## 122. Losers don't count losers

## By Ron Klinger


(1) $10+$ points, $3+$ spades, limit raise or stronger in spades

What would you do as South with:
\& QJ1053
$\bullet$ AQ

- KJ5
-986
The deal arose in a game on BBO against robots.
Dealer South : North-South vulnerable

|  | North <br> - 876 <br> - K64 <br> - AQ974 <br> - Q7 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| West |  | East |
| - K94 |  | - A2 |
| $\checkmark$ J73 |  | -109852 |
| - 82 |  | -1063 |
| * AK532 |  | - J104 |
|  | South |  |
|  | - QJ1053 |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ AQ |  |
|  | - KJ5 |  |
|  | -986 |  |

With humans North-South, robots East-West, South bid 3 after the auction above, all pass. West cashed A, $\pm \mathrm{K}$ and played a third club, ruffed. Declarer lost two spade tricks, but made nine tricks, +140 .

At one table in an international match, South passed, North opened $1 \downarrow$, South bid 1^, all pass, North-South +140 . How do you account for that? It is highly likely that South's $\vee \mathrm{A}$ or $\uparrow \mathrm{K}$ was stuck behind some other card(s) and South thought he had only 9 or 10 points.

At the other table, South 1a, North 1NT (forcing), South 2e : North 3a (limit raise), South 4a, all pass. Declarer lost the same four tricks, one off, -100 and -6 Imps.

A game invitational hand of about $10-12$ points has 8 losers. The South hand has $71 / 2$ losers. $8+71 / 2=151 / 2$ and $24-15 \frac{1}{2}=8 \frac{1}{2}$. That means the expectation for North-South in a spade contract is 8 or 9 tricks. For details of the Losing Trick Count methods for hand evaluation when a trump fit exists, see The Modern Losing Trick Count. Had South focused on counting losers instead of points, South would have known to pass 3 a .

Incidentally, note West's disciplined pass over 1 . West has enough strength for a 2 overcall, but the quality of the club suit is inadequate. For a overcall, with adequate strength, the number of clubs plus the honours in the club suit should come to 8 or more (same as the number of tricks for which you are bidding). See Guide To Better Bridge for more on the Suit Quality Test for overcalls.

Dealer South : Nil vulnerable

| West | North | East | South <br> $1 \downarrow$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  | ? |
| Pass | $2 \downarrow$ | Pass | $?$ |

What would you do as South with:

```
& K10
* A98752
A
& K976
```

Just as some players bid too much, others do not bid enough. South has 5 losers. For the raise to $2 \boldsymbol{\vee}$, about 6-9 points, North usually has a 9-loser hand, occasionally 8 losers. $5+9=14$ and $24-14=10$ tricks are probable. If North has 8 losers, then 11 tricks are expected.

Another way to look at it is this: The pack has 40 HCP. There are 13 tricks per deal. Each trick is therefore worth 3 points plus a tiny bit ( 40 divided by 13). Partner’s $2 \vee$ raise of $6-9$ points will usually have two winners, sometimes three. If you have 5 losers and partner brings you two winners, you are down to three losers and ten tricks. That means South is worth a $4 \vee$ bid here.

Some have a natural aptitude for hand valuation. For those of us who do not, the Losing Trick Count for trump contracts is a very useful guide as to the number of tricks expected.

Dealer South : Nil vulnerable

```
        North
        4 QJ62
        \bullet KJ104
        -1062
    * J2
        South
        @ K10
        * A98752
        * A
        & K976
```

| West | East |
| :---: | :---: |
| - A54 | - 9873 |
| $\bullet$ Q6 | - 3 |
| - Q8543 | - KJ97 |
| - Q105 | - A843 |

At the table, with robots North-South, humans East-West, robot South passed 2 $\downarrow$. West, unaware of the lurking danger, doubled for takeout. North bid $3 \uparrow$ and South still passed. West also passed and led the $\uparrow 4$. With the A onside, declarer made 11 tricks, +200 . In the same international match, both sides were in $4 \vee,+450$, no swing. One North-South pair bid $1 \vee: 2 \vee, 4 \vee$; the other bid $1 \vee: 3 \vee, 4 \vee$.

## Problems for Tomorrow:

1. Dealer West : East-West vulnerable

North

- 106
- AK75
- K9743
- K4

South

- Q53
- Q9843
- AQJ
- Q2

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | 1 | $2 \boldsymbol{\psi}$ | $2 \downarrow$ |
| $3 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ | $3 \downarrow$ | Pass | $4 \downarrow$ |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |  |

West leads the $\boldsymbol{4}$ : king - ace - two. East is not fooled by the $\boldsymbol{~ K}$ play and East switches to the 8 : three - ace six. West returns the 2 : ten - king - five. East plays the 26 at trick 4: queen - jack - four. Plan the play
2. Dealer South : Nil vulnerable

North

- A76
$\checkmark$ A53
- KQJ10
- AK4

South

- KQ2
- K987
- A3
- 9876

| West | North | East | South <br>  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | 1 | Pass | 1 NT |
| Pass | 6NT | All Pass |  |

West leads the $₫ \mathrm{~J}$. Plan the play.
Why not phone or email your bridge partners and compare your answers and your reasoning?
I like cats too. Let's exchange recipes.

