

Deal 1

North Deals

None Vul

♣ 7

♠ K J 9 6

♥ J 10 5 4

♦ 10 6

♣ 10 8 5

W	N	E	S
♦ Q 9 8 6 2 ♦ 9 5 ♣ K Q J 9 3	♠ Q 8 7 5 2 ♥ A K ♦ A J 3 ♣ A 6 4 2	♥ Q 9 8 6 2 ♦ 9 5 ♣ K Q J 9 3	♠ Q 8 7 5 2 ♥ A K ♦ A J 3 ♣ A 6 4 2

9

5 10

16

West

North

East

South

1 NT

Pass

2 ♣

Pass

2 ♣

Pass

4 ♣

4 ♣ by North

Lead: ♣ K

♠ 6.

Do you play ♠s again? or not?

Not. With both defenders following suit, the possibility of 4 ♣ losers is gone so you can lose at most 3. But that ♣ Q from West is ominous. If you play another ♣ and they do split 3-2 you will make 11 tricks, losing only 2 trumps. But if East has 3 ♣s left he will win the trick, pull all the rest of the trumps, and lead a ♣ to West.

The guaranteed way to make the contract is to play no more ♠s, but to start playing ♦ winners. The defenders can make their 3 trump tricks but you maintain control of the hand.

But with a different distribution, (3-2), playing the second trump would have been great.

Considering probabilities it looks like this. If you play the second trump you will make 2 overtricks about 70% of the time, but you will go down 4 about 30% of the time.

If you stop with the ♠s and start running ♦s you will make your contract To% of the time but will never make an overtrick.

It is tempting to just bid 3 NT and hope the ♦s come in. But not when you have a 4-card Major suit. Instead you bid a Stayman 2 ♣. Partner says 2 ♣; what do you bid next?

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Well, he has 4 ♠s. That's why you used Stayman so you bid 4 ♣.

The contract would be 4 ♣ played by North.

To make South the declarer ROTATE.

South plays 4 ♣. West leads the ♣ K. Seeing T top tricks sort of makes you wish you had just bid 3 NT.

Missing 5 ♠s, the most likely split is 3-2, (68% of the time). You win the ♣ A and play a small ♠ toward dummy. West puts on the ♣ Q which you take with dummy's ♣ A, East following with the

Deal 2

North Deals	♠ Q J 3
None Vul	♥ A 5
	♦ A K 8 2
	♣ Q 8 3 2
♠ A 8 5	♠ 9 7 4
♥ 4	♥ J 9 7 2
♦ J 9 7 6 4 3	♦ Q 10
♣ J 10 9	♣ A K 6 5

16 6 10 8 ♣ 7 4	♠ K 10 6 2 ♥ K Q 10 8 6 3 ♦ 5 ♣ 7 4
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West	North	East	South
	1 NT	Pass	2 ♣
Pass	2 ♦	Pass	4 ♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	

4 ♥ by South

Lead: ♣ J

Yes, you have a 6-card ♥ suit. But you also have 4 ♣s, so you start with a Stayman 2 ♣.

Partner says 2 ♦; what do you bid?

Yes, you have a 6-card ♥ suit. But you also have 4 ♣s, so you start with a Stayman 2 ♣.

Partner says 2 ♦; what do you bid?

OK, no 4-4 ♠ fit. But partner has at least 2 ♥ so you know you have an 8-card (or better) fit there. With 10 points you have to decide whether to invite or insist, and you like the looks of this hand so you bid 4 ♥.

You play low from dummy and West continues with ♣ T, then ♣ 9 which you ruff.

You don't expect a trump loser, and obviously you cannot afford to have one.

So after ruffing the third ♣ you play ♥ A, then ♥ Q. Aargh! West discards a ♦ on the second trump.

East has left the ♥ J 9 while you have the ♥ Q T 8. If only dummy had another ♥ you could finesse East's ♥ J, but, alas, dummy has none. Can you see another way to accomplish the finesse?

If you could manage to be in dummy after trick 11, and have nothing in your hand but the ♥ Q T, while East had nothing in his hand but the ♥ J 9 you would have him. But to accomplish this you must use up your ♥ 8 beforehand.

You enter dummy with a ♦, then play a small ♦ and ruff with your ♥ 8. Then play your ♠ K. West wins this and assume he plays another ♠.

Win the ♠ in dummy, then play ♦ K, and the other ♠ winner. If East has to follow to all these then you will have accomplished your objective; East will be down to ♥ J 9 and will have to ruff trick 12 with one of them - which you will over-ruff.

for the full layout.

When you played a third ♦ to ruff with your ♥ 8, East COULD have ruffed this. If he had, it would have handed you your contract since you could over-ruff and take care of your trump problem immediately.

By the way, ruffing a card to purposely shorten your trump holding is called a Trump Coup.

Deal 3

North Deals
None Vul

♠ 8 4
♥ 9 8 7 4 2
♦ A 7
♣ 10 6 5 3

17
4 9
10

N
W E
S

♠ 10 5
♥ A Q 6 3
♦ 8 5 4 2
♣ K J 8

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
	1 NT	2 ♠	3 ♠
Pass	3 NT	Pass	Pass

Pass
3 NT by North
Lead: ♠ K

♠ A 7 2
♥ K 5
♦ K J 6 3
♣ A Q 7 2

♠ K Q J 9 6 3
♥ J 10
♦ Q 10 9
♣ 9 4

Partner's cue-bid is the lebensohl version of Stayman, in this case promising 4 ♥s. Since it is an immediate cue-bid it denies a ♠ stopper.

You are forced to bid and you don't have 4 ♥s.

But you DO have a ♠ stopper so you decide bid 3 NT.

You hold up your ♠A until the third round; East started with 6 ♠s.

You need just one more winner. It cannot come from either ♣s or ♠s. Unless a defender foolishly discards a ♥ it can't come from that suit. Which means you have to win a ♦ trick.

So after winning the ♠A, you play a ♣ to dummy's ♣K, then lead a small ♦ toward your hand and play . . . what?

At first this looks like the classic King / Jack guess situation where you try to figure out if East is more likely to have the Ace or the Queen.

But it isn't like that at all. If East has the ♦A then he will take it no matter which ♦ you play, and will defeat you with 1 ♦ and 5 ♠ tricks. Your ONLY chance to make this contract is for West to hold the ♦A. So you play the ♦K, then you . . .

. . . to see if you make the contract or not.

Smart you, if you had played the ♦J you'd be down 2.

Deal 4

South Deals	♠ K 5
None Vul	♥ A 6 4
	♦ 9 6 2
	♣ A K Q 6 3

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

16	♠ A 8 7 6 3 2
6 11	♥ 8
7	♦ K 10 5
	♣ 9 8 2

West	North	East	South
			1 NT
Pass	2 ♥	Pass	2 ♠
Pass	3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

4 ♠ by South
Lead: ♥ Q

You have an invitational strength hand with a 6-card Major suit. It's a no-brainer; you transfer with a 2 ♥ bid. Partner says 2 ♠; what do you bid next?

You have an invitational strength hand with a 6-card Major suit. It's a no-brainer; you transfer with a 2 ♥ bid. Partner says 2 ♠; what do you bid next?

Repeat: You have an invitational strength hand with a 6-card Major suit. So you invite with 3 ♠s. Partner accepts with 4 ♠.

The contract would be 4 ♠ played by South.

To make North the declarer ROTATE.

North plays 4 ♠. East leads the ♥ Q. Of course you take the ♥ A.

Missing 5 ♠s, the most likely split is 3-2, (68% of the time). You win the ♥ A then play ♠ K and ♠ A, both defenders following to both leads but the ♠ Q is still out there.

Do you play ♠s again or not?

Usually it is a good idea to leave a master trump un-pulled and go about your business winning tricks in other suits. The idea is to force them to ruff without using any more of your trumps. But that is only "usually". Here your big source of winners is going to be the ♠ suit - and there are zero outside entries to it. Suppose you do not force out the ♠ Q, but start playing ♠ winners. A defender might ruff the third ♠ and you would be doomed.

So play one more ♠ and they are doomed.

Almost always the answer is "not to pull".

The big exception is when you have a running suit in one hand but with no outside entries to it. A hand exactly like this one.