

A 21st Century Replacement for New Minor and More

A version that includes Modified Two-Way Stayman, presented by Mike Savage

XYZ is somewhat similar to New Minor Forcing or Two-way New Minor Forcing. Here is how it works: Over <u>any</u> (x-y-z) sequence of bids when opener rebids at the 1-level, responder invokes **XYZ** by bidding an artificial **2C** to show **all** invitational hands and **2D** with most game-forcing hands.

XYZ always begins the checkback process over a 1H or 1S rebid by opener and <u>this</u> version also includes playing the same basic continuations after a 1NT rebid by opener as well (the continuations after a 1NT rebid are often called Modified Two-Way Stayman). **X** and **Y** can both be minors, both can be majors, or (most frequently by far) **X** will be a minor and **Y** will be a major. In this composite version of **XYZ**, you can play the same basic checkback structure over *any* **Z**—whether **Z** is 1H, 1S or 1NT.

XYZ has many advantages over New Minor, such as you can make an invitational bid in a major and if partner doesn't accept, still be at the 2-level. You also can show six diamonds and a four-card major with invitational values after bidding 1D over 1C, followed by bidding 2C over Z and then bidding your major over the forced 2D rebid. Another advantage of this version is that you can early on distinguish between various types of game-forcing hands—which you can't if you play New Minor Forcing.

Here is the basic structure after *any* one-level rebid by opener if you play this version of **XYZ**:

2C = Forces opener to bid 2D which responder may pass or follow up with an <u>invitational</u> bid.

2D = Game forcing, responder's hand pattern is not yet disclosed, leaving a lot of bidding space. After 1X-1M 1Z-2D: opener should show 3-card major support or without it, bid 2NT, if appropriate.

2H or **2S** = Not invitational if responder is rebidding his major or bidding 2H after having bid 1S.

2NT = Invites 3NT.

3C = It's always to play—a signoff bid whether it's opener's minor or not.

3D, **3H**, **3S** = Game forcing, good suit quality with slam potential whether a new suit or a suit rebid.

To invite game in opener's suit after bidding his own, responder rebids **2C** over **Z** and after the forced 2D response by opener, responder bids *two* of opener's suit with support and invitational values.

To invite game in his major, responder rebids **2C** over **Z** and after 2D by opener, he rebids *two* of his suit with a fair to good 5-card (or poor to fair 6-card) suit and jumps to three with a good 6-card suit.

Here are some ways with game forcing hands to show if responder has good suits or if he doesn't:

To force to game in opener's suit when either responder's suit or his support is *not* great, after bidding his own suit, responder rebids **2D** over **Z** and supports opener's first suit on his next turn to bid.

To force to game in opener's suit when responder *has* a very good suit of his own along with very good support for opener's suit, over **Z** responder simply jumps to three of opener's suit on his second bid.

To force to game in his own suit when his suit isn't great, responder must first bid **2D** then rebid his suit on his *next* turn. If responder's suit is a major, suit bids by opener now are cue-bids; 3NT/4M are to play.

To force to game in his own suit when it *is* very good, responder simply jump-rebids three of his suit. If responder's suit is a major, this sets trumps, opener cue-bids *with* slam interest and bids 4M without.

To force to game with two suits and both are *not* very good, responder rebids **2D** and then bids his second suit (usually at the three-level) on his next turn to bid.

To force to game with two very good suits, responder simply jump shifts into his 2nd suit on his rebid.

Passed Hand and One-Level Interference

Some partnerships play that the XYZ **2C** invitational relay sequences are still "on" by a passed hand. XYZ *might* be played over 1-level interference but if so, needs partnership discussion and agreement.

Suggestions as to when you could choose to break the 2C-2D relay—and what it might show:

1C-1H 1S-2C-3C = Shows a solid 6-card or good 7-card suit and is an offer to play.

1m-1H 1S-2C-2H = Shows almost jump-shift strength and 4-3-1-5 or 4-3-5-1 distribution.

1m-1H 1S-2C-2S = Might show 6-5 (might be 5-5 with clubs and spades) and no extra values.

1m-1H 1S-2C-3S = Might show six of the minor, five of the major, looking for honors in those suits.

Some suggested meanings for continuations after XYZ. Some partnerships may assign other meanings:

1m-1Y 1Z-2NT = Natural and invitational and denies 4-card support for opener's minor.

1m-1Y 1Z-2C 2D-2NT = Natural and invitational with at least 4-card support for opener's minor.

1m-1Y 1Z-2C 2D-3m = Invitational with at least 5-card support for opener's minor and is shapely.

1C-1M 1NT-2C 2D-3D = Shows five of the major and five diamonds with invitational values.

1H-1S 1NT-2C 2D-3D = Shows five spades and five diamonds with invitational values.

1m-1S 1NT-2C 2D-2H = Shows five spades and four hearts with invitational values.

1m-**1S** 1NT-**2C** 2D-**3H** = Shows five-five in the majors with invitational values.

1m-1M 1Z-3NT = To play, and doesn't show a five-card major.

1m-1M 1Z-2C 2D-3NT = Shows a five-card major and a balanced hand (giving a choice of games).

1C-1D 1S or 1NT-2H = Game forcing with four hearts and five or more diamonds.

1C-**1D** 1S or 1NT-**2C** 2D-**2H** = Invitational with four hearts and six diamonds ⊚.

1C-**1D** 1Z-**2D** = Game forcing and can have various hands. For instance, it could be made with long diamonds and slam interest or could have both diamonds and club support with more interest in game or *slam* in a minor than in 3NT, or could have support for either one of opener's suits and slam interest.

Splinters by Responder:

A direct splinter by responder when opener rebids 1NT is always in support of opener's suit. Responder must go through the 2C-2D relay in order to make a splinter with his own suit as trumps. Examples:

1C-1H 1NT-3S = A splinter raise of opener's suit (clubs in this case).

1C-1H 1NT-2C 2D-3S = This is a splinter raise of responder's own suit (hearts in this case).

If opener rebids one of a suit (not 1NT), a direct splinter by responder is in support of opener's 2nd suit. To make a splinter in opener's first suit, responder must go through fourth suit first. Examples:

1D-1H 1S: 4C = This is a splinter in support of spades.

1D-1H 1S-2C 2D: 4C = This would be a splinter in support of diamonds.

Suggested tips for partnerships that often bypass diamonds to bid a major:

If you bypass five or six diamonds to bid a major unless you have opening values, then bidding 1H or 1S over 1D guarantees five clubs with a shapely hand (unless you are 4-4-1-4), so it is suggested that you *don't* play XYZ after 1C-1D-1H or 1S, but play that bidding 2C now is just natural and to play.

A possible corollary of this is that after 1C-1D-1H, you could play **1S** now as <u>artificial</u> (sort of 4th suit), only requiring minimal to invitational values. Opener would rebid 1NT with 3-4-1-5 distribution (perhaps 2-4-2-5) and a spade stopper (right siding no-trump) with minimal or mildly extra values and would jump to 2NT with a good 17 or 18/19 HCP. Responder could pass 1NT or invite game with 2NT. Some experts might use 1S (after 1C-1D-1H) as natural and forcing *or* for different artificial purposes.

XYZ is basically a simple convention used after opener has rebid at the one-level. Its structure keeps the bidding low in order to more precisely explore the best part-score or game contract while facilitating slam bidding after a game force is established at a low level. In some expert partnerships there are <u>different</u> (often more complicated) meanings to some of the continuation subtleties suggested above. Your partnership needs to agree on what meanings for these continuations seem best to you.

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