## The Small Säfflespader

## I Introduction

| Abbreviations and Symbols |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| - AK Q J T | Obvious, $\downarrow$ = A, K, Q, J |
| 31(45) | Distribution: $3 \uparrow, 1 \vee$ and 45 or 54 in minors, etc. |
| () | OPPs bids or optional strength |
| [bid] | Optional bid |
| ; | Start next bidding round |
| M, Ms | Major suit(s) or same major |
| $\mathrm{m}, \mathrm{ms}$ | Minor suit(s) or same minor |
| OM/om | Other major/ Other minor |
| ART | Artificial bid |
| BAL | Balanced hand |
| INV(+/-) | Invitational (Strong/Weak) |
| F1 | Forcing (one round) |
| F2NT | Forcing to level 2NT, etc |
| FG(+) | Forcing to game (possible slamtry) |
| FG++ | Forcing to game and slamtry |
| RHO/LHO | Right/Left-hand OPP |
| NAT | Natural |
| NT | No-trump |
| OPP/OPPs | Opponent('s) |
| O/S | Opponent's suit |
| PRE | Pre-emptive |
| Qbid | Cuebid |
| R | Relay bid = next available bid |
| SPL | Splinter |
| UnBAL | Unbalanced hands |
| T/O | Takeout |
| + | Or more (cards, points) |
| - | Or less (cards, points) |
| Min, Med, Max | Minimun, Medium and Maximum |

## Terminology

Controls
Ace-hand
Golgata
Lisbon
Örestad
Pms

Ace $=2$, King $=1$, Trump Queen $=1$
A hand of top tricks where all honours are working, good distribution
The Majors are shown crosswise
$\boldsymbol{\bullet}$ shows $\boldsymbol{\bullet}$, shows $\boldsymbol{\uparrow}, \boldsymbol{\bullet}$ shows $\boldsymbol{\bullet}, \uparrow$ shows $\bullet$
Both Majors or both minors
Premature safe

## Hand Evaluation

Hcp
Dp
Hdp
Sdp

Scp

High Card Points, according to the 4-3-2-1 scale.
Distributional Points, every trump beyond the $4^{\text {th }}$ counts for 1 point each, every card beyond the $3^{\text {rd }}$ in a side suit counts for 1 point each.
Hcp+Dp, used for opening bids showing a suit or bids in one's own suit
Support Distributional Points, a point is given for every trump held. The sum is then reduced by one for each card held in the shortest side suit. No points are given for the (4333) distribution.

Sdp+Hcp, used when partners suit is raised or support is shown by other means.

## II The $1 \diamond$ Opening

$1-\quad=0-7(8) \mathrm{hcp}$, no PRE possible, any distribution

- Pass $=0-(15) 16-18 \mathrm{hcp}$. Responder has no other bid.
- $1 \boldsymbol{\bullet}=(12) 13-18 \mathrm{hcp}, 3+\boldsymbol{\bullet}$. Continued bidding is NAT and canapé.
- $1 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=5-7$ hcp, $4+\boldsymbol{\wedge}$ (with $4-4$ in Ms the correct bid is $1 \uparrow$ not $2 \boldsymbol{v}$ )
- $1 \mathrm{NT}=5-7 \mathrm{hcp}$ BAL
- $2 \mathrm{~m}=5-7 \mathrm{hcp}, 5+$ suit
- $2 \downarrow=5-9 \mathrm{scp}$, (4)5-card support in $\downarrow$
- $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=5-7 \mathrm{hcp}, 6+\boldsymbol{a}$
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=$ SPL, $10-11 \mathrm{scp}, 5+$ support in $\downarrow, 0-1 \uparrow$
- $3 \mathrm{~m}=$ SPL, $10-11 \mathrm{scp}, 5+$ support in $\downarrow, 0-1$ cards in bid m
- $3 \bullet=10-11 \mathrm{scp}, 5+$ support in $\downarrow$, no short suit
- double jump shift $=12+\mathrm{scp}, 5+$ support in $\boldsymbol{\bullet}$, void in bid suit
- $1 \boldsymbol{n}=$ ART F1, 19+ hcp or an Acol 2
- $1 \mathrm{NT}=0-4 \mathrm{hcp}$, any distribution - 2* = ARTFG(+)

2 $=$ no other bid

- $2 \mathrm{M}, 3 \mathrm{~m}=5+$ suit, NAT continuation
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=$ no $5+$ suit
- $3 \mathrm{~m}=4+$ suit, no 4-card M
- $3 \mathrm{M}=$ Golgata, 4-card suit
- $2 \mathrm{M}=$ Golgata, $5+\mathrm{M}$
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=44 \mathrm{in} \mathrm{Ms}$
- $3 \mathrm{~m}=3-4 \mathrm{hcp}, 6+$ suit with one top honour, no 3-card M
- $2 \bullet \bullet \wedge$ NT, $3 \star=$ NAT, non-forcing
- $2 *=5-7 \mathrm{hcp}$, no other bid
- 2 = asking for Ms
- $2 \mathrm{M}=$ Golgata, 4 -card M
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=4-4 \mathrm{in} \mathrm{Ms}$
- $3 \mathrm{~m}=$ best m , no 4-card M
- $2 \mathrm{M}, 3 \mathrm{~m}=5+$ suit, NAT continuation
- 2 = $5-7 \mathrm{hcp}, 5+\bullet$
- $2 \boldsymbol{}=5-7$ hcp, $5+\uparrow$
- 2 - $=5-7 \mathrm{hcp}, 55+\mathrm{in} \mathrm{ms}$
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=5-7 \mathrm{hcp}, 55+$ in Ms
- $3 \mathrm{~m}=5-7 \mathrm{hcp}, 6+$ suit with two top honours, no $4+\mathrm{M}$

GF applies when opener has shown 5-7 hcp following the 1 ↔response.

- $1 \mathrm{NT}=15-18 \mathrm{hcp}$, BAL (see Vc)
- $2 \mathrm{~m}=0-18 \mathrm{hcp}, 5+$ suit, non-forcing
- $2 \mathrm{M}=(5) 6+$ suit, playing-tricks, non-forcing
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=$ Örestad, rule of 123
- higher bid = as corresponding opening bid


## III The Pass and 1\& Openings

## a) The $1 \approx$ Opening

$1 \boldsymbol{*}=\mathrm{F} 1,8+\mathrm{hcp}, 4+\boldsymbol{\operatorname { v o t }} 4 \uparrow$

- 1 = ART, 0-7 hcp, no other bid
- $1 \uparrow=$ ART F1, 19+ hcp or an Acol 2
- 2 = $0-6 \mathrm{scp}, 4+\vee$ support
- $2 \downarrow=19-21 \mathrm{hcp}$
- $2 \mathrm{n}, 3 \mathrm{~m}=$ neg INV
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=$ GF++, Stenberg
- 3v = 22-23 hcp, INV without shortness (bare K or Q possible)

See II (the $1 \leqslant$ opening) for other bids

- $1 \downarrow=\mathrm{F} 1,13+$ hcp or $14+$ hdp, no 4-card $\downarrow$ support, any distribution
- $1 \uparrow=\operatorname{ARTGF}(+), 12+$ hcp (see IIIf)
- $1 \mathrm{NT}=8-11 \mathrm{hcp}$, BAL, NT System on (see V)
- $2 \mathrm{~m}=8-11 \mathrm{hcp}, 5+$ suit (see IIIg)
- $2 \boldsymbol{}=8-11 \mathrm{hcp}, 6+\boldsymbol{*}$ (see IIIg)
- $2 \uparrow=17-18$ hcp, exactly $3 \uparrow$, BAL Ace-hand
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=16-18 \mathrm{hcp}$, BAL, not $5 \vee, 2 \mathrm{NT}$ System on (Vd)
- $3 \mathrm{~m}, 3$ = $8-11 \mathrm{hcp}, 6+$ suit with two top honours
- $1 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=8-12 \mathrm{hcp}, 5+\boldsymbol{A}$ (compare the $2 \uparrow$ response)
- $1 \mathrm{NT}=8-12(13)$ hcp, negative NT (i.e. $0-1 \uparrow$ )
- $2 \boldsymbol{A}=\mathrm{Pms}$
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{GF}(+)$, Stenberg

See IIIb for other bids

- 1 NT $=8-12 \mathrm{hcp}$, BAL, NT System on (see V)
- $2 \boldsymbol{*}=8-12 \mathrm{hcp}$, UnBAL, no more than $4 \uparrow$ and $3 \vee$ (see IIIc)
- 2 - $=$ a) $7-11 \mathrm{scp}, 4+\vee$ support
b) ca. $16 \mathrm{scp}, \operatorname{INV}(+)$

See IIIc for continued bidding

- $2 \boldsymbol{\bullet}=12-15 \mathrm{scp}, 4+\downarrow$ support
- $2 \mathrm{~A}, 3 \mathrm{~m}=$ neg INV
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=$ GF++, Stenberg
- $3 \downarrow=$ INV without shortness (bare K or Q possible)

See IIIc for other bids

- $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=8-10 \mathrm{hcp}, 6+\uparrow$ (see IIIg)
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{GF}(+)$, Stenberg (see IIIc)
- $3 \bullet=9-11 \mathrm{scp}, 5+\bullet$ support, often with a shortness
- 3a = asking for short suit
- $3 \mathrm{NT}=\operatorname{short} \uparrow$
- $4 \mathrm{~m}=$ short suit
- $4 \boldsymbol{\bullet}=$ no shortness
- $3 \boldsymbol{\wedge}, 4 \mathrm{~m}=16-18 \mathrm{scp}, 4+\boldsymbol{\downarrow}$ support, void in bid suit
- $4 \boldsymbol{\bullet}=12-14 \mathrm{scp}, 6+\boldsymbol{v}$ support or $5 \bullet$ and $5+$ side suit


## b) The Pass Opening

```
Pass = F1, 8+hcp, 4+^
    - 1% = F1,8+hcp,4+\bullet, not 4*
        - 1* = ART F1, 13+ hcp or 14+ hdp, not 4v
            - 1\vee = 8-11 hcp, exactly 5*
                - 1^ = 5+@, non-forcing
                    - 1NT = negative NT (i.e. 0-1 \vee), non-forcing
                    See IIId for other bids
                - 1^ = ART FG(+), 12+ hcp (see IIIf)
            See IIIa (the 1&opening) for other bids (1*1*)
        - 1v = 8-12 hcp, exactly 3v
            - 1NT = (13)14-15(16) hcp, BAL, NT System on (see Vb)
            See IIId for other bids
        - 3^ = 10-12 hcp, 7a , rule of 123
        See IIIa (the 1 &opening) for other bids
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- 1 = ART, 0-7 hcp, no other bid
    - $1 \boldsymbol{A}=$ ART F1, 19+ hcp or an Acol 2
- $2 \boldsymbol{}=0-6 \mathrm{scp}, 4+\uparrow$ support
- bid = as after $1 \uparrow-1 \star$ (1ヵ-2
See II (the $1 \leqslant$ opening) for other bids
See II (the 1 © opening) for other bids
$-1 \bullet=$ ART F1, 13+ hcp or $14+$ hdp, no $4+$ M
        - $1 \uparrow=\operatorname{ART} \operatorname{FG}(+), 12+$ hcp (see IIIf)
    - $3 \mathrm{~A}=8-11 \mathrm{hcp}, 7+4$
See IIIa (the $1 \propto$ opening) for other bids ( $1 \approx 1 \vee$ )
- $1 \boldsymbol{A}=8-12 \mathrm{hcp}$, exactly 3 A
    - $1 \mathrm{NT}=(13) 14-15(16) \mathrm{hcp}$, BAL, NT System on (see Vb)
    - $2 \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{GF}++$, Stenberg
See IIId for other bids
- 1 NT $=8-12 \mathrm{hcp}$, BAL, no more than $2 \uparrow$ and $3 \downarrow$, NT System on (see Vb)
- $2 \mathrm{~m}=8-12 \mathrm{hcp}, 5+$ suit (see IIIg)
- $2 \boldsymbol{v}=$ a) $7-11 \mathrm{scp}, 4+\infty$ support
b) ca. $16 \mathrm{scp}, \operatorname{INV}(+)$
See IIIc for continued bidding
- 2A = 12-15 scp, 4+ $\uparrow$ support
    - $2 \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{GF}++$, Stenberg
    - 3m,3v = negative INV
    - 34 = INV without shortness (bare K or Q possible)
See IIIc for other bids
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{GF}(+)$, Stenberg (see IIIc)
- $3 \mathrm{~m}, 3 \boldsymbol{v}=\mathrm{NAT}$, rule of 123
- $3 \uparrow=9-11 \mathrm{scp}, 5+\uparrow$ support, often with a shortness
    - 3NT = asking for short suit
        - $4 \mathrm{~m}, 4 \vee=$ short suit
        - $4 \boldsymbol{4}=$ no short suit
- $4 \mathrm{~m}, 4 \bullet=16-18 \mathrm{scp}, 4+\uparrow$ support, void in bid suit
- $4 \boldsymbol{\uparrow}=12-14 \mathrm{scp}, 6+\boldsymbol{\uparrow}$ support or $5 \boldsymbol{\uparrow}$ and $5+$ side suit

With $34(x x)$ and 8-12 hcp there are two possible responses to the Pass opening bid, i.e. $1 \boldsymbol{\&}$ and 1 a Generally we recommend the $1 \boldsymbol{\AA}$ response with maximum, and with a poor $\uparrow$ and strong $\bullet$ suit.

## c) About Trump Support

The trump suit is often established by a bid that shows support directly. Some examples:

The trump may also be established by a jump in a side suit, a bid that may be splinter, show a void, or a cuebid that sets the trump suit. The bid should not have any other meaning.

## Splinter

If raising partner's suit is forcing then the jump shift is splinter. The splinter bid must be possible in all three side suits. The splinter bid shows singleton or void in the bid suit. Examples:

```
Pass-1v 1^ - 1NT; 2v-4* Pass-1v;1^ - 2&;3\downarrow
```


## Void-showing Bids

If the trump suit is established then a jump shift shows a void. If the bid has some other meaning the responder must make a double jump shift if he wants to show a void. If 2NT is open for a Stenberg bid as an alternative to the voidshowing bid, then it also promises minimum. Examples:
Pass $-2 \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{GF}(+)$, Stenberg
-4 = 16-17(18) scp, void in
1* $-2 \vee ; 2 N T=$ GF++, Stenberg
; 3 $\quad=116-17(18) \mathrm{scp}$, void in $\uparrow$

## Establishing Trump with a Cuebid

If trump is not established and raising partner's suit is non-forcing, the jump shift is a cuebid that establishes the suit that was bid last as trump. Examples:
1*-14;2*-2レ;4*
$1 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}-1 \downarrow$ - $2 \boldsymbol{\bullet}-3 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$

## Invitational Bids

Invitational bids are negative only if they are possible in all three side suits. Otherwise the invitational bid is positive. Examples:
Pass-2 $; 3$ = negative INV
$1 \boldsymbol{*}-2 \boldsymbol{-}$ - $2 \boldsymbol{*}$ ) ; 3 = positive INV

## The Texas Response

Pass-2v Pass-1ヵ;2* 1*-2*
With approx. 16 scp the responder bid as in these typical sequences:
1*-2* $\quad 2 \boldsymbol{-} \quad=$ asking for singleton

$$
-2 \mathrm{NT}=\min , \text { singleton } A
$$

$-3 \mathrm{~m}=$ min, singleton in bid m
-3v $=$ min, no singleton
$-4 \bullet=$ extra values
$-2 \mathrm{NT}=$ singleton $\uparrow$
$-3 \mathrm{~m}=$ singleton in bid m
-3 $=$ no singleton
2NT following the sequence Pass-2 $\boldsymbol{2} \boldsymbol{\wedge}$ asks for singleton. See above for all else.

## Stenbergs 2NT

Stenbergs 2NT is a gameforce with trump support. If partner has shown trump support already and confined his hand as well, then Stenberg is a slam-try. Examples:

```
Pass-2v/a;2NT Pass/1&-1^;2NT
```

Typical sequences
Pass - 2NT; - $3 \boldsymbol{\sim}=$ extra values (ca. 3 hcp above min), BAL

- 3 = short
- $3 \boldsymbol{v}=$ short $v$
- 34 = extra values (ca. 19+ scp), BAL
- $3 \mathrm{NT}=$ BAL, min
- $4 \%=$ short $\%$
- jump shift $=$ void
- 3 = short
- $3 \boldsymbol{r}=$ short
- $3 \boldsymbol{a}=$ short $\&$
- $3 \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{BAL}, \min$
- $4 \mathrm{X}=$ void
- $4 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=\min , 2$ extra trumps

BAL hands may include a bare K or Q .

## Limited Stenberg

If opps compete making it impossible to bid Stenberg with a jump, then 2NT shows at least 12 stp (see VIII).
Bids in new suits are invitational, positive or negative (see IIIc).
1*-(1NT) - 2NT; 3- = positive INV
Pass - (2*) - 2 NT ; 3 = negative INV

## Interferred Stenberg



## Sequences in question

a) Pass - 1
c) $1 ヵ-1 \boldsymbol{A}$
e) Pass $-1 \boldsymbol{\&} ; 1 *-1 \downarrow$
b) Pass - $1 \boldsymbol{4} ; 1 \boldsymbol{v}$
d) Pass - $1 \boldsymbol{\&} ; 1 \boldsymbol{A}$
If opp's interfere there may be more sequences
$\underline{1 N T}$ following $a$ ) and $b$ ) is invitational with a balanced hand and (13)14-15(16) hcp. (See V.)
$\underline{I N T}$ following c), d) and e) is a negative NT (singleton or void in partner's suit) and without interest in game. NAT continuation.

Typical sequences


## The 2\& Forcing Relay

The response hands are divided into three groups by strength: $\min =8-9 \mathrm{hcp}, \operatorname{med}=10 \mathrm{hcp}, \max =11-12 \mathrm{hcp}$. If responder has shown a 4 -point interval the med-group is left out. Minimum is $8-9 \mathrm{hcp}$ and max is $10-11 \mathrm{hcp}$. The responses to $2 \boldsymbol{*}$ are similar to those following the $2 \boldsymbol{*}$ response of 1 NT in most respects.

Typical sequences
Bid - $1 \boldsymbol{\wedge}(\boldsymbol{v})-2 \boldsymbol{*}=$ ART F1, at least invitational strength

- 2 = $\min (8-9 \mathrm{hcp})$, any distribution
- $2 \mathrm{M}=\operatorname{Truscot}($ see V$)$ - $2 \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{F} 1$ - higher bid $=$ NAT FG(+)
- $2 \boldsymbol{v}=\operatorname{med}(10 \mathrm{hcp}), 4+\vee$ or 3-card $\downarrow$ support
- $2 \boldsymbol{A}=$ suggested contract
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{F} 1$
- higher bid $=$ NAT FG(+)
- $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=\operatorname{med}(10 \mathrm{hcp})$, exactly $3 \uparrow$ or $5 \boldsymbol{\uparrow}$
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=$ see next paragraph
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=\max (11-12 \mathrm{hcp})$, BAL, FG (2NT System on)
- higher bid $=$ NAT FG

Note that $2 \rightarrow$ may be forcing or non-forcing depending on whether the 2 bidder could or could not stop in $2 M$.
Pass $-1 \boldsymbol{\sim} ; 2 \boldsymbol{*}-2 \mathrm{X} ; 2 \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{FG}$ (opener could have stopped in $2 \boldsymbol{4}$ )
$1 *-1 \uparrow 2 *-2 X ; 2 N T=$ suggested contract, singleton or void in $\uparrow(1435$, etc)

## e) Continued Bidding Following $1 \&-2 \&$, Pass-1\&; 2\&

In the first sequence $2 *$ shows $8-11(12)$ hcp and an unbalanced hand with max $4 \uparrow$ and max $3 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}$. In the other sequene the bidder has exactly $4 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$ and max $2 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}$. Thus the bidder has either 4144 or a $5+\mathrm{m}$. The aim of the continued bidding us to find a suitable part score.

## Typical sequences

1\% - 2\% - Pass = 6+\&, not strong enough for $3 \boldsymbol{\%}$
$-2 \bullet=2+$ (compulsory with min and $2+$ if not $6+\bullet$ )

- Pass = 5+
- $2 \boldsymbol{\bullet}=$ exactly $3 \bullet$
- $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=$ exactly $4 \boldsymbol{\wedge}, \operatorname{not} 3 \bullet$, not $5 \star$, i.e. 4144 or $5+\boldsymbol{\star}$
- $3 \boldsymbol{\%}=$ final contract
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=(45)+$ in m
- $3 \boldsymbol{\%}=6+\boldsymbol{\%}$
$-3 \star=6+\star$, free tempo, but positive since responder could have passed $2 \star$
- $2 \boldsymbol{\bullet}=6+\boldsymbol{\bullet}, \mathrm{min}$
$-2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=$ exactly $3 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$, not $6 \bullet$, not $2 \bullet$, i.e. $4+\boldsymbol{\infty}$
- $3 \boldsymbol{\%}=$ final contract
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=\operatorname{ARTFG}(+)$, continuation NAT
- $3 \boldsymbol{\mu}=6+\boldsymbol{*}$, free tempo, but positive since responder could have passed $2 \boldsymbol{*}$
- 3 = invitational with good $6+$ suit
- $3 \boldsymbol{\sim}=\operatorname{INV}(+)$, good $6+$ suit
- $3 \mathrm{NT}=$ final contract


## f) Responses with 13+ hcp

## Sequences in question

a) Pass - $1 \mathbf{v}$
b) $1 ヵ-1 \vee$
c) Pass - $1 \boldsymbol{\&} ; 1$ *

In these sequences the $1 \checkmark(1 \diamond)$ response shows $13+$ hcp or $14+$ hdp. The bid denies $4+$ trump support and in sequence a) it also denies $4+\boldsymbol{\downarrow}$. There are only two (three) strong responses to $1 \boldsymbol{\downarrow} ; 2 \mathrm{NT}$ which shows a balanced hand and $16-18 \mathrm{hcp}$, and $1 \uparrow$ which include all other hands with $12+$ hcp (see also the $1 \boldsymbol{\bullet}-1 \boldsymbol{\sim}$ and similar sequences, b and c below). Other responses to $1 \vee$ are NAT and shows $8-11 \mathrm{hcp}$. 1 NT following the sequence bid$1 \downarrow ; 1 \uparrow$ shows $15-(16)$ hdp with any distribution or $19+$ hcp without $5+$ suit. 2 NT and 2 in partner's suit both show balanced hands nad 16-18 hcp. Other bids are NAT with at least (16) 17 hdp .
Typical sequences

```
a) Pass - 1v = ART F1, 13+ hcp or 14+ hdp, no 4+M
    - 1^ = ART FG(+), 12+ hcp
    - 1NT = max 15(16) hdp or 19+ hcp without 5+ suit
                        - 3X = (16)17 hdp, solid suit
                        - 4X = 12-15 hdp, solid suit
                            - other bids = NAT (2NT denies 5+ suit)
        - 2m = (16)17+ hdp, 5+ suit
        - 2v = 17-18 hcp, BAL Ace-hand with exactly 3v
        - 2^ = 5+a
        - 2NT = waiting
        - 3m,3\bullet = 5+ suit (canapé), exactly 4^, slam interest
        - 2^ = 17-18 hcp, BAL Ace-hand with exactly 3^
        - 2NT = waiting
        - 3 new = 5+ suit (canapé), exactly 4^, slam interest
        - 3^ = 5+^, slam interest
            - 4X = SPL
        - 2NT = 16-18 hcp, BAL (2NT System on, see Vd)
        - 3m = (16)17+ hdp, 6+ solid suit
        - 2NT = 16-18 hcp, BAL (2NT System on, see Vd)
        - other bids = 8-11 hcp (see IIIb)
b) Pass - 1& - 1* - 2^=17-18 hcp, BAL Ace-hand with exactly 3^ (see above)
c) Pass - 1&- 1* - 1^= ART FG(+), 12+ hcp
    - 2v = 17-18 hcp, BAL Ace-hand with exactly 3v (see above)
d) 1% - 1v-1^ - 3a = (16)17+hdp,6+ solid a
```


## g) Continued Bidding Following Bids on the $\mathbf{2}$ Level in Free Tempo

The hands that might occur are divided into 5 groups:
a) one-suited hands with 5+ suit
b) two-suited hands with at least 5-4, suits not touching
c) one-suited hands with $6+$ suit
d) two-suited hands, exactly 4 and 5+, suits touching
e) two-suited hands, at least 5-4, suits touching

For a) and b) the following apply: the relay is artificial and forcing for one round, 2NT is gameforce.
For c), d) and e) 2 NT is asking. Suit raises and preferences are weak bids. Bids in new suits are NAT positive, free tempo. It is not forcing but game is possible if responder has trump support.

One-suited hands with 5+ suit (a) and two-suited hands with suits not touching (b)
Examples (starting sequences):

| a) Pass - $2 \% /$ | 1-1切 $2 \boldsymbol{*} / 2$ - Pass $-(2 \boldsymbol{*})-2$ * |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b) Pass - $1 \bullet ; 2 * / 2$ | 1*-1v;2* |  |
| Responder's bid |  |  |
| Relay ( 3 \& following 2^) | $=$ ART F1, at least INV(-) |  |
|  | - new suit below 3 in partner's suit | $=$ NAT, min or max |
|  | - 2NT | $=\mathrm{min}$, no other bid |
|  | - 3 in one's own suit | $=$ NAT, min |
|  | - other bids | $=$ NAT, extra values, $\mathrm{FG}(+)$ |
| 2NT | $=$ ART FG(+), asking for side suit |  |
| 2 X (not the relay) | $=$ NAT, free tempo |  |
|  | - raise | $=$ support (at least xxx or 10 x ) |
| 3 X with jump (not relay) | $=\operatorname{INV}(+)$, good suit |  |
| 3 in relay suit | $=$ NAT, free tempo |  |
| Raise | $=\mathrm{Pms}$ |  |

## Continued bidding

Relay $+2 \mathrm{NT}=$ INV
Relay + preference $=$ INV (limit raise)
Relay + relay suit $=$ NAT, forcing
Relay + new suit $=$ NAT, forcing
One-suited hands with 6+ suit (c), two-suited hand with suits touching, exactly 4 and $5+(d)$, two-suited hands with suits touching, at least 5-4 (e)
Examples (starting sequences)

d) Pass $-1 \vee ; 2 \downarrow 1 \boldsymbol{\bullet}-1 \vee ; 2$ •
e) the $2 v$ opening

Preferences and raises are weak
Bids in new suits are in free tempo
Jump shifts are cuebids that establish trump

2 NT is artificial and forcing with at least invitational strength. The bidder seek additional information about partner's hand. Responder's memory help is min-min-max-max. The first min shows nothing extra, the other min does (suit length, suit quality). The same applies to the max-responses.

If responder has shown a $6+$ suit (c) the responses to 2 NT are:
3\% = min, poor suit
3. = min, good suit

3v = max, poor suit
3^ = max, good suit
$3 \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{AKQ}$ on top or AK if $7+$
If responder has shown an unknown $6+$ suit (multi, $1 \vee-2 \downarrow$ ) (c) the responses to 2NT are:
$3 \%=\mathrm{min}$,
3. $=\min$,

3 = max,
$3 \boldsymbol{n}=\max , \boldsymbol{A}$
If responder has shown two touching suits, exactly 4 and $5+$ (d) the responses to 2 NT are:
$3 \%=\min , 4-5$
3. $=\min , 4-6$

3v = max, 4-5
3n $=\max , 4-6$
$3 \mathrm{NT}=$ max, 4522 , strength in the short suits
If responder has shown two touching suits, at least 5-4 (e) the responses to 2NT are:
3. $=\min , 5-4$

3 . $=\min , 5-5$
3- $=$ max, 5-4
3. $=\max , 5-5$
$3 \mathrm{NT}=\max , 6-4$

## IV The 1v Opening

The $1 \vee$ opening is forcing for one round, denies a $4+\mathrm{M}$ and shows
a) 8-11(12) hcp, BAL with a doubleton minor, i.e. 33(52), 32(26), etc
b) ca. 10 hcp or 15-16 hcp and semiBAL with 22 in M (see Vb )
c) $8+\mathrm{hcp}$, UnBAL
d) $22+\mathrm{hcp}, \mathrm{BAL}$

## Typical sequences

1v - $1 \uparrow=A R T$ F1, either strong ( $16+\mathrm{hcp}$ ) or weak ( $0-11 \mathrm{hcp}$ )

- $1 \mathrm{NT}=10-13$ hcp, BAL, may include 5 -card M, modified NT System on (see V)
- 2* = a) 12-15 hcp, exactly 5-card M
b) $12-15 \mathrm{hcp}, 5+\mathrm{m}$, UnBAL
c) $14-15 \mathrm{hcp}, \mathrm{BAL}$
- 2 = 12-15 hcp, $6+\mathrm{M}$ (multi)
- $2 \downarrow=$ no interest if $v$
- $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=$ no interest if $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$, INV if
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=$ ART F1 (IIIh)
- $4 \%=$ orders responder to transfer to his M, which is established as trump
- $2 \mathrm{M}=6+$ suit, rule of 123 (IIIg)
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=9-11 \mathrm{scp}$, BAL with at least (34) in ms
- $3 \mathrm{~m}=$ final contract
- higher m-bid $=$ PRE
- $3 \mathrm{M}=$ Lisbon
- $3 \boldsymbol{\circ}=9-11 \mathrm{scp}$, UnBAL with at least (34) in ms
- $3 \bullet \bullet \boldsymbol{\wedge}=$ NAT, rule of 123
- $3 \mathrm{NT}=$ solid suit, approx. 7 playing-tricks


## The 14 Response

Responder bids 1 A if he is weak ( $0-11 \mathrm{hcp}$ ) and has no other bid, or when wants to establish a gameforce with at least 16 hcp .

## Typical sequences



## The 2\& Response

1• - $2 *-2 \%=8-20 \mathrm{hdp}$, any distribution

- $2 \mathrm{M}=12-15 \mathrm{hcp}$, exactly 5 -card suit, continuation NAT
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=14-15 \mathrm{hcp}, \mathrm{BAL}$
- $3 \mathrm{~m}=$ final contract
- $3 \mathrm{M}=$ ART Lisbon
- $3 \mathrm{~m}=12-15 \mathrm{hcp}, 5+$ suit, UnBAL, continuation NAT
- $2 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}$ or higher bids $=$ strong hands (see $1 \boldsymbol{v}-1 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$ or higher bids)


## V Openings with Balanced Hands without 4+M

Balanced or semi-balanced hands (5422 or 6322) without $4+M$ are shown with any of the opening bids $1 \uparrow$ (8-12 $h c p), 1 N T(13-18 h c p), 2 N T(19-21 h c p)$ and $1 \bullet(22+h c p)$

## a) The 1ヵ Opening

$1 \uparrow$ - Pass $=5(4) \uparrow$

- $1 \mathrm{NT}=$ final contract
- other bids $=$ see the 1 NT opening (NT System on)


## b) The 1NT Opening

Artificial NT-bidding occur following the $1 \wedge$ and 1 NT openings and when the 1NT-bidder has shown a balanced hand with limited strength and FG is not established. The following sequences are those in question. Strength (hcp) can be found in brackets.

| 1. | (8-12) | 1 - 1NT | (10-13) | 1*-1* 1 NT | (15-18) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1NT | (13-18) | Pass-1*-1NT | (8-12) | 1-1v; 1NT | (8-11) |
| P-1NT | (8-12) | Pass-1 -1NT | (15-18) | Pass-1』; 1-1NT | (8-11) |
| $11 \sim-1 N T$ | (8-12) | Pass-1 ${ }^{\text {; }}$ 1NT | (8-11) | Pass-1: $1 \downarrow$-NT |  |
| 1*-1NT | (15-18) | Pass-1 $\sim_{\text {-1NT }}$ | (14-15) |  |  |

The NT hands are divided into groups of 2 points according to strength: min, med, max. With 5-point NT (for example the $1 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$ opening) the med-group is 1 point. In 4 -point NT (for example Pass-1 $\boldsymbol{\vee}$; 1NT) the med-group is left out. Note that with 22 in Ms $-22(54)$ or $22(36)$ and med strength - you must open $1 \checkmark$ and not $1 N T / 1$ since there is no response to the $2 \star$ inquiry. In some cases you have no choice and you'll have to bid as if the med was either max or min. Following Pass-1\&; 1NT-2* with 4243 distribution and 10 hcp , the opener solves the problem by bidding $2 \boldsymbol{A}$. He has already denied $5 \boldsymbol{A}$ so no misunderstanding is possible. In up to 4 -point NT there are no such problems.

## Responses to the 1NT opening

1NT - $2 \%=$ asking for strength and Majors, at least INV(-)

- 2 = $\operatorname{INVI(-)~with~} 5+\mathrm{M}(8-10 \mathrm{hdp})$ or fitseeking INV with $6+\mathrm{m}$ or at least 44 in ms , bad M or $\mathrm{FG}(+)$
with either both m and short M or 55 in ms
- $2 \mathrm{M}=$ final contract
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=\operatorname{INV}(+), 10-11 \mathrm{hcp}$
- $3 \mathrm{~m}=$ final contract
- 3M = INV, 8-9(10) hcp, 6+ suit with two top honours
- 3NT = final contract
- $4 \mathrm{~m}=$ South African Texas
- $4 \mathrm{M}=$ final contract
- $4 \mathrm{NT}=$ quantitative
- $5 \mathrm{~m}=$ final contract
- $5 \mathrm{M}=$ asking for top honours


## The 2\& Response

1 NT - $2 \&-2=\min ,(13-14 \mathrm{hcp})$ any distribution

- $2 \mathrm{M}=$ Truscot
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=8-9 \mathrm{hcp}, \operatorname{INV}(-)$
- $3 \mathrm{~m}=$ final contract
- $3 \mathrm{~m}=4+$ suit, slamtry (see Vd)
-3 = $=4+$

- $3 \mathrm{NT}=$ doubleton $\%$
- 4X = 3-card $\%$ support, max
- $3 \uparrow=3$-card support
- $3 \boldsymbol{\bullet}=3$-card support in $\boldsymbol{\&}$, not $4 *, \min$
- $3 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=3$-card support in $\&$, not $4 \bullet$, max
- $3 \mathrm{NT}=$ doubleton $\&$, not 4

```
                        - 4X = 4-card support
                            - 3M = GF(+), 5+ suit
1NT - 2* - 2M = med, (15-16 hcp), 3-card suit
    - 2^ = Truscot
    - 2NT = 8-9 hcp, INV(-)
        -3m = final contract
    - 3m = 4+ suit, slamtry (see previous, 1NT-2&; 2 -3m)
    - 3oM = GF(+),5+ suit
    - 2NT = max, (17-18 hcp), no 6-card m (2NT System on, see Vd)
    - 3m = max, (17-18 hcp), 6-card suit
    - 3NT = max, (17-18 hcp), 33(43)
```


## The $2 *$ Response

1 NT - 2 - $2 v$ no interest in game if responder has

- $2 \wedge=$ NAT, non-forcing
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=44+$ in ms , poor Ms, non-forcing
$3 \mathrm{~m}=$ final contract
- $3 \mathrm{~m}=$ NAT, non-forcing
- 3M = ART FG(+), 44+ ms, singleton in bid M
- $3 \mathrm{NT}=55+\mathrm{ms}$, non-forcing
- $4 \mathrm{~m}=$ max, slamtry
- $5 \mathrm{~m}=$ final contract
- $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=$ no interest in game if responder has $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$, accepts $\downarrow$ INV
- $3 \mathrm{~m}=\mathrm{NAT}$, non-forcing
- $2 \mathrm{NT}, 3 \mathrm{M}, 3 \mathrm{NT}=$ see $2 \downarrow$ above
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=\max , 2 \mathrm{NT}$ System on (Vd)


## c) Modified NT Bidding

Used when the NT bidder may have an unknown Major, for example $1 \star-1 N T$, Pass-1 $\boldsymbol{\sim}$; 1NT.

```
\(-1 N T-2 *-2=\) min, no extra length \(M\)
                        \(2 \mathrm{M}=\) Truscot
                            \(-2 \downarrow=\min\) or max, extra length in \(\downarrow\) (says nothing about \(\uparrow\) )
        - 2^ = Truscot
    - \(2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=\min\) or max, extra length in \(\boldsymbol{\wedge}\), nothing extra in
    - 2NT = max, nothing extra in Ms
\(-1 N T-2 *-2 X-2 Y \quad=\) see regular NT system
    - \(2 \star\) and higher bids \(\quad=\) see regular NT system
```

Following $1 *-1 \mathrm{NT} ; 2 \star 2 \star$ may include max without M enabling the $1 \star$ opener to bid according to Truscot.

## c) The 2NT Opening

Artificial 2NT bidding occur following the opening bid 2NT and whenever the 2NT bidder show a balanced hand with limited strength. The following sequences are those in question. Strength (hcp) can be found in brackets.
a) 2 NT
b) $1 \mathrm{NT}-2 \boldsymbol{\bullet} ; 2 \mathrm{NT}$
c) $1 \mathrm{NT}-2 \star ; 2 \mathrm{NT}$
d) Pass - $1 \vee ; 2 N T$
e) $1 ヶ-1 \vee ; 2 N T$
f) Pass $-1 \vee ; 1 \downarrow-2 N T$
g) $1 \boldsymbol{\bullet}-1 \vee ; 1 \wedge-2 N T$
h) Pass- $1 ヵ$; $1 \star-1 \mathrm{NT}$
(19-21)
i) Pass $-1 \stackrel{\star}{\boldsymbol{*}} 1-1 \boldsymbol{\wedge} ; 2 \mathrm{NT}$
(17-18)
j) $1 \uparrow-2 \boldsymbol{\star} ; 2$ - 2 NT
(17-18) k) Pass-1 $\uparrow-2 *-2 N T$
(16-18) l) Pass - $1 \star$; 1 $-2 \star ; 2 N T$
(16-18)
m) $1 *-14 ; 2 *-2 N T$
n) Pass $-1 \star ; 1 \vee-2 \boldsymbol{\star} ; 2 N T$
$(16-18)$
$(16-18)$
(16-18)
$2 \mathrm{NT}-3 \mathrm{~m}=4+$ suit, slamtry
$-3 *=4+$, not $4 *$

- $3 \boldsymbol{*}=5+\%$
- 34 = 3-card $\%$ support, min
- $3 \mathrm{NT}=$ doubleton $\%$
- 4X = 3-card \& support, max
- $3 \boldsymbol{A}=3$-card support, not $5 \%$
- $3 \downarrow=3$-card $\&$ support, $\operatorname{not} 4 \bullet$, min
- $3 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=3$-card * support, not $4 \star$, max
- $3 \mathrm{NT}=$ doubleton $\boldsymbol{\&}$, not 4 *
- $4 \mathrm{X}=4+*$ support
- $3 \boldsymbol{v}=5+\boldsymbol{\oplus}$, Golgata
- $3 \boldsymbol{A}=3$-card $\uparrow$ support
- $3 \mathrm{NT}=$ doubleton
- $4 \downarrow=55+$ Ms, no slam interest
- $4 \uparrow=6+\oplus$, slamtry
- $4 \mathrm{X}=3$-card $\uparrow$ support, max, cuebid
- $3 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=5+\bullet$, Golgata
- 3NT $=$ doubleton $\vee$
- $4 \boldsymbol{\bullet}=6+\boldsymbol{\bullet}$, slamtry
- $4 \uparrow=55+$ in Ms, slamtry
- $4 \mathrm{~m}=$ South African Texas (long solid M)
- 4NT = Quantitative
- $5 \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{INV}$ to 7 NT , forcing to 6 NT
$2 \mathrm{NT}-3 \mathrm{M}-3 \mathrm{NT}-4 \mathrm{~m}=4+$ suit, slamtry

$$
\text { - } 4 \mathrm{NT}=\text { no 4-card support }
$$

2NT - $4 \&$ and higher bids, see NT System
Note that the Golgata convention (Majors are bid crosswise) is only used when the 2NT bidder has promised at least 16 hcp, i.e. the sequences a-i above.

## VI The 2 Trick Openings

The opening bids $2 \leftrightarrow 2$ and 2 show approximately $8-11$ hcp (no more than 13 hdp ), at least 4 -cards in the opening suit and a $5+M$. The 2 opening bid promises a solid suit with playing strength according to the rule of 123.

## a) The $2 \approx$ Opening Bid

2* - 2* = ART F1, asking for M and strength

- $2 \mathrm{M}=5+$ suit, min
- 3\% = final contract
- $4 *=$ forcing with * support
- $3 \boldsymbol{*}=5-\operatorname{card} \vee, \max$
- 3 = $5-\operatorname{card} \boldsymbol{\wedge}, \max$
$-3 \downarrow=6$-card $\bullet, \max$
$-3 \boldsymbol{n}=6$-card $\uparrow$, max
$(-2 *+$ bid in new suit show $6+$ suit and is forcing)
2* - $2 \boldsymbol{\sim}=$ weak hand, pass or correct with $\uparrow$
- $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=$ INV if opener has $\downarrow$ otherwise pass
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=$ ART F1, asking for distribution and strength
- $3 *=(53)$ in Ms, min or max
- $3 \leqslant=$ asking for $5-c a r d M(3 *+4 \approx$ establishes $\&$ as trump $)$
- $3 \mathrm{M}=$ establishes trump, slamtry
- $4 \%=$ establishes trump, slamtry
- $3 \boldsymbol{=}=5-\operatorname{card} \boldsymbol{\bullet}, \operatorname{not} 3 \boldsymbol{\wedge}, \min$
$-3 \boldsymbol{=}=5-\operatorname{card} \boldsymbol{\bullet}, \operatorname{not} 3 \uparrow, \max$
$-3 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=5-\operatorname{card} \boldsymbol{\wedge}, \operatorname{not} 3 \boldsymbol{\varphi}, \min$
$-3 \mathrm{NT}=5-\operatorname{card} \boldsymbol{\wedge}, \operatorname{not} 3 \bullet, \max$
- $3 \%=P \mathrm{~ms}$
- 3 new $=6+$ suit, free tempo
- $4 \boldsymbol{\&}=$ orders the opener to transfer to his M, establishes that M as trump


## b) The $2 \bullet$ Opening

2.     - 2 = weak hand, pass or correct with

- $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=$ INV if opener has $\downarrow$ otherwise pass
- $2 \mathrm{NT}=$ ART F1, asking for distribution and strength (see Vib for continuation)
- 3 new $=6+$ suit, free tempo
- 3 $=\mathrm{Pms}$
- $4 *=$ orders the opener to transfer to his M, establishes that M as trump
- 4 = PRE


## c) The $2 \bullet$ Opening

$2 \vee-2 \wedge=$ final contract

- $2 \mathrm{NT}=$ ART F1, at least INV (see IIIg)
- 3\% = 54 in Ms, $\min$
- $3 \mathrm{M}=$ final contract
- 3 = 55 in Ms , min
- $3 \mathrm{M}=$ final contract
- $3 \downarrow=\mathrm{FG}(+)$, 54 in Ms, max
- $3 \boldsymbol{A}=$ slamtry
- $3 \boldsymbol{A}=\mathrm{FG}(+)$, 55 in Ms, $\max$
- $3 \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{FG}(+), 64$ in Ms, $\max$
- $3 \mathrm{~m}=6+$ suit, free tempo
- $3 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{Pms}$
- $4 \mathrm{M}=$ final contract


## c) The 2• Opening

Shows a solid suit according to the following alternatives:
a) solid $m$ without outside strength, rule of 123
b) solid M, rule of 123
c) solid $m$ with some outside strength, rule of 123

2A $-2 \mathrm{NT}=$ ART F1

- $3 \mathrm{~m}=6-8$ tricks according to a)
bid $=\mathrm{GF}(+)$
- $3 \mathrm{M}=$ solid M as in b )
- $3 \mathrm{NT}=$ solid m as in c )
- 3\% = weak hand, pass or correct
- 3 in presumed solid suit ( $4 \boldsymbol{\bullet}$ ) = slamtry, asks opener to cuebid
- 3 in any other suit $=$ long and good suit, alternative trump


## VII The Pre-emptive Openings

## Typical sequences

3- - 3 - F $1,5+$ suit

- $3 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=(2) 3-\operatorname{card} \boldsymbol{\wedge}$
- $3 \mathrm{NT}=0-1 \downarrow$

4. = final contract

- $4 \boldsymbol{\AA}=3$-card $\downarrow$ support, cuebid
- 4 = 2-card $\downarrow$ support
- $4 \boldsymbol{\bullet}=3$-card $\downarrow$ support, no $\oplus$ control

