

### **ACBL Debuts** New Convention Card

With the new Alert procedures implemented last year, it was time for the convention card to be overhauled as well. A committee consisting of Danny Sprung, Chris Weigand, Linda Trent, Tom Dressing and Tom Carmichael was appointed to redesign the card. The product of their work is the new card you see here, which the Board approved during their meetings at the Austin NABC.

You may start seeing the new card as soon as now, although it could take several months for the existing cards in circulation to be replaced with the new one. During the transition, either card will be acceptable.

Much of the card should look familiar to those already using an ACBL convention card. The use of names for conventions has been limited where possible. Common abbreviations and terms used on the card are explained in the glossary on the facing page.

We will explain each section in detail over the next few months.

Note that each section is now separated with vertically shaded columns: Overview, Minors, Majors, Notrump, 2 Level, etc.

Rather than starting with notrump openings, the new card arranges opening bids in ascending order.

There are now separate areas for 1♣ and 1♠ opening bids. Those who treat these bids the same, opening the "better minor," don't need to fill out the minor sections twice; there is a check box which indicates "same as over 1♣."

The section on defensive carding methods has been greatly expanded with separate areas for leads against suits and notrump, carding and signals.

More room is given to explain general style for preempts and what is to be expected from a balanced opening bid.

The new Alert procedures have been incorporated with the same color coding: red = Alert. blue = Announce.

The new card contains many improvements designed to help opponents locate desired information efficiently and help partnerships with their own agreements. While it may seem like a lot of information – especially at first – it's perfectly fine to only fill out the areas that apply to your partnership.

Negative   Thru
Support   Thru
Support   Thru
T/O Style   Dump to 2NT: 2 Lowest Unbid   Other   Other   Vs   Vs   Vs   Other   Vs   Vs   Other   Other   Vs   Other
Other         Z         Other           1-Lvl         to         Often 4 Oards □         Vs         Vs
1-Lvlto Often 4 Cards
0 l vi +o
Jump Overcalls: Wk 🗆 Int 🗆 Str 🗆
2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4
Responses
> new control in control in a second
Comp Raise. With Mixed and a
OtherOther
Vs. Art Quesi Nat
A A A A WA BUMPSHIT WKU INVU FU FITU
Rdbl: 10+ © Conv 0 2NT Over: Nat Raise Range
Natural D D D D A COL
■Other □ □ □ □ ■ ▼ □ □ _ to_
□ Describe > Other
3-Level Style (Seat/Vul) 2NT Overcall
<u>√</u> T/O Dbl ThruPenalty
Resp Resp 2NT Lebensohl Resp 🗆
## 4-Level Style Z Ouebid
Resp g Jump Overcalls
4♣/4♦ Tfr □ Other Other
4♣ Gerber: Directly Over NT□ Over NT Seg□ Non-NT Seg□
4NT: Blackwood□ RKO 0314□ RKO 1430□
Control Bids
Vs Interference
Other
Suits NT Primary Signals to:  Declarer's Lead Partner's Lead Partner's Lead
Standard - Attitude Declarer's Lead Partner's Le
Upside Down - Attitude   1/2   Count
□ Upside Down - Count □ ☑ □ Suit Preference □
Exceptions & Exceptions
5 Other Carding: First Discard: Std 🗆 Upside Down I Smith Echo: Suits 🗆 NT 🗆 Reverse 🗆 Lavinthal 🗀 Odd/Even 🗆 Other 🗅
Smith Echo: Suits  NT  Reverse  Lavinthal  Odd/Even  Other
Trump Signals
Trump Signals  OIROLE OARD LED (if not bold): OIROLE OARD LED (if not bold):
OIRCLE CARD LED (if not bold): OIRCLE OARD LED (if not bold):
CIROLE OARD LED (if not bold):         Length Leads: 4° □ 3°/5° □ 3°/Low □         Length Leads: 4° □ 3°/5° □ 3°/Low □         Length Leads: 4° □ 3°/5° □ 3°/Low □           Attitude □ Small from xx □         Attitude □ 2° from xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
CIROLE OARD LED (if not bold):   Length Leads: 4°   3°/5°   3°/Low   Length Leads: 4°   3°/5°   3°/Low     Attitude   Small from xx   Attitude   2° from xxxx   XXXXX   XXXXXX
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OIROLE OARD LED (if not bold):  Length Leads: 4° □ 3°/5° □ 3°/Low □  Attitude □ Small from xx□  XX XXX XXXX XXXXX  HXX HXXX HXXXX  After 1° Trick  Honor Leads: 4° □ 3°/5° □ 3°/Low □  Attitude □ 2°° from xxxx(+) □  XX XXX XXXX XXXXX  After 1° Trick  Honor Leads: 4° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/5° □ 1°/
CIROLE OARD LED (if not bold):   Length Leads: 4°   3°/5°   3°/Low   Attitude   Small from xx   XXXX XXXX XXXXX XXXXX
OIROLE OARD LED (if not bold):  Length Leads: 4* □ 3*/5* □ 3*/Low □  Attitude □ Small from xx □  XX XXX XXXX XXXXX  HXX HXXX HXXX HXX
OIROLE OARD LED (if not bold):       Length Leads: 4° □ 3°/5° □ 3°/Low □       Length Leads: 4° □ 3°/5° □ 3°/Low □         Attitude □ Small from ∞ □       XX XXX XXXX XXXXX       Attitude □ 2° from xxxx XXXXX         HXX HXXX HXXXX       HXX HXXXX       HXX HXXXX         After 1° Trick □       After 1° Trick □         Honor Leads:       Honor Leads:         AKX(+) Varies □       AKX(+) Varies □

Names
Seneral Approach
Min Expected HCP when Balanced: Opening Responding Forcing Open: 1♣ 2♣ 0ther 1NT Open: Str   Wk   Variable   Bids That May Require Preparation
1 Min Length: 5 0 4 0 3 0 NF 2 0 (4432 only 0 ) NF 1 0 NF 0 0 Art F 0
10
■ Rasp Same as over 1♣□
Raises   NF   Inv+   GF   Single   NF   Inv+   GF   Jump   Wk   Mixed   Inv   2NT
1 */ A Art Raises: 2NT 3NT Splinter Other
Other After Overcall: Wk   Mixed   Inv
1NT to (Saat/Vu ) 1NT to (Same Respt V □ N □ ) 5-Card Major □ Sys On Vs 3♣ 2♣: Stayman □ Puppet □ Other □ 2♦: Nat □ Tfr □ Other 3♦ 3♥
2 V: Nat   Tfr   Other   3 A   2 A: Nat   Tfr   Other   Other
2NT to Puppet 3 40
Onv   Tfr. 3Lvl   ALvl   Neg Dbl   Other
2♣to 2♡ Neg □ Waiting □ Steps □ 2♡ Neg □ Very Str □ Str □ Nat □ Conv□ Other
2
2 ♥ to
2
# Vs (Very)Str OpenNMF   2Way NMF   XYZ   4×SF: 1Rnd   GF

### Glossary

1Rnd One round
2Way NMF Two-way new minor forcing
4th SF Fourth Suit Forcing
ArtArtificial
ConvConventional
FForcing
GFGame forcing
HCP High Card Points
HHonor
Int Intermediate
Inv Invitational
Inv+Invitational or better
Nat Natural
NegNegative
NFNon-forcing
NMF New minor forcing
PenPenalty
Quasi Balanced with two or more, or natural length
Resp Response(s)
Semi-F Semi-forcing
Std Standard
T/O Takeout
TfrTransfer
WkWeak
XYZ A convention similar to 2Way NMF



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### *lisdom -* part 1

Each of the next several months we break down a section of the new ACBL convention card. See pages 18-19 of the March issue for the complete card and a glossary of terms and abbreviations.

The very first box is for the pair's general approach (Standard American, 2/1, Precision etc.), which is similar to the old card, but features a new line: Min Expected HCP when Balanced, with spaces to enter numbers for Opening and Responding. For example, if in your partnership you agree to open all balanced 12-counts and respond with a balanced hand with 6 HCP, then you would write 12 and 6 in the lines provided.

Notrump ranges considered "weak" can range anywhere from as few as 10 up to 15 HCP. Is 13-15 a weak notrump? That is up to your partnership as defenders to decide.

Some partnerships play weak notrump when nonvulnerable and strong when vulnerable, or in different seats (weak in first or second, strong in third and fourth). Checking this box is not meant to describe the variability, just to alert the opponents of its existence.

Next, we have Forcing Open, with the normal 1 and 2 options, plus

There are boxes to check whether your 1NT openings are strong, weak or variable.

Strong generally includes any notrump range with 14 as its lowest possible.

Min Expected HCP when Balanced: Opening \_\_\_\_\_ Responding \_\_\_ Forcing Open: 1♣□2♣□ Other \_\_\_\_\_ 1NT Open: Str □ Wk □ Variable □ Bids That May Require Preparation

> Bids That May Require Preparation. Kind of like a "pre-Alert," this space is available for you to include artificial bids that your opponents may want to discuss their defense to in advance. A good example is Flannery. an opening bid of 2♦ which shows 11-15 HCP with five hearts and four spades. Again, there is room below to articulate your methods. This is just to summarize your system.

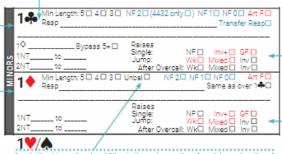
### MINORS

The areas for 14 and 14 have been separated. For most players, there may be no need to differentiate between their responses to 1 📤 and 1 🍖 If that is the case, you can simply check the "Same as over 14" box in the

With the popularity of strong club systems and "could be short" club openings, with or without transfer responses, the section for 14 opening bids has been expanded. There are several options to check to indicate your agreement about minimum expected length. As with the old card, bids in blue require an Announcement, bids in red require

Indicate your agreed-upon Minimum Length by checking the appropriate box in the top row.

The area for Responses has been expanded for you to detail your methods. The 1 ♦/1NT/2NT section is very similar to the old card.



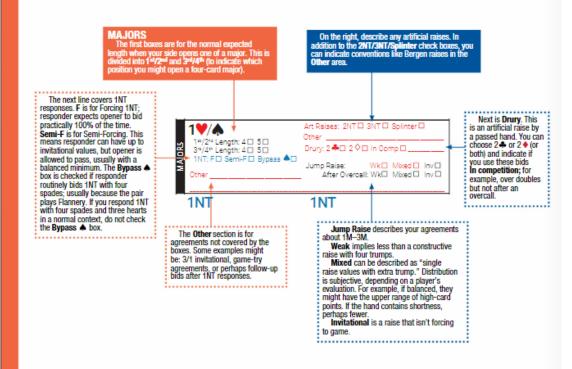
In the 1 section, in addition to the various options for minimum length. there is also an option to check that your 1♦ opening promises an unbalanced hand

How does your partnership raise 1 4/1 •? Is a single raise invitational or better? Is it game forcing? What about jump raises? It is here that a new option for a jump raise of a suit debuts: the "mixed" raise. What is a mixed raise? It might be described as "single raise values with extra trump." Distribution is subjective, depending on a player's evaluation. For example, if balanced, they might have more toward the upper range of high-card points. If the hand contains shortness, perhaps fewer high-card points.

Lastly, there are three options for what a jump raise means after the opponents overcall.



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### Conventional Visdom - part 3

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- If you play a variable notrump, there is space for two different ranges; use both areas if you vary your range either by seat or vulnerability. You can indicate how you vary in the area that says Seat/Vul.
- If you use two different sets of responses to your variable 1NT ranges, check the Same Resp No, otherwise, check Yes.
- 5-Card Major: Check this box if you might have a five-card major when you open 1NT.
- Sys On vs. How does your partnership handle interference? It is common to play "systems on" versus a double and 24; you can write

### ................... Smolen: Smolen is a conventional bid that allows responder to show both majors : after opener's 2 . answer to Stayman.

### Transfer 4 4 /4 4 /4 \*: If you play these calls as transfers, check the appropriate box.

**Dbl**: If the opponents overcall, indicate whether a double is negative or penalty. You can also indicate the level through which the · negative double applies, or other treatments for double (like stolen bid, for example, where a double means you · would have made the bid your apponent did).

### to \_\_\_\_\_ (Same Resp. Y | N | II 5-Card Major - Sys On vs Similar to the 1NT section 2. Stayman D Puppet D Other D here is space for your range 2 O: Nat Tfr Other \_ and a box to check (Conv in ed) if your 2NT opening bid 2 A: Nat 🗆 Tfr 🗆 Other 2NT: Nat D Tfr D Other Smolen Tfr: 4 10 40 140 Dbl: Neg 🗆 ... Pen D Other Lebensohl D Puppet □ 3 ♣ □ Tfr: 3Lvl □ 4Lvl □ Neg Dbl □ Other 3NT One Sult [ \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Any conventional 3NT opening bid an still use the lines for a point-cour Suit or something else in the space

### Puppet: Check this box if your partnership plays any variation of puppet Stayman (a method of finding out if opener has a five-card major suit).

- 3 . Unless you play 3 . as natural, check this box and indicate your agreement in the space provided. Minor suit Stayman or an artificial relay to 3NT (with follow-ups to describe various distributional hands) are the most common treatments.
- Tfr: If your three- and/or four-level responses are transfers, check these boxes.

Neg Dbl: Should the opponents interfere after a 2NT opening bid. you can indicate how you handle it. ............



# Conventional Visdom - part 4

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### Two-level opening bids

The 2 h box has something new that is important: Very Strong vs Strong. Some extra terms and options have been added to the new card to reflect this. The old card simply had options for 2 h as "strong" and "other." There are now restrictions on 2 h openers that didn't exist before. Not all events allow a Strong artificial 2 h opening bid. If it is allowed, it must be Alerted.

Very Strong: A hand that contains: at least 20 HCP, or at least 14 HCP and is within one trick of game, assuming suits break evenly among the other hands, or at least 5 Control Points (Ace = 2 points, King = 1 point) and is within one trick of game, assuming suits break evenly among the other hands.

Strong: A hand that contains: at least 15 HCP, or at least 14 HCP and meets the Rule of 24 (number of cards in two longest suits plus number of high-card points must be at least 24), or at least 5 Control Points and is within one trick of game, assuming suits break evenly among the other hands.

Natural: Many strong-club systems such as Precision use a 2♣ opening bld to show a limited hand with a five-card or longer club suit.

Conventional: If your 2.4 opening bid is anything other than Very Strong, it must be Alerted and fully explained.

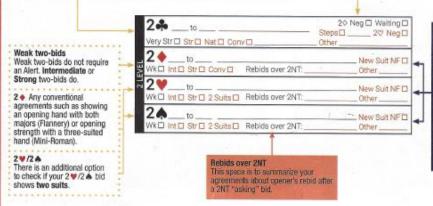
### Responses to 24

2 Neg or Waiting: No Alert required.

Steps: There is a line next to the Steps box to indicate if you play steps showing levels of high card points or Control Points-showing steps.

2 ♥ Neg: If you play 2 ♥ as an artificial negative bid, then you must Alert.

 Other Use this space for a general explanation of conventional responses to a natural or conventional 2.4 opening bid.



Responses to two-level opening bids say. Over upon bids, many play 2NT as asking for a feature of Ogust at method of describing opener's suit and hand quality which employs artificial step responses, if a New Sait by responder is non-forcing, that is an Alert and the hos should be checked if that is your partnership agreement.

Other is for any conventional response to a two-level opening bid.



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t the bottom for partnershi o write in additional treatents they employ.

Jump Shift Resp The old card had only two options: Weak Jump Shifts In Comp and Not in Comp. There are also fit-showing jumps, artificial raises, mini-solinters and differences as to whether responder or advancer is an unpassed hand or a passed hand. (Another common abbreviation you might see on a card is BPH or BUPH by passed hand or by unpassed hand.) Conventions are sometimes "off" in competition. There is a lot of room to explain your Jump Shift Responses (and advances), but weak jumpshift responses not in competition no longer require an Alert.

Jump Shift Resp

Vs (Very)Str Open.

NMF (New Minor Forcing) After any auction that begins 1m-1M; 1NT, responder bids two of the other minor to ask opener to clarify their major-suit holdings, it is an artificial call, requiring an Alert. Opener can show three-card support for responder's major, or four of the other major, or deny either by bidding 2NT or (re)bidding a minor suit. Typically, responder will have invitational (or better) values to use NMF.

NMF 2Way NMF XYZ 4°SF: 1Rnd GF

2Way NMF (Two-Way New Minor Forcing) Similar to NMF. this refinement allows responder to initiate invitational or game-forcing sequences - regardless of which minor was opened - by utilizing 2. as an artificial relay to 2 . to show an invitational hand, and 2 . as an artificial game-forcing bid. Both bids require an Alert.

Vs (Very) Str Open There are many conventional ways to interfere with the opponents' auctions, even if they are showing a Strong or Very Strong opening bid, such as Mathe (double for the majors, notrump for the minors), transfers, CRASH (step-bids which show a two-suiter of the same Color, RAnk or SHape), or suction. There is plenty of room to describe your partnership's agreements, if any.

XYZ This refers to any three one-level bids made by the partnership (1X-1Y; 1Z). The concept of 2Way NMF now applies, where 24 would relay 2 to begin an invitational sequence, and 2 is an artificial game force.

4thSF (Fourth Suit Forcing) This is a common bidding tactic by responder to force opener to keep bidding. After three suits have been bid naturally, the "fourth suit" is now a (possibly) artificial (Alertable) call that is forcing. Depending on your agreement, it can be forcing for one round or to game (1Rnd or GF).

common treatments ou might describe in he lines at the botto ere. Any other general agreements that do not lit into ether boxes, or clarifications, can go in



Visdom - part 6

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ridge is very competitive. Uncontested auctions are increasingly uncommon as players often enter the bidding with very few high-card points. Yet, for all the bidding that can occur at low levels, many doubles there are played as something other than penalty. There are more opportunities to use these versatile doubles as showing the unbid suits or support for partner than a desire to defend.

Negative and responsive doubles tend to show support for the unbid suits. For exam-

> For Negative, Responsive and Support doubles, check the box and indicate how high you play that type of double. For example, if you play Responsive doubles through 4 . check the box and write 4 . in the line next to "Thru," Note that Support doubles and redoubles (Rdbl) are not in red and no longer

require an Alert.

ple, if partner opens the bidding 1 and your RHO overcalls 2 , a double by you shows length in hearts and clubs. A typical responsive double is when your partner makes a negative double (showing length in the unbid suits), and you would like to compete but have no clear direction, so you double.

Support doubles occur when partner opens the bidding, you respond in a suit and there is competition. Your partner, the opener, can double or redouble to show exactly threecard support for the suit you bid.

Immediate Penalty doubles at low levels are so rare that they do require

Negative DThru\_\_\_\_\_Penalty D esponsive 🗆 Thru \_\_\_\_\_ Maximal 🗆

Maximal doubles occur in competitive auctions. typically after the opponents interfere and take up bidding room. In certain situations (usually at the three level), a double of the opponents' suit becomes a game try. A classic example:

Partner

14

Dbl

Most partnerships play support doubles

through to a lower level because it could be

that you have a seven-card fit. For example,

if the intervening bid had been 24, you and

your partner need to discuss whether the

double would still be support.

RHO

Pass

Partner 24

Some pairs define a double by opener as a hand

T/O Style This line isn't to let the opponents know if you prefer Chinese or Thai food, it's your "takeout double style." Some partnership agreements on takeout doubles include offshape hands, balanced hands, "card-showing" doubles or takeout doubles with hands that are less than opening strength. Your partmership's general approach to takeout doubles can be

Other Any other type of conventional double in your partnership agreements can be written in

noted on this line.



# Conventional Visdom - part 7

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The OVERCALLS box on the ........... new convention card has : Jump Overcalls several additions and now ......... : If your RHO opens the bidding 19 and you . The first line is for "one over one" incorporates Jump Over-. overcall 24, what kind of hand are you · overcalls; the two blank lines are calls, which used to have its showing? Most pairs play this as weak · for your high-card point range for own section. Note that this (Wk), similar to preemptive bids at the two : making a one-level overcall; if you section is for overcalls in a or three level. Other options, which require : routinely might have a four-card suit; notrump overcalls still an Alert, include intermediate (Int) or suit, check the Often 4 Cards box. has its own section. strong (Str), showing opening-hand values . or better with a long suit. ......... 1-Lvl \_\_\_\_to\_\_\_ Often 4 Cards D The next line is for overcalls at the two level; indicate your high-card ........................ 2-Lvl to : Any artificial treatments to jump : point range in the lines provided. Jump Overcalls: Wk 🗆 Int 🗆 Str 🗀 🚄 overcalls can be described in the onv 🗆 Conv (Conventional) line. Responses \* New Suit ■ New Suit: F □ NFConst □ NF □ Tire □ · After you overcall, what are partner's · Jump Raise: Wk 🗆 Mixed 🗆 Inv 🗆 🗻 Jump Raise responses? Support [ · What is a Jump Raise in your partnership? RHO You LHO Partner - Some play it Weak (preemptive), Mixed : (four trump, not weak but not a limit raise) 19 Pass ? : Cuebids or Invitational (such as a limit raise). Is a new suit Forcing, Non-forcing . Cuebids can mean different things de-- Constructive or Non-Forcing? pending on the level, for example a "jump : Check the boxes that correspond to : your agreements. Some partnerships : RHO Partner LHO You : play Transfers, which require an . There is a line provided for other · Announcement. Pass 3 . agreements not listed. ......... : Explain how your partnership differentiates between cuebids in the line provided.

and if they generally indicate support.



Wisdom - part 8

In each of the next several issues, we'll break down a section of the new ACBL convention card. See pages 18-19 of the March issue for the complete card and a glossary of terms and abbreviations.

When your LHO opens one of a suit, and your partner bids two of the same suit, that is a direct cuebid. What does it mean! With the emiliferation of "could be short" and artificial minor-suit opening bids, the new card has more options for your partnesship to indicate if you have differen agreements depending on your opponent? opening bid. Note that 1% and 1% opening bids are always treated as natural.

The first column is for Artificial ("Art") openings of 1♣ and 1♠. Does a direct cuebid by your side show length in both majors? Then you would check the Michaels box.

What is Michaels? It is a way to show a two-suited hand: A direct cuebid of a minor-suit opening bid shows a major two-suiter. So, the auction 1♣ –(2♣) or 1♠ –(2♠) shows a hand with length in hearts and spades. The strength requirements vary depending on partnership preferences. After a major-suit opening, a direct cuebid shows length in both the other major and a minor. The sequence 1♠ –(2♠), therefore, shows length in both hearts and an undisclosed minor.

The next column is for Quasi-Natural ("Quasi") 1♣ or 1♠ opening bids, which could be balanced hands with two or more of the bid suit or natural length. Opponents who play a quasi-natural opening bid are required to pre-Alert along with announcing, "could be short as X." Again, you have the option of Michaels, Natural or Other for your direct cuebids.

If your opponent opens a "could be as short as zero" 1, does 2, by you show diamonds? Then you would check the Natural box. If a direct cuebid is something other than Michaels or Natural, you would check the Other box.

Vs:	Art ♣0	Quasi &¢	Nat ♣0	Nat ♥▲
Michaels				
Natural				
Other Describe				
3-Level Sty	le (Se	et/Vul	)	
Resp				
4-Level Sty	le			
Resp		1037		

The third and fourth columns are for Natural ("Nat") opening bids. If an opponent's 1♣ opening bid is two only if 4=4=3=2, it is deemed Natural. Note that if your direct cuebid is not Michaels, it requires an Alert. There is a line for you to describe your agreements.

Some partnerships play that opening bids of 4. and 4. are transfers to 4. and 4. are transfers to 4. and 4. respectively. This convention is called Namyats; check the Trf (transfer) box if that is your agreement. If those opening bids are something else besides a pregnot, write it in the Other line.

This section is to indicate your partnership style when making a preemptive opening bid at the three or four level. Typically, these bids promise a hand below opening strength with a seven-card or longer suit. Suit quality and length can depend on seat and vulnerability. There is space to note your general preemptin philosophy at these levels. How do you respond to such opening bids? For example, a new suit could be natural and forcing, a control bid in support or even ace- or key card-asking. A new-suit, below-game response that is non-forcing is Alertable.



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This section allows you to briefly describe your conventional slam methods. Almost all of these treatments are Alertable, but they are "Delayed Alerts." All Delayed Alerts must be explained before the opening lead by either the defending or declaring side.

### What is a Delayed Alert and why?

In any case where a bid is Alertable, but the bid is 3N or higher, and the auction is at or beyond opener's rebid delay the Alert until the end of the auction. Additionally Control Bids should be Alert ed at the end of the auction even if they are below 3NT. Alerts of passes, doubles and redoubles are not delayed regardless of the level of the auction. When behind screens or online, do not delay any Alerts.

Because most artificial calls at high levels indicate some slam interest, immediate Alerts (or lack thereof) could potentially benefit the Alerting side more than the non-Alerting side.

### 4♣ Gerber

 The Gerber convention is an ace-asking bid. Typically, it's a jump to 44 after an opening notrump sequence or after a notrump rebid. Some use it after a fit in a suit has been found. All three options are available for you on the new card:

Directly Over NT such as: 1NT-4♣ or 2♣-2♦: 2NT-4.

Over NT Seg such as: 1 ♦ -1♥: 2NT-4 ♣

: Non-NT Seg such as: 1 -3 -3 : 4 -\* Note that the first two examples are not Delayed Alerts, but the third one is.

4♣ Gerber: Directly Over NT 🗆 Over NT Seg 🗆 Non-NT Seg 🗅 \_ YANT: Blackwood RKC 0314 RKC 1430 Control Bids

\* one: 5 v two and

5 three.

4NT There are many ways to ask for aces and other high cards. Check the box that applies. Note that 4NT is not a Delaved Alert, but the :

responses are.

\* Blackwood Tradi-RKC 0314 Roman key card Blackwood tional Blackwood is a variation that asks not only about is one of the aces, but also the king of a specified suit. oldest conventional These five cards are referred to as "key treatments. It asks cards." The 0314 responses are: 5 & zero specifically for or three, 5 ♦ one or four: 5 ♥ two key aces only. After the : cards without the gueen of trump: 5 ... 4NT asking bid, the responses are: 54 shows zero or four aces; 5♦ shows

two or five key cards with the queen of RKC 1430 The same as above except the first two bids are reversed: 5♣ shows one or four: 5 
shows three or zero.

is a first-round control, a king or singleton is a second-round control. Indicate your partnership style in the line provided. \* Vs Interference When the

. A "Control Bid" is an ace or a

king (or, if in a suit contract, a

void or singleton). An ace or void

 opponents interfere with your ace- or key card-asking auction, there are conventional : methods available to handle \* the interference. Use this line to describe your agreements. such as DOP1 (Double with zero, Pass with one) or DEPO . (Double with Even. Pass with Odd).

> Other Use this line to indicate other partnership agreements for slam bidding, such as "serious" or "non-serious 3NT," which is a Delayed Alert.



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When your RHO has opened the bidding, you are now in the "direct seat" in terms of overcalling. If RHO opens at the one level in a suit, you have a Direct 1NT bid available to you. Most people play that a direct seat overcall of 1NT shows just what it would if you opened a strong notrump – maybe even a little better - 15-18 HCP. Notrump overcalls do not require an Announcement of your high-card point range. If a partnership agreement allows for "ostensibly natural" notrump overcalls that do not meet the definition of Natural (hands which contain a small singleton or 10 cards in two suits), it is both permitted and Alertable. The call is also Alertable if it does not show at least 14 HCP.

: If you play Systems On, for \* example Stayman and transfers. check the box.

Direct 1NT \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ Systems On E Balance 1NT \_\_\_\_\_to \_\_\_\_ Systems On [ ump to 2NT: 2 Lowest Unbid 🗆

\* When your LHO opens the bidding followed \* by two passes, you are now in the balancing seat. Because it's more likely that partner has some values, some agree to lower the necessary high-card point requirement to

: Other There is space ! for you to indicate tother special agree\* Jump to 2NT: 2 Lowest Unbid A jump to 2NT can be used to show the two lowest unbid suits, for example, 1♣-2NT to show diamonds and hearts. This can still apply after the opponents have bid two suits, such as 1♥-Pass-1▲-2NT would be

: Conv There are conventional :

treatments of a 1NT overcall: for example, "sandwich no-

trump" is often used to show

a two-suited hand. If you play

that doesn't mean a balanced hand with at least 14 HCP.

\* check the box and describe in \*

sandwich or anything else

the line provided.

A jump to 2NT that shows the minors when a natural minor suit has been opened is Alertable. This includes if the opponents open 1♣ with a two-card suit only if 4=4=3=2 (which is considered a natural call for these purposes). This is new. If the opening is quasi-natural or artificial, any artificial two-suited : 2NT is not Alertable.

: A jump to 2NT in direct seat that is Strong is Alertable.

Announcement.

Balance 1NT. Again, this does not require an



## Conventional Visdom - part 11

In each of the next several issues, we'll break down a section of the new ACBL convention card. See pages 18-19 of the March 2022 issue for the complete card and a glossary of terms and abbreviations.

Previously called "Defense vs Notrump," this is one of the boxes on the new card that is virtually identical to the box on the old card. A handy new element is a line for 2NT. Because many partnerships like to play different systems depending on the strength of the 1NT opening bid (or overcall), there are two columns provided. On the top two "Vs" lines, you might indicate the point-count range that your system defends against, or if you differentiate between direct or balancing seat actions.

Next to each two-level suit bid, indicate what that means in your partnership. For example, if vs a strong 1NT, you play 2. as a one-suited hand, write "one suit" in the line. But, if vs a weak 1NT, it's both majors, write "majors" or "hearts and spades" in the line. Or, if it's natural, write "clubs" or "natural." Note that these lines are not in red, but if your bid is conventional, meaning anything but natural, or natural but also indicates a second suit, it requires an Alert.

### vs TAKEOUT DBL

Your partner opens the bidding and your RHO makes a takeout double. What do your bids mean? New Suit F "F" stands for Forcing. If a new suit at the two-level by responder is forcing, check the 2 Lyl box.

If a new suit is a transfer to the next-higher suit, check the Tfr box and mark the lowest call where transfers start (e.g., 1NT is a transfer to clubs) and remember that opener must Announce the transfer suit.

	Vs Vs
G	Dbl Dbl
3	242
Ē	2020
9	2♡2♡
Į	2♠2♠
3	2NT2NT
	Other
	New Suit F: 2 Lvl □ Tfr □
層	Jump Shift: Wk□ Inv□ F□ Fit □
AKE OUT DB	Rdbl: 10+ 🗆 Conv 🗖
ē	2NT Over: Nat Raise Range
¥	♣♦ □ □to
Ę	♥♠ □ □to
3	Other

There is an Other line for any other partnership agreements over an opponent's takeout double. Jump Shift Is a jumpshift by responder weak, invitational, forcing or fit-showing? Check the appropriate box and note that fit-showing jumps are Alertable.

> Redouble If redouble has no artificial meaning and is valuesshowing, check the 10+ box. If you have a specific partnership agreement about redouble, or if it is conventional, check the box next to Conv and explain in the line provided.

2NT After your RHO doubles, if 2NT is natural (balanced), or a raise (Alertable), indicate your agreement, the high-card point range you are expected to have and note if you play it differently over your opening bids of 1m and 1M.



### Conventional Wisdom - part 12

In each of the next several issues, we'll break down a section of the new ACBL convention card. See pages 18-19 of the March 2022 issue for the complete card and a glossary of terms and abbreviations.

