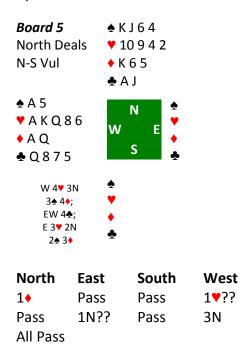
Learning Points – Defending the Balancing Act

By Steve Moese



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North leads \4
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Thursday Night Club Championship, Annease& Marvin Comer Directing at

Bidding & Defense Level: Basic / Intermediate

Big hands in Balancing Seat need care. When defending against a strong dummy think end-play (Dummy of course!).

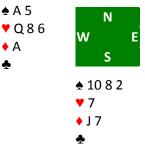
The Bidding - North's opens 1 ♦ with 4=4=3=2 shape. This is the only time we open 1 ♦ with a 3-cards suit. South's Pass shows extreme weakness (< 5 HCP). West has 21 HCP, 4.5 losers and 7 controls. 1♥ led to 1N by partner and 3N was destiny.

The Play - North led the ◆4 (low from Hxx in partner's suit) and declarer finessed the ◆Q. Winning the ◆K, North has a decision. Partner is broke (<5 HCP). Returning a ♣, ◆, or ♠ appears to give away a tempo or a trick. Better to not continue ◆s as they are blocked. Can a ♥ hurt? If declarer has the ♥J, then they have 7 tricks for sure. If not then we can sever communications in their trick source by leading them now. A small ♥ brings the ♥J from partner and declarer must lead away from dummy. Declarer tries the ♣5. North must choose again. Since you want to play one more round of ♥s from your side and have

a safe exit later (♣J) you Win the ♣A and play

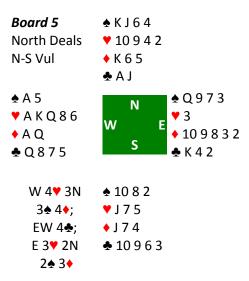
the CBA. Amy Gerowitz is my partner.

back the $\forall 10$. This causes declarer a moment's thought. Finally she discards the $\diamond 6$ and partner follows low. The $\bigstar 7$ finds your $\bigstar J$ and declarer's $\bigstar K$, and partner playing low. A 3rd \bigstar back catches South's $\bigstar 9$ and the dummy's $\bigstar Q$. What do you discard? The $\bigstar 4$ invites a \bigstar lead from partner so that's what's best now. Declarer plays the 4th \bigstar from dummy, you pitch a \diamond and declarer pitches a \diamond . Here's what South sees \rightarrow



South must resist any temptation to lead a $3^{rd} \neq$ or a $2^{nd} \blacklozenge$. A small \bigstar is right. How does South know? North's $1^{st} \bigstar$ card was the discard of the \bigstar 4 showing a \bigstar preference.

We use upside down attitude (first card) then count signals (second card) when discarding. Besides, North played the AJ, and K with no Ψ honors. North must hold the K for the opening bid. A red suit lead risks end-playing North in As.



Post Mortem

West's bidding was risky. A 1♥ bid in balancing seat might be as weak as 8 and not as strong as 17 HCP. Double is better. (2N shows 20-21 but 5332 shape not 5422. A modern balancing cue-bid shows a 2-suited hand). East's response of 1NT is off the mark holding 4 ♠s. 1♠ would have been better (What if EW have a 4-4 ♠ fit? 1N will never allow them to find it). East's 1NT bid wrong-sided their NT contract! West always makes 3N when declaring. (What can North lead?)

North's switch to \P s leading into dummy's length and strength might seem strange – it's not. Holding $\P109xx$ it's perfectly safe if South holds \P J, and neutral if not. When declarer lacks entries to hand, end-playing dummy is good strategy. Since East rated to hold $2\P$ cards, leading \P s would cut communications and develop a H winner (if South has the \P J). By eliminating what can't be right the \P lead was chosen. Declarer's attempt to endplay South in \clubsuit s would have worked has South not led

the ♠2. Declarer loses 5 tricks for down 1. NS earned 5.5 of 7 MPs for 3N W down 1.

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