# Notes for Euvid Lesson at the BIL 

## PAB 34



South should make a preemptive overcall of $3 \mathbf{d}$, not an
Board 2:
ineffective $2 \boldsymbol{\$}$. North picks the easier notrump game bid. The 6 is led by East. This must not be taken cheaply with the dummy's $\$ 10$. Declarer must play his $\$ \mathrm{~K}$ on the first trick to force his way into the dummy once the A is knocked out.


Here again, a weak jump overcall of $3 \leqslant$ is called for by West.
Board 3: East converts to 3 NT. After the lead of the $\mathbf{9}$, declarer counts 6 top tricks. He has only 2 trips to the dummy in diamonds, so he must finesse on the first trip. After North shows out, declarer finesses diamonds a second time, using his $\downarrow$ AK to pull South's last diamonds.
 Declarer should try to sneak a $9^{\text {th }}$ by winning in dummy and leading the ${ }^{\boldsymbol{4}}$, hoping that if East holds the AA he will play "second hand low." Lead low if you don't want the card covered; lead high if you want it covered. East can set the contract if he takes the first spade with his A and switches to clubs. He should know that the lead was from nothing.


North opens with 19, but East overcalls 1NT with 17 HCP. West raises to $3 N T$. South must lead partner's suit, the $\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{Q}}$. North must not signal encouragement with the 10 . He must overtake the $\mathbf{N}_{\mathrm{K}}$ and keep leading spades. This gives him the tempo to defeat the contract when he gets in again twice, with his 2 aces.

|  | N North | WESNOREASSOU |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | AA7 | $\begin{aligned} & P \\ & P \end{aligned}$ |
| 6 | $\checkmark$ K982 | P <br> $P$ <br>  <br> $N$ |
|  | -QJ94 |  |
|  | \&J106 |  |
| W West |  | E East |
| AQJ1098 |  | - 652 |
| $\checkmark 643$ |  | -QJ107 |
| - 48 |  | -K2 |
| ¢952 |  | ¢8743 |
|  | S South |  |
|  | AK43 |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ A5 |  |
| 3NT South NS: 0 |  |  |
| NS: 0 EW: 0 | $\because A K Q$ |  |

In 3NT, declarer has 7 top tricks. He must play on diamonds.
Board 6: When you have two top cards to knock out to set up a suit, duck the first lead. Here, dummy takes the second spade in the dummy and leads a diamond. East must rise with the $\$ \mathrm{~K}$. When partner is one card away from setting up his suit, win the next trick if you can. Here East leads back the remaining spade and the suit is set up for West when he gets in with the $\Delta A$.


If West opens with $1 \diamond$, the contract will be 3 N by West. If West passes, East will end up declaring 3NT. If West is declarer, North leads the $\geqslant 2$, the $4^{\text {th }}$ down from the longest and strongest suit. South will win and return the 10 ; top of the remaining doubleton. West's ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{J}$ is correctly ducked by North. West starts on diamonds. If the defenders allow him to win two diamonds the contract is make. North should win the first or second diamond and switch to spades, hoping partner has the $\boldsymbol{A}_{\text {A }}$. If East is declarer, South will lead the $\boldsymbol{\mu}_{2}$, won in the dummy. Declarer will start the diamonds, hoping to get

Board 8:


East leads the $\mathbf{5}$. Declarer sees 9 top tricks: 2 spades, 2 hearts and 5 diamonds. He wins the first heart in his hand and immediately plays the $\langle A K$ and gets the bad news. Now he calls for a low club to finesse the $>10$, but the defenders win and put him back in the
dummy - forcing him to win the Va by playing the VA and another heart. Declarer took his 2 top spades but the $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{Q}}$ did not drop. Declarer lost 1 spade, 1 heart, 1 diamond and 2 clubs. Declarer could have survived if he had won the first heart in the dummy with the VQ. Then he could have forced his way into his hand in the hearts and finessed against the $\$ 9$

