠ 74	
	♥ A65	
	♦ KJ10973	
	♣ 73	
West		East
♦ K1032		♠ J9865
v 974		♥ 32
♦ A65		♦ 8
♣ Q86		♣ AJ1054
	South	
	♠ AQ	
	♥ KQJ108	
	♦ Q42	
	★ K92	

South wins trick 1 with the $\forall 8$, cashes the $\forall K$ and plays the $\diamond 2$ to the $\diamond K$. Declarer continues diamonds and makes 11 tricks, no matter how West defends.

With **BIANCHI** North-South, the auction went as above and West led the \checkmark 4: five – two – eight. South played the \diamond 2: six – ten – nine. All would have been well if declarer had now crossed to the \checkmark K and played another diamond, but South continued with dummy's \diamond 3 and that was fatal. East ruffed and switched to the \diamond 9, queen, king. West shifted to the \diamond 6. East took the \diamond A and returned the \blacklozenge J. South won, but still had to lose to the \diamond A. South thus lost a trick in each suit, East-West +50

Dealer North : East-West vulnerable

	North		At the other table with GUPTA North-South:			
	▲ 74				_	~ .
	🔻 A65		West	North	East	South
	KJ10973			2 ♣ ⁽¹⁾	Pass	$2NT^{(2)}$
	* 73		Pass	3 ♣ ⁽³⁾	Pass	3NT
West		East	Pass	Pass	Pass	
▲ K1032		▲ J9865	(1) Weak	two in diamonds	or any very strong	hand
♥ 974		♥ 32	(2) Inquir	у		
♦ A65		♦ 8	(3) Good	weak two in diam	onds	
♣ Q86		♣ AJ1054				
	South		West led	■3; four – jack – d	queen. South knock	ted out the A .
	♠ AQ		When We	st returned the ♠H	K, South claimed 12	2 tricks for +490.
	🔻 KQJ108					
	♦ Q42					
	♣ K92					

Did East-West miss an opportunity to defeat 3NT?

East could have taken the opportunity to indicate a good lead to West by doubling $3\clubsuit$. If South still bids 3NT and West now leads a club, East can take \bigstar A and switch to a spade or play \bigstar 10 or \bigstar J to beat 3NT.

With GOLDBERG North-South, North opened $2 \blacklozenge$ (weak two) and South bid 3NT, all pass. West led the \bigstar 3: four – jack – queen. South played diamonds. On taking the \blacklozenge A, West switched to a club, East won and South claimed 11 tricks, +460.

LAVAZZA North-South:

West	North	East	South
	Pass	Pass	1♥
Pass	3 ♦ ⁽¹⁾	Pass	4♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	

(1) Fit-showing jump: Good 5+ diamond suit + heart support

West led $\clubsuit 6$. East took the $\bigstar A$ and switched to the $\bigstar 8$. South took the $\bigstar A$, cashed the $\P K$, $\bigstar K$ and ruffed the $\bigstar 9$ with the $\P A$. South drew trumps and made ten tricks, losing a spade, a diamond and a club: +420, but -1 Imp.

Dealer South : East-West vulnerable

West	North	East	South
			1♠
Pass	?		

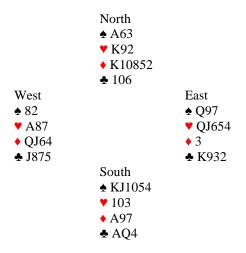
What would you do as North with:

♠ A63
♥ K92
♦ K10852
♣ 106

After a 1 \diamond opening, a raise to 2 \diamond is generally played as 6-9 points. You can downgrade a 4-3-3-3 10-count to a 2 \diamond raise, but with 10 HCP, spade support and other hand patterns, the hand is too strong for a raise to 2 \diamond . Almost all partnerships have some way to show the 10-12 point hand with support for opener's major. Some play 1 \diamond : 3 \checkmark as specifically 3-card support and 10-12 points. Others use 1-Major : 2 \diamond as multi-purpose to show various hand types (balanced game-force, club length and game-force or 3-card support and 10-12 points). Others still play 1-Major : 2 \diamond as any 10-12 point hand and show 3-card support on the next round of bidding.

With GUPTA North-South it did go 1 : 2 , by North, all pass. This was not a success for North-South.

Board 25: Dealer South : East-West vulnerable



Against South's 2 \bigstar , West led the \bigstar 2: three – queen – king. South played the \bigstar 7: four – two – three. Declarer drew trumps, followed by \bigstar A, \bigstar K, diamond ruff and the \bigstar 3. West grabbed the \bigstar A and switched to the \bigstar 5: six – king – ace, Declarer crossed to the \clubsuit K and played the \bigstar 10 winner, discarding the \bigstar 4. Making two spades with four overtricks, North-South +230. Not a result one wants on one's CV.

BIANCHI North-South produced a different way to show a limit raise with 3-card support:

West	North	East	South	
			1♠	
Pass	$2NT^{(1)}$	Pass	3 ♦ ⁽²⁾	
Pass	4♠	All Pass		
(1) Game-invitation with 3 spades or 6-9 points with 4 spades				

(2) Artificial, will accept game invitation

West led the \diamond Q: two – three – ace. South played \diamond A, \diamond K and \diamond J. East won and switched to the \diamond 3. South took the \diamond A, rejecting the second finesse that would have won, and played the \diamond 9, winning, followed by the \diamond 7: six – eight – \checkmark 5, the \diamond K and the \diamond 10 to discard \diamond 4 and \diamond Q. After a club ruff, South played the \checkmark 3: seven – king – six for 11 tricks, +450 and 6 Imps to BIANCHI.

In the other semi-final:

GOLDBERG North-South:

West	North	East	South
			1NT
Pass	3 ♣ ⁽¹⁾	Pass	3 ♠ ⁽²⁾
Pass	4♠	All Pass	
(1) 5-card	major Stayman		
(2) 5 spade	s		

West led the \bigstar 2: three – queen – king. South drew trumps and continued with the \blacklozenge A and the \blacklozenge 9, winning. Next came the \clubsuit 3 to the \clubsuit K. Declarer exited with a heart. When dummy came in with the \blacklozenge K, declarer finessed the \bigstar Q and had 11 tricks, +450.

LAVAZZA North-South:

West	North	East	South 1NT
Pass	$2NT^{(1)}$	Pass	3 ♠ ⁽²⁾
Pass	21 €1 4♠	All Pass	51
(1) Puppet	. –	All I ass	
(2) 5 spade	s		

West led the \$8. South captured the \$Q, drew trumps, cashed \$A and played \$7: six – five – \$4. After \$9, jack, king, South ruffed the \$8 and played the \$3. West rose with the \$A and switched to the \$7. South captured the \$K, crossed to the \$K, cashed \$10 discarding \$4, 12 tricks, +480 and 1 Imp to LAVAZZA.

Problems for Tomorrow:

1. With only North-South vulnerable, East deals and passes. What would you do as South with:

- **♦** A8
- ♥ K92
- ♦ 98643
- ♣ KQ5

2. With only East-West vulnerable, East deals and passes. What would you do as South with:

- **▲** Q107 ♥ J86
- ♦ AJ943
- **♣** A5

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

Those who are terrified of elevators should take steps to avoid them.