## 285, Partner shows the way

## By Ron Klinger

Dealer West : Both vulnerable

```
North
& 87
`96
* KJ108
& KJ1043
```

West

- J9643
- A
- 9654
- 972

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | Pass | $1 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}$ | $4 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}$ |
| $4 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}$ | Pass | Pass | $5 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}$ |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |

1. West leads the 4 : seven - ace $-\vee 2$.
2. South plays the $¥ K$ : ace - six - five.

What do you play next as West?
Your side has no spade tricks and almost certainly only one heart trick. If partner has both minor-suit aces, you figure to take two tricks there, but what if partner has two tricks (A-Q) in one minor? Which one will you play?

Have you noticed anything unusual so far?
Yes, partner's play in the spade suit.
What did partner play at trick 1?
The A .

What did partner have in spades?
AKQ1052
Why is the A unusual?
When playing third-hand-high, a defenders wins with or plays the cheapest of equally-high cards. Partner's normal card, after $\uparrow 4$ lead and $\uparrow 7$ from dummy, would have been the $\uparrow \mathrm{Q}$.

Why did partner choose the instead?
As a suit-preference signal.
Asking for what?
High card = asking for the high suit. Diamonds high, clubs low here. You should therefore switch to a diamond.
Here is the full deal (see next page):

Dealer West : Both vulnerable

|  | North |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - 87 |  |
|  | $\checkmark 96$ |  |
|  | - KJ108 |  |
|  | \& KJ1043 |  |
| West |  | East |
| - J9643 |  | ^ AKQ1052 |
| $\checkmark$ A |  | $\bullet 85$ |
| - 9654 |  | - AQ2 |
| - 972 |  | - 85 |
|  | South |  |
|  | - -- |  |
|  | - KQJ107432 |  |
|  | - 73 |  |
|  | - AQ6 |  |

A pre-emptive bidder does not usually bid twice, but that does not apply to a pre-emptive bidder in third or fourth seat who might have pre-empted with a strong hand. That accounts for South’s $4 \vee$ and later $5 \vee$.

You can see what will happen if West continues with a spade or switches to a club after taking the $\vee$ A. South will win, draw trumps and run the clubs, discarding the diamond losers. That gives South 12 tricks. If West switches to a diamond at trick 3, East can take two diamonds and defeat $5 \vee$ by one trick.

It is also important that East does not play the $\mathbf{~ Q}$ trick 1 as 'an automatic' cheapest high card when playing third-hand-high. Playing equally-high cards in abnormal order is commonly used as a suit-preference signal. When you do something like that, you just hope partner is paying attention.

## Problem for Tomorrow:

Dealer North : Both vulnerable

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | Pass | 2込 ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| Pass | 3 | Pass | 4NT |
| Pass | $5{ }^{(2)}$ | Pass | 6 |
| Pass | Pass | Dble | All Pass |

(1) $5+$ spades, strong hand
(2) Two key cards, no $₫$ Q

What do you lead as West from:

- 76
$\checkmark 94$
- J10952
* AK42

Why not phone or email your bridge partners and compare your answers and your reasoning?
In filling out an application, where it says, 'In case of an emergency, notify . . . you should write 'a doctor'.

