

Board 1

North Deals
None Vul

♠ Q 9 5
♥ T 9 8 4 2
♦ K 8
♣ T 5 4

♠ A 7 3
♥ J 6
♦ A J 7 6 2
♣ A 6 3



♠ J T 8 4
♥ K 7 5 3
♦ Q T 9 3
♣ 8

♠ K 6 2
♥ A Q
♦ 5 4
♣ K Q J 9 7 2

West	North	East	South
	1NT	Pass	3♣
Pass	4♣	Pass	6♣
All Pass			

6♣ by South

Baker 100NT 11

You are thinking slam; your first step is a jump to 3♣.

Partner says 4♣; what do you bid?

You are thinking slam; your first step is a jump to 3♣.

Partner says 4♣; what do you bid?

With partner agreeing ♣s, one possibility would be for you to cue-bid your ♥A. Another would be just to bid 6♣. You choose the second approach.

East plays low and you win the ♥Q.

Your best chance at another winner is the ♦ suit. West MAY have both the ♦ K Q, if not you will have to establish the suit.

At trick 2 pull just one round of trumps with the ♣K.

Then play a small ♦, finessing the ♦J when West plays low. East takes the ♦Q and returns the ♠J.

Go up with your ♠K, you may need the entry to dummy later. Pull one more trump with the ♣Q, then play a small ♦ to dummy's ♦A. Ruff a ♦ with a high trump, West discarding.

Enter dummy with the ♣A, pulling West's last trump as you do, and ruff one more ♦, establishing the fifth ♦. Enter dummy with the ♠A and discard your losing ♠ on the good ♦.

If the suit splits evenly perhaps you can be a little sloppy and still get by.

But in cases like this one, with a 4-2 split, you cannot afford to waste an entry too early.

Board 2

South Deals

N-S Vul

♠ Q J 9 8
♥ K J
♦ Q 9 8 5
♣ Q J 3

♠ A T 5 2

♥ 8 6

♦ A K 3

♣ A 9 6 2

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ K 7 4 3

♥ Q T 9 4

♦ J T

♣ K T 7

♠ 6

♥ A 7 5 3 2

♦ 7 6 4 2

♣ 8 5 4

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

2♥ by South

pass with no singleton. So here you bid 2♦ and partner says 2♥.

Of course you pass, that was the whole point of the transfer.

The contract would be 2♥ played by South.

To make North the declarer ROTATE.

North plays 2♥. East leads the ♠Q, West playing the ♠7.

We will all agree that you win the first trick with your ♠A.

In suit contracts it is usual to count losers. Sometimes in low level suit contracts it makes things clearer if you count winners. Here you have 4 high card winners in your hand plus the Ace of trumps in dummy.

Your plan will therefore be to make as many of dummy's small trumps as you can.

At trick 2 ruff a ♠ in dummy. Pull one trump with the ♥A. Play a ♣ back to your ♣A and ruff another ♠.

Got the idea? Play a ♦ to your ♦K and ruff your last ♠ in dummy. Then play the ♦A. If you've been counting you have taken the first 8 tricks. A good thing, too, because you aren't going to take any more.

Here is an example of when that principle is NOT correct; when you need to get several ruffs with small trumps.

Baker 100NT 12

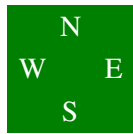
This situation comes up a lot. You don't have enough points to advance partner's 1NT opening, but you have a "long suit" that might play better than notrump. If "long suit" is 6♥s or 6♠s then pretty clearly you should transfer partner to that suit and then pass. But with only 5 of the Major it is tougher to say that 1NT would be an inferior contract. Here's a suggestion - with fewer than 9 points and a 5-card Major, transfer to that suit when you have a singleton or void, otherwise pass 1NT. So here you bid 2♦ and partner says 2♥.

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Board 3
 South Deals
 None Vul

♠ 8 5
 ♥ T 4 2
 ♦ Q J T 5
 ♣ Q T 9 4

♠ A J 7 4
 ♥ J 9 6
 ♦ 6 2
 ♣ 7 5 3 2



♠ Q 6 2
 ♥ 8 7 3
 ♦ K 9 7 4 3
 ♣ K J

♠ K T 9 3
 ♥ A K Q 5
 ♦ A 8
 ♣ A 8 6

West	North	East	South
			2NT
Pass	3♣	Pass	3♥
Pass	3NT	Pass	4♠
All Pass			

4 ♠ by South

Baker 100NT 13
 Partner's 3♣ bid is Stayman; with 4 cards in both Majors you respond 3♥. Partner now bids 3NT. What do you bid?

Partner's 3♣ bid is Stayman; with 4 cards in both Majors you respond 3♥. Partner now bids 3NT. What do you bid?

Partner would not use Stayman unless he held a 4-card Major suit himself. Since he didn't like your ♥s it follows that he must have 4 ♠s.

So you correct the 3NT contract to 4♠.

If you had left it in 3NT you'd have 8 top tricks and a ♠ finesse for 9.

But you're in 4♠.

If you can guess the ♠Q your problems are over. But just in case you dislike those 50% guesses, try to find a better Plan.

Another possibility is that a defender holds either a singleton or doubleton ♠Q so you can pick up the suit by leading ♠ A K. This is smaller than a 50% chance.

But there is more to the odds than that. Suppose you try the second possibility and play off both the ♠A and ♠K but the ♠Q does NOT drop. You are still not dead! You just leave the ♠Q out there and start on ♥s. As long as the defender who holds the ♠Q has at least 3 ♥s he will be unable to ruff until after you have discarded dummy's ♦ loser.

The extra chance makes this Plan your best hope.

to see which plan works.

You could have gone down easily by playing West for the ♠Q.

Or you could have made it whoever held the ♠Q by using the "improved" plan.

Board 4

East Deals

Both Vul

♠ J T 6
 ♥ K T 9 6
 ♦ 8 7 5
 ♣ A 6 2

♠ K 8 7 3

♥ 5

♦ K Q 9 4 2

♣ 9 4 3

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ A Q 5

♥ J 3

♦ A J T 3

♣ Q J T 8

♠ 9 4 2

♥ A Q 8 7 4 2

♦ 6

♣ K 7 5

West

North

East

South

1NT

2♥

Dbl

All Pass

2♥X by South

for.

Just play through the deal as you think it might go and see how many tricks you can set South. Enjoy.

Baker 100NT 14

Sometimes the opponents make overcalls which disrupt the smooth flow of your side's bidding. You and your partner need to have ways of dealing with these disruptions. One possibility is the lebensohl convention which is used a few times in these T0 Deals. There are lots of other methods out there, and you may not care for lebensohl. One of the big reasons we use it is that it includes a penalty double - some other methods use the double for other reasons.

So, in lebensohl an immediate double of their overcall of partner's 1NT opener is for penalties. Just like this one - punish them if they dare try to disrupt your bidding!

To see all the hands

This is the only Deal like this out of the T0.

No Declarer Plan for you to make, no tricks to look

Board 5
 South Deals
 None Vul

♠ 9 5 3
 ♥ J T 8 6
 ♦ Q 9 7 2
 ♣ 9 4

♠ A 6
 ♥ 9 7 2
 ♦ K T 8 3
 ♣ A K Q 5

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ T 7 4 2
 ♥ A 5 4 3
 ♦ J 4
 ♣ T 8 2

♠ K Q J 8
 ♥ K Q
 ♦ A 6 5
 ♣ J 7 6 3

West	North	East	South
			1NT
Pass	4NT	Pass	6NT
All Pass			

6 NT by South

will be able to squeeze him in the red suits.

You don't even have to do anything special. Play your 4 ♣ winners, then 3 ♠ winners.

Now play the ♠J and watch West's discard. If he throws the ♥T dummy's ♥9 will become a winner. If he doesn't throw the ♥T then you know dummy's ♥9 is worthless so discard it and hope the ♦s are good.

to see.

But not always. Sometimes they just happen, like this one. You were really hoping for the ♦Q and ♦J to fall and you fell into the squeeze instead.

Baker 100NT 15
 Partner's 4NT bid is not Blackwood, it is the Quantitative 4NT. He is unsure whether to bid 6NT or not, so is inviting you to do so.

With 15 points you are supposed to pass. With 17 points you are supposed to bid 6NT. Wouldn't you know it, 16 points. Today you feel bold, so you say 6NT.

East plays the ♥A and returns the ♥3.

Winner List: ♠ = 4 : ♥ = 1 : ♦ = 2 : ♣ = 4 :: Total = 11

One trick is already lost and at first glance it looks like your only slim chance will be for the ♦QJ to fall doubleton.

But a dummy has a very important card, the ♥9. You know from the opening lead that West holds the ♥T, so if he happens to hold the only guard in ♦s you