









East Lindfield Venue. Cost will be \$15pp which is to cover lunch and snack. If you are interested and available - please email Sue Crompton at suecrompton40@gmail.com





MYABF

**Bridge Puzzle 29** 

(BE		This article was derived from Bridgefeed, <u>"Puzzle This no</u> <u>29"</u>		
North		Standa	rd Biddin	g
♠ K763	West North East South (D			
♥ A84	1			1♠
♦ A42	Pass	2NT	Pass	3NT
🚓 AT5	Pass	4NT	Pass	5♠
	Pass	5NT	Pass	7♠
	All Pass			
South (D)		Biddi	ng Notes	
AQJ84	1≜	5+•, Op	pening Han	d
♥ KQ9	2NT GF .			
♦ K9	3NT	No Sho	ortage, Extr	a values
🜲 KJ6	4NT Keycard (♠)			
	5♠	2+∳Q		
	5NT	Interes	ted in 7	
	7. To play " have 3 extra K's !		xtra K's !	

You and your partner bid all the way to the grand slam 7 on an uncontested auction, and West leads a trump, East following. With 12 top tricks, it looks like you'll need to guess which defender has the **&Q**.

## What's the best way to go about this?





## BM – Your Best Shot



This Challenge hand was adapted from a Brent Manley article. Sourced from the ACBL Bridge feed website

Brent Manlev

North	Sta	Standard or 2/1 Bidding			
♠ AJ87	West	West North East South (			
<b>¥</b> 863				1≜	
♦ 865	pass	2♠	X	4♠	
<b>♣ Q</b> 63		Bidding Notes			
	1≜	1 ▲ 5+ A Opening			
South (D)	2♠	2. Limit Raise			
KQT52	X	X Takeout (Non Vul all 3 suits)			
♥ 754	4♠	4. To Play (1 have 18hcp)			
AKQ4					
<b>♣</b> Α					

### **Bidding**

You (South) open 1 ♠ with your unbalanced 18 hcp. Partner limit raises to 2♠ (6-9 and 3 Spades) and East doubles for takeout. You place the contract in 4 game bid. West starts the defence with the **V** lead

- T1 West leads the ♥J against your 4♠ game contract. East takes the VA
- T2-3 East then cashes the **VKQ**, with everybody following.
- T4 East then exits with the **J**. You win the **A**, all following.

Now what? How are you going to make the game?

## **Preliminary Analysis**

Winners: 5x + 3x + 1 = 9 one short Top Losers 3x♥ (already cashed) Strategies for the 10<sup>th</sup>:

After winning the **A**, declarer considered his options.

- Obviously, if trumps were no worse than a 3-1 break, he could just ruff the losing diamond in dummy if necessary.
- He asked himself, "What can be done if trumps are 4-0?" and concluded that the safest option would be a dummy reversal. Using dummy's mostly good trumps to draw the EW trumps but planning on ruffing 2

clubs in the long trump hand. (i.e. 4 + 2 ruffs in the long hand is an extra trick)

## Solution

With that in mind,

- T5 Declarer started by cashing the **A** to get ready for the club ruffs if needed
- Then led the **▲K**. When West followed with T6 the **A**, declarer overtook this in dummy with the **A** and was rather pleased when East discarded a club confirming a 4-0 trump break.

If East had followed, he would have reverted to the first basic plan & drawn trumps & then ruffed the 4<sup>th</sup> diamond if required.

- T7 Declarer led the **\$6** and ruffed in-hand with a high **AQ** (preserving small trumps for entries to dummy).
- T8 Declarer then led the **A**2. When West followed with the **4**, the trick was won with dummy's <u>**♦7**</u>.
- T9 The ♣Q was then ruffed with the high ▲T in hand
- T10 Then West's remaining trumps were picked up by finessing **49** with dummy's \$8
- T11 then cashing the **<u>AJ</u>** while discarding the losing 4th diamond +4 from hand.
- T12+You claimed the two remaining tricks with his **•KQ** diamond tops:

Declarer made four top trumps, three diamonds, a club and two club ruffs for a total of 10 tricks.

#### The full deal:

	North	
	♠ AJ87	
West	<b>¥ 863</b>	East
♦ 9643	♦ 865	🌲 -
♥ JT92	<b>♣ Q</b> 63	♥ AKQ
♦ 32		♦ JT97
. ♣ KJ7	South (D)	♣ T98542
	♣ KQT52	
4 <b>≜</b> /S	♥ 754	Vul EW
Lead VJ	AKQ4	DIr: S
	<b>♣</b> A	

## JF – Declarer Play

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
100	Julian Foster (many times NSW
	representative) analysing
120	(bidding & play) on an
	interesting hand from a club
Provide State	session. Sourced SBC Wisdom
Julian Foster	articles.

	North (D) AT73	Dealer: North Vul: EW	
West	♥ 54	East	
♦ 984	+ QJ743	♠ Q63	
♥ AQ9	<b>♣</b> 74	¥ K8762	
♦ A9		◆ T86	
♣ AQ862	South	🍝 KJ	
7	♠ KJ5		
16 9	♥JT3	N - 1	
10 9	+ K52	E 4 - 4 - 4	
ð	<b>♣</b> T853	W4-4-3	

This Board in a club level game, shows the importance of looking ahead when declaring. The auction will normally start with three passes to West who will open a strong NT. East will transfer to hearts and then either bid 2NT or 3NT depending on how aggressive they are feeling!

West	North (D)	East	South
	Pass	Pass	Pass
1NT	Pass	2•	Pass
27	Pass	2NT	Pass
3NT	Pass	4¥	All Pass

Personally, I would bid just 2NT because my 9 points are opposite 15-17 and they are not great (♣KJ may not be worth much – we don't know).

Either way, West should accept any invite because, although they have 16 points (i.e. in the middle of 15-17) they hold 3 aces and a good side 5 card suit. With 3 card heart support plus the chance of trumping a diamond in that hand, it's even clearer to accept. So, the final contract should be 4♥ played by West (which was the case at every table except one).

North will most likely lead is the  $\diamond Q$ , which declarer will win with the  $\diamond A$ . Now what? As usual we should count our tricks and our losers.

**Our tricks are looking good**. We have 1♦, 5♥s (assuming they split 3-2) and probably 5♣s as well. That's 11.

What about our losers? The spade suit is very dangerous – we could easily lose 3 tricks there.

So, the first thing we should observe is that trying to trump a diamond in the west hand is not a good plan. We would have to lose a diamond before we could do that, and the defence may then be able to take 3 quick spades and beat us.

We are better off trying to just take what looks like our 11 tricks.

Normally if we want to cash tricks we need to draw trumps first to make sure the defence cannot trump any of our winners. Should we do that here?

If we do it will take 3 rounds. We now have to try and take our club tricks. But after the Aand the J we have a problem. If we leave East on lead with the J we can no longer reach the West hand to take the rest of our clubs (the Awent at trick 1 and we took all 3 trumps out as we drew them). So, we must OVERTAKE the J with the Q to carry on cashing the suit. But that now leaves West with A86 and South with T9. We can take the A but that's all. All of a sudden, our 5 clubs tricks have become 3 and our total tally only 9!

Were we unlucky the clubs didn't split? Actually no, -a 4-2 split is the most likely (see advanced section for details).

How could (and should) we have avoided this? We needed to look ahead to see what was going to happen. We had to get that ♣KJ out of the way BEFORE we ran out of entries to the West hand.

We can certainly START drawing trumps, but we should only play the  $\mathbf{\forall} \mathbf{A}$  and the  $\mathbf{\forall} \mathbf{K}$ . Now we temporarily leave the last trump out and cash the  $\mathbf{\bigstar} \mathbf{KJ}$ . THEN we cross to the  $\mathbf{\forall} \mathbf{Q}$ drawing the last trump in the process. Finally we continue cashing the clubs and throw 3 losers from the East hand (there are 5 losers left there – 3 spades and 2 diamonds so we will throw 3 of them away and lose the other 2, **making 11 tricks**).

## Key points to note:

- When declaring we need to count both our tricks and our losers. Both can be critical when deciding how to play the hand.
- Whilst drawing trumps is often right, we should also look ahead for what could go wrong if we do.
- Always be very wary of suits that are blocked (where we either cannot move between the hands at all or will have to overtake big cards to do so). Try to unblock them as soon as possible.
- Always look at entries in both hands. Look ahead for how you will reach your tricks.

### More advanced

While it is not necessary to have detailed knowledge of the mathematical odds of how suits will split, most serious players at least have some feel for it.

A good general rule is when there are an **ODD number of cards out**, they will likely split evenly most of the time. The most common example is when we have 8 cards in a suit and the opponents have 5. In the absence of any other distributional information provided by the bidding the opposing 5 will split

- 3-2 68% of the time
- 4-1 is 28%
- 5-0 is 4%).

Conversely when there are an **EVEN number** of cards out, they will tend **NOT** to split evenly. A common example (relevant to this hand) is when we have 7 cards in a suit and the opponents have 6.

- This time an even 3-3 split is not the most common. It will happen just 36% of the time.
- a 4-2 split is more common at 48%
- a 5-1 is 15% and
- 6-0 is 1%.

This hand follows the odds with the clubs splitting 4-2.

The opening lead was important here. Had the A still been in the west hand, we could have just drawn trumps, cashed AKJ and then crossed back to the A.

Once the **A** had been knocked out we had to be more careful and leave a trump re-entry there instead.

If we also had had the ♣T in the west hand things are also very different. Now we could afford to overtake the ♣J and still make 5 club tricks when the suit brakes 4-2 (48%) + 3-3 (36%) ie 84% chance of making.

So that should also influence how we play the v suit?.

This time we no longer need to leave a big heart with West so we should cash the ♥AQ first. That's because if south has singleton ♥T or ♥J, we can next run the ♥9 through Norths 4 trumps. If he covers we win ♥K and cash the ♥8 to draw the last trump and continue as before. If he doesn't cover we cross to the ♣K and draw North's last trump with the ♥K.

Playing ♥AQ first lets us cater for one of the 4-1 trump splits as well as all the 3-2 ones which we couldn't do before.

## Avoid the Convention Trap



## Avoid the Convention Trap, Part 2

Sourced BBO newsletter Chris Willenken

In <u>my previous article</u>, I advised improving players to avoid spending time learning new conventions, and we talked about some effective ways to improve your bridge. The feedback was positive, so let me offer two more pieces of advice.

First, always pay careful attention to the bidding, even if you don't expect to have any decisions to make during the auction.

So many times, I see players staring into space at the opponents' turn to bid. Those players are missing a lot of opportunities. For one thing, every bid that an opponent makes represents an opportunity to start counting that player's hand! In fact, if the opponents have a long auction, you will often be able to call declarer's exact shape after the opening lead.

## **Open Hands**

#### Consider a mundane auction such as

1NT (15-17)	P-	2♣-	Р	
2♥	Ρ-	3NT	Р	
4♠.				

Declarer should be either **4-4-3-2** or **4-4-2-3**. If partner leads a spot card in one of the minors, you will often be able to use your lead methods (4<sup>th</sup> best, or 3<sup>rd</sup>/5<sup>th</sup>) to determine whether declarer has two or three cards there. Now you know declarer's exact distribution before playing a single card! (And you also know declarer's HCP—16 HCP give or take a jack—were you listening?)

Also, if you listen carefully, you may find yourself with the opportunity to make a brilliant bid or double.Imagine that you hold

#### **▲QJT9 ♥xx ♦xxxx ▲xxx**.

Could you imagine doubling the opponents' 4♠ contract if partner never acted? I can. Let's imagine that the opponents bid

1NT	Ρ	2*	Р
2♠	Р	3♠	Р
4♠.			

If you were listening, you know that dummy has 8-9 points, with declarer having 16 or 17. That leaves partner with at least 11 HCP and possibly more! Wouldn't you bet that partner will be able to take two tricks to go with your guaranteed TWO trump tricks?

Both of the examples, I gave involved 1NT openings by the opponents, which is no coincidence. It is especially easy to get a read on a player's hand when their shape and strength are already narrowed down quite a bit. But the concept works on other auctions as well—you'll simply need to put in a bit more effort to follow the flow of the bidding.

Second, in the bidding, don't get trapped by a "bad good hand" or a "good bad hand".

What in the world is a bad good hand? Here is an example: You open a strong 2 with

## **≜AQJxx ♥AKQJ ♦Qx** ♣Kx

and over partners 2♦ (waiting) rebid 2♠ .Partner raises to 3♠, showing slam interest. How do you

proceed? Most players I know would go straight to Blackwood. A cautious few would make a controlshowing bid of 4. But in my mind, 4. is the correct bid. If partner has two aces, or an ace plus the trump king, slam is a poor proposition. And if your partner has more than that, surely, he will bid slam himself over your 4. signoff, remembering that you opened a game force 2.

This is an example of a bad good hand. Sure, you have a lot of points, but you already showed every one of them when you opened 2♣. So, from that moment on, you should keep your foot on the brake.

The good bad hand is equally important to recognize. Imagine you hold

### **≜Kx ♥Qxxx ♦xxxx** ♣xxx

Your left hand opponent opens 1♣, and partner overcalls 2♣ showing **5-5 in the majors**. Your right hand opponent bids 3♣.What is your call?

Many would pass, but I would bid 4 If partner has as little as Axxxx AJTxx xx, you have decent chances to make game, and if partner has less than that, surely the opponents can make something. The key is that your hand came to life when partner showed both the majors. You have a big double fit, and both of your honours are guaranteed to be helpful in filling in partner's long suits. This is the time to step on the accelerator.

Thinking back on my suggestions from previous articles, I notice that my suggestions all fall under the category of good habits. A great thing about bridge is that you don't need to be a genius to look like one! All you need is a disciplined approach to the game.

About the Author: **Chris Willenken** is one of the world's top bridge players. In 2022, he won the Vanderbilt Knockout Teams and earned a silver medal in the World Mixed Teams. He offers private playing lessons on BBO.

## Bridge Puzzle 29 Solution

North		Standa	Standard Bidding		
♠ K763	West	North	East	South (D)	
♥ A84				1≜	
♦ A42	Pass	2NT	Pass	3NT	
♣ AT5	Pass	4NT	Pass	5♠	
	Pass	5NT	Pass	7♠	
	All Pass				
South (D)	Bidding Notes				
AQJ84	1 5+s, Opening Hand				
♥ KQ9	2NT	GF 🍨			
♦ K9	3NT	No Sho	ortage, Extr	a values	
🜲 KJ6	4NT	Keycar	rd (♠)		
	5♠	2+∳Q			
	5NT	Interes	ted in 7		
	7.	7. To play " have 3 extra K's !			

You and your partner bid all the way to the grand slam 7♠ on an uncontested auction, and West leads a trump, East following. With 12 top tricks, it looks like you'll need to guess which defender has the ♣Q. What's the best way to go about this?

There may be no 100% line of play, so you should scout for clues. It's always a good idea in this type of situation to see how much you can discover about the defenders' distributions.

T1-3 Say you draw trumps <u>▲AQJ</u> and find out that West began with three and East with one.

Before testing the critical club suit, see what you can find out about hearts and diamonds first.

- T4-6 If you play three rounds of hearts, <u>♥AKQ</u> let's say West shows out on the third round. West, therefore, started with a 3–2 pattern in the majors, while East was 1–5.
- T7-8 Try 2 top diamonds next by playing the
  **•KA** finishing in dummy
  T0
  A4 from table ruffing in your band
- T9 •4 from table ruffing in your hand.

Let's say something surprising happens: West shows out of diamonds on the third round. If that's the case, you know both opponents' patterns: West started with a **3=2=2=**6 distribution, while East was **1=5=6=1**.

With this information, you can claim!

thia

- T10 Cash the **★K**, extracting the only club from East's hand.
- T11 Now you can take the club finesse <u>A</u> against West in complete confidence to make your contract.

The full deal from this scenario would look like

this:		
	North	
	★ K763	
West	<b>▼ A</b> 84	East
▲ T92	♦ A42	<b>≜</b> 5
♥ J7	♣ AT5	♥ T6532
♦ J8		+ QT7653
🜲 Q98732	South (D)	<b>♣</b> 4
	AQJ84	
7♠/S	▼ KQ9	Vul NS
Lead +2	♦ K9	DIr: S
	🐥 KJ6	

You might wonder what would happen if both opponents had followed to all three rounds of diamonds. You wouldn't have a complete count, but you would know that West was 3=2=3=5 or 3=2=4=4. Because he holds more clubs than East, he is the player you should play for the  $\mathbf{AQ}$ .

The finesse might fail, but you would have given the contract the best chance.



## **Open Hands**

Why not joi Remote Me

**Thursday** Comp Night –Q3/4 2023

The current event (Watermark sponsored Club Teams) is running, no further entries.



This is followed by the Club MP Pairs Championship starting in late Sep. Note break on 19/Oct for Spring Nationals.



Then the Mixed Teams



A 1-week break for the GNOT National finals & then & XMAS Teams



2023 NSBC Congress Programme

layer Fees per Team (228 ABF Credits) Members (via Club PP System only \$192)

## 2023 Oct EL MP Congress



## **Open Hands**



## Bridge Lessons.



Liz Wilkinson is currently teaching Introduction to Bridge on Wednesdays at East Lindfield. She will be teaching "Bridge Basics" from Sept 27

Liz Wilkinson

Bridge Basics will be running on Wednesday afternoons from Sept 27. This course

expands on basic ideas, introduces some new concepts, and focuses on card playing skills. If you know someone who hasn't played for a while and can't remember much more than the basics, this course would be great to get them back into the game. Please contact Fiona for more details

## info@learnbridgeinsydney.com.au







Jamie is a professional bridge player and teacher who has represented Australia multiple times. His passion for bridge is on par with his passion for teaching which he has done

successfully since 2016 in Jamie Thompson Melbourne and Sydney.

Jamie will be presenting 3 great lessons via Zoom. Make sure you book your place on the

website. If you can't make that time you can buy a recording and watch it later.



15th Sep - How to effectively plan the play as declarer

22nd Sep - When and how to use count. Both as a defender and declarer.

### 29th Sep - Overcalls. To bid or not to bid. **Overcalls vs Doubles.**



Anita Curtis is taking a break but is restarting on 28th September. With

**Gentle Hand Analysis** 

## Anita Curtis

NSBC Thursday mornings online at 9.30am September - November 2023 Program

with Anita Curtis



Thursday mornings for the rest of the year will be consolidation through hand analysis of the DYS course and also a few lessons at lower intermediate level - Broaden Your Game (BYG). These lessons will be held on-line. You car watch the video at any time or participate in the zoom session (9.30-11.30am). You can also play the hands on Realbridge after the lesson at your convenience.

Data	Langer Tenta
Date	Lesson Topic
Sept 28	End of course Hand Analysis 3 (Gentle Hand Analysis)
Oct 5	End of course Hand Analysis 4 (Gentle Hand Analysis)
Oct 12	I hate No Trumps!
Oct 19	NO LESSON
Oct 26	End of course Hand Analysis 5 (Gentle Hand Analysis)
Nov 2	NO LESSON
Nov 9	Covering honours in defence
Nov 16	Gentle Hand Analysis 6
Nov 23	Card combinations part 2 (missing 2 honours)
Nov 30	Gentle Hand Analysis 7

Visitors \$20; Members \$17



Jessica Brake will be returning to the club to teach soon.

Jessica Brake