

Deal 1

South Deals
None Vul

♠ J 10 8 6
♥ 9 7
♦ 10 8 3
♣ J 9 8 4

26
2 3
9

West

Pass
Pass
Pass

7 NT by North
Lead: ♦ Q

♠ 4 3
♥ A K Q J
♦ A K
♣ A K Q 5 2



♠ A K Q 7 5 2
♥ 8 6 4
♦ 7 5
♣ 6 3

North

2 NT
7 NT

East

Pass
Pass

South

2 ♠
3 NT
Pass

South's 3 NT rebid shows 6 ♠s headed by A K Q and nothing else. North is to play 7 NT. East leads the ♦ Q.

Win the ♦ K and (IMPORTANT!) test the ♣s first by playing ♣ A K Q. Darn. East discards a ♦ on the ♣ Q.

Play your 4 ♥ winner's next. East follows suit while West follows twice, then discards 2 ♦s.

Play your ♦ A. West must give up.

If he throws the ♣ J, you win. But if he throws a ♠ you also win. This is what is called a Win-Win bridge play.

Deal 2

East Deals
None Vul

♠ 8 5 3
♥ Q 10 7 2
♦ J 10 8 4
♣ 6 3

17
3 5
15

West

Pass

Pass

Pass

6 NT by South

Lead: ♦ J

♠ 10 6
♥ A K 8 6
♦ 9 7 3
♣ A K Q J



♠ A K Q J
♥ 9 5 3
♦ K Q
♣ 10 8 7 4

North

2 ♣

6 NT

♠ 9 7 4 2
♥ J 4
♦ A 6 5 2
♣ 9 5 2

East

Pass

Pass

Pass

South

1 NT

2 ♠

Pass

South is to play 6 NT. West leads the ♦ J. East takes the ♦ A and returns the ♦ 2.

With all those high ♦s falling on the first two tricks dummy's ♦ 9 has become a threat against West. If it should happen that West also holds the only ♥ stopper you can squeeze him in the red suits.

On the last 2 ♣s West discards a ♦ and a ♥.

You discard a small ♥ from dummy while West follows suit three times.

Play your ♠ J and watch what West discards.

If he holds on to the ♦ T you will discard dummy's useless ♦ 9 and hope the ♥s all fall under the ♥ A K.

If he discards the ♦ T then you throw dummy's small ♥ and dummy wins the last three tricks.

Deal 3

South Deals

None Vul

♠ J 10 8 6

♥ A 8 4 2

♦ 5

♣ K 9 4 2

 17
 8 2
 13

♠ 9 3

♥ K Q

♦ A K Q J 9 3

♣ Q 8 3



♠ A K Q 5

♥ 7 5

♦ 10 7 2

♣ A 10 7 5

♠ 7 4 2

♥ J 10 9 6 3

♦ 8 6 4

♣ J 6

West	North	East	South
			1 ♣
Pass	2 ♦	Pass	2 ♠
Pass	4 NT	Pass	5 ♥
Pass	6 NT	Pass	Pass
Pass			
6 NT by North			
Lead: ♥ J			

North is to play 6 NT. East leads the ♥ J. West wins the ♥ A and returns the ♥ 2.

No matter how the ♠s split only one defender will hold the Guard because only one defender can have as many as 4. IF (it's a big IF) that same defender holds the ♣ K then you can squeeze him.

Can you see how the squeeze is going to work?

The solution is the Vienna Coup. Play a ♣ to the ♣ A at trick 3.

Then start running the ♦ suit.

So far neither defender is hurting, but that is about to change.

You play your ♦ 3 and discard dummy's ♣ T.

West is squeezed. He can't throw his ♣ K without letting your ♣ Q become a winner. But if he discards a ♠ dummy's ♠ 5 will win the last trick. This is soooo much fun.

Deal 4

South Deals

None Vul

♠ Q J 10 6 4

♥ 10

♦ 10 9 7 4 2

♣ 8 2

16

3 10

11

West

Pass

Pass

Pass

6 ♥ by South

Lead: ♠ Q

♠ 9 3

♥ K 9 8 6 3

♦ A 6

♣ A K Q 5



♠ K 7

♥ A Q J 7 5 2

♦ J 5

♣ 7 6 4

North

3 ♣

6 ♥

East

Pass

Pass

South

1 ♥

3 ♥

Pass

South is to play 6 ♥. West leads the ♠ Q. East wins the ♠ A and plays the ♦ K.

In this hand dummy's fourth ♣ is an obvious Threat, so you should ask yourself if you can find another Threat for when ♣s don't split 3-3. Another thing you have probably noticed is that although 3-3 splits happen about 40% of the time in real life, they NEVER happen in these pages!

Play 5 ♥ winners and the ♠ K.

Play your ♥ 2 and dump dummy's ♦ 6.

East has no answer.