### Balancing: Why and How

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"Bridge is a 52-card game. This simple statement is overlooked by bridge players. All too often the bridge player thinks of the game as a 13-card game – the hand he holds." Ira Corn, founder of the Dallas Aces

Do you like defending 2-level, or even 1-level, bids? I do not. Here are four reasons why you should balance when the opponents have stayed low.

- 1. You may push them up one-level, and they go down.
- 2. Your side might make a partial or even a game, or you might go down cheaply.
- 3. Your bidding may help partner with the lead.
- 4. You may get a lucrative penalty double of the opponent.

Here are two guidelines to balancing:

- If you are short in their suit, do not sellout to low bidding. A doubleton is shortness.
- Balancing in a suit does NOT promise any suit quality just length.

#### Balancing at the one-level, after $(1 \bigstar, 1 \bigstar, 1 \heartsuit, or 1 \bigstar) - p - (p)$

Transferring a king

- The player in the balancing seat "borrows" a king from partner.
- The advancer (partner of the balancer) deducts a king from her holding.

The balancing 1N shows 11-15 hcp, with length in the opponent's suit. Double with more hcp.

*Jumps in 4<sup>th</sup> seat are not weak.* 

- Because you can pass or bid at a low level, jumps in fourth seat are not weak.
- A jump overcall shows an intermediate hand: a good six card suit & about 12-15 hcp.
- A jump to 2N shows roughly 19-21 hcp and not necessarily a perfect balanced hand.

*Takeout double in* 4<sup>th</sup> seat.

It may just have a minimum, but it may also be the first step to showing a great hand.

#### Balancing at the two-level, after they raise a suit bid (1x) - p - (2x) - p; (p) - (2x) - p; (p)

If they have a fit, so do we.

If the opponents have a real 8-card fit, then there is a strong probability that your side also has an 8-card fit. Do not sell out unless you know their suits lie poorly for them.

## If you could have acted earlier, but didn't, then you don't have many points, a great suit, or even perfect distribution.

- Here, a balancing DBL doesn't show opening values, just the ability to play in multiple suits.
- If partner balances with a double, search for the safest place to play even if it's a minor.
- A balancing 2N shows two places to play and you do not have to be 5-5 in those suits.

# **DO NOT PUNISH PARTNER for balancing.**

Note: I am not covering balancing after they have preempted.