

VERSION 2.6
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## INTRODUCTION

In Ambra, Benito Garozzo has solved the dilema on what to open with 16 HCP and a 5 card major in a balanced hand. Many partnerships open 1NT nowadays with 5M-3-3-2 distribution, but in Ambra we open 1 $\boldsymbol{\Lambda} / \mathbf{\varphi}$ and we can control the bidding with the many relays available.

Outlay of the system is basically Dutch Doubleton, 2-over-1 (2/1) system:
1e: $2+$ card, $10-22$ HCP
1*: 4+ card, 10-22 HCP
1 - $: 5+$ card, $10-21 \mathrm{HCP}$
1 N : 15-17, balanced, 5card minor possible
2*: 20+, GF without 5card major
2*: a) weak $2 \downarrow$
b) GF with $5+\operatorname{card} \downarrow$

2v: a) weak 2 a
b) GF with 5+ card

2 N : 21-22, balanced, 5 card major possible
3 N : gambling
Ambra also solves the well known $2 / 1$ dilema: is $2 / 1 \mathrm{GF}$ or GF unless responder rebids his suit. In Ambra a $2 / 1$ (e.g. $1-2$ ) is GF unless responder rebids his suit. You might ask "how should responder bid with a GF hand and a long suit?". Initialy responder bids 2 and on his second round he has many relays available to force the auction.

In Ambra practically all $2 \boldsymbol{2}, 2$ and 2 NT bids have artificial meanings. In practice these 3 contracts are very unpopular as end contracts, so we might as well use them for relays etc.

But the main "selling point" for Ambra is it's slam bidding. Very often a Slam Invite (SI) can be established at a very low level. Slam bidding specifically is an area where the Italian top players excell and the Dutch top players have been critised.

## $1 \%$ opening

With two or three 4card suits, the lowest suit is opened.
Over 1* we play the Walsh convention: responder bids a 4 card major bypassing a $4+$ suit and 5-9 HCP. With $10+$
HCP a 4+card suit is bid first.
The 1 NT response is weaker than in most agreements: 5-10 HCP with $4 / 5$ or $4 / 5 *$ (with $6 *$ the response is $1 \star$ ).
$2 \boldsymbol{i s}$ inverted minor: $4+$ and $11+$ HCP.
$2 \$$ are similar to the $2 \uparrow$ opening: transfer and either weak (2-7) or strong (12+).
2 shows $5 * 2 \mathrm{NT}$ shows 6 and 2- $\mathrm{HCP}, 3 \boldsymbol{*}$ also shows $6 \boldsymbol{*}$ but stronger: $8-10 \mathrm{HCP}$.
$3 \star$ is preemptive: $7+$, $3-8 \mathrm{HCP} .3 \uparrow$ are splinters with $5-4$ in the minors, GF.
3NT is natural: 12-14 HCP and 3-3-3-4 distribution.
Let us look at the development after 1*-1*:
Opener's rebid is all natural with the exception of the cheapest reverse bid: $2 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}$ in this case. $2 \boldsymbol{}$ has 3 possible meanings:
a) $5+-4 \mathbf{4}, 17+\mathrm{HCP}$, a normal reverse
b) $6+$ and $17+\mathrm{HCP}$
c) $5+-4 \star, 17+\mathrm{HCP}$, a strong $\downarrow$ raise

This principle of giving multiple meaning to the lowest strong bid occurs frequently in Ambra. It has the advantage of keeping other bids very simple and with relays responder has plenty of room to find out which hand opener has.
That means that the rebid of $3 \boldsymbol{*}$ can be weker now: $13-16 \mathrm{HCP}$ and $6 \boldsymbol{*}$ or support respectively.
Double jumps by opener are splinters, showing 4-4-4-1 distribution and 18-22 HCP (3NT is singleton $\downarrow$ ).
$1 *-2-2$ is a GF relay, opener rebids natural in the context of the bidding thusfar:

```
2N:5+4-4 (3)=GAR, see below)
3e: 6+8
3*:5*-4*
3v: 6e-5
34:5*-4`-4@
```

GAR is a convention used widely in the system. Whenever opener or responder shows a 5-4 distribution, 2NT is relay asking clarification. Responses are: shows 5-4, 3 shows 6-4. In case 5-5 and 5-4-4 distributions are still possible
too: $3 \boldsymbol{\square}$ shows 5-5 and high singleton, 3 shows 5-5 and low singleton and 3 NT shows 5-4-4. After the responses of $3 \boldsymbol{*}$ and $3 \uparrow$, partner can bid:
$1^{\text {st }}$ step: a further general relay
$2^{\text {nd }}$ step: fixes the higher suit, relay
The responses to these relays are: $1^{\text {st }}$ step: 2-2 in remaining suits, $2^{\text {nd }}$ step: high singleton, $3^{\text {rd }}$ step: low singleton. After the sequence above: $1 \boldsymbol{*}-1 \downarrow$, 2 N GAR cannot be invoked with $2 N$, so we must use $3 \boldsymbol{*}$ and all subsequent bidding is 1 step higher.

When opener has not limited his hand yet, the GAR convention works a bit different:
3*: 5-4, 11-15
3-: 6-4, 11-21
3 • : 5-4-2-2, 16-21
3^: 5-4, high singleton, 16-21
3 N : 5-4, low singleton, 16-21
After the 3 response, 3 is a further relay:
34: min, high sin
3 N : min, low sin
4e: max, high sin
4*: max, low $\sin$
Keep in mind that the 2NT bidder is attempting game, opposite a minimum a partscore is still possible. I am not sure what 'GAR' means, possibly something Italian, but it would be a suitable abbreviation for 'Game Attempt Relay'.

Transfers are used after a 2 NT rebid by opener. Let us say the bidding started $1 \boldsymbol{1}-1 \boldsymbol{\vee}, 2 \mathrm{~N}$ promissing 18-20 HCP and forcing. The bid below responder's suit is now transfer: $3 \downarrow$. Opener must bid $3 \downarrow$ and reponder continues natural: passing with $5 \boldsymbol{v}$ and $4-5 \mathrm{HCP}$. Other bids by responder are SI. When opener's suit is not $\boldsymbol{e}$, there is room for transfers to both our suits:
$1 \star-1 \mathbf{~}, 2 \mathrm{~N}-3 \boldsymbol{*}$ : transfer to
$-3 \downarrow$ : transfer to $\downarrow$
Ambra also uses an extended Checkback convention after a 1 NT rebid by opener. Let's say the auction started 10-1叉, 1 N . Responder's 2 is now a puppet to 2 and used for hands with weak or any game invite. $2 *$ over 1 N is a relay with any GF hand. That results in the following response structure after $1 \boldsymbol{1}-1 \mathrm{~N}$ :

```
2a: puppet to 2*
    2*:Checkback, GF
    2v: 5+\, 7-10 HCP
    2^:4`-4^, 10-12 HCP
    2N: puppet to 3&, see below
    3**: 5+ suit, GI
    3v: good 6+ card, GF
    3^: 6`-5^, GF
    3N: to play
    4&:Gerber
```

Bidding after the $2 \boldsymbol{e}$ puppet is natural: reponder passes with weak $\uparrow$ and other bids are GI.
Over the GF Checkback, opener is required to show: a 4card on the other major, 3card support for responder's major, rebid a 6 card suit, show a 5-4 hand or bid 2 NT , in this order.

This puppet and Checkback is also used after $1 \boldsymbol{2}-1 \mathrm{~N}$ and $1 \mathbf{v}-1 \mathbf{4}, 1 \mathrm{~N}$.
After opener rebids on the 1-level, 2 by responder is a relay, this is known in the USA as the $\mathrm{x}-\mathrm{y}-\mathrm{z}$ convention. For details, see the 2 Relay discussion later. A beautiful slam example from a practice game follows here:

| Axxx | Kxx |
| :---: | :---: |
| AJ | KQxx |
| 9 xxx | AKQx |
| A10x | xx |
| 1 | $1 \checkmark$ |
| 14 | 2e:r, GI+ |
| 2ヶ:min, $\mathrm{NO} \downarrow$ supp | 2ar, SI |
| 2 nt | 3*:agrees |
| 3 - ${ }^{\text {q }}$ | 34:q |
| 3 nt | 4*:turbo, 2 keycards |
| 6 :good controls | pas |

## Support structure.

As is common nowadays, over a $1 \uparrow / \Delta$ opening, responder has many ways for raising partner. Let us say partner opened $1 \mathbf{v}$ :

With 3 card support or a 4card and bad (=4-3-3-3) distribution:

- 3-7 HCP: bid $2 \star$ first, artificial (can also be GF with suit) and pass if opener rebids $2 \downarrow$
- $\quad 8-9 \mathrm{HCP}$ : raise to $2 \downarrow$
- 10-11 HCP: bid 3 , artificial
- $12+$ HCP: bid your own suit first and support $\vee$ later

With a 4 or 5 card card support:

- $0-5 \mathrm{HCP}$ : preempt with $3 \vee$ ( 4 card ) or $4 \vee$ ( 5 card )
- 6-9 HCP: bid 3 , artificial
- 10-13 HCP with a singleton: bid 34 , artificial, with a singleton in any suit
- 10-11 HCP no singleton: bid 3s
- 12-13 HCP no singleton: 2 N , artificial GF
- $12+$ HCP with any singleton: 2 N
- $12-15$ HCP and a void: splinter with 3 NT ( void), 4

The 2 N response is an artificial GF with 4card support and opener rebids $3 *$ with any minimum. With a non-minimum opener can show a distributional hand with $4+$ card suit on the 3 level:

```
\(3 \boldsymbol{3}\) : \(4+\boldsymbol{2}, 6-4\) or \(5-5\)
3^: \(4+\star, 6-4\) or \(5-5\)
3N: 4+4, 6-4 or 5-5
```

or opener can show a void by bidding that suit on the 4level ( $4 \boldsymbol{\bullet}$ shows void).
Lacking extra distribution and a void, e.g. 5-3-3-2, 5-4-3-1, 6-3-2-2, 6-3-3-1 distributions, opener must rebid 3showing a non-minimum.

| 1 - | 10-22 | 5+card |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 - 2 N | 12+ | 4card support |
| 14-2N-38 | 14+ | non-minimum, no void, no side suit |
| 1 $\downarrow$-2N-3 | 10-13 | any minimum |
| 1 $\downarrow$-2N-3 | 14+ | 4+a, 6-4 or 5-5 |
| 1-2N-3 | 14+ | 4+* |
| 1-2N-3N | 14+ | $4+$ |
| 1-2N-4* | 14+ | * void |
| 1-2N-4* | 14+ | - void |
| 1 $\downarrow$-2N-4 | 14+ | - void |

(Note that Garozzo does not use high shortage first here, unfortunately.)
After $1 \boldsymbol{-}-2 N$, $3 \boldsymbol{*}$ responder has 2 relays available: 3 asks for a singleton with SI, while $3 \boldsymbol{v}$ shows responder thinks game is the limit with his hand, i.e. about 12-16 HCP. When opener thinks slam is still possible, he can ask for responder's singleton with a relay of 3a:

| $1 \checkmark$ | 10－22 | 5＋card |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 － 2 N | 12＋ | 4card support |
| 1V－2N－3＊ | 14＋ | no void or side suit |
| 1－2N－3＊－3 | 12－15 | ＂I don＇t think it is slam＂ |
| 1－2N－3＊－3－3家 |  | ＂but I think it is，show me your singleton？＂ |
|  |  |  |
| 1－2N－3－3－3－3N |  | no singleton |
|  |  | singleton（ （high shortage first！） |
| 1－2N－32－3－3－4＊ |  | singleton |
| 1－2N－32－3－3－4 |  | singleton 2 |

Note that when game seems to be the maximum achievable，no singletons are shown！This is a clever way to conceal the hands for the defenders．After $1-2 N, 3</ \star$ responder can also introduce his own $5+$ card suit．So to summarise： with 3card support and a 5card suit，responder first bids his suit and with 4card support and a 5card suit，reponder first bids 2NT．

After $1 \mathbf{-}-2 N, 3-3$ ，（SI relay）opener shows his singleton in the same way： $3 \boldsymbol{v}$ shows no singleton and asks responder in turn to show his singleton．I am sure you can work out the answers by now（remember：high shortage first）．

## Game tries

Ambra has a clever way of using game tries．Say the auction starts： $1 \boldsymbol{\bullet}-2 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}$ ．Opener now bids $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$ saying：＂show me your cheapest suit in which you would have accepted a help suit game try？＂．Responder then bids a suit in which he has honour strength or he declines with $3 \boldsymbol{w}$ with an absolute minimum．An example：

| KQx | xx |
| :--- | :--- |
| A Qxxx | Kxx |
| x | KJxx |
| Axxx | Jxxx |
| $1 ष$ | 2 |
| 2 | 3 |
| 3 | p |

3 is not what opener wanted to hear and he signs off in $3 \boldsymbol{\psi}$ ．With the minors reversed，opener would bid the excellent game．
The whole idea of this general game try is of course to conceal declarer＇s hand．Note that responder would have bid 2 N with honours．
Opener can also show his hand with a short suit game try：

| 17 | 10－22 | 5＋card |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1－2V | 8－10 | 3 card support or 3433 |
| 1－2•－2か |  | show me an accept suit |
| 1－2v－2N |  | singleton |
| 1－2『－3＊ |  | singleton＊（again no high－shortage－first here） |
| 1－2『－3 |  | singleton |
| 1－2『－3－ |  | asking for trump quality |
| 1『－2『－3它 |  | 6『－5凶，SI |
| 1『－2v－3N |  | natural，choice of games |
| 1－2『－4宜 |  | 5\％，SI |
| 1－2『－4＊ |  | 5＊，SI |

## 2－over－1 bidding

An important principle in Ambra $2 / 1$ bidding is that opener shows a minimum with or without 4 card in the other major．
 no $4 \boldsymbol{\bullet}$ and $1 \mathbf{~}-2 \boldsymbol{e}, 2 \boldsymbol{v}$ ：11－21 with $4 \boldsymbol{\varphi}$ ．

After $1 \vee-2 \downarrow$ ，there is no room for this distinction and opener＇s $2 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}$ shows a minimum with or without 4 card $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ ． Other rebids by opener show 16－21 HCP hands：

| $1 \checkmark$ | 10－21 | 5＋card |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1－20 | 9＋ | usualy 4＋＊ |
| 1－2＊－2＊ | 10－15 | no 4 |
| 1－20－2V | 10－21 | 4． |
| 1V－20－2 | 16－21 | 4＋！ |
| 1v－20－2N | 16－22 | no side suit |
| 1V－2＊－3＊ | 16－21 | 5－4\％ |
| 1v－2＊－3 | 16－21 | 6－4＊！ |
| 1V－20－3 | 16－21 | 5－－5＊，singleton |
| 1V－20－3 | 16－21 | 5－5＊，singleton |
| 14－2＊－3N | 16－21 | 5－4＊－4＊ |

Opener＇s jump rebids might look strange at first，but we will see the same bids a couple of times in the GAR convention．
After a 1 opening the schema is very much the same：

| 1. | 10－21 | 5＋card |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1－2＊ | 9＋ | $3+5$ |
| 10－20－2＊ | 11－15 | no 4 |
| 14－20－2 | 11－21 | 4 |
| 10－20－2家 | 16－21 | $4+$ ！ |
| 10－20－2N | 16－21 | $5+\bullet$ no side suit |
| 14－2＊－3＊ | 16－21 | 5－4\％ |
| 14－2＊－3 | 16－21 | 64－4＊！ |
| 14－20－3 | 16－21 | 5－5＊，singleton $\downarrow$ |
| 10－20－3家 | 16－21 | 5－5＊，singleton＊ |
| 10－20－3N | 16－21 | 5－4＊－4＊ |

If responder wants to check for a 4 card $\downarrow$ with opener，he should bid $2 \boldsymbol{\text { ！rather than a } 4 \text { card suit he might have．That }}$
 can bid 2＊．

| $1 \checkmark$ | 10－21 | 5＋card |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1－2 | 9＋ | $5+$ or 3－7 with 3card $\downarrow$ support |
| 1－2－2－ | 11－15 | 44．still possible |
| 1－2－${ }^{\text {－}}$ | 16－21 | $5+\boldsymbol{+}-4+$ |
| 1－2－2N | 16－21 | 5 ¢，no side suit |
| 1－2＊－3＊ | 16－21 | 4＋＊ |
| 1－2＊－3 | 16－21 | 4＋ |
| 1－2－3－ | 16－21 | $6+$－ |
| 1－2－3－ |  | 6ヤ－5＾，4／5 losers |

Note that $1 \downarrow-2 \mathrm{~N}$ shows 5－3－3－2 distribution，while $1 \boldsymbol{-}-2 \mathrm{~N}$ can be a 5 or $6 \operatorname{card}$ suit．
After a $1 \uparrow$ opening the 2 and 2 responses are swapped around！The reason for this is to have more room for game investigation when responder has a suit． $2 / 1$ responses to $1 \boldsymbol{\square}$ are：

| 14 | 10－21 | 5＋card |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14－2＊ | 12＋ | 3＋e，GF |
|  | 9－11 | 6＋ |
| 1－2 | 10＋ | $5+\downarrow!$ ，GF |
|  | 8－10 | 6＋！！ |
| 1－2 | 12＋ | $5+$ ！！，GF |
|  | 3－7 | 3／4 |
|  | 9－11 | $6+$ ！ |

Rebids by opener after $1 \boldsymbol{-}-2$ are focussed on $\downarrow$ support．Because of the extra room created，opener can show his minimum and $\downarrow$ support below $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}: 1 \boldsymbol{\bullet}-2 \downarrow$ shows $2-4 \vee$ support and $10-13 \mathrm{HCP} ; 1 \boldsymbol{\wedge}-2 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}, 2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$ shows a minimum without $\downarrow$ support．Other bids show $15+$ as follows：

| 1－ | 10－21 | 5＋card |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1－2＊ | 9＋ | 5＋ |
| 1－2＊－2 | 10－13 | 2－4 |
| 1－2－ 2 － | 10－15 | 0－1 $\downarrow$ |
| 1－2－2N | 15＋ | $2+\bullet$ |
| 1－2＊－3＊ | 16－21 | 4＋e，short － |
| 1－2＊－3＊ | 16－21 | $4+$ ，short $\downarrow$ |
| 1－2＊－3＊ | 13－15 | 3 or 5－4－2－2 |
| 1－2－3 | 16－21 | 64，short ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| 1－2－3N | 11－13 | $4+\boldsymbol{\square}$ ，singleton |
| 1－2－4＊ | 11－13 | $4+\boldsymbol{4}$ ，singleton |
| 1－2＊－4＊ | 11－14 | $5 \boldsymbol{*}$ ，singleton＊ |
| 1－2－4－ | 11－14 | $5 \boldsymbol{\square}$ ，singleton |

Bidding after $1 \mathbf{~}-2$ is natural，with $2 \boldsymbol{a}$ showing a minimum and other bids showing 16－21 HCP．
Now we come to the question how responder bids with a strong minor suit．With the above agreements，responder has several bids available without a natural meaning，e．g． $1 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}-2 \boldsymbol{v}, 2$ is not required to show support as responder would bid $3 \vee$ with $\downarrow$ support．Some examples：

1－2＊，2－ $2 \boldsymbol{*}$ ：relay，SI

| $1 \vee$ | 10－21 | 5＋card |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1－2＊ | 9＋ | $4+$＋ |
| 1－2－2＊ | 10－15 | any distribution without 4a |
| 1－2－2－2¢ | 17＋ | relay，SI |
| 1－2－2＊－2家 | 12－16 | relay，GF |
| 1－2－2－2N | 12＋ | 6＋e，GF＋ |
| 1－2－2＊－3＊ | 9－11 | 6＋ |
| 1－2－2＊－3 | 12－16 | 6＊－4＊，not SI |

Responder has：Axx $\vee \mathrm{Kx}$ Qx AKJ10xx and opener opened 1 $\boldsymbol{\bullet}$ ．Responder has and old－fashioned SI 3\＆ response．In Ambra responder bids and when opener shows a minimum with $2 \boldsymbol{*}$ ，responder bids $2 \boldsymbol{\text { ：relay with slam }}$ interest．Opener＇s rebids are similar to his $2^{\text {nd }}$ round maximum bids：
$2 \boldsymbol{2}: 5+\boldsymbol{\bullet}-4+$ ！
2 N ： $5+\boldsymbol{\bullet}$ ，no side suit
3ヶ：5 $\mathbf{~ - ~}-4$ \＆
3＊：6し－4＊

3＾：5 $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{-}$－ $\boldsymbol{*}$ ，singleton
3N：5 $\mathbf{~ - ~} 4$－ $4 \boldsymbol{*}$

The development after $1 \boldsymbol{v}-2 \boldsymbol{*}$ is:
2A: relay, no fit in
2 N : relay with fit in
3*: 9-11, 4\&, not forcing
3*: 6+2, GF+
And after $1 \mathbf{v}-2 \boldsymbol{*}, 2 \boldsymbol{~ r e l a y : ~}$
2N: 6-5 or 5440 a 3sr
3e: 5-4
a 3. 5440 min
a 3v:6-5
a
3 rr
a 34: void
a 3 N : void
3): 6-4
a 34: 544 void
3ヶ: 5-4 $\sin$ *, 16+
a 3N: 544 void
34: 5-4 $\sin , 16+$
You should start to see the patterns in the relays by now, so you can work it out at the table.
An example from a practice game:

| Kxx | Axx |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{AKJXx}^{\text {l }}$ | Qxx |
| x | AKx |
| J10xx | Qxxx |
| $1 \checkmark$ | 20 |
| 2*:min | 2^:r,GF |
| 3* | 3v:max, light invite |
| 34:q | 3 nt :turbo, even (2) keycards |
| 4*:q | $4 \mathbf{V}$ :SO, no control |
| pas |  |

## 1M-Reverse Relay (1MRR)

The bidding in this section applies to the opening of 1 major followed by a $2 *$ rebid by opener, so these situations:

- $1 \boldsymbol{-}-1 \boldsymbol{\wedge}, 2 \boldsymbol{*}$
- 1 - 1NT, 2*
- 1 - $1 \mathrm{NT}, 2 \boldsymbol{2}$

As usual in Ambra, these $2 *$ rebids have multiple meaning: either natural or a "reverse" hand ( $17+\mathrm{HCP}$ ).
Responder can bid $2 *$ - relay - with $8+$ HCP and when opener show a reverse, the bidding is GF.
Over this $2 \star$ relay, opener bids as follows:

| 1M-1 $/$ /NT-2* | 11-21 | natural or 17+ reverse (or 17+ and $\uparrow$ support for pd) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1M-1 $/$ /NT- $2 *$ - | 8+ | 1M-reverse relay |
| 1M-1 $/$ /NT- $2 *-2$ - 2 M | MIN | 5M-3+* |
| 1M-1 $/$ /NT-2*-2 -2NT | 16-17 | BAL, 5-3-3-2 |
| 1M-1 $\boldsymbol{*} / \mathrm{NT}-2 *-2$-3* | 17+ | 5M-4* |
| 1M-1 $\uparrow$ /NT-2 - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 17+ | 5M-4* |
| 1M-1 $/$ /NT-2*-2 -3M | 17+ | 6+M |
| 1M-1 $/$ /NT-2*-2 -3NT | 18-20 | BAL, 5-3-3-2 |

This is the basic scheme, but there are a few extras, as opener's rebid in the other major has no natural meaning:
. $1 \boldsymbol{v}-1 \mathrm{~N}, 2 \boldsymbol{*}-2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=$ "impossible $\uparrow ": 5+$ minor, $17+\mathrm{HCP}$
2. $1 \uparrow-1 \mathrm{~N}, 2 \star-2 \star, 3 \bullet=4+\boldsymbol{\bullet}, 17+\mathrm{HCP}$
3. $1 \boldsymbol{\wedge}-1 \mathrm{~N}, 2 \boldsymbol{\star}-2 \bullet, 2 \boldsymbol{\bullet}=$ "impossible $\downarrow$ ": $4+\boldsymbol{\star}, 15-16$ HCP

After $1 \boldsymbol{v}-1 \boldsymbol{\wedge}-2 \boldsymbol{*}$, opener shows $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$ support - $3+$ card - by bidding $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$. Responder then has a 2 NT relay available:

| 1M－1 ${ }^{\text {a }}$－ | 17＋ | $3+$ support |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1M－1 $-2 *-2 \wedge-2 \mathrm{NT}$ |  | support relay |
|  |  |  |
| 1M－1－ 2 ＊－2－${ }^{\text {a }}$－2NT－3＊ | 17＋ | 3－5－1－4，3card support，high sin |
| 1M－1 $\uparrow$－2 $\boldsymbol{*}$－ | 17＋ | 3－5－4－1，3card support，low sin |
|  | 17＋ | 6－3－ |
|  | 17＋ | 4－5－2－2 |
| 1M－1 $\uparrow$－2＊－2－ 2 － 2 NT－3NT | 17－20 | BAL，3－5－（3－2） |
|  | 17＋ | splinter，4card support， $\sin$ \＆ |
| 1M－1 $\uparrow$－2－ 2 － 2 － 2 NT－4 | 17＋ | splinter，4card support，sin |

（Again Garozzo does not use high－shortage－first here．）

## 1m－Reverse Relay（1mRR）

As was discussed in the section about the $1 \&$ opening，after $1 \triangleq-1 \vee$ ，opener has a general reverse available with $2 \star$ ， showing a real reverse with $5 \boldsymbol{*}-4$ or $6+\boldsymbol{*}$ with $17+$ HCP or a hand with $\downarrow$ support and $17+$ HCP．Responder＇s rebid in the $4^{\text {th }}$ suit is again a relay $(1 \mathrm{mRR})$ ：

| 1＊－1v－2 | 17＋ | with $4 \downarrow, 6 \star$ or $\downarrow$ support |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1＊－1v－2＊ |  | 1 mRR |
|  | 17＋ | 5＋＊－4 |
| 1＊－1v－2＊－2か－3＊ | 17＋ | 6＋＊ |
| 1＊－1v－2＊－2ヘ－3＊ | 17＋ | 6＊－5 ，3－41／2 losers |
| 1＊－1v－2＊－2ヘ－3＊ | 18－20 | $4 \bullet$ ，BAL |
|  | 17＋ | 5 － $4 \boldsymbol{\bullet}-4 \wedge$（so you can be void for $2 \bullet$ bid！） |
| 1＊－1－－ | 17＋ | 5＊－4 $\downarrow$ ， $\sin \uparrow$ |
| 1＊－1 $\downarrow$－ 2 － 2 －-4 ＊ | 17＋ | 5＊－4 $\downarrow$ ， $\sin$－ |

After $1 *-1-2 N-2 N$ ， $3 *$ a further relay and opener bids：
$3 \star$ ：6ヶ－4
3• ： 3 －
34：St？
3nt：to－play
After the $1 \star$ opening，opener＇s rebid of $2 \boldsymbol{*}$ is the false reverse and the 1 mRR in the $4^{\text {th }}$ suit works much the same（see the main diagrams for details）．An important principle to remember is：when the $4^{\text {th }}$ suit is available at the 2 －level，other bids on the 2－level are weak and bids on the 3－level are $9 / 11$（when opener can still have 11－16 HCP）．Therefore，also 2 nt is not natural，but shows a weak hand that cannot be expressed otherwise．See for example the sequence $1 \sim-1 \vee-$ 2 nt ： $4 \bullet$ ！， $5 / 7 \mathrm{HCP}$ ．

## $3^{\text {rd }}$ suit forcing relay（3SF）

A rebid by responder in the cheapest $3^{\text {rd }}$ suit is forcing and a relay．The following sequences apply：
－ $1 \boldsymbol{*}-1$－ $2 \boldsymbol{*}-2 \boldsymbol{*}$
－ $1 \star-1 \downarrow, 2 \boldsymbol{*}-2$
－ $1 \boldsymbol{*}-1 \boldsymbol{\wedge}, 2 \boldsymbol{*}-2$
－$\quad 1 \bullet-1 \bullet, 2-2 \star$
－$\quad 1 \star-1 \star, 2 \star-2 \downarrow$
In all these sequences opener rebids his suit and responder bids the cheapest $3^{\text {rd }}$ suit．This bid is forcing and opener responds in much the same manner as in Checkback：showing support for responder and his strength．

Assuming the bidding starts $1 \mathrm{x}-1 \mathrm{y}, 2 \mathrm{x}-2 \mathrm{w}$ ：opener＇s rebids are quite natural：
$2 \mathrm{y}=3 \mathrm{card}$ suport（ 6 card in opener＇s own suit），MIN
$2 \mathrm{z}=$ MIN or MAX，either 4card w or 4card z if still possible
2NT＝MAX without support
$3 \mathrm{x}=\mathrm{MIN}$ without support

See the next chapters for specific examples of this relay．
After $1 *-1 \star, 2 \boldsymbol{*}-2$ the rebids are similar：
2 $\boldsymbol{\wedge}=$＂impossible $\uparrow$＂，MIN， 3
2NT＝MAX，no 3
3＊＝MIN，no 3
3＊＝MAX， 3

## When opponents intervene

This chapter deals with the situation where opponent overcall our opening bid．The Italians like to play a lot of transfers in those situations and Garozzo has implemented them into Ambra．In principle the double is a transfer to the next suit and so are other responses．A cue bid shows a good 5－5．Jumps to the 2 level are GF with a good 6 card suit（no transfers）．Jumps to 2 NT and 3 level are transfers with a good 6 card suit and invitational strength．
Let us work out the table after 1＊－（1＊）：

| 1＊－（1＊） |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1＊－（1＊）－X | 6＋ | $4+\boldsymbol{\text {（but see }} 2 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}$ and $3 \bullet$ below） |
|  | 6＋ | $4+\stackrel{ }{+}$ |
| 1＊－（1＊）－1家 | 8－10 | balanced |
|  | 11＋ | without biddable suit on 1 level |
| 10－（1＊）－1N | 3－7｜12＋ | 5＋8 |
| 1＊－（1＊）－2＊ | 8－11 | （4）5＋¢ |
| 1＊－（1＊）－2 | 8＋ | 5 －$^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| 1＊－（1＊）－2 | 12＋ | 6＋${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| 1＊－（1＊）－2か | 12＋ | 6＋a |
|  | 9＋ | 6＋2 |
| 1＊－（1＊）－3＊ | 12＋ | 5＋\＆，singleton $\downarrow$ ，GF |
| 1＊－（1＊）－3＊ | 9－11 | 6＋${ }^{\text {＋}}$ |
| 1＊－（1＊）－3＊ | 9－11 | 6＋ |
|  | 12＋ | balanced，transfer to 3NT |
| 12－（1＊）－3N | 12－15 | to play |


| 10－（1） |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10－（1）${ }^{\text {（1）－X }}$ | 6＋ | $4+$（but see 2at and 3 below） |
|  | 8－10 | balanced |
|  | 11＋ | without biddable suit on 1 level |
|  | 3－7｜12＋ | 5＋\％ |
| 10－（1圌）－2＊ | 3－7｜ $12+$ | 5＋＊ |
|  | 8－10 | 5＋8 |
| 10－（1苂－2 | $8+$ | 5－5m |
| 10－（1苂－2品 | 12＋ | 6＋4 |
| 10－（1）－2N | 9＋ | 6＋8 |
| 10－（1）－3\％ | 9＋ | 6＋ |
|  | 12＋ | $5+\boldsymbol{*}$ ，singleton $\downarrow$ ，GF |
| 10－（1）${ }^{\text {－}}$－ | 9－11 | 6＋ |
|  | 12＋ | balanced，transfer to 3NT |
| 1－（1）－3N | 12－15 | to play |

After $1 \boldsymbol{*}-(1 \boldsymbol{4})$ ，we need the negative double to show a 4 card $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ ，so 1 NT is natural，but from $2 \boldsymbol{e}$ onwards the transfer system is in operation again．

So what is the difference between $1 \boldsymbol{*}-(1 \mathbf{v})-2 \boldsymbol{*}$ and $1 \boldsymbol{*})-3 \boldsymbol{*}$ as both are transfer to ？With a weak hand or a GF hand with exactly 5 we would transfer with $2 \boldsymbol{*}$ ，passing of course with the weak variety and bidding on with the GF hand．With a 6 suit and $9+$ HCP we would transfer with $3 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ ，passing with $9-11$ and bidding on with $12+$ ．

| 1* $=2+\infty$ 10/22 HCP |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distributions included : | a) Balanced $12 / 14 \mathrm{HCP}$ or 18/20 HCP ] | 4*-3-3-3 |
|  |  | 4*-4-3-2 |
|  | , | 4*-4v-3-2 |
|  | ] | 4*-4ヘ-3-2 |
|  | ] | 4v-3-3-3 |
|  | ] | 4-3-3-3-3 |
|  | ] | 4v-4-3-2 |
|  |  | 5\%-3-3-2 |
|  | b) Semi-balanced $12 / 14 \mathrm{HCP}$ or 18/20 HCP ] c) One-suited $11 / 22 \mathrm{HCP}$ | 6+\% |
|  | d) Two-suited 11/22 HCP ] | $5+8-4 x$ |
|  | e) Two-suited with $3 / 5$ losers ] | $6+\infty-5 x$ |
|  | f) Three-suited 11/22 HCP ] | 4\%-4-4-1 |

$1 *=4+10 / 22 \mathrm{HCP}$
Distributions included : a) Balanced 12/14 HCP or 18/20 HCP ] 4 -3-3-3
] 4 - $-4 \boldsymbol{\bullet}-3-2$
] 4 - $4 \wedge-3-2$
b) Semi-balanced $12 / 14$ HCP or 18/20 HCP] 5 -3-3-2
c) One-suited $11 / 22 \mathrm{HCP}$ ] 6+*
d) Two-suited 11/22 HCP ] 5+ -4x
] $5+-5 \%$
e) Two-suited with $3 / 5$ losers ] $6+-5 x$
f) Three-suited with 11/22 HCP ] 4*-4-4-1*
$1 \vee=5+\bullet 10 / 21 \mathrm{HCP}$
Distributions included : a) Semi-balanced $12 / 20$ HCP
] $5 \mathrm{v}-3-3-2$
b) Two-suited $11 / 21 \mathrm{HCP}$
] $5+\vee-4+x$
c) Two-suited with more than 5 losers ] 5+ -5+minor
d) Two-suited with $4 / 5$ losers ] $6+\vee-5+x$
e) One-suited $11 / 21$ HCP $5+$ losers
] $6+\varphi$
$1 \wedge=5+\wedge 10 / 21 \mathrm{HCP}$
Distributions included : a) Semi-balanced 12/20 HCP


| 1nt $=15 / 17 \mathrm{HCP}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Distributions included : | ] $4-3-3-3$ |  |
|  | ] $4-4-3-2$ |  |
|  | ] $5 \mathrm{~m}-3-3-2$ |  |
|  | ] $5 \mathrm{~m}-4-2-2$ |  |
|  |  | $6 \mathrm{~mL}-3-2-2$ |

```
2* = GF generally 20+ HCP
Distributions included: ] BAL 23+ HCP
] 6+m GF
] }4\textrm{M}-5+\textrm{m GF
] 4-4-4-1 GF
```

```
2* = a) 6v 5/10 HCP
    b) 5+` GF
```




|  | a) In $1^{a}$ and $2^{a}$ position/ / / / 8/8 $1 / 2$ tricks in $\boldsymbol{\uparrow}$, one-suited with $7+\uparrow$ solid or semisolid b) In $3^{\mathrm{a}}$ and $4^{\mathrm{a}}$ position/ / / / 8+ Preempt |
| :---: | :---: |

$4 \vee=8 \downarrow$ Preempt in $3^{a}$ and $4^{a}$ position perhaps only $7 \vee$
$4 \wedge=8 \wedge$ Preempt in $3^{\mathrm{a}}$ and $4^{\mathrm{a}}$ position perhaps only $7 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$
4NT =?

5\% $=9+\infty$ Preempt
$5 \uparrow=9+$ Preempt

## LEGEND



| GF | = Forcing to Game |
| :---: | :---: |
| GF+ | = Forcing to Game or more |
| SO | = Sign Off |
| NSI | = Not inviting Slam |
| SI | = Inviting Slam |
| GI | = Inviting Game |
| GI+ | = Inviting Game or more |
| NF | = Passable |
| F1 | $=$ Forcing 1 round |
| MAX | = Maximum hand |
| MIN | = Minimum hand |
| RELAY | = RELAY asking for more information |
| CHKBCK | = Checkback Stayman |
| GAR | = GAR continuations |
| 1 mRR | = 1 minor Reverse Relay |
| 1MRR | = 1 Major Reverse Relay |
| 3SF | $=3^{\text {rd }}$ Suit Forcing relay |
| 4S3344 | = relay after opener shows support |
| mCHK | = minors Check |
| 2 ntT | $=2 \mathrm{ntT}$ continuations |
| 4thSUIT | = See Gadgets |
| FIT | = Shows FIT in suit x |
| St ? | = Asks for stop in x |
| St | = Stop in suit x |
| NSt | = No stop in suit x |
| SGL | = Singleton in x |
| BAL | = Balanced Hand |
| UNBAL | = Unbalanced Hand |
| TO | = Take Out Double |
| PD | = Penalty Double |
| 2x+ | $=$ All bids higher than 2 x |
| © | = Conventional |
| ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | = Relay |
| J | = Good Suit |
| L | = Bad Suit |
| ] | = Bidding goes over to partner |
| / | = Developments? |
| M | $=$ Preempt |

## GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR THE COMPETITIVE AUCTION

## DOUBLE

Our doubles are generally all TO at all levels at least when doubler has not shown length in the suit. We use the PD at low levels only when one of us has shown given a penalty pass. In penalty situations when we know we have balanced hands and we hold a certain majority of the points we utilize the double to suggest partner pass with length in the suit. One doesn't make a double if one doesn't want partner to convert to penalty.

## PENALTY DOUBLE (PD )

Despite the many TO doubles there are standard situations in which doubles are penalty :
a) Partner has opened a preempt
b) We have made a Penalty Pass over a TO double of a suit or NT bid higher than 1NT
c) The double of a suit in which the doubler has shown 5+ cards
d) We have already made a PD

## DOUBLE WHEN WE HAVE FOUND A FIT

When we are in a forcing situation the double of an enemy suit shows a SGL in that suit . If this happens beyond the 3-level of our suit then double is invitation to slam. When the opponents bid their suit under the level of our cheapest competitive raise then the double shows extra strength or good defensive cards.
After two "PASSES" the double can be necessary with many types of special hands if one want to give partner the chance to convert to penalty.

```
1& ] 1* = a) 4* 10+ HCP
    b) 5* 9+ HCP if MIN then is UNBAL
    c) 6+ 5+ HCP
    ] 1v = 4+\vee 5+ HCP possibly 5+* with 5/9 HCP
    ] 1 }\downarrow=4+\uparrow5+\mathrm{ HCP possibly 5+* with 5/9 HCP
    ] 1nt = a) 4/5& 5/10 HCP
    b) 4/5 5/10 HCP
    ] 2& = 4+& 11+ HCP generally without 4 major on the side(possibly only with 5+& )
    ] 2* = a) 6+` 2/(7) HCP M with decent }
    b) 6+` J 12+ HCP possibly a 4card on the side
    ] 2v=a) }6+\uparrow2/(7) HCP M with decen
    b) 6+a J 12+ HCP possibly a 4card on the side
    ] 2^ = a)5+%J most probably 4* (6)/9 HCP
            b) 5+&-4* SGL M GF+
            c) 6+& GF+ with SGL not SI
] 2nt = 6*2/6 HCP M
] 3% = 6% with 2 top honors 8/10 HCP
] 3* = 7+ 4/8 HCP
] 3v = 7+` 4/8 HCP
] 3^ = 7+ }\uparrow4/8 HC
] 3nt = 4&-3-3-3 with 0/3 controls 12/14 HCP
```


## 1*] 1*

```
1% ] 1
1v = 4+&-4v 11/16 HCP
1^ = 4+&-4^ 11/16 HCP
1nt = 5&-3-3-2/4&-3-3-3/4&-4*-3-2 / 4\bullet-3-3-3 / 4^-3-3-3 / 4\bullet-4^-3-2 12/14 HCP
2% = 6+% 11/16 HCP
2* = 4+%-4 11/14 HCP
2v = a) 5+&-4v 17+ HCP
    b) 6+& 17+ HCP
    c) 5+&-4* 17+ HCP
2^ = 5+%-4^ 17+ HCP
2nt = 18/20 HCP BAL
3% = 6+% J 13/16 HCP
3* = 5+&-4* 14/16 HCP
3v = 4&-4- -4^-1v 18/22 HCP
3^ = 4*-4*-4\bullet-1^ 18/22 HCP
3nt = 4%-4v-4^-1* 18/22 HCP
```

```
1& ]
    1nt =9/11 HCP
    2& = RELAY GI + / / / / See GADGETS
    2* = 6+* 5/9 HCP
    = 4+*-4+` GI without SGL
    = 4COLORE SI with 5+ -4%/ / / / / ] 2nt = GAR
    = 2ntT 4+\bullet SGL or 6+*-5\vee/^
    = 5*-4/5* 9/11 HCP
    = 6+ 9/11 HCP
    =4+\diamond-4\bullet GI strength without SGL
    = 5+\diamond-4+\bullet SGL ^ light SI
    = 5+\diamond-4+` SGL & light SI
1% ] 1*
1v ] 1^
1nt = 4+%-4\bullet MIN
2% = 6%-4v MIN
2* = a) 5&-4\bullet-3*-1^ 14/16 HCP
    b) 4&-4\diamond-4\vee-1^ MIN
2v = 6*-4v MAX
2^ = 4*-4v-4@-1* MIN
2nt = 5%-4\bullet MAX
3& = 6%J -4\vee 13/16 HCP
3* = 4%-4*-4v-1^ 15/17 HCP
3^ = 4&-4v-4^-1 \ 15/17 HCP
1* ] 1*
l%
] 2* = 6*-4^9/11 HCP
] 2nt = LIM
] 3* = 5*-4^-3*-1\bullet 10/11 HCP
] 3* = 6*-4^ GF
1% ] 1*
] 1^ 2* = 6*-4^ 10/11 HCP
] 2* = 5*-4^-3v-1* 10/11 HCP
] 2a = RELAY for SGL// answer in steps//////// ] 2nt= SGL a
] 2nt = LIM without FIT in & 10/11 HCP ] 3% = SGL *
l* lalllol
1% ]
] 2^ = RELAY for SGL/ / answer in steps//////// ] 2nt= SGL a
    ] 2nt = 4+-4^ 10/11 HCP with 0/2% ] 3% = SGL
] 3* = 4+ -4^-3* GF
] 3* =6*-4^ GF
1% ] 1
1v ] 1nt
2* = 6*-4\vee MIN
2* = a) 5&-4v-3 -1^ 11/13 HCP
    b) 4%-4\diamond-4\vee-1^ 11/13 HCP
2v = 6%-4\vee MAX
2^ = 4%-4v-4^-1 15/17 HCP
2nt = 5%-4\bullet MAX
3% = 6%-4v AKQ / AKJ / AQJ / AKT 13/16 HCP
3* = 4&-4v-4*-1^ 15/17 HCP
```

```
1* ] 1*
2v = 6*-4v 15/16 HCP
2^ = 5*-4凶 16 HCP NSt ^ but no SGL ^
2nt = 5*-4` 16 HCP FE ^
3% = 6* J -4v 15/16 HCP
3* = 4/5*-4` -3/4*-1^ 15/16 HCP
1* ] 1*
1^ ] 1nt = 9/11 HCP with 4/5 *
    ] 2* = RELAY at least invitational
] 2* = 6+* 5/9 HCP
] 2v = 4COLORE SI with 5+ -4+&//////////] 2nt=GAR
] 2^ = 4+\diamond-4^ bad invite
] 2nt =2ntT//// See developments
] 3% = 5*-4/5% 9/11 HCP
] 3* = 6+ 9/11 HCP
] 3v = 5*-4^ SGL ` light SI
] 3^ = 4+*-4^ GI strength without SGL
] 4* = 5*-4^ SGL a * light SI
1% ] 1*
1^ ] 1nt
2% = 6%-4^ MIN
2* = a) 4%-4^-4*-1\vee 11/13 HCP
    b) 5&-4^-3\diamond-1\vee 11/13 HCP
2^ = 6%-4^ MAX
2nt = 5*-4^ MAX
3% = 6% J-4^
3* = 4*-4*-4^-1v 15/17 HCP
1% ] 1*
1nt ] 2& = CHKBCK1
    ] 2* = CHKBCK2
    ] 2v = 4\diamond-4\vee 10/12 HCP
    ] 2^ = 4*-4^ 10/12 HCP
] 2nt = 2ntT/ / / ////////// ] 3& = Forced ///////// ] 3* = 5* -5* GF+
] 3* = 4*-5+* 9/11 HCP LIM ] 3凶 =6*-5` GF+
] 3* = 6+ GF
    ] 3v = 5*-4^ SGL }\bullet\textrm{GF
] 3^ = 5*-4\bullet SGL & GF 
1* ] 1* 2* = 6+* SO
    ] 2* =6+ SO
    ] 2nt =2ntT//// See developments
    ] 3% = LIM 9/11 HCP
    3. =6* 10/11 HCP
    ] 3v = 3+& GF with SGL v
    ] 3^ = 3+& GF with SGL *
    ] 2v = RELAY/ // /////// ] 2^=MIN with 3*///////////// ] 3- = 9/11 HCP
                                    ] 2nt= MAX without 3
                                    ] 3* = MIN without 3*////// ] 3v = St? v
                                    ] 3* = MAX with 3* ] 3^ = St? @
```

```
1* ] 1* 2^ = 5+-4^GF/ ///////// ] 2nt=RELAY/ / / GAR
    ] 2nt =2ntT///// See developments
    ] 3% = 5+*-4% 9/11 HCP
    ] 3* =M
    ] 3\vee = 4+ SGL \veeGF
    ] 3^ = 4+ SGL & GF
    ] 2v = RELAY / /////// ] 2^=5+*-4* MIN with SGL//// ] 2nt=GAR
    ] 4/5 = M ll [ 2nt= BAL
    ] 3* = 5*-4* MAX/ / /// ] 3* = RELAY/ / / / GAR
```

The only non-forcing bid after $1 \star[1 \star] 2 \star] 2 \downarrow] 2 \star / 2$ nt is $3 \star$ which shows an invitational hand with $4+*$


## $1 ヶ 1$－

```
1% ] 1v
1^ = 4^ 11-16 HCP
1nt = 5&-3-3-2 / 4&-3-3-3 / 4&-4*-3-2 / 5&-4*-2-2 / 5%-4*-3^-1\vee 11/14 HCP
2% = a) }6+% 11/16 HCP
    b) 5&-4*-3^-1\vee 15/16 HCP
2* = a) 5+%-4 17+ HCP
    b) 6+& 17+ HCP
    c) 5%-4\vee with SGL 17+ HCP
    d) 4\vee 18/20 HCP BAL
2v = a) 4v 11/14 HCP BAL
    b) 5&-4\vee 11/13 HCP
    c) 5&-4*-3v-1^ 11/15 HCP
    d) 4&-4\diamond-3\vee-2^ 11/14 HCP with small cards in }
2^ = 5+&-4^ 17+ HCP
2nt = 18/20 HCP BAL
3% = 6+% J 13/16 HCP
3* = 4%-4v-4^-1* 18/22 HCP
3v = 4+&-4v 14/16 HCP
3^ = 4*-4*-4v-1^ 18/22 HCP
3nt = 4%-4-4^-1\vee 18/22 HCP
4% = 6%-4v 13/16 HCP SGL ^
4* = 6%-4\bullet 13/16 HCP SGL *
```

| 1\％ |  | $1 \vee$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \uparrow$ | ］ | 1 nt | ＝Natural |  |
|  | ］ | 2\％ | ＝RELAY GI + |  |
|  | ］ | 2 | ＝4thSUIT GF 5v－4＋ヶ／／／／／／／ | $2 \mathrm{nt}=$ GAR |
|  | ］ | 2 | $=6 \bullet$（7）－（10）HCP |  |
|  | ］ | 2 A | $=4+\bullet-4 \oplus 5 / 9 \mathrm{HCP}$ |  |
|  | ］ | 2nt | ＝2ntT／／／／／See developments |  |
|  | ］ | 3\％ | $=5 v-4+\% 9 / 11 \mathrm{HCP}$ |  |
|  | ］ | 3 | $=5 \vee-5 * 9 / 11 \mathrm{HCP}$ |  |
|  | ］ | 3 | $=6 \bullet 10 / 11 \mathrm{HCP}$ |  |
|  | ］ | 3 a | $=4+\bullet-4 \wedge 9 / 11 \mathrm{HCP}$ |  |
|  | ］ | 3 nt | ＝Natural |  |
|  | ］ | $4 \%$ | $=4+\bullet-4 \uparrow$ SGL \＆small SI |  |
|  | ］ | 4 | $=4+\bullet-4 \wedge$ SGL ${ }^{\text {a }}$ small SI |  |
| 1\％ | ］ | $1 \vee$ |  |  |
| 14 | ］ | 1 nt |  |  |
| 2\％ |  | －4 | IIN |  |
| 2 ， | ＝ | a） 4 | －4ヵ－4＊－1『 15／17 HCP |  |
|  |  | b） 5 | －4ヶ－4 15／16 HCP |  |
| 2 |  | －4 | －1 14／16 HCP |  |
| 24 |  | －4 | MAX |  |
| 2 nt |  | －4－ | －1v 15／16 HCP |  |
| 3\％ |  | J -4 | 13／16 HCP |  |
| 1\％ | ］ | 1 |  |  |
| 1 nt | ］ | 2\％ | $=$ CHKBCK |  |
|  | ］ | 2 | ＝CHKBCK |  |
|  | ］ | 2 | $=5+\bullet$ not so many points，if $6 \checkmark$ then $\checkmark$ are L |  |
|  | ］ | 2 | $=5 v-4 \wedge \mathrm{GF}$ |  |
|  | ］ | 2 nt | $=2 \mathrm{ntT} / / /$ See developments |  |
|  | ］ | 3\％ | $=4 \bullet-5+\%$ LIM |  |
|  | ］ | 3 | $=5 \vee-4 \%$ SGL ${ }^{\text {c }}$－GF |  |
|  | ］ | 3 | $=6 \vee$ GF with $\downarrow$ not great but not horrible |  |
|  | ］ | 3 A | $=5 \bullet-4 \%$ SGL $\uparrow$ GF |  |
|  | ］ | 3 nt | $=\mathrm{SO}$ |  |


| 1\%] | $1 \vee$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2\% ] |  | $=$ RELAY GI+/ / / / / / | 2v = 6\%-3v MIN |  |
| ] | $2 \vee$ | $=6 \bullet(7) /(10) \mathrm{HCP}$ | ] $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=4 \bullet$ MIN or MAX / / | ] $2 \mathrm{nt}=\mathrm{GAR}$ |
|  | $2 \wedge$ | $=5+\bullet-4 \wedge 13+\mathrm{HCP}$ | ] $3 \%=\mathrm{MIN}$ | ] $3 \%=\mathbf{L I M}$ |
|  | 2 nt | = $2 \mathrm{ntT} / / /$ See developments | ] $3 \bullet=6 \%-3 \cup \mathbf{M A X}$ | ] $3 v=6 v \mathrm{GF}$ |
| ] | 3\% | $=4 \vee-3+\% 9 / 11 \mathrm{HCP}$ | ] $2 \mathrm{nt}=\mathbf{M A X}$ | ] $3 \boldsymbol{\uparrow}=\mathrm{St}$ ? |

$2 \%$ ] $2 \downarrow=\mathrm{St} ?$
] 2 nt $=$ Natural $\mathbf{F 1}$
] $3 \%=\mathbf{L I M}$
] 3 = St?
] $3 v=5 v$ usually GI

| 1\% | $1 \vee$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2\% | 2 |  |
| $3 \%$ | 3 | $=\mathrm{St}$ ? |
|  | 3 | $=6 \bullet$ GF |
|  | 34 | $=\mathrm{St}$ ? $\uparrow$ |


| 1\% | $1 \vee$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2\% | 2 * |  |
| 2 nt | 3 | $=\mathrm{St}$ ? |
|  | 3 | $=6 \bullet \mathrm{GF}$ |
|  | 34 | $=\mathrm{St}$ ? $\uparrow$ |

$\begin{array}{ll}1 * \\ 2 *\end{array} \quad \begin{aligned} & 1 \vee \\ & 2 \vee\end{aligned}=5 \vee 5 / 7 \mathrm{HCP}$
] $2 \mathrm{nt}=4 \diamond 5 / 7 \mathrm{HCP}$
] $3 \%=2 / 4 \div 5 / 7 \mathrm{HCP}$
] $3 \star=5 v-5 * 7+\mathrm{HCP} \mathrm{GF}$
] $3 v=6 \vee 8+\mathrm{HCP} \mathrm{GF}$
] $3 \uparrow=6 v-5 \uparrow 12+\mathrm{HCP}$

] $3 \%=6+\% 17+\mathrm{HCP}$ ] $3 \downarrow=3 \downarrow$
] $3 *=6 *-5 * 3-4 \frac{1}{2}$ losers
] $3 v=3 v$
] $3 \boldsymbol{A}=S t ? ~$
] $3 \bullet=4 \bullet$ bal 18/20 HCP ] 3nt= stop $\uparrow$
] $3 \uparrow=5 \%-4 \vee-4 \uparrow 17+\mathrm{HCP}$
] $4 \AA=5+\%-4 \vee$ SGL $\uparrow$
] $4 \diamond=5+\%-4 \vee \mathbf{S G L}$ •


```
1* ] 1v
2nt = 4v with SGL MIN or MAX/ / / ////// ] 3* = RELAY/ / / / / ] 3 = MIN with SGL 
3* = 3v MIN//////// ] 3* = St? | ] 3v = MIN with SGL
    ] 3v = SO
    ] 3A = St? 
    ] 3nt= SO
3* = 3v MAX/////////// ] 3v = St?*
3v = 4v MIN without SGL ] 3^ = St? }
3^ = 4^ MAX without SGL
1* ] 1ष l
2^ ] [ P P = 3/4^4/5 HCP 
    ] 2nt = RE
    ] 3* = SO 
    ] 3v = 6+v 8+ HCP GF
    ] 3^ = 4^ 5/7 HCP
1% ] [ 1% l
    ] 3- =TEXAS to 3%/// _ 3v/////// ] P = 5v 4/5 HCP
    ] 3v = 4v-4^ - ] 3^ = 5v-4^
    ] 3^ = 4v-4* SI
        =4v-4* SI 
        ] 4* = Cue bid 6+\bullet SI
        ] 4v = 6+v SI
    ] 4% = Cue bid with 5+■ SI
    4* = Cue bid with 5+` SI
    4v = 6+\bulletSO
1* ] [ l l l = St?*
3* ] 3 = =St? 
    ] 3^ =St?^ ] 3nt=0/1v
    ] 3nt = Natural ] 4% = Cue Bid with 3v
```


## 1~] 1~

```
1% ] 1^
1nt = 4^-3-3-3/4^-4-3-2 without 4^ / 5&-3-3-2 / 5&-4-2-2 / 5%-4-3-1^/4&-4-4-1^ 11/14 HCP
2* = a) }6+\infty11/16 HCP
    b) 5%-4* 15/16 HCP
    c) 5&-4v 15/16 HCP
2* = a) 4*-4* 15/17 HCP
    b) 6+& 17+ HCP
    c) 4+\infty-4^ 17+ HCP UNBAL
    d) 4^ 18/20 HCP BAL
    e) 5+๕-4* 17+ HCP
2v = 5+&-4v 17+ HCP
2^ = a) 4^11/14 HCP
    b) 5*-4-3^-1 11/14 HCP
    c) 5&-4^-2-2 11/14 HCP
    d) 4*-4-3 -2 11/14 HCP with worthless doubleton
2nt = 18/20 HCP BAL
3% = 6+\infty) 13/16 HCP
3* = 4*-4v-4^-1* 18/22 HCP
3v = 4%-4- 4^-1v 18/22 HCP
3^ = a) 5*-4^14/16 HCP
    b) 4%-4 -4-1 14/16 HCP
3nt = 4%-4-4v-1^ 18/22 HCP
4* = 6*-4^ SGL` 13/16 HCP
4* = 6*-4^ SGL 13/16 HCP
```



```
1% ] 1^ 1. 
3% = LIM
3* = 5+&-4* NF
3v = St?v
3^ = 4^ bal 18 HCP
4* = 6%-4^ SGL \vee SI
4* = 6%-4^ SGL SI
1% ] 1^ 1*
3* = 6%-5* 3/4 losers NF
3v = St?
3^ = 4^ bal 18 HCP
4* = 6%-4^ SGL v SI
4* = 6&-4^ SGL
1% ] 1^
2^ ] 2nt = RELAY, 4S3344, GI+/// See developments
    ] 3% = 4+^, SGL &, GI or strong SI
    ] 3* = 4+\star, SGL * , GI or strong SI
    ] 3v = 4+\boldsymbol{*},\mathrm{ SGL }\bullet,\mathrm{ GI or strong SI}
    ] 3a =M
    ] 3nt = Proposes to play if bad }\uparrowLL\mathrm{ and club honors probably 4-3-3-3
    ] 4% = 5+a SGL % light SI
    ] 4* = 5+^ SGL * light SI
    ] 4v = 5+^ SGL v light SI
1% ] 1. 1^
3* = 4^ with SGL MIN or MAX//////// ] 3* = RELAY///////// ] 3v = MIN with SGL v
3* = 3a MIN//////// ] 3v=St? ] 3^ = MIN with SGL *
    ] 3^ = SO ] 3nt= MAX with SGL 
    ] 3nt= SO ] 4% = MAX with SGL
3v = 3^ MAX//////////////// ] 3^ = St? 
3^ = 4^ MIN without SGL
3nt = 4^ MAX without SGL
1% ] [ 1^ 3% = 5+ -4* SI
] 3}=5+^-4\bullet\textrm{SI
] 3v = TEXAS for 3N/////a a^// ] 3nt=5a not SI
] 3^ = 4^-4&SI ] 4% = 5^-4% SI
] 4% = Cue bid with 5 }\uparrow\mathrm{ SI ] 4* = Cue bid with 6 }\uparrow\mathrm{ SI
] 4* Cue bid with 5^ SI ] 4v = Cue bid with 6^ SI
    ] 4v = 5^-5v not SI ] 4^ = 6^ SI almost certainly a cue bid in &
1% ] 14
3% ] 3* = St?
    = 5+a GF////////////] ] 3a = 2a
    3^ =St? ` ] 3nt=0/1 &
    3nt = SO ] 4% = Cue Bid with 3^
] 4v = 5+ - -5+v NSI
```


## 1~] $1 n t$

```
1% ] 1nt
2% = 6+& 11/14 HCP possibly a 4card on the side
2* = RELAY, MCHK//////////////// ] 2v=MIN/////// ] 2^ = RELAY see MAX
2\downarrow = 5+%-4v 17+ HCP ] 2^ = 5
2^ = 5+%-4^ 17+ HCP ] 2nt=4\diamond-3-3-3 MAX
2nt a) Preempt asking for better minor ] 3% = 4/5% MAX
    b) 18/20 HCP bal lacking a stop
    ] 3% = 4/5% MAX
3% = 6+% J 13/16 HCP
3* = 6%-5 3-4 1/2 losers
3v = 6%-5v 3-4 1/2 losers
3^ = 6&-5^ 3-4 1/2 losers
3nt = Natural
```


## 1\%] 2\%

```
1% ] 2%
2 = a) BAL, 12-14 HCP
    b) 6+&, 11/17 HCP
    c) }5+\infty-4+11/21 HC
    d) 4441, 11-17 HCP
2v = 5+&-4v///////// ] 2nt= GAR
    ] 3% = Passable 10/11 HCP
2n = 5+\infty-4N//////// ] 2nt= GAR
    ] 3* = Passable 10/11 HCP
2nt = 18/20 HCP BAL/ / / / / / See MIN: 1*-2*-2*-2v-2nt
3% = 6+& 16+ HCP with SGL
3* = 6+% 16+ HCP without SGL
3v = 4&-4*-4^-1\vee 18/22 HCP
3^ = 4*-4*-4v-1^ 18/22 HCP
3nt = 4%-4\bullet-4^-1* 18/22 HCP
```

| 1\% ] | 2\% |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2*] | $2 \vee$ | $=$ RELAY SI/ / / / ] $2 \uparrow=5+\infty-4 * 1 / 21 \mathrm{HCP}$ ] $3 \uparrow / \downarrow$ / $\uparrow=$ St? in the suit |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | ] $3 \uparrow=6+\infty 11 / 15 \mathrm{HCP}$ without SGL ] $3 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=4 \wedge$ without $4 *$ |
|  |  | ] $3 \uparrow=4 ヶ-4 \diamond-4 \uparrow-1 \vee 11 / 17 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ] | 24 | = RELAY GF not SI/ / / / ] 2nt= 12/14 HCP without SGL |
|  |  | ] 3* $=6 *$ or $5 *-4 * 11 / 14$ HCP with SGL/ / ] 3* = RELAY |
|  |  | ] $3 *=5 \%-4 * 16 / 21$ HCP with SGL |
|  |  | ] $3 \checkmark=4-4-4-1 \vee 11 / 14 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  | ] 3 $\quad$ = $4-4-4-1 \wedge 11 / 14 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  | ] $3 \mathrm{nt}=4-4-4-1 \leqslant 11 / 14 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
| ] | 2nt | $=4 / 5 \div 10 / 12 \mathrm{HCP}$ good hand for NT not forcing |
| ] | 3\% | $=5+\infty 10 / 11 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
| ] | 3. | $=5+\infty-4 v / \wedge$ GF SGL not SI/ / / / / / ] $3 v=4 \vee$ |
| ] | 3 | = 5+ヶ-4 GFSGLa not SI $] 3 \uparrow=4 \wedge$ |
| ] | 3 | $=5+\infty-4 \wedge$ GF SGL a $\downarrow$ not SI |

## 1\%] 2.

```
1% ] 2.
2v = 11/14 HCP
2^ = 5+*-4^ 17+ HCP or perhaps only values in a
2nt = 15+ HCP with at least 2v used perhaps as a GI
3% = 6+% 16/18 HCP not forcing
3* = 5+*-4* 17+ HCP or perhaps only values in *
3v = 3+\bulletM
3^ =6*-5a 3-4 1/2 losers
3nt = SO
4v = SO
```

| 1\% | 2 . |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \vee$ | 2a | $=6 \bullet-4 \wedge$ GF |  |
|  | 2 nt | $=6+\checkmark \mathrm{GF}$ |  |
|  | 3\% | $=6 v-4 \% \mathrm{GF}$ |  |
|  | 3 . | $=6 \bullet-4 *$ GF |  |
|  | $3 \vee$ | $=7 \downarrow$ fixing trumps, asking for aces |  |
| 1\% | 2 |  |  |
| 2 nt | 3* | = MAX without SGL in $\uparrow / / / / /$ | ] $3 \uparrow=$ RELAY / / / ] $3 \checkmark=$ MAX without SGL |
|  | 3. | = MIN or GF/ / / / / / ] $3 v=$ SO | ] 3 ${ }_{\text {a }}=\mathbf{S G L}$ * |
|  | 3 | $=$ medium hand without $\mathbf{S G L}$ | ] $3 \mathrm{nt}=\mathbf{S G L}$ \% |
|  | 34 | $=6 \vee$ MAX with SGL $\downarrow$ |  |
|  | 3 nt | $=A K Q x x x$ in $\downarrow$ |  |
|  | 4* | $=6 v-4 \% \mathrm{GF}$ |  |
|  | 4 , | $=6 \vee-4 * \mathrm{GF}$ |  |

This system of responses we also use with $1 \star] 2 \vee / 2 \wedge$ and even weak twos and responding to a weak jump overcall

## 1*] $2 \vee$

```
1% ] 2v
2^ = 11/14 HCP
2nt = 15+ HCP with at least 2A perhaps invitational to game
3% = 6+% 16/18 HCP not forcing
3* = 5+%-4* 17+ HCP or perhaps only values in *
3v = 5+&-4\vee 17+ HCP or perhaps only values in v
3^=3+aM
3nt = SO
4a=SO
```

| 1\% ] | $2 \vee$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 | 2nt | $=6+4 \mathrm{GF}$ |
| ] | $3 \%$ | = 6^-4* GF |
| ] | 3 | $=6 \wedge-4 *$ GF |
| ] | 3 | $=6 \wedge-4 \bullet$ GF |
| ] | 34 | $=7 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$ fixes $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$ |



1*] 2^

```
1% ] 2^
```



```
3* = SO ] 3 = 5+% SGL & MAX ] 3^ = SGL 
3. =St? ] 3 = 5+% SGL \vee MAX ] 3nt= SGL 
3v =St? | ] 3 }\downarrow=5+%\mathrm{ SGL MAX
```

1\%] $2 n t$

| 1\% | 2 nt |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3\% | = SO |
| 3 , | = St? |
| 3 V | $=\mathrm{St}$ ? $\downarrow$ |
| 3. | = St? ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |
| 4\% | = M |
|  | = M |

## INTERFERENCE OVER 1 * OPENING

## INTERFERENCE IN $2^{\text {a }}$ POSITION

CASE A : Opponent doubles


CASE B : Opponent bids one of a suit


## Exception :

| N | E | S | W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1\% ] | 14. | X | $=4 \vee 8+\mathrm{HCP}$ or bal GF+ |
|  |  | 1 nt | $=7 / 10 \mathrm{HCP} \mathrm{Bal}$ |
|  |  | 2\% | $=5+$ |
|  |  | 2 | $=5+\bullet$ |
|  |  | 2 | $=5+\% \mathrm{GI}+$ |
|  |  | 24 | $=5 \mathrm{v}-5 \stackrel{\mathrm{GI}+}{ }$ |
|  |  | 2 nt | $=6+\% \mathrm{GI}+$ |
|  |  | $3 \%$ | $=6+$ GI+ |
|  |  | 3. | $=6+\bullet \mathrm{GI}+$ |

CASE C : Opponent bids 1NT natural


CASE D : Opponent jumps to the two-level showing a one-suiter with any amount of points

| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ |  | $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 *$ | $]$ | 2 x | $]$ | X | $=$ TO |
|  |  |  | $]$ | $\mathrm{y}+$ | $=$ Rubensohl ON |

1~opening

|  | (1*) | (1v) | (14) | (1NT) | (2 *) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| X | $4+\bullet$ | $4+\boldsymbol{A}$ | 4ท, 8+ \| balGF | Penalty | TO |
| 1• | 4+a |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | 8/10 bal \| $11+$ | 8/10, bal |  |  |  |
| 1NT | 5+*, w \| GF | 5+*, w \| GF | $7 / 10 \mathrm{bal}$ |  |  |
| 2\% | 4/5*, 9-12 | 5+* | 5+* | 5+* |  |
| 2 | 5-5^, 8+ | 4/5*, 9-12 | 5+ | $5+\bullet$ |  |
| 2 | $6+\vee$, GF | 54-5m, 8+ | 5+*, Gl+ | $5+a$ | 5+•, F1 |
| 24 | 6+^, GF | 6+a, GF | 5v-5m, 8+ | 5+\&, weak | 5+a, F1 |
| 2NT | $6+\boldsymbol{*}, \mathrm{Gl}+$ | $6+\boldsymbol{*}, \mathrm{Gl}+$ | $6+\boldsymbol{*}, \mathrm{Gl}+$ |  | $6+$ \&, $\mathrm{Gl}+$ |
| 3: | $5+\star, x \bullet$, GF | $6+$, $\mathrm{Gl}_{+}$ | $6+\bullet, \mathrm{Gl}+$ |  | $5+\star, x \bullet$, GF |
| 3 | $6+\bullet$ Gl | $5+\boldsymbol{*}, \mathrm{x} \bullet$, GF | $6+$ - , Gl+ |  | $6+\mathrm{v}, \mathrm{Gl}$ |
| 3 | $6+$ a, Gl | $6+$ a, Gl | $5+\boldsymbol{*}, \mathrm{x} \wedge$, GF |  | $6+\wedge$, Gl |
| 3. | bal, trf | bal, trf | bal, trf |  | bal trf |
| 3NT | SO | SO | SO |  | SO |

CASE E: Opponent bids 2 x or 3 x as GHESTEM



CASE F: Opponent intervenes with a 3 x preempt


## INTERFERENCE IN $4{ }^{\text {a }}$ POSITION

CASE A : Opponent doubles


CASE B : Opponent bids $1 / 2 \mathrm{y}$


CASE C : Opponent bids 1NT natural or artificial


CASE D : Opponent jumps to 2 y
$\left.\begin{array}{llllllll}\mathbf{N} \\ 1 \% & & & \mathrm{E} & & \begin{array}{l}\text { S } \\ \mathrm{P}\end{array} & ] & 1 \mathrm{x}\end{array}\right] \quad \begin{aligned} & \mathbf{O} \\ & 2 \mathrm{y}\end{aligned}$
X $=$ Strong hand
2nt = Good-Bad
3\%+ = System ON
$3 y=4+\infty-4 \times 16+$ HCP or $6+\infty$ with 8 tricks St? y
3 nt $=$ SO probably $6+{ }^{\circ}$ solid and St in y

## $1 \diamond$ OPENING



```
1* ] 1v = 4+v 5+ HCP
    ] 1^ = 4+ 5 5+ HCP
    ] 1nt = 4+& 5/10 HCP
    ] 2& = a) 4+ 11+ HCP GF+
            b) 4+& 10+ HCP
    ] 2* = 4 5/9 HCP no 4e major on the side
    ] 2v = 6+` 3/(7) HCP with decent v
    ] 2a = 6+a 3/(7) HCP with decent 
    ] 2nt = 6+& 4/7 HCP
    ] 3& =5* bal or UNBAL 7/9 HCP
    ] 3* = 4+* but generally 5* 0/5 HCP M
    ] 3v = 7+v 4/8 HCP
    ] 3^ = 7+ 4/8 HCP
    3nt = 4*-3-3-3 12/14 HCP with less than 3 controls
```

1 - $1 \vee$

```
1* ] 1v
1^ = 4+ -4^ 11/16 HCP
1nt = 4*-3-3-3 / 5*-3-3-3 / 5*-4&L 11/14 HCP
2% = a) 5}-4+& 11/21 HCP
    b) 6+* 17+ HCP
    c) 4\vee bal 18/20 HCP
    d) 5+ -4` 17+ HCP
2* = 6+ 11/16 HCP
    =4v 11/14 HCP or 3v with honors and a worthless doubleton
    = 5+* -4^ 17+ HCP
    = 18/20 HCP BAL
    = 5+ -5+& 5-5
    =6+*J 13/16 HCP
    = a) 5*-4v 14/16 HCP
    b) 4\diamond-4` with SGL ^ 14/16 HCP
3^ = 4*-4`-4^-1& 18/22 HCP
3nt = 7 solid with a stopper in % and }\uparrow\mathrm{ generally }8\mathrm{ tricks
    = 6* -4* 13/16 HCP SGL *
    = 6*-4* 13/16 HCP SGL ^
```

| 1*] | $1 \vee$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1^] | 1 nt | = Natural 4/5 5/9 HCP |
| ] | 2* | = RELAY at least invitational |
| ] | 2 | = SO |
| ] | 2 | $=6+\checkmark 7 / 10 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
| ] | 2 | $=4+$ - 4 - $7 / 9 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
| ] | 2 nt | $=2 \mathrm{ntT}$ |
| ] | $3 \%$ | $=4$ thSUIT $5+\downarrow-4+$ GF |
| ] | 3. | $=4+\vee-4+$ 9/11 HCP suit-oriented |
| ] | 3 | = 6+ 9/11 HCP |
| ] | 34 | $=4+\downarrow-4 \wedge 9 / 11 \mathrm{HCP}$ |

```
1* ] 1%
1. ] 1nt
2* = 5*-4^-3+* 11/14 HCP
2* = 6*-4^ 11/14 HCP
2v = 5*-4^-3v-1* 14/16 HCP
* = 6*-4^ 14/16 HCP
2nt = 5*-4^-3* 15/16 HCP
3& = 5*-4^-4* 15/16 HCP
3* = 6* J -4^ 13/16 HCP
1* ] 1v
1nt ] 2% = CHKBCK
    ] 2 = CHKBCK
    ] 2v = 5+v 7/9 HCP SO
    ] 2^ = 4v-4^10/12 HCP
] 2nt =2ntT
] 3* = 4v-5+* 9/11 HCP LIM
] 3* = 4v-5+` 9/11 HCP LIM
] 3v = 6+v with v J GF
] 3^ = 5*-4* SGL ^GF
    ] 3nt = SO
1* ] 1v
2* ] 2* = SO 2+ less than 9 HCP
] 2v = 5+v less than 9 HCP/ /////////// ] 2^/2nt/3*/3^/3nt/4*/4* = As over 1* ] 1v ] 2*] 2*
] 2^ = RELAYF1 ] 3 = SO
] 2nt = 4+& SO to 3% less than 8 HCP/ / ///// ] 3v = GI
] 3% = 4+v-4+% 9/11 HCP
] 3* = 4+v-4+ 9/11 HCP
] 3v = 6v 9/11 HCP
] 3^ = 6v-5^ GF
1* ] 1v
2* ] 2*
2v = 5*-4*-3v-1^ 15/16 HCP
2^ = 5*-4* 17/19 HCP NSt & or 6+* 18+ HCP GF or 5+ -4* 19+ HCP GF/ / See developments
2nt = 5*-4* 17/19 HCP St ^// / / / / ] 3 = SO (the only one!!)
3% = 5* -5% 3-4 1/2 losers ] 3% = RELAY/ / / / / ] 3* = 6*
3* = 6+* 17/18 HCP LIM
3v = 4v 18/20 HCP bal
3^ = 5+*-4\bullet 17+ HCP SGL ^
4* = 5+*-4` 17+ HCP SGL *
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\(1 *\) \\
\(2 *\) & \(1 *\)
\end{tabular}
2^ ] 2nt =Sta^MIN
] 3% = 4% MIN or MAX
] 3* =NST a & MIN
] 3v = 5v MIN or MAX
] 3^ = NST a ^ MAX
] 3nt = Sta^ MAX
1* ] 1v
2* ] 2^
2nt = 5+*-4+* 17+ HCP/ / / / / ] 3* = RELAY/ / / / / ] 3* = 6*
3* = 5+* -4* 11/16 HCP ] 3* = 3/4*GF ] 3v = 3 
3* = 6+ 17+ HCP
3v = 4v 18/20 HCP BAL
] 3v = 6v GF
] 3^ = St?
] 3^ = 5*-4* St? ¢ 
3^ = 5+*-4` 17+ HCP SGL ^
4* = 5+*-4` 17+ HCP SGL *
```

```
1* ]
1* ] \ 1v 2v = 6* 7/9 HCP
    ] 2^ = RELAY, 3SF/ / / ////// ] 2nt= MAX without 3v
    ] 2nt =2ntT ] 3%=MIN with 3v
    ] 3* = 5v - 5* 9/11 HCP ] 3* = MIN without 3v///// ] 3v = 6v GF
    ] 3* = M ] 3v = MAX with 3v ] 3^=St?^
    ] 3v = 6+\vee 10/11 HCP
    ] 3^ = 3+* SGL ^
    ] 4% = 3+*SGL %
    ] 4* = RKCB
1* ] [ 2 \ = RELAY, 4S3344/// See developments
    ] 2nt = 4+\bullet, SGL ^, GI or strong SI
    ] 3% = 4+\,SGL &,GI or strong SI
    ] 3* = 4+ , SGL *, GI or strong SI
    ] 3v =M
    ] 3^ = 5+\bullet SGL ^ light SI
    ] 3nt = 4v-3-3-3 or 4v with no good honors
    ] 4% = 5+\vee SGL % light SI
    ] 4* = 5+\bullet SGL * light SI
1* ] 1*
2v ] 2^
2nt = 4v with SGL MIN or MAX/ / / / / / / | 3* = RELAY/ / / / / | 3 = MIN with SGL ^
3* = 3v MIN/ / // /// ] 3* = St? * ] 3v = MIN with SGL *
    ] 3v = SO ] 3^ = MAX with SGL 
    ] 3^ =St? & ] 3nt= MAX with SGL %
    ] 3nt= SO
3* = 3vMAX/ / ////// ] 3v = St? %
    ] 3^ = St? A
3v = 4v MIN without SGL
3^ = 4\vee MAX without SGL
1* ] 1v
2^] 2nt = RELAY////// GAR
    ] 3% = 5v-5* 7+ HCP GF
    ] 3* = SO
    ] 3v = 6+v 8+ HCP GF
    ] 3^ = 4^ less than7 HCP
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1* ] & \(1 \vee\) & & \\
\hline 2nt ] & 3\% & \(=\) TEXAS 3 & \\
\hline ] & 3 & \(=\) TEXAS \(3 \bigcirc\) & \\
\hline ] & 3 & \(=4 \downarrow-4 \wedge \mathrm{GF}\) & \\
\hline ] & 34 & \(=4 \vee-4 *\) SI & \\
\hline ] & 4* & \(=5 \vee\) Cue bid with \% SI & \\
\hline ] & 4 & \(=5 \vee\) Cue bid with \(\bullet\) SI & \\
\hline 1* ] & \(1 \vee\) & & \\
\hline 3* ] & 3 & = 5+ \(7+\mathrm{HCP} / / / / / /\) & ] \(3 \mathrm{~A}=2 \mathrm{v}\) \\
\hline ] & 34 & = St? & ] \(3 \mathrm{nt}=0 / 1 \mathrm{v}\) \\
\hline & & & ] \(\mathrm{Cu}=3 \mathrm{v}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

```
1* ] 1^
1nt = 12/14 HCP bal / 11/14 HCP 5* - 4v -1/2^
2% = a) 5+-4+% 11/21 HCP
    b) 6+ 17/21 HCP
    c) 4^ 18/20 HCP BAL
    d) 5+*-4^ 17/21 HCP UNBAL
2* = a) 6+ 11/16 HCP
    b) 5\diamond-4\vee 15/16 HCP
2v = 5+\diamond-4+\bullet 17/21 HCP
2^ = 4+* -3+^ 11/14 HCP
2nt = 18/20 HCP BAL
3% = 5+* -5+% 5-5 1/2 losers
3* = 6+* J 13/16 HCP
3v=4*-4v-4^-1* 18/22 HCP
3^ = 4+*-4^ 14/16 HCP
3nt = 7+* solid with stoppers in }\bullet\mathrm{ and %
4* = 6*-4^ 13/16 HCP SGL %
4* = 6*-4^ 13/16 HCP SGL ^
```




| $1 *$ | 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 nt | $3 \%$ | $=$ TEXAS $3 \bullet / / / / / / /$ ] Pass $=4 \wedge-4+$ weak |
|  | 3 , | $=5 \uparrow-4+\downarrow$ GF $\quad$ ] $3 \uparrow=5 \uparrow-4 *$ SI |
|  | 3 |  |
|  | 34 | $=4 \uparrow-4 \diamond$ SI $] 3$ nt= to play |
|  | 3 nt | = Natural $] 4 \%=$ Cue with $6+\uparrow$ SI |
|  | 4* | = Cue with $5 \uparrow$ SI $\quad$ S $=$ Cue with $6+\uparrow$ SI |
|  | 4 | $=$ Cue with $5 \uparrow$ SI $] 4 v=$ Cue with $6+\uparrow$ SI |
|  | 4 | = Cue with $5 \wedge$ SI $] 4 \uparrow=6+\wedge$ SI |
| 1 | 14 |  |
| 3. | 3 |  |
|  | 34 | $=\mathrm{St} ? \vee$, ] 3nt=0/1 $\downarrow$ |
|  |  | ] $4 \% / \stackrel{\text { Cue Bid with } 3 \uparrow}{ }$ |
|  |  | 1 - $1 n t$ |


| 1 * | 1nt |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2\% | = RELAY, MCHK, not absolutely GF |  |
| 2 , | $=6+$ SO |  |
| 2 | $=5+-4+\downarrow 17+$ HCP |  |
| 2, | $=5+-4+\downarrow 17+\mathrm{HCP}$ |  |
| 2 nt | = Preempt $*$ or or 18/20 HCP bal lacking a stop/ / / | Choose your better minor |
| 3\% | = $5 *-5 * 5-51 / 2$ losers |  |
| 3. | $=6+$ J 13/16 HCP |  |
| $3 \vee$ | $=6 \uparrow-5 \downarrow 3 / 4$ losers |  |
| 3. | $=6 \uparrow-5 \uparrow 3 / 4$ losers |  |

1* ] $\begin{array}{ll}1 \mathrm{nt} \\ 2 * & =\mathrm{MIN} / / / / / / / / / / \mathrm{l} / 2 v=\text { RELAY/ / / / / See MAX }\end{array}$
] $2 v=5+\infty$ MIN or MAX $/ / / / / /$ ] $2 \boldsymbol{n}=$ RELAY $/ / / / /$ ] $2 n t=$ MIN
] $2 \uparrow=4 *-3-3-3$ MAX $] 3 *=$ MAX
] $2 \mathrm{nt}=4 *-3-3$ MAX $] 3=$ MAX without stoppers
] $3 *=4 *-4 *$ MAX ] $3 \vee=$ MAX with $3 *$ and St ? $\vee$
] $3 \boldsymbol{A}=\mathbf{M A X}$ with $3 *$ and St?

## 1-] 2\%

```
1* ] 2*
2 = a) 12/14, BAL
    b) 4-4-4-1, 12/16 HCP
    c) 6+* ,11-15
    d) 5+*-4+*, 11/21
2v = 5+*-4+` 11+HCP/ / / / / ] 2^ = RELAY/ / / / GAR
        ] 2nt= RELAY with 4v//// GAR
        ] 3% = 6+% GI
        ] 3* = 3+ GI
2^ = 5+ -4+^ 11+ HCP/ / / / / ] 2nt= RELAY/ / / / GAR
        ] 3% = 6+% GI
        ] 3* = 3+ GI
2nt = 18/20 HCP bal/ / / / / ] 3* = RELAY/ / / / See 1*] 2&] 2&] 2v] 2nt
3* = 6+* 16+ HCP with SGL
3* = 6+ 16+ HCP without SGL and without 3*
3* = 6+* 16+ HCP with 3* St? }
3^ = 6+* 16+ HCP with 3* St? ^
3nt =4-4-4-1* 17/19 HCP
Cue =4-4-4-1*20/22 HCP
```

```
1* ] 2%
* ] 2v = RELAY GF+
] 2^ = 5+& GF+ or 5m-4om GF+
] 2nt = 10/12 HCP Limit///////////// ] 3& = 5*-4% pass or correct
] 3* =6* 9/11 HCP ] 3* = 6 SO
] 3* = 4+ Limit
] 3v = 5+&-4v SGL a not SI
] 3v = St? 
= 5+&-4^ SGL v not SI ] 3nt= Natural SO
1* ] 2%
* ] 2v
= 5+ -4+& 11+ HCP/ ////// GAR
= bal 12/14 HCP/ ///////////////// ] 3&=RELAY//// ] 3* = 3%////// ] 3v=5&-4v
=6+ 11/15 HCP with SGL ] 3 =St? ] 3v = 4 - 4v-3^-2& ] 3^ = 5%-4^
=6+11/15 HCP without SGL and without 3& ] 3v = St? v ] 3^ = 4*-4^-3v-2& ] 3NT=SI
= 6+* 11/15 HCP with 3* St? 
= 6+ 11/15 HCP with 3* St? 
= 4-4-4-1& 12/15 HCP
1- ] 2%
2* ] 2^
2NT = RELAY/////////////// ] 3& = 6+& with a SGL GF+
3* = 5+ -4* 16+ HCP
3* = 6+* SGL &
] 3}=5+m-4+om GF+ SGL or at least weak in one 
] 3M=5+& St? M generally xx in M
3v = 5+ -4+% SGL v 11/15 HCP
3^=5+ -4+% SGL & 11/15 HCP
3nt =5* probably SGL * stoppers in both Majors
```

1 - ] 2 *

```
1* ] 2*
2^ = 5+*-4^ 17/21 HCP
2nt = 18/20 HCP BAL
3* = 5*-5* 4/5 losers
3. =M
3v = 6* -5v 3-4 1/2 losers
3^ = 6*-5^ 3-4 1/2 losers
4nt =M Choose your longer minor
5* = M
2v = RELAY/ / / / / ] 2^ = 4* or 4^ 4/7 HCP (?? 2* denies 4M!!)
    ] 2nt= 6*-3* 4/7 HCP
    ] 3* = 4+* MAX but if with 5* is BAL
    ] 3* =4+* MIN but if with 5* is BAL
    ] 3\bullet = 4* SGL ` MAX
    ] 3^ = 4* SGL ^ MAX
```

1*] 2v

```
1* ] 2v
2^ = 5+ -4^ 17+ HCP or perhaps only values in ^
2nt = 15+ HCP with at least 2v used perhaps as GI
3% = 5+* -4+ 17+ HCP or perhaps only values in %
3* = 6+* 16/18 HCP not forcing
3v = 3+\checkmarkM
3^ = 6*-5^ not forcing
3nt = SO
4v = SO
```



## 1 - ] $2 \wedge$

```
1* ] 2^
2nt = 15+ HCP with at least 2^ used perhaps as a GI
3* = 5+*-4+* 17+ HCP or perhaps only values in *
3* = 6+ 16/18 HCP not forcing
3\vartheta = 5+*-4\vee 17+ HCP or perhaps only values in v
3^ = 3+^M
3nt = SO
4n = SO
```

| 1 * | 2^ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 nt | 3* | $=\mathbf{M A X}$ without SGL with $\downarrow / / / / / / /$ | ] $3 *=$ RELAY / / / ] 3v = SGL |
|  | 3 | = MIN / / / / / / ] 3a = SO | ] 3 $=$ MAX without $\mathbf{S G L}$ |
|  | 3 | $=\mathbf{M A X}$ with SGL $\downarrow$ | ] 3nt= SGL \% |
|  | 34 | = Medium hand without SGL |  |
|  | 3 nt | $=\mathrm{AKQxxx}$ |  |

## 1•] $2 n t$

```
1* ] 2nt
3% = SO
3* = SO we play better in *
3v = St?v
3^ =St?^
4% =M
4\bullet = 6* -5\bullet 3/4 1/2 losers
4^ = 6*-5^ 3/4 1/2 losers
4nt = Choose your longer minor
5% = M
```


## 1•] 3』

```
1* ] 3%
3* = SO
3v = St? v or advance Cue Bid with FIT in * generally SGL
3^ = St? & or advance Cue Bid with FIT in * generally SGL
3nt = Natural
4* = Cue Bid SI generally SGL
5* = M
4* = 6* -5v 3/4 1/2 losers
4^ = 6*-5^ 3/4 1/2 losers
```


## INTERFERENCE OVER 1 * OPENING

## INTERFERENCE IN $2^{\text {a }}$ POSITION

CASE A : Opponent doubles

| N | E | S | W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | X | XX | $=4+\bullet$ |
|  |  | $1 \vee$ | $=4+a$ |
|  |  | 14 | $=7 / 10$ |
|  |  | 1NT | $=5+\%$ |
|  |  | 2\% | $=4+$ |
|  |  | 2 | $=(5) 6+$ |
|  |  | 2 | $=(5) 6+$ |

CASE B : Opponent overcalls $1 / 2$ of a suit cheaply

| 1 | E | S | W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1/2x ] | X | $=4+y$ where $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{x}+1$ |
|  | ] | 14 | $=8 / 10 \mathrm{HCP}$ bal or bal GI+ |
|  | ] | 1 nt | = $5+\%$ |
|  | ] | 2\% | $=4+$ Weak or GF + |
|  | ] | 2 | $=5+\bullet$ |
|  |  | 2 x | = 50M-5m ( generally \% ) 8+ HCP |
|  |  | 2w | = 6+w GF+ |
|  | ] | 2 y | $=6 y 3 / 7 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  | ] | 2 nt | $=6+\%$ GI+ |
|  |  | $3 \mathrm{x}-1$ | $=5+$ SGL x GF+ |
|  |  | 3\% | $=6+$ GI + |
|  |  | 3. | $=6+\bullet \mathrm{GI}+$ |
|  |  | $3 \vee$ | $=6+$ A ${ }^{\text {GI }}+$ |
|  |  | 34 | $=$ Wants you to play 3nt |
|  |  | 3 nt | = SO |

## Exception :

| N | E | S | $\mathbf{W}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

1. ] 1ヶ ] $\mathrm{X}=4 \vee 8+\mathrm{HCP}$ or bal GF+
] $1 \mathrm{nt}=7 / 10 \mathrm{HCP} \mathrm{Bal}$
] $2 \%=4+\star$ Competitive or GF+
] $2 *=5+\vee$
] $2 \bullet=4+\bullet \mathrm{GI}$
] $2 \wedge=5 \vee-5 \% \mathrm{GI}+$
] $2 \mathrm{nt}=6+\infty \mathrm{GI}+$
] $3 *=6+$ GI +

CASE C : Opponent bids 1nt Natural


CASE D : Opponent jumps to 2 x showing a one-suited hand, any strength

| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ |  | $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | $]$ | 2 x | $]$ | X | $=$ TO |
|  |  |  | $]$ | $2 \mathrm{y}+$ | $=$ Rubensohl ON |

$1 *$ opening

|  | （1 $\downarrow$ ） | （1－） | （1N） | （2＊） | （2凶） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| X | $4+\wedge$ | 4 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ or bal GF | Pen | 4＋＊，w or GF | TO |
| 14 | 8／10 bal or 11＋ |  |  |  |  |
| 1NT | 5＋＊ | 7／10，bal |  |  |  |
| 2＊ | 4＋＊weak or GF | $4+$ ，weak or GF | 4＋＊，weak |  |  |
| 2＊ | 4＋＊，9－12 | $5+\bullet$ | $5+\bullet$ | $4+\bullet$ |  |
| 2 | 54－5＊，8＋ | 4＋＊，9／12 | $5+\uparrow$ | 4＋＾ |  |
| 2． | 6＋a，GF | 5－5＊，8＋ | $5+\%$ | bal，10／12， | 5＋A，F1 |
| 2NT | 6＋＊，GI＋ | 6＋＊，GI＋ |  | 6＋＊，GI＋ | 6＋＊，GI |
| 3＊ | 5＊，weak | 5＋＊，weak |  | 5＋，GI | 5＋＊，GI |
| 3 |  | 6＋4，GI＋ |  | 6＋凶，GI | $5+\bullet, \mathrm{x}$ ¢ ，GF |
| 3 | 6＋＾，GI | 5＋ヶ，x＾，GF |  | 6＋A，GI | 6＋＾，GI |
| 3． | bal，trf | bal，trf |  | bal trf | bal，trf |
| 3NT | SO | SO |  | SO | SO |

CASE E：Opponent bids 2 x or 3 x as GHESTEM


| N | E | s w |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 ＊ | 3 x | $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{TO}$ |  |
|  |  |  | e－bid of th |
|  |  |  | －bid of th |
|  |  | $3 y$ | $=6 \mathrm{yC}$ |

CASE F：Opponents preempts 3 x


## INTERFERENCE IN $4^{\text {a }}$ POSITION

CASE A ：Opponent doubles


CASE B ：Opponent bids $1 / 2 \mathrm{y}$


CASE C ：Opponent bids 1nt natural or conventional

| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ |  | $\mathbf{S}$ |  | $\mathbf{W}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | $]$ | P | ］ | 1 x | ］ | 1 nt |

CASE D ：Opponent jumps to 2 y


```
1\vee ] 1^ = 4+^ 5+ HCP
    ] 1nt = 5/12 HCP with maximum 2v
    ] 2* = a) RELAY GF generally with 4+%
            b) 6+\infty9/11 HCP
    ] 2* = a) 5+* GF
            b) 3/4\vee 3/7 HCP
    ] 2v = 3/4 8/10 HCP if with 4v then MAX and 4v -3-3-3
    ] 2^ = 6+^ GF
    ] 2nt = 4+\bullet GF+
    ] 3% = 3+v GI
    ] 3* = 4+v 6/9 UNBAL
    ] 3v = 4v 0/5 HCP M
    ] 3^ = 7^M
    ] 3nt = 4+\veeGF+ void }
    ] 4% = 4+vGF+ void %
    ] 4* = 4+\vee GF+ void*
    ] 4v = 5v 0/5 HCP M
```


## $1 \vee 1 \wedge$

```
1\vee ] 1^
1nt = 5v-3-3-2 12/14 HCP or 5v-4*/* with stop in 4}\mp@subsup{4}{}{\circ}\mathrm{ suit
    = a) Natural 5v-3+& 11/21 HCP
    b) All hands with 17+ HCP
2* = 5+`-3+ 11/16 HCP
2v = 6+v 11/14 HCP
^ = 5v-4^ 11/14 HCP
2nt = 6+\vee-4 any; hands with 4/5 losers/ / / See 1\vee] 1nt] 2nt
3%=5+\vee-5+& 13/15 HCP if very UNBAL perhaps less points, nevertheless always 5-5 1/2 losers
3\diamond = 5+`-5+ 13/15 HCP if very UNBAL perhaps less points, nevertheless always 5-5 1/2 losers
3v = 6+v 14/16 HCP
3^ = 5v-4^ 14/16 HCP UNBAL
4& = 6v-4^ SGL & 13/16 HCP
4* = 6v-4^ SGL * 13/16 HCP
```

| $1 \vee$ | $1 \wedge$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 nt | 2\% | $=\mathrm{CHKBCK} 1$ |
|  | 2 , | $=\mathrm{CHKBCK} 2$ |
|  | $2 \vee$ | $=\mathrm{SO}$ |
|  | 2 | $=5+4 / 9 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  | 2 nt | $=2 \mathrm{ntT}$ |
|  | 3\% | $=4 \wedge-5+\% 9 / 11 \mathrm{HCP}$ GI |
|  | 3 | $=4 \uparrow-5+$ 9/11 HCP GI |
|  | 3 | $=5+\infty-3+\bullet$ GF |
|  | 34 | $=6+a$ with good $\uparrow$ but not great, GF |
|  | 3 nt | $=\mathrm{SO}$ |



```
1v ] 1^
] 3^ = 3^MAX//////// ] 3^=St?*
] 3^ = 4^ MIN without SGL
] 3SA= 4^ MAX without SGL
] 3% = 4+^ SGL & GI
    ] 3* = 4+ \ SGL *GI
    ] 4m = 5+^ SGL m SI
```



```
lv] lnt
```



```
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \(1 \checkmark\) ] & 1 nt & \\
\hline 2\% ] & 2 & \(=1 \mathrm{MRR},(7) 8+\mathrm{HCP}\) if partner h \\
\hline ] & 2 & \(=2 \vee \mathrm{SO}\) \\
\hline ] & \(2 \wedge\) & \(=\) At least 5-4 minors SO short \(\downarrow\) \\
\hline ] & 2 nt & \(=5+\) SO short \(\downarrow\) \\
\hline ] & 3\% & \(=5+\%\) SO can have \(2 \downarrow\) \\
\hline ] & 3 & \(=6 \bullet 8 / 10 \mathrm{HCP}\) \\
\hline ] & 3 & = 5+* 8/10 HCP SGL \(\downarrow\) \\
\hline ] & 34 & = 5+\& 8/10 HCP SGL \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\(1 \vee\) & 1 nt \\
\(2 \%\) & 2
\end{tabular}
2v = 5+v-3+& 11/16 HCP/ / /////// ] 2^=4+% 9/11 HCP
2^ = 5v-5%/ 17+ HCP ] 2nt= 9/11 HCP BAL
2nt = 5v-3-3-2 16/17 HCP BAL ] 3& = 5* 7/8 HCP
3* = 5+`-4* 17+ HCP ] 3 = 6 7/8 HCP
3* = 5+v-4* 17+ HCP
3v = 6+v 17+ HCP
3nt = 5v-3-3-2 18/20 HCP BAL
```



```
        =RELAY/ / / / / ] 3% = 5+v-5+% 17+ HCP
        ] 3* = 5+ - 5+ 17+ HCP
1v ] 1nt
2* ] 2v = 2v SO
    ] 2^ 2n =4+ 8/11 HCP
```

2^] $2 \mathrm{NT}=$ RELAY / / ] $3 \boldsymbol{*}=4 \uparrow$ with SGL MIN or MAX / ] $3 *=$ RELAY/ / ] $3 \uparrow=\mathbf{M I N}$ with SGL

] $3 \boldsymbol{A}=\mathrm{SO}$ ] 3NT= MAX with SGL
] $3 \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{SO} \quad$ ] $4 *=$ MAX with SGL *


```
\(\left.\begin{array}{ll}1 \vee \\ 2 \vee\end{array}\right] \quad \begin{aligned} & 2 凶 \\ & 2 凶\end{aligned}\)
```



```
\(3 \%=5-4 \quad\) ] \(3 v=6 v-5 \uparrow\)
3 = 6-4 ] \(3 \uparrow=5-4-4\) VOID
\(3 \downarrow=5-4 \mathrm{SGL}\) 16+ HCP ] 3nt= 5-4-4 VOID *
```

1 - $\quad 2$ •

```
1v ] 2*
2v = 11/14 HCP possibly perhaps 4^
2^ = 5+凶-4+^ 16/21 HCP
2nt = 5v 16/21 HCP
3% = 5+凶-4+% 16/21 HCP
3* = 5+\vee-4+* 16/21 HCP
3v = 6+凶 16/21 HCP
= 6v-5^4/5 losers
```




## INTERFERENCE OVER $1 \vee$ OPENING

## INTERFERENCE IN $2^{\mathrm{a}}$ POSITION

CASE A ：Opponent doubles


CASE B ：Opponent bids 2x


CASE C ：Opponent bids 3\％＋

| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{S}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 \backsim$ | $]$ | $3 m+$ | $]$ | $3 x$ |
|  |  | $]$ | $4 \%$ | $=5+x \mathrm{GF}+$ |
|  |  | $]$ | 4 | $=3+\bullet \mathrm{GF}+$ without cue bid in their suit |
|  |  |  |  |  |

CASE D ：Opponent bids $1 \wedge$

$1 \vee$ opening

|  | （1＾） | （1N） | （2\％） | （ 2 ） | （ 2 a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| X | 8＋，BAL | penalty | neg or 5＋a，GF | neg or $5+\wedge$ GF | TO |
| 1NT | 5＋\％ |  |  |  |  |
| 2\％ | 5＋＊ | 5＋ |  |  |  |
| 2 | 3－8／10 | 3－8／10 | 5＋＊，9－11 |  |  |
| 2v | 3／4凶，3／7 | 3／4 ฯ，3／7 | 3／4－，3／9 | 3／4•，3／9 |  |
| 2＾ | 5\％－5 ，GI＋ | 6＋＾，weak | 5＋＾，9－11 | 5＋A，9－11 |  |
| 2NT | 12＋，4 $\downarrow$ |  | $3 \vee$ ，GI＋ | 5＋e，GI＋ | 5＋\％，GI＋ |
| 3\％ | $3+\downarrow$ ，GI |  | 5＋ ，GI＋ | 3v，GI＋ | 5＋+ ，GI + |
| 3 | 4＋凶，6／9，sin |  | 4＋凶，GI＋ | 4＋レ，GI＋ | 4＋凶，GI＋ |
| 3＊ | $4 \vee$ ，0／5 |  | $4 \vee$ ，0／5 | $4 \bullet$ ，0／5 | $4 \vee$ ，0／5 |
| 34 | $4+\bullet 10 / 13$ sin |  | 6＋＾，GI | $6+\wedge$ ，GI | $4 \vee, \sin \uparrow$ |
| 3NT | SO |  | SO | SO | SO |

## INTERFERENCE IN $4^{\text {a }}$ POSITION

| CASE A | A : Opponent bids 2x over 1a |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N |  | E | S | W |
| 1v ] | ] | P |  | 2 x |
| $\mathrm{X}=$ | $=3$ cards in $\uparrow$ or $16+\mathrm{HCP}$ |  |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{nt}=$ | = Good-Bad |  |  |  |
| $3 \mathrm{x}=$ | $=5+\bullet-4 \wedge$ GF+ |  |  |  |
| $3 \mathrm{w}+=$ System ON |  |  |  |  |

CASE B: Opponent bids 2 x over 1 nt

$\mathrm{X}=$ Strong generally BAL
$2 \mathrm{x}+1=$ System ON
$2 \mathrm{nt}=$ Good-Bad
$3 \mathrm{x}=6+\downarrow 8$ tricks St? x


CASE C: Opponent doubles
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { N } & & \text { E } & & \text { S } & & \text { W } \\ 1 \vee & ] & \text { P } & \text { ] } & 1 』 & \text { ] } & \text { X }\end{array}$
$\mathrm{XX}=3$ cards with $\uparrow$ or $16+\mathrm{HCP}$
$1 \mathrm{nt}=16 / 18 \mathrm{HCP}$ BAL
$2 \%+=$ System ON
CASE D : Opponent preempts $3+x$


CASE E: Opponent bids 3 x over our FIT

$\mathrm{P} \quad=$ Nothing to say, or trap-pass
X = SGL x
3v = Ultra MIN
$3 \mathrm{nt}=6 \vee \mathrm{GF}+$
$4 \mathrm{x}=$ SGL x SI
4v = Not too strong, average, no desire to penalize

```
1^ ] 1nt = 5/12 HCP
    ] 2% = a) 3+&GF+
            b) 6+&9/11 HCP
    ] 2* = a) 5+v 10+ HCP
            b) 6+` 8/10 HCP
    ] 2v = a) 5+ GF+
            b) 3/4^ 3/7 HCP
            c) 6+ 9/11 HCP
    ] 2a = 3/4a 8/10 HCP no SGL
    ] 2nt = 4+a GF
    ] 3& = 3+^ GI
    ] 3* = 4+ 6/9 HCP UNBAL
    ] 3v = 7v M
    ] 3a = 4a 0/5 HCP M
    ] 3nt = 4+^ GF+ VOID v
    ] 4% = 4+^ GF+ VOID %
    ] 4* = 4+^ GF+ VOID *
    ] 4\bullet = Good raise to 4^ with defensive values in }
    4a = 5^ 0/5 HCP M
```


## $1 \oplus] \quad 1 n t$

```
1^ ] 1nt
2% = a) 5+A-3+% 11/21 HCP
    b) 5+ 17+ HCP
2* = 5+^-3+ 11/16 HCP
2v = 5+ - -4+` 11/14 HCP
2^ = 6+^ 11/14 HCP
2nt = 6+^-4 some hand with 4/5 losers, but not more than (19)20 HCP/ / / See developments
3% = 5@-5+% 13/15 HCP if very UNBAL perhaps less points, nevertheless always 5-5 1/2 losers
3* = 5- 5+ 13/15 HCP if very UNBAL perhaps less points, nevertheless always 5-5 1/2 losers
3凶 = 5 - 5+凶 13/15 HCP if very UNBAL perhaps less points, nevertheless always 5-5 1/2 losers
3^ = 6+^ 14/16 HCP
4* = 6^-5% 11/14 HCP
4* = 6^-5* 11/14 HCP
4v = 6^-5v 11/14 HCP
4^ = 7+ to strong for a preempt, generally 5 losers
```

| $1 \sim]$ | 1 nt |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2\% ] | 2 | = 1MRR, (7) $8+\mathrm{HCP} / / / / / / / /$ | ] $2 \boldsymbol{v}=5 \uparrow-4+ \pm 15 / 16 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
| ] | 2 | $=5 \vee 5 / 9 \mathrm{HCP}$ | ] $2 \boldsymbol{A}=5 \mathrm{~A}-3+\% 11 / 14 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
| ] | 2 | $=2 \wedge \mathrm{SO}$ | ] $2 \mathrm{nt}=5$ - $-3-3-216 / 17 \mathrm{HCP} \mathrm{BIL}$ |
| ] | 2 nt | $=5+$ SO SGL $\uparrow$ possibly $4 \uparrow$ | ] $3 \%=5+\uparrow-4+\% 17+\mathrm{HCP} / \mathrm{/}$ ] $3 *=\mathrm{GAR}$ |
| ] | 3\% | $=5+\%$ SO possibly 4 | ] $3 \leqslant=5+\star-4+17+\mathrm{HCP}$ |
| ] | 3 | $=6 \bullet 8 / 10 \mathrm{HCP}$ | ] $3 \bullet=5+\oplus-4+\bullet 17+\mathrm{HCP}$ |
| ] | 3 | = 5+\% 8/10 HCP SGL $\downarrow$ | ] $3 \uparrow=6+\infty 17+\mathrm{HCP}$ |
| ] | 34 | = $5+\infty$ 8/10 HCP SGL | ] $3 \mathrm{nt}=5 \mathrm{n}-3-3-218 / 20 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
| $1 \wedge]$ | 1 nt |  |  |
| 2\% ] | 2 |  |  |
| 2• ] | 2 | $=\mathrm{SO}$ |  |
| ] | 2 nt | $=\mathrm{GI}$ |  |


| $1 \wedge$ | 1 nt |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. | $2 \checkmark$ | = $5 \vee 5 / 9 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  | 2a | $=2 \wedge$ SO |
|  | 2 nt | $=10 / 11$ HCP BAL |
|  | 3\% | $=6+\% 4 / 7 \mathrm{HCP} \mathrm{SO}$ almost definitely a SGL |
|  | 3. | $=4+9 / 11 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  | 3 | $=5+$ 9/11 HCP SGL $\downarrow$ |
|  | 3 | $=5+$ 9/11 HCP SGL $\uparrow$ |
|  | 3 nt | $=5+9 / 11 \mathrm{HCP} \mathrm{SGL}$ * |
| $1 \wedge$ | 1 nt |  |
| $2 \vee$ | 2a | = 2 A SO |
|  | 2 nt | = 9/11 HCP bal |
|  | 3\% | $=6+\% 4 / 7$ HCP SO almost definitely SGL $\uparrow$ |
|  | 3. | $=6+4 / 7 \mathrm{HCP} \mathrm{SO}$ almost for sure a SGL $\uparrow$ |
|  | 3 | $=4+\bullet 8 / 10 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  | 4 | $=$ Was too weak for direct response $2 \downarrow$ |
| 14 | 1nt |  |
| 2 nt | 3* | = RELAY GF/ / / / / / / ] 3 = 6^-4v |
|  | 3 |  |
|  | 34 | =SO $\quad$ ] $3 \uparrow=6 \uparrow-4 *$ |

1•] 2ヵ

| 14 | ] 2\% |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | = 11/15 HCP without $4 \vee / / / / / /$ | 34 with a | SI |
| $2 \vee$ | $=5+\infty-4+\bullet 11 / 21 \mathrm{HCP}$ |  |  |
| 2 | = 5+ $-4+16 / 21 \mathrm{HCP} / \mathrm{l} /$ / / / / / | See MIN |  |
| 2nt | = 5+a 16/21 HCP/ / / / / / / / | See MIN |  |
| 38 | $=5 \uparrow-4 * 16 / 21 \mathrm{HCP}$ |  |  |
| 3 | = 6 - - 4 * 16/21 HCP |  |  |
| 3 | $=5 \uparrow-5 * 16 / 21$ HCP SGL $\downarrow$ |  |  |
| 34 | = 5 $\uparrow$ - $5 * 16 / 21$ HCP SGL |  |  |
| 3 nt | $=5 \uparrow-4 *-4 \& 16 / 21 \mathrm{HCP}$ |  |  |


| ] | 2* |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. ] | 2 | = RELAY SI |
| ] | 2 | = RELAY GF but not SI |
| ] | 2 nt | $=6+\% \mathrm{GF}+$ |
| ] | 3. | = 6+\% 9/11 HCP |
| ] | 3. | $=6 *-4 *$ not SI |

1ヶ] 2\%
2• ] 2v
$2 \uparrow=5+\uparrow-4+11 / 15 \mathrm{HCP} / / / / / / / \mathrm{d}$ 2nt=RELAY/////GAR
] $3 \%=6+\% \mathrm{SI}$

$3 \&=5 \uparrow-4 \propto 11 / 14 \mathrm{HCP} / / / /$ GAR ] $3 \vee=6+\infty$ without SGL
$3 \leqslant=6 \uparrow-4 \div 11 / 14 \mathrm{HCP} / / / \mathrm{GAR} \quad$ ] $3 \uparrow=5 \boldsymbol{a}-3-3-2$ with $\uparrow \mathrm{J}$
3v $=5 \uparrow-5 \& 11 / 14$ HCP SGL $\downarrow$
$3 \wedge=5 \uparrow-5 * 11 / 14$ HCP SGL
$3 n t=5 \uparrow-4 \&-4 * 11 / 15 \mathrm{HCP}$

| $1 \wedge$ | 2* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \vee$ | 2 a | = RELAY/ / / / | GAR |
|  | 2 nt | = RELAY fixes ${ }^{\text {/ }}$ | / GAR |
|  | $3 \%$ | $=6+{ }^{\circ} 9 / 11 \mathrm{HCP}$ |  |
|  | 3 | $=6 *-4$ |  |

## 1ヵ ] 2

```
1^ ] 2.
2v = 10/13 HCP with 2/4 not seeing game if has a MIN
2^ = 5+^ MIN and short }
2nt = GF (all the other hands with reverse ) 15+ HCP 2+v
3% = 5+4-4+% 16/21 HCP without 2v
3* = 5+^-4+* 16/21 HCP without 2v
3v = 3/4` 13/15 HCP if 4v then 5-4-2-2
3^=6+^16/20 HCP without 2v GF+
3nt = 5^-4+` 11/13 HCP SGL
4* = 5^-4+` 11/13 HCP SGL *
4* = 5^-5v 11/14 HCP SGL
4v = 5^-5v 11/14 HCP SGL *
```

```
1^ ] [ 2 2^ 2^ = 5+\bullet-4& GF+ or 5+\bullet-3^ SI
    2nt =5v GI
    ] 3& = 5+`-4* GF+
    ] 3}=6+\bullet\mathrm{ GI or SI generally BAL
    ] 3v = 5v-5% GF+
    ] 3^ = 5v-5*GF+
    ] 3nt = Natural SO 5v-3-3-2^ 13/15 HCP
    ] 4m = 6+` SGL m SI
    ] 4v = 6+v SO
    ] 4a = SO
1^ ] 2.
2^ ] 2nt = 5+\bullet GI
    ] 3% = 5v-4+% GF+ or values and 16+ HCP
    ] 3* = 5v-4+* GF+
    ] 3v = 6+\bullet GF
    ] 3^ =5+\bullet-3^ GF+
```



```
1^ ] 2.
2nt ] 3%
3* = RELAY / / / / / / / / / / / / ] 3v = 5v-4*
3v = 5+^-3+\bullet GF
3^ = 6+^ 17/21 HCP ] 3nt= 5v-3-3-2^ 14/16 HCP
4m = 5+^-4+\bullet 15+ HCP SGL m ] 4m=5v -5m
```

```
^ ] 2
```

^ ] 2
3% ] 3 = 5+` 8+ HCP GF+ 3% ] 3 = 5+` 8+ HCP GF+
] 3v =6+\bullet GF
] 3v =6+\bullet GF
] 3^ = 5+v-3^ GF
] 3^ = 5+v-3^ GF
] 3nt =5+` 10/14 HCP St * ] 3nt =5+` 10/14 HCP St *
] 4% = 5+\bullet-4+% GF+

```
] 4% = 5+\bullet-4+% GF+
```

|  | 2 * |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3- ] | 3 | $=\mathrm{SO}$ |
| ] | 34 | $=5+\bullet-3 \wedge$ GF |
| ] | 3 nt | $=5+\bullet 10 / 14 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
| ] | 4* | $=5+\bullet$ natural or $4^{\circ}$ suit |
| ] | 4 | $=5+\bullet-4+$ GF+ |
| $1 \checkmark$ ] | 2 |  |
| $3 \bullet]$ | 34 | $=5+\checkmark$ two top honors SI |
| ] | 3nt | $=$ Cue Bid $\uparrow$ without 2 top honors |
| ] | 4* | = Fixes $\downarrow$ and Cue Bid a $\%$ |
| ] | 4 | $=$ Natural with $5+\star$ or fixes $\downarrow$ and Cue Bid |
| $1 \sim]$ | 2 |  |
|  | 3 nt | = Natural |
| ] | 4\% | $=$ Cue Bid with FIT $\uparrow$ |
| ] | 4* | $=$ Cue Bid with FIT $\uparrow$ |

## 1 - ] 2

| 14 | 2v |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2^ | = 11/16 any distribution |
| 2 nt | $=5+417 / 20 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
| 3\% | $=5+\uparrow-4+ \pm 16 / 21 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
| 3 | $=5+\star-4+$ 16/21 HCP |
| 3 | $=5+\uparrow-4+\downarrow 16 / 21 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
| 34 | $=6+\wedge 16 / 19 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
| 3 nt | $=5$-3-3v-2 (18) $19 / 20 \mathrm{HCP}$ |


| 14 | $2 \vee$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 | 2 nt | $=5+$ GF+ |
|  | 3\% | $=5+$ - $4+\bullet$ GF |
|  | 3 * | $=6+9 / 11 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  | 3 | $=5 *-5 \% \mathrm{GF}$ |
|  | 34 | $=3 \wedge-5+$ SI |
|  | 3 nt | $=5 *-3-3-2 \wedge$ not SI |
|  | 4\% | = 6 - 5 ¢ |
|  | 4 | $=6 \bullet-5 \bullet$ |
| 14 | $2 \vee$ |  |
| 2nt | 3\% | $=5+-4+\%$ GF |
|  | 3 | $=5+$ GF |
|  | 3 | $=5+-4 \bullet$ GF |
|  | 34 | $=\mathrm{SO}$ |
|  | 3 nt | $=$ SO $5 \bullet-3-3-2 \wedge$ |
|  | 4\% | $=6 \bullet-5 \%$ |
|  | 4 | $=6 \bullet-5 v$ |
|  | 40 | $=\mathrm{SO}$ |
| 14 | 2 |  |
| 3\% | 3 | $=5+$ SI |
|  | 3 | $=4^{\circ}$ Suit GF |
|  | 34 | = SO |
|  | 3 nt | = Natural |
|  | 4\% | $=5+-4+*$ SI |
|  | 4 | $=$ Fixes $\uparrow$ and Cue Bid |
| 14 | $2 \vee$ |  |
| 3 | 3 | $=$ Values in $\bullet$ with $5+\star$ |
|  | 34 | = SO |
|  | 4\% | $=$ Fixes $\uparrow$ and Cue bid \% |
|  | 4 | $=5+\bullet-4+$ SI |

## $1 \uparrow$ ］ $2 \wedge$

```
1^ ] 2^
2nt = Asking in which suit responder would accept an invitation to game
3% = SGL %
3* = SGL
3v = SGL
3a = Asking for good trumps for game
```

| 14 | 2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 nt | 3＊ | ＝Accepting if you have \％ |
|  | 3. | $=$ Accepting if you have but not if you have $*$ |
|  | 3 | $=$ Accepting if you have $\downarrow$ but not if you have $\&$ or |
|  | 34 | ＝no game |
|  | 3 nt | ＝Choice of games |

## 1•］ $2 n t$

```
1^ ] 2nt
3% = Extras/ / / / / / ] 3* = RELAY SI/ / / / ] 3v = no SGL/ / / ] 3n = no SGL either
                                    ] 3^ = SGL } ] 3nt= SGL v
                                    ] 3nt= SGL | 4% = SGL
                                    ] 4% = SGL % ] 4 = SGL %
] 3v = GF limited/ / / / ] 3a = RELAY asking SGL/// ] 3nt = No SGL
] 3^ = 5+\bullet GF+ ] 4% = SGL 
] 3nt= 5+* GF+ ] 4* = SGL
] 4% = 5+% GF+
                            ] 4v = SGL *
3* = MIN/ / / / / / / / ] 3v = RELAY SI/ / / / // /// ] 3^ = No SGL
    ] 3^ = 5+\downarrow GF+ ] 3nt= SGL }
    ] 3nt= 5+ GF+ ] 4* = SGL *
    ] 4* = 5+% GF+ ] 4* = SGL %
3v = 4+& normalmente 6-4 or 5-5
3^ = 4+ normalmente 6-4 or 5-5
3nt = 4+\bullet normalmente 6-4 or 5-5
4x = VOID in x
```


## 14］3ヵ

```
1. ] 3%
3* = Asking MAX or 4^
3凶 = SGL 『 SI
3^ =SO
3nt = SIBAL
4m = SGL m SI
```


## $1 \wedge$ ］ 3 •

```
1^ ] 3*
3^ = SO
3v = RELAY asking SGL ///// Normal method of steps
```


## INTERFERENCE OVER 1＾OPENING

## INTERFERENCE IN $2^{\text {a }}$ POSITION

CASE A ：Opponent doubles


CASE B ：Opponent bids 2 x

| N | E | 5 | W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14］ | 2 x | 2 y | ＝5＋y passable |
|  |  | 2 nt | $=5+\% 9+\mathrm{HCP} \mathrm{GI}+$ |
|  |  | $3 \%$ | $=5+$ 9＋HCP GI + |
|  |  | 3 | $=(5) 6+\downarrow \mathrm{GI}+$ |
|  |  | $3 \mathrm{x}-1$ | ＝3 ${ }_{\text {a }} \mathrm{GI}+$ |
|  |  | 3 | $=4+$ GI + |
|  |  | 3. | $=4 \wedge \mathrm{M}$ |
|  |  | 3nt | ＝To play |

CASE C ：Opponent bids 3m＋

$1 \uparrow$ opening

|  | （1N） | （2\％） | （2＊） | （2v） | （3\％） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| X | penalties | neg or 5＋¢ GF | neg or $5+\downarrow$ GF | neg，bal | TO |
| 2＊ | 5＋＊ |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | $5+\bullet$ | 5＋＊，9－11 |  |  |  |
| 2 | 3＋＾，8／10 | 5＋凶，9－11 | 5＋■，9－11 |  |  |
| 2＊ | 3／4＾，3／7 | 3／4＾，3／9 | 3／4＾，3／9 | 3／4＾，3／9 |  |
| 2NT | $5+\ldots$ | $3 \wedge$ ，GI＋ | 5＋\％，GI + | 5＋\％，GI + |  |
| 3\％ |  | 5＋$\downarrow$ ，GI＋ | 3＾，GI＋ | 5＋＊，GI＋ |  |
| 3 |  | 6＋凶，GI＋ | 6＋ヶ，GI | 3＾，GI＋ | 5＋＊，GF |
| 3 |  | 4＋＾，GI＋ | 4＾，GI＋ | 4＾，GI＋ | $5+\bullet$ ，GF |
| 3. | 4＾，0／5 | 4＾，0／5 | 4＾，0／5 | 4＾，0／5 | 3／4＾，GI |
| 3NT |  | SO | SO | SO | SO |

## INTERFERENCE IN $4^{\text {a }}$ POSITION

CASE A：Opponents interfere with $2 / 3 \mathrm{x}$



1nt ] 2\% = Puppet to 2
a) $5+0+\mathrm{HCP}$
b) $5+-4 \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{GF}$
c) $4 / 5 \mathrm{M}$, GI
d) $6+\boldsymbol{\kappa}$, GI
] $2 *=5+\vee 0+\mathrm{HCP}$
] $2 v=5+\uparrow 0+\mathrm{HCP}$
] 2 2 RELAY, asks for MIN/MAX, 8-9 HCP or SI with $6+\mathrm{M}$
] $2 \mathrm{nt}=$ a) $6+\infty 0+\mathrm{HCP}$ or
b) GF, $5+\infty-4 \mathrm{M}$ or $5 \boldsymbol{\infty}-4+$
] $3 \%=\mathrm{GF}, \sin \bullet, 3$-suited $(4441 / 5440 / 5431)$ or $6+\mathrm{m}$ and $\sin$
] $3 \vee=\mathrm{GF}, \sin \vee, 3$-suited
] $3 \boldsymbol{v}=\mathrm{GF}, \sin \uparrow, 3$-suited
] $3 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=\mathrm{GF}, \sin \boldsymbol{\mu}, 3$-suited
] $3 \mathrm{nt}=$ natural
] $4 *=6+\vee \mathrm{GF}$ not SI
] $4 *=6+\wedge$ GF not SI
] $4 \downarrow=6+\bullet$ GF I am playing it!
] $4 \uparrow=6+\uparrow$ GFI am playing it!
] $4 \mathrm{nt}=$ Quantitative 4-3-3-3 15/16 HCP

The 1NT complex is from Ron Klinger's: "Bid Better, Much Better" and is called "Keri over 1NT". We still follow the AMBRA rule that an impossible suit asks for a stopper.

## lnt ] 2: (Keri over lnt)

| nt $\quad 2 \%$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | $=$ obligatory |


| 1 nt | 2\% |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | pas | $=5+$ 0/7 HCP |
|  | $2 \vee$ | $=4 / 5 \vee 8 / 9 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  | 2 | $=4 / 5 \uparrow 8 / 9 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  | 2 nt | = RELAY, GF, see developments |
|  | 3\% | = $6 * 7 / 8 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  | 3 . | $=6 \cdot 7 / 8 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  | $3 \vee$ | $=5+-4 \bullet$ GF |
|  | 34 | $=5+-4 \wedge$ GF |
|  | 3 nt | $=5 \leqslant-3-3-2$, SI, passable |

[^0]```
1nt ] \(\quad \begin{aligned} & 2 * \\ & 2 \oplus\end{aligned}\)
pas \(=\) MIN, \(3 / 4\) -
\(2 \mathrm{nt}=\) MIN \(2 \boldsymbol{A}\)
3* = MIN, good values, 3/4
3 \(=\) MAX 4-3-3-3
3^ \(=\) MAX, \(3 \boldsymbol{A}\) and doubleton
3 nt \(=\mathbf{M A X}, 2 / 3\).
\(4 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=\) MAX, \(4 \boldsymbol{\uparrow}\) and doubleton
\(\begin{array}{ll}1 \mathrm{nt} \\ 2 & ]\end{array} \quad \begin{aligned} & 2 \text { 2 } \\ & 2 \mathrm{nt}\end{aligned}\)
```



```
                                    ] \(3 \boldsymbol{A}=5\).
                                    ] \(3 n t=4 \pi-4\) *
```



```
\(3 v=4 \varphi\)
\(3 \boldsymbol{A}=4 \boldsymbol{a}\)
```

lnt ] 2

| 1nt | 2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $2 \vee$ | pas $=5+\vee 0 / 7$ |
|  | $2 \wedge=5+\vee-4 \wedge$ GF |
|  | $2 \mathrm{nt}=5+\downarrow-4 \mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{GF}!$ ! $/$ / / / / / / / / see developments |
|  | $3 \mathrm{~m}=5+\downarrow-5+\mathrm{m}, \mathrm{GF}$ |
|  | $3 \bullet=6+\downarrow$, GI |

1nt ] 2*
2ท ] 2nt
$3^{\circ}=2 \downarrow, \sin ? / / / / / / / / / /$ ] $3=\sin$
] $3 v=\sin \%$
] $3 A=\sin 4$
] 3 nt $=5-4-2-2$, no SI
] $4 *=2-5 v-2-4 \%$, SI
] $4 *=2-5 \vee-4 \bullet-2$, SI
$3 *=3 / 4 \vee$, SI? / / / / / / / / /
] $3 v=5 v-4 *, \mathrm{SI}$
] $3 \uparrow=5 \downarrow-4 \star$, SI
] $4 \vee=n o \mathrm{SI}$
$3 \bullet=$ MAX, $3 / 4 \vee$, no $4 m$
$4 \vee=$ MIN, $3 / 4 \vee$

$$
\text { lnt ] } 2 \vee
$$



lnt ] 2^

| 1 nt | $\mathrm{J} \quad 2 \mathrm{an}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 nt | $=$ MIN |
| $3{ }^{\circ}$ | $=$ MAX |

Responder can now bid his suit with a powerful one-suiter: good 6+ card and SI.

$$
\ln t \quad] \quad 2 n t
$$

```
1nt ] 2nt
3% ] pas = 6+&,0/7
    ] 3* = GF both minors
    ] 3v = 5+% 4v
    ] 3a = 5+%4a
```

lnt ] $3 * / \downarrow / \downarrow$

Further bidding is natural, opener tries to find a fit by bidding 4 card M or bids 3 nt .

$$
\ln t \quad] \quad 4 \AA
$$

## REQUIREMENTS : One-suited 6+ $\downarrow$

```
1nt ] 4%
4* = You play it!
4v = SO
\[
\ln t \quad] \quad 4
\]
```

REQUIREMENTS : One-suited 6+

```
1nt ] 4*
4v = You play it!
4* = SO
```


## INTERFERENCE OVER 1NT

## INTERFERENCE IN $2^{\text {a }}$ POSITION

CASE A : Opponent doubles for penalty


NB : if the bidding goes like: 1nt ] X ] P ] $2 x$ opener doubles with $4 \boldsymbol{A}$ and something in their suit and can double $2 \&$ by the opponents with both minors
Weak 4-3-3-3 hands can be described as you please
CASE B : Opponent doubles for artificial TO, for example DONT or showing 2 unknown suits or something else!

| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ |  | $\mathbf{S}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 nt | $]$ | X | $]$ | $\mathrm{XX}=$ Always shows a weak hand with 5+X and forces opener to bid $2 \boldsymbol{\&}$ |
|  |  |  | $]$ | $\mathrm{P}=$ Could be strong if followed by a double, which is TO |
|  |  |  | $]$ | Other bids are as per system (System ON ) |

CASE C : Opponent interferes with 2 x ( Natural or two-suiter )

| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ |  | $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 nt | $]$ | 2 x | $]$ | X | $=$ TO |
|  |  |  | $]$ | $2 \mathrm{y}+$ | $=$ RUBENSOHL ON |


| $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1nt | $]$ | 2 x | P | P | P

CASE D : Opponent interferes TEXAS style $2 \diamond / 2 \downarrow$


| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ |  | $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 nt | $]$ | $2 \vee$ | $]$ | X | $=5 \vee 7+\mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  |  | $]$ | P | $=$ Nothing to say, but if later X, it's penalty |
|  |  | $]$ | $2 \uparrow$ | $=$ GF + bal possibly $4 \uparrow$ |  |
|  |  |  | $2 n t+=$ Rubensohl ON |  |  |

CASE E : Opponent overcalls $2 \star$ Multi

| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ |  | $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 nt | $]$ | 2 | $]$ | P | $=$ Nothing to say, else later penalty double |
|  |  |  | $]$ | X | $=$ TO 8+HCP |
|  |  | $]$ | $2 \vee+=$ Rubensohl ON |  |  |

## INTERFERENCE IN $4^{\text {a }}$ POSITION

CASE A : Opponent interferes with double over our $2 *$ puppet showing *

| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ |  | $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1nt | $]$ | P | $]$ | $2 \star$ | $]$ |$\quad \mathbf{X}$

CASE B : Opponent bids 2 of a suit over our 2\& puppet

| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1nt | $]$ | P | $]$ | $2 \%$ | $]$ |

$\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{TO}$ generally 4 cards in the other major

| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ |  | $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1nt | $]$ | P | $]$ | $2 \%$ | $] \quad 2 \mathrm{x}$ |
| P | $]$ | P | $]$ | X | $=\mathrm{TO}$ |
|  |  |  | $]$ | $2 \mathrm{y}+$ | $=4 / 5 \mathrm{y}$ GI |
|  |  |  | $]$ | 2 nt | $=$ Invitational with a stop |

CASE C : After a Transfer $2 \diamond / \downarrow$ and opponent doubles or bids a suit
Opener completes the transfer with a good fit if wants to play the hand or XX's with a good hand with fit but no interest in playing the hand
After X or interference of a suit, 2nt always shows a FIT + stop invitational to $3 n$, whereas the double is TO and shows a FIT
CASE D : Opponent reopens with a double showing points, and other opponent sits for it

| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ |  | $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1nt | $]$ | P | $]$ | P | X |
| P | $]$ | P | $]$ | XX | $=$ SOS generally $4-4$ |
|  |  |  | $]$ | $2 \&$ | $=5 \%$ |
|  |  |  | $]$ | 2 | $=5$ |

CASE E: Opponent balances with a suit or two-suiter


| N | E | S | W |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 nt | P | P | ] 2 | = Landy or Texas |
| P | 2 y | X | $=\mathrm{TO} 5$ | P useful HCP |

## 2\% OPENING

Possible hands : a) bal 23+ HCP
b) $4 \mathrm{M}-5+\mathrm{m} \mathrm{GF}+$
c) $6+\mathrm{m} \mathrm{GF}+$
d) 4-4-4-1 GF+

| 2\% ] | 2 * | = RELAY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ] | $2 \vee$ | $=5+$ a |
| ] | 2 | $=5+\bullet$ |
| ] | 2 nt | $=(5) 6+\%$ |
| ] | $3 \%$ | $=(5) 6+$ * |
| ] | 3 | $=5+\bullet-5+\uparrow 0+\mathrm{HCP}$ |
| ] | 3 | $=5 \mathrm{~m}-4 \mathrm{om} \mathrm{SGL} \downarrow$ weak |
| ] | 34 | $=5 \mathrm{~m}-4 \mathrm{om} \mathrm{SGL} \uparrow$ weak |
| ] | 3 nt | $=5+\mathrm{m}-5+$ om weak |
| ] | 4\% | $=7 \bullet$ with A or KJ or QJ10 |
| ] | 4* | $=7$ w with A or KJ or QJ10 |



Possible hands : a) $6 v 5 / 10 \mathrm{HCP}$
b) $5+\vee 21+\mathrm{HCP}$ or $4-$ losers

| 2 , | $2 \downarrow$ 24 2 nt 3 3 3 3 | $\begin{aligned} & =\text { RELAY, not forcing } \\ & =5+\uparrow, \text { not forcing } \\ & =\text { RELAY, GI } \\ & =6+\infty, \text { F1 } \\ & =6+\star, \text { F1 } \\ & =M \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 2 * | ] 2 nt |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3\% | $=\mathbf{M A X}$, no $\sin \uparrow / / / 1$ | a $3 *=$ relay $/ / / / /$ | a $3 v=$ no $\sin$ |
| 3 * | = MIN |  | a $3 \boldsymbol{A}=\sin$ |
| $3 \vee$ | = MED, no $\sin$ |  | a $3 n t=\sin \%$ |
| 34 | $=\mathbf{M A X}, \sin \uparrow$ |  |  |
| 3 nt | $=\bullet$ AKQxxx |  |  |
| 4\% | $=6 \vee-4 \%$, GF |  |  |
| 4* | $=6 \bullet-4 \diamond$, GF |  |  |


| 2 | 2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | $=5 v-4 \mathrm{x} / \mathrm{/} /$ | See developments |
| 2nt | $=6+\vee-4 \mathrm{x} \mathrm{GI}+$ |  |
| 3. | $=6+\varphi$ |  |
| 3. | $=5 v-4 \wedge \mathrm{GF}$ |  |
| 3 | $=5 v-5 \% \mathrm{GF}$ |  |
| 3. | $=5 v-5 *$ GF |  |
| 3 nt | $=9 / 10$ winners | with all suits stopped |


| 2. | $2 \vee$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \wedge$ | 2nt | $=4+\%$ | / / / / / / / | ] $3 \%=3+\infty$ |
|  | 3\% | $=4+$ * | / / / / / / / / 1 | ] $3 *=3+$ * |
|  | 3 | $=4+\infty$ | / / / / / / / / | ] $3 \boldsymbol{A}=3+4$ |
|  | 3 | $=3 \bullet$ an | least one cover card |  |

Completing the TEXAS always indicates at least 3 cards in the suit , and other bids are descriptive and show MAX 2 cards in the suit of partner

## 2v OPENING

Possible hands : a) $5+\uparrow$ GF
b) $6 \uparrow 5 / 10 \mathrm{HCP}$

| $\begin{array}{ll}2 \vee & ] \\ & ] \\ & ] \\ & ]\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \wedge \\ & 2 n t \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =\text { RELAY, not forcing } \\ & =\text { RELAY, GI }+ \\ & =6+\infty, \text { F1 } \\ & =6+\star, \text { F1 } \\ & =6+\bullet, \text { F1 } \\ & =M \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |



$$
2 \vee \quad] \quad 2 \uparrow
$$

```
2v ] 2^
2nt = 5+^-4x//// See developments
3& = 6+4
3* = 5^-5v GF+
3v = 5^-5% GF+
3^ = 5^-5*GF+
3nt =9/10 tricks with all suits stopped
```



```
2^ ] 2nt = RELAY F1
    ] 3% = SO
    ] 3* = SO
    ] 3v = 5+\bullet F1
    ] 3^ = 5+a F1
    ] 3nt = SO
    ] 4% = Preempt
    = Preempt
```


## 2^] 3ヵ



## 2•] $2 n t$



## 2NT opening or overcall

2 N a $3 \%=$ puppet Stayman, responder has $3 / 4$ card M
a $3 \leqslant=$ transfer
a $3 v=$ transfer
a $3 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=$ transfer for *
a $3 \mathrm{~N}=5 \boldsymbol{\mathrm { a }}-4 \boldsymbol{\mathrm { v }}, \mathrm{NF}$
a $4 \AA=$ transfer
a $4 \diamond=$ transfer, SI
a $4 \vee=$ transfer, SI
a $4 \mathrm{~N}=5 \boldsymbol{-}-4 \vee, \mathrm{NF}, \mathrm{SI}$

$$
2 N T \quad \text { _ } 3 \AA
$$

```
2N a 3%
3* = 4c M/ / / / / / see development
3v = 5v
3a = 5a
3N = no 4/5 M/ / a 4%=minors?/ /
a 4* = 5m/ / / / /
a 4vr/ / /
a 4^=5&
a 4v =2-3-4-4 a 4nt =5
a 4^=3-2-4-4
a 4nt =3-3-4-3 or 3-3-3-4 / / / a 5nt = relay
```

```
2N a 3&
3* a 3v = 4a
    a 3^=4v
    a 3N=no4M
    a 4& = minors?/ / /////// a 4*=4-3 minors//// a 4vr//// a 4a=4*
    a 4* = 4*-4^
a 4v=4%-2 a 4nt=4
a 4^=4*-2&
a 4nt=no4m
2NT 3*
```

```
2N a 3
3v = normal accept
3\boldsymbol{~}=4\boldsymbol{v}, ^ cue
3N=5^-2v///////////// a 4%=^ OK, & cue
4% = 4\vee, cue a 4\diamond=re-transfer
4\diamond = 4\checkmark, cue a 4v = transfer to }
    a 4N =^ OK, turbo
```

2NT _ 3v
2N a $3 v$
$3 \boldsymbol{A}=$ normal accept

$4 \propto=4 \boldsymbol{A}$, cue $\quad$ a $4 \diamond=$ transfer to $\bullet$ (possible $\bullet$ cue)
$4 \diamond=4 \boldsymbol{A}$, cue $\quad$ a $4 \vee=$ re-transfer to $\uparrow$
$4 \bullet=4 \boldsymbol{A}$, cue $\quad$ a $4 \uparrow=\downarrow$ OK, $\uparrow$ cue
a $4 \mathrm{~N}=\vee \mathrm{OK}$, turbo

When our side bids 3 nt after an opponent's preempt we use TEXAS as invitation to slam .

```
4* = SO or raise to 4nt/ / / / ] 4* = Extra values
] 4v = Normale response/// New suit is SO while 4nt is quantitative . If I bid
                                    their suit, then I have a two-suiter at least 5-5
4* = (5)6+\bullet SI/ / / / Continuations natural
4v = (5)6+^ SI/ / / / Continuations natural
4* = (5)6++ SI
4nt = (5)6+* SI
```

TEXAS into their suit shows SGL in the suit 4-4-4-1 or 5-4-3-1, SI

## 'GAR'

Every time that opener or responder shows a two-suiter one utilizes the structure called GAR:
as a RELAY one adopts the first step, and responses are :
] $\quad \begin{aligned} & 3 \%=5-4 \\ & 3 *=6-4\end{aligned}$
When 5-5 or 5-4-4 are possible, then :
] $3 \downarrow=5-5$ SGL high
] 3^ $=5-5$ SGL low
] $3 \mathrm{nt}=5-4-4$
Over responses of $3 *$ and $3 *$ one can make a further RELAY:
$1^{\circ}$ STEP $=$ generic RELAY
$\underline{2^{\circ} \mathrm{STEP}}=$ RELAY + fixes the higher suit
The response to this RELAY are :
$1^{\circ}$ STEP $=2-2$
$2^{\circ}$ STEP $=$ SGL high
$3^{\circ}$ STEP $=$ SGL low
In the cases in which the HCP range of the two-suite is not yet determined :
] $3 \%=5-4 \quad 11 / 15 \mathrm{HCP}$
] 3 3 $=6-4 \quad 11 / 21 \mathrm{HCP}$
] $3 v=5-4-2-2 \quad 16 / 21 \mathrm{HCP}$
] $3 \wedge=5-416 / 21$ HCP SGL high
] $3 n \mathrm{nt}=5-416 / 21 \mathrm{HCP}$ SGL low
After the response of $3 *$ and the successive RELAY $3 \checkmark$ we respond :
$1^{\circ}$ STEP $=11 / 15 \mathrm{HCP}$ SGL high
$2^{\circ}$ STEP $=11 / 15$ HCP SGL low
$\underline{3^{\circ} \text { STEP }}=16 / 21 \mathrm{HCP}$ SGL high
$\underline{4^{\circ} \text { STEP }}=16 / 21$ HCP SGL low

## CHECKBACK STAYMAN

When opener rebids 1 nt even over interference we use two conventional rebids $2 *$ and $2 \star .2 *$ is a puppet to $2 \star$ in order to play $2 \star$ or it initiates an invitational sequence $.2 \star$ is always a GF RELAY that asks distribution Let's see the structure :


## CONTINUATIONS AFTER 2*



## CONTINUATIONS AFTER 2 *

$\left.\begin{array}{ll}1 \mathrm{~m} \\ 1 \mathrm{nt}\end{array}\right] \quad 1 \mathrm{M}$

Priority :
a) $\quad \operatorname{Bid} 4^{a}$ other major
b) Raise with $3^{a}$ in responder's suit
c) Rebid a bad six-card suit
d) Show 5-4
e) Bid 2nt

Particular sequences :

| 1 m | 1 M |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 nt | 2 |  |
| 2 x | 2M | = weak 5+M useful hand for NT |
|  | 2 nt | $=$ Asking for further info ( e.g. : Do you have $4^{\text {a }}$ \% ? ) |
|  | $3 y$ | $\begin{aligned} & =\quad \text { a) if a jump: 6M with SGL y SI } \\ & \text { b) if not a jump: 5M-4y GF } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 3M | $=6+\mathrm{ML}$ if the bid is not available at the 2 level |

We use CHKBCK even after $1 *$ ] 1 ] 1 nt and $1 \vee$ ] $1 \uparrow$ ] 1 nt


## '2ntT' STRUCTURE

Applies after a 1-over-1 response and opener rebids:

## - 14 or

- $\quad 1$ nt or
- his own minor or
- responder's minor.

A subsequent $2 n t$ rebid my responder is $2 n t T$ (see diagrams for examples).
This convention forces opener to bid $3 \%$ over which responder can :
a) Pass with $4 x-6+\%$ ( Exceptionally with $3+\%$ if opener has shown $\%$ )
b) Bid a new suit at 3 level showing 5-5 GF
c) Repeat one's own suit with $5 x-5 \%$ GF
d) Bid 3nt showing solid or near solid suit, and light SI
e) Make a cue-bid with a solid or semisolid suit and strong SI
f) FIT $4^{\circ}$ in $2^{\circ}$ suit of partner SI with SGL/ / / Bid it at the four-level

## TURBO CONVENTION

RKCB is practically discarded by the system, substituting instead TURBO

## How does it work?

After the trump suit has been set, all the bids are Cue Bids and 4nt represents a BYPASS . When the bidding approaches 4NT one bids $4 n t$ if one possesses and even number of keycards ( 4 Aces + King of trump) 0/2/4 while BYPASSING 4nt with an odd number of keycards $1 / 3 / 5$.
To play the small slam requires four keycards, and the grand requires all five.
The problem is that only one of the players has a count on the keycards, therefore if all the keycards are present then one needs to transmit this information to partner by continuing to cue-bid.
When trumps are fixed in a major suit at the 3 level then 3 nt becomes TURBO and a successive 4 nt shows the Q of trumps
When a minor is fixed below $3 n t$ and one of the two partner's goes above $3 \mathrm{nt}, 4$ of the fixed minor becomes TURBO

## THE COMPETITIVE AUCTION AFTER AN OPENING

General rules we adopt over all openers :
a) Use in competition of the convention Good-Bad 2NT
b) Redouble by responder is GF
c) Double with a raise ( only at the 2-level) which shows exactly 3 in partner's suit or a strong hand
d) The direct cue-bid is always two-suited if made by responder, while if made by opener shows a FIT in partner's suit but might not have a singleton in the cued suit, especially if made at the 2-level
e) The jump-cue shows a splinter, with a FIT
f) Over two-suited intervention the cue of the $1^{\circ}$ available suit shows a FIT for opener's suit and is at least invitational, while the cue-bid of the $2^{\circ}$ suit shows $5+$ carte in the remaining suit, and is GF at least
g) The double and then raise, at the two or three level, in opener's suit by his partner shows a limit hand with $9 / 11$ HCP ; while the double then raise to four of a minor is always GF!
h) The cue of an enemy suit after we have both shown a suit shows a FIT in the last bid suit, a strong hand and certainly a SGL in their suit; while whenever both have shown a suit the double followed by a cue is invitational to play in NT
i) The jump to 2 nt after our opening and interference at the one-level shows a FIT in the opening suit at least $4^{\circ}$ and $10+\mathrm{HCP}$. In the cases of the opening $1 \%$ or $1 \diamond, 2$ nt promises something in the enemy suit, while over the opening $1 \vee, 2$ nt shows only points and aFIT
j) When the opponents interfere in a suit we use the concepts of RUBENSOHL , therefore the bid of a new suit at the 2 level after opener has bid and enemy interference by RHO shows at least a $5^{\circ}$ suit, but generally $6^{\circ}$, and is passable, and this shows at maximum 10 HCP but might not be passed. Therefore if one is strong with at least a 5 card major one needs first to double and then show the suit the next round. From 2 nt up are all transfers, at least invitational, with generally at least a 6-card suit.
k) Use of RUBENSOHL every time with 1 nt opener and natural interference, sometimes even at the two-level ( 1 nt ] $2 \downarrow=$ Natural ] Rubensohl ). This convention one uses even after an opening $1 \% / \downarrow / \nabla$ and jump interference of $2 \diamond / \vee / \uparrow$ understanding that opener often has a balanced $12 / 14 \mathrm{HCP}$

## WORKINGS OF RUBENSOHL

## Rubensohl adopts the following rules used in practically all situations:

/ Double is generally STAYMAN over interference of a minor ; over major suit interference it is optional and shows at least $8 / 11 \mathrm{HCP}$ generally with a useful hand
/ The response 2 of a suit is natural and competitive, but not forcing ( could have just 3 HCP )
/ The responses $2 \mathrm{nt} / 3 \% / \nabla / \vee$ are all TEXAS including the cue-bid of their suit
/ The TEXAS responses can be:
a) Strong or weak, if the suit was not biddable at the 2 -level
b) Strong or intermediate, but not weak if the suit was biddable at the 2-level
/ Response of $3 \boldsymbol{A}$ is a natural 5-card suit GF, without a stopper
/ 3nt is natural, with a stop
/ TEXAS cue-bid assumes many meanings. Basically partner completes the transfer without a Stop while making a descriptive bid with a stop
EXCEPTION : If the opps have shown spades $\uparrow$ then the response $3 \boldsymbol{v}$ shows an invitational hand with $\downarrow$ while the response $3 \uparrow$ shows a GF bal hand , $4 \vee$
The transfer cue is STAYMAN which is used to look for at least one 4 a major or a stop in their suit. Partner responds :
a) Completes the transfer/ / / I DON'T have a stopper, but could still have a 4 card major !/ / Now responder starts looking for a fit in a suit knowing the lack of a stopper.
b) Bid a major/ / / I have a stop, and this four-card major

If partner of opener has shown a hand at least invitational the simple completion of the TEXAS tells partner to pass in the case of an invitational hand. Therefore opener with a maximum or a good fit FIT should not just complete the TEXAS but look for another descriptive bid
We provide an example, in closing :


## DESCRIPTION OF GOOD-BAD 2NT CONVENTION

$1^{\circ}$ ) When is it used? Whenever one is in a competitive situation at the 2-level and our RHO has not passed, so has bid a suit or doubled or redoubled (ATTENTION and it isn't a forced bid ). For the moment we only use it when our side has opened.
$2^{\circ}$ ) Why ? It shows a minimum, but unbalanced hand ( like if two-suited at least 5-5 or one-suited with a good 6+ cards but weak in points) ; one should not bid it with just 5-4 if partner has not promised the suit (e.g. after $1 \%-1 \uparrow-X=$ shows $4 \vee$ most of the time)
$3^{\circ}$ ) How does responder bid in response to the convention? If not possessing a GF hand bid what gets you to the best partial : always bid a suit lower or equal to opener's suit. If you happen to have a GF hand, cue-bid to show a generally balanced hand with interest in playing $3 n t$ but without a stop in the opponent's suit. Else one can show one's own suit of at least five-cards and force to at least game
$4^{\circ}$ ) What does this imply ? It implies that all bids at the 3-level ( including repeating opener's suit ) are always constructive and in the case of partner having already doubled (showing a strong hand), is GF

## 2\% RELAY

After openings of $1 \star$ or $1 \star$ and responses of $1 \vee$ or $1 \uparrow$ responder can make a RELAY of $2 \%$; opener rebids :
2 . $\quad=3^{\circ}$ raise of partner's suit, MIN or MAX
$2 v=$ No raise and MIN
$2 \boldsymbol{*}=$ No raise UNBAL MAX
$2 \mathrm{nt}=$ No raise BAL MAX

## RULES :

Opener goes past the four steps only with particular hands. If opener has shown support, a cheap rebid is not forcing. Over the $2^{\circ}$ and $3^{\circ}$ steps the RELAY is always the next step. If opener has shown a MAX all bids are GF. Responder, in order to show a hand with slam interest must go through the RELAY !!
EXCEPTION : One can show slam interest by raising the $2^{\circ}$ suit of opener to the three-level or jumping to the 3-level in ones own suit after having been given a raise.

## SUIT OVERCALL

## INTERFERENCE IN $2^{a}$ POSITION

When we overcall with 1 of a suit we do so in a constructive manner and partner takes us for $9 / 12 \mathrm{HCP}$, therfore all the responses may be invitational .


RULE: When the overcall is "exclusive" (skips one or two suits) then responder uses transfers from the cue upwards.
Let's see some continuations








## RULES FOR RESPONDING TO THE OVERCALL

1) Up to the cue they are F1
2) Starting at the cue, all bids are competitive or strong
3) NT bids remain natural
4) Jump shifts indicate a 6-card suit and are invitational
5) Jumping to 2 nt over $1 \vee / \uparrow$ is conventional ( © ) and shows a FIT at least $4^{\circ}$ and points

## RULES FOR OVERCALLER

## OVER A NATURAL RESPONSE F1

1) One rebids naturally, repeating one's suit is the weakest bid
2) NT bids show a stopper and normal hand
3) Cue indicates a MAX and FIT nearly always, for partner's suit
4) The raise shows a normal hand with a FIT
5) Jump cue is a SPLINTER and with at least $3^{\circ}$ to an honor (much better $4^{\circ}$ ) or 4 small cards and a decent hand
6) New suits denote a good hand, canape if 1 M then 3 m , and long-short if 1 M then 2 m , and if 2 m and then 2 M it is a distributional hand with not too many points only if the major could have been bid at the 1 -level.

## RESPONDING TO THE TRANSFER

1) Completing the TRANSFER indicates a normal hand in general with a minimum FIT, or one can repeat a 6-card suit or bid a new suit
2) Jump-change of suit is SPLINTER in a MAX with FIT with honor $3^{\circ}$ or with 4 small
3) The change of suit indicates a normal hand, with or without a FIT
4) 2nt shows a bal hand MAX with stop without a great FIT
5) The cue shows a MAX with FIT
6) Jump cue shows a MAX with a great FIT and SGL in opener's suit

## RULES FOR THE RESPONDER

1) After completing the TRANSFER the change of suit indicates a good hand
2) Bidding NT indicates a good hand with a stop indicano una bella mano with stop
3) The raise shows an invitational hand
4) The cue asks for a stop, but if followed by a raise shows a control
5) If overcaller does not complete the TRANSFER repeating the suit shows a weak hand

## IF OPENER'S PARTNER DOES NOT PASS

CASE A : Opener's partner offers a raise
EX.

| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ |  | $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 x | $]$ | 1 y | $]$ | 2 x | $]$ | $?$ |
| 1 x | $]$ | 2 y | $]$ | 2 x | $]$ | $?$ |

In this case we apply RUBENSOHL , which means the suits at the 2-level are competive to play while 2 nt and above are all TRANSFER competitive invitational and forcing. The double in this situation shows the desire to compete somewhere, without a great fit for partner.

CASE B : Opener's partner bids NT
EX.

| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ |  | $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 x | $]$ | 1 y | $]$ | 1 nt | $]$ | $?$ |
| 1 x | $]$ | 2 y | $]$ | 2 nt | $]$ | $?$ |

We still use RUBENSHOL, but that the double is now penalty
CASE C : Opener's partner bids a new suit

EX.

| N | E | S | w |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1x | 1 y | 1 z | ? |
| 1 x | 1 y | 2 z | ? |
| 1x | 2 y | 2 z | ? |

In this case we use RUBENSHOL ; the double remains TO showing a hand of at least $8 / 10 \mathrm{HCP}$ without a great FIT in partner's suit and confirms a four-card suit, usually five, if the new suit was not forcing; but if the change of suit is forcing the double assumes a conventional meaning: FIT $3^{\circ}$ in partner's suit and strength in a $4^{\circ}$ suit
What meaning could the extra cue have now?
We agree that the cue of the first suit shows a FIT $3^{\circ}$ with points while the cue of the second suit shows FIT $4^{\circ}$ and points.
EX.

| N | E | S | w |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1x ] | 1 y ] | 1z | 2x | = three-card raise, 9/10+ HCP |
|  |  |  | 2 y | = Normal competitive raise |
|  |  |  | 2 z | $=4+$ card raise, $9 / 10+\mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  |  | $3 \mathrm{y}-1$ | $=$ Mixed 4-card raise, 7/9 HCP |

From 2 nt and up we use the concepts of RUBENSHOL
EX.


In general we don't go to the 3-level voluntarily with only an 8-card FIT; if there is space for an economic cue at the 2-level we use it with $10+\mathrm{HCP}$ and the $3^{\circ}$ raise goes through the double first

From 2nt up one uses RUBENSHOL but with a particularity with the cue-bid TRANSFER
an example to better understand :


## Another example :

| N | E | S | W |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1* ] | 1v ] | 2. | X | $=$ TO possibly $3 \downarrow$ |
|  |  |  | 2 | = Normal |
|  |  |  | 2. | $=5+$ NF |
|  |  |  | 2 nt | $=4+\bullet 10+\mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  |  | $3 \%$ | $=4 \vee 7 / 9 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  |  | 3 | $=$ |
|  |  |  | 3 | = M |

## Another

| N | E | S | w |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1v ] | 2\% ] | 2. | X | = TO |
|  |  |  | 2 | $=3+\infty$ 10+ HCP |
|  |  |  | 2 | $=5+4 \mathrm{NF}$ |
|  |  |  | 2 nt | = (3)4* 7/9 HCP |
|  |  |  | 3. | = M |
|  |  |  | $3 \vee$ | $=6+4 \mathrm{GI}+$ |


| If not yet understood |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N | E | S | W |  |
| 1* ] | 1v ] | 1* | 1nt | = Natural |
|  |  |  | 2* | $=3 v(9) 10+\mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  |  | 2 | $=5+$ NF |
|  |  |  | 2 | = Normal |
|  |  |  | 2. | $=4+\vee 10+\mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  |  | 2 nt | $=4 \vee 7 / 9 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  |  | 3\% | $=6+$ GI + |


| ... and finally |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N |  | E |  | S | W |  |
| 1* | ] | 14 | ] | $2 \vee$ | X | = TO can be 3 a |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2. | = Normal |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2nt | $=5(6)+\infty$ GI + |
|  |  |  |  |  | $3 \%$ | $=4+$ - GI+ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3. | = 4* $7 / 9 \mathrm{HCP}$ |

CASE D : Opener's partner gives an negative double
ES.

| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ |  | $\mathbf{S}$ |  | $\mathbf{W}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 x | J | 1 y | J | X | J | $?$ |
| 1 x | J | 2 y | J | X | J | $?$ |

The redouble shows a major honor in partner's suit
All new suits at the 1 or 2 level are weak and misfit in partner's suit
From 2nt up is RUBENSOHL but with a particularity in the cue-bid TRANSFER .
The bid of 1 nt can have two meanings : 1) Natural 2) weak misfit and other two suits
CASE E : Opener's partner cue-bids the overcall
In this case we use the inverted double: double = I don't have top honors; pass = I have a major honor
From 2nt up we use Rubensohl asking for the lead in the shown suit. An example to understand better:


## INTERFERENCE IN $4{ }^{a}$ POSITION

CASE A : Reopening with 1 of a suit

| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{S}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 x | $]$ | $\mathbf{P}$ | $]$ |
| P | $]$ | 1 nt | $=$ As in $2^{\text {a }}$ position $9 / 13 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  | $]$ | 2 x | $=$ Opening strength with $4+\mathrm{x}$ |
|  | $]$ | 2 w | $=5+\mathrm{w} \mathrm{NF}$ |


| N | E | S | W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1x | P | ] P | 1 y |
| X | $\mathrm{XX}=$ Opening strength with 4+x F1 |  |  |
|  | $1 \mathrm{nt}+=$ As if opener had passed |  |  |


| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1x | $]$ | P | ] $\quad \mathrm{P} \quad] \quad$ y |  |
| lnt | $]$ | X | $=$ PD 4+x and opening strength |  |
|  | $]$ | $2 \%+$ | $=$ RUBENSOHL ON |  |


| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 x | $]$ | P | l | P |
| 2 x | $]$ | X | $=\mathrm{PD}$ | 1 y |
|  | $]$ | $2 \mathrm{x}+$ | $=$ RUBENSOHLON |  |


| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{S}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |$\quad \mathbf{W}$

CASE B : In the cases of not reopening
We could adopt the same responses in $2^{a}$ position

| N | E | S | W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1x } \\ & \mathrm{P} \end{aligned}$ | P | ] 1 y | 1 z |
|  | 1 nt | = As in $2^{\text {a }}$ | position |
|  | 2 x | $=3 \mathrm{z} \mathrm{GI}+$ |  |
|  | 2 y | $=4+\mathrm{zGI}+$ |  |
|  | 2w | $=5+\mathrm{w}$ |  |
|  | $2 \mathrm{nt}+$ | = RUBEN | SOHL ON |


| N | E | S | w |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 x | P | ] 1 y | 2 z |
| P | 2w | = 5+w NF |  |
|  | 2 x | $=3+\mathrm{zGI}+$ |  |
|  | $2 \mathrm{nt}+$ | = RUBENS | OHL ON |



| 1 x | E |  | S | w |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ] | 1 nt | X | = TO |
|  |  |  |  | 2 x | = 5-5 including any unbid majors |
|  |  |  |  | 2 y | = (5)6+y 10/15 HCP |
|  |  |  |  | 2 nt | = 5-5 in lowest unbid suits |



## RESPONSES TO THE TAKE-OUT DOUBLE

Our TO X guarantees at least 7 cards in the majors over opener's minor while over opener's major shows at least 3 cards in the other major
Therefore the double could be 5-4 minors with 3 cards in the other major and obviously these hands are not that strong.
The scheme is quite simple, thought it may look complicated ; Bidding NT is natural, while bidding a suit cheaply is natural and weak. From the cue-bid up is TRANSFER to the next suit including the cue-bid, but this transfer is never an unbalanced GF. The purpose of these conventional responses is in order to TRANSFER to a minor and then, after completing it, a change of suit is an invitational hand.

EX.


Completing the TRANSFER by doubler shows a normal hand, otherwise with a max hand and FIT one super-accepts by bidding natural values; the jumps are SPLINTER with FIT if in opponent's suit, otherwise showing a long decent suit with FIT and a good hand.

CASE A: Opener's partner passes

| N | E | S | W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1\% ] | X ] | $\mathrm{P} \quad$ ] | $1 *=4+0 / 10 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  | ] | $1 \vee=4+\bullet 0 / 10 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  | ] | $1 \uparrow=4+\infty 0 / 10 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  | ] | $1 \mathrm{nt}=7 / 10 \mathrm{HCP}$ constructive |
|  |  | ] | 2\% = 5 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - $8+\mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  | ] | 2 - $=5+\bullet 8+\mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  | ] | $2 \downarrow=5+\infty$ 8+ HCP |
|  |  | ] | 2^ = Cue-bid TRANSFER GF BAL |
|  |  | ] | $2 \mathrm{nt}=11 / 12 \mathrm{HCP}$ BAL |
|  |  | ] | 3ヶ = 5 -4• GF |
|  |  | ] | $3 \star=5 \diamond$ GF |
|  |  | ] | 3v = 5 $\uparrow$-4v GF (Smolen ) |
|  |  | ] | $3 \uparrow=5 \bullet-4 \wedge$ GF (Smolen ) |



| N | E | S | W |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 v$ | X | P | 14 | $=4+0 / 10 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  |  | 1 nt | $=6 / 10 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  |  | 2\% | $=4+\% 0 / 7 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  |  | 2 | $=4+$ 0/7 HCP |
|  |  |  | 2 - | $=5+\infty 8+\mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  |  | 24 | $=5+\% 8+\mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  |  | 2nt | $=11 / 12 \mathrm{HCP} \mathbf{B A L}$ |
|  |  |  | 3\% | $=5+$ + HCP |
|  |  |  | 3 | = Cue-bid TRANSFER GF BAL |
|  |  |  | 3 | $=5 \%-4 \wedge$ GF |
|  |  |  | 34 | $=5 \diamond-4 \wedge$ GF |


| N | E | S | W |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | X | P | 1 nt | $=6 / 10 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  |  | 2\% | $=4+\% 0 / 7 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  |  | 2 * | $=4+0 / 7 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  |  | 2 | $=4+\bullet 0 / 7 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  |  | 2 | $=5+\% 8+\mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  |  | 2nt | $=11 / 12 \mathrm{HCP} \mathbf{B A L}$ |
|  |  |  | 3\% | $=5+$ + HCP |
|  |  |  | 3 | $=5+\bullet 8+\mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  |  | 3 | = Cue-bid TRANSFER GF BAL |
|  |  |  | 34 | $=5 \%-4 \cup$ GF |
|  |  |  | 3 nt | $=5 \diamond-4 \vee$ GF ( not passable ) |

CASE B : Opener's partner does not pass

| N | E | S | W |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1x | X | 1 y | X | $=$ Penalties |
|  |  |  | 1 nt | $=8 / 10 \mathrm{HCP}$ |
|  |  |  | 2w | $=5+\mathrm{w}$ com |
|  |  |  | 2 x | $=4+\mathrm{w}-4+\mathrm{z}$ |
|  |  |  | 2 y | $=4+w-4+z$ |
|  |  |  |  | = RUBENS |



## OVERCALLING 1NT

## OVERCALLING IN 2 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ POSITION

Overcalling 1 nt is like our opening 1 nt and shows $15 / 17 \mathrm{HCP}$ and " generally " little interest in majors , therefore over opener's major it "tends" to exclude the other major
The continuations are the same as over an opening 1 nt
CASE A: Opener's partner passes

| N | E | S | W |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| x | 1 nt | P |  | System ON |

CASE B: Opener's partner doubles for penalty


CASE C: Opener's partner bids a suit

| N |  | E |  | S | W |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 x | ] | 1 nt | ] | 2 x | X | = TO |
|  |  |  |  |  | ? | = RUBENSOHL ON |
| N |  | E |  | S | w |  |
| 1 x | ] | 1 nt | ] | 2 y | X | = PD |
|  |  |  |  |  | ? | = RUBENSOHL ON |

## REOPENING

| N | E | S | W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | P | ] P | 1 nt |
|  | 2 y | $=5+\mathrm{ySO}$ |  |
|  | 2 x | = F1 gen |  |
|  | 2 nt | = 11/12 |  |
|  | 3 y | $=6 y \mathrm{GI}$ |  |


| N | E |  | W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 x | P | ] | 1 nt |
| 2 x | X | = TO |  |
|  | $2 \mathrm{x}+$ | = RUB | OHL ON |

## SPECIFIC CASES WHERE WE USE RUBENSOHL AND LEBENSOHL

In general the RULE is: we use Lebensohl when we have shown a weak hand by passing before and we play Rubensohl with unlimited hands.

## CASE A :

If opener's partner does not pass over our TO double :


| N |  | E |  | S |  | W |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{1 \times}$ | ] | X | ] | 2 y | ] | X | $=\mathrm{PD}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ] | ? | $=$ As if partner has opened 1nt . | We use RUBENSOHL |
| N |  | E |  | S |  | W |  |  |
| 1 x | ] | X | ] | 3 x | ] | X | $=$ Points with at least a $4^{\circ}$ major |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ] | 3 y | = Natural Competitiv |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 w | = Natural GF |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 y | $=5+\mathrm{y}$ am playing it |  |

CASE B :
In case of :


Let's see how LEBENSOHL works after an opening and a raise in a major suit...


NB:Continuations are analagous to $2 \vee$ ( weak two )] X] P]?
Lets see how it changes over opening $\uparrow$ and raise


| N | E | S | W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | P | 2 | X |
| P | 2 nt | ] P | 3 |
| P | 3 | $=4 \bullet \mathrm{NS}$ |  |
|  | 3 n | $=\mathrm{St}$ ? $\uparrow$ |  |
|  | 3 nt | $=$ St $\uparrow$ |  |
|  | $4 \%$ | = 5\%-4 |  |
|  | 4* | $=5 \diamond-4 \%$ |  |

$\mathbf{N B}$ : Continuations are analogous to over $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$ ( Weak two) $] \mathrm{X}] \mathrm{P}]$ ?

## CASE C :

We use Rubensohl even over a double of a weak two by the opponents
ES.

| N | E | S | W |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 x | X | P | ? | = RUBENSOHL |

or


Bids other than double over opponents' weak two :


## CASE D :

We use Rubensohl even when the opponents open with weak 1nt and partner doubles showing a balanced hand :
EX.
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\mathbf{N} & & \mathbf{E} & & \mathbf{S} & & \mathbf{W} \\ 1 \mathrm{nt} & ] & \mathrm{X} & ] & 2 \mathrm{x} & \mathrm{j} & \begin{array}{l}\text { 2y }\end{array}=\text { Competitive } \\ & & & & & & \end{array}$
In these cases we use Rubensohl , so the suits at the 2 level are competitive to play while 2 nt and up are all TRANSFER competetive, invitational or strong.

## CASE E:

We use Rubensohl even when we open 1x and the opponents jump overcall 2y natural ES.
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { N } & & \text { E } & & \begin{array}{l}\text { S } \\ 1 \mathrm{x}\end{array} & ] \\ 2 \mathrm{y} & ] & ? & \text { W } \\ \text { RUBENSOHL }\end{array}$

## CASE F :

| N | E | S | W |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1x ] | $1 \mathrm{nt} \mathrm{]}$ | 2x | X | = TO |
|  |  |  | ? | = RUBENSOHL |

## CASE G:



## THE OPPONENTS OPEN 1NT

CASE A : Opening strong NT, i.e. $15+$ HCP
After a strong 1NT opening we overcall purely competitively ; could be weaker in balancing seat

> double $=$ One -suited , any suit : partner must bid $2 \%$ ( unless having a super FIT in \% ), and we pass with $\%$ or bid our suit
> 2\% = Two suited 4+ヶ-4+x
> 2 $-\quad=$ Two suited $4+-4+\bullet / \oplus$
> $2 \vee=$ Two suited $4+\vee-4+\star$
> $2 \boldsymbol{A}=$ Natural, weaker than double then $2 \boldsymbol{A}$

The only forcing response is 2 nt but this shows a really interesting hand! ! In general one responds in Paradox style, which menas bidding the suit you don't have, in pass/correct fashion

After overcalling 2* :

| N | E | S |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 nt | 2* | ] P |
| P | 3* | = weak h |
|  | 3 | $=$ good h |
|  | 3 | $=$ good h |
|  | 3. | $=$ good h |

After overcalling $2 *$ :

| N | E | S |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 nt | 2 | ] P |  |
| P | 3\% | = bad han |  |
|  | 3. | = bad han |  |
|  | 3 | = good ha |  |
|  | 3 | = good ha |  |

After overcalling $2 v$ :

| N | E | S | w |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 nt | 2 | ] P | 2 nt |
| P | $3 \%$ | $=$ bad hand $5+\downarrow-4 \wedge$ |  |
|  | 3 | $=$ bad hand $5+\uparrow-4 \stackrel{y}{*}$ |  |
|  | 3 | $=$ good hand 5+ - $4 \uparrow$ possibly 5-5 |  |
|  | 34 | $=\operatorname{good} \mathrm{h}$ |  |

## CHANGES IN COMPETITION

| N | E | S | W |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 nt | 2 x | X | P | $=$ Tolerance for this suit |
|  |  |  | XX | = Bid your second suit |
|  |  |  | 2 y | = Natural not forcing |


| N | E | S | W |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 nt | 2 x | 2 y | P | = Natural not forcing |
|  |  |  | X | = Bid your second suit |
|  |  |  | 2 z | $=$ Natural not forcing |

CASE B : Weak 1nt opening, which is MAX 14 HCP (or less :-)
In these cases the chances of game are real so the bidding, above all in second position is constructive


## DEVELOPMENTS



```
1nt ] 2. ] P ] 2nt
3\% = MAX with \(5+\stackrel{\square}{*}\)
3. = MAX with \(5+\boldsymbol{A}\)
\(3 \bullet=\) MIN 5+ \(\bullet\)
\(3 \boldsymbol{n}=\) MIN \(5+\boldsymbol{n}\)
```



| N | E | S |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 nt | 2M | P | ] |
| P | $3 \%$ | $=4 \mathrm{M}-5+$ | MIN |
|  | 3 . | = 4M-5+ | MIN |
|  | 3 | $=4 \mathrm{M}-5$ | MAX |
|  | $3 \wedge$ | $=4 \mathrm{M}-5$ | MAX |

## MODIFICATIONS IN COMPETITION

| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{S}$ |  | $\mathbf{W}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1nt | $]$ | $\mathrm{X} / 2 \mathrm{x}$ | $]$ | 2 y | $]$ | $\mathbf{X}$ |
|  |  |  | $]$ | Penalty |  |  |
|  |  |  | $]$ | nt | = Bid your unknown suit |  |
|  |  |  |  | = Natural not forcing |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $]$ | $3 z$ | $=$ Natural not forcing |

## BALANCING



| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1nt | $]$ | $\mathbf{P}$ | $]$ | $\mathbf{P}$ |

Use same system as over opening 1 nt in $2^{\mathrm{a}}$ position

## OVERCALLING ILLOGICAL 1NT

Overcalling illogical 1 nt always shows at least 9 cards in the 2 other suits with at least (7) $8+\mathrm{HCP}$



How does overcaller bid now?
Over a cue of the lower suit obviously bid your longer suit.
But over the cue of the higher suit bid/ /
] 2 nt $=5-5$
] 3 z(lower suit) $=$ MIN
] 3 w(higher suit) $=\mathbf{M A X}$

Over 2nt one bids/ / / / ] 3x/y =5-5 and SGL in the suit
] 3 z(lower suit) $=$ MIN $/ / /$
] $3 \mathrm{w}($ higher suit $)=\mathbf{M A X} / / /$
] $3 \mathrm{nt}=$ Asks for longer suit
] $3 \mathrm{w}=\mathrm{SO}$
] $3 \mathrm{nt}=$ Asks for longer suit

## GHESTEM

GHESTEM is a two-suited overcall made over a NATURAL opening of one of a suit. The style in which we bid this depends on the position, vulnerability, and whether partner has passed or not !
Opposite passed partner and white vs red the bid is generally defensive/obstructive, while vulnerable against not vulnerable it is generally constructive with good suits and 5 losers or less.
Remember that you never promise the suit you bid.

| 1\% | E | S | W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 . | $=5+\bullet-5+\wedge$ |  |
|  | 2 nt | $=5+\downarrow-5+$ * |  |
|  | 3\% | $=5+4-5+$ |  |


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


| $\mathbf{N}$ |  | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 \bullet$ | $]$ | $2 \bullet$ | $=5+\boldsymbol{a}-5+\%$ |  |
|  | $]$ | $2 n t$ | $=5+\%-5+$ |  |
|  | $]$ | $3 \%$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |


| N | E | S | W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 ヵ$ ] | 24 | $=5+\bullet-5+\%$ |  |
|  | 2 nt | $=5+\%-5+$ |  |
| ] | $3 \%$ | $=5+\bullet-5+$ |  |

## RULES:

1) Returning to trump is always the weakest bid
2) Jumps in a suit shown by partner are always preemptive
3) To show GI+ hands one uses the available space, so if one bids the lower suit one shows a FIT in the lower available suit at the 3level. This is above all for the minor suits .
4) 3nt is always natural

EX

| N |  | E | S | W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1\% | ] | 2 | P | $2 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{a}=\mathrm{SO}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $2 \mathrm{nt}=$ RELAY |
|  |  |  |  | $3 \boldsymbol{*}=\boldsymbol{\text { fit, GI } +}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $3 \uparrow=$ fit, GI+ |
|  |  |  |  | $3 \mathrm{P} / \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{M}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $3 \mathrm{nt}=$ to-play |

## DRURY

DRURY is played when partner opens a Major in third hand, which can be a light opening ( $9+$ ) and a 4card suit. The responses of two clubs and two diamonds both are invites with three and four trumps respectively.





Other bidding changes by a passed hand (this also applies after $4^{\text {th }}$ seat opening): jumps are fit jumps, e.g.




Leads: $2^{\text {nd }}$ and $4^{\text {th }}$ best

| A | AK(+) |
| :--- | :--- |
| $K$ | KQ(), AK |
| Q | QJ() |
| $J$ | J 10(), HJ10() |
| 10 | H109, H10x, 10x, 109 |
| 9 | $109+$ |
| Hi-x | xSx(+), HSx, 10Sxx(+) |
| Lo-x | $\mathrm{xS}, \mathrm{HxxS}(+)$ |

Lead K from AK when:

- partner has bid or raised the suit
- at the 5 or 6 level (partner must show count)
- FROM TRICK 2 ON
- from AK doubleton


## Signals: UDCA

Obvious shift principle
In trump: suit preference


[^0]:    1nt ] 2\%
    2- ] 2v
    pas $=\mathbf{M I N}, 3 \vee$ or 4 -3-3-3
    $2 \boldsymbol{A}=$ MIN, 2v-4 $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$
    $2 \mathrm{nt}=\mathbf{M I N}, 2 \boldsymbol{v}-3 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$
    $3 *=$ MIN, good values, $4 \bullet$
    $3 \vee=\mathbf{M A X}$, any 4-3-3-3 / / / / / / / / ] 3 $\vee=4 \mathrm{c} v$ supp?
    $3 v=\mathbf{M A X}, 3 v$ and doubleton
    $3 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=\mathbf{M A X}, 2 \vee-4 \uparrow$
    $3 n t=\mathbf{M A X}, 2 \vee-3 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}$
    $4 \bullet=\mathbf{M A X}, 4 \bullet$ and a doubleton

