


## Note 1

Competitive doubles are used in the following situations:
(1x)-1y-(2x)-DBL $44+$ in the unbid suits or $4+$ in one the unbid suits and
(1x)-2y-(2x)-DBL= secondary support for partners suit. In the latter case, the doubler must be able to handle the subsequent auction.
(1x)-1y-(1z)-DBL
(1x)-1y-(2z)-DBL=4+ in the unbid suit and secondary support for partners suit.
(1x)-2y-(2z)-DBL

## Note 2

A discouraging card is also a suit preference signal in the following situations

- First discard.
- On the lead of an A in no -trump contracts.
- On the lead of honour in opening leader's partner's suit.
- When the dummy wins the opening lead in opening leader's partner's suit.
- On the lead of an A or K in slam contracts.
- On the lead of an honour in dummy's short suit in suit contracts.

An odd card shows interest in a the higher ranking of the two interesting suits. An even card shows interest in a the lower ranking of the two interesting suits. If the signaller only has odd cards, the higher of the odd cards is the signal for the higher ranking suit. If the signaller only has even cards, the higher of the even cards is the signal for the lower ranking suit.

| Note 3 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Versus strong 1 \&: |  |
| DBL | $44+$ in $\uparrow+$ - , destructive. |
| 1X | Natural overcall. |
| 1 N | $44+$ in $\vee+\boldsymbol{*}$, destructive. |
| 2* | $\boldsymbol{*}$ or $\boldsymbol{\downarrow}+\boldsymbol{*}$. |
| 2 | $\bullet$ or $\uparrow+\boldsymbol{\downarrow}$. |
| 2 | $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ or $\boldsymbol{\uparrow}+\boldsymbol{\infty}$. |
| 2 - | $\wedge$ or $\uparrow+\boldsymbol{*}$ |
| 2N | $\boldsymbol{\uparrow}+$ or $\boldsymbol{\bullet}+\boldsymbol{\downarrow}$. |

Note 4

Versus 2•Multi

Direct actions:
DBL
$15+$ BAL or any $18+$, later doubles are penalty oriented.
2M/3m Sound overcall.
2N Minors.
3M Strong overcall.
(2 *)-DBL-(pass)-pass $=8+$ HCP.
(2 $\bullet$ )-DBL-(pass)- $2 \mathrm{x} / 2 \mathrm{~N} / 3 \mathrm{x}=0-7 \mathrm{HCP}(2 \mathrm{~N}=$ minors $)$.

Delayed actions:

| DBL | T/O. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 N | Minors, reopening strength. |
| $2 \uparrow / 3 \mathrm{~m}$ | Natural, reopening strength. |

$(2 \star)$-pass-( 2 M ) is treated like a weak two bid in the bid major.

Note 5


NAT with $10-12$ HCP BAL
$1 \mathrm{M} \quad 10-12$ HCP BAL (3-card is enough) or 17+ HCP (4-card suit is enough, may hold longer minor)
$1 \mathrm{~N} \quad 18-20 \mathrm{BAL}$
$2 \mathrm{~m} \quad 17+$ HCP, NF, denies M
$2 \mathrm{M} / 3 \mathrm{~m}$
2 N
NAT GF
23-24 HCP BAL

| 2M | 10-12 HCP BAL 4-card support |
| :---: | :---: |
| $2 *$ | 17+ HCP, NAT or BAL |
| 2 / 2 OM | 17+ HCP, NAT |
| 2 N | 17+ HCP, 4-card support |
| $1 \%-1 N$ |  |
| pass | 10-12 HCP BAL |
| others | 17+ НСР |
| 1*-2m |  |
| pass | 10-12 HCP BAL |
| $3 \mathrm{~m}$ | 10-12 HCP BAL, good raise |

## Note 6

$1 \star-1 \mathrm{M}-2 \mathrm{~N}$ shows either a hand worth a jump to $3 \star$ and short M , or a maximum opening bid with 4-card trump support and a short suit.

Note 7
$1 \backsim-1 \backsim-2 N$ shows either a hand worth a jump to $3 \vee$ and short $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$, or a maximum opening bid with 4 -card trump support and a short suit.

| Note 8 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1N-2 | Puppet to $2 \boldsymbol{v}$. |  |
| 2 -pass | To play |  |
| $-2$. | To play |  |
| -2N | Puppet to 3* |  |
| 3-pass | To play |  |
|  | -3 | To play |
|  | -3M | 3-card suit and 54/45/64/46 in the minors |
|  | -3N | $55+$ in the minors, NF |
| -3x | NAT slam try <br> $55+$ in the minors, F |  |
| -3N |  |  |


| Note 9 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2 \bullet-4 \star$ | Asks opener to transfer into his suit. |
| $2 \bullet-4 \star$ | Asks opener to bid his suit. |


| Note 10 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2-2N |  |
| 3* | A good weak two bid in $\boldsymbol{v}$. |
| 3 | A good weak two bid in $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$. |
| 3 | A bad weak two bid in $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$. |
| 3 | A bad weak two bid in $\uparrow$. |
| 3 N | 21-22 HCP BAL. |


| Note 11 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2M-2N |  |
| 3* | 5M4*(22) |
| 3 | $5 \mathrm{M} 4 * 3 \bullet 1 \mathrm{OM} / 5 \mathrm{M} 5 * 3 \bullet 0 \mathrm{OM} / 6 \mathrm{M} 4 * 3 \bullet 0 \mathrm{OM}$ |
| 3 M | 6M4**(21) |
| 3OM | 5M4 *3OM1 */5M5 * 3OM0*/6M4*3OM0 * |
| 3 N | 5M5 *(21) |
| 4* | 6M5 *(11) |
| 4M | 7M4 ¢(11) |
| $4 * / 4 \mathrm{OM}$ | 6M5+*and a void in */OM |


| Note 12 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2N-3* |  |
| 3 | 6 - 4 (21) |
| 3 | 1354/0355/0364 |
| 34 | 3154/3055/3064 |

Solid/semisolid * suit with at least 6 tricks, and at least 1 trick outside $\boldsymbol{*}$.

Versus weak conventional openings ("Anti-nonsense")

Anti-nonsense is a general defence versus weak opening bids which not necessarily shows the bid suit (ferts). The most common example is the weak $1 \uparrow$ opening found in "Säfflespadern".

## Versus $1 *$

D A 13+ HCP balanced hand or an unlimited opening bid with diamonds.
1M Natural opening but limited to17 HCP. D is the preferred bid with a balanced hand (4333/4432).
$1 \mathrm{~N} \quad$ Unlimited opening bid with clubs as the longest ( $5+$ cards) suit in an unbalanced hand.
2* Unlimited opening bid with hearts as the longest (5+ cards) suit in an unbalanced hand. The transfer overcall shows 17+hcp.
Weaker hands are shown through an overcall
2 Unlimited opening bid with spades as the longest ( $5+$ cards) suit in an unbalanced hand. The transfer overcall shows 17+hcp.
Weaker hands are shown through an overcall
$2 v$ Three-suited overcall with short diamonds, 12-16 hcp.
24 Three-suited overcall with short diamonds, 17+hcp.
$2 \mathrm{~N} \quad 55+$ in the minors and limited opening hand

## After the double

The responder assumes that the doubler has a balanced hand and passes with $8+$ hcp and $4+$ card in the suit. The pass is forcing to two of the opening suit, with exception of a limited 1 N bid or a penalty double.

The responder bids $1 \mathrm{M}, 1 \mathrm{~N}$ and 3 m with a weak hand. A jump to 2 M is constructive with $7-9$ hcp and $5+$ cards in the bid major. Jumps to $2 \mathrm{~N} / 3 \mathrm{~N}$ are natural and no interest for the majors or for a penalty double. When the responder bids 1 N , the doubler uses $2 \boldsymbol{*}$ as a conventional forcing bid. The responder bids $2 \leqslant$ (or possibly 2 N with a maximum) without a major, or a natural 2 M . The doubler's bids an the 3-level are forcing..

When the responder has stronger cards, he uses 2 m to differentiate his strength.. $2 \boldsymbol{*}$ is invitational towards an assumed balanced hand with 13-15 hcp. $2 \downarrow$ is game forcing. Both bids are used as a kind of Stayman.

A minimal doubler always rebids under 2 N after $\mathrm{D}-2 \boldsymbol{*}$. The doubler primarily shows a major and bids $2 \star$ otherwise. The responder still doesn't know if the doubler has a balanced hand or if he has an unbalanced hand with diamonds. If the doubler has stronger cards, he rebids 2 N with a balanced hand after which the normal 2 N bidding is used. With the unbalanced the doubler bids a natural bid on the 3-level.

After D-2 the doubler always rebids 2 N with a balanced hand. The normal 2 N bidding is used. Everything else is natural.

If third seat bids 1 M , responder doubles for penalty. The responder assumes that the doubler has a balanced hand. $2 *$ is still invitational and artificial. The cue bid replaces $2 \star$ as the artificial game force.

## After a transfer overcal

The responder accepts the transfer with a weak hand. Two in the suit above the overcaller's suit is used as an artificial forcing bid. New suits are natural and forcing. 2 N is forcing with the suit above the overcaller's suit. Overcaller's rebids are natural, except for 2 N over responder's artificial bid. 2 N shows a minimum with 4 card in that suit.

When the transfer overcall shows a strong, i.e. when the suit is biddable on the 1-level, it is possible for the responder to bid the suit under the overcaller's suit with a weak hand without support. Responder accepts the transfer with a weak hand and some support.

## After a three-suited overcal

The bidding is natural. The short suit is the only forcing bid.

## Balancing actions

The same defence is used in $4^{\text {th }}$ seat. The only difference is the $2 \diamond$ force after the double. The responder can't have that good cards since he didn't act in $2^{\text {nd }}$ seat.

## Versus 1M

The same defence can be used with logical adjustments versus weak artificial major suit openings. The double shows the opening suit or a balanced hand. $2 \boldsymbol{\beta}$ is a transfer overcall in diamonds. $2 \diamond$ is a transfer overcall in the unbid major. After D-2 $*$ the doubler primarily shows an unbid major, secondarily a five card opening suit, and otherwise $2 \star$.

Versus "Säfflespadern"
Versus pass, 8-37, 4+
$1 * \quad \mathrm{~T} / \mathrm{O}$ of $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$.
1- Natural overcall.
1v Natural overcall
1^ A $5+\mathrm{m}$ and exactly $4 \downarrow$. Responder's minor suit bids are P/C. Heart bids and no trump bids are natural. $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ is the only forcing bid.
1N Natural, continuation as after a no trump overcall.
2* Natural overcall.
2. Pre-emptive.

2v Pre-emptive.
2^ Two-suiter with $\downarrow$ +minor.
2N Two-suiter with the minors.
After Pass - $1 *$ ( $8-32,4+\boldsymbol{*})$
D Balanced hand, $15+$ HCP and stoppers in both majors.
1- Natural overcall.
1v T/O of $\vee$
$1 \wedge \quad$ T/O of $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$.
$1 \mathrm{~N} \quad$ Minors.
2* Natural overcall.
2. Pre-emptive.

2v Natural, pre-emptive.
2. Natural, pre-emptive.
$2 \mathrm{~N} \quad$ Two-suiter with both minors.
3M Stopper ask.

After Pass - $1 \bullet(0-7)$
D T/O of $\uparrow$.
1• Natural overcall.
$1 \uparrow \quad$ A $5+\mathrm{m}$ and exactly $4 \vee$. Responder's minor suit bids are P/C. Heart bids and no trump bids are natural. $2 \wedge$ is the only forcing bid.
1 N Natural, continuation as after a no trump overcall.
2* Natural overcall.
2. Natural overcall.

2v Natural, pre-emptive.
$2 \wedge$ Two-suiter with $\boldsymbol{\bullet}$ +minor.
2N Two-suiter with both minors.

After Pass - $1 \vee$ (13+ no major).
D Heart overcall.
$1 \wedge \quad$ A $5+\mathrm{m}$ and exactly $4 \downarrow$. Responder's minor suit bids are P/C. Heart bids and no trump bids are natural. $2 \uparrow$ is the only forcing bid.
1N Minors.
2* Natural overcall.
2- Natural overcall.
$2 \vee$ Natural, pre-emptive.
$2 \boldsymbol{T}$ Two-suiter with $\vee+$ minor.
2 N Two-suiter with both minors.

Pass - 1 (8-13, three card support) is treated like a natural opening bid.
Pass $-1 \mathrm{~N}(8-12$, no major) is treated like $1 \rightarrow-1 \mathrm{~N}$.
Pass $-2 m(8-12,5+$ cards $)$ is treated like $1-2 m$.

After Pass - 2 (7-11 or 16+, support).
D Balanced hand.
$2 \boldsymbol{T}$ T/O of $\boldsymbol{a}$.
2N Any two-suiter without spades.
Versus 1*, 8-37, 4+
D T/O of $\boldsymbol{v}$.

1. Natural overcall.

1• A 5+m and exactly $4 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$. Responder's minor suit bids are P/C. Spade bids and no trump bids are natural. $2 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}$ is the only forcing bid.
1 $\quad$ Natural overcall.
1N Natural, continuation as after a no trump overcall.
2* Natural overcall.
2 - Pre-emptive.

| $2 \boldsymbol{*}$ | Two-suiter with $\uparrow+$ minor. |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2 \uparrow$ | Pre-emptive. |

2 N Two-suiter with both minors.

| After 1*- $1 *(0-7)$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| D | T/O of $\downarrow$. |
| $1 \vee$ | A $5+\mathrm{m}$ and exactly $4 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$. Respon bid. |
| 14 | Natural overcall. |
| 1 N | Natural, continuation as after a |
| 2* | Natural overcall. |
| 2 | Natural overcall. |
| 2 | Two-suiter with $\uparrow+$ minor |
| $2 \wedge$ | Pre-emptive. |
| 2N | Two-suiter with both minors. |
| After 1*-1v(13+, no major). |  |
| D | A $5+\mathrm{m}$ and exactly $4 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$. Respon bid. |
| 14 | Spade overcall. |
| 1 N | Minors.. |
| 2* | Natural overcall. |
| 2 * | Natural overcall. |
| 2 | Two-suiter with $\uparrow+$ minor |
| $2 \wedge$ | Natural, pre-emptive. |
| 2N | Two-suiter with both minors. |
| $1 \boldsymbol{*}-1 \boldsymbol{\sim}(8-12,5+\boldsymbol{A})$ is treated like $1 \boldsymbol{\bullet}-1 \boldsymbol{\sim}$ |  |
| 1*-1N (8-12, no major) is treated like $1 \downarrow-1 \mathrm{~N}$. |  |
| After $1 * 2 *$ (8-12, no other bid is possible). |  |
| D | Balanced hand. |
| $2 \vee$ | T/O of $\boldsymbol{v}$. |
| 2N | Any two-suiter without hearts. |
| After $1 * 2 \bullet$ ( $7-11$ or 16+, support). |  |
| D | Balanced hand. |
| $2 \vee$ | T/O of $\boldsymbol{v}$. |
| 2N | Any two-suiter without hearts. |

## Versus 1 •, 0-7(8)

Anti-nonsense.

## Versus 1v, 8-37, no major, usually unbalanced

| D | Shows a balanced hand, $13+\mathrm{hcp}$ or a good lead. |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1 \uparrow$ | Natural overcall. |
| 1 N | Overcall in either minor. Responder's minor suit bids are P/C. |

$1 \mathrm{~N} \quad$ Overcall in either minor. Responder's minor suit bids are P/C.
2\% Shows the majors, either at least 5-4 or at least 4-3 and a five card minor.
-2 No four card major.
2M 5+ cards.
$2 \mathrm{~N} \quad 55+$ in the majors, additional values.
$3 \mathrm{~m} \quad$ Natural, shows the hand with five card minor.
$3 \mathrm{M} \quad 6-4$ in the majors, additional values.
$-2 \mathrm{M} \quad$ Four card major or possibly 3-1/1-3 in the majors.
2N Shows the hand with five card minor. Responder bids a five card major, a good diamond suit or $3 *$.
$3 \mathrm{~m} \quad$ Short suit trial bid, four card support.
3M Invitational, five card support.
3OM Invitational, six cards in the other major and four card support.
$-2 \mathrm{~N} \quad$ Forcing for one round.
$3 \mathrm{~m} \quad$ Shows the hand with five card minor.
$3 \mathrm{M} \quad 5+$ in the bid major, 4 card other major.
$3 \mathrm{~N} \quad 55+$ in the majors
2- Multi

- Weak overcall in either major.
- Strong overcall in either minor, unsuitable for a 2 \& overcall.
- Strong overcall, two-suiter major + minor.

Preference.
2N Major + minor.
-3* Major suit ask. The overcaller bids 3M natural with the clubs. $3 \star$ shows diamonds and a major.
3 m Natural.
3M Invitational.
$-2 \mathrm{~N} \quad$ Forcing for one round
-3m Natural.

2M Good overcall, natural continuation.

Minors.

| D | Balanced hand. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1N | T/O, equal length in the majors. |
| 2* | T/O, 5+ $\downarrow$ and exactly $4 \uparrow$. Responder's bids are natural. |
| 2 | T/O, 5+¢ and exactly $4 \bullet$. Responder's bids are natural. |
| 2M | Natural overcall. |
| 2N | Majors, pre-emptive. |
| 3 m | Constructive. |

Versus 14, 8-12, (semi)balanced, no major, at least 4-3/3-4 in the minors.
D Shows a balanced hand, 13+ hcp or a good lead.
1』 $\quad$ Natural overcall.
1N Overcall in either minor. Responder's minor suit bids are P/C.
2* Shows the majors, either at least 5-4 or at least 4-3 and a five card minor.
$-2 \quad$ No four card major.
2M 5+ cards
$2 \mathrm{~N} \quad 55+$ in the majors, additional values.
$3 \mathrm{~m} \quad$ Natural, shows the hand with five card minor.
$3 \mathrm{M} \quad 6-4$ in the majors, additional values.
-2M Four card major or possibly 3-1/1-3 in the majors.
2N Shows the hand with five card minor. Responder bids a five card major, a good diamond suit or $3 \boldsymbol{\&}$.
$3 \mathrm{~m} \quad$ Short suit trial bid, four card support.
3M Invitational, five card support.
3OM Invitational, six cards in the other major and four card support.
$-2 \mathrm{~N} \quad$ Forcing for one round.
$3 \mathrm{~m} \quad$ Shows the hand with five card minor.
$3 \mathrm{M} \quad 5+$ in the bid major, 4 card other major.
$3 \mathrm{~N} \quad 55+$ in the majors

2• Multi

- Weak overcall in either major.
- Strong overcall in either minor, unsuitable for a $2 \&$ overcall.
- Strong overcall, two-suiter major + minor.
-2M Preference.
2N Major + minor.
-3 Major suit ask. The overcaller bids 3M natural with the clubs. 3 shows diamonds and a major.
$3 \mathrm{~m} \quad$ Natural.
3M Invitational.
$30 M \quad 55+$ in the majors
$-2 \mathrm{~N} \quad$ Forcing for one round
-3m Natural.
2M Good overcall, natural continuation.

2N Minors

Versus 1N, 13-18, (semi)balanced, no major, at least 4-3/3-4 in the minors
D Shows a balanced hand, 13+ hcp or a good lead.
$1 \wedge \quad$ Natural overcall.
1N Overcall in either minor. Responder's minor suit bids are P/C.
2* Shows the majors, either at least 5-4 or at least 4-3 and a five card minor.
-2 No four card major.
2M 5+ cards.
$2 \mathrm{~N} \quad 55+$ in the majors, additional values.
$3 \mathrm{~m} \quad$ Natural, shows the hand with five card minor.
$3 \mathrm{M} \quad 6-4$ in the majors, additional values.
-2M Four card major or possibly 3-1/1-3 in the majors.
2N Shows the hand with five card minor. Responder bids a five card major, a good diamond suit or $3 \boldsymbol{\mu}$.
$3 \mathrm{~m} \quad$ Short suit trial bid, four card support.
3M Invitational, five card support.
3OM Invitational, six cards in the other major and four card support.
-2N Forcing for one round.
$3 \mathrm{~m} \quad$ Shows the hand with five card minor.
$3 \mathrm{M} \quad 5+$ in the bid major, 4 card other major.
$3 \mathrm{~N} \quad 55+$ in the majors

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2*
Multi
    - Weak overcall in either major.
    - Strong overcall in either minor, unsuitable for a 2& overcall.
    - Strong overcall, two-suiter major + minor.
    Preference.
    2N Major + minor.
        -3* Major suit ask. The overcaller bids 3M natural with the clubs. 3* shows diamonds and a major.
        3m Natural.
        3M Invitational.
        3OM 55+ in the majors
    -2N Forcing for one round
    -3m Natural.
2M Good overcall, natural continuation.
2N Minors
Versus 2*, 8-11,4+** and 5+major
D T/O of &
2X Natural overcall.
2N Natural.
3* Two-suiter with *+M.
3 Pre-emptive.
3M Pre-emptive.
Versus 2 , 8-11, 4+ and 5+major
D T/O of *.
2X Natural overcall.
2N Natural.
3* Pre-emptive.
3* Two-suiter with &+M.
3M Pre-emptive.
Versus 2v, 8-11,4+ vand 5+\boldsymbol{~}
D Balanced hand.
2^ T/O with equal minors or better *. Responder's 2N asks. The overcaller bids 3* with better & and 3* with equal minors. If
the overcaller has a strong hand he bids 3M, 3\checkmark with better & and 3^ with equal minors.
2N T/O with better * .
3m Natural overcall.
3M Stopper ask.
Mot 2^, any solid suit
D T/O of \(\boldsymbol{A}\)
\(2 \mathrm{~N} \quad \mathrm{~T} / \mathrm{O}\) of \(\boldsymbol{v}\).
3X Natural overcall.
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## Note D3

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Versus 2v (v+*/^+*)
D T/O of + + 
    -2^ Natural and non-forcing
    -2N Forcing for one round
        3& Minimum, no 4+v.
            3-4+v.
            3\bullet Additional values, no 4+\boldsymbol{\bullet}, positive in * .
            3^ Additional values, no 4+\boldsymbol{\bullet},\mathrm{ positive in }\uparrow\mathrm{ .}
    -3m Natural and non-forcing.
    -3\bullet 5+\boldsymbol{v}\mathrm{ , invitational and pre-emptive.}
    -3^ Stopper ask.
    -3N To play.
2^ Natural.
2N A good T/O of v+&.
    -3* Lebensohl.
    -3 Invitational.
    -3\vee Stopper ask.
    -3^ Invitational.
    -3N To play.
3X Natural (3^ is strong).
3N 5-5 in }v+*/\uparrow+\diamond,3-5 LTC
4% 6+* and 4 v, 3-5 LTC.
4* 6+* and 4^, 3-5 LTC.
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In $4^{\text {th }}$ seat we bid in the same way. There is one exception, the meanings of D and 2 N are switched. The continued bidding remains with logical adjustments.

Note D4

## Versus $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}(\boldsymbol{v}+\boldsymbol{\bullet} / \boldsymbol{+}+\boldsymbol{*})$

## D T/O of $\downarrow+$.

-2 N Forcing for one round.
3: Minimum, no 4+か.
3 - 4+
$3 \boldsymbol{v} \quad$ Additional values, no $4+\boldsymbol{\wedge}$, positive in $\boldsymbol{v}$.
$3 \wedge \quad$ Additional values, no $4+\uparrow$, positive in $\bullet$.
$-3 m \quad$ Natural and non-forcing.
-3 Stopper ask.
-3 Natural and non-forcing.
-3N To play.
$2 \mathrm{~N} \quad$ A good T/O of $\boldsymbol{\uparrow}+\boldsymbol{*}$.
-3* Lebensohl.
-3 Invitational.
-3v Invitational.
$-3 \wedge$ Stopper ask.
-3N To play.
3X Natural
$3 \mathrm{~N} \quad 5-5$ in $\uparrow+\star / \bullet+\star$, $3-5$ LTC.
$4 \% \quad 6+\boldsymbol{\infty}$ and $4 \boldsymbol{A}, 3-5$ LTC.
$4 \bullet 6+$ and $4 \bullet, 3-5$ LTC.

In $4^{\text {th }}$ seat we bid in the same way. There is one exception, the meanings of D and 2 N are switched. The continued bidding remains with logical adjustments.

## Versus 2N $(\boldsymbol{\omega}+\boldsymbol{\varphi} / \boldsymbol{+ \infty})$

D
Interested in a penalty double, $15+$ hcp. The doubler can handle at least one major and one minor.
3X Natural.
$3 \mathrm{~N} \quad 5-5$ in $\uparrow+\bullet / \star+\boldsymbol{*}$, 3-5 LTC.
$4 * \quad 6+\bullet$ and $4 \boldsymbol{\wedge}, 3-5$ LTC.
$4-6+\oplus$ and $4 \bullet$, 3-5 LTC.

