## Lebensohl Over Opponent's Weak Two - Part 2

## The Doubler's Rebid

## Doubler's Options

- After RHO's weak-two opening and your double, you will be guided by your partner's bids.
- You do, however, have some options.
- We are still working with the auction:

North East South West
$2 \downarrow$ dble pass ??
In this lesson we will deal with East's rebids.

## We'll Look at Some Examples

- We are staying with the same auction.

North East (you) South West 2\% dble pass ?? pass ??

- This time you are east, the one making the takeout double.


## Doubler's Options

- After west's 2-level bid, you will pass, unless you have serious game possibilities opposite a weak hand.
- After west's $2 n t$ bid, you will bid 3e, then pass partner's next bid, unless you have really strong hand.
- After any 3-level bid (9-12) points, bid or pass accordingly.
- A cue bid of the opponent's suit denies a stopper and asks partner to bid 3 nt , if she has a stopper, and shows a hand with slam interest.
- Any direct game bid shows a hand strong enough for game, with no slam interest.


## Don’t Forget!!

- Whenever you make a takeout double and partner bids a suit, your hand is dummy.
- So count dummy points. When you have 4 trump.
- A void $=3$ or 5 points .
$-A$ singleton $=3$ points .
- A doubleton = 1 point .


## Example 1

North East South West $2 \vee$ dble pass 2a pass pass
East's hand

- K 1042
- 97
(16 points)
-KQ 75
* A Q J


## Example 2

North East South West
2ソ dble pass 24
pass pass
East's hand
\& AK 104

- 97
-KQ 75
$\therefore A Q J$
- West's bid shows 0-8 points.
- Bid 3. You have 19 points.
- You don't need to jump.
- Simply raising tells partner you have a strong hand.
- Partner will accept the invitation with 6+ points.


## Example 3

North East South West 2ヶ dble pass 24 pass 3y
East's hand
, A Q
$\bullet 97$
-KQ 7
\& AKQ 532
-A difficult hand-

- Your cue bid of the opponent's suit asks partner to bid 3nt with a stopper.
- If partner does not have a stopper in hearts, you will bid your club suit.
- Alternatively, bid 3\%. Shows a strong hand with clubs.
- Encourages partner to bid no trump with a stopper.


## Example 4

North East South West $2 \vee$ dble pass 24 pass 44

East's hand
A AK 65
$\bullet 9$

- K Q J 7
\& Q J 5
- Your partner is showing 0-8 points.
- If he has close to zero you might not make the game...
- But with a power house hand like this one, you have to try.


## (New Auction) Example 5

North East South West 2v dble pass $2 n t$ pass 3e

East's hand
A A J 65

- 95
- KQ 73
* A Q J
- You have a bit extra, but not enough to force game.
- Just bid 3\& and follow partner's lead.


## Example 6

North East South West
29 dble pass 2nt
pass 3
East's hand
\& AK 5

- 95 (17 points)
- K Q J 1073
- A8
- This hand is too strong to risk partner passing your 3^ bid.
- Your $3>$ tells partner you have a powerful hand with diamonds.
- Partner will decide how far to go.
- With a weaker hand, you would simply bid $3 \downarrow$, without the double.


## Example 7

North East South West 24 dble pass $2 n t$ pass 3nt
East's hand
A A J 105
-A5

- K Q 3
* AK J 10
- This is a chancy bid.
- You will hold up to the second round of hearts and then hope that north does not have an entry to his hand.
- An alternative bid with this hand is a direct $3 n t$.


## Example 8

North East South West
2v dble pass 2nt
pass 3nt
East's hand
© AK 105

- 75
- K Q 3
\& AK Q 8
- This is a chancy bid.
- This time you do not have a stopper in their suit.
- Bid 3v, to tell partner you have a big hand and to bid $3 n t$ with a stopper.
- Without a stopper, partner will have to bid his best suit.


## (New Auction) Example 9

North East South West $2 \vee$ dble pass 3 * pass

East's hand
A A J 85

- 75
- K Q 93
- A 108
- Partner is showing 9-12 points.
- Even if partner has a max, your combined hands would be a borderline for 5 .
- Best take the plus.


## Example 10

North East South West $2 \downarrow$ dble pass 3 pass
East's hand
ค A J 85
$\bullet 5$

- KQ 93
* AKQ 8
- Again, partner has 9-12.
- 5 is clearly possible, but so is $3 n t$, if partner has a stopper.
- Bid 3\%, to see if partner can bid 3nt.
- If not, settle for $5 \uparrow$.
- With the right hand, 6* is possible.


## (New Auction) Example 11

North East South West $2 \downarrow$ dble pass 34 pass

East's hand
a K 853

- 52
(13 points)
- K J 93
\& A J 8
- Partner has 9-12, with 5+ spades.
- Even if partner has a max, 4auld be a borderline bid.
- Probably best to pass.


## Example 12

North East South West $2 \downarrow$ dble pass 3a pass

East's hand
A A 653
$\downarrow 2$ (17 points)

- K Q J 3
\& K J 86
- Partner has 9-12, with 5+ spades.
- 4a is just right, here.


## Example 13

North East South West $2 \downarrow$ dble pass 3a pass

East's hand
, A Q 73

- A 2
(22 points)
- K Q 3
* A K10 9


## If the Opponents Compete Further

North East South West
2v dble 3ヶ ??

- Here are some guidelines:
- Pass - nothing to say.
- Redouble -general values, no clear action.
- Suit bid - natural and competitive.
- 3nt is to play.
-4 or 5 of a suit is to play.
$-4 \vee$ cue bid is slam invitational.


## If the Opponents Compete Further

North East South West
2ヶ dble 4 4 ??

- Here are some guidelines:
- Pass nothing to say.
- Double - penalty.
- 4nt - pick a minor.
- 4 or 5 of a suit is to play.


## Example 14

North East South West $2 \vee$ dble $3 \boldsymbol{3}$ 3 pass
West's hand
aKJ 973

- 72
(9 points)
- K 873
- Q 9
- This is a competitive bid.
- Partner may pass or bid on with extra values.


## Example 15

North East South West $2 \downarrow$ dble $3 \downarrow$ pass pass
West's hand

- K 973
- 72
- Q 873
\& 972
- Not enough here to make a bid.
- If partner has a really strong hand, she will double again.
- You'll bid spades.


## Example 16

North East South West $2 \vee$ dble $3 \square$ pass
West's hand
\& A J 3

- 72
(13 points)
-A873
-A972
- Double. This is a responsive double
- You have the values to compete, but no clear action.
- You expect partner to bid...
- But partner may pass and defend.

