## Opening Bids

N.B. Check in order
a) More than 17 pts or 8 Playing tricks (1D) Alert !
b) $2 \times 5$ card suits Announce!
(1NT Both Majors- 2C Clubs and a Major-2D Diamonds and a Major -2NT Minors) (NB LTC of 7, pts 8-16)
c) 5 card Major $11-16 \mathrm{pts}(1 \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{S})$
d) 6 card Major 6-10 pts ( $2 \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{S}$ )
e) 7 card suit $(3 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{D} / \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{S})$
f) 12-16 pts (1C) Alert!
(No 5 card major 11-16 any shape)
No to all above (Pass)

## 1C responses

with 4 Hearts bid 1D Alert!
with 4 Spades bid 1H Alert!
with no 4 card major or 5 card minor bid 1S Alert!
with a 5 card minor bid 1NT Alert!
$12+$ pts No 5 card suit balanced bid 2NT Alert!
$12+$ pts bid 5 card suit at 2 level

## 1D Responses

1H relay Alert!
a) Then opener bids 1 S Alert! (17-19 5 card suit) reply 1NT Alert!, opener bids suit at 2 level
b) Otherwise opener bids 1 NT (17-19() $2 \mathrm{C}(23+), 2 \mathrm{D} / \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{S} 8$ playing tricks, $2 \mathrm{NT}(20-22)$

1. $\mathbf{1 C}$ opener

12-16 No 5 Card Major could be short as 0 with a long Diamond suit
The objectives are to find a 5-3 fit, determine whether it is a part score (most likely) or a game. If a part score you want to stop at as low as level as possible. So it is probably more important to show a $5+$ card minor than a 4 card major as the opener is less likely to have 4 in the major and a part score in a minor or some level in NT is the most likely outcome, occasionally you will find a 44 or 53 fit in a major.
a) $0-5 \mathrm{pts}$ Pass
b) $6-11$
b. 1 with 4 Hearts bid 1D
opener now can show a 4 card Heart suit by bidding 1H or a 4 card spade suit bidding 1 S or a weak NT by bidding 1NT or a 5 card minor by bidding it at the 2 level
b. 2 with 4 Spades bid 1H opener can now show 4 spades by bidding 1 S or a weak NT by bidding 1NT
or a 5 card minor by bidding it at the 2 level
b. 3 with no 4 card major or 5 card minor bid 1 S opener can now show a weak NT by bidding 1NT or a 5 card minor by bidding it at the 2 level
b. 4 with a 5 card minor bid 1 NT
opener bids 2 C inviting responder to show their suit and strength eg pass 2 C if clubs and weak, 2D if diamonds and weak etc

NB if responder is weak they close the bidding down asap and if not they keep it open and leave opener to decide what level they can go to
eg 1C-1H-1NT-2H (showing 5 spades and 4 Hearts and top end points) or $1 \mathrm{C}-1 \mathrm{H}-1 \mathrm{NT}-2 \mathrm{~S}$ (showing 5 spades and bottom end points)
c) 12 upwards - game forcing
c. 1 No 5 card suit balanced bid 2NT
c. 25 card suit bid it at the 2 level
d) Any bid above is either shut out to game or a slam invite eg 4 S or 3 D etc

NB with intervention reply naturally if a bid but ignore a double
After a weak jump overcall, double to show that your side has the balance of the points but no 5 card suit and leave it up to partner how to proceed If partner passes over an overcall then as opener you show your 5 card suit or double to show weak NT or 4441 hand, asking partner to bid their lowest 4 card suit.

## 2. 1D $17^{+}$or $\mathbf{1 6}$ with $\mathbf{8}$ playing tricks any shape

The objective here is for the opener to define their hand and from there to establish whether the outcome is a part score (occasionally), game (mostly) or slam (occasionally) or doubling the opposition for interference (usually dependent upon vul) Responses
1H, relay
NB Other replies to 1D show weak (<=3pts) with long suit (6+)

## After the 1 H bid

a) Opener bids 1 S showing unbalanced suit oriented in the 17-19ish range Responder replies with 1NT asking Opener to specify the suit Now Opener bids the suit at the 2 level
NB if you have a 4441 then bid the suit below the singleton to find a fit or NT so Responder knows that Opener has $5+$ in the suit, less than 8 playing tricks and an LTC of about 6
b) Opener bids 1 NT showing 17-19 balanced no 5 card suit Responder now bids as over strong NT ie Stayman, Transfers etc NB Responder will always show a 5 card major transfer first if they have 54 or 55 in the majors eg 1NT-2D-2H-(2S or 3S depending upon strength) After stayman, if Opener bids 2D then Responder should show their strength and which suits they can protect eg 2 H (no spade cover and weak) or 3 S (no heart cover and strong) so that Opener can determine the contract and the level eg 2NT or 3 S or even 4 in a major with a strong hand and a 4-3 fit.
c) Opener bids 2NT showing 20-22 and may have a 5 card major so Responder uses Puppet Stayman as well as transfers
d) Opener bids 2 C shows $23+$ and game is guaranteed, responses 2 D is negative, $2 \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{S}, 3 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{D}$ shows 5 in the suit looking for slam 2 NT is no 5 card suit with interest in slam
e) Opener bids $2 \mathrm{D} / 2 \mathrm{H} / 2 \mathrm{~S} / 3 \mathrm{C}$ shows 8 playing tricks in the suit and depending upon how many tricks Responder can add, they reply appropriately

NB with intervention reply naturally if a bid but ignore a double eg 1D-1H-1S shows 6-9 with 5 spades or 1D-1H-p-2H-2S now shows spade suit lower end Similar logic to dealing with weak jump overcalls as with 1C opener ie double if no 5 card suit but you have balance of points and leave it up to partner as to how to proceed NB pass after an overcall is waiting to see what partner has not necessarily negative but other options not available or suitable

## 1. $\mathbf{1 H} / \mathbf{S} \quad 11-165^{+}$card suit

Responses
a) Pass. $0-5 \mathrm{HCP}$
b) 1NT 6-11 no major/fit ( 1 S over 1 H with $4^{+}$Spades)
c) 2 of a suit $10^{+}$pts and $5^{+}$in suit inviting to game
d) $2 \mathrm{NT} 10-13$ flat, 2 in openers suit
e) Jump shift with $16^{+}$

NB All following bids are 7 or 8 LTC depending upon vulnerability with a wide point range $8-16$. The LTC has to be 7 or better if Vul. With fewer points the LTC has to be higher than otherwise implying a more distributional hand eg 661 shape Over intervening bids or doubles partner can pass and await developments, a bid is positive
4. 1NT - Both Majors 5-5

2NT shows both majors, 2C/D shows less than 3 hearts and at least 5 in the minor. Replies in a major based on LTC assuming opener has 7 .
5. 2C - Clubs and a Major 5-5

See Note 1 for responses
6. 2D- Diamonds and a Major 5-5

See Note 2 for responses
7. $\mathbf{2 H} / \mathbf{S} 6-10 \mathrm{HCP} 6$ in suit
(NB always bid 3 if 7 and 4 if 8 in suit)
Responses
a) Ogust with 15 pts upwards

In the sequence $2 \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{S}-2 \mathrm{NT}-3$ something then Responder showing a suit is showing an interest in either the suit or NT rather than Openers suit eg $2 \mathrm{H}-2 \mathrm{NT}-3 \mathrm{H}-3 \mathrm{~S}$ or $2 \mathrm{~S}-2 \mathrm{NT}-3 \mathrm{C}-3 \mathrm{H}$ and then Opener can choose
b) Raise 1 level with opening pts
c) Over an intervening double raise by one more level than without the double if supporting the suit
8. 2NT both Minors
9. 3 level suit bids are pre-empts

## Other Conventions

a) Strong jump overcalls- $5^{+}$in suit, $16^{+} \mathrm{HCP}$
b) Michaels over opposition opener NB treat 1C as natural even if could be short and for other artificial bids eg better minor or strong club/diamond
c) Also over $1 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{D}$ overcall e.g. $1 \mathrm{D}-1 \mathrm{H}-2 \mathrm{H}$ showing 5 S and 5 of a minor
d) Discards - Italian

NB if a high odd card is discarded followed by a lower odd card in the same suit, ignore the signal
So if you have 973 of Hearts you play the 9 followed by the 3 next discard. You have A93 then you play the 3 to show interest in the suit
You have A9(8) you play the 9 and when this is not followed by a lower odd card, the signal is genuine
e) After Partner's lead show Attitude except when it is obvious not to continue the suit then use Suit Shift Preference to show what you want played next
NB Not to show an honour as such eg you may have a King but don't want to be finessed
f) Suit shift on dead cards or when suit is not going to be continued e.g. A is led and QJT on the table

McKinney logic so low card shows lower suit etc.
g) $\quad$ RKCB $14 / 30$ on last suit responder bid even it was an artificial bid e.g. 1D-p-4NT asks for Diamonds

Over interference pass if your bid would be lower, double if it is stolen eg 4NT-5D- (if you wanted to bid 5C pass, 5D double)
h) Co-operative Doubles

At high level double if you have some quick tricks outside your suit
The senior hand should have 2 and the junior 1

So leave it in, if you have the trick(s) and pull it if not e.g. 1S-2H-4S-5H- double

Junior hand (not the opener) is showing 1 trick outside Spades so the senior hand passes with 2 quick tricks or bids 5 S without. Remember in these auctions there will be voids and singletons, so don't expect both side suits to go 2 rounds e.g. KQ in clubs and diamonds in this case is worth 1 trick not 2
i) Negative doubles

Shows $4 / 4$ in unbid suits (treat partners 1C/D as a suit)
e.g. $1 \mathrm{C}-1 \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{dbl}$ shows 4 Diamonds and 4 Spades and around 10 HCP .

Use Michaels to show 5/5
j) Penalty doubles after:
i) Natural NT bid at any point in the auction
ii) 3 suits bid or implied e.g. $1 \mathrm{H}-2 \mathrm{NT}$ (showing $5 / 5$ in minors) i.e. 3 suits bid or $1 \mathrm{H}-1 \mathrm{~S}-2 \mathrm{H}-3 \mathrm{C}$ again 3 suits shown so dbl penalty
iii) Over weak jump overcalls after partner opens 1C/D
eg 1C-2H-Dbl now penalty as you cannot know partners suit
NB weak jump overcall by opposition then double for penalties if you have tricks in their suit and we have the majority of the points
k) Double of 1NT is for penalty showing a 17-19 pt NT hand

1) Opening bid is doubled then raise by 1 level more if supporting the suit e.g. $1 \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{dbl}-3 \mathrm{H}$ meaning you would have bid 2 H without the double
m) MinorWood, using 14/30 in the agreed Minor suit eg 1C-2C-4C
n) VoidWood using $14 / 30$ excluding the new suit bid at game level eg $1 \mathrm{H}-3 \mathrm{H}-4 \mathrm{~S}$
o) Interference

Logic behind interference approach assume N is opener
i. $1 \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{dbl}$

You want to keep West out of the bidding to reduce info and avoid easy sacrifices , if you have 11+ then we have game and if not favourable vulnerability is probably the best option. So ignore the double and carry on regardless and you know where the missing pts are now
ii. 1C-1 of a suit

Now you need to bid naturally ie $6-11$ at the 1 level with a 4 card suit, $12+$ at the 2 level with 5 card suit etc. There is no point in muddying the waters with artificial bids eg 1C-1H- what would double mean? That your bid was stolen ie you have $4+$ spades, or penalty - No
Most useful is to double to show 44 in other suits, pass and opener can re-open with double or show their minor.
$1 \mathrm{C}-2$ of a suit (weak jump overcall)
Now East has a probable 5 tricks in his hand ie 4 trumps and an outside trick or 5 trumps. West will usually provide 2 tricks so EW will often make 7 tricks and you need to be able to take them off by 2 favourable vulnerability, 3 equal or 4 unfavourable. So to do that you are going to have trump tricks in your hand ie sitting over East as well as points and not too many as you may have slam on,
iv) 1D-dbl

As with 1C you ignore the double and bid as if it did not exist. Again you now know where the pts are and if West bids over you, he will probably end up in trouble
v) 1 D -simple overcall $1 \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{S} 2 \mathrm{C}$

Again you need to bid naturally and you can pass if you have nothing particular to say and wait for Opener to bid and show his hand
vi) $1 \mathrm{D}-2 \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{S} 3 \mathrm{C}$ weak jump overcall as with 1 C ie

Now East has a probable 5 tricks in his hand ie 4 trumps and an outside trick or 5 trumps. West will usually provide 2 tricks so EW will often make 7 tricks and you need to be able to take them off by 2 favourable vulnerability, 3 equal or 4 unfavourable. So to do that you are going to have trump tricks in your hand ie sitting over East as well as points and not too many as you may have slam on,

## Overcalls

1. Over a $4 \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{S}$ pre-empt 4 NT shows " 2 places to play" ie 2 long suits and partner responds by bidding lowest possible fit
2. Over a weak $2,2 \mathrm{NT}$ is the unusual showing the lowest 2 suits and 3 NT is to play
3. An overcall promises an LTC or 8 if vul favourable and 7 otherwise and like the CRO openers it does not promise a point range

## Note 1 - Responses to 2C opener

Weak (but how weak)
Pass with 3 clubs
2D. To play. I have 0 or 1 club and $6+$ d or 5 good ones. 2d may play better or at least as well BUT I also have at least 2 in BOTH majors so feel free to correct
2 H I think your major will play better, pass or correct. I'm at least 2,2
$2 S$ I have a self supporting $S$ suit.
$3 \mathrm{C} 4+\mathrm{C}$ but non forcing
3 H long H suit, but non forcing
Stronger
2NT bid your Major at 3 or 4 level, I am at least 3,3
3D self supporting, non forcing
3S self supporting 6+
3NT, 4S/H to play
4 C to play or go 5
4 D to play or go 5D
4NT rkcb I will choose the final suit

## Note 2 - Responses to 2D opener

After double, ignore if you want to bid, or pass if possible because useful information is almost certain to be announced by opponents. Bids:
Weak
2H I don't like D please bid your major as I am at least $2 / 2$ in both. Pass or correct
2 S Self supporting suit please leave, but bear in mind if your suit is S

3D 5+D pre-emptive
NOT TOO WEAK ie inspect vulnerability/opponents etc
$3 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{S}$ long suit $6+$ will probably play better than 2D. Opener leaves unless lucky fit looks good, even for a sacrifice
STRONGER
2 NT Bid your major at 3 or 4 level. I will be at least $2 / 2$ ideally $3 / 3$ but careful with bidding 4 because I may be fishing for 3NT. FORCING
$3 \mathrm{NT} 4 \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{S}$ to play but if a lucky major fit then a strong opener may proceed
4C/D leave or go 5
4NT I will take over

