## Negative Doubles

Brown Bridge Archives: L 10A
Level: Intermediate
Umbrella: Competitive Bidding
Seminar: 1-2 hours

The bidding:

| North | East | South | West |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \uparrow$ | 2 | $?$ |  |

Sitting S, it is your bid and you hold:

| - 87 | or | - 54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ KQ98654 |  | $\checkmark$ AK94 |
| -73 |  | -72 |
| $\because 93$ |  | :108743 |

What would you bid with these two hands if you did not play negative doubles? A double by $S$ in this auction used to be penalty in early standard methods. Because neither S hand is worth a penalty double, you are stuck for an appropriate bid. An Alvin Roth brain storm, the Negative Double rescues you in both cases.

When partner's opening bid is overcalled (in a suit) by RHO you can double to show the other two suits. A close cousin to the Takeout Double, the Negative Double asks partner to bid again. With the Takeout Double the opponent has opened the bidding while with the Negative Double, your partner has opened the bidding.

Generally the negative double shows the other two suits. However, the emphasis is as follows:
1.

| North | East | South | West |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 *$ | $2 \boldsymbol{D b l}$ |  |  |

In this auction $S$ shows at least 4-4 in the majors. This may seem strict, and with bidding becoming so aggressive, some may double with only 4-3 in the majors. However, I think 4-4 in hearts and spades is the go. Hence, whenever both minors are bid, a double shows both majors.
2.

| North | East | South | West |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1\% | $1 \uparrow$ | Dbl |  |

In this auction $S$ shows both clubs and diamonds with the negative double. A minimum of 4-4 is sufficient. Hence, whenever both majors are bid, a double shows both minors.
3.

| North | East | South | West |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \uparrow$ | $2 \%$ | Dbl |  |

In this auction, your double shows $4+$ hearts and maybe diamonds. If you do not have diamond tolerance, (partner may bid diamonds) you will need a place to run. Perhaps simple preference for opener's first suit, or extra length in hearts so you can bid hearts freely, or a stopper in clubs to bid NT. Hence, after a major and a minor are bid, a negative double by $S$ emphasis's the other major and maybe the minor.

## Responding to a Negative Double

| (you) <br> North | East | South | West |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \downarrow$ | 2 | Dbl |  |
| $?$ |  |  |  |

Responding to a negative double requires only knowledge of what the negative double means and a bit of common sense. Based on the above auction let us examine some hands and the responses.

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Q643 | -4 | - AK93 | A A3 |
| - AQ654 | - AKJ1075 | - AK1094 | $\checkmark$ A8432 |
| -73 | -982 | -92 | -72 |
| *A3 | * A 742 | *K2 | -KQ82 |

In the first hand you would respond
2A. Note that this is not a reverse bid. You are only responding to a negative double.
Partner has promised spades and you are simply showing your support.
In the second hand, you have a choice between rebidding $2 v$ with your 6 card suit or of bidding 3: to show your 4 card club suit. There are two reasons I prefer $2 v$. First, partner has suggested clubs not promised clubs and you do after all have a 6 card major! Second, a club bid takes us to the three level where as $2 v$ keeps us at the two level.

In the third hand you should bid 4a. Perhaps 3 a might suffice, but what a nice hand! Nothing but controls and the shortage in diamonds is a plus. With all your high cards 'working' I think fortunate will favour the brave on this one. Partner does promise 8ish type points.

In the fourth hand, you might feel uncomfortable going to the three level with such a minimum hand, but you do have to respond. 3* seems the go. Partner does not promise clubs but he has suggested them. Rebidding $2 v$ with that shoddy suit, my get a few votes, but I don't like it.

| By the Way | North | East | South | West |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 *$ | $1 v$ | $1 \uparrow$ |  |  |

The 1a bid promises $5+$ spades. With only a 4 card spade suit $S$ would negative double. Hence, when the opponents overcall partner's opening bid of $1 *$ or $1 *$ with $1 \vee$, an immediate bid of 1 A by $\mathbf{S}$, shows $5+$ spades. This a huge benefit of the negative double in that is can differentiate between a 4 and a $5+$ card spade suit
"Negative Doubles used to be called the Sputnik Double after the first Russian space ship"
If you know why would you let me know?

## Negative Doubler Makes a Second Bid

| North | East | (you) <br> South | West |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \uparrow$ | $2 *$ | Dbl |  |
| 2. | Pass | $?$ |  |

What do you bid with the following three hands?

| 1. | 2. | 3. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - 83 | . 104 | - 83 |
| -KQ98654 | $\checkmark$ AKJ10 | $\checkmark$ AK104 |
| -7 | -92 | - J72 |
| $\because 973$ | ¢87432 | \&Q1092 |

In the first hand you should bid your hearts. When you make a negative double and then bid a new suit, you show a weak hand. The logic being, if you had a good hand and heart length you could overcall 2v immediately. Hand one lacks the strength for an immediate overcall of $2 v$ so you must negative double first and then bid the hearts. This shows length without the strength.

In the second hand, you are not happy to hear partner bid $2 \star$, as you have no tolerance. You should make simple preference for partner's first suit and back to $2 \boldsymbol{A}$. Simple preference after a negative double shows weakness and is running for cover.

In the third hand bid 2NT to show the club stopper and 10-12 pts. When you make a negative double and then bid NT you limit the value of your hand and show a stopper in the opponent's suit.

## Hand Strength for a Negative Double

The higher the auction is the more points you should have for your negative double. (see info box below)

```
At the one level: 6+ pts At the two level: 8+ pts At the three level: 10+ pts
```

This is a high card point guide only. Allow shape to influence your decision to negative double.

## How High?

When someone asks you how high do you play Negative Doubles. They are referring to the level that the over-caller bid at. Eg. 1*-2A-X Here, the over-caller bid at the 2 level. I suggest you play Negative Doubles up to $2 \boldsymbol{A}$. Once you gain experience using the Negative Double, you might prefer to play it to a higher level. I play negative doubles up to $4 v$.

## Negative Double Quiz

Partner opened the bidding with 1v and RHO overcalled 2\%. What is your bid with the following hands?

| -9872 | A AK93 | AAQ832 | - KJ3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark 92$ | -KJ54 | $\checkmark 42$ | $\checkmark 93$ |
| - AQ65 | -74 | - AQ8 | - KQ1098 |
| -K43 | -K32 | -832 | -Q62 |

Partner opened the bidding with 1* and RHO overcalled 1v. What is your bid with the following hands?

| - K 987 | - 987 | - Q9872 | - AK98 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -Q9 | - Q873 | $\checkmark$ AQ | $\checkmark$ A8 |
| -KQ74 | - AK9 | -982 | -KQ109 |
| $\because 987$ | * 752 | ¢J103 | * K92 |

You opened 1^, LHO overcalled 2 and partner doubled (negative). What is your rebid with the following hands?

| ^AQ1096 | - KQ983 | - K9863 | ^A10983 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ K1094 | $\checkmark 96$ | $\checkmark 9872$ | $\checkmark$ KQ |
| -92 | -K832 | - A3 | -9876 |
| *AK | \&A3 | \&AJ | \& $A 2$ |

Partner opened 1*, RHO overcalled 1a and you doubled (negative). Partner now bids $2 \vee$. What is your rebid with the following hands?

| $\rightarrow$ - ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ 7 | - 987 | - KJ2 | - 98 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - QJ94 | - Q973 | - AJ43 | $\checkmark$ AK84 |
| - K74 | - K9 | - KJ72 | - A109 |
| $\because 987$ | -AJ72 | -32 | -Q832 |

