## DEFENSIVE AND COMPETITIVE BIDDING

OVERCALLS (Style; Responses; 1/2 Level; Reopening)
$7-18$, fairly sound at the 2 level, may be more aggressive when pard passed, new suit NF unless OPP preempted, jump raise PRE, jump Cue $7-9$ with 4 trumps jump shift GF by unpassed hand-Weak by passed hand
Cue implies support, NT responses constructive, 4th Suit Double In Bal Position: 7-15, jump is intermediate, 2NT=17-19 (2NT Opener System On) RESP doubles (tend not to have only unbid major)
1NT OVERCALL (2nd/4th Live; Responses; Reopening)
1NT 15-18 responses as over 1NT opening except if they raise DBL = NEG reopening: 10-15 (1NT Opener System On), may be slightly stronger over $1 \uparrow$ or 14

JUMP OVERCALLS (Style; Responses; Unusual NT)
PRE may have 5 card suit, may be stronger if pard passed, 2NT invites [30] Unusual NT ( $55+$, variable strength), $(1 \mathrm{~m})-2 \mathrm{NT}: ~ \vee+o m$ (1M)-2NT: $+\star$, all jumps in known suits PRE but with playing strength, bid in 4th suit NAT/ NF

DIRECT AND JUMP CUE BIDS (Style; Responses; Reopen)
Michaels Cue (1m)-2m (55+ $\uparrow+\star$, variable strength); Jump Cue [38]; Colorful Cue $(1 \mathrm{H})-2 \mathrm{H}(55+++\infty)(1 \mathrm{~S})-2 \mathrm{~S}(55+\downarrow+\star)$ variable strength, a jumps in known suits PRE but with playing strength, bid in 4th suit NAT/ NF

## VS. NT (vs. Strong/ Weak; Reopening; PH

Cappelletti: 2 any 1 suiter, 2 NT ART invite, advancers $2=P / C$, new suit bids NF; if $X: P=, X X$ asks suit, New Suit $N F ; 2 \uparrow=\downarrow+2 N T$ asks [37], if $X$ as $2 \boldsymbol{~}$ $2 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{m} ; 2 \mathrm{NT}$ minors or strong 2 suiter;
VS. PREEMPTS (Doubles; Cue-bids; Jumps; NT bids)
T/O Dbl thru 4 $\mathbf{~}$, higher Dbl = values, advancer's jumps constructive vs Weak 2s: lebensohl [45], 2NT 15-18 [46], leaping Michaels[47].
(2M)-4M/4NT = minors[48], 3NT-4 asks [33]
Cue asks stopper after 2M, $(2 \star)-3 \star / 4 \star=\uparrow+ \pm[48$
4NT in Competition [35]

## VS. ARTIFICIAL STRONG OPENINGS

vs. strong $\quad$ DBL $=\uparrow+$ [37], $1 \mathrm{NT}=+\uparrow$ (also after 1 $-\mathrm{P}-1 \uparrow$ ), usually $9+$ cards Usually have a reason to enter the auction, but may be more agressive if Not Vul and/or if partner passed, 2NT = ART game try

OVER OPPONENTS' TAKEOUT DOUBLE
new suit on 1 level is F ; $2 \mathrm{NT}=$ limit + in majors PRE in minors, $1 \mathrm{~m}-(\mathrm{X})$-3m limit; 1M-(X)-3M PRE; 1M-(X)-transfers (1NT thru 2M) lead or NAT/NF[21]

## LEADS AND SIGNALS


vs NT: Rev. Smith (lo/hi=encrg), U/D count at trick 1 except when A led (C/UB) vs Suits: try to signal what partner needs to know; $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{P}$ at trick 1 when dummy has a singleton and partner leads the A or K; U/D remainder count; S/P in trump

## DOUBLES

TAKEOUT DOUBLES (Style; Response; Reopening)
may be light with shape, emphasizes majors-may have a doubleton in a minor; Cue-bid forcing until a suit is bid twice;
correcting to doesn't show extra strength;
2NT scramble when partner balances[43];
SPECIAL, ARTIFICIAL AND COMPETITIVE (RE-)DOUBLES
Support Dbls \& Rdbls below 2 of RESP [16]; Maximal Overcall; 4th Suit Double; (1NT) WK-P-(2\&)-DBL = point; Lightner;
Useful values double; DBL of splinter suggest save Not VUL, lead VUL
NEG DBL thru $4 \vee$ (including opener's minor), and at 3 level after 1NT opening

repeat same suit NEG DBL=T/O, unlimited w/o 5 card suit, suggests length in unbid majors; Responsive and EXT-RESP after at 2 level/overcall/preempt DBL of ART raises T/O if < limit, lead directing if limit+

## WBF Convention Card

$\bullet \bullet$
Category: Natural Green
NCBO: United States
EVENT: all events
PLAYERS: Steve Landen
Pratap Rajadhyaksha

## SYSTEM SUMMARY

GENERAL APPROACH AND STYLE
THIS SYSTEM IS ONLY PLAYED WHEN WE ARE NOT VULNERABLE
Very light opening bids $1 / 2$ position (all BAL 10 HCP, less with distribution). If we are opening light we will open in a 4 card major even with a longer minor (not canape); 1NT [13] response to 1 M opening bid shows up to 14 HCP -not forcing. If we open a minor, then raise or rebid in a major, we show a "real" opening bid. If we judge a hand to be a "real" opener, we will only open a 5 card major. Scrambling 2NT after reopening doubles; Fit showing jumps by passed hand Lebensohl-Slow (after 1NT Opening/Overcall);Competitive Cue=-limit raise + SPECIAL BIDS THAT MAY REQUIRE DEFENCE
$1 \mathrm{M}-1 \mathrm{NT}=5-14 \mathrm{HCP}$, NF, we will pass when weak and BAL
Some NT rebids may be unbalanced and show a light opener [15]
3NT = 4 level minor preempt
vs Unusual NT Overcall: unbid suit NF, Cues [31]
vs Flannery $2 \star$ : $X=H C P, 2 \uparrow=T / O, 2 \wedge=N A T, 2 N T=N A T$ tricks
vs Opps. 1NT Overcall of a minor, 2 2 =stayman [34]
NAMYATS ( $81 / 2+$ tricks, may have a loser in the suit, next suit is relay)


SPECIAL FORCING PASS SEQUENCES

IMPORTANT NOTES THAT DON'T FIT ELSEWHERE

## PSYCHICS: rar

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## DEFENSIVE AND COMPETITIVE BIDDING

OVERCALLS (Style; Responses; 1/2 Level; Reopening) $7-18$, sound vul and at the 2 level, more aggressive not vul \& when pard passed, new suit NF unless OPP preempted, jump raise PRE, jump Cue $7-9$ with 4 trumps jump shift GF by unpassed hand-Weak by passed hand
Cue implies support, NT responses constructive, 4th Suit Double In Bal Position: 7-15, jump is intermediate, 2NT=17-19 (2NT Opener System On) RESP doubles (tend not to have only unbid major)
1NT OVERCALL (2nd/4th Live; Responses; Reopening)
1NT 15-18 responses as over 1NT opening except if they raise DBL = NEG reopening: 10-15 (1NT Opener System On), may be slightly stronger over $1 \uparrow$ or 14

JUMP OVERCALLS (Style; Responses; Unusual NT)
PRE fairly sound VUL, may have 5 card suit NVUL or if pard passed may be stronger if pard passed, 2NT invites game [30]
Unusual NT ( $55+$, variable strength), ( 1 m )-2NT: $\uparrow+0 \mathrm{~m}(1 \mathrm{M})-2 \mathrm{NT}$ : $+\star$, all jumps in known suits PRE but with playing strength, bid in 4th suit NAT/ NF DIRECT AND JUMP CUE BIDS (Style; Responses; Reopen)
Michaels Cue (1m)-2m (55+ $\uparrow+\star$, variable strength), Jump Cue [38] Colorful Cue (1H)-2H ( $55+\boldsymbol{+})(1 \mathrm{~S})-2 \mathrm{~S}(55+\uparrow+\uparrow)$ variable strength, all jumps in known suits PRE but with playing strength, bid in 4th suit NAT/ NF

## VS. NT (vs. Strong/ Weak; Reopening; PH

Cappelletti:2 any 1 suiter,2NT ART invite, advancers $2 \star=P / C$, new suit bids NF; if $X: P=, X X$ asks suit, New Suit $N F ; 2 \uparrow=\downarrow+2 N T$ asks [37], if $X$ as $2 \boldsymbol{~}$ $2 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{m} ; 2 \mathrm{NT}$ minors or strong 2 suiter;
VS. PREEMPTS (Doubles; Cue-bids; Jumps; NT bids)
T/O Dbl thru 4 $\mathbf{~}$, higher Dbl = values, advancer's jumps constructive vs Weak 2s: lebensohl [45], 2NT 15-18 [46], leaping Michaels[47]
(2M)-4M/4NT $=$ minors[48], 3NT-4 asks [33]
Cue asks stopper after 2M, (2 $\uparrow$ )-3 $/ 4 \star=\uparrow+\uparrow$ [48
4NT in Competition [35]

## VS. ARTIFICIAL STRONG OPENINGS

vs. strong $\quad$ DBL $=\uparrow+$ [37], $1 \mathrm{NT}=+\uparrow$ (also after 1 $-\mathrm{P}-1 \uparrow$ ), usually $9+$ cards Usually have a reason to enter the auction, but may be more agressive if Not Vul and/or if partner passed, 2NT = ART game try

OVER OPPONENTS' TAKEOUT DOUBLE
new suit on 1 level is F ; $2 \mathrm{NT}=$ limit + in majors PRE in minors, $1 \mathrm{~m}-(\mathrm{X})$-3m limit; 1M-(X)-3M PRE; 1M-(X)-transfers (1NT thru 2M) lead or NAT/NF[21]

## LEADS AND SIGNALS

| OPENING LEADS STYLE |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lead |  |  | In Partner's suit |  |
| Suit | 3rd \& 5th |  |  | same |  |
| NT | 4th |  |  | same |  |
| Subseq | as from original combination |  |  | same |  |
| In the middle of the hand, we often lead low to show an honor or if we want the |  |  |  |  |  |
| suit continued - high otherwise |  |  |  |  |  |
| LEADS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lead |  | Vs. Suit |  |  | Vs. NT |
| Ace | A,AK, Ax( + ) |  |  | asks for unblock or count |  |
| King | AK,KQ,KQx(+) |  |  | AKx ( + ), KQx( + ) asks for attitude |  |
| Queen | QJ,QJx(+) |  |  | KQ109(+),QJ,QJx(+),AQJx(+) |  |
| Jack | J10,J10x(+),HJ10,HJ10x(+) |  |  | J10,J10x(+),HJ10,HJ10x(+) |  |
| 10 | 10x,109,109x(+),H109,H109x(+) |  |  | 109,109x(+),H109,H109x( + ) |  |
| 9 | 9,9x |  |  | 9,9x,98x( + ) |  |
| Hi-x | Sx,HxSx,xxSx,HxxxxSx,xxxxSx |  |  | Sxx,xSxx or Sxxx,HxxSx,xxxSx |  |
| Lo-x | HxS,HxxxS, xxxS,xxS |  |  | HxS,HxxS, xxxS |  |
| SIGNALS IN ORDER OF PRIORITY |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Partner's Lead |  | Declarer's Lead |  | Discarding |
| Suit | 1 | Lo=encourages | Hillo=Odd |  | Lo=encourages |
|  | 2 | Hillo=Odd | S/P |  | Hillo=Odd |
|  |  | S/P-when pard. short |  |  | S/P |
| NT | 1 | Lo=encourages | Hillo=Odd |  | Lo=encourages |
|  | 2 | Hillo=Odd | S/P |  | Hillo=Odd |
|  | 3 | S/P |  |  | S/P |

vs NT: Rev. Smith (lo/hi=encrg), U/D count at trick 1 except when A led (C/UB) vs Suits: try to signal what partner needs to know; S/P at trick 1 when dummy has a singleton and partner leads the A or $\mathrm{K} ; \mathrm{U} / \mathrm{D}$ remainder count; $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{P}$ in trump

## DOUBLES

TAKEOUT DOUBLES (Style; Response; Reopening)
fairly sound, emphasizes majors-may have a doubleton in a minor;
Cue-bid forcing until a suit is bid twice;
correcting to doesn't show extra strength;
2NT scramble when partner balancing[43];
SPECIAL, ARTIFICIAL AND COMPETITIVE (RE-)DOUBLES
Support Dbls \& Rdbls below 2 of resp [16]; Maximal Overcall; 4th Suit Double; (1NT) WK-P-(2*)-DBL = point; Lightner;
Useful values double; DBL of splinter suggest save Not VUL, lead VUL NEG DBL thru $4 \vee$ (including opener's minor), and at 3 level after 1NT opening

repeat same suit NEG DBL=T/O, unlimited w/o 5 card suit, suggests length in unbid majors; Responsive and EXT-RESP after at 2 level/overcall/preempt DBL of ART raises T/O if < limit, lead directing if limit+

## WBF Convention Card

-     - 

Category: Natural Green
NCBO: United States
EVENT: all events
PLAYERS: Steve Landen
Pratap Rajadhyaksha

## SYSTEM SUMMARY

GENERAL APPROACH AND STYLE
THIS SYSTEM IS ONLY PLAYED WHEN WE ARE VULNERABLE

5 card majors, 1NT 15-17
2/1 Game forcing except when responder repeats his suit
1NT forcing response to major suit openings
Competitive Cue $=$ limit raise or better
Scrambling 2NT after reopening doubles; Fit showing jumps by passed hand
Lebensohl-Slow (after 1NT Opening or Overcall)

## SPECIAL BIDS THAT MAY REQUIRE DEFENCE

3NT=4 level minor preempt
NAMYATS ( $81 / 2+$ tricks, may have a loser in the suit, next suit is relay)
4 card raises of 1 of a major (1M-3 9-11, 1M-3 7-9)
vs Unusual NT Overcall: unbid suit NF, Cues [31]
vs Flannery $2 \star$ : $X=H C P, 2 \uparrow=T / O, 2 \wedge=N A T, 2 N T=N A T$ tricks
vs Opps. 1NT Overcall of a minor, 2 $=$ stayman [34]

$$
\square
$$

$\square$ <br> \section*{-} <br> \section*{-}

$$
-
$$

IN

PSYCHICS: rar
3rd hand openings may be light, sometimes 4 card major

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

# WBF Supplementary Notes-Steve Landen \& Pratap Rajadhyaksha - USA <br> 2/1 Game Force - Played when we are vulnerable only <br> Very Light Opening Bids - Played when we are not vulnerable only 

## 1NT OPENING

1. After 1NT Opening and opponents interfere
$1 N T-X-R D B L=r e l a y$ to 2 if the $X$ was penalty, strong if the $X$ was not penalty (opPs cannot play 2 level undoubled)
System on after X

When 1 NT is overcalled
2s, unspecified 1 suit, $X=s t a y m a n, ~ s y s t e m$ on, Pass then $X$ penalty

Natural overcalls at the 2-level, $X=$ penalty; $2 x=N A T, N F ; 3 x=N A T, G F ; 3 Q=s t a y m a n$, no stopper; $3 N T=$ no stopper; $4 \boldsymbol{N}=$ gerber; $4 / 4 \boldsymbol{*}=$ transfers; Lebensohl (FAD) 2NT forces $3 \boldsymbol{\mu}$ by opener, continuations:
$3 M=N F$ if responder could have bid the suit on the 2 -level, then invitational
3 of their suit - Stayman with a stopper
$3 N T$ - to play - includes a stopper in their suit
2-suited overcalls
$2 / 2$ showing the majors - cue-bid of one major shows stopper and ostensibly asks for
a stopper in the other. Lebensohl, Texas, etc. apply.
If one of the suits is known, a cue-bid is Stayman. The anchor suit is the key for fast or slow Lebensohl auctions. Doubles are penalty oriented.

3-level overcalls, $X=N E G$, new suit is $F 1,4 / 4=$ transfers after $3 \boldsymbol{\mu}, ~ Q=s t a y m a n$

We overcalled 1NT
We play exactly the same as if we had opened except a $X$ of a raise of opener's suit is card showing (7+ HCP). If the OPPS bid a new suit, X=penalty, lebensohl is about $2^{\text {nd }}$ suit.

```
2. Responses and Continuations over 1NT Opening
    2% = Stayman, but may be a raise to 2NT w/o a major, Responses:
    2 = no major, then: 2 weak with + 人, 2s invite with 5 s, 3x NAT GF, 40=gerber
    v = 4/5 \vee, may have 4\boldsymbol{N}, Continuations:
        2 = NAT 5+ & invite, NF
        2NT = NAT invite, may not have &
        3m = NAT GF
        3^ = ART GF with v and shortness (3NT asks, 4m = shortness, 4H = short &)
        4% = RKC Gerber
        4* = balanced slam try
        4NT NAT Invite
    2 = 4+ &, not \vee, Continuations as over 2v except:
        3^ ART GF with (BAL or shortness, 3& asks 3NT=BAL else bid shortness)
```

```
2* = Transfer, 5+ v, Opener: 3 MIN PRE with 4+ v, new suit = MAX 4+ v, values in suit bid,
2NT = 3 MAX, retransfers after super accepts only. Responder's Continuations:
    2. NAT F1, responder may pass opener's next bid
    3m GF NAT (3v by opener better than 4H)
    Splinters
    4V = balanced BAL mild slam try
2v = Transfer, 5+ &, as over 2*
24 = Baron, asks opener to bid 4 card suits up the line. Responder has at least mild slam
interest
    Opener & responder bid 4 card suits up the line, if either player bids a suit the other
    has bypassed it is a Q in partner's last bid suit
    2NT by opener shows a 5 card suit (3) asks, 3NT = %), with 5/4 show 5 card suit
2NT = transfer to &, Opener must bid 3%. Continuations:
    3. NAT, GF
    3M = shortness, GF
    3NT choice of contracts, slam interest in &
3@ = transfer to *, as over 2NT
```



```
3v = 55+ +4 invitational, Opener: 40= 4 = miracle slam possible
34 = 55+ ++ GF, Opener: 4%=\ 4=人 slam suitable
4% = Gerber
4* = Transfer to (on in COMP thru 3&), 4NT = RKC, new suit = RKC Exclusion Blackwood
4v = Transfer to (on in COMP thru 3%), 4NT = RKC, new suit = RKC Exclusion Blackwood
4NT = NAT invite, NF, then: 5x looking for fit, 6x strong suggestion
```


## 2NT OPENING

3．Responses and Continuations Over 2NT Opening
3＊＝Stayman，Responses：
3 no major，Responder： $3 M=5+M+40 M, 4 \% / 4=N A T$ slam try（may have neither major）


$3 \uparrow=$ transfer to $\downarrow(3 N T, 4 \boldsymbol{Q}, Q$ super accept）retransfers after super accepts only，Responder： 3／4＊／4 presumed NAT but may be $Q, 4$ mild slam try，4NT NAT invite．

3『＝Transfer to（3NT，4, Cue super accept）retransfers after super accepts only， Responder：4／4 presumed NAT，but may be Q，4 mild slam try，4NT NAT invite

3S＝Baron，asks opener to bid 4 card suits up the line．3NT by opener shows a 5 card suit （4）asks，4NT＝Responder has at least mild slam interest

4＊＝Transfer to $\uparrow$ ，4NT＝RKC，new suit＝RKC Exclusion Blackwood
4甲＝Transfer to $4,4 N T$＝RKC，new suit＝RKC Exclusion Blackwood

55+ + + 2NT-3-3-3 is 55 slamming, $2 \mathrm{NT}-3-3-4$ weak 55

## MINOR SUIT OPENINGS

1m-2m, w/o comp=limit raise or better, 4+ trumps, forcing to 3 m . Subsequent bids usually stopper showing. In comp, 6-10

1m-3m, preemptive raise, 5+ trumps, less than a good 7 HCP
1m-4m, 6+ card support, WK, extreme distribution

## 4. 2\& checkback after 1 M response to opener ( $1 \mathrm{x}-1 \mathrm{M}-1 \mathrm{NT}-2 \boldsymbol{2}$ )

Responses:
2 = minimum with fewer than 3 M
$2 \mathrm{M}=$ minimum with 3 M
$20 \mathrm{M}=$ maximum with 3 card support for responder's major
$2 \mathrm{NT}=$ maximum, fewer than 3 M
If responder subsequently bids a new suit at the 3 level or supports partner's suit it is NAT GF. 1m-1 -1NT-2-2-2 F1
Direct jumps by responder (w/o using checkback) are invitational (5-5 if jump is in new suit).

1m-2NT, NF, INV, 3 of same minor NF, others NAT, GF
1m-3NT 15-17, no 4 card major
5. Reverses, usually 17+ HCP F1

1m-1NT-reverse, Responses:
$2 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{GF}$, values in suit bid, usually weak in $o M$, no particular fit for opener's minor $2 \mathrm{NT}=$ lebensohl, asks opener to bid which responder will P/C; subsequent 3NT worse than direct
$3 \mathrm{~m}=\mathrm{NAT} \mathrm{GF}$
3NT = NAT GF (better than slow 3NT)
1m-1M-reverse, Responses:
$2 \mathrm{M}=5+$ card suit, variable strength, 2 NT or 3 of original minor by opener NF
$2 N T$ = lebensohl, asks opener to bid which responder will P/C; subsequent 3NT worse
than direct
$3 \mathrm{~m}=\mathrm{NAT} \mathrm{GF}$
3NT = NAT GF (better than slow 3NT)
2. after 1 opened (1)-1NT-2), if opener bids 3 later $=$ huge 5-6, Responses:
$2 \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{NAT}, \mathrm{F} 1$,
$3 \mathrm{~m}=\mathrm{NAT}, \mathrm{GF}$
3 = NAT, NF
3 = usually strong 3 card support-possibly 4 with a weak raise to 2
3NT = sound values, both minors well stopped
$4 \mathrm{~m}=$ good limit (9-11) 3 card raise with values in suit bid
4 = bad 3 card limit raise-not slam suitable

## MAJOR SUIT OPENINGS

## 2/1 System Only

1M opening nearly always shows 5 in $1^{\text {st }}$ or $2^{\text {nd }}$ seat. We often open on 4 in $3^{\text {rd }}$ seat when tactically opening light.

1母-14, any 4 spades, responder should not bid 1 with 3 and a constructive hand.

## 6. 1NT Forcing by unpassed hand, <= 13 HCP

2 m , usually $3+$, opener may bid 2 when 4-5-2-2, responder's raise to 3 m may be fairly weakresponder will go thru Bart if 1 opened or bid 2 S if 1 opened with serious raise-also with best major raise. After INV 2 NT by responder: new suit GF , 3 m NF, $3 \mathrm{M}=6+\mathrm{GF}$.
$1-1 N T-2 \boldsymbol{-}-4 \mathrm{~m}=\mathrm{Q}$ presumably in support of $\boldsymbol{\vee}$.
$1 \mathrm{M}-1 \mathrm{NT}-4 \mathrm{~m}=$ auto splinter
7. 2NT response to 1NT forcing, ART,GF
may be a jump shift in a 4 card suit or $G F$ in opener's major. RESP: May bid his own suit or support opener(WK), but generally bids 3 checkback. Opener bids $3 x$ to show a 4 card jump shift ( $3 \mathrm{NT}=$ ) . If opener rebids 3 M he is forcing to game in his original suit.
8. Jump Shift by Opener (1M-1NT-3x), GF 55+, Continuations:

3 M , may be true support or a mark time bid
raise to 4 m , NAT, usually good support and reasonable values.
4M=bad limit raise
4NT RKC for last suit bid
$1-1 N T-3-4 m=Q$, may be support for $\uparrow$
9. Major Suit Raises

1M-2M, usually 3 trumps good 6 to bad 10 support points. Weaker raises start with 1NT. Help suit game tries
1M-3M, preemptive, 4+
1M-1NT-2x-3M, 3 card limit raise
3\& = 4 card limit raise
openers $3 / 3$, if available, are presumed to be further trys (choose most natural)
3* = mixed raise, 4+ trumps 7-9 support points
2NT GF Raise of 1M Opening Bid, 4+ trumps
Responses:
3* = ART, better than minimum, no shortness or good 5 card side suit
3 = short
$3 \mathrm{M}=$ short
$30 \mathrm{M}=$ short $\circ \mathrm{M}$
3NT $=$ Good Trumps, decent hand
4, 4, 4 when spades trump $=5$ card suit, MIN of AJ10xx
4. when hearts trump/5* RKCXB

3NT, preemptive raise to 4 M , better defense than $1 \mathrm{M}-4 \mathrm{M}$

## 10. Two Over One Response GF except when suit rebid

Opener's reverse, high level reverse (e.g. 1-2-3s) or a direct raise of responder's suit is GF. Opener may rebid 2 NT or 2 of his original suit or a new suit lower ranking than his original suit without setting up a GF. All responder's continuations, except 3 of his original suit, are GF

Support Doubles and Redoubles, showing 3 card support
We play support doubles as long as responder can rebid his suit at the 2 level.
We do not play them if the opponents overcall a strong NT, but do over cuebids of our suit or after an unusual 1NT overcall. We are not required to make a support double opposite a passed partner.

## Light Openers System Only

## MAJOR OPENINGS

Not vulnerable we open very light. We open all hands with 10 HCP, less with compensating distribution especially if we can open in a major. If we judge a hand not to be worth a "real" opening bid we open in a 4 card major if we have one, possibly with a longer minor. Therefore sequences where we open in a minor and subsequently rebid or raise a major show a legitimate opener (a sound 11 HCP ). We do not play canapé.

```
13. 1NT response to 1M
    5-14 HCP, NF
    If opener has a legitimate opening bid, he responds as if 1NT were forcing.
    If opener passes, he denies a "real" opening bid. If he bids over 1NT, he may still have
    opened light. He then would have 5 or more of his major and 4+ in any second suit bid.
```

14. Major Suit Raises

1M-2M, Usually 3 or 4 trumps. Balanced hands with 3 card support may bid 1 NT . Help suit game tries
3NT, preemptive raise to 4 M , better defense than $1 \mathrm{M}-4 \mathrm{M}$
$\mathbf{1 M} \mathbf{- 1 N T} \mathbf{- 2 x - 3 M}, 3$ card limit raise
2NT Limit Raise or Better of 1M Opening Bid
4+ trumps, Responses:
3 = either unsure whether to go to game or a slam try opposite a GF raise, 3. asks-
3M unsure, other Cue-bid
3. = Real opening bid with unspecified shortness, 3H asks, Responses: 3 = unspecfied void, 3 NT asks, bid void (4 = void) $3 \mathrm{NT}=$ singleton in OM 4*/4 = singleton in bid suit
$3 \mathrm{M}=$ no interest in game
$3 \mathrm{NT}=15-17$ BAL, NF
4*, 4, 40M = Slam try, good 5 card suit, MIN of AJ10xx
4M, accepts game, but not slam suitable
Any other 3 NT bid, other than $1 \mathrm{M}-2 \mathrm{NT}-3 \mathrm{NT}$, is a serious slam try
1M-3M, 4+ trumps, PRE
Transfers after raise to 2NT, 1M-1NT-2NT, also in COMP (1M-(P)-1NT-(2x)-2NT)
15. Opener's 2NT rebid after 2/1

Applies in or out of competition
The $2 N T$ rebid shows a subminimal opening bid. If the opening bid was a major and the major could have been rebid at the 2 level it shows a 4 card suit. The 2 NT rebid could be unbalanced, could conceal a longer minor (if a major was opened) and could conceal primary support for partner's suit. 2 NT is not forcing in competition and does not promise a stopper in the opponent's suit (Q asks for stopper).

## 16. Support Doubles and Redoubles, showing 3 card support

We play support doubles as long as responder can rebid his suit at the 2 level.
We do not play them if the opponents overcall a strong NT, but do over cuebids of our suit or after an unusual 1 NT overcall. We are not required to make a support double with a really lousy opening bid or opposite a passed hand.

```
17. Strong Jump Shifts, "real" opener must make a slam try opposite a JS, 3 types of JS:
    8+ tricks with an independent suit, suit rebid sets trump
    2 ~ s u i t e r ~ w i t h ~ p a r t n e r ' s ~ s u i t ~ ( 4 + ) , ~ A K Q x x x , x , x x , A K x x ~ M I N , ~ R E S P ~ w i l l ~ r a i s e ~ n e x t ~
    semibalanced (5+ card suit) with 19+ HCP, RESP will rebid or raise NT next
```


## END OF LIGHT OPENERS ONLY SYSTEM

## 18. Bart after 14-1NT-2s-2

The 2 bid is ART and initially suggests 5 hearts and 2 spades and a weak hand. Opener is asked to place the contract.

3 = super accept of $\vee$ (responder may pass if weak with long )
If responder raises or after opener's weak preference, he shows a maximum raise to the level bid and cancels the previous message (might not have $\vee$ or \&) Responder's direct raise to $3 \boldsymbol{H}$ or is the weaker raise to the level specified.

1M-3NT, preemptive major raise with extra defense, something like Axxxx,Kxxxx, xx,x
19. Splinters after 1M opening

Direct splinters show GF values, 4+ card support, usually exactly 1 in the splinter suit and not a singleton $A$ or $K$. Responder should have controls in all unbid suits. 14-4• 1 - 4 and $1 M-4 m$ are all splinters

Self splinters (1M-1NT-4m only) show a very strong single suited hand, the suit will play for at most 1 loser opposite a singleton, all responder's suit bids are control showing and slam invitational. 1-1NT-4 (55+ < JS) and 1-1NT-3 (moderate 56+) are natural

After 2/1, a jump in a new suit is a splinter. Nonminimum opener, 4+ support

Jump reverse after $\mathbf{1 x} \mathbf{- 1 M}$, mini or maxi splinter, 4 card support

## 20. 1a-1NT-2४-2NT Special follow ups

$3 \boldsymbol{m}=$ either a fragment or the beginning of a GF sequence, 3 by responder forced Opener:

3 - $=55+\mathrm{GF}$
$3 \boldsymbol{4}=64 \mathrm{GF}$
3NT = \& fragment (5-4-3-1 usually) GF
3 - fragment GF
3 = $55+\mathrm{NF}, \mathrm{P} / \mathrm{C}$
$3 \boldsymbol{3}=64 \mathrm{NF}$

## 21. Transfers after 1M-X <br> 1•-(X) - 1 NAT, F1

Transfers start with $1 N T$ and end at 1 under the major opened. The transferor is unlimited. Responder either has the suit transferred to or has support for opener's major and prefers the lead of the transfer suit.
A subsequent double by responder (after passing over OPPs double) shows a sound $1 N T$ bid.
Transferring to opener's major is stronger than raising directly.

Opener's $X$ (< 3M) in competition tells responder he wants to compete in responder's suit. Responder bids his suit or returns to opener's suit if the transfer was a lead director. Note: this double only applies when opener would have to bypass his suit to support responder.
1-(X)-2-X asks responder to bid 2 if the transfer was lead directing.
1 - (X) $-2-2$ is penalties as opener could bid 3 without bypassing $\boldsymbol{\square}$.

## 22. Transfers after 2NT rebids

Transfers are played in the following sequences:
$1 \mathrm{x}-1 \mathrm{y}-2 \mathrm{NT}$ even when opponents interfere at 1 or 2 level (RESP must bid at 1 leveltransfers are on after 1-1 - 2 NT )
$1 \mathrm{M}-1 \mathrm{NT}-2 \mathrm{NT}$ when 2 NT is not ART (not $1 \mathrm{~m}-1 \mathrm{NT}-2 \mathrm{NT}$, a major suit fit must be possible) $1 \mathrm{x}-(1 \mathrm{y})-\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{P} / 2$ any-2NT, after a NEG X when opener's 2 NT rebid shows strong \& BAL

## General Principles:

All suit bids over 2 NT are transfers to the next higher suit
Opener should bypass transfer to support Responder's major where appropriate Opener can super accept
If responder rebids after transferring, it is GF
Transferring to clubs is always a slam try, opener rejects with 3 NT if not suitable

## Examples:

```
\(1 \boldsymbol{- 1}-2 \mathrm{NT}-3-3 \mathrm{NT}\), choice of games 4 or 3 NT
1 - 1 -2NT-3-P, opener has denied 3
10-1 \(-2 \mathrm{NT}-3-3\), opener shows more than \(\boldsymbol{\bullet}\) RESP \(5+\boldsymbol{4}+4,4\)
\(1 \boldsymbol{*}-2 N T-3 \boldsymbol{R}\), \(\operatorname{RESP} 4\) + 4 , Opener: 3NT, no 4 card major, \(3 / 4=4\)
1 - 1 - \(2 \mathrm{NT}-3-3-3 \mathrm{NT}\), Opener: not 3 or 4 , RESP \(5+4\)
\(1-1 N T-2 N T\) (inv) \(-3-3-3 \vee=2\)
1-1NT-2NT (inv)-3-3-3, RESP: 5 + 2 with a NT flaw
\(1 \mathrm{~m}-1 \mathbf{- 2 N T}-3-3-4\), mild slam try, with no slam interest bid \(4 \boldsymbol{v}\) over 2 NT
\(1-1\) - \(2 \mathrm{NT}-3-3-3\), slam try \(3++5 \downarrow\)
1-1 \(-2 N T-3-3\), opener: 3 , but not 4 in case RESP \(1-444\)
```


## 23. Passed Hand Bidding

Fit showing JS by responder only when no COMP, in COMP Weak JS
FIT JS shows 4+ of opener's suit and $5+$ of JS suit, nearly all values in suits bid, opener may pass a JS to a major, but not to a minor. Opener's jump to the 3 level shows MAX passed hand.

## Reverse Drury-FIT (P-1M-2\&)

3+ Fit, maximum passed hand, Responses:
2 = real opener, but would pass a limit raise
$2 \mathrm{M}=$ weak opener, responder may not bid
$\mathrm{oM}, 3 \mathrm{~m}=\mathrm{NAT}$ game try
2NT asks Responder to describe his hand, Responses:
3*/3/30M = shortness
4/4/40M = good 5 card suit (at least AJ10xx)
$3 \mathrm{M}=$ no shortness or good suit, better than 4 M
$4 \mathrm{M}=$ no shortness or good suit, worse than 3 M
25. STRONG 2\& OPENING, strong, ART, forcing to 2NT/3M, responses:

2 $\downarrow$, ART, GF
2 , ART, second negative (no $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{K},<7 \mathrm{HCP}$ ), forcing to 2 NT or 3 of opener's rebid major suit. Positive, at least a good 5 card suit and 8+ HCP, usually slam force unless lacking controls
2-(any), $X$ = second negative; suit NAT, GF, at least a moderate suit
2-(any) -

```
2*-2NT, unlimited, 2NT opener system
2*-2-3NT, 25-27 HCP, 4%=stayman (then 4NT signoff), 4*/4v transfers
20-2v-3-4* splinter not RKC (also 3-4*)
```


## SLAM AUCTIONS

Gerber, 4 after 1 or 2 NT opener or rebid, responses: 4*1/4, $4 \mathbf{v}=2,4=3$
Super Gerber, when previous bid was 3NT (not opening) then 5 asks aces. Gerber responses. asks Kings.

## Roman Keycard Gerber ( $40=$ RKCG)

$4=0 / 3,4 \vee=1 / 4,4=2 / 5$ no $2,4 N T=2 / 5+2$
after $4 / 4$ next nontrump step asks $Q$, min in trump=no else bid lowest $K$, 6 of trump=yes/no K
after $4 / 4$ response and asker signoff, continue with higher response, assuming sufficient
keycards by replying to K ask (show lowest $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{5NT}$ K above trumps, etc.)
5 asks for specific kings, confirms all keycards, opener may bid 7
nontrump bid past 5 asks for $3^{\text {rd }}$ round control (7 of suit=ruffing/6NT=Q)

## Roman Keycard Blackwood (RKC)

## Responses:

Step 1=0/3, step2=1/4, step 3=2/5 no Q, step 4=2/5 + Q
$5 N T=o d d$ number of keycards plus a working void. Not required to show void
6x below trumps=even number of keycards plus a void in the suit bid
6 of trumps=even number of keycards and a void in a higher ranking suit than trumps

## Queen Ask

After a step 1 or step 2 response, next nontrump step asks for Queen. Responder returns to the trump suit at the lowest level to deny the Q, bids lowest $K$ to show Q (asker's bid below trump suit asks responder to bid 7 with $k$ of suit bid).
King Ask (step 5)
Guarantees all controls, responder may bid 7
Responder shows specific Kings
5NT shows a King above the trump suit and denies a lower King
If the asker bids a suit above responder's King show suit and below the trump suit that asks responder to bid 7 with that King

## Third Round Control Ask

 If the RKCB bidder skips the $Q$ and $K$ asks to bid a suit below 6 of the trump suit, that asks for $3^{\text {rd }}$ round control. Also, if after asking for Kings, asker bids a suit responder as denied the King of, that is a $3^{\text {rd }}$ round control ask. Responder bids 7 of the trump suit with $3^{\text {rd }}$ round ruffing control, other with the Queen.
## Minor suit Blackwood

1 over the trump suit unless that suit is a possible playable suit. If the 1 over suit is in focus as a playable suit then next suit up is RKC

Roman Keycard Exclusion Blackwood, (RCXB), double jumps in nontrump suit after suit agreement. Usually to the 5 level. RKC responses ignoring ace of excluded suit. E.g. 1-2-4•4, NO: $1 \mathrm{M}-5 \mathrm{x}$

## RKC and Gerber Interference

After Gerber or Super Gerber:
DOPI thru 54, $X=0$, Pass=1, next step=2, etc.
DEPO if interference > 5 ^, $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{even}$, Pass=odd
After RKC or RKC gerber or RKCXB
RKCDOPI played if our 2 keycard, no Q response isn't higher than 5 of our trump suit. $X=0 / 3$, Pass=1/4, first step=2/5 no Q, $2^{\text {nd }}$ step=2/5 + Q

```
RKCDEPO if 2 keys, no Q response > 5 of trump suit, X=even step(0/2), Pass=odd step
```


## 28. 5NT Grand Slam Force

5NT is GSF only with obvious, often used as pick a slam
Grade Responses depending on the trump suit, Responses:
\% trump: 7\% $=2$ of $3,6 \%=A$ or $K$ or $Q$ or 0

- trump: $7 \boldsymbol{2}=2$ of $3,6=A$ or $K, 6 \boldsymbol{~}=0$ or $Q$
- trump: 7 $=2$ of $3,6=A$ or $K, 6=Q, 6 \boldsymbol{N}=0$



## COMPETITIVE AUCTIONS

Overcalls, $7-18$, sound VUL and at the 2 level, more aggressive not vul \& when partner passed new suit NF unless OPP started with a preempt
Cue implies support, NT responses constructive, 4th Suit Double
jump shift game forcing (w/o competition, WJS in comp)
jump raise preemptive
jump cue - mixed raise (4+ trumps, some distro, about 7-9 support points)

## In Balancing Position:

Overcalls: 7-15, jump is intermediate
1NT: 10-15 (1NT opener system on, except if they raise DBL = NEG), may be slightly stronger over 1•1
2NT=17-19 (2NT Opener System On)
$\mathrm{Q}=$ same as direct
30. Weak Jump Overcalls, PRE fairly sound VUL, may have 5 card suit NVUL or if pard passed, may be stronger if pard passed, 2 NT invites game (Ogust responses)

2NT Response to a Weak Jump Overcall/Not Vul Weak 2-bid
Invitational to game. Responses:
3 = weak hand, bad suit
3 = weak hand, good suit
3 = good hand, bad suit
3s = good hand, good suit
$3 N T=$ very good suit, but need not be solid

## 31. Defense After Two Suited Overcalls or Q-bids Unusual 2NT

DBL suggests defending, they may not play at the 3 level undoubled, later new suit GF
3M COMP, NF
Q of lower suit=INV+ in lower unbid
$Q$ of higher suit=INV+ in higher unbid

## Michaels Q-bid


1M-(2M), 3m,3M COMP,NF; 3oM INV+ in M; X penalty
2 suiters where both suits known, general principles:
$X$ penalty-subsequent suit bid $4+G F, O P P S$ cannot play undoubled at a "low" level
3 of their lower suit is INV+ in our lower suit (bid or implied)
3 of their higher suit is INV+ in our lower suit (bid or implied)
MIN bid in opener's suit or unbid suit COMP,NF
2 suiters where only 1 suit known (e.g. $1 \boldsymbol{v}-2=\mathbf{\omega}+$ unknown minor)
$X$ penalty-subsequent suit bid $4+G F, O P P S$ cannot play undoubled at a "low" level
3 of their known suit asks for unbid major, INV+
33. 3NT overcall or jump to 3NT after opponents start with a preempt

Advancer's actions:

4* asks the nature of the 3NT bid, Responses:
4* = maximum, we usually end in slam
$4 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{NAT}$, forcing to 4 NT
$4 \mathrm{NT}=$ minimum, signoff
4 = Flint, $3 N T$ bidder bids $4 \boldsymbol{\bullet}$, advancer passes or corrects to 4-NF
$4 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{NAT}, \mathrm{NF}$, shows interest in slam
$4 \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{NAT}$, invite

## 34. 1m-(1NT)-2s = Stayman

Responses:
2 = no major; Then: 2 = pick a major, 2 = $5++4+$ in opener's minor, $2 N T=$ pick a
minor
$2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=4 \boldsymbol{\Downarrow}$ Then: $2 \boldsymbol{4}=+4+$ in opener's minor, $2 N T=$ pick a minor
2 = 4 ; Then: 2NT = pick a minor

## 35. 4NT in Competition

$1 \mathrm{~m}-(4 \mathrm{M})-4 \mathrm{NT}=$ presumed minor suits $\mathrm{T} / \mathrm{O}$. Subsequent correction cancels minors-shows other 2 suits unless correction is to partner's suit; then best raise (stronger than direct)
$1 \mathrm{M}-(4 \mathrm{x})-4 \mathrm{NT}=$ RKCB
(1-) $-2 \boldsymbol{-}$ (4) $-4 \mathrm{NT}=$ RKCB for $\boldsymbol{\downarrow}$
$1 \mathrm{~m}-(\mathrm{P})-1 \mathrm{M}-(3 / 4 \quad \mathrm{OM})-\mathrm{P}-(\mathrm{P})-4 \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{RKCB}$ for responder's major
$(3 x)-4 m-(P)-4 N T=N A T$
$1 \mathrm{~m}-(1 \mathrm{M})-\mathrm{X}-(4 \mathrm{M})-4 \mathrm{NT}=$ presumed $6-4$ in minors; a subsequent correction to 5 stronger than direct 5
(4) -4 NT or (4) $-\mathrm{P}-(\mathrm{P})-4 \mathrm{NT}=$ any 2 -suiter
(1m) $-4 \mathrm{NT}=$ Blackwood ( $0,1,2,3$ )--(1M)-4M = strong minors

## 36. Modified McCabe After 2x-(X)

After an opponent directly doubles our Weak Two Bid, responder's 2 level responses are NF, 3 level lead directing with a fit. $2 N T$ over the Double asks Opener to bid 3e, responder then passes or corrects to his suit. A Redouble shows a desire to penalize and/or invitational strength in Opener's suit.

## 37. 2NT Inquiry after partner has shown both majors

After partner bids Michaels cuebid or $2 /(1 \mathrm{NT})$ or doubles a strong 1* or negative $1 *$
2NT invites game and asks strength and suit lengths. Responses:
3* lesser strength, equal or longer
3. lesser strength, longer

3 greater strength, equal or longer $\downarrow$
3. greater strength, longer

## 38. Jump Cuebids

(1m) $-3 m$ natural PRE
(1M) $-3 M$ and (1x)-P-(1M)-3M asks for stopper, usually partial stoppers in other suits Without a stopper, advancer bids:

## 4*/4*/5* $=\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{C}$

$40 \mathrm{M}=$ natural, to play
4NT = constructive raise to 5 level, slam invite
(2 WK) $-4=5+\boldsymbol{*}+5+$ extra playing strength (stronger than 3 )
39. Our system when they open 1NT

Dbl = penalty; at least as strong as their maximum or large source of tricks
2 = single suit; Partner bids 2 to ask suit. $X \rightarrow 3$ asks suit.
2 = majors
2 = hearts \& a minor. 2NT asks minor. (subsequent 3 strongest raise)
2 = spades \& a minor. (2NT same as over $2 \mathbf{~}$ )
$2 \mathrm{NT}=$ minors or a very strong 2 -suits.

Our $2 \boldsymbol{2} / 2$ over their $1 N T$ gets doubled; Pass to play, XX asks longest suit, 2 any NAT,NF
OPPS Open a Weak NT, any NT where the MAX $<=15 \mathrm{HCP}$
X=values, at least a sound opening bid with a good lead
(1NT) - P-(2) -X, values
(1NT)-P-transfer, X=lead directing, but partner is allowed to bid and expects some values

## When a Support Q-bid gets Doubled, (e.g. (1 - 1 -(P)-2 (X) )

Pass=weakest; rebid of suit at lowest level is weak but shows extra length or a good suit; bid of a lower ranking suit is nonminimum, but not necessarily terribly strong

## Forcing Pass Auctions

We must clearly have shown the hand belongs to us before a forcing pass applies. Examples:
GF bid or raise by responder, strength showing $2^{\text {nd }}$ suit or Q-bid after partner raises (e.g. 1-(P)-2-(3)-4 ) .
Vulnerability is not the defining criteria for a forcing pass auction.
If the opponents bid to the 5 level after both passed originally and we bid game, then FP.
Pass and pull in a forcing pass auction (to trump suit or new suit) is stronger than direct bid.

## System vs. big club, Direct and (1*)-P-(1):

$\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{\downarrow}+2 \mathrm{NT}$ inquiry; $1 \mathrm{NT}=\boldsymbol{+}+$ usually $9+$ cards
after (1*)-P-(1)-P-(1NT), 1NT overcall system on, Pass then act shows sound values

## 43. 2NT scramble in competition

When 2 NT cannot be a value bid, it asks partner's help in discovering an 8 card or longer fit. Partner bids suits up the line.
(1) $-P-(1)-P$
(2 ) $-\mathrm{P}-(\mathrm{P})-\mathrm{X}$
(P) $-2 N T$ scramble
$1 \mathrm{x}-(2)-\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{P}$
$\mathrm{X}-(\mathrm{P})-2 \mathrm{NT}$ scramble (if partner bids 3 , then $3=+$
2any-X-XX-2NT scramble, Pass strongly suggests defending (3x-X-XX-P=penalty, 3NT NAT,NF)
(1)-Dbl-(2)-2NT (natural), double responsive

## OPPONENTS OPEN A WEAK TWO BID

45. Lebensohl after we double a weak two bid.

Advancer's Actions:
2 level NAT weak
$2 N T$, then over aggressor's 3e, advancer passes or bids a suit. If the suit could have been bid at the 2 level then it's invitational else signoff-weak. A cue now [(2x)-Dbl-P$2 N T-P-3 C-P-(3 x)]$ asks for stopper.
$3 x=i f$ a jump then forcing, else invitational Cuebid = stayman
46. 2NT Overcall System, (2x)-2NT

3 relay to 3, aggressor passes or corrects to 3 or 3 to play, $3 \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{GF}$ with $\boldsymbol{4}$, Cue=
serious club slam try
$3 \bullet / 3 \bullet / 3 \wedge$ NAT GF
Cue $=G F$ Stayman


## 48. Q-Bids after (2X)

(2 WK) $-3=5+\boldsymbol{*}+5+\boldsymbol{m}$ moderate strength
(2 WK) $-4=5+\cdots+5+$ extra playing strength
(2M) $-3 M$ asks for stopper
(2M) $\mathbf{- 4 M}=$ strong $55+\mathbf{4}+$, shows $31 / 2$ losers or less
$(2 \mathrm{M})-4 \mathrm{NT}$ shows $55+$, weaker than (2M) -4 M
Responses after (2M)-4M:
5*/5/4ゅ NAT NF
4NT $=2+$ working cards or distributional equivalent, Continuations:
5\% = minimum, no slam interest
$5 \leqslant$ F1, longer $\leqslant$, nonminimum, aggressor:
5/5 $=1$ lst round control, interest in 7; 5NT no 1st round control, interest in 7
5 = 1st round control, equal or longer $\boldsymbol{\mu}$, interest in 7 , aggressor:
5 $\boldsymbol{4}=1$ st round control, interest in 7
$5 \mathrm{NT}=$ denies 1 st round control, but constructive, interest in 7 6\%/6•NAT, NF
$5 \mathrm{NT}=$ equal suit lengths, no 1 st round $\vee$ or controls
6e = longer clubs, no major first round control

## DOUBLES

Take Out Doubles, typically shows support for any unbid majors. May have only 2 in an unbid minor. May be light when short in their suit. Responses:

Single jump, $7+$ to 10 support points, usually $5+$ in a minor
Double jump, semi-preemtive: good playing strength, limited high cards
2NT 11-13 HCP, new suit by doubler GF
Q-bid forcing to suit agreement (bid and raise) or 2 NT
Doubler's conversion from to only doesn't show extra strength
If they redouble: jumps $P R E$, Pass=no particular preference
Negative Doubles, Low level negative doubles tend to show any unbid majors or the ability to handle partner's response; 1-(1)-X shows both majors. Higher level negative doubles are less suit specific-they just show convertible values.

Responsive Doubles, usually deny 4 of only unbid major, else would bid the major
Special Responsive Doubles:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& (1 x)-1 y-1 N T-X \\
& 1 x-(1 y)-X-(3 y)-X
\end{aligned}
$$

## Maximal Overcall/Game Try Doubles

A double of 3 of the suit 1 under our agreed fit is a game try (we needn't open the bidding). 3 of our suit is competitive. Their suit must be clearly agreed. (T/O double or both bid). If they overcall 1 suit, we raise, they bid 3 of a second suit, $X=$ penalties.

## Snapdragon doubles

A double of the third suit (2 by OPPS) shows the fourth suit and at least a tolerance for partner's suit. A double at the one level shows 4+, higher 5.

## Double of a splinter

When we're not vul, the double suggests a sacrifice, else it's lead directing.
Double of Bergen type raises
$X$ of mixed raise or any raise with less than mixed raise strength $=T / O$ of major
$X$ of limit or forcing raise $=$ lead directing
Competitive Doubles
$1 x-1 y-1 z-3 y-X=$ strong hand without clear direction (e.g. 1-1 - $1-3$ )

