

Deal 1

North Deals
None Vul

♠ J 9 3 2
♥ K 8 5 4
♦ J 7
♣ A 7 3

23
9 4
4

West

North

East

South

Pass

2 ♣

Pass

2 ♦

Pass

2 NT

Pass

3 ♣

Pass

3 ♥

Pass

4 ♥

Pass

Pass

Pass

4 ♥ by North

Lead: ♣ 2

♠ A Q 5
♥ A Q 10 3
♦ A K Q
♣ Q 9 4



♠ 10 7 6 4
♥ 7
♦ 9 6 4 2
♣ K J 8 2

♠ K 8
♥ J 9 6 2
♦ 10 8 5 3
♣ 10 6 5

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

You certainly have a Notrump type hand, but you are too strong to open 2 NT.

With 23 points you open 2 ♣. Partner says 2 ♦.

What is your next bid?

Now you show your 23 point, balanced hand by bidding 2 NT. This is not forcing on partner, he might pass.

However, he doesn't pass, he says 3 ♣.

What is your next bid?

This is no different than a 3 ♣ bid after an opening 2 NT. It is Stayman.

So you bid your 4-card ♥ suit and partner bids the game.

North plays 4 ♥. East leads the ♣ 2. The defense takes three ♣ tricks, then plays a small ♦.

The defense takes three ♣ tricks, then plays a small ♦.

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

Since you've already lost the 3 ♣ tricks the Goal of your Plan is simple - Don't Lose the ♥.

That makes the card assumptions simple also - West Must Have the ♥ K.

You only have one dummy entry so once you use it you must remain in dummy until you have finished finessing. If West has the ♥ K x you can't go wrong. If he has ♥ K x x you will have to play with care. And if he has ♥ K x x x you must play perfectly.

Enter dummy with the ♠ K. Lead the ♥ 9 and let it ride. Assuming it wins, lead the ♥ J and play your ♥ T under it. Now lead a small ♥ and finesse the ♥ Q. This way you get all four ♥ tricks. No other way will work.

to see why.

VISUALIZE:

(1) That your first play from dummy was ♥ J, and you played ♥ 3 from your hand. The next ♥ would have to be taken in your hand and you no longer have a finesse.

(2) That your first play from dummy was the ♥ J and you played ♥ T under it. To stay in dummy one more trick you would have to play the ♥ 9 and put the ♥ 3 under it. But when you play the ♥ 9 West will cover with his ♥ K. You can win with the ♥ A but are left with ♥ Q 3 and the lead will be in your hand. You will lose a trick to West's ♥ 8 5.

Deal 2

North Deals
None Vul

♠ 10 7 6
♥ A Q 8 7 4
♦ Q 9 5 3
♣ 7

13
8 6
13

West

Pass

Pass

3 NT by South

Lead: ♥ 7

♠ A 8 5 3

♥ 6 2

♦ A 8

♣ A J 10 8 5



♠ K 4

♥ K J 9

♦ K 10 7 2

♣ K 6 4 3

North

1 ♣

3 NT

East

Pass

Pass

South

2 NT

Pass

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

With 13 points and good 4-card support you are strong enough to jump to 3 ♣.

However an 11 trick minor game is not as attractive as a 9 trick Notrump game, so you should also consider a jump to 2 NT.

Looking at all those Kings should sway you to 2 NT. You prefer to be declarer on this hand so the opening lead comes up to one those Kings. Partner bids 3 NT.

South plays 3 NT. West leads ♥ 7, East plays ♥ T and you win ♥ J.

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

The opening lead gave you 1 ♥ trick. If ♣s split 2-2 you can make T tricks! But wait, you only need 9 tricks. What if you play 2 top ♣s and it turns out East has ♣ Q x x ? He could win the next ♣ and lead a ♥ through your ♥ K 9. That would not be

good.

So East is the Danger hand and he must be kept out of the lead. At trick two cross to dummy with the ♣ A. Then play the ♣ J, letting it ride if East doesn't cover. If West has the ♣ Q you will lose the trick but he cannot play ♥s without setting up your ♥ K. You will win 4 ♣ tricks and the game. If East actually does have the ♣ Q you will make an overtrick.

That old guideline says you should finesse for a missing Queen when you and partner have eight cards in the suit, but play for the drop when you have nine.

All else being equal, it's a good guideline. But sometimes all else ISN'T equal, like in this hand where you absolutely must not let East get the lead.

Deal 3

North Deals

None Vul

♠ A J 9 6
♥ J 10 7 6
♦ J 10 8
♣ K 5

15
10 7
8

West	North	East	South
	1 ♦	Pass	1 ♥
Pass	3 ♦	Pass	4 ♦
Pass	5 ♦	Pass	Pass
Pass			
5 ♦ by North			
Lead: ♣ J			

♠ 5
♥ A 3
♦ K Q 9 6 5 3 2
♣ A Q 4

♠ K 10 7 3
♥ K 8 4
♦ —
♣ J 10 9 7 3 2

♠ Q 8 4 2
♥ Q 9 5 2
♦ A 7 4
♣ 8 6

	N	
W		E
	S	

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

You open 1 ♦ and partner responds 1 ♥.

What is your next bid?

With 18 points you are too strong to rebid 2 ♦ but just right to jump to 3 ♦. Now partner raises to 4 ♦.

What is your next bid?

Your jump showed 16 - 18 points and partner invited you based on that range. He wants you to bid game if you are at the top. With 18 points you bid 5 ♦.

North plays 5 ♦. East leads the ♣ J and West plays the ♣ K.

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

The ♣ lead was pleasant, it gave you a free finesse. But it didn't really give you a winner since you would have ended up taking the finesse yourself

even without the lead. Still, it clears the position somewhat.

You can't get rid of the ♠ loser, nor can you get rid of the ♥ loser. By process of elimination then, you must get rid of the ♣ loser. You could ruff it in dummy, but the play to the first trick makes you a little worried about an over-ruff by West. You could ruff with the ♦ A, but then if someone started with ♦ J T 8 you'd lose a natural ♦ trick.

First test the ♦s by playing the ♦ K. East shows out and there goes your hope of ruffing the ♣ with the ♦ A. You have one more possibility to try. Play the ♥ A, then a small ♥ toward the ♥ Q. If East holds the ♥ K dummy's ♥ Q will be promoted to a winner that you can dump your ♣ loser on.

If you ruffed the third ♣ with the ♦ A West would win a trump trick.

So you couldn't ruff the third ♣ at all, you had to discard it on something. And the only "something" that dummy had was the ♥ Q.

Deal 4

South Deals
None Vul

♠ 7 6 4
♥ Q 8 7 3
♦ A 9 7 2
♣ 8 6

♠ 9 5 2
♥ 10 6
♦ Q 8 6
♣ J 10 9 7 2



♠ 10 3
♥ A J 9 5 2
♦ J 10 5 4
♣ 5 3

6
3 6
25

♠ A K Q J 8
♥ K 4
♦ K 3
♣ A K Q 4

West	North	East	South
			2 ♣
Pass	2 ♦	Pass	2 ♠
Pass	3 ♠	Pass	4 NT
Pass	5 ♦	Pass	6 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

6 ♠ by South
Lead: ♣ J

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

This is definitely a 2 ♣ opening bid.

Partner responds 2 ♦, 7 points or less.

What do you bid next?

The formalities are over. Partner knows you have 22 or more points and you know he has 7 or fewer. Time to find a suit.

You bid 2 ♠ which partner raises to 3 ♠.

What do you bid next?

Partner's 3 ♠ bid is forward-going. With a complete bust he would have said 3 ♣ as a "second negative". So you use Blackwood. Partner shows one Ace and you bid the slam.

South plays 6 ♠. West leads the ♣ J.

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

Between the ♥ loser and the ♣ loser which one can you eliminate? Easy question, fast losers like the ♥ A are tough to eliminate. Usually you work on those slow losers.

The logical way to remove that ♣ loser is to ruff it in dummy. But do it carefully. It would be silly to play ♣ A, ♣ K, ♣ Q and then try to ruff the ♣ 4. That is just begging for an over-ruff. It would be better to just take two rounds of ♣s, then ruff the ♣ 4. But even that isn't the best.

First take two rounds of trumps with the ♠ A and ♠ K. Then play two top ♣s. Only then do you ruff the ♣ 4.

for proof that this elaborate Plan was the best.

It made no difference in tricks whether you ruffed the third or fourth ♣ so that made it right to ruff the third one.

Deal 5

North Deals
None Vul

♠ 5 3
♥ Q 10 6 2
♦ Q 8 3
♣ K 9 7 4

6
7 7
20

West

Pass

Pass

4 ♠ by North

Lead: ♦ A

♠ K Q 7 2

♥ J 4

♦ 7 6 2

♣ 6 5 3 2



♠ A J 8 6

♥ A K

♦ J 9 5

♣ A Q J 10

North

2 NT

3 ♠

Pass

East

Pass

Pass

Pass

South

3 ♣

4 ♠

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

Partner has 20-21 points, so with your 6 you belong in game. But which game?

You use Stayman convention to try to find out. Partner responds 3 ♠.

You have at least 26 combined points and 8 ♠s. So you bid 4 ♠.

North would play 4 ♠.

South plays 4 ♠. West leads ♦ A, ♦ K, ♦ 4. East wins the third trick with ♦ Q and plays a ♥.

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

Since you've already lost the three ♦s you'd better not lose the ♣.

You must find East with the ♣ K and you must be able to finesse three times. That means three dummy entries and they all must come from the

trump suit.

Play the ♠ A, then lead the ♠ 8 to dummy's ♠ Q. Notice that you must save your ♠ 6. Pay attention to whether both defenders follow to both tricks. They do, and that means there is only one ♠ left out. Play a ♣ and finesse the ♣ T. Now lead the ♠ J to dummy's ♠ K. Finesse the ♣ J. Finally, lead the ♠ 6 to dummy's ♠ 7. Finesse the ♣ Q. Claim the rest.

The first part is realizing that you need to have three entries to dummy.

The second part is figuring out that the ♠ suit could provide them.

Deal 6

North Deals
None Vul

♠ K J 9 2
♥ 7
♦ 10 6 5 3 2
♣ 8 5 3

13
4 12
11

West

North

East

South

Pass

1 ♣

Pass

1 ♥

Pass

2 ♥

Pass

4 ♥

Pass

Pass

Pass

4 ♥ by South

Lead: ♠ 2

♠ 10 7 3
♥ K J 5 4
♦ K 7
♣ A Q 10 6

N
W E
S

♠ Q 6 5 4
♥ 9 6
♦ A Q J 9
♣ K 7 2

♠ A 8
♥ A Q 10 8 3 2
♦ 8 4
♣ J 9 4

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

Don't even think of jumping to 2 ♥. That would show 17+ points. Instead you just bid 1 ♥, knowing partner is forced to bid again.

Partner does bid again, saying 2 ♥.

Partner's rebid promises a minimum opening bid (13-15) and four ♥s. That makes your total about 28 points and ten ♥s. So you bid game.

South plays 4 ♥. West leads the ♠ 2, East playing the ♠ Q.

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

If the ♣ finesse works you have no ♣ loser, and as a bonus you will be able to discard one of your other losers. Even if the finesse fails you still have an extra winner for the discard.

Is there a danger here? Yes. Suppose you win the first trick, pull trumps, then finesse the ♣. East

might win and play a ♠ back to West's hand. And West might then lead a ♦ through dummy's ♦ K.

West is the Danger Hand. You want to keep him off the lead. His only possible entry is the ♠ suit, so all you have to do is hold up on the first trick. Win the second ♠, pull trumps as before, and finesse the ♣. East wins but cannot get to his partner's hand for the killing ♦ lead. You will discard one of your ♦ losers on dummy's fourth ♣.

For this deal the hold-up serves a different purpose. It keeps one defender from ever gaining the lead.

You had to lose one ♠ in any case, so you just choose to lose it to the defender who cannot hurt you.

Notice that the Danger Hand WAS on lead at one point - the opening lead. If West had been clairvoyant enough to lead a ♦ the contract could have been beaten. Opening leads are important to the defense.