## BRIDGE

## MAJOR SUIT RAISES \& SLAM TRIES

Wizard of Oz Bidding System
Melih Ozdil

## Wizard of Oz Bridge System by Melih Ozdil

## MAJOR SUIT RAISES

## Developments After Major Support

While supporting partner's major, we count fit points and show our hand accordingly. Fit points are the result of considering shortness when we have a fit. Three tricks will be lost with mutual holding of xxx-xxx, two tricks with $x x-x x x$, one trick with $x$-xxx where we can ruff immediately with a void in one hand. Therefore shortness is as important as honor cards in trump contracts. In order to be able to show this value, shortness is evaluated in proportion to trump length as fit points in addition to honor points. While evaluating shortness for direct support, singleton honors are not considered in the point count except the aces. Obviously singleton ace is not as valuable as it is in the long suits.

## Counting fit points

* With 3-card fit in opening major

Void : 3 FP (fit points)
Singleton : 2 FP
Doubleton: 1 FP

* With 4-card fit in opening major

Void : 5 FP
Singleton : 3 FP
Doubleton: 1 FP
With less than 4 HCP in the trump suit, 1 FP can be added for a small honor or a fifth trump. The classic method of calculating fit points shown above cannot be used on its own. The sum of honor and fit points need to be shown when supporting partner's suit.

## Hand evaluation

After responder's raise, opener must evaluate his hand with an unbalanced distribution, considering the honor quality outside trump suit and count the fit points but discount one or two points for the singleton honors from the total HCP.

Opener evaluates the shortness depending on partner's three or four cards support and adds 1 point for each he holds above five trumps then announces the 4 M contract with total 27 FP. In this application, the game contract that is reached without investigating the holding of the short suits due to the lack of room is considered a good choice even though it depends on the honors of the short suits in the other side. Whereas, the slam contracts that are to be played with $\sim 35$ fit points definitely requires this investigation after agreeing on a trump suit.

## SINGLE RAISE

A raise to 2-level in the opening major shows 6-10 FP and at least 3-card fit.

| $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | AT94 | KT5 | Q82 | QJ3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 \bullet$ | Pass | $2 \bullet$ | Pass | QT5 | 762 | J76 | 9652 |
|  |  |  |  | 84 | K93 | KT874 | A84 |
|  |  |  |  | 9732 | K954 | Q6 | T75 |

After single raise, opener evaluates his hand and bids game with 20 FP or makes a game-try with 17-19 FP.

| KJ8 | AT6 | A2 | --- | S | W | N | E |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| AQ973 | AQT75 | AQT763 | AK9753 | 1• | Pass | 3\%* | Pass |
| 764 | 4 | KJ95 | KJ85 | $?$ |  |  |  |
| A5 | KJ83 | 7 | AT4 |  |  |  |  |
| 14 HCP | 17 FP | 19 FP | 21 FP | $3 \%$ | : Bergen raise |  |  |

Holding A, KQ, QJ, Qxx, Qx or Jxx in a suit reduces the hand value. Supported by high honors and spot cards increases the value of low honors. Long suit honors with spot cards as well as the presence of low honors in the trump suit increases the hand value.

## - Opener's Rebids After Single Raise

* 3M : To play generally with six trumps and weak unbalanced hand.
* 2NT: Game try with a balanced hand and 16-18 HCP "With a minimum hand, responder passes or returns to 3 M if he doesn't have 3-3-3-4. He bids either 3NT or 4M with a maximum"
* New suit : Game try with an unbalanced hand and long suit "Responder accepts the game try with a suitable hand"
* 3NT : To play with a balanced hand and 19 HCP.
"Responder returns to 4M if he doesn't have 4-3-3-3"
* 4X : Slam try with a very good two suited (5-5) hand and $\mathrm{Ax}(\mathrm{x})$ in the doubleton! "Responder accepts the slam try with 4 -card fit for the second suit and two cover cards since the hands with 4 -card fit to the opening major would have used Bergen raises.



## LIMIT RAISE

Raising opening major directly to 3-level shows 4-card support and 11-12 FP.

* It requires a good 10-11 HCP with 4-2-3-4 distribution

| $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | KQ8 | AKJ7 | A5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 \bullet$ | Pass | $3 \boldsymbol{q}$ |  | J964 | Q862 | QJ94 |
|  |  |  |  | A975 | 53 | KJ2 |
|  |  |  |  | 63 | T96 | 8643 |

* 7-9 HCP is sufficient with 4-1-4-4 or 4-3-1-5 distributions

| $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | J964 | KT82 | QT86 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 \oplus$ | Pass | $3 \boldsymbol{y}$ |  | 8762 | 6 | K5 |
|  |  |  | 3 | AT973 | A9753 |  |
|  |  |  |  | AKT9 | T74 | 82 |

## - Developments

Opener passes with a weak opening or reevaluates his hand and bids game with $15+$ FP. He also bids game with balanced 18-19 HCP that is not enough for slam. It has to be noted that slam requires 33 HCP or at least 34 FP with a very good honor quality.

| K5 | Q6 | AT7 | AK | S | W | N | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q8763 | AJ642 | AJ864 | KJ864 | 1 | Pass | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | Pass |
| AJ | Q7643 | 9 | QJ3 | ? |  |  |  |
| QT72 | K | QJ84 | KQ |  |  |  |  |
| Pass | Pass | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| Q9652 | KQJ53 | JT973 | QT864 | S | W | N | E |
| Q73 | QJ | AKT4 | 3 | 14 | Pass | $3 ¢$ | Pass |
| AK | 82 | KT8 | AQ972 | ? |  |  |  |
| J52 | K764 | 6 | KT |  |  |  |  |
| Pass | Pass | 4 | 40 |  |  |  |  |

Opener with a very strong unbalanced hand can search for slam by showing his shortness or asking responder's shortness. It is very important to remember that responder with a singleton would have used limit raise with 8-9 HCP and unbalanced forcing raise if he had more. Responder's limit raise without a singleton should be with $\sim 11 \mathrm{HCP}$.

* After $1 \bullet$ opening and over $3 \bullet$ response, 3 NT shows spade, $4 \%$ shows club and $4 \diamond$ shows diamond shortness respectively. Opener shows shortness only if he has enough strength for slam against responder's suitable hands.
* After $1 \leftrightarrow$ opening and over $3 \leftrightarrow$ response, $4 \%$ shows club and $4 \leftrightarrow$ shows diamond and $4 \bullet$ shows heart shortness respectively. Opener shows shortness only if he has enough strength for slam against responder's suitable hands.
* After 1 opening and over $3 \triangleleft$ response, $3 \triangleleft$ is a relay asking responder's shortness; 3 NT denies shortness, $4 \%$ shows club, $4 \checkmark$ shows diamond and $4 \bullet$ shows spade shortness respectively. (No-name responses)
* After $1 \Delta$ opening and over $3 \triangleleft$ response, 3 NT is a relay asking responder's shortness; $4 \Delta$ denies shortness, $4 *$ shows club, $4 \diamond$ shows diamond and $4 \bullet$ shows heart shortness respectively.
* After responses to shortness asking relays, all bids are showing and looking for controls.



## GAMBLING RAISE

Raise of the opening major to 4-level shows 5-8 HCP and an unbalanced distribution with 5-card fit normally. One working honor is sufficient if the distribution is 5-5.

| S | W | N | E | T97652 | T963 | T9743 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 *$ | Pass | 4 - | Pass | K4 | JT8 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  | T963 | ---- | AJ862 |
|  |  |  |  | 7 | AJT752 | 75 |

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## SPLINTER

Splinter bids show 13+ HCP with at least 4-card support, shortness in the suit bid and denying a good 5 -card side suit. Over $1 \oplus$ opening, 3 NT response is used to show spade shortness.

| $\underset{1}{\mathbf{S}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{~ W} \\ & \text { Pass } \end{aligned}$ | N | E | 4 | AKQ | KJ85 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | J8642 | K985 | QT73 |
|  |  |  |  | AKT | J9753 |  |
|  |  |  |  | AT8 | 6 | A986 |
|  |  |  |  | 3NT | 4\% | 4* |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{S} \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | W | N | E | JT96 | K642 | KQ75 |
|  | Pass |  |  | AQJ5 | Q863 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  | KQ73 | J | KJ86 |
|  |  |  |  | 9 | AKQ5 | AJ62 |
|  |  |  |  | 4\% | 4* | 4 |

## Hand evaluation

After learning responder's $4+$ card fit and shortness, opener evaluates his hand based on his holding in partner's short suit as below:

- Very good holding : xxx, xxxx
- Good holding : Axx, Axxx
- Medium holding : AJx, AJxx
- Bad holding : Qxx, QJxx
- Very bad holding : AQx, AQxx
- Extremely bad holding : Kxx, KJxx, KQxx, AKx, AKJ


## - Developments

* Opener returns to the original major with a bad holding.
* Uses control cue-bids under 4NT with a medium holding and suitability for the shortness.
* Uses 4NT "RKCB" or shows the number of key cards at 5-level (as if partner asked key cards with 4NT) with a good holding in responder's shortness. This is done if opener thinks that responder can decide on the contract more easily by knowing the key cards in the opening hand.

| Q52 | KJ6 | 753 | A85 | S | W | N | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KQT64 | K8642 | KQT84 | KQJ93 | 1 | Pass | 3NT | Pass |
| Q7 | AJ | 4 | A94 | ? |  |  |  |
| AJ5 | J63 | AKQ2 | 92 |  |  |  |  |
| 4\% | 4 | 4NT | 5\% |  |  |  |  |
| K2 | Q4 | A | A5 | S | W | N | E |
| KJT86 | AJ753 | KQT62 | QJ963 | 1 | Pass | $4 \%$ | Pass |
| Q83 | Q82 | KT3 | AK6 | ? |  |  |  |
| AJ7 | KQ7 | 8654 | 974 |  |  |  |  |
| 4* | 4 | 4NT | 5 |  |  |  |  |

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## UNBALANCED FORCING RAISES

$3 \oplus$ over $1 \oplus$ and 3 NT over $1 \oplus$ openings are used to show $10-12$ HCP with 4 -card support and shortness in an undisclosed suit.

| $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | 5 | QJ94 | AQ74 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | Pass | $3 \boldsymbol{\$}$ |  | KJT6 <br> AQ4 | AJ63 | KQ95 |
|  |  |  |  | 9853 | QJ75 | T863 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | QJ96 | Q752 | KJ73 |
| 1. | Pass | $3 N T$ |  | 5 | KT86 | QJ65 |
|  |  |  |  | A9653 | 3 | AJ84 |
|  |  |  |  | K82 | AQ94 | 6 |

If opener does not have enough strength for slam, he just bids the game. He can ask responder's shortness with 3 NT over $3 \uparrow, 4 \%$ over 3 NT and enough strength for possible slam. Responder uses No-name application to show his shortness.

## NO-NAME APPLICATION

Asking for shortness with a usable first step after opener's or responder's natural or conventional jump raises that shows limited strength and four card support is a classical application for slam try. Responding to this asking bid with "low, medium, high" application can create problems even if it is a simple system that can be remembered. When another suit is bid in order to show the shortness, opponents can inform their partner by doubling or passing and their chances for finding the right lead increases. On the other hand by using the" No-name" method named by me, you can resolve this problem by showing shortness with the suit itself.

If partner doesn't promise shortness, first four steps are used. Over 3 asking bid when heart is the trump suit, 3NT shows "No" shortness and $4 \bullet$ shows spade shortness. Over 3NT asking bid when spade is the trump suit, $4 \uparrow$ shows "No" shortness. If partner promises shortness, first three steps are used to show the shortness. If the suit with the shortness is not available to bid under 4 M , then it is shown by returning to the trump suit.

## Application of "No-name" After Possible Developments for Spade and Heart Openings

* If Responder uses Bergen or limit raises with 11-12 FP:

| $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 *$ | Pass | $3 \star *$ | Pass |
| $3 \uparrow *$ | Pass | $?$ |  |

- 3NT : "No" shortness
-4\% : Club shortness
-4 : Diamond shortness
-4• : Spade shortness

| $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 $\downarrow$ | Pass | 3 ${ }^{*} *$ | Pass |
| 3NT* | Pass | $?$ |  |

-4m : Shows shortness
-4 : Heart shortness
-4↔: "No" shortness

* If responder applies unbalanced forcing raise:

| $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Pass | $3 \boldsymbol{\omega}^{*}$ | Pass |
| 3NT* | Pass | $?$ |  |

-4\% : Club shortness
-4 : Diamond shortness
-4 : Spade shortness

| S | W | N | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1* | Pass | 3NT* | Pass |
| 4\%* | Pass | ? |  |

-4 : Diamond shortness
-4 : Heart shortness
-4↔ : Club shortness

* If opener raises responder's major suit to three level:

| $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1\% | Pass | $1 \boldsymbol{1}$ | Pass |
| 3 | Pass | $3 \boldsymbol{*}^{*}$ | Pass |
| $?$ |  |  |  |

- 3NT : "No" shortness
-4\% : Good clubs and no shortness
-4 : Diamond shortness
-4 : Spade shortness

| $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Pass | $1 \oplus$ | Pass |
| $3 \bullet$ | Pass | $3 \boldsymbol{Q}^{*}$ | Pass |
| $?$ |  |  |  |

- 3NT : "No" shortness
-4\% : Club shortness
$-4 \downarrow$ : Good diamonds and no shortness
-4 : Spade shortness

| $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Pass | $1 \oplus$ | Pass |
| $3 \boldsymbol{~}$ | Pass | 3 NT $^{*}$ | Pass |
| $?$ |  |  |  |

$-4 \% \quad$ : Club shortness
-4 $\quad$ : Good diamonds and no shortness
-4 : Heart shortness
-4ヵ : "No" shortness

| $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Pass | $1 \oplus$ | Pass |
| 3 $\boldsymbol{1}$ | Pass | 3NT* | Pass |

-4 m : Shortness in the minor
-4 : Good hearts and "No" shortness
$-3 ゅ$ : "No" shortness

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## REVERSE DRURY

Opening in the third seat with minimum and just enough strength for one level overcall after two passes, provides benefits such as lead directing, competing or blocking the opponents. In addition, opening with advantageous vulnerability at third seat is possible even with weaker hands. It is likely for the fourth seated player to open with a good quality major suit and 10-12 HCP.

Over third or fourth seated openings, responder's new suit or 1NT bids without fit doesn't create issues but raise of the opening major to three or four levels may result in losses. Drury convention developed by Douglas Drury solves this issue.

Over major openings at third or fourth seat, the responder with three card fit and at least 10 FP uses conventional $2 \%$ response. Opener rebids $2 \checkmark$ with weak opening and the side stops at two level after responder's return to 2 M . In this case, opener's $2 \star$ rebid to show weakness creates advantage to the opponents. As an example opponent can interfere with a double or bidding his suit over weakness showing $2 \leftrightarrow$ rebid. The application named as "Reverse Drury" by George Rosenkranz that shows weakness with rebid of the opening major solves this issue partially.

| $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | Pass | $1 \boldsymbol{1}$ | Pass |

- 1NT : 6-11 HCP and no fit.
- 2\%: Reverse Drury with 10+ FP and 3-card fit.
-2 : Normally 6 -card suit with $\sim 9$ HCP.
-2 : Normally 6 -card suit with $\sim 9$ HCP.
-2 : Fit with 6-10 FP.
$-2 N T: 11+$ FP and 4-card fit.
$-3 \%$ : Good 6-card suit with $\sim 9 H C P$ and without fit.
-3 : Good 5-card diamond suit with 4-card fit.
-3 : Good 5-card heart suit with 4-card fit.
$-3 \uparrow$ : Constructive raise, that shows $\sim 6 \mathrm{HCP}, 4$-card fit and a shortness.
- 4X : Shortness in the suit with long spade support, very unbalanced hand and good honors.

| 52 | J83 | 4 | JT75 | S | W | N | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AJ86 | AT964 | AT62 | AQ8 | Pass | Pass | $1 *$ | Pass |
| KT73 | 4 | KJ9763 | 73 | ? |  |  |  |
| QJ7 | KT75 | J5 | KT74 |  |  |  |  |
| 1NT | 2\% | 2 | 2NT |  |  |  |  |
| 74 | Q963 | KT85 | T9653 | S | W | N | E |
| AQ3 | 74 | J82 | AT7 | Pass | Pass | $1 \stackrel{ }{*}$ | Pass |
| 95 | AQJ85 | Q9754 | 5 | ? |  |  |  |
| KJT976 | T2 | 6 | AJ84 |  |  |  |  |
| 3\% | 3 | 34 | 4* |  |  |  |  |
| KQT75 | 5 | 976 | ---- | S | W | N |  |
| AT86 | Q962 | JT83 | JT754 | Pass | Pass | $1 \times$ | Pass |
| 74 | AQT93 | 4 | AT963 | ? |  |  |  |
| T3 | T97 | AT753 | KJT |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 3 - | 3 - | 34 |  |  |  |  |


-2 : Asking for clarification with a normal opening but not sure about game contract.
-2 : Natural but may have minimum opening.
$-2 \oplus$ : Sign-off.
$-2 N T$ : Game forcing with balanced hand.
-3 m : Game/slam try with at least 5-4 distribution.
-3 : Slam try with at least 5-4 majors.
-3 : Slam try asking for trump honors.

- 3NT : Slam try with shortness in hearts.
-4 m : Slam try with shortness in the minor.
$-4 \uparrow$ : To play.

| $\underset{\text { Pa }}{\text { S }}$ | W | N | E | AJT52 | Q9653 | KT763 | Q9762 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pass | $1 *$ | Pass | KT4 | AT82 | AQ6 | AJ3 |
| 2\% | Pass | ? |  | 73 | 4 | J4 | AQ |
|  |  |  |  | AJ6 | AQ6 | Q85 | KT4 |
|  |  |  |  | 2 - | $2 \bullet$ | 2 - | 2 NT |
| S | W | N | E | AQ982 | AQJ64 | K87542 | AKJ853 |
| Pass | Pass | 1 * | Pass | 5 | K8653 | AKJ8 | 6 |
| $2 \%$ | Pass | ? |  | KQ3 | A7 | 7 | KT5 |
|  |  |  |  | Q754 | A | AK | AQ7 |
|  |  |  |  | 3\% | 3 | $3 \cdot$ | 3NT |


| $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | Pass | $1 \boldsymbol{1}$ | Pass |
| $2 \%$ | Pass | $?$ |  |

-2 : Asking for clarification with a normal opening but not sure about game contract.
-2 : Sign-off.
-2 : Game/slam try with at least 5-4 distribution.
$-2 N T$ : Game forcing with balanced hand.
-3 m : Game/slam try with at least 5-4 distribution.
-3 : Slam try asking for trump honors.
-3 : Slam try with shortness in spades.
-4 m : Slam try with shortness in the minor.
-4 $\quad$ : To play.

| Pa | W | N | E | K4 | O7 | AKJ3 | AJ3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pass | $1{ }^{*}$ | Pass | KJ863 | K9862 | Q8652 | AQ862 |
| 2\% | Pass | ? |  | 975 | AQ53 | K74 | KJ |
|  |  |  |  | AK8 | 84 | A | Q97 |
|  |  |  |  | 2 - | 2 | 2- | 2NT |
| S | W | N | E | AQ | K6 | KQ6 | 7 |
| Pass | Pass | $1{ }^{1}$ | Pass | KQ986 | AQT75 | Q9742 | AKT75 |
| 2\% | Pass | ? |  | 7 | K8652 | AKQ7 | AQ92 |
|  |  |  |  | AQT65 | 4 | A | AQ8 |
|  |  |  |  | $3 \%$ | 3 | 3 | $3 ¢$ |


| S | W | N | E | AQ9 | AK8 | AJT |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | Pass | 1 | Pass | AKT752 | AQJ96 | AQ862 |
| 2\% | Pass | $?$ |  | KJ8 | 4 | K9964 |
|  |  |  |  | 5 | KQ93 | 7 |
|  |  |  |  | $4 \%$ | 4 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | E |  |  |  |
| Pass | Pass | $1 \oplus$ | Pass |  |  |  |
| 2NT | Pass | $?$ |  |  |  |  |

- 3X : Game/slam try with at least 5-4 distribution.
- 3 m : To play.
- 3NT : Shows shortness in the unbid major.
-4 m : Slam try with shortness in the minor and a very strong hand.
-4 ${ }^{\circ}$ : To play.

| Pas | W | N | E | KJ952 | AKJ76 | AQJ92 | AQT863 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pass | 14 | Pass | 64 | 953 | 4 | AJT |
| 2NT | Pass | ? |  | AT83 | Q72 | AKQ3 | AQ7 |
|  |  |  |  | AT | 64 | KT6 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  | 3 | 3 \% | 3NT | 4\% |
| S | W | N | E | K2 | K94 | JT7 | AQ93 |
| Pass | Pass | $1 \times$ | Pass | AQ964 | AK963 | AJT62 | AQ864 |
| 2 NT | Pass | ? |  | A3 | Q872 | 5 | K6 |
|  |  |  |  | AJ85 | 5 | K864 | K5 |
|  |  |  |  | 3\% | 3 | 3 | 3. |


| $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | Pass | 1 M | Pass |  |
| $2 \%$ | Pass | 3 M | Pass | (Trump honor asking bid) |
| $?$ |  |  |  |  |

- First step shows no honor
- Second step shows the jack
- Third step shows one honor (Q or higher)
- Fourth step shows one honor with the jack
- Fifth step shows two honors

If responder jumps that shows good 5-card suit and support to the opening major, opener's first step rebid excluding the trump suit is asking for shortness. No-name method with the following first three steps are used as responses to this asking bid.

| $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | Pass | $1 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}$ | Pass |
| $3 \uparrow$ | Pass | $3 \boldsymbol{~}$ | Pass |
| $?$ |  |  |  |

- 34 : No shortness
- 3NT: Heart shortness
- 4\% : Club shortness


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## BERGEN RAISES

## CONSTRUCTIVE RAISE

$3 \%$ response over $1 \circlearrowleft$ opening and $3 \leftrightarrow$ response over $1 \leftrightarrow$ opening shows ( $6+-10$ ) FP with 4 -card support. At least 4-4-3-2 distribution is required for these raises. However, it is also possible to apply constructive raise with 4-3-3-3 distribution and useful honours.

| ${ }_{1}$ | $\underset{\text { Pass }}{\mathbf{W}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{N} \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | E | K84 | Q6 | Q754 | AT8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | J963 | 9753 | A852 | QJ94 |
|  |  |  |  | 7 | QT2 | Q73 | 652 |
|  |  |  |  | JT852 | AJ74 | Q5 | T97 |
| S | W | N | E | J974 | T872 | Q962 | T975 |
| 14 | Pass | 3 |  | AK8 | 4 | 83 | A9642 |
|  |  |  |  | 962 | AT8 | KJ4 | T3 |
|  |  |  |  | T73 | J9853 | JT75 | 74 |

## - Developments

* Opener's return to the opening major at 3 or 4-level is the contract choice.
* The next step is used as $\min /$ max range asking bid by the opener. Responder bids 3 M with minimum and 4 M with maximum.
* New suit rebid at 4-level is slam try showing at least 5-5 distribution. Opener should have sufficient strength for slam against responder's $\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{K}+\mathrm{K}$ or $\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{Q}$ holdings in these two suits. If responder has two cover cards in these suits, he bids the slam directly. If he has one cover card and an outside ace, he cue-bid to show the outside ace. If he has two cover cards and an outside ace, he uses 4NT RKCB for the grand slam.


| $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | Q875 | Q753 | T753 | KT62 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 \&$ | Pass | 3 | Pass | J72 | AQ62 | KQ54 | T873 |
| $4 \%$ | Pass | $?$ |  | A975 | T4 | Q6 | T94 |
|  |  |  |  | 643 | 953 | 862 | Q5 |
|  |  |  |  | 4 | $4 \bullet$ | $4 \leftrightarrow$ | 64 |

## LIMIT RAISE

$3 \diamond$ response to $1 \triangleleft$ and $3 \hookleftarrow$ response to $1 \hookleftarrow$ openings show $11-12$ FP and 4 -card support.

| $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | J64 | AK84 | AJ85 | A96 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 \cdot$ | Pass | 3 |  | QJ83 | 9652 | KT73 | JT83 |
|  |  |  |  | A9762 | K83 | 4 | AQ5 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 75 | 9862 | 764 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | KJ93 | T875 | Q863 | J964 |
| $1 \mathbf{l a s s}$ | $3 \bullet$ |  | Q2 | 4 | A92 | K5 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 975 | QT62 | AJ7 | AJ963 |
|  |  |  |  | KQ74 | AQ73 | 854 | 76 |

## - Developments

* Returning to the opening major at the three or 4-level is the contract choice.
* There are two options for a slam try: Showing your shortness, or asking for partner's shortness.
* After 1 opening and over $3 \diamond$ response, $3 N T$ shows spade, $4 *$ shows club and $4 \diamond$ shows diamond shortness. Opener only shows shortness, if he has enough strength for slam against responder's suitable hands.
* After $1 \leftrightarrow$ opening and over $3 \bullet$ response, $4 *$ shows club, $4 \diamond$ shows diamond and $4 \bullet$ shows heart shortness. Opener only shows shortness, if he has enough strength for slam against responder's suitable hands.
* After $1 \Downarrow$ opening and over $3 \triangleleft$ response, $3 \leftrightarrow$ is a relay and asks if responder has shortness. Responder's 3 NT denies shortness, $4 *$ shows club, $4 \bullet$ shows diamond and $4 \bullet$ shows spade shortness as No-name application.
* After $1 \$$ opening and over 3 response, 3 NT is a relay and asks if responder has shortness. Responder's $4 \%$ shows club, $4 \diamond$ shows diamond, $4 \bullet$ shows heart and $4 \phi$ denies shortness
* After the "Shortness asking relay" all bids excluding the opening major are showing or looking for controls and 4NT is RKCB.

| A952 | 4 | AQ5 | AK8 | S | W | N | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AQ9864 | AKT3 | AJT62 | AQJ93 | 1 | Pass | 3 | Pass |
| 3 | KJ2 | AQ73 | 5 | ? |  |  |  |
| AJ | AQT8 | 6 | KJ74 |  |  |  |  |
| 34 | 3NT | 4\% | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| KJ862 | AKJ863 | AQ862 | AQ982 | S | W | N | E |
| Q93 | AJ74 | AJ7 | 5 | 1 ¢ | Pass | 3 | Pass |
| A4 | 3 | AQ83 | AKJ3 | ? |  |  |  |
| Q75 | K5 | 4 | KJT |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 3NT | 4\% | 4 |  |  |  |  |



## Attention!

* If Bergen Raises are used, then 2-level minor responses to 1 M opening cannot be played as $100 \%$ game forcing. As a result, responder's rebid of his minor at 3-level is non-forcing with at least 6card suit and $\sim 11$ HCP unless opener shows a good hand with his rebid.
* Bergen raises can not be used by a passed hand.


## PREEMPTIVE RAISE

Raising the opening major to 3-level requires 3-5 HCP with 4-card fit and at least 4-4-3-2 distribution. If vulnerable, hand must be more unbalanced.

| S | W | N | E | J9762 | 42 | Q64 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \bullet$ | Pass | $3 \bullet$ |  | QT84 | QJ53 | 97653 |
|  |  |  |  | 53 | JT92 | T97 |
|  |  |  |  | 74 | T87 | 62 |
| S | W | N | E | Q9762 | KT96 | 9764 |
| 14 | Pass | 36 |  | T984 | 53 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  | 4 | 853 | KT973 |
|  |  |  |  | J63 | T984 | 862 |

## Wizard of Oz Bridge System by Melih Ozdil

## JOSEPHINE

This convention developed by Josephine Culbertson (1898-1956), is used to find out about trump honors with grand slam hope.

If opener and responder makes a forced suit preference after bidding various suits, 5 NT means "make a choice at 6-level". On the other hand, 5 NT bid by any one side without asking key cards is Josephine application in the following developments below.

- Directly bidding 5NT after agreeing on a trump suit or after cue-bids.
- Jumping to 5 NT over partner's rebid of his opening suit.
- Jumping to 5 NT after partner's rebid of a new suit while at the same time confirming that selected trump is the new suit.
- Jumping to 5NT over partner's cue-bid that showed support.
- Jump to 5NT after partner's preference if it is known that there is no chance to play in another suit.

If the selected trump is a minor, applying Josephine convention with 50 and a good partnership agreement is to be established. In this case, after minor suit supports and over control bids at 4-level jump to 5 is used as trump honor asking bid.

## If Trump Honors are Asked with 5NT or 5 ${ }^{\boldsymbol{\$}}$

## * Alpfa Application

If the declarer made a bid showing good 5-card suit, overcalled at two or higher level or made a preemptive bid, responses to the trump honor asking bid will be with Alpfa application.

| $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 5NT | Pass | $?$ |  |

- 1st step : Shows one honor
- 2nd step : Shows AQ or KQ
- 3rd step : Shows AK
- 4th step : Shows AKQ
* Beta Application

Responder uses Beta application over partner's trump honors asking bid if his partner didn't show a special distribution even if he rebid his suit twice.

| $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 5NT | Pass | $?$ |  |

- 1st step : Shows one honor
- 2nd step : Shows no honor
- 3rd step : Shows two honors
-4th step : Shows three honors
After single honor is shown in both applications, the next step asks the quality of this honor. Responder returns to the trump at 6-level with the queen and at 7-level with ace or king. The grand slam contract will be a perfect choice if this search done by a person who knows total ten cards in both hands even if the queen is missing.

