

## **Bridge**

Your right-hand opponent opens with One Club, neither side vulnerable. What would you bid with each of the following six hands?

1. ♠ AQJ10 ♥ KJ85 ♦ Q96 ♣ K3 2. ♠ AQ84 ♥ 6 ♦ KQJ73 ♣ K82 3. ★ KQJ9852 ♥ 10 ★ Q874 ♣ 6 4. ♠ AQ853 ♥ K962 ♦ K103 ♣ 4 5. ★ KQJ9852 ♥ 10 ★ AQJ4 ♣ 6 6. ♠ A94 ♥ AJ ♦ QJ983 ♣ AJ7

**Bidding Quiz** 

1. Double. This tells partner that you have the values for an opening bid and support for the unbid suits. With excellent support for both majors, the double is preferable to overcalling with one notrump, which is a reasonable alternative.

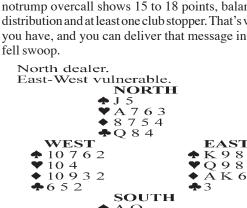
2. One diamond. This is somewhat of an underbid,

since an overcall on the one-level more often than not denotes less than an opening bid. However, a takeout double to show your high-card strength is not an option, since your partner might respond in hearts and create an insoluble problem. If the bidding develops favorably, you plan to bid spades at your next turn and in that way belatedly show both the strength and distribution of your hand. 3. Three spades. This is a pre-emptive bid pure and

simple, and indicates a weak hand with long spades. It is essentially an effort to deprive the opponents of bidding space and make it difficult for them to reach 4. Double. This should work out better in the long run than one spade, which is the alternative bid. In such situations you weigh the advantage of doubling and possibly finding a heart (or diamond) fit against the advantage of overcalling with one spade. A majority of experts would favor the double.

5. Four spades. This leap to game combines the virtue of pre-emption with a legitimate chance of making the contract. The jump to four puts a lot of pressure on the opponents and might cause them to make the wrong decision.

6. One notrump. This is by far the best way of describing your hand. True, you have the high-card values for a double, but with only five cards in the majors, notrump is by far the better choice. The notrump overcall shows 15 to 18 points, balanced distribution and at least one club stopper. That's what you have, and you can deliver that message in one



North South East Pass 2 \(\psi\) Pass 2 ♥ 3 NT Opening lead — two of spades.

The bidding:

Doing What Comes Naturally The squeeze is generally regarded as a play reserved exclusively for experts. It is a dramatic play, no doubt, but its difficulty has been greatly exaggerated. The squeeze actually functions all by itself, though it does require a helmsman at the wheel. All declarer has to do is to cash his tricks in the right order and at the right time. If the setup is right, nature follows its course and the squeeze succeeds. This deal occurred in a duplicate tournament, where extra tricks pay a heavy premium. West led a spade, and South could see 10 sure tricks. He could also feel confident of scoring an 11th trick by taking a heart finesse. This was virtually certain to win because only 12 high-card points were missing, marking East with the heart queen for his

this position: [H]A76 [D] West **Immaterial** East O98 [H][D] ΑK South [S]

K 5

[H]

[D]QJ When declarer next cashed the spade queen, discarding a diamond from dummy, East was squeezed. He couldn't spare a heart, so he discarded the diamond king. South thereupon led the queen of diamonds, and East scored his one and only trick of the deal.

Declarer did nothing sensational during the play. The heart finesse was almost certain to succeed, and after that South merely cashed his winners. Nature took care of the rest.



"It's not raining, Mommy. It's just drizzlin' a bit harder.'