

**Board 1**  
 North Deals  
 None Vul  
 ♠ Q T 4  
 ♥ J 9 8  
 ♦ Q J 4  
 ♣ J T 7 2

♠ A 9 8 3  
 ♥ A K 7 2  
 ♦ 9 6 5  
 ♣ 8 3  
  
 ♠ J 6  
 ♥ Q T 5 3  
 ♦ K T 7 2  
 ♣ Q 9 5  
 ♠ K 7 5 2  
 ♥ 6 4  
 ♦ A 8 3  
 ♣ A K 6 4

West	North	East	South
	1♣	Pass	1♥
Pass	1♠	Pass	3♠
Pass	4♠	All Pass	

4♠ by North

jump all the way to game. So 3♠ is invitational. Partner accepts the invitation.

North would play 4♠.

South plays 4♠. West leads the ♦ 2. East plays ♦ J.

Losers: ♠ 1 : ♥ 0 : ♦ 2 : ♣ 2 : Total = 5

Counting losers from the South hand you have 2 ♣ losers to get rid of. If you had counted from the North hand there would have been 2 ♥ losers to get rid of. In any case the plan is the same.

Win the ♦ A and play ♠ A and ♠ K. If the ♠ s split 3-2 you are home-free. Leave the master trump out and play your ♣ A K and dummy's ♥ A K. Then cross-ruff ♣ s and ♥ s. Whichever defender holds the last trump is welcome to ruff with it at any time. The defense is also welcome to take their 2 ♦ s at any time. Your T tricks are safe.

North and South were able to make all their small trumps individually.

If East ruffs the fourth ♥ with his master ♠ Q South just discards a ♦ loser and makes an overtrick.

Baker 100Deals 31  
 You are South and it is your bid. Decide what you would say, then on BID.

There is an excellent bidding guideline which tells you how to respond with two 4-card Majors. You bid them "up-the-line". That means you bid 1♥.

Partner's rebid is 1♠. What do you bid?

This hand shows why responder should bid "up-the-line". Partner can now show a 4-card ♠ suit at the 1-level. Imagine the suits reversed - you first respond with 1♠. If partner wanted to show a ♥ suit he would have to go to the 2-level, and he might not have the strength to do so.

Back to the actual situation. Over partner's 1♠ bid you jump to 3♠. This jump shows about 11-12 points and good ♠ support (4 cards). In case you thought this showed 13 or more points that wouldn't be logical. If you had 13 points and 4 ♠s you would

**Board 2**

North Deals

N-S Vul

♠ J 4

♥ 6 5 3

♦ J 4

♣ A K 9 6 5 2

♠ Q T 7

♥ 9 8 4

♦ K T 5 2

♣ J T 3



♠ A 9 8 3

♥ A K 7

♦ A 9 8 6

♣ 7 4

♠ K 6 5 2

♥ Q J T 2

♦ Q 7 3

♣ Q 8

West	North	East	South
	Pass	1NT	Pass
3NT	All Pass		

3NT by West

the tricks you need. BUT, if you just play ♣A ♣K and then a small one you'll be sorry. Those extra three ♣s will be established as winners but you will have no entry to them.

Instead, you play your ♣4 to the second trick and also play a low card from dummy. This is called Ducking the trick. North/South will certainly win that trick, but you are in control. You can win whatever suit they play and you still have that ♣7 to reach dummy's solid ♣s.

But just imagine you had played ♣A, ♣K, ♣2. At that point ♣ 9 6 5 would all be winners, but don't think North is going to let you reach dummy with either of those two Jacks!

**Baker 100Deals 32**

You are East and it is your bid. Decide what you would say, then on BID.

You have 15 points and you have a balanced distribution. You should open 1NT. It is true that you do not have ♣s stopped, but you are not required to have a stopper in all the suits to open 1NT. Partner jumps to 3NT and you pass.

East plays 3NT. South leads the ♥Q.

Winner count: ♠ 1 : ♥ 2 : ♦ 1 : ♣ 2 : Total = 6

In many Notrump hands it is good to hold up to disrupt the defender's communications. In this hand you have a double-stopper in ♥s but only a single stop in ♠s and ♦s so win the first trick.

You need 3 more tricks from the ♣ suit. As long as the ♣s split 3-2, which is very likely, you can set up

**Board 3**

East Deals

None Vul

♠ A Q T 5  
♥ J 7 6 2  
♦ Q J T 7  
♣ 5

♠ K 7 4  
♥ K 5  
♦ A 6 4  
♣ Q 8 7 4 3

N
W
E
S

♠ 9  
♥ A 9 3  
♦ K 5 2  
♣ K J T 9 6 2

West	North	East	South
Pass	3♣	Pass	1♣
All Pass			5♣

5♣ by South

The two black Aces aren't going away so if you are to make this contract you must do something about your ♦ loser. And the only likely place to put it is on dummy's ♠K. If West has the ♠A, you can lead up to the ♠K and make a winner out of it.

Suppose you win the ♦Q in dummy and play a ♣. Somebody will win the ♣A and play another ♦. You win this and lead toward the ♠K. No good. West jumps up with his ♠A and sets you with a ♦ winner.

The problem was that when you played a trump you let the timing go to the defense. They could knock out your last ♦ stopper while they still had the ♠A. Try it this way.

Win the ♦ in your hand and immediately play the ♠9. If West doesn't take his ♠A he'll never get it, so assume he goes up. Now he leads ♦J but you win, get to dummy with the ♥K and play the ♠K, discarding the ♦ loser.

In this hand that something is to establish the ♠K so you can discard your ♦ loser.

## Baker 100Deals 33

You are South and it is your bid. Decide what you would say, then on BID.

Is there any doubt? Although you only have 11 HCP your 6-card suit adds 2 more. And with 13 points you should always open. So you open 1♣.

Partner responds 3♣. What do you bid?

With the ♣ fit your hand is now revalued to 15 points. But it's still a close thing. You may be able to make 5♣ or you may not.

Passing would not be horrible - but when in doubt it is usually better to be bold. You cross your fingers and bid 5♣.

South plays 5♣. West leads the ♦Q.

Losers: ♠ 1 : ♥ 0 : ♦ 1 : ♣ 1 : Total = 3

**Board 4**

South Deals

Both Vul

♠ A 6 3

♥ K Q T 9 6 4

♦ A K J

♣ 8

♠ T 9 8 7

♥ A

♦ T 6 5

♣ J 9 5 4 2



♠ K 4 2

♥ 5 2

♦ 9 8 3 2

♣ A 7 6 3

West	North	East	South
1♥	Pass	3♥	Pass
4NT	Pass	5♣	Pass
5♥	All Pass		

5♥ by West

And the only thing you can do with it is to discard it on one of dummy's ♣s.

Be careful. If you lead a trump now a defender will take the Ace and play another ♠, exposing your loser while the ♣A is still out. You must set up the ♣ first. So at trick 2 play your ♣ to dummy's ♣Q. A defender may win this and play a ♠, but you win the ♠Q and play the ♠K, discarding your ♠ loser. Now you switch to trumps.

Imagine what the defense will do if you lead a round of trumps. Then imagine what they will do if you play a different suit instead.

**Baker 100Deals 34**

You are West and it is your bid. Decide what you would say, then on BID.

You have a very good hand. But not good enough to open 2♣, so you open 1♥.

Partner jumps to 3♥. What do you bid?

This is close. Partner has 11 or 12 points and good ♥ support. Your hand revalues to 21 points. You might have a slam. You decide to try for it and bid 4NT. Partner replies 5♣ showing no Aces. So much for the slam. You bid 5♥.

West plays 5♥. North leads the ♠T. You put on dummy's ♠J, South plays the ♠K and you win the ♠A.

Losers: ♠ 1 : ♥ 1 : ♦ 0 : ♣ 1 : Total = 3

You cannot avoid losing either of the two Aces. So therefore you must do something about the ♠ loser.

**Board 5**

North Deals

N-S Vul

♠ K T 9 8  
♥ 9 6 3  
♦ Q J 4  
♣ 9 7 2

♠ Q J 7 4

♥ A K

♦ T 8 6 2

♣ A K Q



♠ 5 2  
♥ Q J T 8 4  
♦ K 9  
♣ J 8 6 3

♠ A 6 3  
♥ 7 5 2  
♦ A 7 5 3  
♣ T 5 4

West	North	East	South
	1♦	Pass	2♦
Pass	3NT	All Pass	

3NT by North

This is one of the most misplayed positions in bridge. The usual approach is to lead the ♠Q, hoping that East holds the ♠K. But this can't succeed. If East does hold the ♠K he will cover, either this trick or the ♠J, and someone's ♠T will become a winner. Of course if West has the ♠K then the finesse will fail, along with your chance of 2 more winners.

The correct way to play for 2 more tricks is to hope WEST has the ♠K and lead twice toward your ♠ Q J. So win the first trick, play ♠4 to dummy's ♠A. Lead the ♠3 toward your hand, playing the ♠J if West plays low. (Of course if West ever plays the ♠K he gives you two winners immediately.) When the ♠J wins, return to dummy with the ♦A and lead the ♠6 toward your ♠Q.

**Baker 100Deals 35**

You are North and it is your bid. Decide what you would say, then on BID.

With 19 points you are too strong to open 1NT so you open 1♦. Partner responds 2♦. What do you bid?

Perhaps you can make 5♦. But 9 tricks are easier than 11 so you bid 3NT. Notice that there was no reason to "show" your ♠ suit. If partner held 4 ♠s he would not have bid 2♦.

North plays 3NT. East leads the ♥Q.

Winners: ♠ 1 : ♥ 2 : ♦ 1 : ♣ 3 : Total = 7

You can create one winner in ♦s if they split 3-2, but too late, the defense would have set up their ♥s. So you must get 2 more ♠ tricks.

**Board 6**

West Deals

E-W Vul

♠ 6 4  
♥ A 7 3  
♦ K Q 5 4  
♣ A K 8 2

♠ K 5

♥ J 9 5 2

♦ A 8 6

♣ 9 7 6 3



♠ A T 2  
♥ T 8 4  
♦ J T 9 3  
♣ Q T 5

♠ Q J 9 8 7 3  
♥ K Q 6  
♦ 7 2  
♣ J 4

West	North	East	South
1NT	Pass	4♠	All Pass

4 ♠ by East

♦ T. Ruff it, lead a ♣ to dummy and lead the last ♠. If North plays the other high honor you play low. If North plays low you guess whether to play the ♠K, or ♠T. Your best play is to assume the two honors were split and play the ♠Q.

Now for an alternate possible.

You might think that South is just as likely to have held an original doubleton ♠ A K as doubleton ♠ A T, and that playing the ♠9 would be as good a play as ♠Q.

This is untrue for a very classy-named reason - The Principle of Restricted Choice. You may not even believe it when you read it, but it's mathematically sound. If South were dealt an original ♠ A K, he would have been just as likely to win with the ♠K as with the ♠A. The fact that he actually won the ♠A makes it less likely that he also holds the ♠K.

**Baker 100Deals 36**

You are East and it is your bid. Decide what you would say, then on BID.

HE WHO KNOWS, GOES You KNOW your side has 26-28 points. You KNOW your side has 8 or more ♠s. You GO to 4♠.

East plays 4♠. South leads the ♦J.

Losers: ♠ 2/3 : ♥ 0 : ♦ 1 : ♣ 0 : Total = 3/4

You are definitely going to lose the ♦A and the ♠A K. Therefore you must plan to avoid losing a third ♠.

You should lead UP TO your honor cards. Cover the ♦J and lose to North's ♦A. Win his return (probably another ♦) in dummy. Lead a small ♠ to your ♠J. South wins with an honor and probably plays the