

Deal 1
North Deals
None Vul

♠ K 9 7 4
♥ J 10 4 3
♦ Q 7 6
♣ 10 8

11
6 9
14

♠ 8
♥ A K 8 6 5 2
♦ K 10 3
♣ J 7 4

N
W E
S

♠ Q J 10 5 2
♥ Q
♦ A 9 5 2
♣ 9 5 3

♠ A 6 3
♥ 9 7
♦ J 8 4
♣ A K Q 6 2

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
	1 NT	Pass	2 ♦
Pass	2 ♥	Pass	4 ♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	

4 ♥ by North

Lead: ♠ Q

Who knows whether you should use a transfer or just bid 4 ♥ yourself. Assume you decide on the transfer and bid 2 ♦. Partner bids 2 ♥ (of course). What do you say now?

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Naturally you go ahead and bid 4 ♥, the final contract.

The contract would be 4 ♥ played by North.

To make South the declarer ROTATE.

South plays 4 ♥. West leads the ♠ Q and East follows with the ♠ 9.

You win the first trick with the ♠ A.

The loser count is very confused, but that ♣ suit is not confused at all. You want to be able to run the ♣s so your plan is to play the ♥ A K, and if both

defenders follow go ahead and knock out the last ♥ so they can't ruff your ♣ tricks.

Unfortunately when you play ♥ A K, West plays the ♥ Q, then discards a ♠.

You may think you should change your plan but you should go right ahead with it. East has two master trumps, but dummy still has 4 small ones. So play a ♥ to force out East's ♥ T. He will no doubt play another ♠ and force dummy to ruff. No problem, knock out East's final ♥ and dummy will still have one tiny trump left. When you get back in you can run the ♣s unimpeded.

The exception is when you have a long suit you wish to run and you can't stand to have the running stopped by a ruff.

This Deal is unusual in that there are two master trumps, but the principle is the same.

Deal 2
 East Deals
 None Vul

♠ 8 2 ♥ Q 9 ♦ J 7 3 ♣ J 9 8 6 3 2 9 4 17 10	♠ Q J 9 5 3 ♥ K 4 3 ♦ K 8 2 ♣ 10 4 ♠ A 7 4 ♥ A 8 5 2 ♦ Q 10 9 4 ♣ A K ♠ K 10 6 ♥ J 10 7 6 ♦ A 6 5 ♣ Q 7 5
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<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
		1 NT	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
Pass	Pass		
3 ♣ by East			
Lead: ♥ J			

establish the ♥ 8 by force.

Suppose you had not played the ♥ Q to trick one. North would have withheld the ♥ K and you'd have had to take your ♥ A. Later North would have taken dummy's ♥ Q with his ♥ K, then played a small ♥ through your ♥ 8 to South's ♥ T 7.

The 2 ♠ bid is used as a transfer to 3 ♣.

If you don't use this in your system, just consider this hand; you might decide to incorporate it. So you bid 3 ♣ and everybody passes.

South leads the ♥ J.

You play dummy's ♥ Q hopefully, but North plays the ♥ K.

That is one loser too many. The ♣ Q MIGHT drop . . . but she won't. There are no finesse positions. So you are going to have to establish a winner somewhere to discard dummy's small ♠.

Do you see it? The ♥ 8. Take the ♥ A. Then play your ♣ A K. As predicted, the ♣ Q doesn't fall. Then play a small ♥ to dummy's ♥ 9. Of course South will take the ♥ T, but now your ♥ 8 is high.

As soon as you get the lead you play the ♥ 8 and discard dummy's ♠ 2.

The real reason for covering was so you could

Deal 3
 South Deals
 None Vul

♠ 9 6 4
 ♥ K 6 5 2
 ♦ 10 7
 ♣ Q J 10 3

17
 6 2
 15

♠ Q 10 8 5
 ♥ A Q 7
 ♦ K Q 9 2
 ♣ A 6

♠ 2
 ♥ J 10 9
 ♦ J 8 6 3
 ♣ 8 7 5 4 2

♠ A K J 7 3
 ♥ 8 4 3
 ♦ A 5 4
 ♣ K 9

West	North	East	South
			1 NT
Pass	2 ♥	Pass	3 ♠
Pass	6 ♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			
6 ♠ by South			
Lead: ♣ Q			

a 36% chance.

In fact, your chances are better than either of those percentages because you can try the ♦s first, and if they DON'T split you can then try the ♥ finesse.

Pull trumps; East shows up with 3 trumps. Play the ♦ K, then a small ♦ to dummy's ♦ A. On this trick East follows with the ♦ T.

Your contract just became a sure thing! Play the ♣ K to strip both your hands of ♣s. Lead dummy's last ♦, and when West plays low, finesse the ♦ 9. If the finesse wins, discard a ♥ from dummy on your good ♥. But if the finesse loses to East's ♦ J, he will be endplayed and have to lead a ♥ into your ♥ A Q or give you a ruff/sluff with a ♣. And on top of that your fourth ♦ will be good.

But imagine that the ♦ J is transposed to the East hand. He wins that ♦ trick but must give you the contract with his return.

You could either use a transfer or you could jump to 3 ♠. You decide on the transfer and bid 2 ♥. Partner jumps to 3 ♠! What do you say now?

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The 3 ♠ bid is a "Super-accept", showing a maximum 1 NT opener, 4 ♠s and a doubleton. In other words, partner's hand has revalued to 18 points. So you bid 6 ♠ (or you could ask for Aces instead).

The contract would be 6 ♠ played by South.

To make North the declarer ROTATE.

North plays 6 ♠. East leads the ♣ Q, West follows with the ♣ 2.

You win the first trick with the ♣ A in your hand.

There are two obvious possibilities for avoiding the ♥ loser. You could finesse West for the ♥ K; this is a 50% chance. The ♦s could split 3-3; this is

Deal 4West Deals
None Vul

♠ A K 6
♥ A 10 3
♦ A 8 2
♣ 10 9 7 4

13
15 9
3

♠ Q 9 2
♥ K Q J 9 7 5
♦ K Q 3
♣ 6

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ 8 7 3
♥ 6 2
♦ 7 5 4
♣ A K Q 5 3

♠ J 10 5 4
♥ 8 4
♦ J 10 9 6
♣ J 8 2

West North East South
1 NT 2 ♥ 3 NT Pass

3 NT by West

Lead: ♥ K

Partner's jump to 3 NT is a lebensohl method.

He is describing a hand with which he would have bid 3 NT if there had been no overcall. But he is warning you that he DOES NOT HAVE a ♥ stopper!

Since you DO have a ♥ stopper you decide to pass and play 3 NT.

You hold up your ♥ A until the third round.

You need two more winners. Barring a 4-0 ♣ split your two extra winners will be the ♣ 5 and ♣ 3.

So after winning the ♥ A, you play a ♣ to dummy's ♣ Q and breathe a sigh of relief when both defenders follow suit.

UhOh. Surely you didn't play your ♣ 4 to dummy's ♣ Q???

If you did then just look at the situation now. If the ♣ J doesn't fall on the next trick the suit will be blocked. Now go back in time and play the ♣ T to dummy's ♣ Q.

That's better. Now under the ♣ A K you can unblock the ♣ 9 7, which will leave you with the ♣ 4 to slip under dummy's ♣ 5.

Deal 5

North Deals

None Vul

♦ 6 2

♣ 8 4

♠ 6
♥ Q 9 8 5 3 2
♦ Q 10
♣ A J 6 3

	N	
W		E
	S	

 ♠ 10 8 7
 ♥ 10 4
 ♦ K 9 7 5
 ♣ K 10 9 5
♠ A 4 2
♥ A 6
♦ A J 8 4 3
♣ Q 7 2

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
	1 NT	Pass	2 ♥
Pass	2 ♠	Pass	4 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

4 ♠ by North
Lead: ♣ 10

this Deal because the zero losers in ♥s assumes you will ruff a ♥ in your hand.

Pull one round of trumps with dummy's ♠ K. Both defenders follow suit. Play the ♥ A, then ♥ 6 to dummy's ♥ K. On this trick West follows with the ♥ T.

The Plan is still the same, you will ruff the ♥ in your hand, but you better be sure to ruff with your ♠ A. Aha! Your precaution pays off when West shows out of ♥s, but of course he cannot over-ruff your ♠ A.

When you are ruffing, ruff with as high a trump as you can afford.

Here, with only 2 trumps left out, you can afford the ♠ A.

You decide to use a transfer so the lead will be into whatever holding partner has in the minor suits. You bid 2 ♥ and partner bids 2 ♠. What do you say now?

You decide to use a transfer so the lead will be into whatever holding partner has in the minor suits. You bid 2 ♥ and partner bids 2 ♠. What do you say now?

You are nowhere near strong enough to be thinking of slam so you bid 4 ♠.

The contract would be 4 ♠ played by North.

To make South the declarer ROTATE.

South plays 4 ♠. West leads the ♠ T. East wins the ♠ A. They continue ♠s and you ruff the third one in dummy.

Those losers are based on dummy's hand, not yours. You can figure them either way but it is usually easier to determine losers based on the long-trump hand. It's important to remember it in