## Supplementary Sheets

## More Subsequent bidding

1.1 1－1ヵ

1NT＝BAL w／o 4a or 1444
$2 m=5+$ suit w／ $4 \bullet$ and $0-2$ n
$2 v=4 \wedge$ any hand
2 $\uparrow=11-14,4 \vee 3 \wedge+S P L$
2NT＝Good Max w／SPL and 3n
3』＝Max 6＋suit w／4•
$3 \star=$ Max 6＋suit w／ $4 \vee$
$1.21-2$
$2 \boldsymbol{v}=$ No SPL or（4441）or min w／M－SPL
2ヵ＝』－SPL w／5＋
$2 N T=-S P L$ and $5+\star$ ，F1
3\＆＝，Max， $\boldsymbol{*}$－SPL，5＋m
$3 \star=$ Max，$\uparrow-S P L, 5+\star$
$3 \boldsymbol{v}=$ Max， $\boldsymbol{\wedge}-\mathrm{SPL}, 5+\boldsymbol{*}$

### 1.3 1•－2• and $1 \boldsymbol{\wedge}-2 \boldsymbol{v}$

$2 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{Min}$
$2 \mathrm{M}+1=\mathrm{G} / \mathrm{T}$ without a SPL that you want to show，responder denies／shows SPL in the same way， 1 step＝no，2－4 steps shown logically（i．e．normally NAT if possible） $2 \mathrm{M}+2=\mathrm{I}$ want to bid game，do you think there is a slam？
$2 \mathrm{M}+3-5=\mathrm{G} / \mathrm{T}$ w／SPL，not shown NAT or stepwise but logically！
1.4 1•2＊

2 • $=5-7$ zz w／SPL
$2 \vee=5-7 \mathrm{zz}$ no SPL
$2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=$ as $2 \boldsymbol{v}$ but 8－10 zz
2NT＋＝8－10 zz w／SPL
1.5 1NT－2＊
$2 N T=4-4$ in majors and Min
$3 \boldsymbol{3}=4-4$ in majors and Max
1.6 1NT－2
$2 \vee=2 \vee$ or Min w／3 $\downarrow$
2ヵ＝Max w／3•
2NT＝Min w／4v
$3 \boldsymbol{*}=$ Max w／ $4 \vee$
1.7 2ヵ－2

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \boldsymbol{v}=4 \\
& 2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=6+\boldsymbol{\star}, \text { not } 4 \star, \text { Min }
\end{aligned}
$$

2NT+=as 2a but Max

## $1.82-2 \vee$

```
2^=4*
2NT=6+*, not 4*, Min
3*+=as 2NT but Max
```


### 1.9 2v-2NT

3*=Min
3 =Max no SPL
3 M and $\mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{Max}$ w/ SPL

### 1.10 2NT-3v <br> $3 \wedge=S P L \wedge$ <br> 3NT=SPL $\vee$ not good Max <br> $4 \stackrel{+=S P L}{ } \vee$ and good max

Supplementary sheets for Fredrik Nyström and Peter Bertheau

## Contested bidding

2.1 1\%

```
1ヵ-(DBL)
            \(\mathrm{P}=\) Not enough to force to game
            RDBL=willingness to penalize opponents, FP to 2NT
            \(1 \star=\) FG with less then 5 zz
            \(1 \vee+=\) As uncontested
1*-(1*)
                            \(\mathrm{P}=\) Not enough to force to game
                    DBL=FG with less then 5 zz
                            \(1 \vee+=\) As uncontested
1*-(1v)
                            \(\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{As}\) a 1 - response to \(1 *\)
                            DBL=As a \(1 \vee\) response to \(1 ヵ\)
                            \(1 \boldsymbol{\wedge}+=\) As uncontested
1*-(Higher)
            Pass=Not enough to force to game
                            DBL=FG, type of T/O, normally balanced/semibalanced
                            New suit=Game forcing and 5+suit
                    NT-bid=Nat
                    Cue="perfect T/O" promises 4 in all unbid M's, 0-1 in ES.
```

If you open $1 *$ and partner passed after overcall or he responded $1 \star$ and RHO overcalls we play our defensive methods with the exception that $1 \propto-(1 \mathrm{M})-\mathrm{p}-(2 \mathrm{M})-2 \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{Nat}$ about 18 21.

If OPPT contest after $1 \Leftrightarrow-(B i d)-1 \downarrow+$ or $1 \propto-(p)-1 \downarrow+$ directly or later in the bidding we still keep our relays if we can. That is if OPP's don't bid more then 2 steps higher then last bid. If we can save space thanks to this we do so. If they bid more then 2 steps relay is out and we bid NAT.

Supplementary sheets for Fredrik Nyström and Peter Bertheau
$2.21 *$

```
1 -(DBL) RDBL=10+hcp, FP to 2*
            1M=4+M,5+hcp
                1NT/2m=Nat NF
                    2M=As uncontested
                    2NT=both minors
1*-(1M) DBL=T/O or FG
                1^=5+n,F1
                1NT/2m=Nat
                    2M=FG, not suitable for X, usually either bal w/o OM or minors
1 -(1NT) DBL=PEN
            2*=Stayman, at least one M
            2X=NF
                2NT=Any 2-suited hand G/T+
1 -(2m) DBL=T/O or FG
                2X=NF
                2NT=G/T
                3m=FG, perfect T/O, 4-4-(41/50)
                    1 -(2M) DBL=T/O usually BAL
                            2^=NF
                                    2NT=LEB
                                    3m/OM=Nat G/T
                                    3M= FG, perfect T/O, 4OM-(441/5m31)
If OPPT contest higher: X of \(\mathrm{NT}=\) general strength, X of suit bids \(=\mathrm{T} / \mathrm{O}\).
1*-(P)-1 - (DBL)
P=Bal <4\vee, unsuitable for NT/RDBL
RDBL=SUPP RDBL
Else=As uncontested
1*-(P)-1 -(PEN DBL)
RDBL=nat, P=no stop in }\vee\mathrm{ , else = as uncontested w/ stopper
1--(P)-1 - -(1^)
P= a) Bal w/ 2-3\vee, unsuitable for NT/DBL
DBL=Supp DBL
1NT+=As uncontested
```

After higher bids we play NAT, DBL=SUPP up to $2 \boldsymbol{\bullet}$, otherwise T/O. 2NT as Good-Bad.
2.3 1M

```
1-(1~/2m) DBL=T/O or FG
                    New suit=NF
                            2NT=G/T+ with support
                            OPPT suit=Splimit
\(1 \vee\)-(1NT) DBL=PEN
    \(2 *=5+a\) and \(2+\boldsymbol{\varphi}\)
    \(2 \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{G} / \mathrm{T}+\) with support
\(1 \vee-(2 \mathrm{NT}=\) minors \() \quad \begin{aligned} & 3 *=\mathrm{G} / \mathrm{T}+\mathrm{w} / \vee \text { support } \\ & 3 *=\mathrm{G} / \mathrm{T}+\mathrm{w} / 5+\uparrow \\ & 3 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{Competitive}\end{aligned}\)
```

Same after $1 \uparrow$ opening but w/ logical changes
2.4 1NT

```
1NT-(DBL)
    RDBL=strong, FP to 2NT
    2*=weak w/ * or weak with
    2*=weak w/ * or weak with \vee & and longer ^
    2M=Nat weak
    2NT=G/T+any 5+-5+
1NT-(2X=ART)
                            X=At least G/T values, FP to 2NT
1NT-(2-^)
            Leb:
            2X To play
            2 NT=PUP to 3*
                                    3 Y under OPPT suit To play
                                    3 Cue
                                    4 OM, no stopper, F3NT/4m
                                    3 Y over OPPT suit Nat FG, 5+ suit
                                    3 NT 4 OM, promises stopper
                                    4 m Nat FG, sets trump
                            4M
                            3 Y Nat G/T
                            3 Cue No M, no stopper, F3NT/4m or F hand w/ 4+m
                            3NT Nat promises stopper
                            4 m Nat G/T, distributional hand
                            4M To play
```


## $2.52 \mathrm{~m} / 2 \mathrm{NT}$

If OPPT bid after $2 \boldsymbol{*}-2 \bullet, 2 \bullet-2 \vee, 2 N T-3 \vee$ we keep our step responses if we can. That is if they don't bid more then 2 steps. Otherwise we bid natural.

Supplementary sheets for Fredrik Nyström and Peter Bertheau

## More about overcalls and responses to overcalls

3.1 (1m)-P-(2m)

```
            2NT=Nat
                    \(3 \mathrm{~m}=\boldsymbol{\wedge}\) +another
                    \(4 \mathrm{~m}=\) Majors
(1 \(\mathbf{*})-p-(2 \vee)\)
            2NT=minors
            \(3 \boldsymbol{v}=\boldsymbol{+}+\mathrm{m}\)
(1~)-p-(2^)
                            \(2 \mathrm{NT}=5 \bullet 5 \mathrm{~m}\)
                            \(3 \boldsymbol{A}=\) minors
                            \(4 m=5 \mathrm{~m} 5\)
(1ヵ)-2•-(2^)
                            \(2 N T=G / T+w /\) support
(1*)
    \(2 \boldsymbol{2}=5+\boldsymbol{q}\) and \(5+\) red suit, opening strength +
                                    Bid in red suit is P/C
                            2NT=ART G/T+ see [3.3]
                            \(2 N T=5+*\) and \(5+\boldsymbol{*}\), opening strength +
                            3»=ART FG
\(4 \approx=M\) 's, at least 6-5
                            \(4 \diamond=\) Pick a M
(1*)
    \(2 \diamond=5+\uparrow\) and \(5+\) in rounded suit, opening strength +
                                    Bid in rounded suit is P/C
                                    2NT=ART G/T+ see [3.3]
                            \(2 N T=5+\boldsymbol{v}\) and \(5+\infty\), opening strength +
                            \(3 \star=A R T\) FG
                            \(4 \diamond=M\) 's, at least 6-5
(1M)
    \(2 \mathrm{M}=5+\mathrm{OM}\) and \(5+\mathrm{m}\), opening strength+
                                    Bid in \(m\) is \(P / C\)
                                    2NT=ART G/T+ see [3.3]
2NT= m's, opening strength+
                                    \(3 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{ART}\) FG
```

3.2

For all 2-suit showing bids we have no requirements for good suits. If we have a largely distributional hand we can of course be slightly weaker.
3.3 ( $1 \mathrm{X}=$ Nat)-2X-(p)-2NT

3New S=Min<br>3Highest=6+suit 3Cue=Max w/ lowest of the 2 lowest unbid 3NT=Max w/ the higher of the 2 lower unbid 4New S=6+suit

## More about our leads against NT

4.1 Sometimes we can't afford to lead the $3^{\text {rd }}$ from 4 because we are afraid it will cost a trick, then we lead our $4^{\text {th }}$. For example AT8x or KJ92.

We have one more exception when we don't lead according to $3^{\text {rd }} / \mathrm{LOW}$. That is after 3NT gambling and situations similar to gambling (cashing situations). Then we lead our spot cards as normal but T-A according to Rusinow. Examples are, 3NT opening (gambling), $3 \mathrm{~m}-3 \mathrm{NT}$.

## More about our psychics

5.1 We do not psych often but it comes up every now and then. We have no agreement when or how we psyche or not (i.e. no standardised positions). However the times it has happened there are usually been a fairly low gamble psych from our side. Usually we had somewhere to run, either long support for one of partner's suits or a long suit of our own.

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