## I/N News ... especially for you!

Volume 5, Issue 1
Spring, 2005

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## Improve Your Game

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## Helpful Hint: - Consider Your Play!

As declarer, when you have a choice of which card to play, always think carefully as to which card may be the best one, or, which may be the least harmful.

For example, say you hold a run of high cards in a suit: a $K Q J$. Your RHO (Right Hand Opponent) gains the lead, and plays a small spade through your hand, which card do you play?

If you want to give your opponents the least amount of information, you play the highest card, in this case, the King, to obscure the situation as best you can. Each of your opponents will know you may still hold the Queen and/or Jack, but each will also know that his partner may hold them instead... and they may defend on that basis.

Similarly when defending, you play the lowest card of your run. Say you hold the $\uparrow Q J$, when partner leads a spade or declarer plays one through you, you play the Jack so he will not be sure who holds and Queen. This will also give Partner the correct impression that YOU hold this card when declarer wins the Ace and Partner holds the King.

Declarer play is a game of wits. You want to outwit your opponents whenever it is possible. If you can convince them that the situation is not what it seems, you will get them to make defensive errors based on the "misinformation" they have gleaned from the card play.

On defense, it is important not to give declarer a perfect read on the cards, while still giving partner as perfect a read as you can. When it does not matter to partner, do not be too consistent with your plays as defender. Keep declarer guessing (in other words, sometimes play the queen and sometimes play the jack in the aforementioned situation.) Just be sure you can differentiate these situations so when it does matter to partner, you play the correct card.
Newcomers
Win First
Masterpoints

Book Review

## New Minor Forcing by Jim O’Neil

Occasionally we will pick up a hand such as:

$$
\boldsymbol{\wedge}-\text { K8765 } \bullet-\text { Q65 - A84 } \leftarrow-\text { A2 }
$$

Partner opens 1 , and of course we will respond $1 \boldsymbol{1}$. Partner now rebids 1NT. Now what?

With 13 points we want to be in game, but which game? If partner has three spades, we belong in 4 Spades, but if he has only 2 , we are probably better off in 3NT. How do we get to the right contract?

A rebid of Responder's suit should promise a 6 -card suit. A simple rebid (i.e., $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ here) is to play, showing 6 to a bad 10 points and a 6 card suit. A jump rebid ( $3 \boldsymbol{A}$ ) is invitational, showing a good 10 to a bad 12 and a 6 -card suit. A jump to game $(4 \boldsymbol{A})$ to play showing a good 12 or more and, again, a 6 card suit.

A rebid in Opener's minor is not forcing. A bid of 2 of Opener's minor (i.e., 2 here) shows 6 to a bad 10 and good support; a jump to 3 of Opener's minor (3) is invitational, showing a good 10 to a bad 12 and good support.

A non-jump rebid in a lower ranking suit ( $2 \boldsymbol{*}$ or $2 \boldsymbol{h e r e}$ ) is forcing, but not game forcing. A non-jump rebid in a higher ranking suit (a "reverse") or a jump in a lower ranking suit ( 3 a or $3 \star)$ is game forcing.

So what's left? A pass or raise of NT. A pass shows 6 to a bad 10 , a 2NT bid is invitational, showing a good 10 to a bad 12 points, and a 3NT bid is to play, showing a good 12 or more.

Our best option is to just bid 3NT with the hand above. Partner might have raised with 3-card Support, and perhaps the hand will play as well in NT, even if we have a 5-3 fit.

## New Minor Forcing

Many players solve this dilemma with a convention called "New Minor Forcing". This convention is quite simple: After an opening bid of 1 of a minor, a response of 1 of a major, and a 1 NT rebid, responder's rebid of 2 of the unbid minor (or, "new" minor) is forcing, and may be artificial. It asks opener for more information about his hand, specifically his length in the major suits, especially the major suit responder has already bid. Responder should have at least invitational values (a good 10 points or more) and should be looking for more information about Opener's major suit length in order to place the final contract. Most often, Responder has a 5-card major and is looking for 3-card support.
There are 4 auctions where "New Minor Forcing" applies:

| Opener | Responder | Opener | Responder |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \%$ | $1 \checkmark$ | $1 \%$ | 14 |
| 1NT | 2 | 1NT | 2 |
| Opener | Responder | Opener | Responder |
| 1 | $1 \vee$ | 1 | $1 /$ |
| 1NT | 2* | 1NT | 2* |

Let's look at the example hand again:

$$
\boldsymbol{\wedge}-\mathrm{K} 8765 \quad \downarrow-\text { Q65 } \bullet-\mathrm{A} 84 \quad \boldsymbol{\star}-\mathrm{A} 2
$$

Partner opens 1* and, after we respond 1a, rebids 1NT. Playing "New Minor Forcing", we can rebid 2\&, the unbid, or "New" minor. This says nothing about clubs - it asks partner for more information about his major suit length. If partner has 3 spades he can now show them, and we will get to $4 \boldsymbol{A}$. If he does not have 3 spades, we will get to 3NT.

Like any convention, we give up something to gain something. What do we gain? We now Have the ability to locate a 5-3 major suit fit. What do we give up? We can no longer show a weak hand with a 5 -card major and 5-cards in the other minor. With:

$$
\boldsymbol{\wedge}-\text { K8765 ヤ-65 •-4 \& - QJ762 }
$$

We can no longer bid $2 *$ natural. We must pass. If our spades were better, we might try $2 \boldsymbol{A}$.
However, with:

$$
\boldsymbol{\wedge}-\text { K8765 } \downarrow-\text { QJ762 •-4 } \boldsymbol{\star}-65
$$

After $1 \boldsymbol{*}($ or $1 *)-1 \boldsymbol{\wedge} ; 1 \mathrm{NT}$, responder can still bid $2 \boldsymbol{\bullet}$, nonforcing, to show a minimum hand with both majors.

What we gain from playing New Minor Forcing is far more valuable than what we give up. We now have a way to distinguish between 4, 5 and 6 card suits, and between minimum,

New Minor Forcing,, continued from page 2)
invitational, and game-going hands.
After an opening bid of 1 of a minor, a response of 1 of a major, and a rebid by opener of 1 NT , responder bids as follows:

|  | 4-card major <br> (no-trump) | 5-card major <br> (suit or NT) | 6-card major <br> (suit) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 to bad 10 <br> (partscore) | Pass | Pass | 2 of major |
| good 10 to bad 12 <br> (game or partscore) | 2NT | "New Minor" | 3 of major |
| good 12 or more <br> (game) | $3 N T$ | "New Minor" | 4 of major |

## Opener's Rebids

After partner bids the new minor, Opener's first obligation is to show support for partner's major. He does this bidding his partner's major. This shows exactly 3-card support (he have already denied 4-card support; with 4 he would have raised instead of rebidding 1NT).

Rebidding anything else over partner's "New Minor Forcing bid" denies 3-card support for partner's major. Opener's second priority is to show 4 cards in the other major. While Opener should not rebid $\mathbf{1 N T}$ over $\mathbf{1} \boldsymbol{v}$ holding 4 Spades, he will frequently rebid 1NT over 1A holding 4 Hearts. Without have 3-card support for partner's major, or 4 cards in the other major, Opener should usually rebid NT. (Some pairs like to play that with a strong minor suit of his own, and weak holdings in the unbid suits, Opener rebids his minor.)

Opener also shows his strength with his rebid. Since Responder promises at least invitational values, Opener should make a jump rebid with a maximum. With minimum values (12 to a bad 13), Opener would rebid 2 of partner's major with 3-card support, or 2 of the unbid major with 4 cards (and less than 3 cards in partner's major), or 2 NT . With maximum values (a good 13 or 14 ), Opener would rebid 3 of partner's major with 3-card support, or 3 of the unbid major with 4 cards (and less than 3 cards in partner's major), or 3NT. With a good minor suit and a maximum, Opener may rebid his minor.

Knowing whether Opener holds a minimum or maximum might be important. With the hand above:

$$
\boldsymbol{\wedge}-\mathrm{K} 8765 \vee-\text { Q65 } \bullet-\mathrm{A} 84 \quad \&-\text { A2 }
$$

it does not matter whether partner is minimum or maximum - we have enough for game; we are going to play 3NT or 4 S . But what if our hand were slightly weaker:

$$
\boldsymbol{\wedge}-\text { K8765 } \bullet-\text { Q65 } \bullet-\text { Q84 } \boldsymbol{\star}-\mathrm{A} 2
$$

Now we cannot insist on game. We will stop in a partscore ( $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ or 2 NT ) when partner is minimum, and go to game only when he has a maximum.

## Responder's Rebids

Responder's rebids are simple - after opener's rebid, responder knows whether or not there is An 8-card major suit fit, and whether or not there is enough for game. Responder can usually place the final contract immediately. With invitational values only, Responder can pass or correct to 2NT. With enough for game, Responder can jump to game in a suit, or to 3NT.
If responder has a a game-going two-suited hand, or a game going hand with good support for partner's minor he can bid out his pattern. The auction has proceeded:

With: ヘ-KQ765 •-5 - A4 \& - 1NT

Responder
$1 \wedge$
2*
KQ762
(New Minor Forcing, Continued from page 3)
If Opener has 3 spades, Responder wants to play in at least $4 \boldsymbol{A}$. He could raise a $2 \boldsymbol{a}$ bid by Opener to 4 . If Opener can bid $3 \boldsymbol{A}$, responder should definitely cue-bid $4 \diamond$. Be careful. This is an ambiguous cue bid since partner opened diamonds.

If Opener rebids $2 \boldsymbol{V}$ or $\mathbf{2 N T}$, however, Responder can bid $\mathbf{3 \boldsymbol { \& }}$, forcing, to show his pattern. Over a $3 \boldsymbol{V}$ rebid by opener, 3NT may be best; but if opener rebids 3NT, the Hearts may be a problem; Responder should bid $4 \%$. $5 \%$ (or even $6 \%$ ) may be the best spot.

With: $\boldsymbol{\wedge}-$ KQ765 $\boldsymbol{\bullet}$ - A65 $\bullet$ - KQ84 \& -2
Again, Responder could raise a $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ bid by Opener to 4. A $3 \boldsymbol{r}$ cue-bid is probably best. Responder should definitely cue-bid $4 \boldsymbol{V}$ over a $3 \boldsymbol{A}$ bid by opener.

If Opener rebids $2 \boldsymbol{v}$ or $\mathbf{2 N T}$, Responder can bid 3D, forcing, to show his diamond support. Over a $3 \boldsymbol{v}$ or $3 N T$ rebid, Responder should bid $4 \star$. While 3NT might be best, $5 *$ (or even 6 ) may be the best spot.

## New Minor Forcing after a 2NT Rebid

New minor forcing can also be used after a rebid of 2NT by opener. After an opening bid of 1 of a minor, a response of 1 of a major, and a jump to 2NT (showing 18-19 points), a bid of 3 of the "new" minor can be employed in a similar fashion.

Note: on the auction $1 \star($ or $1 \star)-1 \mathrm{H}$; 1NT, Opener should not have 4 Spades. However, on the auction $1 *($ or $1 *)-1 \vee ; 2 N T$, Opener may very well have 4 Spades.

With: か-K876 ヤ-762 •-AQ8 \&-A64
Opener should bid $1 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$, not 1 NT , over partner's $1 \boldsymbol{v}$ response. But with: $\boldsymbol{\uparrow}$ - K876 •-Q62 - AQ8 \&-AK4

Opener should rebid 2NT. The hand is not quite good enough for a $2 \uparrow$ jump, which would be forcing to game, and would imply a 2 -suited hand. A simple 1 a bid might get passed when partner has just enough for game.

After a 2NT rebid, a bid of 3 of the unbid minor shows values for game (a good 7 or more points), and is a search for a major suit fit. Opener should have 5 cards in his original major, and/or 4-cards in the other major (if his first suit was Hearts).
(Some players like to play that $3 *$ as similar to New Minor Forcing even when there are no unbid minors - or two unbid minors. After $1 *-1 \star$; 2NT, $3 *$ asks for a 4-card major - after $1 \boldsymbol{- 1}$; 2NT, $3 \boldsymbol{*}$ asks for 3-card heart support).

A "New Minor Forcing" bid is Alertable under current ACBL regulations. All of the responses to a New Minor

## Forcing bid should be alerted as well.

## PROBLEM HANDS

Partner opens $1 \star$. You respond $1 \downarrow$, and Partner rebids $1 N T$. What do you do with?

1) $\boldsymbol{\wedge}-\mathrm{K} 64 \vee-\mathrm{K} 743 \bullet-\mathrm{A} 53$ \& - J64
2) $\boldsymbol{\wedge}-\mathrm{K} 64 \quad \bullet-\mathrm{KQ} 43 \bullet-\mathrm{A} 53 \quad$ - J64
3) $\boldsymbol{\wedge}-43 \vee-$ KQ7643 $\bullet-53 \star-$ K64
4) $\boldsymbol{\wedge}-43 \quad \bullet-\mathrm{KQJ} 643 \bullet-53 \boldsymbol{\star}$ - AJ4
5) $\boldsymbol{\wedge}-43 \quad$ - KQ7643 - - A5 $\boldsymbol{\bullet}-$ K64
6) $\boldsymbol{\wedge}-\mathrm{K} 64 \quad \vee-\mathrm{KQ} 643 \bullet-\mathrm{A} 5 \quad$ *-J64
7) $\boldsymbol{\wedge}-\mathrm{K} 64 \vee-\mathrm{K} 7643 \bullet-\mathrm{A} 5 \quad$ - J64
8) $\boldsymbol{\wedge}-4 \vee-\mathrm{Q} 7632 \bullet-\mathrm{Q} 3 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}-\mathrm{K} 6432$
9) $\boldsymbol{\wedge}-4 \vee-\mathrm{A} 7632 \bullet-\mathrm{A} 3 \boldsymbol{\leftarrow}-\mathrm{KQ} 432$
10) $\boldsymbol{\wedge}-42 \quad \boldsymbol{\bullet}-\mathrm{J} 632 \bullet-3 \boldsymbol{\bullet}-\mathrm{KQJT62}$

You open 1\%. Partner responds $1 \boldsymbol{A}$. You rebid 1 NT and partner bids 2 (New Minor Forcing) What do you bid with?
13)
14)
16)
18)
19) $\boldsymbol{\wedge}-\mathrm{K} 6 \quad \vee-\mathrm{K} 43 \bullet-53 \boldsymbol{\bullet}$ - AKJ43

Answers to New Minor Forcing, hands 1-19:

1. 2NT. There is no 8-card major suit fit; this hand belongs in NT. If partner has a maximum, he will raise to 3 .
2. 3NT. With no 8 -card major suit fit and enough values to insist on game, we know where we want to play.
3. $2 \boldsymbol{\vee}$. This is to play. There is not enough for game, and we want to play in Hearts.
4. $3 \boldsymbol{v}$. This is invitational with a 6-card suit. Partner can raise to 4 with a maximum.
5. $4 \boldsymbol{\vee}$. We want to play game; we want to play in Hearts.
(Continued on page 5)
（Bidding Over Interference，Continued from page 4）
6．2\％．This is＂New Minor Forcing＂．If Partner has 3 Hearts， he will bid $2 v$ with a minimum，or $3 v$ with a maximum．In either case，we will raise to 4 ．If partner does not have 3 Hearts， he will probably bid $\mathbf{2 N T}$ ，which we will raise to 3 ，or $\mathbf{3 N T}$ ， which we will pass．

7． $2 \%$ ．Again，we use new minor forcing，but this time we cannot insist on game．If Partner has 3 Hearts and a minimum， he will bid $2 \boldsymbol{\vee}$ ，which we can pass．If he has a minimum with less than 3 hearts，he will bid 2NT，which we can pass．With a maximum，Partner will rebid $3 \boldsymbol{v}$ ，which we will raise to 4 ，or 3NT，which we will pass．．．In hands \＃6 and \＃7，Partner should not have 4 Spades when he rebids $\mathbf{1 N T}$ over $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{\vee} \ldots$ But what if the majors were reversed？Partner will often have 4 Hearts and rebid 1NT over 1ヵ．What if we held $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$－K7643－K63－A5 ＊－J64，and the auction had proceeded 1－1ヵ；1NT？Again，we would begin with $2 \boldsymbol{4}$ ．We would pass $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ or $2 \mathbf{N T}$ ，or $\mathbf{3 N T}$ ，and raise $3 \boldsymbol{4}$ to 4 ，just As before．What if partner bids $2 \boldsymbol{\vee}$ ？We bid 2NT to show we had invitational values with fewer than 4 Hearts，and partner should pass．Over $3 \boldsymbol{\vee}$ ，we simply bid 3NT to play．bid 3NT．

8．Pass or bid $2 \boldsymbol{v}$ ．We cannot bid $2 \%$ here，as that would be ＂New Minor Forcing＂，showing at least a good 10 points． Fortunately，situations like this do not occur very often；the opponents have about half the points and a 9 －card spade fit．If our Hearts were a bid stronger－say we held $\uparrow-4 \vee-K Q J 63 \bullet-$ $52 \div-J 6432$－we definitely should just bid $\mathbf{2 \vee}$ ．

9． $2 \boldsymbol{\%}$ ．Again，we start with New Minor Forcing．If partner does not have 3 hearts，we will rebid $3 *($ or $4 *)$ to show our good 2 － suiter．

10．？？？．We would like to probably like to play this hand in a Club partscore．1NT might make on a good day：Partner might have the Club Ace，or enough Clubs to be able to run the suit． But a Club partial is probably best．How can we get there？We can＇t bid 2\％－that would show 10＋points and imply 5 Hearts． We seem to have no choice but to pass．However，most experts have found a solution－with any invitational hand we would start with $2 \boldsymbol{2}$ ，or $\mathbf{2 N T}$ ，or a jump，we can use $\mathbf{3 \%}$ to show a weak hand with a long minor suit．Make sure you discuss this with partner before trying this at the table！
11．24．This shows 3 Spades and a minimum．
12． $3 \boldsymbol{A}$ ．This shows 3 Spades and a maximum．
13．2๒．This denies 3 Spades，but shows 4 Hearts and a minimum．

14．3『．This denies 3 Spades，but shows 4 Hearts and a maximum．

15． $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ ．With both 3 card support for partner and 4 cards in the other major，support partner first．

16． $3 \boldsymbol{A}$ ．Same as \＃13．
17．2NT．This denies holding either 3 Spades or 4 Hearts， and shows a minimum．

18．3NT．This denies holding either 3 Spades or 4 Hearts， but shows a maximum．

19．3\＆．With a maximum and a good minor suit（and with fewer than 3 card support，and fewer than 4 cards in the other major），we can rebid our minor suit，especially with a weak holding in the unbid suits．We are probably headed toward 3NT，but if partner has a hand like：＾－A7543－ AQ2－87－Q62，we need to be in $5 \boldsymbol{*}$ ．If partner＇s hand is a bit stronger：$\uparrow-A 7543 \vee-A Q 2 *-A 7<-Q 62$ ，we may even get to $6 \boldsymbol{*}$ ．

## NEW CONVENTIONS

There are many versions of＂New Minor Forcing＂played today．Some of these are：
＂Checkback Stayman＂：A bid of $2 *$ is always used as ＂New Minor Forcing＂，even after an opening bid of $1 \%$ ． Along with this，opener bids 2NT to deny 3－card support for Responder＇s major or 4 cards in the other major，or 2 to show both 3－card support and 4 cards in the other major． （Sometimes this is reversed）．
＂Two－Way New Minor Forcing＂．Regardless of which minor was opened，a bid of $2 *$ usually shows a hand with invitational values，and a bid of $2 *$ is forcing to game．There are many，more complex variations where some good hands start with $2 \%$ as well．
＂Wolff Signoffs＂．In standard bidding，after a 2 NT ，jump rebid，all responses are forcing to game．＂Wolff Signoffs＂ allow a partnership to get out in 3 of a suit．Over 2NT，a response of $3 \boldsymbol{*}$ forces partner to bid $3 \bullet$ ，no matter what his hand is．Responder can now rebid 3 of his major to play there．（With a hand such as $\boldsymbol{\wedge}-\mathrm{Q} 76532$－65－K84－ $\mathbf{~} 2$ ， Responder would respond $1 \uparrow$ to a $1 *$ opening，but would want to get out in $3 \boldsymbol{A}$ after Opener＇s 2NT rebid．Since $3 \boldsymbol{A}$ directly over 2 NT is forcing，it is impossible to play $3 \boldsymbol{A}$ without using a convention like Wolff．）Playing Wolff，a bid of 3 is often used as＂New Minor Forcing＂，even after an opening bid of $1 \star$ ．

## Trump Management and Play of the Hand

## Trump Management when Declaring:

When to draw trumps: Ask yourself these questions....

1. Do you have all the tricks you need? You must count losers in a suit contract.
2. Do you need to trump anything in the dummy? If so, you must postpone drawing trumps until after trumping your losers.
3. Can you afford to lose the lead to a high trump before getting rid of other losers? Maintaining control when high trump are out (ducking) is important.
4. Do you have too many quick losers? Where can you put them?

After the opening lead has been made, count your points, and dummy's points together. Knowing what high cards your opponents hold, you get an idea of where certain cards are from the opening lead.
For example, if an honor has been lead, it tends to place other honors in the lead suit. If your opponent leads an honor, he usually holds the next touching honor. For example, if he leads the King, he probably holds the Queen. If he leads the Queen, he likely holds the Jack.
If there are 2 or 3 honors out in a suit, and it is NOT lead, chances are that the honors are split or all are in your Right Hand Opponent's hand.
Another important consideration when attempting to conceive a picture of your opponents' hands comes from the auction. Were there overcalls implying length in a side suit?

After you have considered all of this, you must determine the correct line of play, taking into account, how many tricks you need, what tricks are available, what finesses are helpful, unnecessary etc.

After every trick, total up suits - rethink your play according to your plan, if necessary. Be sure to watch the spot cards. They could help you play the hand differently, by noticing what is missing vs. what has been played.

## When to Draw Trumps

I. Percentages: Before discussing when to draw trump, let's review how suits tend to split:
a) 2 cards out :52\% of the time the cards will divide $1-1 ; 48 \%$ of the time the cards will split 2-0
b) 3 cards out : $78 \%$ of the time the cards will split $2-122 \%$ of the time the cards will split 3-0
c) 4 cards out $50 \%$ of the time the cards will split $3-140 \%$ of
the time the cards will split 2-2
d) 5 cards out: $68 \%$ of the time the cards will split 3-2 $28 \%$ of the time the cards will split 4-1
e) 6 cards out: $48 \%$ of the time the cards will split $4-236 \%$ of the time the cards will split 3-3
f) 7 cards out: $62 \%$ of the time the cards will split $4-331 \%$ of the time the cards will split 5-2
g) 8 cards out: $47 \%$ of the time the cards will split $5-333 \%$ of the time the cards will split 4-4
Except when there are only 2 cards outstanding, an even number of cards tend to divide unequally, while an odd number of cards tend to split as equally as possible.
II. General Playing in a trump contract gives a great feeling of security. A natural tendency is to draw trump and then pause to decide what to do. Unfortunately, this method can lead to needless losers. Instead, be particularly diligent to count your losers, at the start of the hand. If you determine drawing trump will cause "no problem", immediately draw trump so defendants will not ruff your winners.

Note: It is important to draw all the trump, if you have a long entryless suit in the dummy. Let's assume you are in $4 \boldsymbol{A}$ and plan to throw losers on dummy's club suit. You hold $\& \mathrm{Qx}$ and Dummy has $\boldsymbol{\& A K J x x}$ and no outside entry. If you don't draw all trump prior to running the clubs, when defendant's ruff in you won't be able to get back to dummy. (Remember to avoid blocking the suit when playing the clubs. First play the Queen from your hand and then low to an honor on the board.)

## III. When Should You Avoid Drawing Trumps

a) to ruff losers in dummy
b) to get rid of a fast loser
c) to keep control of the hand
d) To use trump for communication
e) When you intend to cross ruff hand

## IV. Ruffing Losers in Dummy

Assume you are in 4 spades and you hold A65 of hearts and dummy holds xx . In most instances we recognize it's important to play the heart Ace, lose a heart trick and then trump the remaining heart in dummy. Here is a hand, however, that you might draw trumps quickly and then find yourself with an unnecessary loser.
(Continued on page 7)

A Oxx

- 765
- AKxx
\& XXX


A AKJT9

- AK43
- XX
* $O x$
(Trump Management, Continued from page 6)
Contract is 4 Spades
Opening Lead: \&K
The King of Clubs holds and it goes Ace of Clubs, and then a 3rd round of clubs.

Counting losers we see four: 2 hearts and the 2 clubs we have already lost. (Remember there are 2 potential heart losers, as missing 6 cards the suit divides 3-3 approximately $1 / 3$ of the time. That means declarer's 4th heart will probably be a loser) So what should we do? After trumping the 3rd club led by defendants, we should play the Ace and King of hearts and then lose a heart. We will be able to win anything our opponent returns, ruff the 4th heart in the dummy, and draw trump.)

Note: While ruffing in the dummy gains tricks, you do not usually gain by ruffing in declarer's hand except in special situations (e.g., cross ruff, dummy reversal) since declarer's trumps are usually winners either way.

## V. Getting Rid of a Loser, (Slow and Fast Losers)

There are two types of losers: slow and fast. A fast loser is a trick that can be lost as soon as the opponents get the lead. A slow loser is one that can be lost eventually. If declarer holds AK5 of spades and dummy 987, the 3rd spade is a slow loser. If declarer holds A65 and dummy 743, the two low spades are fast losers if opponents lead the suit, but slow losers if they don't.

## Contract: 4a

A XXXX
Opening Lead: \&J

- Oxx

Counting losers you have 4 losers: 2 spades

- AKx
$\therefore$ Axx
when trump split 4-1... $28 \%$ of the time.
Contract: $4 \boldsymbol{A}$

A Kxx

- AKJx
- Kx
\& Jxxx


A AT985

- Ox
- QJ543
\& X


## Opening Lead: \&T

 as simple as it seems.Here opponents lead your weak suit. It initially appears you have 3 losers: one spade unless the QJ are doubleton, one club, and one diamond (after the Ace is knocked out and small diamonds are discarded on Heart honors.) However, all is not

You ruff the 2 nd club, draw 2 rounds of trump, and discover trump are 3-2 with the Q outstanding. What happens if you lead a 3rd trump? The defenders will play a 3rd club and you will ruff with your remaining trump. Then when you knock out the diamond Ace, they will lead a 4th club and you will not be able to ruff. You will have lost 4 tricks. This situation can be avoided by leaving the "master trump" out. (In other words, don't knock out the trump Q. ) Yes, opponents will be able to ruff in with their 3rd trump, but when you knock out the diamond Ace you will have a trump to ruff the return.

## VII. Cross Ruffs:

Cross ruffs are generally fun for declarer and unpleasant for defenders. When cross ruffing a hand, 3 things are important to remember: a) First, in a cross ruff declarer must count his winners in the suits he is planning to cross ruff. b) Secondly, prior to cross ruffing, declarer should take the exact number of tricks in outside suits which when added to the tricks anticipated in the suits to be cross ruffed, will enable him to make the contract. 3) Third, declarer must avoid being greedy to prevent

a QJT9xx

- AKJ
- x
\& $x x x$


## Maintain Control

 when you have a singleton in the suit the opponents lead orSometimes you must delay drawing trump or decline to draw the final trump so that the defenders are not able to gain control of the hand by forcing you to ruff. This situation commonly occurs defenders from ruffing his good tricks or drawing trump.

Contract $6 \boldsymbol{A}$

## VI. Avoiding Drawing All the Trump to

 and two clubs. The clubs are fast losers, as defendants will take their club tricks as soon as they get in. Because they will get in when you lead trump, you must postpone drawing trump. Instead, immediately play the AK of diamonds discarding a club. Then draw trump. (If the opponents had led a diamond initially you would have been able to draw one round of trump before discarding the club, as the club initially would have been a slow loser.)

ค AJT7
$\bullet \mathrm{x}$

- xxx
\& Axxxx

Opening Lead: $\approx \mathrm{K}$
This is an ideal example of a hand in which you should crossruff. Note each hand has a singleton. Also, each hand has good trumps and minimal trick taking power in the suits to be ruffed. Looking at declarer's hand we count 4 losers, however, as we plan
(Continued on page 8)
(Trump Management, Continued from page 7)
to cross ruff we must also count winners.
In planning a cross ruff we should 1st count winners (including ruffs) in the suits we are planning to ruff and then add to that the number of outside tricks we need to make the contract. Here we have 10 winners in the suits we plan to ruff and need 2 more from diamonds to make 12 tricks. The technique in a cross ruff is to 1 st cash the outside winners we need to make the contract AND then cross ruff. We cash the outside winners needed first to prevent the defenders from ruffing in.
Here we cash the AK of diamonds and then cross ruff. (Had we cashed the AKQ of diamonds first, East would have been able to ruff the 3rd diamond and lead trump. Had we started the cross ruff before playing the diamond AK, East would have been able to throw away diamonds on the 3rd and 4th club and later ruff 2 diamond tricks.)

## ALERT: On April 3, there will be a <br> Special Pro-Am to Benefit the 2006 Chicago NABC.

Any non-life master with fewer than 500 masterpoints is eligible to play as an amateur. And ANYONE who meets this criteria is good enough to enter this competition! It is designed with YOU in mind! All you need to do is sign up. Your "pro" will be assigned by the tournament chairman.
This special event is being held at the Winnetka Community House, 620 Lincoln Avenue, Winnetka, at 1:00 in the afternoon. Pre-registration is MANDATORY on or before March 27th please. Entry fees are $\$ 25.00 /$ amateur, the proceeds from which will go toward supporting the upcoming District 132006 Summer Nationals.
This Pro-Am gives all novice and intermediate players a rare opportunity to play with a Chicago area "professional". The game is sectionally-rated which means more masterpoints will be given than in a regular club game.
You cannot imagine how exciting it is to play with the best players in the area. The experience affords a great learning opportunity, and one that could cost hundreds of dollars were it not for this special occasion.
After the event, you will have made a new friend who will meet you and greet you at future District 13 tournaments and events ... someone who will be approachable and can answer your bidding and play questions and discuss hands with you after the games.
The directors are donating their services. There will be lots of homemade goodies ... and an excellent time is guaranteed for all the players involved. For more information on this fun occasion or to register now, please call Jackie Addis at 630-515-0101.

## Rockin Rockford Regional June 13-19

Indoor Sports Center, 8800 E. Riverside Dr., Loves Park Tuesday - Saturday
Single Session 299'er Pairs at 9:30, 2:00, \& 7:00
For more info, call Mary Jo Sergent (815) 874-4157


## Early Spring Sectional March 11-13

Elgin Community College, 1700 Spartan Dr., Elgin Saturday, March 12 1:00 and 6:30 Special 99er Games For Info, call Karl Dencker (847) 458-8089

## Kenosha - Racine Sectional April 8-10

Madrigano's Marina Shore, 302-58th St., Kenosha
ACBL members with 0-5 points play FREE!!
Friday, April 8: Future Master Pairs: 10:00, 1:30, 7:00
Saturday, April 9: Future Master Pairs: 9:30, 1:30, 7:00
Sunday, April 10: Future Master Swiss Teams
(2 sessions, playthru, buffet included) 10:00
For more info, call Dennis Dragan (262) 694-1370

## District 13 Spring Regional, April 25 - May 1

Grand Geneva Resort and Spa, Lake Geneva, WI on Route 50 , one-half mile east of Route 12
Room Rate $\$ 95$ single or double plus $\$ 12$ resort fee.
Call 262/248-8811 or 800/558-3417 before March 28
Intermediate and Newcomer Events 0-299er Masterpoints
0-5 ACBL Members Play Free all week
Monday - 7:30 Stratified 2 for 1 299er \& 49er Pairs
Free entry to use later in the week
Tuesday: Single Session Games at 10:00, 1:30 and 7:30
Stratified 299er and 49er Pairs
Wednesday to Friday:
Single Session Games at 10:00, 3:00 and 7:30
Stratified 299 er \& 49er Pairs
Saturday 9:00, 1:30 \& 7:30 Strat. 299er and 49er Pairs
Sunday at 11:00 \& 3:00
0-299 Swiss Teams: 299/200/100/50
2 separate sessions: (more points!)
Stratification: 299er Pairs - 299/200/100; 49er Pairs 50/20/5
Red Points for all "IN" Games -- Partners Guaranteed 45 minutes before game time. Guest Speakers Daily!

Marj Thien 262-896-1734 Mcthien@aol.com

CENTRAL STATES:
Tuesday Afternoon 299er Pairs (20 pairs)
A
1
2
3
4
5
$6 / 7$
$6 / 7$

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        1 Chuck Markos - Yvonne Markos, Deerfield IL
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        William Artz - Kevin Litz, Chicago IL
        Carol Herr, Greenfield WI; C Jean Bluemner, Franklin WI
        Patrick Haverty, Woodstock IL; Karl Dencker, Lk In The Hls IL
    2 Nancy Meylor, Pewaukee WI; Joanne Behling, Wauwatosa WI
    3 Judie Hlavka, Racine WI; Linda Scheible, Kenosha WI
        Ruth Kraemer - Viola Rengstorff, Madison WI
    4 Shelly Costello, Barrington IL; Jeannette Chase, Lake Barrington IL
    Tuesday Evening 299er Pairs (11 pairs)
A B C
11 Mary Knoll, Palatine IL; Marilyn Brown, Wheeling IL
22 Muriel Goldberg, Highland Park IL; Roberta Levine, Winnetka IL
331 Ellen Gilman, Lake Forest IL; Babette Rosenthal, Northfield IL
442 Claire Murvihill, Chicago IL; James Murvihill, Chicago Heights IL
Tuesday Morning 299er Pairs (13 pairs)
A B C
1 Diane Peltz, Shaker Hts OH; Ronald Peltz, Shaker Heights OH
11 Bryan Delfs, Pleasnt Prairie WI; Jan Ratliff, Highland Park IL
22 Jennifer Musson, Racine WI; Sharon Gierahn, Franksville WI
33 Barbara Bebee - Katy Gross, Lake Forest IL
54 Muriel Goldberg, Highland Park IL; Roberta Levine, Winnetka IL
4/5 Judie Hlavka, Racine WI; Linda Scheible, Kenosha WI
4/5 Nancy Meylor, Pewaukee WI; Joanne Behling, Wauwatosa WI
Wednesday Afternoon 299er Pairs (18 pairs)
A B C
11 Carol Herr, Greenfield WI; C Jean Bluemner, Franklin W
$2 \quad 2 \quad$ Mary Knoll, Palatine IL; Marilyn Brown, Wheeling IL
311 Christine Greenberg, Byron MN; Judith Harris, Rochester MN
$4 / 54 / 52$ Sally Gill, Bloomingdale IL; Laura Bro, Downers Grove IL
$4 / 5 \quad 4 / 5$
Elizabeth Staehlin, Wilmette IL; Suzanne Friedman, Glencoe IL
3 Rhea Dickson - Rita Bertsch, Rochester MN
4/5 Judie Hlavka - Marlene Nievin, Racine WI
4/5 Arlene Vuturo - Christine Weiler, Libertyville IL
Wednesday Evening 299er Pairs (14 pairs)
A B C
Zach Freehill, Bloomington IL; John Ferrell, Normal IL
David Kuchar - Kevin Litz, Chicago IL
11 Erik Smith, San Francsico CA; Craig Smith, Round Lake IL
2 Mary Knoll, Palatine IL; Marilyn Brown, Wheeling IL
Barbara Walczak, Munster IN; Faye Anderson, Schererville IN
3 Daniel Chamberlain - Kathryn Chamberlain, Rockford IL
4 Helen Donovan, Chicago IL; Jane Auby, Springfield IL
2 William Clarke, Wilmette IL; Laura Bro, Downers Grove IL
Wednesday Morning 299er Pairs (19 pairs)
A B C
Mary Knoll, Palatine IL; Marilyn Brown, Wheeling IL
211 Rhea Dickson, Rochester MN; Rita Bertsch,
322 Chris Brown - Diana Brown, Saint Cloud MN
4 Carol Herr, Greenfield WI; C Jean Bluemner, Franklin WI
533 James Murvihill, Chicago Heights IL; Claire Murvihill, Chicago IL
6 Roberta Levine, Winnetka IL; Muriel Goldberg, Highland Park IL
4 Eleanor Nuellen - James Nuellen, Hinsdale IL
4 Betty Zucker - Pearl Freedman, Skokie IL
Thursday Morning 299er Pairs (24 pairs)
A B C
11 Daniel Chamberlain - Kathryn Chamberlain, Rockford IL
2 Polly Parent, Beaver Dam WI; Charlie Morton, Bloomington IL
32 Lesley Anixter - Jan Ratliff, Highland Park IL
431 Jennifer Musson, Racine WI; Marlene Foster, Franksville WI
542 Arlene Vuturo - Christine Weiler, Libertyville IL
653 Mary Fregien, Franksville WI; Sandra Hetrick, Racine WI
4 Jeannette Chase, Lake Barrington IL; Linda Rough, Lake Zurich IL
Thursday Afternoon 299er Pairs (25 pairs)
A B C
1 Susan Radichel - Susan Zlotocha, Hartland WI
2 Lesley Anixter - Jan Ratliff, Highland Park IL
3 Zach Freehill, Bloomington IL; John Ferrell, Normal IL
41 Barbara Stone - Joel Stone, Glencoe IL
521 Mary Fregien, Franksville WI; Sandra Hetrick, Racine WI
632 Janet Gron, Wooddale IL; Nancy Kisten, Hawthorn Woods IL
4 Ronald Zachary, Burr Ridge IL; Gale Shillington, Downers Grove IL


## Summerfest Regional July 11-17 <br> Sheraton Chicago NW, 3400 W Euclid, Arlington Heights

Monday 7:30
Stratified Future Master Charity Pairs
Tuesday through Friday
1:00 and 7:30 Single Sessions
Future Master Stratified Pairs
0-20, 20-50, 50-100
299er Pairs 0-100, 100-200, 200-300
Saturday 1:00 \& 7:30 Single Sessions
49er Pairs Stratified 0-20, 20-50
299er Stratified Pairs
0-100, 100-200, 200-300
Double Win Pairs Saturday Night
Sunday 11:00 am \& 2:00
299er Statified Swiss Teams, $0-50,50-100,100-200,200-300$
2 Single Sessions, More Points
Chairman: John Goldstein 773-278-9113
Partnerships: Carl Sharp 773-483-3734 or 312-497-4277
or IBSharp@mailstation.com
Newcomer Chair:
Angie Clark 847-272-1060 angieclark@comcast.net

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        5 3 \text { Sally Gill, Bloomingdale IL; Laura Bro, Downers Grove IL}
            4 \text { Marva Anderson, Burr Ridge IL; Jane Norman, Indianhead Park IL}
Thursday Evening 299er Pairs (15 pairs)
    A B C
    11 1 Joan Orth - Michael Orth, Clarendon Hills IL
    Polly Parent, Beaver Dam WI; Charlie Morton, Bloomington IL
    2 Daniel Chamberlain - Kathryn Chamberlain, Rockford IL
    Zach Freehill, Bloomington IL; John Ferrell, Normal IL
    3 }2\mathrm{ John Corley - Jean Corley, Burnsville MN
    4 3 Barbara Stone - Joel Stone, Glencoe IL
    4 Marva Anderson, Burr Ridge IL; Jane Norman, Indianhead Park IL
Friday Morning 299er Pairs (18 pairs)
    A B C
    1 1 Cindy Alpert, Glencoe IL; Jan Ratliff, Highland Park IL
    2 Patrick Haverty, Woodstock IL; Karl Dencker, Lk In The Hls IL
    2 Rose Ann Donzelli, Lombard IL; Lydia Wachal, Villa Park IL
    Zach Freehill, Bloomington IL; John Ferrell, Normal IL
    3 1 Marva Anderson, Burr Ridge IL; Jane Norman, Indianhead Park IL
        4 2 \text { Zoe Baxter Buchanan - Jean Adcock, Naperville IL}
        5 3 \text { Michele Raffel - Susan Gurvey, Highland Park IL}
Friday Afternoon 299er Pairs (22 pairs)
    A B C
                Bonnie Franklin - Paulette Swofford, Highland Park IL
            1 Marva Anderson, Burr Ridge IL; Jane Norman, Indianhead Park IL
                Barbara Morgan, Park Ridge IL; Fred Johnston, Chicago IL
                Gunilla Flater, Highland Park IL; Jim Peterson, Lincolnshire IL
                5/6 3/4 Eleanor Nuellen - James Nuellen, Hinsdale IL
    5/6 3/4 Fred Mohl, Richton Park IL; Margery Hedegard, Homewood IL
        5 2 Linda Scheible - Michael Scheible, Kenosha WI
            3 Dennis Price - Steve Spitzer, Burlington WI
Friday Evening 299er Pairs (18 pairs)
    A B C
    1 1 1 Brian Koester, Milwaukee WI; Madhulina Bandyopadhyay, Waukesha WI
    2 2 2 Barbara Morgan, Park Ridge IL; Fred Johnston, Chicago IL
    3 3 3 Cindy Alpert, Glencoe IL; Jan Ratliff, Highland Park IL
    444 Steve Spitzer - Dennis Price, Burlington WI
    5/6 5/6 Joan Orth - Michael Orth, Clarendon Hills IL
    5/6 5/6 Carol Stibbe - Jeanette Steiner, Naperville IL
Saturday Afternoon 299er Pairs (25 pairs)
    A B C
    1 1 Boguslaw Humienik, Mount Praspect IL; Stanislaw Kolesnik, Glenview IL
    2 1 Steve Oshen - Julie Oshen, Glen Ellyn IL
    Brian Meltzer, Buffalo Grove IL; Jan Ratliff, Highland Park IL
    4 }2\mathrm{ Judie Hlavka - Dee Becker, Racine WI
    543 Diane Novosel - Elaine Verb, Buffalo Grove IL
    6 4 Robert Judd, Algonquin IL; Inez Petersen, Vernon Hills IL
        6 Janet Bate - Beatrice Boyd, Milwaukee WI
            5 John Corley - Jean Corley, Burnsville MN
Saturday Evening 299er Pairs Segment (12 pairs)
    A B C
    1 1 1 Steve Oshen - Julie Oshen, Glen Ellyn IL
    2 2 Daniel Cieslik, Chicago IL; Walt Werner, Arlington Hts IL
    3 3 Barbara Mack, Northbrook IL; Alma Chomsky, Glenview IL
    Diane Novosel - Elaine Verb, Buffalo Grove IL
Saturday Evening 299er Team Segment (6 teams)
    A B C
    111 Daniel Cieslik, Chicago IL; Walt Werner, Arlington Hts IL; Steve Oshen - Julie Oshen, Glen Ellyn IL
    2 John Corley - Jean Corley, Burnsville MN; Joyce Knauff, Wilmette IL; Helen Donovan, Chicago IL
299er Pairs (22 pairs)
    A B C
    Michael Montgomery - Rhonda J Montgomery, Bayside WI
        1 Audrey Gehrig, Janesville WI; Susan Radichel, Hartland WI
    32 1 Fred Mohl, Richton Park IL; Margery Hedegard, Homewood IL
    4/6 Kathy Beranek, Mishicot WI; Mary Southwick, Lisle IL
    4/6 3/4 2 Marva Anderson, Burr Ridge IL; Jane Norman, Indianhead Park IL
    4/6 3/4 Mary Lou Findley, Hartland WI; Irene Bolton, US
        5 3 Steve Boger - Diane Boger, Buffalo Grove IL
        6/7 Tom Willson, Crystal Lake IL; Barry Holt, Chicago IL
        6/7 4 Diane Novosel - Elaine Verb, Buffalo Grove II
            5 William Quinn, Lansing MI; Mary Prendergast, Crete IL
Sunday Morning 299er Swiss Teams (13 teams)
                    Linda Shaw, Geneva IL; Stella Sikorcin, St Charles IL; Mary Ondracek - Ann Potterton, Naperville IL
1 N
    B C
    1 Jay Eggener - Thomas Didelot, Hartford WI; Judie Hlavka - Dee Becker, Racine WI
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$3 / 5$ 2/4 1/2 Arlene Vuturo - Christine Weiler, Libertyville IL; Jennifer Musson, Racine WI; Marlene Foster, Franksville WI
$3 / 5$ 2/4 1/2 Deborah Zelinsky, Northfield IL; Judy Cohen - Karen O'Connell - Thomas O'Connell, Chicago IL
Sunday Afternoon 299er Swiss Teams (12 teams)
A B C
1 Brian Koester - Beatrice Boyd, Milwaukee WI; Madhulina Bandyopadhyay, Waukesha WI; Winona Wilson, Thiensville WI
21 Deborah Zelinsky, Northfield IL; Judy Cohen - Karen O'Connell - Thomas O'Connell, Chicago IL
3 Jay Eggener - Thomas Didelot, Hartford WI; Judie Hlavka - Dee Becker, Racine WI
Arlene Vuturo - Christine Weiler, Libertyville IL; Jennifer Musson, Racine WI; Marlene Foster, Franksville WI
MILWAUKEE HOLIDAY REGIONAL
Sunday Afternoon 299er Pairs (8 pairs)
A B
Dennis Ryan - Barbara Tysdahl, Menomonie WI
Deborah Zelinsky, Northfield IL; Judy Cohen, Chicago IL
2 Thomas Hurt - Mary Hurt, Lombard IL
Monday Afternoon 299er Pairs (14 pairs)
A B C
11 Clara Zukrow, Brown Deer WI; Jackie Mickelson, Menomonee Falls WI
22 Mary Fregien, Franksville WI; Sharad Jogal, Elm Grove WI
33 Nancy Meylor, Pewaukee WI; Joanne Behling, Wauwatosa WI
44 Jennifer Musson - Anna Rindfleisch, Racine WI
5 Ryan Daniels - Jennifer Daniels, Vernon Hills IL
Monday Morning 299er Pairs (21 pairs)
A B C
11 Michael Wagner, Delafield WI; Elijah Hall, Brookfield WI
Mary Knoll, Palatine IL; Marilyn Brown, Wheeling IL
2 Ryan Daniels - Jennifer Daniels, Vernon Hills IL
Stanley Dembinsky, Wadsworth IL; Joan Jenson, Madison WI
53 Linda Scheible - Michael Scheible, Kenosha WI
Kerry Flom, Palatine IL; D Scofield, Skokie IL
64 Jackie Mickelson, Menomonee Falls WI; Clara Zukrow, Brown Deer WI Tuesday Morning 299er Pairs (17 pairs)

A B $C$
11 Ryan Daniels - Jennifer Daniels, Vernon Hills IL
22 Robert Preston, Saint Joseph MI; William Preston, St Joseph MI
3 William Clarke, Wilmette IL; Thomas Jones, Lake Forest IL D Scofield, Skokie IL; Kerry Flom, Palatine IL
Jane Morrissey - Kathleen Gleason, Hinsdale IL
53 Jackie Mickelson, Menomonee Falls WI; Clara Zukrow, Brown Deer WI
Tuesday Afternoon 299er Pairs (16 pairs)
A B C
11 Eleanor Nuellen - James Nuellen, Hinsdale IL
22 Dee Becker - Judie Hlavka, Racine WI
33 Jennifer Daniels - Ryan Daniels, Vernon Hills IL
4 Jackie Mickelson, Menomonee Falls WI; Clara Zukrow, Brown Deer WI
5 Thomas Shepro, Fitchburg WI; Mary Shepro, Madison WI
Wednesday Morning 299er Pairs (14 pairs)
A B C

Mary Knoll, Palatine IL; Marilyn Brown, Wheeling IL
A Kevorkian, Barrington IL; Joan Jenson, Madison WI
Margery Becker - Irvin Becker, Milwaukee WI
Bill Heimlich, Waukesha WI; Susan Radichel, Hartland WI
Marilyn Mathews - Thomas Jones, Lake Forest IL
51 Daniel Stone - Janet Stone, Madison WI
2 Ellen Gilman, Lake Forest IL; Babette Rosenthal, Northfield IL
Wednesday Afternoon 299er Pairs (20 pairs)


Stars of Tomorrow 299er Sectional Darien Sportsplex, 451 Plainfield Rd May 14-15, 2005

## Saturday, May 14

9:00 Bracketed Knockout Teams
Teams are ranked by Masterpoints, then grouped into brackets of eight. Each bracket has a winner.

1:30 Bracketed Knockout Teams, semi-finals
Stratified 299er Pairs (0-100, 100-200, 200-300)
Stratified 49er Pairs (0-5, 5-20, 20-50)
Join Us For A Pizza Party \& Bridge
6:00 Bracketed Knockout Teams, finals
"Double Win" Stratified 299er Pairs
(0-100, 100-200, 200-300)
"Double Win" 49er Pairs
(0-5, 5-20, 20-50)
Sunday, May 15
11:00 Stratified Swiss Teams (0-100, 100-200, 200-300) Playthrough

Partners are guaranteed at all games except 9 a.m. Saturday.

Events or strata may be combined if one has insufficient attendance.

For information or partners, call Angie Clark 847/272-1060 or angieclark@comcast.net

Voice: 708-481-6819 Fax: 312-220-9114
District 13: http://acbl-district13.org/

## Upcoming Tournaments

Springtime Sectional, April 1-3, Appleton
District 13 Regional, April 25 - May 1, Lake Geneva
299'er Sectional, May 14-15, Darien
District 13 Sectional, May 27-30, Lake Geneva
CCBA/ABA Joint Sectional, June 4-5, Chicago
Madison Regional, June 20-26, Madison
Summerfest Regional, July 11-17, Arlington Heights

## Bridge for Bright Beginners by Terence Reese ... a review from Amazon. com

## Why doesn't everyone teach bridge this way??

This little paperback book uses a teaching strategy that one might think would be obvious: Explain what problems mean before showing readers how to solve them. It does this by showing how to play a hand before discussing the bidding.
I remember how frustrated I was when I first learned how to play bridge: I had a bunch of rules dumped on me about how to bid, and had no concept of whether or not a bid made sense beyond seeing whether it followed those seemingly arbitrary rules. If I had read this book then, it would have helped me avoid all that frustration.

Nearly everything about this book is perfect for beginners and intermediates. There is only one point about which prospective readers of this book should be aware: It is based on British bidding style rather than American style. Nevertheless, I have absolutely no doubt that it deserves five stars, and should be much better known.

This book is available from Amazon.com in paperback for \$5.36. If you want to purchase it now, see Jacob Morgan, local bridge bookseller, from Madison, WI, or Randy Baron at our area tournaments.
Editor's Note: This is a review from a beginning player. If he liked the book this well, chances are you will too. Terence Reese has written several popular bridge books on the market today and most readers find bis texts easy to read as well as excellent learning tools for players of all levels.


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[^0]:    Check out the new
    2006 Chicago Summer NABC website at: http://www.geocities.com/thesubecks@sbcglobal.net/

