Making a Plan By Mitch Towner

Similar to chess, expert bridge players are constantly planning ahead. Planning is important in the auction, play, defense, and projecting the play during the auction. During World Championships competitions everyone takes their time before starting the auction, leading, and after dummy hits (30 second rule!).

Benefits of making a plan:

- 1. Improves your score!
- 2. Helps to avoid (careless) mistakes
- 3. Reduces information given to the opponents
- 4. Avoids unauthorized information to partner
- 5. Improves your bridge logic

Planning is like counting, it is tough to do initially, but as you get better and practice it will become second nature.

Bidding:

- 1. 1st Seat, None vulnerable ♠8♥K63♦KJ54♣AQ972
- 2. 3rd Seat, None vulnerable after 1♥-(P)? ♠8653♥-♦K2♣AQJT972
- 3. Common competitive situations e.g. competing in hearts over the opponents spades For example, if they bid 4 spades over our 4 hearts, do we want to bid 5 hearts? 3H-(3S) unfavorable ♠4♥K32♠T42♣AQJ983?
- 4. Before bidding RKC: What are you doing over ALL responses? Will a response get us too high? Do we have room to ask for the queen? Is it better for my hand to RKC (only lack key cards) or respond to RKC (all points are key cards)?
- 5. Should we play 3N 99.99% of the time? Bid it! Don't want to risk an accident with partner or describe your hand to your opponents.

Play:

North North South opens 1N-(P)? All Vul at IMPs. 6. **★**42 North bids 3N because 2N is no man's land **¥**32 If Diamonds split or stiff Q do we have 10 ♦AK7643 tricks? Is there a problem? Sometimes conventional logic fails **♣**T32 <u>West</u> **♥**4 (lead) **South ♠**AQ6 **♥**AQ7 ♦JT9 **♣**A876 2N-3N All Vul at IMPs. 7. North North **♦**K42 7 top tricks with prospects in ♣ and ♥ **♥**9432 Can we guarantee our contract? **♦**K63 **♣**732 West **♦**J (lead) South **♠**AQ7 ♥KJT **♦**A87

♣AK86

8. <u>North</u> **★**AK6

♥T64

♦J8

♣QJT73

1S-1N-2S-4S, auction thoughts?

Plan after AK of diamonds and heart shift?

No ruff needed => draw trumps?

Contract is cold if Clubs are 4-2 or better

and spades are 3-1 or better. How?

West

♦A (lead)

South **South**

♦QJ6532

♥AK2

♦T4

♣K5

9. North

<u>♣</u>8742

♥AQJT

♦872

♣A4

West

♣K (lead)

You arrive in 4♠ unopposed at IMPs.

So you win the Ace and then start to think.

We draw trumps, finesse in hearts, and worst case scenario hope the A♦ is on side.

75% game, unlucky if we go down.

Could we do better?

South

♦AKQJ653

¥42

♦K54

♣6

Defense & Leads:

10. Why is the common advice to lead a trump opposite a two suited hand, e.g. 1S-1N-2D-All pass? How is Declarer going to play the hand?

11.

N E S W: 1N P 2♠ P 2♠ P 4♠ (All Pass)

	<u>North</u>		Your opponents bid starting with South
	 QT85		1N-2♣-2♠-4♠. Partner leads the 2♥.
	♥ KQ643		What is your plan?
	♦AQ3		The lead has to be a singleton.
	♣ Q		Declarer has 15-17, => Partner has 0-2
West		<u>East</u>	How many spades does everyone have?
^		♠ A63	What happens if we give partner a ruff?
♥ 2 (lead)		♥ A875	What's the plan?
♦		♦ 7	
*		♣ T8643	

Play during Bidding:

There are players who can envision the play of the hand based on the bidding before they even see dummy.

When partner opens 1N. You are the captain. What sequence of questions do you want to ask? Are we simply running winners (3N?) or do we have a weak suit/need to ruff losers (4M?)

Famous John Kranyak 6 \blacklozenge trump squeeze that he knew during the auction with $AK8 \lor Q653 \blacklozenge AJT \clubsuit KJT$ after $1 \clubsuit - (2 \clubsuit) - 2 \spadesuit - (3 \lor)$?

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