



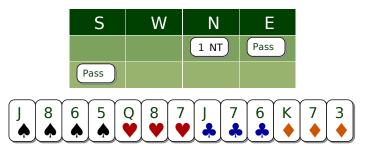
1st bid of responder after a 1NT opening bid

1st bid of responder after a 1NT opening bid

Your partner promises precisely 15-17HCP with a regular hand. For a game to be possible you will need at least $8 \, \text{HCP}$

Two conventions are available to look for a potential fir in a Major. They are essential

- 1) Without a 4 card major:
 - PASS with less than 8HCP
 - 2 NT with 8-9HCP
 - 3 NT with 10HCP



Problem E4821 PASS do not put your camp in danger if the opener's bid was minimum. Even if your partner is maximum, Game will not often succeed with a hand such as yours!



Problem E4822 2 NT with 8HCP; your partner will decide. Minimum he'll pass, with 16 or 17HCP he'll bid game.





1st bid of responder after a 1NT opening bid

2) with a 4 card Major (or two!)

- PASS with less than 8 HCP
- 2 Stayman with 8+ HCP.

By convention youtr partner will bid :

- 2 ♦ without any 4 card Major
- 2 SA with 4 cards in both Majors(système SEF que Dominique ne recommande pas...mais qu'il faut connaître!)
- His four card Major at the 2 level (2 ♥ or 2 ♠).



Problem E2062 2 ♣ Stayman with more than 8HCP and a 4 card Major.



Problem E2334 Without any distributional extra value, and with 7 HCP, do not play with fire . Be reasonable and Pass on 1NT opening bid.





1st bid of responder after a 1NT opening bid

with a five card Major and without any minimim strength level: Texas transfers

In this convention, you bid the suit just below the one you are interested in :

- 2 ♦ for ♥
- 2 ♥ for ♠

The opener will 'rectify' on his next bid, with 2 ♥ (on 2 ♦) or 2 ♠ (on 2 ♥).

The Texas transfer enables the opener to be the declarer, this way the stronger hand remains hidden and receives the lead.



Problem E2074 Thanks to the Texas transfer, the opener becomes the deavclarer . It is a very useful protection for the honours in \clubsuit , \blacklozenge and \blacktriangledown .