

**Board 1**

South Deals

None Vul

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

♠ K 9 3

♥ A 7 6 5 4

♦ J 8

♣ Q 7 4

	N	
W		E
	S	

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

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

West	North	East	South
Pass	1♥	Pass	1♦
Pass	4♥	All Pass	2♥

4♥ by North

**Baker Signals 5**

You are West. The bidding has been as shown.

Partner led the ♣A, dummy played the ♣2 and it is your play.

When you have made your choice

If you signal with the ♣9 East will continue with the ♣K and another which you will have to ruff. You will give up your NATURAL trump trick by doing so. Worse, you will allow South's ♣J to be established as a winner that North can later discard a ♦ on.

Much better to play low. Partner will surely switch to a ♦, and North will probably finesse, though it doesn't matter whether he does or not. You will win the ♦K, return the ♣9 back to East's ♣K, and still have your trump trick for later.

**Board 2**

East Deals

N-S Vul

♠ J 6 4 2

♥ J 6 3

♦ A J 6

♣ T 7 3

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



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

♠ A K Q T 7  
♥ T 9  
♦ 9 7 2  
♣ K 8 4

West      North      East      South

2♥	Pass	1♥	1♠
		4♥	All Pass

4♥ by East

**Baker Signals 6**

You are South. The bidding has been as shown. You led the ♠A, North plays the ♠9, East the ♠5. You assume North has signaled you to continue ♠s, so you play the ♠Q. On this trick North plays the ♠3 and East the ♠8. How will you continue?

When you have made your choice

You might just switch suits, but you have a better choice.

If you play your ♠Q, North won't bother ruffing, East WILL ruff and dummy's ♠J will be established as a winner.

The best procedure is to lead a low ♠. North will ruff and East will over-ruff but by playing this way you stop the establishment of West's ♠J. As you can see, East would have been able to discard a loser on that ♠J if you hadn't played this way.

**Board 3**

South Deals

None Vul

♠ K 9 6 3

♥ Q J T 7

♦ 8 5 2

♣ 8 3

♠ J 8

♥ 9 6 2

♦ K Q T 9 4

♣ 9 7 5



♠ A T 5 2

♥ 8 5 3

♦ A 7 3

♣ J 6 2

West	North	East	South
			2NT
Pass	3NT	All Pass	

3 NT by North

want to win the second ♦ trick.

This defense holds South to one ♦ tricks, if you had let him win the second one he would have had 9 tricks.

**Baker Signals 7**

You are East. The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♥Q, you played low and South won the ♥A.

South now plays the ♦J on which West plays the ♦2. What do you play now, and what is your plan.

When you have made your choice

North hoped his ♦ suit would provide enough tricks to make the game. You can see that there is no entry to the North hand EXCEPT in ♦s, so you want to win your ♦A on the trick that South plays his last ♦. How can you tell which trick that is?

Only by watching what West plays. On the ♦J West played the ♦2, a low card signaling that he held an ODD number of ♦s. ODD must be either one or three so when he followed to the next ♦ you know he started with three. A little bit of counting tells you that South started with the doubleton Jack, so you

**Board 4**

West Deals

Both Vul

♠ J T 4

♥ A K

♦ J T 9 5

♣ A K Q J

♠ A 6 5

♥ Q T 6 4

♦ K 7 2

♣ T 5 2



♠ K Q 9 3

♥ 8 7 3

♦ Q 6

♣ 9 7 6 4

♠ 8 7 2

♥ J 9 5 2

♦ A 8 4 3

♣ 8 3

West      North      East      South

1♣

Pass

1♠

Pass

2NT

Pass

3NT

All Pass

3 NT by East

**Baker Signals 8**

You are North. The bidding has been as shown. You led the ♥4, South plays the ♥J, won by West with ♥A.

West plays the ♠J, you follow with ♠5, dummy ♠3 and South plays the ♠2. West continues with the ♠T and it is your play.

When you have made your choice

South's ♠2 tells you he had an ODD number of ♠s, obviously 3. Since West also must have 3, you must take your ♠A on the third round, depriving dummy of the extra ♠ trick.

West may now turn to the ♦ suit, but your side can win the first ♦ and drive out West's ♥K. You will win 2 ♥s, 2 ♦s and the ♠A, down 1