## CONVENTIONS

## INVERTED MINOR SUIT RAISE

## Bridge Lab

 with the MouroesIn today's standard bidding methods, there is no straightforward forcing raise of partner's minor suit opening bid. Most of the time, that's not a problem because of the priorities for Responder.

## Responder's Priorities

1. Find a Major Suit fit and contract.
2. Find a Notrump contract.
3. Play a minor suit contract.
$3^{\text {rd }}$ Priority - INVERTED MINOR SUIT RAISE
Add a forcing raise of partner's minor suit.

| RESPONDER'S MINOR SUIT RAISE |  |  | INVERTED |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | STANDARD

POINT VALUATION Focus on HCP when contract target is unclear. Revalue as you go.
Suit Contract $=\mathrm{HCP}+$ shortness NT Contract $=\mathrm{HCP}+$ minimal length

| OPENER'S REBIDS after the Forcing Raise <br> Auction is forcing to the 3 -level of the agreed minor suit. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2NT = FORCING | Both major suits stopped. |
| $2 \vee$ or $2 \boldsymbol{n}$ FORCING | Stopper in the suit bid, no stopper in the other major suit. |
| $3 *$ or $3 *$ [agreed suit] Not FORCING | Raise agreed minor suit = Weakest hand, weak major suits. |
| Bid the unbid minor suit with extras and no better option. FORCING |  |

## Recommendations - Discuss with Partner!

| ON or OFF ? | ON if Responder is a passed hand (11-12 points maximum). <br> OFF in Competition (double or overcall by right-hand opponent). |
| :--- | :--- |
| HOW HIGH ? | May stop in partscore if either player rebids 3-level of the agreed minor <br> suit (weakest bid). |

## INVERTED MINOR SUIT RAISES

Inverted Minor Suit Raises provide a method to make both a forcing raise and preemptive raise of partner's minor suit.

North Deals

- AK 8
- 62
-A743
-J 864


| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 * | Pass | 2 * 1 |
| Pass | $2 \wedge^{2}$ | Pass | $3 \mathrm{~N}^{3}$ |

All pass

1. Forcing Raise. 11+ points, $5+$ s.
2. ^ stopped, weak vs. Forcing.
3. vs and is stopped, game values. No slam interest.

Contract: 3 NT by South Opening Lead: ^ Q, Top of 3-card broken sequence Sure Winners: two $\uparrow s+$ six $\uparrow s+$ one $\boldsymbol{\wedge}=9$ Tricks Needed: zero

Auction. South has 17 points in support of s, potential interest in a slam, and needs more information about Opener's hand to make the decision of How High and Where. Following the 2 forcing raise, North's bid of 2 denies a stopper in vs and is forcing. South abandons hope for slam as it appears the partnership is missing both the $\vee \mathrm{A}$ and $\vee \mathrm{K}$. With both vs and is stopped, South simply settles for game in 3 NT.

Declarer Play. Win the $\wedge A$ at trick one. With the $\wedge K$ still in Dummy, it is safe to try the $\bullet$ finesse at trick two for an extra trick. The * finesse loses to West's $\& \mathrm{~K}$, but the $* \mathrm{~J}$ is now established as a winning trick. Once the $\uparrow A$ and $\uparrow K$ are played, take the tricks and run to make the contract. Do not risk the contract for a potential overtrick. South always loses two vs, and thoughtfully avoided a bad slam.

Defense. The lead of the $Q$ shows a 3 -card sequence. Since East holds the $\uparrow 10$, East knows West led from a broken sequence, precisely $\wedge Q \wedge \downarrow \wedge$. If Declarer plays low at trick one, East will win the $\uparrow 10$. If Declarer plays high at trick one, East can send an encouraging message with the $\uparrow 10$ to continue with the suit. How does East know it's safe to signal with the $\uparrow 10$ ?

# Inverted Minor Suit Raise 

No Heart Stopper
Board 1
North Deals
AK 8
－ 62
－A 743
＊J 864

－ 10543
－AK 85
－ 9
＊ 10953
ค 76
${ }_{6}{ }^{12} \quad \vee Q J 7$
15 －K Q J 1086
＊A Q

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 1 | Pass | 2 |
| Pass | $2 \boldsymbol{*}^{1}$ | Pass | $3 \mathrm{~N}^{2}$ | All pass

1．Spade stopper，no heart stopper．
2．Heart stopper

Contract： 3 NT South， 9 Tricks
Lead：a Q，Broken Seq．，East plays＾ 5 ．
Sure Tricks：2－＾，6－»，1－»＝ 9.
Play：Take 9 sure tricks or promote 』J for an overtrick．

## Both Spade and Heart Stopper



Contract： 3 NT South， 9 Tricks
Lead：$\uparrow 3$ ，4th highest，East plays $\uparrow 10$
Sure Tricks：1－ヶ，1－ $\boldsymbol{\wedge}, 6-ゃ=8$ ．
Play：The opening lead gives South a free finesse．South promotes a＊，wins six＊s， and wins the $\vee A$ and the $\wedge A$ ．South avoids the double finesse in vs．

## No Club Stopper

## Board 3

South Deals

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { K } 8764 \\ & * 7654 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ＾ 8762 N |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ Q973 W－v1086 | N E－ 1086 |  |  |
| －10 W E |  |  |  |
| ＊K Q 109 |  |  |  |
| $12 \sim$ Q 9 |  |  |  |
| 12 KJ54 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{13}{ }^{8}$－A Q 32 |  |  |  |
| ＊J 83 |  |  |  |
| West | North | East | South |
|  |  |  | 1 ， |
| Pass | 2 | Pass | 2 |
| Pass | $2 \wedge^{1}$ | Pass | $3 *^{2}$ |
| All pass |  |  |  |
| 1．Has＾Stopper |  |  |  |
| 2．Does Not Have a \＆Stopper |  |  |  |

Contract： 3 South， 9 Tricks
Lead：\＆K，Top of seq．，East overtakes．
Losers：1－ヶ，1－$, 1-\downarrow, 3-\&=6$ ．
Play：South loses three \＆s，wins the 4th trick，draws trump（3－1 split），and finesses the $\uparrow \mathrm{K}$（loses）．

## Weak Raise

Board 4
South Deals


Contract： 3 －South， 9 Tricks
Lead：＾3，4th highest，East plays $\uparrow 10$ ．
Losers：3－v，1－，2－ゅ＝ 6 ．
Play：South wins the＾A，draws trump， wins the $\uparrow$ KQ discarding a $\vee$ ，loses two \＆s and a $\vee$ ，but ruffs two vs in Dummy and wins a $\ddagger$ ．

