## 362. Duck tape

## By Ron Klinger

Dealer South : Nil vulnerable

```
East
@ }76
` }1086
-1093
& KQ5
```

South

- 83
$\bullet$ K95
- AKJ5
- 9842

| West | North | East | So |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 15 |
| Pass | 2V | 24 | 4 |
| Dble | Pass | Pass | Pass |

West leads the $\downarrow \mathrm{A}, \star \mathrm{K}$. South ruffs and plays the $\downarrow \mathrm{J}$. What would you do as West?
The deal comes from a high-stakes rubber bridge game. Sitting South was William Zhang and he pulled off a very pretty coup here when faced with this problem, which was posed in yesterday's daily column:

Dealer South : Nil vulnerable

```
North
@ }76
` 10864
* 1093
& KQ5
```

South

- A94
- AQJ732
- 8
- A76

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1 |
| ass | $2 \vee$ | 24 | 4V |
| Dble | Pass | Pass | Pas |

West leads the $\star \mathrm{A}, \star \mathrm{K}$. Plan the play.
The general approach would be to cross to dummy with a club and play a heart. If East plays low, you finesse the $\vee \mathrm{Q}$. This wins if East began with the $¥ \mathrm{~K}, \stackrel{\mathrm{~V}}{ }$-x or $¥ \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{x}-\mathrm{x}$ (return to dummy and finesse again).

Zhang looked more deeply into the situation. East figured to have 5 spades for the $2 \boldsymbol{\alpha}$ overcall. That left West with 2 spades. If East had $\vee K-x$ or $\vee K-x-x$, West would have 10 or 11 cards in the minors. With such a holding, including the $\downarrow$ A-K already seen, West would have almost surely taken some action over $1 \uparrow$. It was far more likely that West had a balanced or semi-balanced hand.

Zhang thought a psychological play was a much better chance for success. At trick 2, he played the $\downarrow \mathrm{J}$ from hand. That brings us to today’s problem. What should West do? It would look very silly to rise with the $\uparrow \mathrm{K}$ and have it collide with East’s $\vee$ A or to have it crush East’s $\vee$ Q. West thought it was safe to duck. It wasn’t.

This was the full deal:
Dealer South : Nil vulnerable

|  | North |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - 762 |  |
|  | - 10864 |  |
|  | -1093 |  |
|  | * KQ5 |  |
| West |  | East |
| - 83 |  | - KQJ105 |
| $\checkmark$ K95 |  | --- |
| - AKJ5 |  | - Q7642 |
| - 9842 |  | ¢ J103 |
|  | South |  |
|  | - A94 |  |
|  | - AQJ732 |  |
|  | - 8 |  |
|  | * A76 |  |

After $\Downarrow \mathrm{A}, \star \mathrm{K}$ ruffed and the $\vee \mathrm{J}$ winning, East discarding a diamond, South played a low spade from both hands. East won with the 10 and continued with the $\uparrow$. South won, cashed the $\uparrow \mathrm{A}$, crossed to the K and ruffed dummy's last diamond. Then came A, leaving these cards:

|  | North - 7 <br> $\bullet 108$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| West |  |
| $\stackrel{\square}{\wedge}$ |  |
| $\bullet$ K |  |
| - J |  |
| - 8 |  |
|  | South |
|  | - 9 |
|  | - Q7 |
|  | - |
|  | 2 |

When South played a heart, West won and had to play a minor. That gave South a ruff and sluff and away went South’s spade loser. Very nicely done, Mr. Zhang, not only for the deceptive ¥J, but also for the fine elimination technique thereafter.

## Problem for Tomorrow:

Dealer South : Both vulnerable
North

- J84
$\checkmark 64$
- K73
\& AJ1076
South
- AQ103
- A92
- A8654
\& K

| West | North | East | So |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1* |
| Pass | 1NT | Pass | 24 |
| Pass | 4* ${ }^{(1)}$ | Pass | 5 |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |
| (1) Too | rong | jus |  |

West leads the $¥ K$. You take the $\upharpoonright$ A and play the $\downarrow$ : queen - king - three. Plan the play.
Why not phone or email your bridge partners and compare your answers and your reasoning?
I understood the meaning of 'hard core' when I tried to eat a frozen apple.

