259. Be careful what you ask for

By Ron Klinger

This was yesterday's problem:

Dealer North: Both vulnerable

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North

♠ AK10543

♥ K4

♠ A7

♣ J72

South

♠ Q

♥ Q2
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◆ KQJ863◆ AQ94

South is in $6 \bullet$ with no opposition bidding. West leads the \checkmark J: four – ace – two and East returns the \checkmark 3, won by the king. How would you plan the play?

Make your plan before reading further.

- (1) Non-minimum, balanced or semi-balanced
- (2) Cue-bid

What would you do as West with:

◆ 9762♥ J108◆ 942◆ K103

Would you double 4♣ to request a club lead?

The deal arose in the semi-finals of the 2015 World Teams.

Board 68: Dealer North: Both vulnerable Bermuda Bowl (World Open Teams), England North-South:

```
North
         ♦ AK10543
         ♥ K4
         ◆ A7
         ♣ J72
West
                      East

◆ 9762

                      ♦ J8
                      ♥ A97653
♥ J108
♦ 942
                      105
♣ K103
                      ♣ 865
         South
         ♠ Q
         ♥ Q2
         ♦ KQJ863
         ♣ AQ94
```

West's heart lead went to the ace and dummy won the heart return. Declarer finessed the ♣Q and was one down, E-W +100.

With Poland North-South, the auction began as above up to 4♣. Expecting North to end in spades, West doubled 4♣ for a club lead. It went Pass: Pass to South, who redoubled to show first-round club control. North bid 4♦ and South ended in 6♦. West led ♥J, four, ace. Dummy won the heart return. Warned against tackling clubs, declarer cashed the ♠Q, ♦K, ♦A and played ♠A, ♠K, ♠10, pitching three clubs. Then came ♣2 to the ♣A, the ♦Q to draw the last trump and South had 12 tricks via a very lucky spade / diamond position, +1370, 16 Imps to Poland.

```
North
         ♦ AK10543
         ♥ K4
         ♦ A7
         ♣ J72
West
                      East

♠ 9762

                      ♦ J8
                      ♥ A97653
♥ J108
♦ 942
                      105
♣ K103
                      ♣ 865
         South
         ♦ O
         ♥ Q2
         ♦ KQJ863
         ♣ AQ94
```

The same swing occurred in Sweden vs USA2. With USA2 North-South, it too began $1 \ge 2 , 2 \ge 3$; $3 \le 3$; $3 \le 3$ (fourth-suit), 3NT : $4 \le 3$ and ended in $4 \le 3$ and ended in $4 \le 3$ and let it run when East followed low. The club finesse lost and South was one down at trick $3 \le 3 \le 3$.

With Sweden North-South, it went $1 \triangleq : 2 \spadesuit$, $2 \triangleq : 2NT$ (forcing), $3 \triangleq : 4 \triangleq : (Double)$, Pass: Redouble (1st-round club control), $4 \spadesuit : 6 \spadesuit$, all pass. After the same start, heart to ace, heart to king, Frederic Wrang (S) played $\spadesuit K$, $\spadesuit Q$, $\spadesuit A$, $\spadesuit A$, $\spadesuit K$, $\spadesuit 10$, discarding three clubs, club to $\clubsuit A$ and $\spadesuit Q$ for 12 tricks, +1370 and 16 Imps to Sweden.

As you have seen, there can be a down-side to lead-directing doubles. You might end up on lead, the lead might not defeat the contract or, worst of all, the double might direct declarer away from a natural but losing line into an inferior but successful line. Kranyak might have switched to the winning line when the \$J\$ was not covered, but it is hard to fault him, since the alternative line needs so many things to go right. Playing for discards on the spades requires spades to be 4-2, the spade jack to fall and the hand short in spades also to be short in diamonds, not a favourite by a long way. Still, if spades turn out to be 3-3, the club finesse is still available. If you adopt the club finesse line and the king is onside, you still need to deal with a club loser if East began with more than two clubs.

Venice Cup (World Women's Teams), France North-South:

```
West North
                  East
                              South
         1♠
                  Pass
                              2
 Pass
         2♠
                  Pass
                              3♣
         3♥<sup>(1)</sup>
                              Pass
 Pass
                  Dble
 Pass
         3NT
                  All Pass
(1) Fourth-suit
```

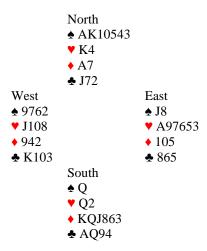
East led the ♥6, taken by the ♥Q. Declarer played ♠Q, ♠A, ♠A and made all the tricks, North-South +720.

With England North-South, it began $1 \ge 2 + 3 \ge 4$ and ended in 6 + 6 by South (Nicola Smith). After heart to the ace, heart to the king, South adopted the winning line: 4 = 0,

D'Orsi Trophy (World Seniors' Teams). Poland North-South bid 1♠: 2♠, 2♠: 2NT, 3♥: (Double): Pass, 3NT: 4♠, all pass. East led the ♠5, ace. After ♠Q, diamond to the ace, ♠A, ♠K, ♠10, North made 13 tricks for +710. I confess that the merit of South's 2NT rebid rather than 3♣ escapes me.

With Sweden North-South, it went $1 \triangleq : 2 \spadesuit$, $3NT : 4 \spadesuit$, $4 \heartsuit$ (cue) : (Double) : 4NT, $5 \heartsuit$ (2 key cards, no \bullet Q) : $6 \spadesuit$, all pass. After \heartsuit J to \heartsuit A, heart to the \heartsuit K, Sven-Ake Bjerregard (S) played Φ Q, \bullet K, \bullet A, spades for 12 tricks, +1370 and 12 Imps to Sweden.

Board 68: Dealer North: Both vulnerable



In the other semi-final for the Seniors' Teams, Zia Mahmood (N) – Michael Rosenberg (S), playing for USA1, bid 1 rianleq : 2 rianleq , 2 rianleq : 3 rianleq , 3 rianleq : 3 rianle

At the other table, Doug Simson (N) for USA2 opened 1♣ (artificial, strong), East bid 1♥, Kate Aker (S) 2♦ and it ended in 6NT by North. East led the ♣6. North made all the tricks, +1520 and 13 Imps to USA2.

Problem for Tomorrow:

Playing teams, you are the dealer, not vulnerable against vulnerable opponents. What do you do with:

- **♦** Q96
- **v** 2
- ♦ Q109743
- **♣** J94

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

I try to avoid things that make me fat . . . like mirrors, photographs and scales.

A great gift: *The Power of Pass* (by Harold Schogger and Ron Klinger). \$A25.00 Available from Suzie Klinger, post free until 2021: email suzie@ronklingerbridge.com or telephone 0411 229 705.