



System of Hong Ding and Nikolas Bausback

New after Bidding Exercises AUGUST 2023

1.1. – 1.2.

New after discussion in MAY 2023

1.3. – 1.8.

1.1. Bergen Off in Competition

1 ♠ (2 ♣)

2 ♦♥ NAT NF

2 ♠ raise 3-c 6-10

2N NAT INV stopper

3 ♣ INV+ 3/4-c raise

3 ♦♥ FG good 6+-c ♥♦

3 ♠ 4-c raise 4-8 HCP "mix-raise"

X T.O. could be GF with a not so suit in ♥ or ♦ then rebid ♥ or ♦ after the double
 this promises only a 5-c suit
 we have to discuss if we allow a INV 3-c raise (10-11 HCP) to start with a double.

So we have only COMP raises and 3 ♣ INV or better.

(for the future we could(should?) ad 2N as a raise to. I usually play 2N is Fit and FG if Pd has bid a Major on the 1 Level.

1.2. Slambidding

1.2.1. KC BW

1. Step 1/4
2. Step 0/3
3. 2 no Q
4. 2 w Q
5. Even number with a void (pd should know which void, if not clear do not show the void)
6. Odd number with void

After KC-responses

Next step ask for Q if no shown already.

→ 1. Step no Q

2+ Steps Q + number of Kings (like KC Answers 1/4 0/3 2)

5N ask for number of kings

→ Answers like KC Answers (1/4 0/3 2)

1.3. "Moderateur"

after revers bidding: (sometimes called parachute 2N)

Situation: Opener makes a revers rebid on 2LEV

Mechanism:

The reversbid is selfforcing (i.e. the reversing opener promises another bid)

To stop below game responder has two options:

1. rebidding his MAJ and pass or correct to Openers suits in his next bid.
2. Using 2N as a weak relay asking O to bid his lower suit if he has not a GF hand

The rebid of 2M is forcing so we use it with all hands containing 5-c M (and some with 6-cM)

Examples:

1♣ 1♠

2♥

2♠

F1 5-c ♠ could be weak or strong

2N

weak relay (like Lebensohl) O is asked to bid 3♣ if he has not a GF hand

3♣

3+♣ FG

3♥

4+♥ FG

3♦

4sf but no 5-c ♠ (else 2♠) no 4-c ♥ (else 3♥) no 3-c ♣ (else 3♣)
that left over at least 4-c ♦ ...

1♦ 1♠

2♥ 2♠

2N

nf normal revers (17/18 HCP) bis with stop/semistop in ♦ no 3-c ♠

3♦

nf normal revers bid not suitable for 2N no 3-c ♠

3♣

strong revers bid 19+ not suitable for 3N

3♥

6/5 distribution

3♠

nf weak revers bid 3-c ♠

A weak R could correct to O suits placing the contract.

A strong R rebids his ♠ with 6-c ♠ bid 3N raises on the 4 LEV or 4sf

1♦ 1♠

2♥ 2N

3♣

GF 4sf strong revers (19+ HCP)

3♦

nf normal revers not suitable for ♣

3♥

6/5

3♠

GF 3-c ♠ strong revers (19+ HCP) (suggesting 4/3 Fit ...)

3N

to play strong Revers

Special twitches:

1. Bidding to 3N

1♦ 1♠
2♥ 3N 11/12 HCP

1♦ 1♠
2♥ 2N
3♦ 3N 8-10 HCP

2. Showing a 6-c M suit

1♦ 1♠
2♥ 3♠ FG 6+ good ♠ playable vs. short ♠ in O hand

1♦ 1♠
2♥ 2♠
2N/3♦ 3♠ FG 6-c ♠ but quality not suitable for a direct 3♠

1.4. Last train

Situation: we are cuebidding to slam

Mechanism:

the last Cuebid below 4 of our agreed fit shows further interest in Slam but not promising a CUE in the bid suit.

It says:

Pd I don't want to give up on slam. I know there is no control below my bid is missing. (I might miss the control in the last train suit. I'm not good enough to proceed above 4 of our suit by myself.

Please react in this way:

with a weak hand just bid 4 of our suit

with a good hand and control in the last train suit just bid KCBW 4N

with a good hand and no control in the last train suit make a Cuebid above 4 of our suit.

1.5. Voidshowing KCBW answer:

assume ♥-Fit and a working shortage in responders hand

(a working shortage could be after have splintered or in a suit opponents bid)

| 4N | KCBW |
|----|--------------------|
| 5♣ | 1/4 |
| 5♦ | 0/3 |
| 5♥ | 2/5 no Q |
| 5♠ | 2/5 w Q |
| 5N | even with void |
| 6♣ | odd with void no Q |
| 6♦ | odd with void w Q |

1.6. Responses to 2♣

- 2♣ 2♦ waiting bid not suitable for other bids
- 2♥/♠ good 6-c suit 2/3 top
- 3♣/♦ good 6-c suit 2/3 top

1.7. Special responses after 2♣-2♦/2♠

2♣ 2♦

- 2♠ 3♠ good hand at least 1 King often some shortage
- 4m bad hand but Fit and shortage usually no King
- 4♠ bad hand but Fit and NO shortage

It would be very useful to add this up with 3N = Good hand with Fit but NO shortage but this might be too uncommon.

1.8. Minisplinter

1♣ 1♠

- 3♦♥ INV with short ♦♥
(could be very strong with shortage then BW over acceptance or bid game over sign off)

We do this also in Competition

Example:

1♣ (pass) 1♦ (1♠)

3♥

1.9. Stop ask in Oppos suit

1x (p) 1y (1z)

2z FIT in Y good hand

3z stop asking in Z

1x (p) 1y (2z)

3z stop asking in Z

I.m Openings according to YAN Notes

Bypass 4+ \diamond when less than GF AND rebid by opener prioritizes NT with balanced hand vs 1M rebid; if responder cares, can go through nmf.

1m-3NT = 13-15 4333 no M

Spiral Raises

After 1m – 1M; 2M raise (on by PH, on after 1 \heartsuit - 1 \spadesuit ; 2 \spadesuit), next bid is artificial asking

(2 \spadesuit after 1m-1 \heartsuit ; 2 \heartsuit ; 2NT after 1m-1 \spadesuit ; 2 \spadesuit).

2NT/3 \clubsuit = 3-card raise, minimum;

3 \clubsuit /3 \diamond = 3-card raise, maximum;

3 \diamond /3 \heartsuit = 4-card minimum (no shortness unless very bad hand)

3 \heartsuit /3 \spadesuit = 4-card max, no shortness

3 \spadesuit (1m-1 \heartsuit ; 2 \heartsuit -2 \spadesuit) or 4 new suit = splinter, 4-cd raise, decent hand

4 opener's suit = 4-cd raise with 6 of opener's 1st suit

II.2wcb

2 way check back

1.10. Situation:

1x 1y
1N ?

1.11. Mechanism:

2♣ puppet to 2♦ Opener must bid 2♦
Responder passes when 2♦ is the correct contract
Other responders bids are natural und exacty invitational

2♦ "any" game forcing Opener describes his hand economically

3♣ nat, forces pass to play 3♣ there mus be a way to play ♣ in a weak hand!

1.12. Example:

| | | |
|----|-----|--------------------------------|
| 1♣ | 1♠ | |
| 1N | 2♥ | Nat weak hand to play 2♥ or 2♠ |
| | 2♠ | NAT To play |
| | 2N | NAT INV no 5-c♠/4-♥ |
| | 3♣ | NAT to play |
| | 3♦♥ | GF 55 good suits |
| | 3♠ | GF 6+M good suit |

| | | |
|----|----|------------------------|
| 1♣ | 1♠ | |
| 1N | 2♣ | |
| 2♦ | | |
| | 2♥ | INV 5+♠ 4+♥ |
| | 2♠ | INV 5+♠ |
| | 2N | INV BAL 4-c♠ |
| | 3♣ | INV 5+♣ 4-c♠ |
| | 3♦ | INV 6+♦ 4-c♠ |
| | 3♥ | INV 5♠ / 5♥ good suits |
| | 3♠ | INV 6+♠ good suit |

| | | |
|----|----|-----------------------------|
| 1♣ | 1♠ | |
| 1N | 2♦ | |
| 2♥ | | 4-c♥ (3-c♠ possible) |
| 2♠ | | 3-c♠ no 4-c♥ |
| 2N | | BAL 2-c♠ |
| 3♣ | | 5-c♣ 2-c♠ |
| 3♦ | | 5-c♣ 4-c♦ (exceptionell) |
| 3♥ | | free 5-c♣ 4-c♥ |
| 3♠ | | free (suggestion 3-c♠ 5-c♣) |

1.13. Continuation

After 2♣

If R invites with 2M (5⁺-c M) O should pass with MIN

With a MAX hand and no fit O bids 2N then we can explore 3N or 5/2 M Fit

| | | |
|------|-----|---|
| 1♣ | 1♠ | |
| 1N | 2♣ | |
| 2♦ | 2♠ | |
| pass | | MIN no interest in game 2-3-c in ♠ |
| 2N | | MAX 2-c ♠ |
| | 3♣ | NAT MIN INV 4-c ♣ not forcing |
| | 3♦♥ | values exploring 3N/4♠ |
| | 3♠ | MIN INV 6-c ♠ not forcing |
| | | |
| 3♣ | | free reinvoke 3-c ♠ kind of NAT/values <i>3LEV bids should be avoided</i> |
| 3♦ | | free reinvoke 3-c ♠ kind of NAT/values <i>helping often the Oppos</i> |
| 3♥ | | free reinvoke 3-c ♠ kind of NAT/values |
| 3♠ | | reinvite 3-c ♠ |
| 3N | | MAX 3-c ♠ choice of game 3N/4♠ often 4333 |
| | | |

1.14. After 2♦

| | | |
|----|----|-------------------------|
| 1♣ | 1♠ | |
| 1N | 2♦ | |
| 2♥ | | 4-c ♥ 3-c ♠ possible |
| 2♠ | | 3-c ♠ no 4-c ♥ |
| 2N | | no M-length |
| 3♣ | | 5-c ♣ no M-length |
| 3♦ | | 5-c ♣ 4-c ♦ |
| 3♥ | | 4-c ♥ 5-c ♣ |
| 3♠ | | 3-c ♠ 5-c ♣ |
| 3N | | 3♠334 suggestion for 3N |
| | | |

Responder bids natural. Principle of fast arrival (a raise not in game promise SI)

1.15. Possible issues:

- 2N INV could be bid in 2 ways: directly or via 2♣. One could use one way as showing 5-cM and BAL INV. Another possibility is to use it to separate BAL INV hands with m-Fit and without m-Fit
- With the 2wcb context one can use bids higher than 2M artificial. As an example it could be used as TXF to have more flexibility. This could be discussed.
- A modern approach is to bid always 1N as responder when having a BAL hand. This means skipping a 4-c M. This helps to reach a might be better contract of 2M (5/3 or 5/2 fit) or resting in 1N not showing all opener suits. This tactics lose a ♠-Fit after 1m - 1♥ / 1N, but only if Responder is weak. If responder is INV he could bid 2♣ followed by 2♠ showing exactly 44 MM and INV. I'm a big believer in the method (I call it full walsh). But not all players do so.

III. Inverted minors

Steve Weinstein article: <https://bridgewinners.com/article/view/1m-2m-now-what/>

Do we use Steve's methods or the one below?

1.16. Situation

We open 1 minor partner wants to raise. He doesn't have a 4-c major and at least 4-c in Openers minor. We could have a BAL hand for the inverted raise if we fear that NT is better played from Openers side.

1.17. Mechanism

The responses in openers minor are switched. Direct raise strong 10+, jump raise weak 5-9.

With a BAL hand responder prefers to bid No Trump if his strength fits a NT-Bid. The raise to 3m is always a unbalanced hand and at least 5-c support.

1m 2m 10+ HCP no 4-cM INV+
 1m 3m 5-9 HCP no 4-cM wk raise

| | | |
|------|------|--|
| 1♣ | 2♣ | |
| 2♦ | | Extras 14+, FG, naturalish 5♣4♦ |
| 2♥♠ | | Extras 14+, FG, values (could be BAL) |
| 2N | | MIN 11-13, nf, BAL hand does not promis stoppers |
| | 3♣ | MIN 10-11(12), nf |
| | 3♦♥♠ | FG, values searching 3N |
| | 3N | to play about 14-16 |
| 3♣ | | MIN 11-13, nf, UNBAL |
| | 3♦♥♠ | FG, values searching 3N |
| | 3N | to play (at least some slam intrest (SI)) |
| 3♦♥♠ | | Extras, shortage, suit oriented hand "slamish" |
| | | |
| 1♦ | 2♦ | same as above |
| 3♣ | | extras 14+, FG, naturalish 5♦4♣ |
| | | |

IV.M Openings according to YAN Notes

1.18. 1NT forcing

→ I think we use semiforcing so 1N is limited to 11/12 HCP and O can pass with a BAL MIN opening (11-12/13 HCP)

→ jump rebids by responder at 3 level, invitational

After 1M – 1NT; JS, 4M is weak

After 1M – 1NT; 2m, 3sameM is balanced 3-card limit raise

After 1M – 1NT; 2m, → we do not have a strong hand when responding 1N ~~3NT is to play~~

1M - 3NT = a flat (3-3-3-4 with 3 trumps) 13-15, offer COG

1.19. Jacoby 2NT

Responses:

- 3 level new suit = shortness,
- 4 level new suit = at least HHxxx
- 3N = 14~15 or 18+
- 3M = 16-17
- 4M = worst hand

1.20. Splinters

Normal splinters only: 10-13 HCP??~~12-14??~~, singleton or void.

typical MIN SPL after 1♥: Axx Kxxx x QJ10xx

typical MAX SPL after 1♥: AJx KQxx x QJxxx

With stronger Hands and shortage start with 2N Jacoby

1.21. Drury

(reversed, 2-way) 2C 3-c; 2D 4-c

Bergen (4 trumps, 3♣=7-9; 3♦=10-12), on in competition as long as it's a jump

1.22. Game try

→ Next bid is artificial game try (2♠ after 1♥-2♥; 2NT after 1♠-2♠). This bid is exactly a game try we “never” play a slam thereafter.

With MIN O bids 3M

with MAX O bids 4M

if O can't decide between MIN and MAX he shows values on 3LEV.

1.23. Slamtry

Any new suit bid on the 3LEV after we found a M-Fit is a NAT slamtry.

This could be a 3-c suit.

Responder could show:

- with 4M a really bad hand
- with 3M a waiting bid (weak hand no values to show)
- raising the new suit with 4 or more cards in this suit (4/4 Fit might be a trick better)
- shortage with a jump to the 4 LEVEL
- Values in a new suit on the 3LEV
- Controls on the 4 LEVEL with out a jump

(3N is a suggestion to play NT usually 18-19 if bid by O, or 4333 if bid by R.

V.N openings (according to YAN-NOTES)

1.24. 4-suit transfers

2♠ Range ask or ♣ or strong ♣+♦

2NT Minimum HCP

- 3♣ weak ♣

- 3♦ trong ♣+♦, keep asking,

- → 3♥/3♠ ♣/♦ fit, 3nt no fit

3♥/3♠ strong ♣, shortness

3nt strong ♣, no short

3♣ Avg+ HCP (could have weak ♣)

→ Pass weak ♣

- 3♦ strong ♣+♦, asking,

→ 3♥/3♠ = ♣/♦ fit, 3nt no fit

3♥/3♠ = shortness, strong ♣

3nt = to play

2NT ♦ or weak ♣+♦

3♣ better ♣

pass weak ♣+♦

3♦ = weak ♦

- 3♥/♠ = strong ♦, shortness

- 3nt = strong ♦, no shortness SI

3♦ = better ♦

pass = weak ♦

- 3♥/♠ = shortness, strong ♦

- 3nt = no shortness, strong ♦

Jumps after transferring to a major = shortness

- Opener now has 2 options:
4M with no slam interest
4NT RKC

Super-accepts after Jacoby are jump in suit with good hand and 4 trumps.

1.25. 3♣ = Puppet

(bid 5-cd M if you have one; else bid 3♦)

over 3♦, bid the M you don't have

Puppet when you have GF with one Major; with both Majors, use regular Stayman

1.26. 3♦ = 5-5 majors GF

(with 5-5 invitational values, transfer to 2♠ and then bid 3♥)

3M sets trump

3NT to play (opener probably has 2254 or 2344 with concentrated values in the minors)

1.27. 3♥ = 3-1-(5-4) GF

1.28. 3♠ = 1-3-(5-4) GF

1.29. Smolen

1.30. Texas

(also in competition through 3♣ [that is, if a jump]; after 1NT – (3♦), 4♦ is majors & 4M is natural); new suit after Texas is cuebid

1.31. Garbage Stayman

(1N - 2♣; 2♦ - 2♥) 2♥ means both majors (4-4 or 5-4 either way)

after 1N-2♣; 2♦-2♠ is 5♠+4♥, invitational

after 1N-2♣; 2♥-2♠ is a raise to 2NT with 4♠

VI.2 suiter in competition

1.32. Michaels

Over 1 level openings

Situation

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <p>(1♣) 2♣ 2N</p> | <p>(1♦) 2♦ 2N</p> | <p>(1♥) 2♥ 2N</p> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|

Principle

We always have good hands (10+ HCP, a hand we at least consider to open on the one level) when we show 2 suiters. If pd is a passed hand we are free in our judgement.

2cue MM (over 1m) or oM+m over 1M
2N lower unbids

Example

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|-----|---------|--|-----|---------|--|-----|---------|-----|
| (1♣) 2♣ | | ♠+♥ | (1♦) 2♦ | | ♠+♥ | (1♥) 2♥ | | ♠+m | (1♠) 2♠ | ♥+m |
| 2N | | ♥+♦ | 2N | | ♥+♣ | 2N | | ♦+♣ | 2N | ♦+♣ |

Over 2 level openings

Situation

They opened a weak 2

Mechanism

To show a 2 suiter we jump to the 4 level. This frees the Cuebid to ask for a stopper in the opening suit. This method is called leaping micheals.

The bids on the 4 LEV are FG ;-) so we need a certain strength. 5 loser or less is a good rule of thumb. Expl.: AQJxx xx x AQJxx.

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <p>(2♦) 4♣ 4♦ 3♦</p> | <p>(2♥) 4♣ 4♦ 3♥</p> | <p>(2♠) 4♣ 4♦ 3♠</p> |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|

Example

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>(2♦) 4♣ ♣+M * 4♦ ♠+♥ 3♦ ask stop</p> | <p>(2♥) 4♣ ♣+♠ 4♦ ♦+♠ 3♥ ask stop 4♥ ♦+♣ SI control ♥ 4N ♦+♣ no SI</p> | <p>(2♠) 4♣ ♣+♥ 4♦ ♦+♥ 3♠ ask stop 4♠ ♦+♣ SI control ♠ 4N ♦+♣ no SI</p> |
|---|--|--|

* If the M is not known R can asked with 4♦ (see (2♦) 4♣)

1.33. Over 3 level openings

Situation

They opened a weak 3 bid

Mechanism

To show a 2 suiter we bid at the 4 level. This sacrifice the natural 4 minor bid, but theory says 2 suiter are more important. This method is called nonleaping Michaels.

The bids on the 4 LEV are FG ;-) so we need a certain strength. 5 looser or less is a good rule of thumb.

Expl.: AQJxx xx x AQJxx.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <p>(3♣) 4♣ 4♦</p> | <p>(3♦) 4♣ 4♦</p> | <p>(3♥) 4♣ 4♦ 4♥ 4N</p> | <p>(3♠) 4♣ 4♦ 4♠ 4N</p> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

Example

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <p>(3♣) 4♣ ♦+M 4♦ ♠+♥</p> | <p>(3♦) 4♣ ♣+M * 4♦ ♠+♥</p> | <p>(3♥) 4♣ ♣+♠ 4♦ ♦+♠ 4♥ ♦+♣ SI control ♥ 4N ♦+♣ no SI</p> | <p>(3♠) 4♣ ♣+♥ 4♦ ♦+♥ 4♠ ♦+♣ SI control ♠ 4N ♦+♣ no SI</p> |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|

* If the M is not known (4♣)R can asked with 4♦ (see (3♣/3♦) 4♣)

To have the ability to ask for a unknown M we use 4♦ always a both majors and 4♣ as om+M

VII.competition over our 1NT

(includes balancing and sandwich NT)

system on after non-penalty X or 2♣ (X is Stayman) (except 2♣ for majors, then unusual vs unusual)

1.34. 2C MM

If 2C was showing majors, double shows interest in penalizing at least one suit.

1.35. penalty X of our 1NT:

XX: SOS, promising a 5+ suit and asking partner to bid 2♣

Suit: lowest ranking 4 card, weak. Partner may bid his lowest ranking 4+ card suit if he/she have only doubleton or less

Pass: 6+ HCP

1.36. After overcall:

Lebensohl: fast denies

X is negative at all levels and positions

1.37. double of our transfer to a major

Superaccepts still on

Accept transfer = at least 3 trumps

Pass = fewer than 3 trumps

Responder's bid of his suit = to play

XX by responder = retransfer; new suit after XX is GF

XX = 3 trumps, maximum

VIII.2N

Puppet Stayman, Minor Suit Stayman, Jacoby, Texas

IX.2C

1.38. Kokish

2♣ - 2♦ / 2♥ forces 2♠, and shows either hearts or big balanced hand,

2C 2D

2H 2S

2N 24-26

3C H one suiter

3D H+D

3H H+C

3S H+S

3N H BAL and stoppers

2C 2D

2H 2S

3C 3D double negativ

You may break Kokish (not bid 2♠) with a broken 7+-card suit in a bad hand

2♣ - 2♦; 3NT = good 26+ → 2N sys on

X.Summary of NT ranges:

1.39. 2NT = 20-21

1.40. 2♣ then 2NT = 22-23

1.41. Kokish then 2NT = 24 – poor26

1.42. 2♣ - 2♦; 3NT = good 26+

XI.W2

2♦/2♥/2♠-2NT: OGUST

XII.Defensive Bidding according to YAN Notes

Against 1♣ (artificial and strong) or 1♣-1♦ (artificial and weak)

DBL = Majors

NT = Minors

Otherwise – Natural

Unusual vs Unusual

http://web2.acbl.org/documentLibrary/play/Commonly_Used_Conventions/unusual.pdf