

# Deep Fun Defense

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Translated by  
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# introduction

A while ago, I published "Deeper, More Fun", but next time I try to write mainly on defense, and I occasionally continue to collect and research hands.

The OL of the suit contract is not the traditional 4th vest, but the 3rd low, and the signal is not the so-called standard, it seems to be mainstream among people above a certain level such as upside down signal etc. is. Not only for this, but there are mistakes between partners, which can lead to mistakes. Defense is usually considered and researched with a partner, but depending on the play of the declarer, there are many variations and it is often complicated. Compared to play, there are some things that are not always scientific, and the accumulation of reasoning and inferences is also important. In addition, when the post-mortem time is limited, there are cases in which sufficient studies cannot be conducted, resulting in consequential theory or not being noticed. With that in mind, I'm trying to analyze it in depth, but it's hard and complicated.

However, I don't think the basic form will change, so I sorted out the cuts and tried to make it easier to understand. There may be different opinions depending on the handling, but the defense first counts (in the extreme case, it starts and ends with the count), and then gives the correct signal at the timing when there is no misunderstanding between partners. Its interpretation. Finally, the idea of defense itself (in a sense, the accumulation of reasoning) is a flexible idea, for example, in Go, it is said to be "reason", but I wrote it in search of the ideal of sublimating to that level. Is

've summarized them in an easy-to-understand manner so that you can understand the essence of counting, communication, playing cards, forcing defense, etc. Along the way, signals, discards, etc. have been added, including reconfirmation of basic matters.

Under the influence of the corona virus, we released a limited electronic version once for the occasional time when we could not go out, and for the comfort of stay home week, but after that, we made considerable modifications and refined it, and finally we will draft this book. have become. I hope you enjoy it.

This is a sister magazine following the previous work, and a word instead of the introduction. As usual, everyone like Karahenki, Madonna, etc. loves bridges, but they are making efforts to improve, and there are some

successful cases, but it seems that there are many cases where it does not go well. Focusing on those hands, it is said that there may be different defenses by inferring (inspired) from different thinking processes or different clues (inferences). For those who want to gain more experience through actual b

attles and aim to improve their level, or those who are lamenting the decrease in the number of games these days, we hope that you will read it carefully, and it will be useful and enjoyable for accumulating experience. Then from Chapter 1.

2020.8.1 author Kataoka Hisami

## translator's comment

Above sentences were translated by AI app. program. It contains curious English. In order to show AI's power, I dare to leave them as they were. LOI (Laugh Out Immediately)

This book is written under the LaTeX. Mr C.G. van der Laan opened type set program for bridge, I must say gratitude for him.

All the footnotes were added by translator. It might be helpful for old readers,

2020.12.25 Yoshikawa Takeshiro



# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>count</b>	<b>7</b>
1.1	three basic counts . . . . .	7
1.2	Both defenders lost chance . . . . .	8
1.3	partner's HCP . . . . .	8
1.4	doubleton signal . . . . .	9
1.5	recognize opponent's system . . . . .	9
1.6	second hand low . . . . .	10
1.7	various situation . . . . .	11
<b>2</b>	<b>Communication</b>	<b>15</b>
2.1	destroying entry to dummy . . . . .	15
2.2	no entry to my hand . . . . .	16
2.3	find secure entry to partner . . . . .	17
2.4	basic unblocking . . . . .	18
2.5	rule of eleven against unblocking . . . . .	19
2.6	to avoid being endplayed . . . . .	22
<b>3</b>	<b>hold</b>	<b>25</b>
3.1	not to win is a choice . . . . .	25
3.2	second hand low by count the trick . . . . .	27
3.3	promotion has winning effect . . . . .	28
3.4	Not to hurry on opening lead blesses you . . . . .	29
3.5	ace of trump can win anytime keeping control . . . . .	30
3.6	rescue your partner not to being squeeze . . . . .	31
<b>4</b>	<b>defender's signal</b>	<b>33</b>
4.1	basic discard is attitude . . . . .	33
4.2	doubleton sign or not . . . . .	33
4.3	count-signal . . . . .	34
4.4	count-signal application example . . . . .	35
4.5	present count . . . . .	35
4.6	suit preference signal and its application . . . . .	36
4.7	Smith signal . . . . .	37
<b>5</b>	<b>discard</b>	<b>39</b>
5.1	discard differs from follow restrictly . . . . .	39
5.2	first discard is attitude . . . . .	39
5.3	negative discard . . . . .	40
5.4	thirdhand follow . . . . .	41
5.5	to follow honour sequece third hand . . . . .	42
5.6	second hand follow . . . . .	42
5.7	application example of follow honour sequece . . . . .	44
5.8	failure by unnecessary signal . . . . .	45

<b>6</b>	<b>trump</b>	<b>47</b>
6.1	basic: ruffing a winner . . . . .	47
6.2	not ruffing loser . . . . .	48
6.3	reverse trump drawing . . . . .	49
6.4	basic trump promotion . . . . .	51
6.5	uppercut which side . . . . .	52
6.6	coup en passant . . . . .	52
6.7	promotion and control . . . . .	53
<b>7</b>	<b>forcing defense</b>	<b>57</b>
7.1	forcing defense . . . . .	57
7.2	pumping dummy . . . . .	58
<b>8</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Defense</b>	<b>61</b>
8.1	to double Stayman two club . . . . .	61
8.2	to double other artifitial bid . . . . .	62
8.3	Journalist lead . . . . .	63
8.4	last story . . . . .	63

# Chapter 1

## count

Count is a basic principle of defense. It gives you to estimate the hand. If you have the custom to count, such as HCP ,shape and number of tricks, your defense will promote.

- declarer’s HCP
- declarer’s pattern
- number of declarer’s trick

In real game one of these item is not enough. Several counts are required. Don’t be troublesome for counts.

### 1.1 three basic counts

(1)High Card Point

2007/10/27 Yokohama BC cup #20

S/N-S

♠ 103

♥ K9754

♦ Q75

♣ Q107

4♥

OL:♦J

♠ K4

♥ A1083

♦ J1064

♣ 953

♠ Q987652

♥ Q

♦ K82

♣ J6

N

E

W

S

♠ AJ

♥ J62

♦ A93

♣ AK842

West	North	East	South
–	–	–	1NT
P	2♦	P	2♥
P	2NT	P	4♥
a.p.			

#### Remarks

West led ♦J, covered by queen ,king and ace. South led a small heart to king dropping queen from west. Return to

south by ♣A. South led another small trump which west won by ten. East discarded ♠2.

Now the time is critical. Which card should he select? He abandoned spade attack by partter’s negative ♠2. He reached that the only hope is ♦9 in west. So he played ♦10 and ♦4. Unfortunatele south won and run clubs makeing contract. Instead of club run he can also make conract by drawing trump.

After the game, postmortem starts on ♠2. East could tell doubleton club by ♣J but meaningless. Why east could not play a card other than ♠2?

Another idea was that West should count south’s high card point. At this point south showed ♦A ♣A ♣K and ♥J totally 12 points. So both ace and queen of spade never in his hand. 1NT open<sup>1</sup> denies that south has both ace and queen of spade .

When west won ♥10 ,he could switch to play ♠K. West shoud confess that fact before he accuses his partner,

(2)shape count

2005/2/9 NEC cup #1

N/None

♠ A9

♥ 32

♦ AJ432

♣ AKQ7

contract:4♥X

OL:♠2

♠ J102

♥ QJ1065

♦ KQ87

♣ 5

N

E

W

S

♠ Q8754

♥ A

♦ 106

♣ 109852

♠ K63

♥ K9874

♦ 95

♣ J43

West	North	East	South
-	1♦	1♠	2♥
P	4♥	P	P
Dbl	a.p.		

<sup>1</sup>15 to 17 points

7

**Remarks**

West's openg lead is ♠2. Declarer took ♠A ♠K and ruffed last spade, Small club to ♣J and lead a club which was ruffed by west. West led ♦K. Dummy's ace won. Third round of club was ruffed again.

At this time west, without consideration, led ♥Q believing as a safe lead. Actually east's ace won resulting only two down.

West should have count south's hand pattern as 3-5-2-3. So east must have a trump. If it was ace or nine, diamond's ruff get a gain in result. Anyway west should return diamond. Lack of concentration ignored counting. Get in the habit of counting.

(3)tricks for defeat

2004/9/30 Yoyohama sectional #15

W/E-W	♠ 10	4♠
	♥ 94	OL:♦6
	♦ QJ942	
	♣ 108532	
♠ 874	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> N W      E       S </div>	♠ 965
♥ A10532		♥ KQ876
♦ 6		♦ A87
♣ J976		♣ KQ
	♠ AKQJ32	
	♥ J	
	♦ K1053	
	♣ A4	

West	North	East	South
P	P	1♥	Dbl
4♥	P	P	4♠
a.p.			

another table

West	North	East	South
P	P	1♥	Dbl
4♥	4NT	P	5♦
5♥	6♦	Dbl	a.p.

**Remarks**

Honorable mentions to be awarded to two east players if they play best.

In our table, west led ♦6 as an opening lead. East won with ace and returned ♦8. West ruffed. He was temp to cash his ♦A but realized that it was the last trick. In order to ruff again he led ♥10 hoping ♥K in east. East returned ♦ and west succeeded to ruff. Wonderful defense was by veteran madonna in east.

In another table, first four call were same as those of ours. North's 4NT showed both minor suit. Final contract was 6♦ doubled. Opening lead was ♥A. West played

♥6. If east notices the discourage signal, he could find club shift. Contract would be off two. Actually Contract was off one.

Analyze the bidding and detect the signal for good defense.

**1.2 Both defenders lost chance**

2005/4/2 Yanagiya cup #24

S/None	♠ Q973	3NT
	♥ 75	OL:♣5
	♦ 1054	
	♣ AKQ10	
♠ KJ10	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> N W      E       S </div>	♠ 852
♥ A103		♥ J8642
♦ A76		♦ Q9
♣ J865		♣ 973
	♠ A64	
	♥ KQ8	
	♦ KJ832	
	♣ 42	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♦
P	1♠	P	1NT
P	2NT	P	3NT
a.p.			

**Remarks**

West leads ♠4. North wins with ace. Dummy's ♦10 was covered by west's queen according to the saying "Cover an honour with an honour" (10 is an honour). South's king won, East could duck easily because he noticed ♦J in south. South led ♦2 hoping east will play ace. But east won with ♦9 and led ♥4. South ♥Q, west won by ♥A. West led ♥10. East small. Declare hold it. West's another heart resulted just-made:

A chance is occurred in east. He overtakes ♥J and shifts to spade, Another chance is in west. After he gains lead with ♥10, ♠K was killg lead. It is called as Merrimac coup<sup>2</sup>.

**1.3 partner's HCP**

2004/2/3 Pucifico #25

<sup>2</sup>Merrimac coup first arose in the deal of 1979 world championship. Old player might never hear. Wikipedia tells: The Merrimac coup (also known as Hobson's coup or Hobson's choice) is a contract bridge coup where a player (usually a defender) sacrifices a high card in order to eliminate a vital entry from an opponent's hand (usually a dummy). It was named after American steam ship Merrimac, which was sunk during the Spanish-American War in 1898 in Santiago de Cuba in an attempt to bottle up the Spanish fleet.



E/E-W	♠ 9872 ♥ A10842 ♦ AJ6 ♣ Q	4NT OL:♠J
♠ J1053 ♥ QJ93 ♦ 2 ♣ !0832	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">             N W   E S           </div>	♠ K64 ♥ 765 ♦ K1075 ♣ AJ5
	♠ AQ ♥ K ♦ Q9843 ♣ K9764	

West	North	East	South
-	-	1♦	2♣
P	2♥	P	2NT
P	3NT	a.p.	

### Remarks

Openg lead is ♠3. At second trick south led ♦3 and took finesse with ♦J.

In another table east won immediately, so contract is made easily. In our table east ducked correctly. Dummy led ♣Q. East ducked again. Cash ♦A and ♦6 to east's king. West was in trouble to discard. East returned spade, South cashed forth and fifth diamond. As west sluffed a club and three heart, dummy did overtake with ♥A and took remaining hearts. This is due to west was believed his club was important.

Two fact was told to blame west. One is he neglected partner did open. Another is he did not realized there are a few communication between north and south.

## 1.4 doubleton signal

2006/11/18 Koezuka cup #3

S/vul;E-W	♠ J1087 ♥ J1098 ♦ A9 ♣ AK7	Play: demo
♠ K9 ♥ Q6 ♦ KQ7632 ♣ QJ10	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">             N W   E S           </div>	♠ 5 ♥ A754 ♦ 84 ♣ 986432
	♠ AQ6432 ♥ K32 ♦ J106 ♣ 5	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	2♠
3♦	4♠	a.p.	

### Remarks

Against ♦K opening lead north won with ace. Ease followed with ♦4 neglecting to put doubleton signal. Second trick is spade finesse. West won with ♠K and shifted to ♣Q. Dummy won. After drawing last spade, declare sluffed ♥2 under ♣K. Then dummy lead ♦9 to west ♦Q while east followed ♦8.

At this point east made a mistake by returning heart. Following is his excuse. Since west did not put a doubleton signal (high and low), declare has no diamond now. East excused that his trump was too useless for the signal.

Anyway there is a definitive fact that if declarer has doubleton diamond, he must have sluffed a diamond instead of heart at trick five.

If west did not lead a heart, it remains for declarer to guess a heart position. If wrong, another table ends one down.

## 1.5 recognize opponent's system

2000/9/22 princess Takamatsu #10

S/vul:Both	♠ 1032 ♥ QJ54 ♦ 5 ♣ AK1043	4♠ OL:♦K
♠ AQ765 ♥ K873 ♦ K74 ♣ Q	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">             N W   E S           </div>	♠ 98 ♥ 96 ♦ QJ10982 ♣ J97
	♠ KJ4 ♥ A102 ♦ A63 ♣ 8652	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♦
1♠	2♣	P	2NT
P	3NT	a.p.	

1♦blue club

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♠6 followed by ♠2, ♠4 and ♠J. South led a club. West played ♣Q quickly, Declarer ducked as a typical avoidance play. (♣Q might be a deceptive play pretending as a singleton.)

Question is which card should west return? There are two choices. Since south uses blue club system, he has never four cards of spade. So ♠A and another will defeat contract,

Anothe choice is  $\diamond K$  which is induced from the fact 2NT announced at most 12 HCP. So south denies both  $\diamond A$  and  $\diamond Q$ .

At the case of  $\diamond K$  contract is off two.

## 1.6 second hand low

2006/7/7 Studio #2

S/vul:E-W	$\spadesuit$ 32	$4\spadesuit$
	$\heartsuit$ KQ83	OL: $\spadesuit 6$
	$\diamond$ Q98654	
	$\clubsuit$ J	
$\spadesuit$ 1086		$\spadesuit$ KJ
$\heartsuit$ A952		$\heartsuit$ J764
$\diamond$ A7		$\diamond$ J1032
$\clubsuit$ KQ105		$\clubsuit$ 862
	$\spadesuit$ AQ9754	
	$\heartsuit$ 10	
	$\diamond$ K	
	$\clubsuit$ A9743	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	$1\spadesuit$
P	1NT	P	$2\clubsuit$
P	$2\spadesuit$	P	$4\spadesuit$
a.p.			

### Remarks

This deal appeared in IMP game. After analyzing the bidding well, west led a trump according to the standard policy. South won and led  $\diamond K$ . West won with ace. East played  $\diamond 3$  (if we use odd-even signal <sup>3</sup>  $\diamond 10$  means even.) East led a trump again. South led  $\heartsuit 10$ . Should west take it with ace or not?

As cards lie, dummy has no entry. So if east take it with ace, contract might be 3 down. But if south happens to have doubleton heart, this play allows three red tricks in dummy.

Let's count the declarer's trick when east ducked. Only two red tricks in dummy were not enough to make contact.

In IMP game such a sure defense is complimented.

Following is the example of safty defense

2005/3/18 Ohfuna principal cup

<sup>3</sup>Odd/Even Discards are a type of signal for attitude and suit preference. The first discard of a spot card has the following meanings: An odd spot card (9, 7, 5, 3) encourages that suit. A high even spot card discourages that suit, and is a suit-preference signal for the higher side suit. A low even spot card discourages that suit, and is a suit-preference signal for the lower side suit.

N/None	$\spadesuit$ AKx	$4\spadesuit$
	$\heartsuit$ x	OL: $\clubsuit A$
	$\diamond$ AKQ9xx	
	$\clubsuit$ xxx	
$\spadesuit$ x		$\spadesuit$ Qxx
$\heartsuit$ Qxx		$\heartsuit$ AK10xxx
$\diamond$ 10x		$\diamond$ Jxxx
$\clubsuit$ AKQJxxx		$\clubsuit$ -
	$\spadesuit$ Jxxxxx	
	$\heartsuit$ xxx	
	$\diamond$ x	
	$\clubsuit$ 10xx	

West	North	East	South
3NT	Dbl	P	$4\spadesuit$
P	P	Dbl	a.p.

### Remarks

This deal appeared in swiss teams<sup>4</sup> match. The bidding started with gambling 3NT which consist of solid 7 or 8 minor suit. East doubled. Finally east doubled south's  $4\spadesuit$ .

West cashed  $\clubsuit A$ . East began a signal with  $\heartsuit 10$ . West cashed  $\clubsuit K$ . East completed his signal with  $\heartsuit x$ , South played  $\clubsuit 10$  as deceptive play.

At third trick west led  $\clubsuit Q$  despite of heart's encourage, West became anxious about south's ruff. He found sure defense by ruffing it with queen, even if west had 8 club suit,  $\heartsuit A$  broke the contract.

After this game east apologized he should trust his partner. If partner had 8 clubs, he never lead  $\clubsuit Q$ .

It is an usual custom that when gambling 3NT is doubled, west bids  $4\clubsuit$ .

Following deal shows challenging defense.

2005/3/19 Ohfuna principal cup #1

<sup>4</sup>For many years Swiss Teams has been the most popular form of team event, but in recent years it has been overtaken by Knockout Teams. A Swiss Teams event is a partial Round-robin setup in such a way that winners play winners and losers play losers. It is based on the Swiss concept that governs play in most chess tournaments. After each round, the game directors sort the team records and set up new matches between teams of approximately equal records. In general, teams are not permitted to play against each other more than once.

S/vul:None    ♠ 92    4♠  
                   ♡ AK109    OL:♦Q  
                   ♦ 752  
                   ♣ AJ64

♠ K84  
 ♡ 875  
 ♦ QJ93  
 ♣ Q92

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ 107  
 ♡ Q63  
 ♦ A1086  
 ♣ K1053

♠ AQJ653  
 ♡ J42  
 ♦ K4  
 ♣ 87

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♠
P	2♣	P	2♠
P	4♠	a.p.	

2♠ guarantees 6 cards,

### Remarks

North-south has four losers in each suit, The focus is a establishing race between both sides ,♥9 or ♦3.

Opening lead is ♦Q. East won with ace and returned original fourth best

d 6. South's king won. West played ♦3.

South led ♥2 and took finesse with ♥10. When east won with ♥Q, he is in a worry which card to be returned. He realized one club trick is necessary beside of trump trick. Although dummy's ♣A and ♣J gave pressure for east to lead club, he hurried to lead club. Otherwise south would discard a club under the heart.

When west won a trump, ♣K broke the contact.

Let's think the case declarer took trump finesse first before heart finesse, West has a worry to the return, He knew south has no diamond because east have told 4 cards; He was not convinced club return is correct,

In order to remove his worry, he can duck trump finesse. South will transfer to dummy by heart and will attempt trump finesse. When east wins with ♠K, he finds club return without hesitation.

West must be careful for club attack. Returning ♣K fails. Against small club, dummy will play 9. East wins with ♣10 and returns small to west's king. Dummy will hold unwillingly, Here west accomplishes defense by switching to spade,

## 1.7 various situation

2007/2/27 Yotsuya league #10

W/vul:Both    ♠ K82    Play:  
                   ♡ 106    demo  
                   ♦ 104  
                   ♣ AJ9832

♠ J1096  
 ♡ A943  
 ♦ K6  
 ♣ K84

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ A743  
 ♡ KQJ7  
 ♦ AQJ85  
 ♣ -

♠ Q5  
 ♡ 852  
 ♦ 9732  
 ♣ Q1075

West	North	East	South
P	P	P	1♦
Dbl	2♣	P	3NT
a.p.			

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♠3. East won with ♠K. As he thought spade attack seems passive defense, As he imagined west's ♣K, he shifted to ♣3. In real game, declarer's poor play and went to 2 down. This defense is dangerous. His idea was reckless. Declarer might make contract.

Next deal shows defender's dramatic decision, It must be played smoothly.

2005/8/6 Yokohama mayor cup #14

S/vul:None    ♠ A9    Play:  
                   ♡ J32    demo  
                   ♦ Q8732  
                   ♣ J97

♠ J6532  
 ♡ A1096  
 ♦ 9654  
 ♣ -

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ Q107  
 ♡ K85  
 ♦ A10  
 ♣ AK865

♠ K84  
 ♡ Q74  
 ♦ KJ  
 ♣ G19432

West	North	East	South
P	P	P	1♦
Dbl	2♣	P	3NT
a.p.			

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♥3. North ♥7. East ♥10. South won with ace. South led ♠10 immediately. West cover it with ♠Q without hesitation. North ducked after a little thinking. West led ♥Q. North ♥9, east ♥2. Although west hesitated, he continued heart, Declarer cashed four diamond tricks. East discarded two small club smoothly. Finally south tried to finesse spade. he was deceived by east.

If east protected both kings, the position became below:

N/None    ♠ AJ7    Play:  
              ♥ -    demo  
              ♦ -  
              ♣ A3

♠ 82    ♠ K9  
 ♥ -    ♥ J  
 ♦ -    ♦ -  
 ♣ J94    ♣ K8

             N  
              W    E  
              S

♠ 5  
 ♥ -  
 ♦ -  
 ♣ Q107

South can estimate the east has both black kings. It is not so difficult to play throw-in to east.

In next deal west did not cooperate.

2007/2/13 Yokohama cup #30

N/None    ♠ KQJ942    Play:  
              ♥ J853    demo  
              ♦ J  
              ♣ 104

♠ 1075    ♠ 83  
 ♥ A7    ♥ 10962  
 ♦ K74    ♦ 10852  
 ♣ QJ962    ♣ K53

             N  
              W    E  
              S

♠ A6  
 ♥ KQ4  
 ♦ AQ632  
 ♣ A87

West	North	East	South
P	2♠	P	2NT
P	3♠	P	3NT

a.p.

### Remarks

South ducked twice on the club lead. East's card was ♣5 ♣K then ♣3. After winning with ♣A, six cards of spade cashed, South had two ways of line such as diamond finesse and throwing into west, In generally a defender should decide remaining cards in advance.

West has decide to leave ♦K alone, But since west discarded all diamond, the game was over by running diamond.

Even if west protected ♦K, south would find throw-in end play.

Anyway east should keep at least one diamond.

Next deal shows false card played smoothly.

2007/9/15 Takamatu cup #7

S/vul:Both    ♠ Jxx    Play:  
                  ♥ x    demo  
                  ♦ xxx  
                  ♣ AQxxxx

♠    ♠    ♠  
 ♥ A7    ♥    ♥ AKxxx  
 ♦ Jxxx    ♦    ♦  
 ♣    ♣    ♣

             N  
              W    E  
              S

♠ Kxx  
 ♥ Q10x  
 ♦ AKx  
 ♣ KJxx

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1NT
P	3♣	P	3NT

a.p.

### Remarks

North's 3♣ is forcing to game. As south convinced all suits stopped, he bids 3NT without hesitation.

Opening lead looks like fourth best of heart. East played ♦A immediately (not ♥K) and returned a small heart (like fourth best).

South played 10 and west jack won. Heart attack defeated contract.

South was completely uncapped. At another table contract is 3♣, 8 IMP behind. East told that when a strong player was decided, he felt wonderful.

Another resemble example: At IMP game last four cards are below.

♦A964  
 ♦1087    ♦KQ  
 ♦J53

Declare led ♦4 from dummy. East played ♦Q honestly. When south gets a lead he has to guess correctly. Whether east has ♦K or ♦10.

A declare cashed ♦A dropping king. Another declare took intra-finesse<sup>5</sup> by jack.

### mission impossible "Morton's fork coup"

2007/3/16 Ohfuna principal cup

<sup>5</sup>Finesses which involve a second-round drop or pin are sometimes referred to as "intra-finesses".

S/None

♠ A10x

♥ Q9x

♦ Jx

♣ KQJxx

5♥

OL:♠K

♠ KQxxx

♥ xx

♦ Kx

♣ Axxx

N

W   E

S

♠ Jxxxx

♥ Ax

♦ xxxx

♣ xx

♠ -

♥ KJ10xxx

♦ AQxxx

♣ xx

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♥
1♠	2♠	4♠	5♦
P	5♥	a.p.	

Remarks

Opening lead ♠K. South has inevitable losers ♣A and ♥A.

A pitiful declarer won with ace and led a trump. West went up immediately and returned diamond.

A nice deaclarer has more favarite line. He ruffed spade by hand and led a small club. This club lead is called Morton’s fork coup,<sup>6</sup> West is in dilemma. Unless west plays ace . dummy’s ♠A is useful to discard a club. So west won at once , South has enough winners to make contract.

To trump at first rick allows south to decide discarding card under ♠A later. Such a play is called as Morton’s fork coup.

<sup>6</sup>A Morton’s fork is a type of false dilemma in which contradictory observations lead to the same conclusion. It is said to have originated with the rationalising of a benevolence by the 15th century English prelate John Morton. Morton’s fork coup is a coup in contract bridge that forces an opponent to choose between: letting declarer establish extra tricks in the suit led; or losing the opportunity to win any trick in the suit led. It takes its name from the expression Morton’s fork.



# Chapter 2

## Communication

### 2.1 destroying entry to dummy

2005/6/17 Yotsuya lergue #17

W/None	♠ A7	3NT
	♥ KQ1086	OL:♠Q
	♦ K6	
	♣ 8762	
♠ KJ85		♠ 9642
♥ J7	<div> <div>N</div> <div>W<div>E</div>S</div> </div>	♥ A9532
♦ Q		♦ J853
♣ KQ10953		♣ -
	♠ Q103	
	♥ 4	
	♦ A109742	
	♣ AJ4	

West	North	East	South
1♣	1♥	P	2♦
P	2♥	P	2NT
P	3NT	a.p.	

#### Remarks

Opening leas is ♣Q. East discards ♦2. South ducks. What is your lead for second trick?

Do not give up to imagine south’s hand. Let’s have a habit to estimate logically.

In order to rot dummy’s heart, west led ♠K which consumed an entry to dummy. South cashed ♦K and ♦A. He gave up to establish diamond due to bad break.So he led ♥4.West plyed ♥7 (♦J might show the doubleton.) Dummy ♥K. Professor sitting at east won with ace at once and returned ♠9. Finnally contract went to down one.

Let’s try active defense with rich imagination,

Nest deal is another example to eliminate an entyr to dummy. It requires deep reading.

2007/9/15 Princess Takamatu Cop #18

S/None	♠ 94	4♥
	♥ A1052	OL:♠Q
	♦ Q97543	
	♣ 7	
♠ QJ1085	<div> <div>N</div> <div>W<div>E</div>S</div> </div>	♠ 63
♥ Q4		♥ 87
♦ A2		♦ K108
♣ K1096		♣ AQJ532
	♠ AK72	
	♥ KJ963	
	♦ J6	
	♣ 84	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♥
1♠	2♥	P	4♥
a.p.			

#### Remarks

South won the opening lead ♠Q with ace. After he drew trumps twice, he started to establish dummy’s di- amond. East won with ♦10. East cashed his ♣A. West played six. He was afraid of ♣10 which became miss if south has queen and jack. So east returd a spade, This was a crital error.

South led ♦J . West won with ace. All west had to do is to lead a black suit, allowing north’s ruff. Diamond is rffed by south. North has a trump entry to run diamond.

In spite of critical error, east’s club could consume dummy’s trump. South is worry about dummy has not an entry to run diamond.

West might be acused for his no signal.

Next deal shows a blow in order to avoid being squeezed.

2007/9/15 Takamatu mem cup #19

S/E-W	♠ AJ9543 ♥ 963 ♦ 2 ♣ 1074	4♥ OL: ♠Q						
♠ KQ106 ♥ QJ76 ♦ J65 ♣ 52	<table border="1"> <tr><td>N</td><td></td><td>E</td></tr> <tr><td>W</td><td></td><td>S</td></tr> </table>	N		E	W		S	♠ 72 ♥ K4 ♦ KQ10873 ♣ J96
N		E						
W		S						
	♠ 8 ♥ A1082 ♦ A94 ♣ AKQ83							

West	North	East	South
-	-	2♦	3♣
P	3♠	P	3NT
a.p.			

### Remarks

Along the routine bidding, contract reached to 3NT. Opening leads is ♦5 and east's queen wins. As south denied 5 heart cards, east shifts to ♥K. South ducks and east continues, South ducks once more and west wins with ♥J. West leads ♦J, south allows ♦J to win.

If west continue diamond involuntarily, outrageous trouble will happen. South has eight winners(1+1+1+5) and has rectified in 4 losers and an entry to dummy remains. This circumstance succeeds to squeeze east.

So west's ♠K, in stead of third diamond, is a blow in order to avoid being squeezed. Contract went to one down.

In postmortem south found an end play by taking ♦J and by running all clubs. Throw-in to west by spade forces west to lead a heart in south's tenace.

Another postmortem found a spade lead before ♦J.

There was a countertrick over a countetrick.

Moreover discussion about second trick (♥K) was done, concluding west's diamond return was correct.

Next deal appeared in APBF<sup>1</sup>  
2000/9/2 APBF Fukuoka #39

N/None	♠ AQ9 ♥ 9Q732 ♦ J762 ♣ 83	3NT OL: ♠10						
♠ 104 ♥ 10865 ♦ A43 ♣ J654	<table border="1"> <tr><td>N</td><td></td><td>E</td></tr> <tr><td>W</td><td></td><td>S</td></tr> </table>	N		E	W		S	♠ 7654 ♥ QJ4 ♦ KQ10 ♣ Q109
N		E						
W		S						
	♠ KJ82 ♥ AK ♦ 985 ♣ AK72							

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♣
P	1♥	P	2NT
P	3NT	a.p.	

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♠10. South wins in hand. ♦8 is taken by east's ♦10.

East pondered for a long time. He thought ♥trick was necessary. He led ♥Q, South led diamond again. Finally south established thirteenth diamond.

East should realize why south played weak diamond. He wanted thirteenth diamond! To break his plan spade return was necessary. If east returned a spade, contract failed automatically.

Players in APBF final round would notice such a plan.

## 2.2 no entry to my hand

2006/10/21 Yokohama BC cup #24

E/None	♠ Q10 ♥ 964 ♦ 86 ♣ KQJ832	3NT OL: ♣K						
♠ 63 ♥ AQ83 ♦ KQ97 ♣ 954	<table border="1"> <tr><td>N</td><td></td><td>E</td></tr> <tr><td>W</td><td></td><td>S</td></tr> </table>	N		E	W		S	♠ KJ9875 ♥ 1052 ♦ 103 ♣ 76
N		E						
W		S						
	♠ A42 ♥ KJ7 ♦ AJ542 ♣ A10							

West	North	East	South
-	-	2♠	2NT
P	3NT	a.p.	

### Remarks

<sup>1</sup>Asia Pacific Bridge Federation



Opening lead is ♠6. East wins with jack. South ducked against ♠K. It is quite clear that his spades are useless. He glanced the dummy, Since diamond is shorter than heart, he decided to return ♦10, South covered with jack and west won with queen. West returned ♦K. South can collect 8 tricks only going to down one.

South regreted his ducking at second trick. Since east's two spade bid implied 6 cards south can take it. By running six clubs, west might fall in trouble. At the last club, west in stripped squeeze. By throwing with diamond, west was obliged to lead a heart from his hand,

In order to avoid the squeeze, east has a nice return ♦10 at trick two. This circumstance gives west an exit card in spade.

Following is another example of no entry to myself.

2006/8/30 Yokohama sectional #17

E/None	♠ J	3NT:
	♥ AK83	OL:♠6
	♦ KQJ195	
	♣ 973	
♠ 742		♠ AK10986
♥ 764		♥ J83
♦ 872		♦ 94
♣ AKQ5		♣ J8
	♠ Q54	
	♥ Q102	
	♦ A63	
	♣ 10642	

West	North	East	South
-	-	2♠	P
3♠	Dbl	P	3NT
a.p.			

### Remarks

Bidding was same in both tables. At a table, east ducked opening spade lead. South was happy when he cashed 9 tricks at once, East had better to win ♠K and attacks club suit.

At another table, west led ♣K. Then cashed ♣Q falling ♣J from west. Alas west led spade, He was afraid of giving south a club trick if he cashed ♣A.

There are many ways for succeeding defense. West cashes 3 top clubs. West leads spade at trick 2.

Following deal shows to keep entry neglecting "third high".

2006/10/30 Yokohama sectional #16

N/N-S	♠ Q42	4♥:
	♥ J985	OL:♠8
	♦ AJ	
	♣ KJ92	
♠ 87		♠ A963
♥ Q72		♥ K
♦ K94		♦ 106532
♣ AQ1043		♣ 865
	♠ KJ105	
	♥ A10643	
	♦ JQ87	
	♣ 7	

West	North	East	South
-	1♣	P	1♥
P	2♥	P	3♥
P	4♥	a.p.	

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♠8. West wondered to play ace. If west is singleton, ace is correct. If doubleton, ace must be reserved to transfer control.

In this case, as south's bid denies to have 5 cards spade, west played ♠9.

South led ♥A then ♥3. West won with ♥Q. East discarded ♠3; West made a mistake believing the saying "Third hand highest", West thought east has not ♠A. How do you think about west's excuse?

## 2.3 find secure entry to partner

2004/2/13 Sibutani Cup #20

N/None	♠ 9	Play:
	♥ K1053	demo
	♦ 852	
	♣ K7542	
♠ Q8763		♠ KJ64
♥ A64		♥ 8
♦ K843		♦ AQ1097
♣ K7542		♣ Q86
	♠ A102	
	♥ QJ972	
	♦ J	
	♣ AJ109	

West	North	East	South
-	-	1♦	1♥
1♠	2♥	2♠	3♣
3♠	4♣	P	P
4♦	4♥	P	P
4♠	5♣	Dbl	P
P	5♥	Dbl	a.p.

**Remarks**

Opening lead is singleton ♣3. Dummy wins with king and leads ♥3 toward ♥Q. West won with ♥A. West made a mistake by returning spade. South made doubled contract.

West did not make an effort to know an entry to his partner. West should take ♥A in next trick. East can send a signal.

Next deal shows a effort to find an entry

2009/11/26 Kanagawa governor cup #1

ze/None	♠ KJ1094	3NT:
	♥ 73	OL:♦10
	♦ Q76	
	♣ 11075	
♠ 832		♠ Q765
♥ J9854		♥ AQ6
♦ 10		♦ K932
♣ Q964		♣ K3
	♠ A	
	♥ K102	
	♦ AJ854	
	♣ AJ82	

West	North	East	South
-	-	2♦	3♣
P	3♠	P	3NT
a.p.			

**Remarks**

Opening lead is ♦10. South wins with ♦J. After cashing ♠A south led ♣J which was taken by west's ♣K.

West led ♥Q!! South won and led ♣2 to west's ♣Q. If west imaged the position correctly, defense was easy. West led ♥J blocking ♥A.

It was not a fatal wound. How could recover by leading spade. But his heart lead was fatal, South made contract,

West's ♥Q is not so curious. Sometimes such a play appeared,

In another table east started bidding by weak 1NT, Contract was same 3NT, Opening lead was ♥5. East ♥Q and south ducked. West continued heart attack, Contract failed.

Next deals tells how to inform of correct return . to partner

2007/4/29 Suntory cup #4

N/None	♠ K10	Play:
	♥ AQ98	demo
	♦ K103	
	♣ A1063	
♠ AJ75		♠ 2
♥ 5		♥ J1064
♦ Q742		♦ A085
♣ QJ95		♣ 8742
	♠ Q09643	
	♥ K732	
	♦ J6	
	♣ K	

West	North	East	South
-	-	1♦	P
P	1♠	P	3NT
a.p.			

**Remarks**

Opening lead is ♥5. After cashing ♣K, south leads ♠3 to dummy's ♠K. Dummy leads ♠10 to west's ♠J. West convinced that partner has ♦A, East is worrying about how can he inform of correct return to partner: namely that is a heart. Finally he led ♦Q covered by ♦K and ♦A. West returned diamond. East-west missed ruffing heart.

Discussion continued for a several days. A friend of mine presented a unique idea.

West leads ♣Q which reveals south's singleton. Dummy drove out west's ace which implies remaining trump. Then west leads ♦7 to east. Since no trick can be expected in minor suits, west will find heart return.

**2.4 basic unblocking**

2006/2/10 Sibutani cup #21

N/None	♠ QJ10864	Play:
	♥ -	demo
	♦ AJ1076	
	♣ 62	
♠ 7		♠ A9532
♥ QJ10542		♥ K63
♦ 9		♦ 842
♣ K10875		♣ 94
	♠ K	
	♥ A1087	
	♦ KQ53	
	♣ AKAQJ3	

West	North	East	South
-	P	P	1♦
2♥	2♠	P	3NT
a.p.			

Remarks

Opening lead is ♡Q. East plays ♡6( start of encourage). South holds up. West leads ♡J at trick two. East plays ♡K for unblocking. South was glad with ♡987. He made contract easily.

West's second lead should be small heart. Be sure to understand basic unblocking.

A note should be added that care of defensive played correctly.

South can make 3NT if he ducked twice. At another table,south reached to 6♦after north showed two suiters: spade and diamond.

The miss of defence is not talked by this slam.

closing intermission

no 1                      ♣4  
         ♣KQ8752              ♣J103  
         ♣A96

Oening lead is ♣K. East plays ♣J foe unblocking. South wins, When west gets a lead, he cashes ♣Q and east plays ♣10. South was unbeliebale about winning his ♣9.

West should lead a samll at trick 2.

no 2                      ♡xx  
         ♡J1097              ♡Qx  
         ♡AK8x

Contracr is NT. Heart suit is an only suit which threatens south. Oening lead is ♡J . West plays small heart( in principle unblocking is prefered) South won with ace because 4-3 break or 5-2 with doubleton queen is safe. Later west leads ♡Q, Of course souch ducks. Heart attck stops.

Afer the game , Mr.stupid accused west ignored unblocking at the first trick, But south wins it with ace, West has a chace later ( south is carefule of avoidance play) his ♡10 is ducked, No more attck is possible. Fourth best is a solution even in the case J1097x.

no 3 Do you have a different lead between K-Q-J-x and K-Q-J ?

Following hand shows an opening lead with good sequence.

2005/3/29 Yokohama sectional #24

S/vul:Both    ♠ A6            1NT  
                  ♡ 95           OL:♡K  
                  ♦ Q87542  
                  ♣ 1076

♠ Q943  
♡ AKQ6  
♦ 63  
♣ K53

N  
W    E  
     S

♠ 1072  
♡ J10873  
♦ 9  
♣ Q842

♠ KJ53  
♡ 42  
♦ AKJ10  
♣ AJ9

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1NT
a.p.			

Remarks

Opening lead ♡K seems an easy defense. But actual defense is sad story.

West led second trick ♡Q . East played ♡7 then ♡3. West was wondering about his ♡A ,because it might give south a trick if south has four cards including 10.

So he decided th lead ♡6, Bad dream comes actually.

In the postmotem east told his ♡J might protectet for the trouble. A question is ♡J is not a complete sequence (J-10-9). But dummy has doubleteon including 9. So J-10-8-7 is complete.

Anyway east should have paid attention about his five cards.

closing intermission

At the third hand, there is a case that he discards high card, He does not want to show an attitude <sup>2</sup> or a counting.

2.5 rule of eleven against unblocking

2005/5/29 Yokohama sectional #19

<sup>2</sup>An attitude signal is the most common signal in bridge. A high spot card encourages the lead of a suit, whereas a low spot card discourages.

Attitude signals are used when following suit to partner's lead, or when making the first discard in a suit. Of the three types of defensive signals, attitude signals have the highest priority:

Attitude  
Count  
Suit-preference

vul:E-W	♠ QJ1072 ♥ 84 ♦ Q954 ♣ A6	3NT OL:♥10
♠ 984 ♥ A10932 ♦ 1082 ♣ 92	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">             N W     E      S           </div>	♠ A65 ♥ KQ75 ♦ 6 ♣ K8754
	♠ K3 ♥ J6 ♦ AKJ73 ♣ QJ103	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1NT
P	2♣	P	3♦
P	3NT	a.p.	

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♥10. East wins with ♥Q. West returns the original fourth best ♥5. South plays ♥J. As west is believing south has ♥K, west ducks!. Overlooking dummy's ♥4 might effect the defense.

Fortunately this ducking was not fatal. Due to lacking winners south went down one.

There was an information from bidding that south has three heart cards at most. West's heart length is longer or equal to east's one, So east should play ♥K at trick two in order to avoid blocking.

Remember there is an important play other than original fourth best.

Following deal is same example.

2006/10/27 Yotsuya league #26

vul:both	♠ A1064 ♥ J8 ♦ 6 ♣ KJ7543	3NT OL:♦Q
♠ 9 ♥ A7642 ♦ QJ932 ♣ 86	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">             N W     E      S           </div>	♠ K8732 ♥ KQ103 ♦ 7 ♣ Q92
	♠ QJ5 ♥ 95 ♦ AK1085 ♣ A10	

West	North	East	South
-	-	P	1NT
P	2♣	P	2♦
P	3♣	P	3NT
a.p.			

### Remarks

South promised 16-17 HCP on 1NT. But such an invented bid often appears. South wins opening lead ♦Q with king.

South led ♠Q and east won with king. East led ♥K. West encouraged with ♥7. At this point since east led ♥3, the suit was blocked, Although the game went down, the defense can not be praised.

Fourth best is standard in four cards, But east can know south has at least three card in heart from the bidding. Partner may have longer heart than east. So east should play ♥Q after ♥K.

A person who has less cards should unblock.

### closing intermission

**no 1** The case when a defender returns his partner's suit.

If he has four or more cards, original fourth best is basic. If he has three cards ( he had played the highest card at first), higher card is played second,

**no 2** The case when east shifts to new suit.

If you have an honour such as A984, fourth best is basic. If dummy and you are weak, the highest card is basic; that is top of nothing. For example, 8 is played at 8765.

Even if you have promised second high or fourth best for opening lead, you might change the rule in middle game. MUD<sup>3</sup> is also applicable.

**no 3** The case KJx or K10x. Jack or ten is led often unlike the case of opening lead.

Following deal shows combination of rule of eleven and bidding can protect blocking.

2007/7/21 Montalt cup #5

<sup>3</sup>MUD refers to the order in which a defender plays three small cards. The opening lead is the middle card, followed by the higher card and then lower card, In comparison to leading "low from three small", MUD tries to convey weakness in the suit. At the same time, MUD tries to avoid being confused with a doubleton when the higher card is played at the defender's second turn.

S/N-S	♠ 1097 ♥ A732 ♦ 10 ♣ KQ876	3NT OL:♦8						
♠ 5 ♥ K9854 ♦ AJ986 ♣ 102	<table border="1"> <tr><td>N</td><td></td><td>E</td></tr> <tr><td>W</td><td></td><td>S</td></tr> </table>	N		E	W		S	♠ QJ842 ♥ 6 ♦ KQ43 ♣ 954
N		E						
W		S						
	♠ AK63 ♥ QJ10 ♦ 752 ♣ AJ3							

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1NT
2♥	3♣	P	3NT
a.p.			

2♥: heart and minor

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♦8. East wins with ♦Q and returns original fourth best ♦3. South played ♦5 then ♦7 concealing ♦2. When west won with ♦9, he wondered why east chose ♦3. West imagined a pattern ♦Q32 for east. It means south has four card including king. At last west shifted to spade.

On the postmortem east could know south has not a card higher than 8 according to rule of eleven<sup>4</sup>. So east should lead ♦K at second trick. West who was deceived by south's deceptive card is also accused.

At another table, the bidding and contract were same using Cappelletti<sup>5</sup>.

Opening lead was ♦8. When east won with ♦Q, he returned ♥6. He might think ♦8 seems to be top of nothing.

It is not quite easy to protect blocking.

Next deal shows a careful defense between a pair.

2007/7/13 Totsuya league #2

<sup>4</sup>Rule of 11 is applied when the opening lead is the fourth best from the defender's suit. By subtracting the rank of the card led from 11, the partner of the opening leader can determine how many cards higher than the card led are held by declarer, dummy and himself; by deduction of those in dummy and in his own hand, he can determine the number in declarer's hand.

<sup>5</sup>This convention is known by several names because Mike Cappelletti Sr., Fred Hamilton, and Julian Pottage (in the UK) are all credited for it. For simplicity I am just going to refer to it as Cappelletti. Cappelletti is a defensive bidding convention after an opponent has opened 1NT. Overcaller's available conventional calls are described in web site.

vul:E-W	♠ KJ97 ♥ 83 ♦ AKJ107 ♣ A8	3NT: OL:♣2						
♠ 108652 ♥ Q95 ♦ 4 ♣ J1072	<table border="1"> <tr><td>N</td><td></td><td>E</td></tr> <tr><td>W</td><td></td><td>S</td></tr> </table>	N		E	W		S	♠ A ♥ KJ2 ♦ Q985 ♣ Q9854
N		E						
W		S						
	♠ Q43 ♥ A10764 ♦ 632 ♣ K3							

West	North	East	South
-	1♦	P	1♥
P	1♠	P	1NT
3♦	P	3NT	a.p.

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♣2 followed by ♣8 ♣Q and ♣K. South led ♠3 followed by ♠2 ♠k and ♠A.

East returned ♣5 carefully showing original fourth best. West calculated 11-5 revealing south has no card higher than 5. So west played ♣10 not ♣7. When east got a lead through dummy's finesse, east returned ♣4, showing 5 cards. West overtook by ♣J and returned ♣2,

This defense shows careful pair avoiding to block with each other.

### closing intermission Which is better 4th best or 3rd best?

Since the era of whist (250 years ago), fourth best (4th best) has been used. This is a traditional lead. On the other hand third best (3rd best) is a new lead and appeared in late 20 centuries. They have their own merit and demerit. Their usage depends upon the players. Some pair uses both simultaneously; 4th best in NT and 3rd best in suit contract.

An example is below.

N/None	♠ AJ9543 ♥ 963 ♦ 2 ♣ 1074	Play: demo						
♠ - ♥ - ♦ - ♣ -	<table border="1"> <tr><td>N</td><td></td><td>E</td></tr> <tr><td>W</td><td></td><td>S</td></tr> </table>	N		E	W		S	♠ 72 ♥ K4 ♦ KQ10873 ♣ J96
N		E						
W		S						
	♠ - ♥ - ♦ - ♣ -							

The game is defending against 5♦ and west leads ♠4, north ♠K, east ♠A and south ♠6. What is your return?

Curious east concluded they can not win a spade any more, because fourth best indicates south's doubleton. He returned a heart which west had called as a safety lead.

When 3rd best is used, west tells 3 cards or 5. But nothing about an honour. Let's leave the spade and shift to heart.

Problem depends upon the policy of defense, not on length.

Let's change the point of view. In order to defeat 5♦, defender must take three tricks. Since club is a most one, defender must take two tricks in spade. Without hesitation spade must be returned, West has Jxx. Unless the spade attack south can discard spade loser under the dummy's club.

There is a advise for you. If you want to determine the number of cards, you had better to adopt 3rd best. If you want about an honour, 4th best is for you.

It is important to master the lead.

## 2.6 to avoid being endplayed

2007/11/24 Kanagawa Governor Cup #24

vul:none	♠ Q3	5♥:
	♥ KJ752	OL:♠A
	♦ AKJ	
	♣ AK3	
♠ AJ10954		♠ 872
♥ 6		♥ Q4
♦ 1062		♦ Q832
♣ J52		♣ Q1084
	♠ K6	
	♥ A10983	
	♦ 974	
	♣ 976	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	P
2♠	Dbl	P	4♥
P	5♥	a.p.	

### Remarks

Since north-south pair uses Lebensohl<sup>6</sup> convention, north thought south's 4♥ is more strong than Lebensohl. North invited to slam but south passed as a matter of course.

<sup>6</sup>the basic principle behind the Lebensohl convention is to use a 2NT bid as an artificial relay, asking partner to bid Three Clubs. This can be applied in numerous auctions, and we will be covering a number of those in related articles. Today, we concentrate on the situation in which Lebensohl is most frequently applied, when partner's 1NT opening is overcalled by RHO.

Opening lead is ♠A. Continuation followed. Declarer took ♥A ♥K ♣A and ♣K and led a club. Accident occurred when east won with queen. South made his contract easily.

In order to avoid the accident, west should throw queen at second club or play ♣10 at third round. East's jack can break the contract.

Next deal shows an example to avoid endplay.

2005/8/6 Yokohama mayor cup #17

vul:none	♠ AQ64	4♥:
	♥ 1095	OL:♣K
	♦ 108765	
	♣ 2	
♠ J84		♠ K1097
♥ 6		♥ 87
♦ KJ9		♦ Q3
♣ KQJ965		♣ A10743
	♠ 52	
	♥ AKQJ432	
	♦ A42	
	♣ 8	

West	North	East	South
1♣	P	1♠	4♥
a.p.			

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♣K, Next west led ♠4. East won the finesse by ♠K and returned a spade. North's ♠A won. ♠3 was led and south ruffed by high trump. Enter to dummy with ♥10 and ruffed out last spade by high, Enter to dummy again by ♥9 and declarer led a small diamond to ace. South led a diamond from hand. West played ♦J. Alas east won by queen. All east could do is to lead a club. Fine throw-in play!!

If west played king and succeeded to defense, his play would be rare Crocodile Coup<sup>7</sup>. You can imagine a crocodile opens big mouth (♦K and ♦J) and swallows partners honour. This appears often in many books but I have never seen it before in real game.

Defenders can feel south's endplay from ruffing out spades. So east had better to unblock ♦Q when declarer led a small from dummy. East can notice west has queen otherwise declarer would have tried diamond finesse. So east could play his king.

Defenders were stunned and the madonna sitting at south smiled with gratitude.

<sup>7</sup>The Crocodile Coup is a play in the game contract bridge. It is executed by the defense: specifically by the second hand to play to a trick. It is the play of a higher card than might seem necessary, to keep a run of honors from being blocked by a singleton honor being in the other hand with either no entry back to the remaining tricks, or having to return the lead to declarer who can promptly dispose of his losers.

**mission impossible "A Seasaw squeeze"**

2007/3/30 Studio #20

vul:both	♠ -	4♥:
	♥ A5432	OL:♥9
	♦ QJ10863	
	♣ 84	
♠ AQ83		♠ 10972
♥ 9		♥ 1087
♦ AK7542		♦ 9
♣ K5		♣ Q10963
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">           N W     E        S         </div>	
	♠ KJ654	
	♥ KQJ6	
	♦ -	
	♣ AJ72	

West	North	East	South
-	-	P	1♠
Dbl	2♦	P 2♥	
P	4♥	a.p.	

**Remarks**

As west interpreted the bidding well, he chose a trump lead according to standard policy. South won by hand and ruffed a small spade in dummy. ♦Q kicked out west's king discarding south's ♣2.

After a long thought west led ♦2. Dummy played ♦J. East ruffed a winner. South overruffed.

♦J might be doubtful. South's original plan counts 10 winners in dummy: 5 hearts 4 diamond( ♦QJ kick out AK, ♦108 are winners. ruffing small diamonds twice) and 1 club. ♦2 instead of ♦J is along this plan.

Since East ruffed a winner, his ruffing seems natural. But another choice is possible,

South lead ♥K to collect a last heart. At this critical point west discarded a diamond. So dummy overtook by ace and led ♦10 to west's ♦A. West shifted to club along the partner's signal ♣6. Dummy has enough entries to establish his diamond.

In postmortem. When west won ♦K, ♣K was an idea. Another discussion is to discard a spade at critical point. The professor found another method to make contract. He told dummy did not overtake. South ruffs spade and establishes spade suit.

This two ways establishing is called seasaw squeeze<sup>8</sup>. Another name is entry exchanging squeeze.

Discussion continues. West could take ♣K by discarding ♣5. South is difficult to find out the position, He

<sup>8</sup>seesaw squeeze, simply squeeze, is a technique used in contract bridge and other trick-taking games in which the play of a card (the squeeze card) forces an opponent to discard a winner or the guard of a potential winner. The situation typically occurs in the end game, with only a few cards remaining. Although numerous types of squeezes have been analyzed and catalogued in contract bridge, they were first discovered and described in whist

might do mistake. It is an important to invite opponent's miss.

**mission impossible "Scissors coup"**

2007/7/21 Montalt cup #22

vul:N-S	♠ Q984	4♠:
	♥ Q6	OL:♦9
	♦ J64	
	♣ AK109	
♠ A1083		♠ 5
♥ A1085		♥ 9732
♦ 93		♦ KQ852
♣ 543		♣ 876
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">           N W     E        S         </div>	
	♠ KJ72	
	♥ KJ4	
	♦ A107	
	♣ QJ2	

West	North	East	South
-	-	P	1NT
P	2♣	P	2♠
P	4♠	a.p.	

**Remarks**

This deal praises south's play rather than defender's one. Declarer often controls the communication between defenders. Such a play is called Scissors coup<sup>9</sup>, another name is no-name-coup.

Opening lead is ♦9. East played ♦Q. South wondered whether west's diamond is singleton or doubleton. He ducked correctly. West returned ♦K. South won by ace. South led a heart. West ducked and dummy won with ♥Q. West won next heart by ace. West returned a club.

Before drawing trumps, south cashed ♥J discarding a diamond in dummy. This has an effect of overruff against west's diamond ruff even if east has ace of trump.

Another attention should be noted for drawing trumps about 4-1 break. Since west has short in diamond, he has a much possibility having 4 cards of trump. As dummy has important ♠9, trump lead should be a low card from dummy at first.

All careful plays are worth to be rewarded.

At another table, declarer won the opening lead immediately. Defender could ruff the diamond.

<sup>9</sup>Scissors coup (or, Scissor coup, also at one time called The coup without a name) is a type of coup in bridge, so named because it cuts communications between defenders. By discarding a card or cards either from declarer's hand or from dummy or both, declarer can stop them from transferring the lead between each other, usually to prevent a defensive ruff.





# Chapter 3

## hold

During developing bridge, we learn to lose the tricks. It appears on holding, to lose twice or three for establishing, To rectifying for squeeze. Hold, not to hurry to win, is very important but is not fully understood,

### 3.1 not to win is a choice

2007/9/29 Hagiwara Cup #9

S/vul:E-W	♠ A543 ♥ A4 ♦ 863 ♣ A975	4♠: OL:♠4									
♠ 102 ♥ KJ10 ♦ KQ5 ♣ KJ862	<table><tr><td></td><td>N</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>W</td><td></td><td>E</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>S</td><td></td></tr></table>		N		W		E		S		♠ 98 ♥ 98653 ♦ A109 ♣ 11043
	N										
W		E									
	S										
	♠ KQJ76 ♥ Q72 ♦ J742 ♣ Q										

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♠
P	3NT	P	4♠
a.p.			

#### Remarks

Opening lead is ♣2. North's ace wins, South's ♠K collects trumps. South leads a small diamond. West wins with ♦Q without thinking. West leads ♣K which is ruffed by south. South leads a diamond again. West wins with ♦K and leads a club.

South ruffs and leads third diamond to east's ace, East shifted to heart but it was too late, 13th diamond was able to discard dummy's heart.

West was accused why he hurried to win ♦Q. If he played a small, east could lead a heart. If dummy's heart was Jxx (or 10xx), queen might be considerable. Second hand low is a basic principle.

This hand is not so difficult, At another table, west repeated three times of diamonds. South made four. After ♦K, small diamond to ♦A. If east returns heart, defense succeeds, But as east might think west was doubleton king, he might play diamond.

"Second hand low" with negative inference.

2008/6/30 Yokohama sectional #27

S/vul:none	♠ Q ♥ A3 ♦ A1062 ♣ KJ9765	5♦: OL:♥2									
♠ K63 ♥ J72 ♦ Q843 ♣ Q32	<table><tr><td></td><td>N</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>W</td><td></td><td>E</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>S</td><td></td></tr></table>		N		W		E		S		♠ 10985 ♥ K9854 ♦ - ♣ A1084
	N										
W		E									
	S										
	♠ AJ742 ♥ Q106 ♦ KJ975 ♣ -										

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♠
P	2♣	P	2♦
P	3♦	P	5♦
a.p.			

#### Remarks

In the both tables, contract and OL are same. At our table. east wins with king and shifts to ♠5, ♠A wins. South draws trumps by ace. East showed out. From dummy ♣5 is led.

East played ace!! South ruffed. A spade was ruffed in dummy. Cashed ♥A and ♣K discarding a spade. South ruffed a club. South cashed ♥Q, spade ruff, Dummy led ♣J discarding a winner ♠J, West was thrown-in. He gave two tricks to ward ♦K and ♦J.

Why east played ♣A at once. The clue is the fact if south had a club, he would have lead from hand toward king and jack. If south had a singleton ♣Q, he would plan

to establish club or could have tried to bid 3NT. Such a idea is called "negative inference".

The Official Encyclopedea of Bridge explains: Information deduced from a plyer's failure to take a specific action in the bidding or play. Though this type of inference is frequently available, if it is often overlooked. The average player preferring to concentrate on motr positive clues.

At another table ♠A won on opening lead, A small club from dummy invited east's ace. This is a sole chance to make contract.

routine not to win at once! one of a basic pattern.

2006/9/15 Takamatu Cup #28

N/vul:E-W	♠ Kx	4♥
	♥ Axxx	OL:♣6
	♦ KQ8x	
	♣ Q8x	
♠ AQJxx		♠ xxxxx
♥ Qx		♥ Jx
♦ Jxx		♦ Axx
♣ 962		♣ K107
	♠ 10	
	♥ Kxxxx	
	♦ 109x	
	♣ AJ43	

West	North	East	South
-	1♦	P	1♥
P	3♥	P	4♥
a.p.			

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♣6 according to MUD. Dummy ♣Q, east♣K and south wins with ♣A. After drawing trumps twice, south leads ♦10. West small. Dummy's king wins.( East ducked smoothly.) Declarer believes ♦A in west.

He came back to his hand with trump. He leads the diamond again. West small. Dummy ♦Q. East wins with ace. Down one.

Following position gives resemble play.

KQ10	
xxx	AJx
xxx	

Small card from south. North king, East ducks without hesitation. Be sure such a custom. Even when 10 is missing, once duck is preferred.

K and Q are separated ,typical pattern appeared frequently.

2007/11/4 Studio #13

N/vul:Both	♠ QJ7	3NT:
	♥ Q82	OL:♣2
	♦ Q87	
	♣ KJ92	
♠ K9654		♠ 82
♥ 43		♥ KJ975
♦ J65		♦ A43
♣ 1043		♣ 865
	♠ A103	
	♥ A106	
	♦ K1092	
	♣ AQ7	

West	North	East	South
P	P	2♥	2NT
P	3NT	a.p.	

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♥4. Dummy small. East ♥J. South wins with ace without ducking. Then he leads ♦2. Dummy's ♦Q wins. Since this game is under IMP & SRR, an overtrick is valuable. From dummy ♦7 was led followed by ♦4, ♦10 and ♦J.

After a short thinking west led ♥3. East won with king and returned the third heart. South won. After south took four club tricks ,he planed a throw-in into west's ace. Alas diamond ace appeared from east. This is a typical example not to take with ace. (♦A should be reserved for an entry when west has doubleton in heart.)

A mention should be added, South should have held the first trick. Even if he has double stoppers, ducking is a basic play. When he won with ♦Q, he had better to develop spade suit. Even if the finesse failed, he counts up 9 tricks (♠2,♥2,♦1,♣4).

South's hangry spirit coursed two miss playing.

K behind AQJ,typical pattern appeared frequently.  
2007/11/4 Studio #23

N/vul:Both	♠ J975	4♠:
	♥ 743	OL:♥5
	♦ AQJ	
	♣ KQ2	
♠ 62		♠ K10
♥ K105		♥ QJ96
♦ 1063		♦ K9872
♣ A9873		♣ 54
	♠ AQ843	
	♥ A82	
	♦ 54	
	♣ J106	

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♥5 ,third best. East plays ♥J. South ducks. South wins next heart and leads a diamond to dummy's jack. East ducks smoothly. East awares south has anothe loser in heart. Since ♣A is not found yet, his ♦K is not enough to set contract.

South transfered to hand by ♠A without to do finesse. he performed diamond finesse again. He lost the chance to finesse spade.

Those not in hurry get something. The king behind AQJ is worth to discuss.

### 3.2 second hand low by count the trick

second hand low by counting tricks

2005/12/6 Yotsuya #32

W/vul:E-W	♠ A	4♥:
	♥ A9863	OL:♣A
	♦ KQJ96	
	♣ J2	
♠ 2		♠ KJ10865
♥ -		♥ J752
♦ A8532		♦ 74
♣ AKQ9764		♣ 8
	♠ Q9743	
	♥ KQ102	
	♦ 10	
	♣ 1053	

West	North	East	South
1♣	2NT	P	3♥
P	4♥	a.p.	

West	North	East	South
1♣	1♥	P	3♥
4♣	4♦	P	4♥
a.p.			

#### Remarks

At the beginning west continued three top clubs. Declarer ruffed with ♥A. East discarded two diamonds. Declarer led ♥3 from dummy to ♥K, revealing bad break. South led ♦10, West knows it is a sigleton,

To conclude earlier, west must not take it. Be sure east can ruff the diamond.

Since east had four trumps( ♥2 followed), south can ruff dummy's losindg diamond only three times. Even if west took ace, a next winner is not secure. If west took ace, all the diamonds are winners.

Thit is a high level hand. But it seems to be at an extension of standard pattern.

As soon as the game is over,the professor told that unless west played ♦A, defense was in success.

At another table north is declarer. East leads ♣8. West played ♣Q ♣K ♦A( questionable) and ♣A. North ruffed by ♥9, overruffed by ♥J. Next deal shows not to increase

tricks with low in both second and third hand,

2005/2/9 NEC cup #8

W /vul:none	♠ 64	4♥:
	♥ A9853	OL:♠8
	♦ J75	
	♣ K94	
♠ 87		♠ A10932
♥ J1072		♥ -
♦ 10964		♦ KQ3
♣ 865		♣ AJ1032
	♠ KQJ5	
	♥ KQ84	
	♦ A82	
	♣ Q7	

West	North	East	South
P	P	1♣	1NT
P	2♦	2♠	3♥
P	4♥	a.p.	

#### Remarks

East played ♠A simply, and returned a spade. Declarer made easily. The owner of ♠KQJ is evident.

East could deduced partner was not singleton. Otherwise south's five card spade altered the bidding. East should play small.

After collecting a trump, south leads a second spade from dummy. East put up with ♠9. Declarer is lack of tricks.

Those not in hurry perform winning defense.

Another plan to defense is that to shift diamond after winning first trick with ace, expecting a trump and ♦10 in west.

Next deal shows a routine not to win made big loss.

2007/8/10 Iwasa cup #12

W /vul:N-S	♠ Q8 ♥ 102 ♦ AQ9 ♣ A107632	3NT : OL:♥J
♠ K6 ♥ J4 ♦ J108764 ♣ J85	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">           N W     E        S         </div>	♠ AJ74 ♥ Q9653 ♦ 2 ♣ K94
	♠ 109532 ♥ AK87 ♦ K53 ♣ Q	

West	North	East	South
P	1♣	1♥	1♠
P	2♣	P	2NT
P	3NT	a.p.	

### Remarks

South won the opening lead with ace, ♣Q is led to west. Stupid west, who has learnt not to take hurry, ducked it smoothly. Declarer was told clubs divided even 3-3. When dummy has few entries, holding might has a some effect. Dummy has two entries whoever has ♦K.

Don't duck without analyze.

Cover an honour with an honour  
2007/2/19 Yokohama Cup #1

S/vul:none	♠ 5 ♥ QJ85 ♦ K73 ♣ KJ1062	4♠: OL:♦4
♠ J642 ♥ K62 ♦ Q964 ♣ 43	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">           N W     E        S         </div>	♠ K3 ♥ 1073 ♦ A82 ♣ Q9875
	♠ AQ10987 ♥ A94 ♦ J105 ♣ A	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♠
P	1NT	P	3♠
P	4♠	a.p.	

### Remarks

Since 2019 NEC cup changed its name to Yokohama cup. It is always a lively competition, This deal appeared in a game against England team who has experieced to win victory in 2017.

Against the opening lead, south in thinking for a while. East also do and regards as fourth best , and plays smoothly ♦8 over dummy's ♦3.

It neglects the rule "third high" but he thought ♦A can take anytime later. Another fact that during lead in south , south can not do spade finesse.

South unblocked ♣A . took ♠A and led ♠Q. East won with ♠K and returned ♥7. West's ♥K went down one.

At another table 3NT by north is made, giving 10 IMP score.

## 3.3 promotion has winning effect

Promotion is an unfamiliar word. Simple example ; South leads queen. Dummy has ace. you west cover the queen with your king. The king is lost. But jack becomes champion whoever holds it.

"Cover an honour with an honour" leads to promotion.

The first one is a simple example:

2004/3/13 Studio #17

vul:none	♠ 6 ♥ K974 ♦ A7 ♣ AK8643	6♣: OL: ♠K
♠ AK10742 ♥ 653 ♦ K92 ♣ J1J	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">           N W     E        S         </div>	♠ Q98 ♥ J102 ♦ J8532 ♣ 72
	♠ J53 ♥ AQ8 ♦ Q106 ♣ Q1095	

### Remarks

Bidding unknown. After cashing ♠K, west led ♣J. Declarer drew trumps twice and led ♦Q from hand. West did not cover with ♦K. He neglected the saying "Cover an honour with an honour". He owns unmakeable slam. This finesse called chinese finesse<sup>1</sup>. He has no excuse for team mates.

Another example of chinese finesse.

After the bidding 1♠- X - 4♠-5♥, dummy opened :

♥A9652

West , having ♥K4, annoies against ♥Q from south. If south has five card trumps, south might play dropping king. West decided not to cover. Actually ♥Q won. East small. It was a astonishment when east dropped ♥J on second trick. South bids 5♥with only four cards and did chinese finesse. In such an unlucky day , my game never win.

<sup>1</sup>In bridge, a Chinese finesse is a "pseudo", or fake, finesse.

In next deal, honest cover is suitable.  
2006/10/27 Yotsuya

vul:none	♠ QJ98 ♥ AJ5 ♦ K92 ♣ J82	3NT: OL:♣4
♠ A10765 ♥ 98 ♦ Q8 ♣ Q1074	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">             N W   E S           </div>	♠ 3 ♥ 432 ♦ AJ1054 ♣ K963
	♠ K42 ♥ KQ1076 ♦ 763 ♣ A5	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♥
P	1♠	P	1NT
P	3NT	a.p.	

### Remarks

Opening lead seems fourth best. Dummy ♣2. How does east play? According to the saying about an honour, ♣8 is honest. Easy could not affirm the four best, doubting three cards. West might hold the ace. East was blinded by his diamonds. So he played king. South ace won. At this point east was optimistic even though he guessed wrong. He expected diamond return.

South led ♠2 from hand and dummys queen won. Small spade from dummy. East discarded ♣3 just in case.

West won south's king with ace. East wanted to shift to diamond eagerly but west led ♣Q and another club. 3NT completed. West might be tired during two days fighting.

He should think why south wants to produce spade winners without touching his heart suit. ♣J8 behind ♣Q is a threat for west.

At another table openind lead is same, As east played ♣9, contract failed.

Some examples below show the third hand pkay assuming fourth best in NT contract:

- 10xx  
AJx      Ace wins Return x  
            is best noy J .
- 10xxx  
AQ9      Play small when  
            dummy small.
- Q5  
K832      A86      This is also snall  
            8. Defender can  
            get three tricks.  
J1074

## 3.4 Not to hurry on opening lead blesses you

2006/5/20 Yokohama sectional #24

S/vul:none	♠ J8 ♥ Q10 ♦ KJ1098 ♣ AKQJ	6♦ OL:♥A
♠ Q954 ♥ A876 ♦ 42 ♣ 543	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">             N W   E S           </div>	♠ K1064 ♥ J942 ♦ 73 ♣ 1075
	♠ A32 ♥ K53 ♦ AQ62 ♣ 982	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♦
P	2♦	P	2NT
P	3♣	P	3♠
P	4NT	P	5♠
P	6♦	a.p.	

### Remarks

After west heard the bidding, he cased ♥A. This is the only lead slam can be made. West told the heart is unbidden suit so A and K are expected.

After the game N and S explained their bidding system. 2NT garenteed stoppers in major suits. 3♠ does not imply ace. Italian cue bid is not used. So cue bid with king is not called. Therefore north convinced ♥K in south. He went to slam by using RKCB<sup>2</sup>.

Above explanation should be heard before opening lead. A active lead is ♠J while a passive lead is ♦4.

### closing intermission

**no 1** Generally many beginners like to lead an ace in opening lead against slam. They dislikes an under-lead from king. The reason of bad ace is to give two winners at once. The loss of king is only one. Moreover slam side has much HCP than that of defender. An under-lead from king expects 2 HCP of queen in his partner. Whereas the ace expects 4 HCP of king. From the probability the queen is ahead to the king. From the both point of view, more under-lead from king should be tried. Nevertheless to hear the bidding is important.

<sup>2</sup>Roman Key Card Blackwood is a variation of the Blackwood convention. It is used when the partnership has agreed to a trump suit and is interested in slam. A 4NT bid asks partner how many "key cards" he holds. A key card is any ace or the trump suit king.

- no 2** There is a case cashing an ace is necessary. Otherwise declarer can vanish a loser under the solid side suit. You should learn these cases from their bidding, For example dummy has solid side suit.
- no 3** High level players develop good result, When good result is in coincidental, the result differs from that of good players,

2007/2/19 Yokohama Cup #3

N/vul:E-W	♠ AJ5 ♥ AK8652 ♦ 3 ♣ KJ3	4♠ OL:♠8 or ♦A
♠ K943 ♥ - ♦ AJ105 ♣ Q8764	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">             N W   E S           </div>	♠ 10 ♥ GJ10973 ♦ 98642 ♣ 10
	♠ Q8762 ♥ 4 ♦ KQ7 ♣ A952	

West	North	East	South
-	1♥	P	1♠
Dbl	ReD	2♦	4♠
a.p.			

### Remarks

This deal appeared in a game against England who got victory two years ago. Contract and bidding are same in both teams.

At one table opening lead is ♣6 followed by ♣3, ♣10 and ♣A. South succeeded trump finesse with ♠J dropping 10. He doubted east has ♠9. South led ♦3 to ♦K. Ace won. West attacked a diamond by ♦J. South won in hand ♦Q. South led ♠Q followed by ♠K and ♠A: East shew out. Dummy's ♥A was ruffed by west. A diamond trick defeated contract.

At another table, opening lead ♦A gave two winners to declarer: contract was made giving a big swing against strong England.

## 3.5 ace of trump can win anytime keeping control

2006/11/25 Kakagawa Governor Cup #19

S/vul:N-S	♠ K97 ♥ 9852 ♦ - ♣ AK9875	5♠ OL:♦A
♠ AJ6 ♥ 3 ♦ AK1073 ♣ J643	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">             N W   E S           </div>	♠ 84 ♥ K10764 ♦ J9864 ♣ 10
	♠ Q10532 ♥ AQJ ♦ Q52 ♣ Q2	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♠
2♦	3♣	5♦	P
P	5♠	a.p.	

### Remarks

I thought my 5♦ will be doubled surely. But north is fighting in 5♠ for higher rank seat in last round of Swiss tournament.

Opening lead is ♦A (♦K requests partner to show count.) South ruffed ♦A by dummy. He led ♠K from dummy. West won with ace at once and entered a long thinking. He was too late. Before you win and get a lead, you should decide the next card to be led.

After all west led singleton heart. South won. A diamond was ruffed. He came back with ♣Q carefully. Cashed ♠Q collecting east's trump. Then solid club are available to discard two diamond losers. 5 spade is made.

If west ducked ♠K, west has the control of trump. South can not discard diamonds.

The control of trump determined the fortune.

Eddie Kantar said; The trump control is the name of the game.

In next deal west came up with a idea there is a singleton king. His idea was not logical but somehow excuse.

2005/2/26 Naitoh Cup #13

N/vul:Both	♠ KQ954 ♥ K654 ♦ 83 ♣ A9	3NT OL:♦A
♠ 87 ♥ Q1082 ♦ AQJ107 ♣ 64	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">             N W   E S           </div>	♠ A632 ♥ A97 ♦ J965 ♣ 753
	♠ J10 ♥ J3 ♦ K42 ♣ KQJ1032	

West	North	East	South
-	1♠	P	2♣
P	2♥	P	3NT
a.p.			

**Remarks**

After cashing ♦A, west continued ♦. South held up. When east get a lead, E-W communication is interrupted. West's diamonds were dead.

East heard the bidding well. He dreamed to be a hero in by punishing declarer's singleton king. Recently INT opener has a singleton king in minor suit sometimes. If he understands the importance of entry and control, he would not play the ace.

If he led ♦Q along basic attack, he was promised to take four winners in diamond. Contract is easily defeated.

2007/11/16 WBG trial #11

S/vul:none	♠ 10852	4♠
	♥ A3	OL:♣K
	♦ 83	
	♣ 98642	
♠ 97		♠ 643
♥ 642		♥ J1085
♦ Q10654		♦ K972
♣ AKQ		♣ J10
	♠ AKQJ	
	♥ KQ97	
	♦ AJ	
	♣ 753	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	2NT
P	3♣	P	3♥
P	3NT	P	4♠
a.p.			

**Remarks**

Opening lead of king requests his partner to show the count of the suit in any level. East played ♣J. West shifted to diamond. East's jack seems doubleton, therefore three tricks in club are sure. Another cashing club helps declarer's task. Shift to diamond is natural for the player who is challenging at the trial game. South won with ace and drew trump once. He cashed ♥A and ♥K. East followed ♥8 and ♥10, concealing ♥5. South made a mistake by drawing second round of trump. He thought the drawing for safety play but it was fatal. If ♥Q can not be cashed, contract would never make. So his safety is an illusion. If he discards a diamond under the ♥Q, he has an ahead to establish dummy's club.

Good defense gets fine result.

There is an advice that attacking an ace from Axx against opponent's long suit is a loss of tempo. Attacking your long suit is basic.

2004/7/30 Montalt Cup #1

S/vul:none	♠ AJ8	3NT
	♥ KJ6	OL:♣K
	♦ K1083	
	♣ 762	
♠ 10972		♠ 653
♥ Q97		♥ 8543
♦ Q74		♦ J52
♣ AKQ		♣ 984
	♠ KQ4	
	♥ A102	
	♦ A96	
	♣ J1053	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♣
P	1♦	P	1NT
P	3NT	a.p.	

**Remarks**

Since west doubted south's concealed major (At 1NT there is no alert about south's four card major.), he decided to look at dummy by ♣K. It is a sad habit. At second trick west shifted to spade. He was late on establishing race. His ♣K lost a tempo.

Let's continue the race. South wins ♠Q and leads club. Repeat again. When south establishes fourth club, he has a time to lose a diamond into east in order to increase a winner.

If opening lead starts in spade, west can take four tricks in black suits. So south must guess the location of ♥Q correctly.

**closing intermission**

If solid three tops are in major suit, such as

Q74, AKQ, 10972, Q72

♥K in opening lead is one of the choices. In other words, 3NT may be depended upon long minor suit. Hear the bidding carefully.

## 3.6 rescue your partner not to being squeeze

2007/6/8 Yotsuya league #28

S/vul:N-S    ♠ 109    3NT  
                  ♥ A4    OL:♠2  
                  ♦ A108752  
                  ♣ K53

♠ K432    ♠ QJ87  
 ♥ 862    ♥ J973  
 ♦ 64    ♦ QJ9  
 ♣ A1098    ♣ 72

                 ♠ A65  
                  ♥ KQ105  
                  ♦ K3  
                  ♣ QJ64

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1NT
P	3NT	a.p.	

### Remarks

South ducks opening lead twice, and leads ♣4 from hand followed ♣8, ♣K and ♣7. Another club from dummy follows ♣2 and ♣Q. How does west do?

South did not tested run of diamonds. That implies he does not have both king and queen. He has some honors in heart. So west ducks smoothly.

Declarer will aim either club 3-3 break or fourth trick in heart,

Most miserable sequence is below: West wins ♣A over ♣Q. Cash a spade winner. Since environment for squeeze has completed, rectifying loser count. Any lead from west goes to automatic squeeze against east.

If west ducks, south must guess the difficult choice.

P    6♠    P    P  
 Dbl   a.p.

### Remarks

West's 3♠ was explained that it invites to 3NT if spade is stopped. (later 3♠ was intended as Michaels Cue Bid<sup>3</sup>.) 4NT is takeout.

South ruffed the opening lead by dummy. He drew trumps twice a small heart from hand. West won at once. West returned ♣6. If west's club is singleton 8 or 10, south counted 3 tricks in club, But he gave up the three tricks. South performed heart finesse by 10.

In postmortem east asked west to took ace in second round. Once duck against KQ10x is natural whoever ace has. But in this deal ducking does not succeed.

The declarer's winning sequence is below: If west do not take at first, dummy's king wins. South comes back by ♣Q. South ruffs ♦10 by dummy, Come back again by ♣A, lead a heart from hand.

West takes with ace. West has no safety card to exit.

### mission impossible end play

2007/8/29 Yokohama sectional #11

S/vul:none    ♠ AQ9874    6♠X  
                  ♥ KQ106    OL:♦A  
                  ♦ -  
                  ♣ J75

♠ 32    ♠ -  
 ♥ AJ762    ♥ 94  
 ♦ AK542    ♦ QJ9763  
 ♣ 6    ♣ K10942

                 ♠ KQ1065  
                  ♥ 53  
                  ♦ 108  
                  ♣ AQ83

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	2♠
3♠	4♠	4NT	P
5♦	5♠	6♦	P

<sup>3</sup>Michaels is a cue-bid that promises a two-suited hand, with at least five cards in each suit. There is no point minimum for making a Michaels overcall, although obvious factors like vulnerability should be considered. Some partnerships also agree to specific ranges.



# Chapter 4

## defender's signal

There are three kinds of signal; attitue, couunt and suit-preference. Many people promises about signals. Consequently confusion often occure , First of all we will explain those signals( standard ones)

### 4.1 basic discard is attitude

2005/2/9 NEC cup #25

S/vul:Both

♠ J9864
♥ KQ
♦ AQJ
♣ 983

N

W

E

S

♠ K2
♥ A9865
♦ K95
♣ Q107

3NT :
OL:♣K

♠ AQ107
♥ J102
♦ 743
♣ 652

♠ 53
♥ 743
♦ 10862
♣ AKJ4

N

W

E

S

West
North
East
South

-
-
-
1♥

P
1♠
P
1NT

P
3NT
a.p.

#### Remarks

This is a popular 3NT. Opening lead is ♣K. .East plays ♣2. West recognizes the discourarge signal denies ♣Q. West shifts to ♦2. South wins with ♦Q. After taking ♥A and K, south leads a ♠4 from dummy.

Don't sleep east! Although "second hand low" guides a low spade, east must take with ace. Otherwise declarer collects nine tricks adding ♠K (1\*5+3 +0). Whoever has ♦K ,three diamond tricks are sure,

East won with ace and returned a club. Defense is succeeded.

Attitude is the most basic signal. Here we give two notes: One is the fact "high low" is relative relation. Another is tha fact partner has nothing other than that. For

example bidding : 1♦- 1♥- 1NT . West leads ♠Q from QJ76. Dummy shows ♠8432 . East plays ♠5 and south ♠9. ♠5 is the smallest one but east has ♠K5 doubleton.

2005/11/4 Naniwada publish #14

W/vul:none

♠ AJ852
♥ 832
♦ Q86
♣ 97

♠ 1074
♥ AKJ5
♦ J102
♣ A103

3NT :
OL:♥K

♠ Q93
♥ 94
♦ 753
♣ K8642

N

W

E

S

♠ K6
♥ Q1076
♦ AK94
♣ QJ5

West
North
East
South

1♣
P
P
Dbl

P
1♠
2♣
2NT

P
3NT
a.p.

#### Remarks

Against west's opening lead ♥K, east plays ♥9. In usually the attitude picks up ♥4 as west has not queen. East was in misunderstanding the case of suit contract. West continues heart and gave two heart tricks to south.

There is a pair who has promised a signal for count when king is led. They use both signal switching on case. If the ♥9 means number of card ie even, west is in choice, If he think it is doubleton, he does not take ace. If he think four cards, he cashes ace against doublton in south.

In suit contract, only when east wants to ruff, he sends high low signal,

### 4.2 doubleton sign or not

1996/10/5 Hagiwara Cup #29

S/vul:Both	♠ Q10543 ♥ 102 ♦ 942 ♣ 632	5♣: OL:♥A									
♠ J2 ♥ AKQJ864 ♦ 7 ♣ J109	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td>N</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>W</td><td></td><td>E</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>S</td><td></td></tr> </table>		N		W		E		S		♠ AK876 ♥ 53 ♦ J853 ♣ 54
	N										
W		E									
	S										
	♠ 9 ♥ 97 ♦ AKQ106 ♣ AKQ87										

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♣
3♥	P	PT	4♦
P	5♣	a.p.	

### Remarks

Against west's opening leads ♥A and K, east sent doubleton signal, 5 and 3. West thought since south has 6-5 cards in minor suits, The only hope is partner's overrrf by ♣8. As east expected west's spade shift, he was astonished by third round heart. Dummy's ♣6 allows to discard a spade, The contract went to down one since south did not take diamond's finess.

In noisy postmotem, west accused to partner "Don't send doubleton signal without overruffing". A spade shift might be safe,

Next deal also asks doubleton signal.

2007/11/23 Kanagawa governer cup #2											
N/vul:E-W	♠ 63 ♥ AJ63 ♦ A10 ♣ J10754	4♠: OL:♦K									
♠ 82 ♥ Q762 ♦ KQJ63 ♣ 982	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td>N</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>W</td><td></td><td>E</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>S</td><td></td></tr> </table>		N		W		E		S		♠ K974 ♥ K1098 ♦ 75 ♣ Q63
	N										
W		E									
	S										
	♠ AQJ1052 ♥ 5 ♦ 9842 ♣ AK										

West	North	East	South
-	P	P	1♠
P	1NT	P	2♠
P	3♠	P	4♠
a.p.			

### Remarks

As N-S uses Drury convension<sup>1</sup>, dummy can expect at least two trump cards.

Opening lead is ♦K. Dummy wins with ♦A and leads ♦10. East followed with 5 and 7, not telling doubleton signal. East expects ♠10 in west, promoting his 9. What is west's lead? If west leads a small diamond, dummy will ruff it. Esat overruffs. ♠K anf ♦J will defeat the contract.

If west had sent doubleton signal, dummy might not to ruff the small diamond. It might be hard to defense.

In real game west shifted to heart. The defense failed. West had a slightest idea about avobe defense.

## 4.3 count-signal

Even when a pair has an agreement not to use count signal on the case of follow, they send it in next cases below: Dummy has long suit and dummy has no other entry.

We send even-odd signal in order to tell the correct timing of cutting off to the partner. By counting the parity, partner can estimate number of cards in hand,

In real game there request difficult judgement. For example

KQ109x	
Axx	Jx(x)
xx(x)	

When south leads x . West plays x. East tells count. But Jx is valuable for discarging J. It leaves west's judgement and south's misssplay,

Another example

♦Q98654	
♦A7	♦J1032
♦K	

South leads K and west wins A. What is east's card? East does not know the location of 7. Dummy has plenty entries. ♦J may be a loss. East plays ♦3. West's conclusion is east has odd. ♦2 in south.

Some players might change their signal among suit contrant and NT.

In high level contract an opening leader promises that A from AK requests attitude ,while K from AK requests count. (High level may include four.)

2007/9/7 Yamada 30K points #27

<sup>1</sup>Drury is a conventional 2 response by a passed hand after partner opens 1 or 1 in third or fourth seat. The 2 bid is artificial, showing a limit raise with 10-12 support points and 3+ card support.

Playing Drury, responder can keep the bidding low at the 2-level instead of making a jump raise. Since many partnerships open light in third or fourth seat, responder wants to bid conservatively opposite a weak hand.

E/none	♠ Q5 ♥ AKQJ6 ♦ 942 ♣ AK4	6♥ OL:♠K
♠ AKJ982 ♥ 94 ♦ Q863 ♣ 5	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> N W     E    S </div>	♠ 10643 ♥ 5 ♦ AJ1075 ♣ J82
	♠ 7 ♥ 108732 ♦ K ♣ Q109763	

West	North	East	South
-	-	P	P
2♣	Dbl	3♠	4♥
4♠	P	P	5♣
P	5♥	5♠	6♥
a.p.			

#### Remarks

Against the opening lead ♠K, east plays ♠10 according to promise of count signal. West knows east has 4 or 2 cards. So he judges south's singleton. So he attacked the diamond. It succeeded the defense,

Although it seems a easy problem, a difficult problem is to determine which signal west use: A for attitude or K for count ,before dummy is open.

## 4.4 count-signal application example

2005/7/22 Montalt #22

S/E-W	♠ AKQJ ♥ 106 ♦ J72 ♣ J865	4♥ OL:♠K
♠ 8532 ♥ J ♦ AQ1096 ♣ KQ9	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> N W     E    S </div>	♠ 10976 ♥ 84 ♦ K83 ♣ A1032
	♠ 4 ♥ AKQ97532 ♦ 54 ♣ 74	

#### Remarks

A call of 4♥closed the bidding. Opening lead is ♣K. East plays ♣3. West continued ♣9. East wins with ace. East shifted to diamond, A player's choice is ♦3 ( unknown 3rd best or 4th best). West wins. He must in

guess for next lead: club or diamond. Another player invented ♦K. He thought partner tells count if ♦K wins, In signal, first trick uses attitude , count is next. But he believed partner's count instantly. West followed ♦6. Although ♦5 is missing yet , it must be the lowest one telling odd number of cards. Otherwise big card such as 10 would appear. East found diamond lead, Fine defense with easy understanding.

There is a famous saying:

The count signal usually applies when declarer or dummy is leadind a suit. I may also be used when a defenderfirst breaks a suit or on a first discard of a suit if it is obvious that count,not attitude, is of prime importance.

Kif Woolsey  
Moddern Deffensive Signaling

2005/11/4 Naniwada publish #3

S/E-W	♠ Q732 ♥ AK873 ♦ K ♣ 987	5♦ OL:♣Q
♠ A1096 ♥ 954 ♦ 3 ♣ QJ1042	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> N W     E    S </div>	♠ KJ54 ♥ J1062 ♦ J10 ♣ AK5
	♠ 8 ♥ Q ♦ AQ9876532 ♣ 63	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	4♦
P	5♦	a.p.	

#### Remarks

In every defense E and W must have same line of defense. This deal requires correct sequence of cashing winners when dummy is open.

Opening lead is ♣Q. East plays ♣5 which is odd count coincidently. South plays ♣6 under camouflage. West gets the location of ♣K and A. West cased ♠A and east played ♠5. South ♠8. Since west placed ♣3 in east and led a spade, south made contract. Count signal is worth to study.

## 4.5 present count

2007/11/23 Kanagawa governer's cup #22

S/N-S	♠ A42 ♥ J874 ♦ QJ42 ♣ 82	4♠X OL:♥3
♠ J95 ♥ 3 ♦ 10975 ♣ J9643	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">             N W   E S           </div>	♠ K ♥ KQ1062 ♦ AK3 ♣ AQ107
	♠ Q108763 ♥ A95 ♦ 86 ♣ K5	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	2♠
P	3♠	Dbl	4♠
P	P	Dbl	a.p.

### Remarks

West leads ♥3. South wins with ace. South leads ♠Q which was taken by east's ♠K. East cashed ♥K and ♥Q, while west discards ♦5 and ♦7. When east cashed ♦K, west followed with ♦9. East cashed ♣A. As west shows discourage, east shifted to heart, South discarded ♦8 in loser on loser. Contract saved a trick, totally three down.

East asked to west why west discarded diamonds in this sequence. West's diamonds is in odd number of cards.

West answered. My first discard is attitude. My second discard is present signal. Number of remaining card is three. So lowest.

The present signal was not promised between this pair, veteran players.

We hold the definition of present count.

Present count is a type of standard count signal. A defender's second discard in a suit shows count:

A high card shows an even number of remaining cards in the suit.

A low card shows an odd number of remaining cards in the suit.

Next deal shows an example of count signal.

2004/11/13 Koezuka Cup #4

S/vul:Both	♠ J5 ♥ AKQ2 ♦ 852 ♣ J643	3NT OL:♠6
♠ A9762 ♥ 103 ♦ J64 ♣ K102	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">             N W   E S           </div>	♠ Q843 ♥ 9864 ♦ K10 ♣ Q75
	♠ K10 ♥ J75 ♦ AQ973 ♣ A98	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♦
P	1♥	P	1NT
P	3NT	a.p.	

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♠6 followed by ♠J,Q and K. South entered to dummy with heart. (East is kind along ♥6 and ♥8.) From dummy a low diamond. East went up by king as he wanted to lead a spade. ♦A and ♦Q won. When west get a lead by ♦J, east discarded ♠3. Can you unlock the key?

In the real game west led ♠2 and defense failed.

There are two reasons to cash ♠A. The one is by present count. If east has even number of cards in remaining, south's king is alone.

Another orthodox counting tells: South has 5 diamonds and 3 hearts and 5 black cards. If east has originally three cards, he would never throw a spade.

By either method west can cash ♠A. He was crying for a long time.

## 4.6 suit preference signal and its application

The basic suit preference signal is used at the following cases below:

- when you want your partner let ruff.
- when you want to tell an entry to you.
- when you guide your established suit in NT.

These basic signal can be classified into three types: follow suit, lead, and discard. In this chapter we talk about first two. Discard is in next chapter.

Following deal is about follow suit.

2003/4/26 Japan league #11

W/none	♠ Q ♥ K863 ♦ 83 ♣ AKQ963	6♦ OL:♠A
♠ AJ1098764 ♥ Q ♦ Q6 ♣ J8	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">             N W   E S           </div>	♠ K52 ♥ A10542 ♦ 102 ♣ 1053
	♠ 3 ♥ J97 ♦ AKJ9754 ♣ 72	

West   North   East   South  
 4♠   Dbl   P   5♦  
 a.p.

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♠A. East plys ♠K ! South is ♠3. In generally ♠K means attitude signal. The location of ♠Q and ♠J tells not an attitude, The idea for doublton is nonsense. If east is singleton, south has three spot which contradics slam bidding. Therefore ♠K is a suit preference signal. Even if west is insensitive , he can understand it.

West leads ♥which east wins with ace and heart ruff continues. Contrace went to down two.

The Interpretation of signal is important. Those of both players must be coincident.

Unless rapid defense ,dummy's sold clubs can vanish all losers.

This deal is played in high level on national pair match

2006/114 princess takamatu cup #5

W/E-W	♠ AQ96 ♥ AJ10 ♦ 9532 ♣ K6	2♠ OL:♥K
♠ 4 ♥ KQ942 ♦ AjJ6 ♣ J1084	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">             N W   E S           </div>	♠ K87 ♥ 763 ♦ K1084 ♣ Q92
	♠ J10532 ♥ 85 ♦ Q7 ♣ A753	

West   North   East   South  
 1♥   Dbl   2♥   2♠  
 a.p.

### Remarks

20049/24 princess takamatu cup #13

E/Both	♠ K10643 ♥ 3 ♦ 10653 ♣ KQ7	6♠ OL:♥4
♠ 9 ♥ AJ1087654 ♦ 9872 ♣ -	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">             N W   E S           </div>	♠ J2 ♥ K92 ♦ KJ4 ♣ J10643
	♠ AQ875 ♥ Q ♦ AQ ♣ A0852	

West   North   East   South  
 -   -   P   1♠  
 4♥   4♠   5♥   6♠  
 a.p.

### Remarks

West felt opponent's slam bid was full of confidence. He hoped a ruff of void suit and led the smallest heart ♥4 expecting king in partner upon 5H raise. East was astonished by winning his king. He returned a club and the went to down one.

The lowest heart means suit-preference. If west wants diamond ♥10 is suitable. The ♥J might not be covered if east has king and queen.

Is suit preference signal a golen rule · H

Following heart apperaed in 1NT contract.

♥1074  
 ♥K9862   ♥Aj5  
 ♥Q3

Opening lead is ♥6, fourth best. dummy ♥4. East wins with ace. Returns ♥5 correctly. South ♥Q. West wins with ♥K.

At this stage west does not know who has ♥J. He returns ♥2 showing 5 cards, East wins with ♥J. East led a small club

## 4.7 Smith signal

2007/2/19 Yokohama cup #6

N/E-W	♠ A1072 ♥ - ♦ KJ76 ♣ 1AJ974	3NT OL:♦4
♠ KJ9 ♥ KJ98 ♦ 108542 ♣ 8	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">             N W     E S           </div>	♠ Q65 ♥ Q653 ♦ 3 ♣ K10653
	♠ 843 ♥ A10742 ♦ AQ9 ♣ Q2	

West	North	East	South
-	1♣	P	1♥
P	1♠	P	2♦
P	3♦	P	3NT
a.p.			

showed out. West had used his singleton trump effectively, South cashed ♠Q. West sent an encourage signal with ♥8 and ♥3. South decided not to finesse of heart. In order to squeeze west in heart and club, ♥A must be cashed in advance, This unblocking play and subsequent squeeze is called Vienna coup. When dummy took all winners, squeeze succeeded. This hand is due to good reading of south.

In both tables contract was same. Same opening lead. In one table ,young professional players succeeded the defense. Another table the stupid player failed to defense. The clear difference is from the signal.

### mission impossible Vienna coup<sup>2</sup>

2007/2/10 Shibuya cup #2

S/vul:E-W	♠ KJ1097 ♥ J2 ♦ Q876 ♣ A3	4♠ OL:♦A
♠ 7 ♥ K863 ♦ A9 ♣ Q108764	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">             N W     E S           </div>	♠ 8642 ♥ 9754 ♦ K52 ♣ J5
	♠ AQ5 ♥ AQ10 ♦ J1043 ♣ K92	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1NT
P	2♥	P	2♠
P	3NT	P	4♠
a.p.			

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♦A . West continued ♦9 to east's king. Third round of diamond is ruffed by west. West leads small club. Dummy's ace wins. South cashed ♠A, West

<sup>2</sup>A Vienna Coup is an unblocking play in preparation for a simple squeeze. As the story goes, it was first used in Vienna during a game of Whist.

# Chapter 5

## discard

Even if we decide each other's signal, make it complete. Play the discard correctly and It is essential that partners understand it correctly.

It's easy to say in words, but not always in actual battles not easy.

Discards can sometimes be a source of misunderstanding. One reason why defense is difficult.

### 5.1 discard differs from follow restrictly

2007/4/29 Suntory Cup #21

W/vul:E-W	♠ J762 ♥ Q1072 ♦ A ♣ KQ94	2NT OL:♠A									
♠ AKQ9 ♥ K4 ♦ 9853 ♣ 1085	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>N</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>W</td><td></td><td>E</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>S</td><td></td></tr></table>		N		W		E		S		♠ 103 ♥ J98653 ♦ K74 ♣ 72
	N										
W		E									
	S										
	♠ 854 ♥ A ♦ QJ1062 ♣ AJ63										
West	North	East	South								
1♦	Dbl	P	2♣								
P	2♦	P	2NT								
a.p.											

#### Remarks

Opening lead is ♠A. Dummy was open. West shifted to diamond . South comes back to his hand with ♣J and led ♦Q. East won with ♦K and returned ♠10. West won with ♠Q and led a club. South won and took three top diamonds and led ♠8. East discarded (not follow) ♥5 and ♥4. The meaning of this signal differs in the pair. Esat intended even-odd signal and west interpreted as a encourage signal, West led his ♥K . West was wrong.

Normally a follow or discard starts from the lowest with sequentially. The word discard is used for both follow and discard.

In suit contract there is a special rule for following trumps ,named as trump echo <sup>1</sup> . When a defender has 2 or 4 cards, he follows low and high. If he has three, his first is middle then low.

The mechanics of trump echo is based by th fact the top is reserved for overruff or promotion.

### 5.2 first discard is attitude

When there is a promise of "first discard is attitude", a negative attitude falls in difficult for chosing among remaining suits.

For example

2007/4/270 Yotsuya league #7

N/vul:Both	♠ KJ96 ♥ AK109 ♦ A1065 ♣ A	3NT OL:♠10									
♠ 105 ♥ J53 ♦ 984 ♣ K10943	<table><tr><td></td><td>N</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>W</td><td></td><td>E</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>S</td><td></td></tr></table>		N		W		E		S		♠ A832 ♥ Q862 ♦ Q2 ♣ Q76
	N										
W		E									
	S										
	♠ Q74 ♥ 74 ♦ K732 ♣ J852										

<sup>1</sup>A trump echo is a count signal in the trump suit. It is used when following suit or when ruffing a trick. Playing high-low in the trump suit indicates an odd number of trumps (usually three). This is opposite to standard count signals, in which playing high-low shows an even number of cards.

The purpose of the trump echo is to provide partner with a count of the trump suit, especially for the purpose of getting a ruff. Trump echoes should be reserved for these situations only. (Declarer gleans too much information if you always use trump echoes to give count.)

As a corollary, playing low-high in the trump suit indicates an even number of trumps. These agreements are part of standard carding, and should not be considered special carding.

West	North	East	South
-	1♦	P	1NT
P	3NT	a.p.	

### Remarks

West leads ♠10. As it does not be accompanied by 9, east knows that is from short suit. As he finds no suitable suit attacked, he ducks once. South wins with ♠Q and soldiers on spade twice. East was eagerly watching west's discard. West played ♥3. This does indicate a suit for east. West thought both minor to be regrettable. East returned ♦Q which south ducked, ♦J helped declarer to make contract.

At postmortem west explained ♥3 intened a suit preference; He should have send a clear signal. Their misunderstanding should be recovered.

Next deal shows a discard of attitude.

2004/11/12 Koezuka Cup #5

S/vul:N-S	♠ 9	3NT
	♥ AKxx	OL:♦7
	♦ Q108x	
	♣ xxxx	
♠ K102		♠ QJ543
♥ Q8		♥ J10xx
♦ AJ87xx		♦ -
♣ xx		♣ QJxx
	♠ A876	
	♥ 9xx	
	♦ Kxx	
	♣ AKx	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♣
2♦	Dbl	P	2♠
P	3♣	P	3NT
a.p.			

2♦: intermediate<sup>2</sup>

### Remarks

<sup>2</sup>Intermediate jump overcalls are more constructive than weak jump overcalls. A jump overcall at the 2-level shows a 6-card suit and 11-15 points. A jump overcall at the 3-level shows a 7-card suit and 11-15 points. Many players consider intermediate jump overcalls to be more effective against good opponents, whereas weak jump overcalls may be more useful against bad ones. As a middle-of-the-road approach, expert Marshall Miles has noted in his book "Competitive Bidding in the 21st Century" that he prefers intermediate jump overcalls only when vulnerable. Thus, weak jump overcalls can still be played in the safer waters of white-on-white or white-on red vulnerability.

Against opening lead ♦7, dummy covers with ♦8. East discards ♠5. South lead small diamond from dummy, East did ♠3 (clear encourage). South king and west wins with ace. West refused to lead spade because east has only three cards. He shifted to ♥8. Dummy small, east won with 10. East returned heart and south ducked again. West who won with ♥Q. If west shifted to a spade, contract went to down one. But west shifted to diamond. East parted a club. Declrer could establish dummy's fourth club.

Noisy postmortem is about east's ♠3. It wsa contradict between attack and discard,

It is quite clear that east will be in trouble discarding among three suits An advise is to give up the suit located in left hand, small club!. (Cassiwei's book)

Another defense was for west to shift spade when he won with ♥10.

## 5.3 negative discard

2007/2/21 Yokohama Cup #8

W/vul:none	♠ 6	3NT
	♥ Q54	OL:♠3
	♦ J9875	
	♣ AQJ6	
♠ A10932		♠ QJ85
♥ 6		♥ J109732
♦ A6532		♦ -
♣ 93		♣ K74
	♠ K74	
	♥ AK8	
	♦ KQ10	
	♣ 10852	

West	North	East	South
P	1♦	2♥	3NT
a.p.			

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♠3. East ♠J, south ♠K. South leads ♦K and ♦Q. West wins at the second trick with ace, while east discards ♥2 then ♥3. West wanted to find an entry to east to attack spade from east. West recognized ♥2 is discourage and ♥3 shows suit-preference. As west led a club,south can collect 9 tricks.

Ppostmortem was very noisy. West insisted that east should have played ♥J.( ♥J might be ambiguous.) Someone said ♣4 is kind.

What is the mistake about west? He believed south has ♠Q. He should have change mind, South had 7 red tricks, So defense must be in a hurry.



About the east's explanation. He did not part ♠8 in the earlier stage. Early discard means the negative signal of the suit.

When west gets a lead by  $\diamond A$ , he could succeed the defense by leading  $\spadesuit 10$ , avoiding spade blocked.

Next deak shows negative discard again.

2007/4/27 Yotsuya league #20

N /vul:Both	♠ A985 ♥ AQ1065 ♦ Q7 ♣ AK	3NT OL:♠6
♠ KJ6 ♥ K9432 ♦ 32 ♣ J43	<div> <div>N</div> <div>W<div>E</div>S</div> </div>	♠ Q102 ♥ J7 ♦ KJ98 ♣ 10765
	♠ 743 ♥ 8 ♦ A10654 ♣ Q982	

West	North	East	South
-	1♥	P	1NT
P	3NT	a.p.	

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♠6. dummy small, Ease wins with ♠Q. East returns ♠10 believing fourth best. West overtook with ♠J and shifted to ♣3. South won at dummy and led ♦Q. East covered and south won with ♦A, He led spade to ace and leads 13 th spade. East discarded ♦9. South ♣2. West ♦2. South took ♣K and led ♦7. East won with ♦J. It was evident for east that west has at least 4 heart headed by king, West discarded ♥2. East led ♥J . South ♥8. West 3. Dummy ducked!. East led club. South runs all diamonds. He made contract.

Postmotem was noisy. West should have discard club,  
It was a negative inference.

In the last two sections, all four deals produce misunderstanding between east and west, To investigate more study, odd-even signal and Lavinisoule first discard are recommended.

## 5.4 thirdhand follow

You have mastered the basic of following and discarding. Here we study the case of hornour sequence whree the order is not upward, That is top of the sewquence.

In an example west leads opening lead. The third hand sitting steast, follows the top of the hornour sequence indicating he has no higher cards and has a next card below. This is neither an attitude not a signal. The most

simple case is: to play queen against opening lead of king. East guarantees a jack unless queen singleton. West can choose who is the next leader

Before the talk about hornour sequence, we show a detour about the followings when dummy is winning. A lot of opinions appear about attitude or count.

1. 1NT

 KQ6  
 AJ1087       93  
 542

Contract is INT by south. Opening lead is ♠J. Dummy plays ♠K. East follows ♠9 smoothly. Is this an attitude or a count signal? Recently opinion is changing from attitude to count. At second trick west wins. He leads ♠10. An accident occurred by dummy's duck. South thought ♠9 is encouraging. It was misunderstanding. If east had ace, he must have taken ace and returned ♠9.

## 2. 3NT

$\diamond$ AQJ96  
 $\diamond$ K10852       $\diamond$ 73  
 $\diamond$ 4

Opening lead is  $\diamond 5$ . Dummy ace. East  $\diamond 7$  naturally. West denies  $\diamond 3$  in east. Later he made a mistake in counting diamond. At postmortem west insisted no signal in NT. East competed. He explained if south has two, he never play ace at the first trick. Discussion closed.

Next advise from the recent document:

When declarer wins your long-suit opening lead in dummy, with queen or a lower card, partner is supposed to give count, not attitude. We already know partner's attitude; he could not beat dummy's card. If you discard a jack, you deny possession of the queen.

Eddie Kantar  
Teaches advanced Bridge Defense

### 3. another example

♡AKx

♡xxxx

West's lead is like as 4th best. Dummy ace. East's samll is a attitude not count.

#### 4. suit contract

K432(dummy)  
(E) A95

Opening lead is jack. dummy plays 2.

Opening lead is jack. Dummy plays 2. How does east do? East encouraged with 9. But as south holds 8, west's J107 lost a trick. East accused west not to lead jack without 8. West said 9 is too precious. Although upside-down signal can resolve it, signals are not absolute.

## 5.5 to follow honour sequece third hand

2004/11/23 Kanagawa Governer Cup #25

S /vul:N-S	♠ K862	3NT
	♥ A94	OL:♠3
	♦ Q65	
	♣ 885	
♠ QJ73		♠ 1094
♥ J73		♥ KQ52
♦ 10987		♦ J3
♣ Q4		♣ K932
	♠ A5	
	♥ 1086	
	♦ AK42	
	♣ AJ107	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1NT
P	2♣	P	2♦
P	1NT	P	3NT

a.p.

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♠3. Dummy plays ♠K. which card should east follow? First of all east must decide the goodness of spade attack. As south has two cards, spade seems to be better than heart shift. If the promise is count, east will follow 4. If you treat 10 and 9 are sequence of honors, you can play 10. Stupid east picked up ♠4.

When west gets a lead, he will lead either red suit. ♠10 is one of solutions. Be careful not to treat 9876 as an honor sequence.

### closing intermission Difficult new suit development

Remember card combination.

#### 1. untouchable

	♠A9x
♠Jxx	♠Qxx
	♠K10x

In the card combination above, north-south can get three tricks if defender, whoever west or east, starts leads ♦. If north-south start, they can get only two.

#### 2. surrounding

	♠A9x
♠Jxx	♠Qxx
	♠K10x

If east starts with ♠3, south gets two tricks. But if east starts with 10, south can get only ace. East holds dummy's 9 between his 10 and 8. So it is equivalent to the sequence 1098.

Next deals asks third hand play.

2009/11/20 Yokohama setional #27

S /vul:none	♠ K	3NT
	♥ K92	OL:♠2
	♦ J10754	
	♣ J954	
♠ Q432		♠ 109765
♥ 86		♥ Q543
♦ KQ32		♦ A9
♣ Q83		♣ 76
	♠ AJ8	
	♥ AJ107	
	♦ 86	
	♣ AK102	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1NT
P	2♣	P	2♥
P	2NT	P	3NT

a.p.

### Remarks

Opening leads is ♠2. Dummy wins with king. East follows ♠6 of which meaning is not obvious. ♣J from dummy, west won with ♣Q. He had no attractive lead in red suit, he led ♠3. South won with jack and made contract easily. If east followed ♠10 at first trick, west did not lead spade because ♠J is not in east. If east has not ♠10, ♠5 is discouraged. A clear signal is kind to partner.

## 5.6 second hand follow

When South leads a small card from dummy, east follows the lowest card under some exception. For example in NT contract, west follows the top of sequence QJ10(9) or J109(8). If the two subsequent case such that QJxx or J10xx, east follows the lowest. If he wants play an honour,

the second honour is followed. Other exceptions are under slam defense as an informative signal or unblocking.

Seceue of honours must be complihensive to your partner.

2007/3/13 Ofuna pricipal cup ellimination #2

W /vul:N-S	♠ Q106	4♠
	♥ 4	OL:♣A
	♦ KQ!98	
	♣ 8542	
♠ 73		♠ 982
♥ Q652		♥ J10983
♦ AJ54		♦ 6
♣ AK10		♣ Q976
	♠ AKJ54	
	♥ AK7	
	♦ 732	
	♣ J3	

West	North	East	South
1♦	P	1♥	1♠
2♥	2♠	P	4♠
a.p.			

### Remarks

Opening leada are three club tops, East follows ♣7, ♣6 and ♣Q, South ruffs. A small trump to ♠Q. South leads ♥4. East low ♥3. South ace. South ruffs ♥7 in dummy. South draws three rounds of trumps. West discarded a diamond, A small diamond leads from hand. Of course west ducked. Dummy's king won. South ruffed last club in hand. West was in trouble for discards. West discarded a diamond. Though west won next diamond, contract made four.

West complained east's ♥J was kind indicating sequential honours. This does not matter for making four.

When defending any contract, suit or notrump, the standard discard from a sequence headed by a jack or higher is the top card. If you discard a king you deny possession of the ace. If you discard a jack, you deny possession of the queen.

Marshall Miles  
All fifty two cards

### closing intermission

To defeate abvoe deal, a diamond ruffed by east is simple. How can west find the diamond ? There are several methodes below:

#### 1. club discouraged.

East discourages with 6 as an honest message. If east plays ♣7 at first and next plays ♣9, west can not find ♣6.

#### 2. suit-preference

At above cases, west notice ♣Q in south or a strenge circumstance, West might take ♦A with a little chance.

#### 3. odd-even signal

Our hope is beyond the signaling. This csae happens to match idd-even signal. ♣6 means non-comeon and low rank suit shift,

Odd-even-first-discard is also available for investors.

By learning too many signals, partnership might be confused. Discard has a basic rule that a card can tell sigle message, Two messages can not be given by a discard.

One card cannot be played and mean tho things at the same tomt.

Mike Laurence  
Judgement at Bridge

If you admit above, we give next advice. The purpose of signal is to attack on the suit. There is a special promise for attacing rhe suit which declarer has played. That is a concept of counter-attack. It rarely happens. You had better to use it.

Next deal occures missunderstanding  
2006/8/5 Yokomama Mayor(match point) #4

N /vul:Both	♠ AQJ62	3NT
	♥ A5	OL:♥10
	♦ 98	
	♣ AK86	
♠ K1097		♠ 43
♥ Q1097		♥ 842
♦ K32		♦ J1076
♣ J3		♣ Q954
	♠ 85	
	♥ KJ63	
	♦ AQ54	
	♣ 1072	

West	North	East	South
P	1♠	P	1NT
P	3NT	a.p.	

### Remarks

South won the opening lead with ♥J. Spade finesse with

♠Q. ♦8 from dummy. Which card does east follow? Esat followed ♦J ,top of the sequence.South plaed ♦Q. West was in worry to take or duck. ♦J did not conveys east's ideaa. West was afraid of 3 diamond tricks if he took. So he ducked. This was a fatal error in match point game. Easr explained ♦J was a couter attack. But his opinion was rejected.

2007/12/22 Blue ribbon #25

S /vul:N-S	♠ KJ53	3NT
	♥ K754	OL:♣5
	♦ 93	
	♣ 874	
♠ 42		♠ Q10986
♥ A6		♥ J832
♦ J6542		♦ K7
♣ J965		♣ K3
	♠ A7	
	♥ Q109	
	♦ AQ108	
	♣ AQ102	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♦
P	1♥	P	2NT
P	3♥P	3NT	
a.p.			

3♥:shows both majors

#### Remarks

Opening leadis ♣5. East ♣K.South ♣A. Souyh leads ♥Q from hand . West wins with ♥A. He has no safty lead, There are many cases of loss when a new suit is developing. So he led heart. Dummy small. East wins with jack. In nornal sense east will lead club. But east's mistake is a heart return. At last west was forced to lead club from his hand. East's heart return was too passive,

A following an honour sequence might invite a misunderstanding. Next deals are about an example.

## 5.7 application example of follow honour sequece

2004/11/13 Koezuka Cup #5

N /vul:N-S	♠ AK	3NT
	♥ AK9x	OL:♠2
	♦ 10xxxx	
	♣ KJ	
♠ 10872		♠ J653
♥ 108		♥ QJxx
♦ QJ8x		♦ AK
♣ 10x2		♣ xxx
	♠ Q9x	
	♥ xxx	
	♦ xx	
	♣ AQxxx	

West	North	East	South
-	-	P	P
P	1♦	P	1NT
P	3NT	a.p.	

#### Remarks

At one table opening lead is ♠2. Dummy's ace wins. After cashing ♣K ♣J, a small diamond from dummy. East wins with king and returns ♠3 pushing up the dummy's king. South leads diamond again . East wins. East returns spade. The end.

If south has not ♠Q , his play would overtake club honour hoping 3-3 break. East should return a heart hoping 10 in partner's hand.

A little technique in above deal. When east plays ♠3 and south ♠9, west's ♠10 means the top of sequence that is : I have no higher card than 10. This olay is introduced in a book: as Opening leader's remaining equals.

73	
J9865	A102
KQ4	

Opening lead is fourth best. East wins with ace and returns 10. South king. West plays J. It shows the location of queen.

When either declarer or partner is winning the second round of the suit you have led, and you remain with equals, following sui with highest equal denies a higher card.

Eddie Kanter  
Teaches Advanced Bridge Defense

#### closing intermission dentist coup

At another table east bid a double against 1♦. South ia the professor. When he saw the opening lead, he noticed east has 4-4 majors and 3-2 or 2-3 minors, all missing

horns in east. By cashing ♣K and ♣J, he found 3-3 break. After he cashed ♥A ♥K ♠K, he led a diamond. East won 4 winners ♦A ♦X ♥Q and ♥J, but remains black cards. South came back by stepping stones.

This extraction of a defender's safe exit card is called the Dentist's Coup. Declarer plays as if he has X-rayed an opponent's hand

An application example about following honour sequence( camouflage)

2007/8/4 Yokohama mayor cup #8

W/vul:none	♠ J83	3♥
	♥ 6	OL: ♦K J
	♦ A10865	
	♣ AQ63	
♠ K52		♠ AQ107
♥ J9		♥ Q875
♦ KQJ42		♦ 97
♣ 742		♣ J105
	♠ 964	
	♥ AK10432	
	♦ 3	
	♣ K98	

West	North	East	South
P	1♦	P	1♥
P	2♣	P	3♥
a.p.			

### Remarks

South won the opening lead with dummy's ♦A. He cashed ♥A and ♥K ,jack fallen from west. He planed to discard a spade under 4th club. He saw ♣J at the first round. South changed mind and led trump. He lost two trumps and three spades. East's deception follow leads to a good result.

## 5.8 failure by unnecessary signal

2004/9/18 Takamatu Cup #4

N/vul:Both	♠ Qxx	6♣
	♥ AKxxx	OL:♠J
	♦ K	
	♣ xxxx	
♠ Jx		♠ 1098xxx
♥ QJx		♥ 10xxx
♦ Q10xx		♦ xxx
♣ Q109x		♣ -
	♠ AK	
	♥ x	
	♦ AJxxx	
	♣ AKJxx	

West	North	East	South
-	1♥	P	2♦
P	2NT	P	3♣
P	4♣	P	4♦
P	4♥	P	4♠
P	5♣	P	6♦
a.p.			

### Remarks

Opening leads are same ♠J in both tables. But east's play produced a big difference. At a table ♠x and at another table ♠10.

South won with ♠A and ♣A tells bad break. ♠10 gives an information that east has not high cards. South took two spade tops ,and two diamonds and two heart tops. He did not cast ♠Q, He made contract by throw-in into west.

At another table ♠Q was ruffed by west.

This deal teaches us not to send unnecessary signal.

This deal relates to give declarer an information.

2006/1/6 Asahi newspaper Cup #20

vul:Both	♠ K876	4♥
	♥ 9	OL:♦6
	♦ Q52	
	♣ Q10975	
♠ Q105		♠ AJ9
♥ 10643		♥ 2
♦ K1086		♦ J9743
♣ 32		♣ KJ84
	♠ 432	
	♥ AKQJ875	
	♦ A	
	♣ A6	

West	North	East	South
-	P	P	4♥
a.p.			

### Remarks

South wins the opening lead with ace. He runs his trumps. When 7 remaining cards, dummy holds ♠K87 ♣Q1097. East is worry to pick up a card from ♠AJ9 ♦9 ♣KJ84. South has shown perhaps 9 winners. East,a veteran madnna, discarded ♠9. South did not miss it. He led spade twice and made ♠K a winner. ♠9 was a valuable present to south.

At another table,bidding and contracy were same. Opening lead is ♣3. Followed by ♣10 ♣J and ♣A. South runs trumps but east never threw a spade. West knows the location of ♠A. Ween south led a small spaden west

played 10. He played west not in endplay. Dummy played king, Contract failed.

### mission impossible strip squeeze

2005/12/10 BTAM cup. #9

E/vul:N-S	♠ K9	6NT :
	♥ AK10	OL:♥Q
	♦ K73	
	♣ AJ943	
♠ 107542		♠ AQ3
♥ 3		♥ QJ9854
♦ 1095		♦ J42
♣ 10765		♣ 4
	♠ J86	
	♥ 762	
	♦ AQ86	
	♣ KQ2	

West	North	East	South
-	-	P	1♦
P	2♣	2♥	Dbl
P	4NT	P	5♠
P	6NT	a.p.	

### Remarks

East leads ♥Q . As north had opened his hand , he became dummy. North won with ace. When south cashes 5 clubs and lucky four diamonds east fall in squeeze. North leaves ♠K and ♥K10. If east leaves ♠A alone, he is thrown and leads heart from him. This squeeze is called as strip squeeze. They says a squeeze without ducking or thrust and party.

This is an interesting hand for discarding.

# Chapter 6

## trump

When Declarer in the suit contract does not collect trumps or stops on the way and touches a side suit, that is, trump cards are on the defense side. The principle is to ruff declarer's winner and not to ruff a loser.

It is not done smoothly in the actual battle. Here are some examples .

### 6.1 basic: ruffing a winner

2005/5/3 Yokohama BC open mem. #14

W/none

♠ KQ3  
♥ K2  
♦ A94  
♣ AK954

4♠:  
OL:♣J

♠ 8  
♥ A106543  
♦ J65  
♣ J103

N  
W E  
S

♠ J7542  
♥ QJ9  
♦ Q63  
♣ Q2

♠ A1098  
♥ 87  
♦ J65  
♣ J108

West	North	East	South
2♥	Dbl	P	2♠
P	3♥	P	4♦
P	4♠	a.p.	

#### Remarks

Opening lead is ♣J. South wins with ace. Declarer finds bad trump break by taking ♠K and ♠Q. South took ♣K and lead a club. East did not ruff it. West won with jack and took ♥A and led a heart. Dummy won with king and led an established club. As east was afraid of overruffing, he did not ruff. South discarded a diamond.

South led a club again from dummy. East ruffed it and south threw an losing diamond(loser on loser).He made unmakable contract.

Let's count the tricks of south. 4 spades, 1 heart, 2 diamonds and 2 clubs ,totally 9 tricks.If he wins an established club ,that is enough. So east must have ruff the winner,

Next deal shows ruffing winner.

2005/10/21 Yokohama BC cup #21

S/N-S

♠ J109  
♥ Q1062  
♦ QJ10  
♣ K108

4♠:  
OL:♥9

♠ Q43  
♥ 97  
♦ K9842  
♣ A93

N  
W E  
S

♠ 86  
♥ J8543  
♦ A65  
♣ 762

♠ AK752  
♥ AK  
♦ 75  
♣ QJ54

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♠
P	2♠	P	4♠
a.p.			

#### Remarks

Against the opening lead ♥9, south takes both ♥A and ♥K. East follows ♥5 and ♥8. South led a small club. West won with ace at once. After a short thinking west led ♣9. Dummy won with king . East discarded ♣2 and ♣6. ♥Q was led from dummy discarding south's diamond,

West did not ruff it, South made contract easily. At postmortem;

1. Why did west not shift to diamond? Why did south wnat to enter to dummy? You could penetrate south's plan.

2. It was a fatal error west did not ruff ♥Q. West said his Qxx is a sure trick, He was in miss-understanding.
3. If west ruffs ♥Q by small trump, west must lead ♦9 not ♦2. East finds the situation and returns ♥J. West's ♠Q kills the contract. This attack is called em passant in later section.

There is a famous saying:

leading a suit which declarer can ruff, but third hand can overruff.

Mike Lawrence

## 6.2 not ruffing loser

2007/2/19 Yokohama Cup #28

S/N-S	♠ AK	6♦
	♥ 532	OL:♣8
	♦ AKQ95	
	♣ A42	
♠ Q8		♠ J952
♥ A10987		♥ QJ64
♦ 843		♦ 10
♣ J98		♣ Q1075
	♠ 107643	
	♥ K	
	♦ J762	
	♣ K63	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	P
P	2NT	P	3♥
Dbl	P	P	ReDbl
P	3♠	P	4♦
P	6♦	a.p.	

### Remarks

Let's review the bidding. When a transfer bid was doubled, there was a choice, Pass, Redouble or 3♠. Because north has not three supports, pass is a common one. You had better to ask their promise. South's redouble might show a first round control, North continues with 3♠. As shouth shows his second suit, north did slam bid.

Opening lead is ♠8. Dummy won. South conviened his success upon even break of either spade or diamond suit. He saw the bad break by ♦10 from east. He cashed ♠A and ♠K and led ♥K to west. West returned ♣9. South won it with ♣K. When south led a spade, west who was a famous player in Asia, ruffed it. Miss-defense. South can make slam along overruff, drawing trump, spade ruff. But south made some mistake and went to down one.

Without west's missdefense 6♦ could not be made. Don't ruff a loser.

At another table contract was 3NT along the same bidding, As west did not double for 3♥, the did not lead heart. It was a west's carelessness.

Is it winner or loser?

2007/11/23 Kanagawa Governer's cup #27

N/none	♠ AK75	2♣X
	♥ Q953	OL:♠3
	♦ J53	
	♣ J5	
♠ 3		♠ QJ1082
♥ AJ10		♥ 762
♦ 10876		♦ AK42
♣ A10832		♣ Q
	♠ 964	
	♥ K84	
	♦ Q9	
	♣ K9764	

West	North	East	South
-	1♦	1♠	2♣
P	P	Dbl	a.p.

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♠3. Ace wins. Small diamond from dummy. East wins with king and leads ♠Q, What does west do? After a while, west discards a diamond, Again a diamond from dummy. East wins with ace and leads ♠J. west throws the last diamond. East leads ♣Q. South did not cover it. East leads diamond. South throws a heart. West ruffs. West takes ♥A. Finally three down,

The key point is west did not ruff the ♠, If ruffed, contract is only down two.

In a case dummy has Axxx, west is void, South lead a small. Your main reading starts not to ruff. If west ruffs, he hits nothing.

2006/11/18 Koezuka Cup #4

N/vul:Both	♠ AK	2♥X
	♥ A107	OL:♠A,♦J
	♦ Q8632	
	♣ J54	
♠ 62		♠ Q83
♥ K95		♥ J4
♦ J7		♦ AK10954
♣ AK10863		♣ Q9
	♠ J109754	
	♥ Q8632	
	♦ -	
	♣ Q9	



West	North	East	South
1♣	1NT!	Dbl	2♣
Dbl	2♦	Dbl	2♥
Dbl	a.p.		

**Remarks**

North's 1NT overcall with 14 HCP escapes to 2♥doubled. Opening lead is ♣A. Esat ♣9. West shifted to diamond. South ruffed. According to standard principle south cashed sidesuit first, ♠A ♠K. A small club from dummy. East won with ♣Q. East led diamond. South ruffed and led ♠J.

Typically a ruff in front of dummy is risky. West ruffed by king. Dummy discarded a diamond. Finnally contract was double-made.

♠J is a loser. Not to ruff a loser is basic.

The case west did not ruff and discard proceeds below. Dummy ruffs by ♥7. ♣J from dummy. East discards a diamond. Whichever south lead ,sapde or heart, he goes down.

2006/12/24 Blue ribon #11

E/vul:N-S	♠ J	5♦
	♥ K62	OL:♠7
	♦ 10872	
	♣ AK986	
♠ 74		♠ KQ10985
♥ AQ103		♥ 984
♦ Q6		♦ 43
♣ Q10532		♣ 74
	♠ A632	
	♥ J75	
	♦ AKJ95	
	♣ J	

West	North	East	South
-	-	2♠	3♦
3♠	4♠	P	5♦
Dbl	a.p.		

**Remarks**

South won the openping lead with ♠A. He led ♣J covered by west's ♣Q and dummy's ♣K. South discarded a heart under ♣A. ♣9 was led from dummy. How does east play? East thought if he does not ruff, declarer allows west to win with 10 leaving two winners in dummy. So he ruffed with ♦3. To conclude earlier this is east's mistake.

Let's estimate south's pattern and winners. Opening lead tells doubleton spade and south's four spades. South counts at least 11 winners, including two spade ruffing tricks. So east should discard a heart.

A considerable sequence is : South ruffs club, Ruff a spade in dummy. South ruffs club again. South's third spade is ruffed by west's queen, West takes ♥A and leads a heart for east's ruff. South might change the sequence.

East should believe his partner, When west wins with ♣10, he surely return a club to kill dummy's winner.

## 6.3 reverse trump drawing

We are talking about effective use of trump by defender. Hereafter we talk about avoiding effective use by declarer . A reverse trump drawing is one of the effective methode. When we were beining players, we learnt an opening lead of trump whenever they are in miss-fit.

2005/4/1 Yanagiya Cup #12

N/E-W	♠ AK1082	5♦
	♥ -	OL:♣A , ♠4
	♦ 82	
	♣ J98542	
♠ J54		♠ Q973
♥ 8654		♥ Q1073
♦ 9		♦ QJ65
♣ A10763		♣ Q
	♠ 6	
	♥ AKJ92	
	♦ AK10743	
	♣ K	

Table A

West	North	East	South
-	1♠	P	2♦
P	2♠	P	3♥
P	4♣	P	4♥
5♦	a.p.		

Table B

West	North	East	South
-	P	P	1♦
P	1♠	P	2♥
P	3♣	P	3♥
P	4♣	P	4♦
P	5♦	a.p.	

**Remarks**

In both table they did not have fitting suit and reached to 5♦which is miss-fitting.

Without cashing ♣A, dummy's solid spade discards, Both west took ♣A and led ♠4. A declarer made contract by leading ♣J. Declarer of our team failed There exists clear difference in south's play.

To conclude earlier if west leads a trump, the contract will go down. Stupid west explained at postmortem that singleton trump lead will kill an honour of east. Reverse drawing gains a trick, It never loss totally.

Against the second rick of ♠4, high level player wins ace and lead ♣J. There are a lot of variation branches but if south plays correctly he can make contract,

Without hesitation second trick must be a trump.

When we do find ourselves defending against the opponents' two suiters, it is usually right to lead trumps. Declarer rates to be short in dummy's second suit, so tend to lead a trump.- even from a non-ideal holding.

Marty Bergen

2007/2/21 Yokohama Cup #29

S/Both	♠ J954	1♦X
	♥ 1097	OL: ♠Q
	♦ 54	
	♣ 9743	
♠ Q		♠ K1062
♥ Q632		♥ AKJ8
♦ QJ763		♦ 102
♣ AJ8		♣ Q106
	♠ A873	
	♥ 54	
	♦ AK98	
	♣ K52	

Table A

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♦
P	P	Dbl	a.p.

## Remarks

When a takeout-double is treated as a penalty, a lead of trump is effective in order to be inactive for small ones.

West's opening lead is ♠Q. South wins with ace. Small heart from dummy. East wins with jack. He willingly continues top hearts. South ruffd with ♦8. Later south's ♦9 won. Two down -500 points.

East should have lead a trump when he won with ♥J. As west is sitting behind south, he is difficult to lead trump. So east must do as earlier as possible,

At the bidding it is usual that north bids redouble in stead of his last pass in order to escape.

At another table E-W obtained 3NT saving less damage.

When declare holds a two-suiter and opening leader has length and strength in non-trump suit, a trump lead is indicated. Two other common situations call for a trump

lead:

- when you are defending a low level doubled contract
- when your side holds the great majority on HCP.

Augle Boehm:

Bridge Snarts

A Path to Bridge Success

Drawing trump by defender is effective

2007/2/21 Yokohama Cup #30

E/vul:none	♠ 5	3♥
	♥ KQ1097	OL: ♠K
	♦ J10642	
	♣ 653	
♠ KQ972		♠ 1064
♥ -		♥ J7543
♦ A98		♦ K7
♣ KJ974		♣ A108
	♠ AJ83	
	♥ A862	
	♦ Q53	
	♣ Q2	

West	North	East	South
-	-	P	1♣
1♠	Dbl	2♠	3♥
a.p.			

## Remarks

This deal appeared in the Yokohama cup (old NEC) elimination final round. Opponent is Korea.

1♠ is constructive with support. Some pair reaches at 4♠ and went down. Our team mate lost -300 by four heart doubled two down. In our table we defend three heart.

Opening lead is ♠K. South wins with ace. South draws trump once revealing 5-0 break. A small diamond from dummy. East went up with ♦K and led a trump. Finally contract was down three, Difference is two tricks. How effective the reverse drawing is !

An overtake is required.

2007/7/21 Montalt Cup #30

S/vul:None    ♠ A74    4♠:  
                   ♡ 63    OL:♠5  
                   ◇ J764  
                   ♣ AQ92

♠ 10865    ♠ 9  
 ♡ AJ108    ♡ KQ42  
 ◇ K2    ◇ Q10985  
 ♣ J108    ♣ 654

                  ♠ KQJ32  
                   ♡ 975  
                   ◇ A3  
                   ♣ K73

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♠
P	1NT	P	2♣
P	4♠	a.p.	

### Remarks

Opening lead is a trump. South leads a heart. West wins and leads a trump again. Dummy leads a heart. East plays ♡Q. South ♡5. West overtakes with ♡A and third trump. At this stage the location of ♡K was unknown, South planned a chance for club 4-2, But actually club was 3-3 break. West's effort was not rewarded, making four.

## 6.4 basic trump promotion

2007/5/31 Yokohama sectional #30

N/vul:None    ♠ 75    4♥:  
                   ♡ KQJ    OL:♠A  
                   ◇ AK98  
                   ♣ KQ42

♠ AK1086    ♠ 43  
 ♡ 105    ♡ A96  
 ◇ Q103    ◇ 7654  
 ♣ 1086    ♣ J953

                  ♠ QJ92  
                   ♡ 87432  
                   ◇ J2  
                   ♣ A7

West	North	East	South
-	1♣	P	1♥
P	3♥	P	4♥
1♠	Dbl	P	2♥
P	4♥	a.p.	

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♠A. West shifted to ♡5. East won with ace and returned ♠3. West won and led small spade.

Dummy ruffed. East's 9 promoted. Defender took two tricks in each major.

At another table they made 3NT. Next deal shows refusing overruff.

2004/9/30 Yokohama sectional #9

N/vul:E-W    ♠ KQ    2♥:  
                   ♡ 432    OL:♦8  
                   ◇ A62  
                   ♣ KQ1072

♠ J108653    ♠ 97  
 ♡ KJ76    ♡ 8  
 ◇ 83    ◇ KQ1074  
 ♣ 5    ♣ AJ643

                  ♠ A42  
                   ♡ AQ1095  
                   ◇ J95  
                   ♣ 98

West	North	East	South
-	-	P	P
P	1♣	1♦	1♥
P	2♣	P	2♦
P	2♥	a.p.	

Opening lead is ♦8. Dummy small. East wins with queen. He returns ♡8. South ♡0. West wins with jack. West leads ♦s again. Dummy is ace. South unblocks ♠K and ♠Q. Come back to the hand with ♡A and discards ♦6 under ♠A. ♦J from hand. West discards a club. Dummy ruffs. ♣K from dummy. East wins with ♣A. He leads ♦K. South ruffs with ♡Q. West made a mistake to overruff with ♡K. They made three. Unless he overruffed, defender wins two tricks in trump. He was overlooked at ♡8. They made two.

East was more kind to return club in stead of ♦K not to cause a mistake.

Next deal shows refusing a ruff.

2006/1/14 Japan league #10

S/vul:Both    ♠ 862    4♥:  
                   ♡ KJ82    OL:♣K  
                   ◇ AQJ96  
                   ♣ 5

♠ J1053    ♠ AKQ7  
 ♡ 5    ♡ A73  
 ◇ K4    ◇ 108753  
 ♣ KQJ862    ♣ 7

                  ♠ 84  
                   ♡ Q10964  
                   ◇ 2  
                   ♣ A10943

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	P
3♣	3♦	P	3♥
P	4♥	a.p.	

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♣K. South wins with ♣A. He cashes ♦A and ♦Q discarding ♠4. West wins with ♦K. West led ♣Q. Dummy ruffed by ♥J and eas overruffed by ace. South made contract with shamed defense. Of course if east did not overruff ,contract was defeated. He lost trump cotrol for the entry to dummy who has a plenty established diamond. East confessed his overruff is acused. Another mistake is weest's ♣Q. He should have lead spade. A mistake might cause apartner's mistake.

Opening 3♣bid is not a compliment. They can fight up to three spades. During defense , communication mind with mind is ideal.

## 6.5 uppercut which side

2008/6/30 Yokohama sectional #15

S/vul:E-W	♠ A10987	4♠:
	♥ 42	OL:♦J
	♦ A6532	
	♣ J	
♠ J65		♠ Q3
♥ K8765		♥ AJ3
♦ J109		♦ K74
♣ 84		♣ 97632
	♠ K42	
	♥ Q109	
	♦ Q8	
	♣ AKQ105	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1NT
P	2♥	P	2♠
P	4♠	a.p.	

### Remarks

Contract and opening lead were same at boyh tables. Difference happens on the fourth trick. along south ♦A, ♣J to ♣A, ♣K discards a heart and south leads ♣Q.

In a table west ruffed by ♠5 anf at another table by ♠J. ♠5 is Obvious mistake thay making four.

Dummy overruffed by ♠A. Contract was defeated, Originally declarer has a loose in trump. But rufing by ♠6 lost the trick. rufing by ♠J remains a looser unless declarer performed spade finess. This ruffing is called as uppercut. By uppercut partner's trump might promote.

To adding conclution, south can make contract if he discards a heart when west did uppercut.

## 6.6 coup en passant

2007/7/13 Yotsuya league #17

E/vul:none	♠ A1084	3♦:
	♥ QJ1073	OL:♣5
	♦ Q3	
	♣ Q2	
♠ 6532		♠ KQJ
♥ K6		♥ A952
♦ J1072		♦ 9
♣ K75		♣ J8643
	♠ 97	
	♥ 84	
	♦ AK8654	
	♣ A109	

West	North	East	South
-	-	1♣	1♦
1♠	2♥	Dbl	3♦
a.p.			

### Remarks

Against opening lead ♣5, dummy's good judge plays ♣Q. Then ♣A cashed, The third rounq of club was ruffed. Defenders were impatient.

South drew trumo once by ♦Q and cashed ♠A then led ♠4. East won with queen and led ♣8. South ruffed with ♣5 and west overruffed. by ♣7. West led ♥K and small . East won with ace and led ♣J . South ruffed with ♦K. Due to bad break of trump contract went down one.

Although opening lead was wrong, defenders coup recoverd the game. If south did not ruff ♣8 discarding heart, he could make contract, Tahai is looser on looser.

2007/8/10 Iwasa Cup #6

E/vul:E-W	♠ J1084	4♣:
	♥ J962	OL:♠6
	♦ AK	
	♣ K85	
♠ 62		♠ AK973
♥ K83		♥ AQ1074
♦ QJ753		♦ 96
♣ J94		♣ 7
	♠ Q5	
	♥ 5	
	♦ 10842	
	♣ AQ10632	

West	North	East	South
-	-	1♠	3♣
P	P	3♥	P
P	4♣	a.p.	

**Remarks**

Oening lead is ♠6. East took his king and ace. He was tempted to take ♥A, but he returned ♠9. He has a plan of two down along below: West ruffs spade. Come back with ♥A. West ruffs spade. But at the third round of spade, south threw a samll heart. West returned aheart but south ruffed. He collected trumps and make contract. South explained the circumstance at key point. There was a fact west chose heart other than spade in bidding. This implies south's spade is short.

If east cashed ♥A in advance, A typical coup em pasant became a winning shot.

2004/9/10 Yotsuya #10

W/vul:Both	♠ J10832 ♥ AQ862 ♦ 74 ♣ 6	4♠X: OL:♦A, ♠7
♠ 7 ♥ KJ107 ♦ AK10 ♣ AQJ93	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">           N W   E S         </div>	♠ 964 ♥ 95 ♦ J82 ♣ 108542
	♠ AKQ5 ♥ 43 ♦ Q9653 ♣ K7	

West	North	East	South
1♣	2♣	P	4♠
Dbl	a.p.		

Next deal anoies discarding.

2005/10/10 Yotsuya

N/vul:none	♠ AQ10 ♥ 10xxx ♦ AK10x ♣ xx	3♠: OL:♥x(3 rd low)
♠ Jx ♥ xxx ♦ Qxx ♣ Axxxx	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">           N W   E S         </div>	♠ K9xx ♥ xxx ♦ Jx ♣ KQxx
	♠ 8xxx ♥ AKQ ♦ 98xx ♣ Jx	

West	North	East	South
-	1♦	P	1♠
P	2♠	P	3♠
a.p.			

**Remarks**

Opening lead is ♦A. West leads ♠7. South wis with A. South took heart finesse with ♥Q and ♥A. He trumped third heart with ♠K. A low spade to dummy's jack. East had sent trump echo with ♠6 then ♠4. South ruffed fourth heart with ♠Q. South wants to enter to dummy in order to draw remaing trump. A small diamond from hand. West played 10. East overtook with jack. East returned a club. West ace was last trick. Decleare made doubled contract.

East made mistakes upon discarding. If he threw two diamonds under the heart, west's diaamond return can promote ♠9. Of course ♣A must be cashed in advance. Defenders must consider explicantly.

**6.7 promotion and control**

2006/11/18 Koezuka Cup #14

S/vul:none	♠ KQ87 ♥ J76 ♦ 543 ♣ KQ9	4♠: OL:♦8(3 rd low)
♠ 9 ♥ Q983 ♦ Q1082 ♣ A643	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">           N W   E S         </div>	♠ 10543 ♥ 42 ♦ AJ9 ♣ J752
	♠ AJ62 ♥ AK105 ♦ K76 ♣ 108	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1NT
P	2♣	P	2♥
P	3NT	P	4♠
a.p.			

**Remarks**

Opening lead is ♦8 (3rd low). East wins with ace and returned a diamond. South drew two rounds of trumps revealing bad break. A small club from hand. Dummy's king won. South did heart finesse which failed into west's ♥Q. West cashed ♦Q. At this point west returned heart so he got only one down,

If west retured 13 th diamond after he cashed ♣A, partner's trump will promote whoever ruffs it.

When you are looking for an uppercut or trumo promotion, consider whether you have to take your ither winners first.

Mike Lawrence

S/vul:E-W	♠ xxx ♥ 10 ♦ Qxx ♣ AQJxxx	3♦: OL:♦x
♠ AQJxx ♥ xxx ♦ 9xx ♣ Kx	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">           N W     E    S         </div>	♠ Kxx ♥ Axxx ♦ 108x ♣ xxx
	♠ xx ♥ KQJxx ♦ AKJx ♣ 10x	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♥
1♠	2♣	2♠	P
P	3♣	P	3♦
a.p.			

### Remarks

South wins diamond opening lead with ♦J. A small heart to 10 was taken by east's ace. Three rounds of spades were played. South did not ruff discarding a club which might be a loser. It seems the contract is safe. But curious west led 4th spade, as cards lie, if south ruffs with queen and believes 3-3 break he can make contract. But he ruffed with dummy's low trump. East overruffed with ♦8. South ruffs with king. Due to blocking of ♦Q south can not draw trumps. So he played ♣A, ♦Q, ♣Q and ♣J. West ruffed and contract went down one. Against 4-2 break, south executed safety play. But a forcing defense along ruff and discard defeated contract.

At another table, north's 3♣ is made four, getting 4 IMP.

2007/2/19 Yokohama Cup #24

S/vul:E-W	♠ K986 ♥ J ♦ K93 ♣ 107654	4♠: OL:♦A
♠ 2 ♥ Q76 ♦ A10872 ♣ AQ83	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">           N W     E    S         </div>	♠ 10543 ♥ K102 ♦ QJ65 ♣ 92
	♠ AQJ7 ♥ A98543 ♦ 4 ♣ KJ	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♥
2♦	Dbl	3♦	3♠
P	4♠	a.p.	

### Remarks

This deal was introduced in the bulletin of the tournament. They reported a failure and success.

At a table, opening lead is ♦A and a diamond was continued, South ruffed in the hand (commented as a curious). South cashed ♥A and ruffed a heart in dummy. A low club from dummy. West wins both ace and queen and led third diamond. Dummy's king won. Declarer led ♣10. East did not ruff and discarded a winner ♥K! South came back with trump and ruffed a heart with high trump. He can not catch east's trump.

We have talked about ruffing a winner. But in this deal our problem is to keep control. South wanted a line of cross-ruff but he lost control by shortening trump. On the contrary east kept control by discarding winner.

At another table, opening lead is ♦A, West led a diamond and dummy won with king. Small club from dummy. West won with ♣Q and led a diamond. South ruffed and exit with ♣K. West won. But he made a fatal mistake by leading ♣8. West was feared about leading red suits, South made contract along cross-ruff style.

Although west refused to lead red suit, any red suit can be defeated. When west led a diamond, it might give ruff and sluff. But the lost control. Such a defense is called as forcing defense we will talk in next chapter.

### mission impossible side-suit

2004/7/30 Montalt Cup #21

S/vul:N-S	♠ K96 ♥ 985 ♦ Q2 ♣ KJ1093	4♥: OL:♥3
♠ A107 ♥ K643 ♦ KJ1064 ♣ A	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">           N W     E    S         </div>	♠ Q85432 ♥ J ♦ 853 ♣ 842
	♠ J ♥ AQ1072 ♦ A97 ♣ Q765	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♥
2♦	2♥	P	4♥
a.p.			

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♥3. East plays ♥J. South wins with ♥Q. South leads ♠J. East low. Dummy ♠K wins. South led ♦Q which west won with king. ♠A was ruffed. South cashed ♦A and ruffed a diamond. trump from dummy. East showed out. West won with king. West's diamond pumped south. Finally three down. If west wins ♠A at trick two, contract can not be defeated, Second low is a

point. South believed ♡K in east. A trump lead from Kxxx or Kxx is done frequently.

The biggest mistake of declarer is not to lead club, He should establish his side suit.





# Chapter 7

## forcing defense

Since the era of whist, a defender tempted to attack his long suit if he had many trump cards. Four trumps are enough to attack his suit. Such a hand contains a short suit, singleton or doubleton, So you must compare your attack between long suit and short suit. The ultimate selection depends upon your luckness. Let’s study the forcing defense.

### 7.1 forcing defense

2007/10/27 Yokohama BC cup #14

W/None	♠ 1063	5♥X
	♥ 1073	OL:♦3
	♦ AJ	
	♣ AK1086	
♠ Q9874	<div> <div>N</div> <div>W E</div> <div>S</div> </div>	♠ A2
♥ 5		♥ A942
♦ K10863		♦ Q9754
♣ 73		♣ J4
	♠ KJ5	
	♥ KQJ87	
	♦ 2	
	♣ Q952	

West	North	East	South
P	1♣	1♦	1♥
1♠	Dbl	P	4♥
5♦	P	P	5♥
P	Dbl	a.p.	

#### Remarks

South wins the opening lead with dummy’s ace. He drew trumps, At the third round east wins with ace. He did not want south discrds a spade under the dummy’s club. east played ♠A and a spade. Contract was doubly made. East should leaf diamond, South was forced to trump. If he drew all, game is in no trump. Although south can cash 5 clubs, he can not get a sapde. When east wins with ♠A, his diamonds defeats contract.

Next deal also shows forcing defense.  
2007/2/21 Yokohama Cup #18

N/None	♠ AK74	Play:
	♥ K52	demo
	♦ J84	
	♣ J72	
♠ 8532	<div> <div>N</div> <div>W E</div> <div>S</div> </div>	♠ QJ109
♥ AQ84		♥ 9
♦ A107		♦ K53
♣ A6		♣ 109854
	♠ 6	
	♥ J10763	
	♦ Q982	
	♣ KQ3	

West	North	East	South
1♦	P	1♠	P
2♠	P	P	3♥
a.p.			

#### Remarks

A young pro-player bid 3♥bravely at a ballancing position. Opening leader west was tempted to take ♣A in oder to look at dummy, But he has trump control with four trumps and ace. Straightforward methode is a spade, Because they have at least 8 cards.

Against spade lead dummy wins with ace, ♥2 from dummy. West wins ♥J with ♥Q. He leads another spade, Dummy wins with king and leads trump. West wins ♥10 with ♥A. West leads a trump to king. South leads club to west’s ace. West drew trump with 8 and led spade, South lost control. Contract went to three down.

If south played ♣A and ruffed a club, he might saved in two down, To force opponent to ruff is called as pump. This is the basic of forcing defense.

2007/3/171 Ofuna President Cup #7

E/Bothh	♠ J1094	4♠
	♥ QJ62	OL:♦A
	♦ 7643	
	♣ 3	
♠ 8632		♠ -
♥ K		♥ 107543
♦ AKJ8		♦ Q102
♣ K1063		♣ A8752
	♠ AKQ75	
	♥ A97	
	♦ 95	
	♣ Q94	

West	North	East	South
-	-	P	1♠
P	3♠	P	4♠
a.p.			

### Remarks

This 4♠ is not particular. Esat encouraged opening lead ♦A, West continued diamonds. South ruffed third diamond. ♠J told suuth bad break. From dummy ♣3. East won with ace and led a club. Dummy ruffed. A finesse with ♥Q failed to west's ♥K. South ruffed west's ♦J. West had longer hearts already. South drew trup, His ♥A was ruffed by west and counted all clubs, Three down. Honest defense with long suit is not so difficult forcing defense.

2006/11/25 Kanagawa Governer Cup #24

S/Both	♠ J5432	4♠
	♥ AQJ3	OL: ♣6
	♦ J42	
	♣ 7	
♠ Q986		♠ A
♥ 9		♥ 87642
♦ A53		♦ Q986
♣ KJ864		♣ 1052
	♠ K107	
	♥ K105	
	♦ K107	
	♣ AQ93	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1NT
P	2♣	P	2♦
P	2♥	P	2♠
P	4♠	a.p.	

### Remarks

After Stayman convention, N-S announced "Smolen"<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>After a 1NT opening, Smolen allows responder to show 5-4 or 4-5 shape in the majors with game-forcing values. One advantage is that the opening bidder always becomes declarer if a major-suit game is reached.

using. West can estimate their hand pattern. As wesst has four trumps, he refused sigleton heart. West led ♣6 as a forcing play. South wins with queen ,enters to dummy with ♥Q, leads a small spade. What does east ,winning with ace, do? He gave up to get club and shifted to diamond, This was a unfavarable shift. Dummy's jack won, He resumed to draw trumps with king and 10. West won with queen and attacked club. But too late. Declarer made contract.

At another table ,sigleton heart lead reached to set down one. In our table east's diamond shift was fatal. He should continue his partner's club.

This shot recovered west's wrong openinng lead. As dummy's trump is long the pumping play dose not rise in east. The postntem was difficult.

Your job is to folloow partner's defense unless you have an overriding reason no to do so.

Mike Lawrence

## 7.2 pumping dummy

2005/6/29 yokohama sectional #9

S/E-W	♠ 95	4♥
	♥ J10984	OL:♣7
	♦ Q10862	
	♣ J8	
♠ J8732		♠ Q106
♥ 5		♥ AQ63
♦ 97		♦ K2
♣ 76543		♣ K1092
	♠ AK4	
	♥ K72	
	♦ AJ543	
	♣ AQ	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	2NT
P	3♦	P	3♥
P	3NT	P	4♥
a.p.			

### Remarks

In both table bidding,contract and opening lead were same. But the results were different. At a table declarer ruffed spade in dummy after cashing ace and king. Usually dummy's trump is shorter than that of declare. It was his custom to use dummy's trum before drawing.

South led ♥J to finesse ♥Q. East won with ace and led club, South won with ♣Q. As dummy has no entry, south cashed ♥K. He lost trump queen. East's club attack

succeeded going to down one. Declarer shortened his long trump by himself as does suicide.

At another table, declarer led ♥K from his hand. If a defender has singleton queen, he can save trump in one loose. East won with ♥A. He returned club. South led trumo. East ducked. Lead was in dummy. South was wise to take diamond finesse before drawing trump. South lost ♥Q. He has a control against club.

To keep trump controls is basic principle.

2004/9/30 yokohama sectional #18

N/E-W	♠ AQ65	4♠
	♥ A832	OL:♣Q
	♦ 107	
	♣ K97	
♠ 4		♠ 9873
♥ KQ9		♥ J1065
♦ AJ65		♦ Q3
♣ QJ832		♣ 1064
	♠ KJ102	
	♥ 74	
	♦ K9842	
	♣ A5	

West	North	East	South
-	1♣	-	1♠
P	2♠	P	4♠
a.p.			

## Remarks

When you want to play forcing defense, a contract with 4-4 fit is hardly attacked, Next deal shows a rare example.

At a table, opening lead was ♥K, Declarer once ducked, He won next heart with ♥A. From dummy ♦10 was led. Covered with ♦Q, ♦K and ♦A, West led a heart which was ruffed at hand, Second diamond was led and west east won with jack. At this time west has no heart. He was tempted to lead club. But he noticed too late because declarer will draw trumps and cash all diamonds, He imaged his partner's hand with four trumps and doubleton diamond.

So west led a diamond. Dummy was forced to ruff. N-S could not draw draw trump. Nice defense be praised.

At the another table opening lead is ♣Q. Dummy won with king. East discarded ♣6, south ♣5. From dummy ♦10, covered ♦Q, ♦K and ♦A. West cashed ♦J and led ♦5. South ruffed it with ♠Q and collected trumps. By established diamond south made contract. West's idea may be considerable. But after they got three tricks, further attack was unknown. Whole trick count is more respectable than easy-going defense.

The Straightforward method for this deal is forcing attack by west. He led the longest suit at opening and cot-

inued at the third trick. Moreover when west won with ♦J, he led club. If south ruffed it, careful play must be required for south against 4-1 trump break.

A comment should be added that if south did not ruff the third club and discarded a heart, he could make contract.

2004/9/30 yokohama sectional #18

S/E-W	♠ -	4♥
	♥ Q532	OL: ♦A / ♥J
	♦ Q862	
	♣ A7432	
♠ 63		♠ AKQ1042
♥ J1096		♥ 7
♦ AK94		♦ 1075
♣ J65		♣ 1098
	♠ J9875	
	♥ AK84	
	♦ J3	
	♣ KQ	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♠
P	1NT	P	2♥
P	3♥	P	4♥
a.p.			

## Remarks

Biddings at both tables are same. Madonna sitting at west led ♦A without deep deliberation. At glancing dummy she hurried to shift to trump with ♥J. When she got a lead with ♦A, she led trump again. South made contract easily.

At another table, the famous player with his curious playing led ♥J according to standard defense against cross-ruff. As declarer believe 3-2 trump break, he lost contract. West emphasized his trump lead at postmortem,

There remains a deeper analysis at trick three. When west won ♦A, professor sitting at east followed ♦10.

Since east did not put a doubleton signal, he must have three cards. ♦10 is not sequential from bottom. It was a signal for suit preference. If west shifted to spade, dummy's trump is shortened. There remains a chance of defense. If south was free against 4-1 trump break, he will fail his contract. Remember there is such a defense,

An excellent south player might fight against 4-1 break by cross-ruff. 4H can be made.

2004/7/27 Montalt #25

N/None	♠ 10	Play:
	♥ AKJ3	demo
	♦ Q97632	
	♣ A8	
♠ 54		♠ QJ73
♥ 10865	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">           N W      E       S         </div>	♥ Q942
♦ K105		♦ 4
♣ Q1072		♣ K963
	♠ AK9862	
	♥ 7	
	♦ AJ8	
	♣ J54	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♠
P	2♦	P	2♠
P	3♥	P	3♠
P	4♠	a.p.	

### Remarks

Opening lead is ♣2 followed by ♣8, ♣K and ♣4. East returned ♣3 after a little thinking. South won with ♣A. Dummy led ♦2, Finesse with jack failed, Here is an important point but west led heart without loss. South led trump 10 and reduced the trump losers. He made contract.

Usually east returns his singleton diamond or trump. His ♣3 wanted to force to ruff a club in dummy. Therefore west's ♣thwarts declarer's trump finesse.

## Chapter 8

# Miscellaneous Defense

I have written this book from the interesting deals which I collected. There are several deals which do not belong to any chapters. They are showed in this chapter as an appendix.

### 8.1 to double Stayman two club

2006/4/21 Yotsuya League #19

S/N-S	♠ A84	3NT
	♥ A1082	OL: ♣7
	♦ 9832	
	♣ 63	
♠ 32		♠ QJ65
♥ J7543		♥ 9
♦ J7		♦ 1054
♣ AJ97		♣ KQ1085
	♠ K1097	
	♥ KQ6	
	♦ AKQ6	
	♣ 43	

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1NT
P	2♣	Dbl	2♠
P	2NT	P	3NT
a.p.			

#### Remarks

After 1NT open, some artificial conversion such as Stayman or Jacoby transfer <sup>1</sup> are often used. By dou-

<sup>1</sup>The Jacoby transfer, or simply transfers, in the card game contract bridge, is a convention in most bridge bidding systems initiated by responder following partner's notrump opening bid that forces opener to rebid in the suit ranked just above that bid by responder. For example, a response in diamonds forces a rebid in hearts and a response in hearts forces a rebid in spades. Transfers are used to show a weak hand with a long major suit, and to ensure that opener declare the hand if the final contract is in the suit transferred to, preventing the opponents from seeing the cards of the stronger hand.

The use of the 2? and 2? (and often 2?) responses to an opening

bling these artificial bid, defenders direct his parter to attack this suit.

This was a fantastic example. Opening lead is ♣7. East won with ♣Q. South followed with ♣2. East returned ♦4. That's all.

At postmortem, east said "My double guarantees both length and honours. If you have any honour, lead the honour. I placed it at south.". West explained "Fourth best is best. It can catch south's Q10x.". Conclusion is remote. Surely ♣7 is incomplete, But even if south has ♣A, east's club return is considerable.

Recently non balanced hand such as 6-3-2-2 or 4-4-4-1 appears in 1NT open. Therefore I propose double might be more flexible. No to double may gives the opening leader an information.

Next deal again against Stayman.

2005/2/9 NEC #29

W/Both	♠ J864	3NT
	♥ A643	OL: ♣2
	♦ Q1043	
	♣ 7	
♠ K1095		♠ A32
♥ J1075		♥ 92
♦ 7		♦ J52
♣ A842		♣ KJ865
	♠ Q7	
	♥ KQ8	
	♦ AK986	
	♣ Q103	

West	North	East	South
P	P	P	1NT
P	2♣	Dbl	2♦
P	2NT	P	3NT
a.p.			

1NT bid as transfers is one of the most widely employed conventions in the game. Less commonly, partnerships may agree to use transfer-style bids in a variety of other situations.

## Remarks

Opening lead is ♣2. East wins with ♣K, He returns ♣6. If south played 10, he could make contract. But he played ♣Q. The meaning of double may be different on the case of before.

At the last previous deal south bids 3NT without stopper. There is a convenient convention to confirm a stopper. INT opener bids the pass if he has the stopper even if he has major suit, Partner relays by redouble and south answer his major. If south has not a stopper, he answers at once.

## 8.2 to double other artificial bid

Other artificial bids such as Sprinter or response for RKCB, are doubled for lead showing. There are some careful points for the high level double.

### 1. Sprinter<sup>2</sup>

The stupid player holds below and bids sprinter(1D-1H-3S):

♠x  
♥AKQx  
♦KQJ10xx  
♣Ax

Left hand opponent: double. Partner 4♥. Next 4♠. Finally 4♠XX and double made.

Unforgettable accident. They should bid any red suit.

### 2. storong 2♣

Recently strong 2♦(18-19 ballanced hand) appears.

An opponent forgets to double:

2♦-P-2♠-? with the hand below

♠AKQ52  
♥Q2  
♦76543  
♣3

As he passed, they reached at 4♥and made 4. If he did double, his partner would bid good sacrificing 4♠.

### 3. 1NT-P-3NT-P(E)

East passed after a short thinking. East and west held tha hand below:

West:

♠8  
♥10986  
♦64  
♣876532

<sup>2</sup>splinter bid is a convention whereby a double jump response in a side-suit indicates excellent support (at least four cards), a singleton or void in that side-suit (but preferably not the ace or king), and at least game-going strength.

East:

♠AKQJ107  
♥Q42  
♦J73  
♣9

West's opeing lead was ♥10. South made contract straightly.

East accused west not to lead a spade. But the person to be blamed is east. East should have doubled against 3NT. This double demands an abnormal opening lead. West might find ♠8.

### 4. Lightner double<sup>3</sup>

There is a famouse convention named Lightner double against slam contract. This demands to lead dummy's first suit. Details are omitted.

Reckless double is punished.

2005/10/29 Yokohama BC cup #10

S/Both	♠ 863	6♥X
	♥ AJ65	OL: ♠9
	♦ A632	
	♣ K10	
♠ 72		♠ K5
♥ KQ42		♥ -
♦ Q854		♦ KJ1087
♣ 942		♣ QJ7653

  

	N	
W		E
	S	

  

♠ AQJ1094  
♥ 108732  
♦ -  
♣ A8

West	North	East	South
P	P	P	1♠
P	2♦	P	2♥
P	4♥	P	6♥
Dbl	a.p.		

## Remarks

If west did no bid, south plays to draw normally. Ace cash or jack toward dummy. But greedy west doubled telling king and queen in his hand.

<sup>3</sup>The Lightner double is a conventional double in bridge, used to direct the opening lead against slam contracts. It was devised by Theodore Lightner. The Lightner double is a call made by the partner of the player who will make the opening lead. It asks for an "unusual" opening lead. The opening lead is often crucial to the play of the hand, and the right opening lead is often the only chance for the defenders to defeat the contract. The doubler will most often have a void in a side suit, or sometimes AQ or KQ in the suit bid by the dummy. The partner is expected to find the correct lead, which might be unusual from his viewpoint; in any case, he should not lead a trump. The most common interpretation is to lead the first suit (other than trumps) bid by the opponents.

South leads ♡10 from hand. Double finesse succeeded reducing in one loser of trump.

West led queen. East won with ace. He shifted to other suit.

8.3 Journalist lead

Journalist leads<sup>4</sup> are an opening lead convention . Improvement on the opening lead has been discussws in any time. Around 1960, many convensions were contributed on the Bridge Journal. Ace from ace and king is one of them. It might be regarded as a standard convension.

2004/4/10 Japan league #3

E/N-S

♠ KQJ653  
♡ 7  
◇ 8  
♣ KQ953

2NT:  
OL:◇A

♠ 987  
♡ AKJ9873  
◇ 6  
♣ 107

N  
W E  
S

♠ A104  
♡ 102  
◇ KQJ1053  
♣ J6

♠ 2  
♡ Q64  
◇ A9742  
♣ A842

West	North	East	South
-	-	P	P
3♡	P	3NT	a.p.

Remarks

As the Journalist Lead appears rarely, they forgets thwe promise and caurse a trouble.

West’s opening lead is Á. East followed ♡2. West doubted east’s sigleton or 3 cards, He believed his partner forgot to send signal. It was a lucky for west to shifted spade in order to find entry for heary return. East won with ace and returned diamond!!

East said he has a slightest idea west has a king. Even he forgot it, by seeing dummy’s spade, he had to find an west’s emergency on spade. Inference to heart.

Another example of Journalist lead is queen from KQ108. Queen denamds to drop jack. There is a west who forgets the convension.

xxxx	
KQ109	Axx
Jxx	

<sup>4</sup> The method is designed to solve some problems with traditional agreements regarding opening leads. It bears some resemblance to Rusinow leads but differences exist. Journalist leads were advocated and publicized in 1964-65.

8.4 last story

This is a last story starting at the chapter count. To enjyy or to brush up your bridge, BBO (Basic Bridge On-line) or AI application increase the variety of them. Beleive your study to brush up your bridge. Two examples.

1994/8/30 Yokohama #9

S/E-W

♠ AQJ7  
♡ K62  
◇ A5  
♣ K1098

6♣/ 6NT:  
OL: ♡10

♠ K86  
♡ 103  
◇ Q1062  
♣ J754

N  
W E  
S

♠ 432  
♡ 98754  
◇ K873  
♣ 2

♠ 1095  
♡ AQJ  
◇ J94  
♣ AQ63

West	North	East	South
-	-	-	1♣
P	1♠	P	1NT
P	2◇	P	2♠
P	2NT	P	3♣
P	4♣	P	4♡
P	4NT	P	5♡
P	6♣	a.p.	

Remarks

At 6♣table they reviewed and confirmed before opening lead ♡10. South intuitively understood bad club break. He planned agaist it and made the 6♣.

At 6NT table south failed to guess club and went down one.

At postmotem they talked about the luckyness of break. They did not prosecute the reason failed. South in 6NT took finesse spade. If he deked a diamond before cashing three heart, he awared west’s doubleton heart. It might suggest west has longer clubs. Such an analisis is wecome.

2009/7/1 Studio #24

W/None	♠ 953 ♥ 7543 ♦ AQJ5 ♣ A2	3NT: OL:♠K									
♠ KQJ642 ♥ J62 ♦ 8 ♣ 863	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>N</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>W</td><td></td><td>E</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>S</td><td></td></tr></table>		N		W		E		S		♠ 8 ♥ K108 ♦ K10743 ♣ Q1074
	N										
W		E									
	S										
	♠ A107 ♥ AQ2 ♦ 962 ♣ KJ95										
West	North	East	South								
2♠	P	P	2NT								
P	3NT	a.p.									

### Remarks

West's opening lead is ♠K. If south ducks twice, east worries about discarding. A diamond is obvious. Whichever card east discards, south will attack the suit. It seems like a repeated squeeze.

At the table south ducked once watching a diamond discard from east. South attacked diamond with finessing and testing even break. Both testings failed so he went down one.

At the postmortem 13th card of heart was talked, The postmortem was closed after there was a chance for south by establishing heart.

Next day, madonna announced she can thwart the heart plan by throwing her king under the ace. ♥J is an entry to west. Such a coup has name as Deschappelles coup <sup>5</sup>.

Though details are omitted, south can establish 13 th heart by careful plays using a plenty entries to dummy.

South can perform more easily by ducking twice in spade unless east does aware Deschappelles coup.

<sup>5</sup>In bridge, the Deschappelles coup is the lead of an unsupported honor to create an entry in partner's hand; often confused with the Merrimac coup, the lead of an unsupported honor to kill an entry in an opponent's hand.

This sacrificial play was invented by Alexandre Deschappelles, a 19th-century French chess and whist player.



# epilogue

By the time I finish writing "Deeper and more fun"  
、 The success of young Shogi pro, Fujii 8 dan has begun  
to become a hot topic. Inspired by it Next time I decided  
to write a defense book, gathered hands, and sometimes  
I recorded it in a diary style and continued to study and  
research it

How good defense is against the opponent's play Some-  
times Respect the reasoning inference or what is ideal I  
know it's not easy, but I challenge myself as much as pos-  
sible I wrote it as a culmination of my own experience  
and knowledge.

Due to the influence of the coronavirus, the number of  
nests increases and BBO I received an invitation, but I  
will do my best without losing the temptation I did.

Useful comments about the original electronic version  
and a little better Many people pointed out that there is  
a pr-, and exchanged opinions. I've done it several times.

I'm just shining the spotlight as a defense issue

In particular, we received valuable advice from Mr.  
Emomoto and Mr. Nose. I tried to improve it.

Not only both of them, but everyone who cooperated  
in various ways Thank you.

Eventually the corona turmoil will end and the high  
b-bridge of LebeL again I will write it in the hope that  
the day will come when I can enjoy it.

2020.8

Kataoka Hisami

# Index

APBF, 16

Bridge Journal, 63

Cappelletti, 21

chinese finesse, 28

coup em passant, 53

dentist coup, 44

Deschappelles coup, 64

Drury convension, 34

even-odd, 34

intermediate, 40

intra-finesse, 12

Journalist Lead, 63

Lightner double, 62

Merrimac coup, 8

Morton's fork coup, 13

MUD, 20, 26

odd-even signal, 10, 41, 43

preference, 36

pump, 54, 57, 58

repeated squeeze, 64

RKCB, 62

rule of eleven, 19, 20

Scissors coup, 23

Smolen convension, 58

Sprinter, 62

strip squeeze, 46

swiss team, 10

trump echo, 39

uppercut, 52

Vienna coup, 38