

Deal 1

South Deals
None Vul

♠ A 10 8 5 3
♥ K 5
♦ 8 7 4 3
♣ 9 3

9
7 7
17

West

♠ 6 2
♥ A 10 9
♦ 10 6 5
♣ K Q 7 6 4



♠ Q J 4
♥ Q J 3
♦ K Q J 2
♣ A J 5

*North**East**South*

Pass

2 NT

Pass

1 NT

Pass

Pass

Pass

3 NT

3 NT by South

Lead: ♠ 5

Partner's 2 NT bid invites you to bid game if you have a maximum hand. You aren't thrilled by all the Quacks in your hand but with 17 points you bid 3 NT.

East wins the first trick with the ♠ K and returns the ♠ 9. West plays the ♠ 3 under your ♠ J.

You need 2 more tricks, and the ♦ suit will provide them after you drive out the ♦ A.

Is that what you should do?

That is definitely NOT what you should do. West led the ♠ 5, then played the ♠ 3 to the second trick. You have seen the ♠ 4 and ♠ 2 so it is clear that West started with a 5-card suit. That means East still has a ♠. The instant you play a ♦ one of the defenders will grab the ♦ A and West will take his three more ♠ tricks.

As much as you hate to put your contract in the hands of a 50% finesse chance, that is what you must do. Forget the ♦ suit and finesse West for the ♥ K, trying for two extra tricks in ♥s.

So you have to play well and stay away from ♦s.

Deal 2

North Deals
None Vul

♠ Q J 10 6
♥ 6
♦ K 8 5 4 2
♣ Q 9 3

15
8 3
14

West

Pass

Pass

6 ♥ by South

Lead: ♠ Q

♠ A K 5 4
♥ A 3 2
♦ Q J 10
♣ J 7 6



♠ 7
♥ K Q J 9 8 7 5
♦ A
♣ A 8 4 2

North

1 NT

4 ♠

Pass

East

Pass

Pass

Pass

South

4 ♣

6 ♥

There would be nothing wrong with a transfer bid here, but probably no advantage either. What you really want to know is how many Aces partner has. So you ask him with a Gerber 4 ♣ bid.

Partner says 4 ♠ (2 Aces), what do you bid?

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Looking at three possible ♣ losers you bid 6 ♥.

The first trick is easy; you win with dummy's ♠ A.

It can't do any good to ruff your fourth ♣ in dummy because you would have to lose two before that could happen. Of course one of your ♣s can be discarded on dummy's ♠ K but what about the other two?

Suppose you win the ♠ and unblock the ♦ A. Play ♥ K, then to dummy's ♥ A. Take one ♣ discard on the ♠ K, then play the ♦ Q and discard a second ♣.

It won't work. You would establish the ♦ for your last discard but you have no entry to it.

This will work. At trick 2 discard the ♦ A on dummy's ♠ K. Play the ♦ Q and discard a ♣ when East doesn't cover. West will take the ♦ K and attack ♣s but you are in control now. You win your ♣ A, pull trumps, ending in dummy, and discard the remaining 2 ♣ losers on dummy's ♦ J T.

for the full layout.

If East held the ♦ K the play would be slightly different; you would have to ruff when he covered. But the result would be the same.

Did you notice that you started with 3 ♣ losers and no ♦ loser, but you ended up losing 1 ♦ and no ♣s?

Deal 3

South Deals

None Vul

♠ Q J

♥ K Q 3

♦ Q J 10 9 6 5

♣ 7 6

9
11 5
15

♠ 8 4 3

♥ 9 5

♦ A 7 3

♣ K Q 9 5 3

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W		E
	S	

♠ A K 9 2

♥ A 8 7 4

♦ K 4 2

♣ J 10

♠ 10 7 6 5

♥ J 10 6 2

♦ 8

♣ A 8 4 2

West

North

East

South

2 ♦

Pass

Pass

3 NT by South

Lead: ♦ Q

2 NT

3 NT

Pass

Pass

1 NT

3 ♣

Pass

Partner's 2 NT is the lebensohl convention. He requests that you bid 3 ♣ as a relay, which you do. Partner now bids 3 NT. What do you say?

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When partner bids 3 NT AFTER the lebensohl 2 NT, he is suggesting you play there, and he guarantees a stopper in their suit. You are happy to pass.

West attacks in ♦s and you must make an immediate choice. Hold up, win in dummy, or win in your hand.

First decide about what to do at trick #1. If you hold up and West plays another ♦, no harm will be done. But probably no good will be done either because West is likely to have 6 ♦s, leaving East with just a singleton anyway. But what if West pockets the one ♦ trick and switches to ♥s, a suit where you only have one stopper? Since that might turn out badly, you should NOT hold up.

As to which hand to win it in, that's easy. You need to preserve any dummy entries that you can so you win the first trick with your ♦ K.

Now you establish some ♣ winners. You play the ♣ J and both defenders play low.

You have to assume that defenders good enough to hold up their ♣ A at the first opportunity will be good enough to do it on the second play also. But you can thwart them by next playing your ♣ T and overtaking with dummy's ♣ Q. Even if they do hold up again you can continue with another ♣ from dummy to establish the suit while you still have the ♦ A for an entry.

Then you will lose all those ♣ tricks in dummy.

Deal 4

East Deals

None Vul

♠ 10 9 6 4

♥ 7 4

♦ 9 6 3

♣ Q 8 4 2

15
2 14
9

West

Pass

Pass

Pass

4 ♥ by South

Lead: ♦ 9

♠ A Q 8 2

♥ Q 10 9

♦ K 10 4

♣ A 10 6



♠ 5 3

♥ A J 8 6 2

♦ 7 5 2

♣ K J 9

North

2 ♦

3 NT

Pass

East

1 ♦

Pass

Pass

Pass

South

1 NT

2 ♥

4 ♥

♠ K J 7

♥ K 5 3

♦ A Q J 8

♣ 7 5 3

The question is: Do you use Transfers after a 1 NT OVERCALL? And in particular, can you bid the opponent's suit and have it mean a transfer instead of a cue-bid? This is something you and your partner need to agree on - as for me and my partner, we think 2 ♦ is a transfer. Partner replies 2 ♥. What do you say now?

The question is: Do you use Transfers after a 1 NT OVERCALL? And in particular, can you bid the opponent's suit and have it mean a transfer instead of a cue-bid? This is something you and your partner need to agree on - as for me and my partner, we think 2 ♦ is a transfer. Partner replies 2 ♥. What do you say now?

With 10 points you are between Invitational and Game-forcing. Which means you bid either 2 NT or 3 NT, whichever suits your fancy. Today let's say it is 3 NT which partner converts to 4 ♥.

The contract would be 4 ♥ played by South.

To make North the declarer ROTATE.

North plays 4 ♥. East leads the ♦ 9. West wins the first trick with the ♦ A, then plays ♦ Q. You take your ♦ K now, fearing that the next one could be ruffed by East.

You hope West, who opened the bidding, (as East before the hands were rotated), will have the ♠ K, which would reduce your losers to 4.

You win the second ♦ and play your ♥ Q, taken by West with the ♥ K. He cashes the ♦ J, East following, then exits with a small ♥.

Win this trump and play one more, pulling West's last trump and ending in dummy. Play a ♠ to your ♠ Q (which wins) then play ♠ A and ruff a ♠ in dummy. West follows with the ♠ 7, ♠ J and ♠ K. Now you must try the ♣ finesse, but through whom?

Is it a 50-50 guess? Or is West more likely to have the ♣ Q since he had the opening hand?

No, it is not a 50-50 guess. No, West doesn't have the ♣ Q, East does. If you watched the cards that West has played you will realize he started with 3-3-4-3 distribution. You will also know that he started with 14 points outside the ♣ suit. If he had the ♣ Q he would have a balanced 16 point hand and would have opened 1 NT, not 1 ♦. So East has the ♣ Q.

But if you don't pay attention on all To of them you will miss the one time where your attention was needed.