

# District 16 Newsletter for Future Life Masters

Volume 3 Issue 2

## From the Editor

Congratulations to D16 Teacher of the Year Nancy Smalley from Beaumont!!!

D16 has lots of tournaments scheduled this spring. I hope you take advantage of the opportunity to earn those Silver points in the Sectionals.

I'm interested in your feedback, so please send your comments to [paulcuneo@sbcglobal.net](mailto:paulcuneo@sbcglobal.net).

**Paul Cuneo**

**ACBL District 16 Director**

## In this Issue

Better Bridge Habits:

Learning Conventions

Eddie Kantar's Tip:

Points for Short Suits

Declarer Play:

Card Combinations

Demon Defense:

Signaling Against Suit  
Contracts

Better Bidding

Hand Evaluation

It's the Law:

Proprieties

## From Unit 174 - Susan Banks

Hello

I am taking over this portion of the I and N newsletter from Sheryl Thomas, who has done a great job!

Congratulations to everyone who reached milestones at the Lone Star Regional.

### PERSON OF INTEREST

In preparing this month's I/N Person of Interest, I noted several commonalities. My father was career military (Air Force) and I first began to play bridge in college. That is where the similarities stop. I took a bridge refresher in 2005 and began playing duplicate sporadically after that. At the Lone Star Regional I finally became a Regional Master. I have taken lessons from this month's Person of Interest over the last two years and I have learned so much from this informative and warm teacher, Betsy Dubose. From Betsy:

"My Dad was career military (Army) and we moved around a lot. I was born in the state of Washington at Ft. Lewis. Then I lived in Waco, TX, Ft. Lee, Virginia, and Fontainebleau, France. We moved to Ft. Hood, TX and I was there until I went to college. I got a degree in Chemistry and Math from Texas State University in San Marcos and I received a master's degree in Psychology and Management from Texas A&M.

When I first moved to Houston I began playing Duplicate Bridge. I had played party bridge in graduate school and afterwards. When I began playing duplicate bridge I realized the game

people were playing in no way resembled the game I had been playing. However, I wanted to learn this game and kept trying. I haven't mastered it yet but I have improved and I absolutely adore bridge.

I have over 4300 master points and 30 blue ribbon cues.

I teach beginners, social bridge players, and intermediate players. Teaching bridge is the most rewarding and fun job that I have ever had. Seeing my students' progress as they get to be better players is wonderful. I am so lucky to teach such nice people and to be able to share with them the joy I have with bridge.

In 1998 I was president of the unit 174 board of directors.

One last thing -- I met my present husband (Bill Baker) at the bridge table. We have been married almost 17 years."

### **UPCOMING I/N EVENTS**

299 SECTIONAL March 9-12, 2017, Bridge Club of Houston, Spring

ELECTION SECTIONAL April 7-9, 2017, Houston Marriott Westchase

99 SECTIONAL April 28-30, 2017, Bridge Academy of North Dallas, Richardson

If you would like to be featured as a future I/N Person of Interest, please contact me at [sisbjohnson@gmail.com](mailto:sisbjohnson@gmail.com). See you at the tables.

Susan Banks

## Better Bridge Habits

### Completely Learn Your Conventions

Developing good habits at the table is an important part of learning bridge. This month I want to focus on learning conventions. As new players, many of you are eager to learn and try conventions. All too often newer players only learn the first step response to a convention they are playing. The tip this month is to learn the complete set of responses, the defenses against the convention AND the methods to cope if the opponents interfere.

### Eddie Kantar's Tip

**It is dangerous to count extra points for short suits or long suits before the bidding starts. (Don't stop reading!)**

**"If partner bids your short suit, that reduces, not increases, the value of your hand. If one of your opponents bids your long suit, that also decreases the value of your hand. If you let the bidding develop, you will see whether your long or short suits are working for or against you.**

You hold: S. Axxx H. x D. Qxxxx C. xxx

What is this hand worth? If partner opens 1H, it is a minus 6 point hand. If partner opens 1S, it has blossomed to a 9-point hand (3 points for the singleton with four-card support). If LHO opens 1D and partner overcalls 1H, the DQ has lost its value, not to mention the fifth diamond, or the singleton heart! You are now looking at a minus 4 point hand!

Hands that have eight-card fits or longer add extra distributional points; however, until a fit has been uncovered, distributional points should not be added. It doesn't make sense. Hands that are misfits should be subtracting points, not adding them!" [www.kantarbridge.com](http://www.kantarbridge.com)

## Improved Declarer Play

### Improving Declarer Play

As declarer, many times the ability to make our contract depends on playing one of the suits in a way that maximizes our chance to take tricks. The Official Encyclopedia of Bridge by ACBL has a section on playing card combinations. Here is a combination from the Encyclopedia:

A 10 x x

Q 9 x x

You are the declarer and need 3 tricks from this suit. Finesse the 10 and if it loses to the Jack, finesse the 9. 78% chance of 3 tricks.

## Demon Defense

**Signaling against Suit Contracts** – Eddie Kantar writes in his book “Modern Bridge Defense” that defensive signals come in 3 packages:

1. Attitude: how you feel about the suit partner has led
2. Count: how many cards you have in a particular suit
3. Suit Preference: which suit you want partner to lead

**Count** signals are used to tell partner and declarer how many cards you hold in the suit being led by declarer or dummy. If you play Standard signals, a relative high card shows an even number of cards and a relative low card shows an odd number. Once your partner knows how

many cards you have in the suit, he knows how many declarer has and can improve his count of the distribution of all 4 suits around the table.

**Giving count at the 5 or 6 level.** The opponents are declaring a 6 level contract. At the 5 or 6 level, lead K from AK. Partner leads the K:

N – Q85

W – K

E – 10732

S – ?

Partner leads the King and needs to know how many you hold to know whether to play the A. Here you play the 7 to show 2 or 4 pieces. Partner can decide whether declarer will trump the Ace and play accordingly. [www.kantarbridge.com](http://www.kantarbridge.com)

## Bidding Tips

A book worth owning and reading is “**A Treasury of Bridge Tips**” by **Eddie Kantar**. In it he offers the following advice:

Downgrade Jacks and Queens in suits bid by your opponents unless Partner makes a natural notrump bid. You hold:

S – KJ4 H – QJ87 D- 654 C - 1043

Your partner opens 1 Spade and your RHO overcalls 2D. Bid 2S. But if your RHO overcalls 2H, you must pass as your heart honors are worthless in a spade contract. [www.kantarbridge.com](http://www.kantarbridge.com)

## Its the Law



## **Laws 72, General Principles, 73, Communication, and 74 Conduct and Etiquette**

These laws deal with what are considered the proprieties of bridge. From Duplicate Decisions:

### **72 - General Principles**

1. Duplicate bridge tournaments should be played in strict accordance with the Laws. A more casual, sporting attitude may be tolerated in a club duplicate game.
2. The objective of the game is to achieve a higher score than the opponents while complying with these Laws.
3. A player must not infringe a Law intentionally, even if there is a rectification he is willing to accept.
4. There is no obligation to draw attention to your own infraction, except as noted for misinformation and in Laws 62 and 79.
5. A player must not conceal an infraction, as by committing a second revoke.

### **73 – Communication**

#### Proper Communication Between Partners

1. During the auction and play, communication between partners should be effected only by means of calls and plays themselves.
2. Calls and plays should be made without special emphasis, mannerism or inflection and without undue hesitation or haste.

Note : The ACBL has authorized the use of the skip bid warning.

A player should either use the warning all the time or never use it. Nonetheless, when a player skips one or more levels of bidding, the next player should pause about 8 to 10 seconds, even if the warning was not given, and he should appear to be thinking about his next call.

#### Inappropriate Communication Between Partners

Partners shall not communicate through the manner in which calls or plays are made, through extraneous remarks or gestures, or through questions asked or not asked of the opponents, through Alerts and explanations given or not given to them. To do so is an infraction of the Laws.

The gravest possible offense against the Proprieties is for a partnership to exchange information through prearranged methods of communication other than those sanctioned by these Laws. A guilty partnership risks expulsion from the sponsoring organization. When a player has available to him unauthorized information from his partner's remark, question, explanation, gesture, mannerism, special emphasis, inflection, haste or hesitation, he should carefully avoid taking any advantage that might accrue to his side.

Variations in tempo, manner or the like may violate the Proprieties when the player could know at the time of his action that the variation could work to his benefit. Inadvertently varying the tempo or manner in which a call or play is made does not in itself constitute a violation of the Proprieties, but inferences from such a variation may properly be drawn only by an opponent, and at his own risk.

It is grossly improper to attempt to mislead an opponent by means of a remark or gesture, through the haste or hesitancy of a call or play (such as a hesitation with a singleton), or by the manner in which the call or play is made.

It is desirable, though not always required, for players to maintain a steady tempo and an unvarying manner.

Any player may properly attempt to deceive an opponent through a call or play, so long as the deception is not protected by concealed partnership understanding or experience. It is entirely proper to avoid giving information to the opponents by making all calls and plays in unvarying tempo and manner.



When a violation of the Proprieties as described in this Law results in damage to an innocent, the Director may:

1. award an adjusted score (Law 12) if an innocent player has drawn a false inference from an action for which there is no demonstrable bridge reason and the opponent could have known that such action could work to his advantage.
2. award an adjusted score (Law 12) if a player has chosen from among logical alternative actions one that could demonstrably have been suggested by his partner's tempo, manner or remark.

## **74 - Conduct and Etiquette**

### Proper Attitude

1. A player should maintain a courteous attitude at all times toward his partner and his opponents.
2. A player should carefully avoid any remark or action that might cause annoyance or embarrassment to another player or might interfere with the enjoyment of the game.
3. Every player should follow uniform and correct procedures in calling and playing.

As a matter of courtesy, a player should refrain from:

1. paying insufficient attention to the game.
2. making gratuitous comments during the auction and play.
3. detaching a card before it is his turn to play.
4. prolonging play unnecessarily (as in playing on although he knows all of the tricks are surely his) for the purpose of disconcerting an opponent.
5. summoning or addressing the Director in a manner discourteous to him or to other contestants.

The following are considered violations of procedure. The Law indicates that these are examples, not an exhaustive list, of procedural violations.

1. Using different designations for the same call.
2. Indicating approval or disapproval of a call or play.
3. Indicating the expectation or intention of winning or losing a trick that has not been completed.
4. Commenting or acting during the auction or play so as to call attention to a significant occurrence or to the number of tricks still required for success.
5. Looking intently at any other player during the auction and play, or at another player's hand in order to see his cards or to observe the place from which he draws a card (but it is appropriate to act on information acquired by inadvertently seeing an opponent's card). (See Law 73 D.2. when a player may have shown his cards intentionally.)
6. Showing an obvious lack of further interest in a deal (as in folding one's cards).
7. Varying the normal tempo of bidding or play for the purpose of disconcerting an opponent.
8. Leaving the table needlessly before the round is called.