

If using the 2/1 system and South responds $2 \checkmark$, North may be off to the races and get too high. This is about a 10% slam, requiring two successful finesses and the majors breaking. We want slams to have 60%+ chance.

HE: 16+13=29 (♥)

Lesson: (i) Because we open all R20 hands, Responder must have solid opening values (13+) to make a 2/1 bid; (ii) Opener is in the *Slam Zone* with a 15+HE after a 2/1 bid. Questions: (a) Is South's 3 ♥ bid forcing? (b) If South did make a 2/1 Game Force 2 ♥ initial response, what should North rebid?



Knowing that the minimum, combined HE is 34+ with a fit after East raises, West begins with a ♣ *Control Bid*. East also knows the partnership is in the *Slam Zone* and continues to *Control Bid* getting key information about ♥. Now East *KeyCard Asks*. 5 NT confirms all KeyCards and asks for outside *Specific Kings*, finding none with West. This must mean West has a ♥ void or singleton.

East can estimate a combined HE: 11 + 24 = 35, using West's known cards. As this is not typically enough for a Grand, East should resist going for the Grand.

HE: 12+24=36 (♠)

Lesson: (i) With a combined 30+HE and a 8+card fit, make a *Slam Invite*; (ii) A suit bid response to 2 ***** typically promise 2 of top 3 honors and 5+cards in a major or 6+cards in a minor; (iii) Grand Slams should be close to 75%

Questions: As East: (a) Would you *KeyCard Ask* over 2 ♠? (b) Why did you bid 5 NT if you're not going on?

Successful Slam Bidding

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Making a Responder Strong Jump Shift (R-SJS), East sets a Game Force and a *Slam Invite*. This simplifies an auction that would otherwise get complex. East should not *KeyCard Ask* over $3 \clubsuit$, which shows the \bigstar Q in this particular deal. The better alternative is to *Control Bid* \blacklozenge to see if West has a 1st or 2nd round \checkmark control. Typically, we want our 1st *Control Bid* to show an Ace or King. Here East is in charge, so there's little possibility of confusion.

HE: 14+20=34 (♠)

Lesson: (i) Using R-SJS simplifies a whole class of auctions; (ii) Avoid using *KeyCard Ask* when you have an exposed suit, even if it is Partner's 1st bid suit.

Questions: (a) If you didn't use R-SJS what would your rebid over 1 NT by West? (b) If West responded $6 \blacklozenge$ or $6 \checkmark$ to 5 NT, should East bid 7 \bigstar ?



South bids 2 \clubsuit *Game Forcing*, simplifying these auctions. Bidding the majors up-theline, North shows a 4-card \checkmark suit. South continues with 3 \clubsuit , although some would bid 2 NT, planning to bid 4 NT over Partner's likely 3 NT. North bids the expected 3 NT. South now makes a quantitative 4 NT Slam Invite.

With Qx in Partner's suit and a terrific ▲ suit, North should accept. The auction is only slightly aggressive; 3 NT making 6 gets 54% of the matchpoints; 6 NT making is a top.

HE: 13+18=31 (NT)

Lesson: (i) Play $1 \diamond -2 \Rightarrow$ as Game Force. Use $1 \diamond -3 \Rightarrow$ as invitational with 6+cards. (ii) Prioritize NT over a minor, especially with balanced or semi-balanced hands; (iii) fits are often slam keys and misfits are "red flags."

Questions: (a) What would it mean if North rebid $3 \bigstar$ rather than $3 \checkmark$? (b) Should North rebid $3 \bigstar$ instead of $3 \checkmark$ since the \bigstar suit is so powerful?