Board 1
North Deals
None Vul

- KQ 76
- AQ9 4
- 862
- Q 5

- AJ10543
- 5
- AK5
* A 72

NS 6^; NS 5N; NS 2v; NS 3*; NS 2ヵ; Par +980: NS 6 $\boldsymbol{\wedge}=$

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 1 | Pass | $1 \uparrow$ |
| Pass | $2 \boldsymbol{n}$ | Pass | 4 NT |
| Pass | $5 \uparrow$ | Pass | $6 \uparrow$ |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |

## Opening lead: $\vee Q$

Bidding: North has 13 HCP and should open $1 *$ (longer minor). South responds 1 A . North rebids $2 \boldsymbol{a}$ to show a minimum opening hand with a fourcard spade fit. The South hand rises to 19 points using the shortness method. South uses 4 NT (either Blackwood or RKC depending upon agreement) and bids the slam. In the example, North responds to RKC showing 2 keycards and the $\uparrow Q$.

Defense: West should lead the $\vee Q$ from the complete diamond sequence.

Play: South starts with 3 losers (1 diamond and 2 clubs). One club can be easily trumped in the short-hand. Two possibilities exist to eliminate the diamond loser and you can try them both. A successful finesse in clubs or a successful finesse in hearts. Win the $-K$. Pull trump ending in the South hand and take a club finesse by leading a low club towards the $\because Q$. If the $\% K$ is in the West, the $\&$ A can be used to discard the losing diamond from dummy. If the $\& \mathrm{~K}$ is with East, win the return and try the heart finesse. If either works you make the contract. One of two finesse is a total chance of about $75 \%$. Not bad.

| Board 2 | - Q 982 |
| :---: | :---: |
| East Deals | - 653 |
| N-S Vul | -943 |
|  | * A 96 |
| - AKJ 106 | N A 75 |
| - A 1097 | N V Q 8 |
| $\rightarrow 75$ | W E AKJ10 |
| -J 4 | S * Q 87 |
|  | - 43 |
|  | - K 42 |
|  | - Q 82 |
|  | - K 10532 |

EW 4^; EW 4v; EW 3N; EW 4*; EW 2』; Par-420: EW 4v=; EW 4^=

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | 1 | Pass |
| 1 | Pass | 1NT | Pass |
| 3 | Pass | 3NT | Pass |
| Pass | Pass |  |  |

## Opening lead: \& 3

Bidding: East has 13 HCP and should open the bidding with $1 \star$. West responds $1 \uparrow$ and East rebids 1 NT (12-14). West jumps in hearts with a game going hand ( $2 \vee$ rebid is not forcing). Without a fit in either major, East rebids 3 NT.

Defense: South leads the unbid suit, clubs, North wins the \&A and with 2 clubs remaining returns the higher one, the $\because 9$. This puts the $\& ~ Q$ in declarer's hand. South should play low to establish the clubs and keep a link from partner's hand.

Play: East begins with 6 winners ( 2 spades, 1 heart, 2 diamonds, and 1 club with the opening lead). There are three opportunities for the extra tricks and declarer should try all three. If the $\uparrow Q$ was doubleton it would fall under the $\uparrow A K$. If the - Q were doubleton it would fall under the $\bullet$ AK. In either case that would establish enough tricks to make the hand. If neither queen falls, East can try the heart finesse for the $\vee \mathrm{K}$. Those three chances add up to about $56 \%$, much better than any one finesse alone.

Declarer Strategy - Combining Chances-1


NS 4^; NS 3N; NS 4*; NS 4』; EW 1v; Par +420: NS 4 $\boldsymbol{A}=$

| West | North | East | South <br> Pass |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | 1 | Pass | $1 \uparrow$ |
| Pass | 2 NT | Pass | 3 NT |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |

Opening lead: $\vee 4$
Bidding: The North hand has 19 HCP and should open 1 - and jump rebid 2 NT to describe an 18-19 point balanced hand. South should raise to 3 NT.

Defense: East should lead fourth best from the heart suit. West plays the $\vee \mathrm{K}$ on trick one placing declarer with the $\vee A Q$.

Play: North begins the hand with 8 winners after the heart lead (2 spades, 2 hearts, 2 diamonds, and 2 clubs). North has 3 chances for a ninth trick and declarer should try them all. Win the $\vee \mathrm{A}$. Cash the $A$ and $K$. If the suit is breaking 3-2 then lead a third and make an overtrick. If the suit divides 4-1 then cash the $\& A$ and $\& K$. if clubs divides 3-2 then lose and club and make an overtrick. If not, the last chance is a 3-3 break in spades. Combined chance is pretty good; 3-2 clubs or 3-2 diamonds or 3-3 spades). Total combined chance of about $93 \%$.


EW 3N; EW 5*; EW 3v; EW 4ヶ; EW 1^;
Par -600: EW 3N=; EW 5 $=$

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Pass | 1 | Pass |
| 2 NT | Pass | 3NT | Pass |
| Pass | Pass |  |  |

## Opening lead: $\uparrow$ J

Bidding: West has 18 HCP and a balanced hand. West should open 1 and jump rebid 2 NT to describe the balanced 18-19 HCP hand. East should respond $1 \vee$ searching for a fit and then just raise to the no-trump game.

Defense: North should lead the top of the complete sequence in spades. South needs to make and keep the path open to partner in spades by unblocking an honor under the $\wedge A$. The little spade is of far more value as a way to reach partner.

Play: West begins the hand with 7 winners (1 spade, 2 hearts, 1 diamond, and 3 clubs). There are two chances for the extra 2 tricks and declarer should try both to maximize the chances for success. Option one is a successful finesse in diamonds. That alone is about a $50 \%$ chance. There also is a chance in hearts, pretty small but to be ignored. Wait and win the second spade. Cash the $\vee A$ and $\vee K$. If the $\vee Q$ falls, then there are 9 tricks without the risk of a finesse. If not try the diamond finesse. This option adds a significant boost to declarer's chances. Improving them from $50 \%$ to about 60\%.

Declarer Strategy - Combining Chances-1

Board 5
North Deals
N-S Vul


- 765
- AKJ1052
- K 10
* A 8

- 109
- 87
- A Q 984
* 9652
- A J 32
- Q 63
- 65
* K 1073

NS 4•; N 3N; S 2N; NS 2^; S 1ヵ;
Par +620: NS $4 \vee=$

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $1 \downarrow$ | Pass | $1 \downarrow$ |
| Pass | $3 \downarrow$ | Pass | $4 \downarrow$ |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |

Opening lead: ^ 10
Bidding: North has 15 HCP and a six-card heart suit for a hand value of 17 using the length method. North opens $1 \vee$ and rebids $3 \vee$ after the response. Holding 11 points in support of hearts, South raises to the heart game.

Defense: East should lead the $\uparrow 10$, mostly by elimination.

Play: North has 4 losers (2 spades and 2 diamonds). A diamond loser might be eliminated if the $-A$ is favorably located. That is about a $50 \%$ chance. There is another chance in clubs. If one defender holds * QJx then the * 10 can be established. Win the $\wedge A$. Cash the the $\& A$. Cash the $\& K$. Trump a club with the $\vee 10$. If the QJ have both been played, pull trump and cash the $\& 10$ discarding a spade and lead a diamond towards the $\leqslant$ for an overtrick if the $\bullet A$ is favorable. If the clubs do not fall. pull trump ending in dummy and lead towards the K for the contract. The diamond finesse is $50 \%$. The combined chance is more like 57\%.


E6N; E6^; E6v;E6*; WN; W 5^; W 5v; W 5 ; EW 4\&; Par -1440: E 6N=

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 , | Pass |
| 14 | Pass | 2 NT | Pass |
| 4 \% | Pass | 4 NT | Pass |
| 6 NT | Pass | Pass | Pass |

Opening lead: $\downarrow 10$
Bidding: The East hand holds 19 HCP and a balanced hand. East opens $1 *$ (longer minor) and jump rebids 2 NT after the 1 a response. West, holding 15 HCP knows the total HCP is 33-34. Right in slam zone. West uses Gerber to check on aces and finding three, bids the slam in no-trump.

Defense: South's best choice is the $\vee 10$ from the sequence. Unlikely to give declarer any help.

Play: East starts with 11 winners (2 spades, 4 hearts, 4 diamonds, and 1 club). Two opportunities exist for the needed 12th trick. A spade finesse (low towards the $\uparrow \mathrm{J}$ ) and a club finesse (low to the \& Q). If either one is successful, the the slam is home. Win the $\vee \mathrm{K}$. Lead a low spade to $\wedge \mathrm{J}$. When North plays the $\uparrow Q$ you are home. If the $\uparrow J$ were to lose to the $₫ Q$, then try the club finesse next. You will make the hand anytime North holds the $\uparrow Q$ or $\approx K$. One out of two finesses is about $75 \%$.

Declarer Strategy - Combining Chances-1

| Board 7 | - 10743 |
| :---: | :---: |
| South Deals | - 76 |
| Both Vul | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \\ & * A \text { Q } 105 \end{aligned}$ |
| - $A Q$ <br> - QJ 109 <br> - Q 932 <br> - 763 |  |
|  | - KJ9865 <br> - K 32 <br> - AJ 10 <br> - 8 |

NS 4^; EW 1*; EW 1*; Par +620: NS 4^=

| West | North | East | South <br>  <br> Pass |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | Pass | Pass | $4 \uparrow$ |
| Pass |  |  |  |

## Opening lead: $\vee \mathrm{Q}$

Bidding: The South hand holds 12 HCP and a sixcard spade suit. South opens $1 \uparrow$ and North, with a hand value of 11 points using the shortness method should make a limit raise with $3 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$. The South is worth 15 points using shortness and should accept and bid $4 \boldsymbol{A}$.

Defense: West leads the top of the complete sequence in hearts.

Play: South starts with 5 losers (2 spades, 1 heart, and 2 diamonds). A successful finesse in spades for the $\uparrow Q$ would eliminate a spade loser. A repeated finesse in diamonds would eliminate one diamond loser and allow the discard of a heart loser from dummy. Work to try both diamond finesses and the spade finesse. Win the $\vee \mathrm{A}$ and take a diamond finesse. Win the heart return and play the $\% \mathrm{~A}$ and take a second diamond finesse. Use the A to discard a losing heart. Trump the losing heart in the short-hand and take a spade finesse by leading the 410 . South should take 10 tricks losing 2 spades and 1 diamond.

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Board 8 - K 1062
West Deals \(\vee\) QJ96 3
None Vul * 10
* Q J 8
- 9543
- AK
- A 6
* A 7543
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^A 87
- 87
-K75432
* K 6
- Q J
- 10542
- Q J 98
- 1092
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EW 4^; EW 3N; EW 4•; EW 3*; EW 1v; Par -420: EW 4^=

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 \star$ | Pass | 1 | Pass |
| $1 \star$ | Pass | 3 | Pass |
| 3 NT | Pass | Pass | Pass |

Opening lead: $\vee \mathrm{Q}$
Bidding: West opens $1 \&$ and rebids $1 \uparrow$ over the 1 - response. The East hand is worth 12 points using the length method and should rebid $3 *$ with a six-card suit. West has enough to rebid 3 NT. Some may choose to open the West semi balanced with 1 NT, in which case East will simply sign off in 3 NT. A very clean auction.

Defense: North should lead the top of the incomplete heart sequence. South, holding an equal honor to the $\vee Q$ (the $\vee 10$ ) should encourage with the $\vee 5$, South's highest spot card.

Play: West begins the hand with 7 winners. Holding 8 diamonds, any $3-2$ break in diamonds will yield all the needed tricks for the game. West wins the $\vee \mathrm{K}$ and cashes the $\bullet \mathrm{A}$ and leads a second diamond. When North shows out, it is time to move to Plan B. Diamonds cannot established before the defense has set up their heart tricks. Win the $-K$ and begin to work on clubs. A 3-3 break in clubs, while not likely at about $36 \%$, it at least has a chance for the needed tricks. Today is your lucky day. The combined chances between diamonds and clubs is very high at about $80 \%$.

