DECLARER PLAY - WEEK 1 INTRODUCTION AND BIDDING REVIEW

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Although there are differences in the way that no trump and suit contracts are played, the basic strategy is the same for both:

1. LISTEN TO OPPONENTS BIDS

Opponents' bids (or lack of bids) will give you clues about the most likely location of key cards and the distribution of missing cards and high card points.

2. OBSERVE THE OPENING LEAD

The opening lead will often give you clues about the defensive strategy, the location of key cards, the distribution of suits, and the opponent that is the most dangerous to your plan. The opening lead may also "make the contract" by giving you a chance to take a trick with a card that might have been a loser.

3. PLAN YOUR OFFENSE

The type of contract determines the way the plan should be developed:

	NO TRUMP CONTRACTS	SUIT CONTRACTS	
a.	Consider the number of tricks you must win.	Consider the number of tricks you can afford to lose.	
b.	Count sure winners in the combined hands.	Count losers in the hand with the longest trump suit, <i>the master hand.</i>	
с.	 Analyze ways to develop needed winners: ✓ Promote your high cards. ✓ Develop your long suits. ✓ Finesse opponents' high cards. 	 Analyze ways to eliminate extra losers: ✓ Ruff your losers. ✓ Finesse opponents' high cards. ✓ Discard losers on extra winners created by: Promoting high cards Developing long suits. 	

4. EXECUTE YOUR PLAN

If the plan begins to fail, pause and develop a new plan based on the number of tricks that remain, the cards that were played and the cards that remain.

5. WATCH DEFENDERS PLAY

Opponents will often follow a number of defensive guidelines that you might use to your advantage. Also look for defensive signals to give you clues about the location of key cards or the distribution of missing cards.

6. KEEP TRACK OF CARDS PLAYED

Learn to count and keep track of the cards that are played in every suit, but if that is difficult, at least count and track the cards played in any suit that is part of your plan.

COURSE BIDDING SYSTEM

The examples, exercises, and answers that you will see in this course are based on a variation of the *Standard American* bidding system that includes the following partnership agreements and conventions:

OPENING THE BIDDING✓ Better (Longer) Minor✓ Five Card Majors✓ Strong Two Clubs✓ Weak Twos✓ Preemptive ThreesRESPONDING TO NO TRUMP✓ Major Suit Stayman✓ Major Suit Transfers✓ Quantitative Four No TrumpRESPONDING TO SUITS✓ Strong Jump Shifts✓ Major Suit Limit Raise	REBIDS BY OPENER ✓ Reverses ✓ Help Suit Game Try CONFIRMING A SLAM ✓ Blackwood for Suit Contracts ✓ Gerber for No Trump Contracts COMPETING WITH OPPONENTS ✓ Simple Overcalls ✓ Weak Jump Overcalls ✓ Takeout Doubles ✓ Negative Doubles ✓ Lead Directing Doubles
C I	Lead Directing Doubles

We will assume that your partnership and your opponents partnership follows this variation of *Standard American*.

Bids in *Standard American* communicate the strength and shape of the hand. Strength is evaluated by assigning points:

- High Card Points (HCP): A = 4, K = 3, Q = 2, J = 1. Use common sense when counting HCP. An Ace is always worth four HCP but a singleton King is not worth three HCP unless it is in partner's suit.
- Long Suit Distribution Points (LSP): 5 Card = 1, 6 Card = 2, 7 Card = 3.
- Short Suit Distribution Points (SSP): Doubleton = 1, Singleton = 3, Void = 5.

There are three combinations of these point values:

- High Card Points (HCP): Use when driving toward a no trump contract.
- **Declarer Points (HCP + LSP):** Use when driving toward a suit contract and you will be the declarer.
- **Dummy Points (HCP + SSP):** Use when driving toward a suit contract and you will be the dummy with at least three card support for partner's suit.

Use the point count system to start the evaluation of your hand but alter the evaluation with every bid, including passes.

NO TRUMP CONTRACT DEFENSIVE STRATEGIES

The defense will most often use some combination of the following strategies in an attempt to thwart your plan to make a no trump contract:

• Develop their long suit by driving out your stopper(s) in the suit.

This means that you must not deploy your stoppers in their suit before you have established your own suits.

• Hold up playing their high cards in your long suit.

This means that you must carefully manage your entries to and from the dummy to ensure that after you have driven out defenders' high cards, your remaining cards are not stranded in a hand with no alternate entry.

NO TRUMP CONTRACT OPENING LEADS

The most common opening leads against a no trump contract are:

• Partner's bid suit.

This is usually defenders' longest suit and they will try to develop it.

- ✓ Top of a doubleton
- ✓ Top of touching honors
- ✓ Top of three or four spot cards
- ✓ Bottom from three or four with an honor

• Leader's own suit.

This may or may not be defenders' longest suit.

- ✓ Top of connecting honors in a three card sequence or broken sequence. Promises the next lower card in the suit. Most defenders will lead the K from an AKQ sequence. Some defenders will lead the K from an AKJ sequence or the Q from a KQT sequence (see their convention card).
- ✓ Fourth highest card in the longest and strongest suit. Promises at least one honor. Some defenders will lead third or fifth highest (see their convention card).
- ✓ Top of nothing (usually a 9, 8, or 7).

DECLARER'S RULE OF 11

When left hand opponent's opening lead is fourth highest:

- a. Subtract the size of the lead card from 11
- b. Subtract the number of higher cards you see in the dummy
- c. Subtract the number of higher cards you see in your hand

The result is the number of higher cards in your right hand opponent's hand. A negative number means the lead was top of nothing.





NO TRUMP EXAMPLE 3 • LISTEN AND OBSERVE	_
NO TRUMP EXAMPLE 3 • LISTEN AND OBSERVE	-
 South opens 1 ♦ (invitational): Limits hand to 13-21 declarer points with no five card major, and probably four or more diamonds but it may only be three. North responds 1♥ (new suit forcing): Shows at least 6 	NORTH - DUMMY
points and at least four hearts.	$1 \blacklozenge Pass 1 \lor 1 \bigstar$
• <i>East overcalls</i> 1 (<i>invitational</i>): Shows at least 9 declarer points and at least five spades.	1NT Pass 3NT Pass Pass Pass
 South rebids 1NT (invitational): Limits hand to 13-16 points without support for partner's hearts. But the A KJT sequence following East's spades should provide two stoppers in spades. North rebids 3NT (signoff): North must have enough high card points to ensure a game in no trump. 	SOUTH - DECLARER KJT7 VQ6
The $\bigstar 6$ is probably the highest card in partner's suit. East has five or six spades including the $\bigstar AQ98$ and West either has one more spade or is now void in spades.	 ▲ A J 5 2 ♣ Q 8 6 Opening Lead ♠ 6

SUIT CONTRACT DEFENSIVE STRATEGIES

The defense will most often use some combination of the following strategies in an attempt to thwart your plan to make a suit contract:

• Take their winners in their long suit(s) early.

This will often prevent you from discarding your losers in their suit(s).

• Play their short suit(s) early.

This may allow them to ruff one or more leads in the suit before you can draw their trump.

• Lead trump.

This will reduce your ruffing power against their long suit(s).

SUIT CONTRACT OPENING LEADS

The most common opening leads against a suit contract are:

• Partner's bid suit.

This is usually defenders' longest suit and they will try to take their winners early to prevent you from discarding your losers in the suit.

- ✓ The Ace
- ✓ Top of a doubleton
- ✓ Top of touching honors
- ✓ Top of three card or longer support if the suit was raised
- ✓ Bottom of three card or longer support if suit was not raised

• Leader's own suit.

This may or may not be defender's longest suit.

- ✓ **Top of connecting honors (an attacking lead).** Promises the next lower card in the suit. *Some defenders will lead the* **K** *from an* **AK** *combination.*
- ✓ **Top of a doubleton.** Starts a *high-low* signal to indicate the doubleton.
- ✓ A singleton. Effective if the bidding suggests that partner might be able to take the trick and return the suit for a ruff.
- ✓ Fourth highest in an unbid suit (a passive lead). Promises at least one honor. Some defenders will lead third or fifth highest.
- ✓ A trump. Effective if the bidding suggests either that declarer has all or most of the top honors or that declarer might need ruffing power in the dummy.



SUIT EXAMPLE 2 • LISTEN AND OBSERVE

- *East opens a weak* 2♥ (*invitational*): Limits hand to 7-12 declarer points with at least six hearts including two of the top four honors.
- *South overcalls* **2** (*invitational*): Limits the hand to 11-17 declarer points (two level overcall) with at least five spades.
- *North responds* **3** (*invitational*): North must have at least three spades and should have ten or more dummy points to advance the overcall to the three level. This bid invites South to bid a game in spades.
- *South rebids* **4** *(signoff):* South has enough strength to bid the game.

The $\mathbf{v9}$ is probably the highest card in partner's suit. East should have the $\mathbf{vQJxxxx}$ and may have a seventh heart but West probably has the other two hearts.

[NORTH -	DUMMY	,			
L	۷	K 6					
Ea	st	South	West	North			
2	1	2♠	Pass	3♠			
Pa	SS	4♠	Pass	Pass			
Pa	SS						
SOUTH - DECLARER							
▲ KQJ54							
♥ A T							
• A Q T							
* T 7 3							
C)pe	ening	Lead	♥9			



DEFENSIVE PLAY

The defense will **usually**, but not always, follow these rules of thumb:

• Return partner's opening lead.

The first lead from the defender to the right of the declarer will usually be a card from the same suit as the opening lead.

• Second hand low.

When declarer leads a low card the defender in the second seat will usually play low.

• Third hand high.

When a defender leads a low card and declarer plays low, defender's partner will usually play the highest card in the suit.

• Cover an honor with an honor.

When declarer leads an honor the defender in the second seat with a higher honor will usually play the honor.

• Lead through broken strength toward weakness.

The defender to the left of the declarer will often lead through the broken suit in the dummy. The most obvious example is a lead toward dummy's **AQ**.

• Communicate with attitude signals.

When a defender follows suit, an unnecessary high card encourages partner to continue the suit while the lowest possible card indicates no interest in the suit.

• Communicate with preference signals.

When a defender discards, an unnecessary high card in a suit encourages partner to lead that suit while the lowest possible card in a suit indicates no interest in that suit.

The ACBL convention card shows LEADS (circle card led, if not in bold) DEFENSIVE CA	RDING JITS vs NT
the King as the standard lead from the AK combination.versus Suits $\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{x} $	
In this illustration the Ace is circled to indicate that this player always leads the top of connecting honors. $\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{T} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{T} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} U$	
trump leads. Primary signal to partner's leads Trump Suit Pref.	