## Michael Strizhevsky's Lecture <br> DBAA Game - June 13, 2018

## The XYZ Convention (Australian)

Bidding is going through an exciting period, with many new ideas. One of my favourites is Two-Way Checkback, where after opener's 1NT rebid, $2 \$$ forces 2 , and 2 is an artificial game force. The XYZ Convention goes one big step further, making responder's 2 and 2 Checkback, no matter what opener rebids at the one-level. After all these sequences, $2 \$$ and 2 are Two-Way Checkback:

1-1-1NT.
No matter how many passes, bids, doubles or redoubles occur, XYZ still applies. If responder continues with $2 \boldsymbol{\beta}$, opener is requested to bid $2 \boldsymbol{*}$, which responder passes with a sign-off in diamonds. If responder bids
$2 \$$ and then continues over 2 , responder is showing an invitation-to-game hand. If responder continues with 2 in the above sequences that is an artificial game force.

$$
18-D-R D-P-1 N T-P-?
$$

2 requests 2 , and 2 is an artificial game force.
In the second sequence, opener bids features up-the- line: 18-1 - 1NT 2 -?
2 : three-card support;
$2 \boldsymbol{\omega}$ : four spades but not three hearts (though I would bid $1 \boldsymbol{Q}$ over $1 \boldsymbol{\sim}$ with four spades); 2NT: 3-2-4-4 in that order;
$3 \mathbf{s}$ : five clubs, not four spades, not three hearts.
To sign off in clubs, responder jumps to $3 \boldsymbol{\$}: 1-1 \boldsymbol{- 1}-3 \mathbf{s}$ : sign off in clubs.

Try this quiz after $1 \mathbf{\infty}-1 \boldsymbol{Q}-\mathbf{~}$ ?

1. $\boldsymbol{P}$ KQ76, K873, 96, J72
2. Q QJ98, -8752, A9, K K75
3. KJ87, A98754, Q3, \& 2
4. QJ103, A764, AK, \& 873
5. K6, K876, J98763, \& 8
6. 86, AQJ76, K76, $\$ 105$
7. $\mathbf{~ 7 6}$, AQJ1087, K65, \& J8
8. A6, AKQJ876, KJ103, \& --
9. 2 . With less than an invitation to game normal bidding applies. Note that if opener had bypassed spades and bid 1NT with a balanced hand, the 4-4 spade fit would have been missed.
10. $3 \boldsymbol{\$}$. A limit raise, inviting $4 \boldsymbol{\$}$.
11. $4 \boldsymbol{\$}$. You don't know whether you will make $4 \boldsymbol{\Phi}$, and there is no way to find out. You simply bid $4 \boldsymbol{\oplus}$, and hope partner makes it.
12. 2 . There is too much chance of slam to simply jump to $4 \boldsymbol{\oplus}$, so start with a game force 2 and support spades at your first opportunity.
$5.2 \$$. Requesting opener to bid 2 , which you intend to pass.
13. 2 . With an invitational hand start with $2 \boldsymbol{s}$, and bid $2 \boldsymbol{o v e r}$ opener's 2 .
7.2 . And over 2 jump to 3 , invitation with a good six-card suit.
14. 2 . Artificial game force. Now you can investigate grand slam in comfort with all the extra space available.

## Micheal's Modified Micheals

You right hand opponent bid $1 \star$. What do you bid with AQ987, 87, 6, Q QJ1097 ?
Michaels convention doesn't cover such hands.
I suggest the following modification:
Cuebid shows the next suit + another suit. 2NT shows two-suiter missing the next suit.
With the above hand bid 2NT, showing clubs and spades.
With $\mathbf{~ K J 1 0 8 7}$ - A10987, 6, 96 bid 2NT after your opponent opens $1 \$$, and bid 2
after your opponent opens $1 \star$.
With 6, KQ1085, 74, A10874 bid 2 after your opponent opens
$1 \boldsymbol{Q}$, and bid 2 after your opponent opens 1


This convention covers any two-suiter hands.

