## Symmetric Majors

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Useful Space Principle (USP)Available bidding space should be assigned by a system to those devices that can best use it.Due to Jeff Rubens in The Bridge World Vol. 52 No. 2, November 1980.

## USP Corollary:

Bidding conventions should be defined by steps rather than by name. In a bidding convention designed to be used for both major suits, the conventional bids for Hearts must be 1 step below the equivalent conventional bids for Spades. For example,

Kickback<br>  Reverse Bergen Raises<br>Spades 2N (game-forcing), 3\& (invitational), $3 \diamond$ (constructive)<br>Hearts 2a (game-forcing), 2N (invitational), 3e (constructive)

## Major-Suit Symmetry

Applying the USP corollary guarantees Major-Suit symmetry: following any natural bid of either Heart or Spades, an identical set of feasible continuations is available in either major suit. For example, after a $3 \&$ Bergen raise of $1 \triangleq$, two feasible trial bids are available, viz. $3 \diamond$ and $3 \uparrow$. The corresponding symmetric Bergen raise of $1 \mathbb{1}$ is $2 N$, one step below 3\&, and again there are two feasible trial bids available, $3 \boldsymbol{2}$ and 34 .

This strategy is applied to obtain symmetry of several commonly used major suit conventions (listed above), making the conventions equally useful for Hearts as for Spades.

## Symmetric Bergen-Style Raises

| 14 | 2N | 19 | 2 | (Semi-)Balanced game-forcing raise | 12+ high-card points |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3* |  | 2N | Invitational (Limit) raise | 10-12 support points |
|  | 3 |  | 3* | Constructive raise | $7-10$ support points |
|  | 37 |  | 3 | Anonymous Splinter raise | 12+ support points |
|  | 34 |  | 37 | Preemptive raise | 0-7 support points |

Table 1: Symmetric Reverse Bergen Raises with Anonymous Splinters

## The Anonymous Splinter Raise

| 1. | 3 | $1 \checkmark$ | 3 | Anonymous Splinter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 |  | $3 \%$ |  | Splinter Relay ( $1^{\text {st }}$ step): forces unmasking of the splinter |
| 3N |  | 34 |  | Sign-off Relay ( $2^{\text {nd }}$ step): suggests signing off in game |
| 4, |  | $4 \checkmark$ |  | Direct Sign-off |

Table 2: Continuations after an Anonymous Splinter
When identifying the suit of a splinter, this treatment adopts the Over-Shorts strategy:
A splinter suit is identified by bidding the next higher suit; $\downarrow$ to identify a s-splinter, $\downarrow$ to identify $a$-splinter, to identify a $\vee$-splinter, to identify a s-splinter.

| 1. | $3 \checkmark$ | Anonymous Splinter | $1{ }^{19}$ | 3 | Anonymous Splinter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | 3 N | Some singleton | 39 | 34 | Some singleton |
|  | 4* | unassigned |  | 3 N | unassigned |
|  | 4* | -void |  | 4* | --void |
|  | 4 | -void |  | 4 | 2-void |
|  | 49 | $\checkmark$-void |  | 4 | -void |
| 14 | $3 \checkmark$ |  | 17 | 3 |  |
| 34 | 3 N | Singleton Relay | $3 \vee$ | 3 | Singleton Relay |
| 4 | 4 | -singleton | 3 N | 4* | -singleton |
|  | 4 | -singleton |  | 4* | *-singleton |
|  | 49 | $\checkmark$-singleton |  | 4 | -singleton |

Table 2a: Unmasking the Splinter (Over-Shorts)

| 1. | 34 |  | 1\% | 3. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 N | 4* | Accepting, opener bids 4a | 34 | 3 N | Accepting, opener bids 4v |
|  | 4 | -splinter, slam try |  | 48 | A-splinter, slam try |
|  | 4 | -splinter, slam try |  | 4 | -splinter, slam try |
|  | 4 | $\checkmark$-splinter, slam try |  | $4 \checkmark$ | -splinter, slam try |

Table 2b: Sign-off Relay

## The Constructive Raise

| 14 | 3 |  | $1 \checkmark$ | 32 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 |  | Unspecified Game-Try | 3 |  | Unspecified Game-Try |
| 3/44 |  | Sign-off | 3/4 4 |  | Sign-off |
| 14 | 3 | Unspecified Game-Try | 1v | 3\% | Unspecified Game-Try |
| 34 | 34 | Minimum | 3 | 34 | Minimum |
|  | 3 N | Maximum, unbalanced |  | 34 | Maximum, unbalanced |
|  | 4X | Maximum, (semi-)balanced |  | $3 N=\triangleq$ <br> 4X | Maximum, (semi-)balanced |

## Table 3: Constructive Raise Continuations

The Unspecified Game-Try may conceal a delayed slam try.

- Following an unbalanced maximum response, the next available bid is a relay; responder shows the splinter-suit, over-shorts style.
- A (semi-)balanced maximum is shown by cue-bidding a cheapest $1^{\text {st }}$ or $2^{\text {nd }}$ round control.


## The Invitational (Limit) Raise

| 1. | 3\% |  | 1\% | 2N |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 |  | Mathe Ask, Slam-try | 36 |  | Mathe Ask, Slam-try |
| $3 \vee$ |  | Unspecified Game-Try | 3 |  | Unspecified Game-Try |
| 3/49 |  | Sign-off | 3/4 4 |  | Sign-off |
| 140 | 38 | Mathe Ask: Slam-Try | 14 | 2N | Mathe Ask: Slam-Try |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \eta \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | Splinter-based Limit Raise (Semi-)Balanced Limit Raise | 38 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | Splinter-based Limit Raise (Semi-)Balanced Limit Raise |
| 14 | 38 | Unspecified Game-Try | $1{ }^{19}$ | 32 | Unspecified Game-Try |
| 39 | $3{ }^{1}$ | Minimum | 3 | 37 | Minimum |
|  | 3 N | Maximum, unbalanced |  | 34 | Maximum, unbalanced |
|  | 49 | Maximum, (semi-)balanced |  | 4 | Maximum, (semi-)balanced |

## Table 4: Invitational (Limit) Raise Continuations

The Mathe Ask is a slam try. Opener discovers whether responder's invitation includes some shortness (singleton or void), or is based primarily on high-card points.

- When responder's hand type is unsuitable, opener may sign off directly at 4 of the agreed major suit.
- When responder shows a splinter-based raise, the anonymous splinter structure described earlier may be deployed to discover the type and suit of the splinter.
- When responder shows a (semi-)balanced raise, opener may relay to initiate below-game cue-bidding.

The Unspecified Game-Try structure is identical to that for the Constructive Raise.

## The (Semi-)Balanced Game-Forcing Raise

| 14 | 2N |  | 1V | 24 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3\% |  | 2-splinter | 2N |  | -splinter ( NT = surrogate) |
| 3 |  | -splinter | 3 |  | -splinter |
| 3 |  | $\checkmark$-splinter | 3 |  | -splinter |
| $3{ }^{3}$ |  | Extra values, no shortness | 3 |  | Extra values, no shortness |
| 3 N |  | Balanced maximum | 34 |  | Partnership agreement |
| 4* |  | Good 5-card suit | 3 N |  | Balanced maximum |
| 4* |  | Good 5-card * suit | 40 |  | Good 5-card suit |
| 4 |  | Good 5-card $\vee$ suit | 4* |  | Good 5-card * suit |
| 48 |  | Any minimum | 4V |  | Any minimum |

Table 5a: Traditional Balanced Game-Forcing Raise Continuations

| 19 | 2N |  | 19 | 24 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3\% |  | Shape Ask | 2N |  | Shape Ask |
| 3 |  | 2-1 Control Ask | 3\% |  | 2-1 Control Ask |
| $3 \square$ |  | Anonymous Self-Splinter | 3. |  | Anonymous Self-Splinter |
| 34 |  | Trump Ask | 37 |  | Trump Ask |
| 3N |  | Mini-Kickback or Demand-Cue | 34 |  | Mini-Kickback or Demand-Cue |
| 4* |  | Partnership Agreement | 3 N |  | Partnership Agreement |
| 4* |  | Partnership Agreement | 4* |  | Partnership Agreement |
| 4 |  | Partnership Agreement | 4 |  | Partnership Agreement |
| 4 |  | Minimum Sign-off | 4V |  | Minimum Sign-off |

Table 5b: Balanced Game-Forcing Raise Continuations with Asking Bids
The Shape Ask is a serious slam try aimed at counting the combined distributions, and perhaps discovering a playable secondary 4-4 or 5-5 fit. When the primary major suit fit is 5-4, playing in the secondary fit may provide an additional trick via a discard in the primary suit.

The 2-1 Control Ask is an attempt to evaluate hard controls (Ace $=2$, King $=1$ ) below the game level, and is a precursor to a slam try. Responses are in steps showing 0/1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 6, 7 (4M).

The Anonymous Self-Splinter surrenders control to responder. The continuations available to responder as exactly those described earlier for the Anonymous Splinter raise.

The Trump Ask is appropriate as a precursor to a strong slam try when opener's trump holding is porous. A variety of response structures is available to disclose responder's trump honors.

Mini-Kickback provides a below-game Keycard-ask, potentially followed by a 5-level Epsilon ask (suit-specific control ask). It is appropriate when opener has an unprotected or porous side suit. (Filler) Epsilon steps- $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ none or $A K, 2^{\text {nd }} \mathrm{Q}, \mathbf{3}^{\text {rd }} K, \mathbf{4}^{\text {th }} K Q, 5^{\text {th }} A, 6^{\text {th }} A Q, 7^{\text {th }} A K Q$.

## Modified C/1MX

| 1. | (x) | $\begin{aligned} & x x \\ & 1 N \\ & 20 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\rightarrow 2 \Leftrightarrow$ <br> (Semi-)Forcing $\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow 2 \\ & \rightarrow 2 \end{aligned}$ | 15 | (x) | xx 14 10 20 | $\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow 2 \\ & \rightarrow 2 \\ & \text { (Semi-)Forcing } \\ & \rightarrow 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 29 | $\rightarrow 2 \wedge, 3$, Constructive+ |  |  | 2* | $\rightarrow 2 \downarrow$, 3, Constructive+ |
|  |  | 21 | 3, Preemptive Raise |  |  | 2 | 3, Preemptive Raise |
|  |  | 2N | 4+, Invitational+ |  |  | 24 | 4+, Invitational+ |
|  |  | 3* | 4+, Mixed, shortness |  |  | 2N | 4+, Mixed, shortness |
|  |  | 3 | 4+, Mixed, balanced |  |  | 30 | 4+, Mixed, balanced |
|  |  | 30 | 4+, Anonym. Splinter |  |  | 3 | 4+, Anonym. Splinter |
|  |  | 34 | 4+, Preemptive |  |  | 3 | 4+, Preemptive |

Table 6: Symmetric Modified C/1MX

Direct Raises ( $2 \mathrm{M}, 3 \mathrm{M}$ ) are preemptive.
(Semi-)Forcing 1N, partnership agreement.
A New Suit Transfer is unlimited. Opener should always accept the transfer except with no support and either a self-sufficient suit or a good second suit. Following acceptance,

- pass with a long suit, no support for opener's major, and less than a constructive hand,
- bid 2 of opener's major with constructive 2 -card support and values in the shown suit,
- bid 2 N with invitational 2-card support and values in the shown suit,
- self-raise or bid a new suit with invitational values and no support for opener's major,
- make any other bid with game values.

The (1-under) Transfer into opener's Major is a 3-card raise, at least constructive. Then,

- pass opener's 2 M with a constructive raise only,
- re-raise (3M), bid 2 N or a new suit below 3M to show an invitational raise,
- bid above 3 M with game values.

4-Card Raises described above.

## 3-Way Game-Tries

Following a simple major suit raise, $1 \mathrm{M}-2 \mathrm{M}$ :

| 14. |  | 19 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2N | Reverse Help-Suit Game Try | 24 | Reverse Help-Suit Game Try* |
| 329 | 2-Short-Suit Game Try | $2 \mathrm{~N}=$ | @-Short-Suit Game Try** |
| 3 | -Short-Suit Game Try | 3\% | \&-Short-Suit Game Try |
| 37 | $\checkmark$-Short-Suit Game Try | 3 | -Short-Suit Game Try |
| 34 | Trump-Suit Game-Try | 34 | Trump-Suit Game-Try |

Table 7a: Standard Kokish 3-Way Game-Tries
Reverse Help Suit Game Try: responder is required to cue-bid the cheapest side suit in which responder would accept a help-suit try, otherwise to bid 3 of the agreed major.
*Responder bids 2 N , $\Delta$ surrogate, to accept a help-suit try in $\uparrow$.
Short Suit Game Try: Responder is asked to bid game with no wasted values in the cue-bid suit, otherwise to bid 3 of the agreed major.
${ }^{* *}$ Opener's $2 \mathrm{~N}, \boldsymbol{\wedge}$ surrogate, is a short-suit try in $\boldsymbol{4}$.
Trump-Suit Game-Try: Opener makes a help-suit try in the trump suit

The Kokish structure is modified to utilize the Over-Shorts strategy and to include a Trump-ask:


Table 7b: Symmetric 3-Way Game Tries with Over-Shorts

## Game-Tries After 1m-1M; 2M

Opener may raise responder's initial response of 1 of a major with 3-card support only.
Then, 2 N by responder is a game-try asking opener to describe their number of trumps, 3 or 4, and general strength:


Table 8a: SPIRAL - Simple Version
The following treatment permits a 3-card raise may with two hand-types only:
(Unlike many agreements that permit a 3-card raise with 4432 and a worthless doubleton, the preferred re-bid with 4432 is 1 N preserving responder's ability to initiate a check-back auction.)

1) 5332 shape with a 5 -card minor and less than a 1 N opening, often 11 - 14 hcp ,
2) 5431 shape with a 5 -card minor and less than reverse strength, $11-17 \mathrm{hcp}$.

| 1* | $1{ }^{1}$ | 1 | 14 | 120 | 17 | 1 | $1{ }^{19}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 | 2N | 24 | 2N | $2 \vee$ | 24 | 29 | 2 |

## Table 8b: Symmetric SPIRAL with Distribution Responses

With only 3-card support, opener must rebid below $\mathbf{3}$ of the agreed major:

- 5332: opener rebids his minor;
- 5431: opener bids his 4-card suit (delayed reverse)

With a maximum, opener must now raise or force to game over responder's re-bid.
With 4-card support and a minimum, opener rebids at the 3-level:

- Balanced: opener rebids 3 of the major;
- Unbalanced: opener rebids 3 of the next higher strain ( 3 N or $3 \boldsymbol{4}$ )

With 4-card support and a non-minimum, opener jump re-bids:

- (Semi-)Balanced: opener rebids 4 of the major
- 6-card minor: opener rebids 4 of the minor
- Splinter: opener's jump rebid is a splinter

Passed-Hand Bidding

| pass | 14 |  | pass | 1\% Puppet to 1 N , forcing |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1N |  | Puppet to 2e, non-forcing: | 14. |  |  |
|  |  | some non-preemptive raise |  |  | some non-preemptive raise |
| 230 |  | $\rightarrow 2 \downarrow$, constructive+ | 1N |  | $\rightarrow$ 2e, constructive+ |
| 2 |  | $\rightarrow 2 \vee$, constructive+ | 2. |  | $\rightarrow 2 \downarrow$, constructive+ |
| 2 |  | $\rightarrow$ 3e, constructive+ | 2 |  | $\rightarrow 2 \wedge$, constructive+ |
| 2/34 |  | Less than constructive | 2/3 |  | Less than constructive |
| pass | 14 |  | pass | $1{ }^{1 /}$ |  |
| 1N | pass | Short-Circuit | 14 | 1 N | Relay: 10-15 |
|  | 20 | Relay: 12-15 |  | 2 V | Sign-off: $10-12,5+$ \% |
|  | 24 | Sign-off: 10-12, 5+ s |  | 2N | Override: 18-19 |
|  | 2N | Override: 18-19 |  | 3 | Override: $15+$, $5+$ Ys |
|  | 34 | Override: $15+$, $5+$ s | pass | $1{ }^{19}$ |  |
| pass | 14 |  | 10pass |  | Relay |
| 1N | 20 | Relay |  |  | Short-Circuit |
| 2 |  | 3+ As, invitational (Drury) | 2* |  | $3+$ s, invitational (Drury) |
| 2 |  | $4+$ s, constructive raise | 2 |  | $4+\psi_{s}$, constructive raise |
| 2 |  | 3 ss, constructive raise | 2 |  | 3 Ys, constructive raise |
| pass | 14 |  | pass | $1{ }^{1 /}$ |  |
| 1N | 24 | Relay | 14 | 1 N |  |
| 2 | 2 | Splinter-Ask | 230 | 2 | Splinter-Ask |
|  | 24 | Sign-off |  | 2 | Sign-off |
|  | 2N | Reverse Help-suit Game-try |  | 24 | Reverse Help-suit Game-try |
|  | 3\% | Trump-suit Game-try |  | 2N | Trump-suit Game-try |
|  | 3X | Over-short-suit Game-try |  | 3 X | Over-short-suit Game-try |
| pass | 14 |  | pass | $1{ }^{1 /}$ |  |
| 1 N | 23 |  | 14 | 1N |  |
| 2 | 2 | Splinter-Ask | 23 | 2 | Splinter-Ask |
| 24 |  | No splinter | 2 |  | No splinter |
| 2N |  | Any Singleton | 24 |  | Any Singleton |
| 3* |  |  | 2N |  |  |
| 3 |  | -void | 3 C |  | Q-void |
| 39 |  | -void | 3D |  | -void |
| 34 |  | $\checkmark$-void | $3{ }^{7}$ |  | -void |
| pass | 14 |  | pass | $1{ }^{1 /}$ |  |
| 1N | 20 |  | 14 | 1 N |  |
| 2ヶ/ | 2^/pass Constructive Sign-off |  | 2*/ | 2『/pass Constructive Sign-off |  |
|  | 2N | Reverse Help-suit Game-try |  | 2, | Reverse Help-suit Game-try |
|  | 3* | Trump-suit Game-try |  | 2N | Trump-suit Game-try |
|  | 3X | Over-short-suit Game-try |  | 3X | Over-short-suit Game-try |

Table 9: Passed Hand Bidding: Relay Drury

## Weak 2-Bids (Majors)

Standard treatments use 2 N as an asking bid (Ogust, Feature-ask, etc.) after both 2 A and $2 \vee$. The Symmetric Majors treatment

- $2 N$ is the asking bid after a $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ opening; $2 \boldsymbol{a}$ is the asking bid after a $2 \downarrow$ opening,
- RONF - new suit bids by responder are forcing,
- Mini-Kickback: 3N after a 2 opening; 3\& after a 2 opening

| 2 | 2N | Asking: Feature, Ogust, etc. | $2 \downarrow$ | 24 | Asking: Feature, Ogust, etc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 38 | Natural, forcing |  | $2 \mathrm{~N}=$ | ¢ surrogate, forcing* |
|  | 3 | Natural, forcing |  | 320 | Natural, forcing |
|  | 37 | Natural, forcing |  | 3 | Natural, forcing |
|  | 34 | Preemptive |  | 3 | Preemptive |
|  | 3 N | Mini-Kickback** |  | 34 | Mini-Kickback |
|  |  |  |  | 3N | To Play |

Table 10: Responses to a Major-Suit Weak 2-Bid
*Responder's $2 \boldsymbol{\alpha}$ is the (artificial) asking bid, so $2 \boldsymbol{\alpha}$ is not available as a natural new-suit forcing bid. Instead, 2 N is a surrogate bid for $2 \boldsymbol{4}$. Opener may still raise to $3 \boldsymbol{A}$ or may return to $3 \boldsymbol{V}$.
${ }^{* *}$ Responder's direct 3 N is a Keycard-ask, so 3 N (to play) is not available as a natural sign-off. A responder wishing to end in 3 N must first bid 2 N (asking) and then follow with 3 N .

## Kolkata 2-Way-Ask

| 24 | 2N |  | $2 \vee$ | 21 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3\% |  | Poor Hand or Good Semi-Bal. | 2N |  | Poor Hand or Good Semi-Bal. |
| 3 |  | Good hand, -splinter | 320 |  | Good hand, ${ }^{\text {a }}$-splinter |
| 37 |  | Good hand, -splinter | 3 |  | Good hand, -splinter |
| 34 |  | Good hand, v -splinter | 37 |  | Good hand, -splinter |
| Secondary Ask |  |  | Secondary Ask |  |  |
| 2. | 2N |  | $2 \vee$ | 24 |  |
| 3\% | 3 | 2-feature ask, or sign-off | 2N | 3\% | --feature ask, or sign-off |
|  | 3 | -feature ask |  | 3 | --feature ask |
|  | 3 | $\checkmark$-feature ask |  | 37 | -feature ask |
| 2 | 2N |  | 2V | 2 |  |
| 3\% | 3 |  | 2N | 38 |  |
| 37 |  | Good hand, -feature | 3 |  | Good hand, $\uparrow$-feature |
| 34 |  | Poor hand or no -feature | $3 \vee$ |  | Poor hand or no -feature |

## Table 10a: Kolkata 2-Way Ask

- Primary positive response shows a splinter (over-shorts) in a good hand
- Primary negative response overloaded to show any poor hand or good semi-balanced hand
- Secondary ask is a specific feature-ask in the next lower suit
- Secondary positive response is 3 N or relay over the ambiguous sign-off
- Secondary negative response is 3 of opener's major


## Kickback

| Keycard Ask |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 N | 5 | 0 agreed） |
|  | 5 | 1 or 4 |
| 5 | 2 or 5, not $Q$ |  |
| 5 | 2 or 5, and $Q$ |  |
| $5 N$ | 0 or 2 or 4 and some void |  |
| 6 | 1 or 3 and |  |
| 6 | 1 or 3 and |  |
| 6 | 1 or 3 －void |  |
|  |  |  |

## Specific King－Ask

5N 6e K\＆
6＊$K \geqslant$ ，not $K$
6》 Kワ，not K』，not $K$
64 No side－suit Kings
$6 \mathrm{~N} \quad$ All：$K$ and $K$ and $K$ ．
Trump Queen－Ask
$4 \mathrm{~N} \quad 5 \% /$
$5 \uparrow / \vee$ 54 not Q
6＊$Q$ and $K$
6 $Q \wedge$ and $K \star$ ，not $K$
6\％Q and K»，not Ks，not K
64 $Q$ but No side－suit Kings
$6 \mathrm{~N} \quad \mathrm{Q}$ and $K$ and $K \star$ and $K$

```
Keycard Ask (V agreed)
44 4N 0 or 3
    5* 1 or 4
    5* 2 or 5, not Q*
    5* 2 or 5, and Q*
    54 0 or 2 or 4 and some void
    5N=&*}1\mathrm{ or 3 and }4\mathrm{ -void
    6% 1 or 3 and -void
    6* 1 or 3 and -void
```

Specific King-Ask
5@ $5 \mathrm{~N}=$ a $^{*} \mathrm{~K}$.
6* K K , not K
6* $K \geqslant$, not $K \wedge$, not $K$ \&
6४ No side-suit Kings
64 All: Ka and Ka and K
Trump Queen-Ask
44 4N/5*
5*/5 5 not Q
$5 N=$ * $^{*}$ Q Q and $K$
6* $Q \vee$ and $K$, not $K$
6* QV and $K \diamond$, not $K a$, not $K$
6४ Q but No side-suit Kings
64 $Q \vee$ and $K$ and $K$ and $K \vee$
${ }^{*}$ NT surrogate for $\uparrow$

Table 11：Kickback

## Specific King－Ask

－Responder bids 6 of the major（ $6 \boldsymbol{A}, 6 \boldsymbol{V}$ ）to deny any Kings，or 6 of the asking－suit（ $6 \mathrm{~N}, 6 \boldsymbol{A}$ ）to show all three side－suit Kings；otherwise，responder cue－bids the cheapest side－suit King．
－A specific－King cue－bid denies any cheaper King．Responder also denies 3，so may have at most one additional King．The asker may cue－bid a higher suit to ask if responder owns that side－suit King in addition to the one already shown（secondary ask）．Then， 6 of the major （ $6 \downarrow, 6 \uparrow$ ）denies the asked King and 6 of the asking－suit（ $6 \mathrm{~N}, 6 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$ ）shows the asked King．

## Trump Queen－Ask

－Responder bids 5 of the trump suit to deny possession of the trump Queen．
－Responder gives a specific King－ask response to show possession of the trump Queen．A secondary ask may be possible to locate a higher side－suit King．

