Gazzilli

Change Log:	
1-06-14	Added continuations after 1♥-1♠; 2 ♣ and 1 ♥-1NT; 2♣
6-18-15	Proposed change for 1♠-1NT-2NT and 1♠-1NT-2♣-2♦-2NT

The Gazzilli convention attempts to solve the entire spectrum of hands opener may have by using a forcing 2♣ rebid by opener. Opener's strength is divided into two main categories (11-16 points) or 17+ points. A good 16 point hand can be upgraded. Within the minimum range, it is possible to show some hand patterns with 14-16 HCP and good playing strength. Responder's rebids are similarly divided into two groups (assuming a forcing no trump response) of 5-7 HCP or 8+ HCP.

The treatment described below draws from advice from Paul Gipson and Adam Kaplan as well as the following:

- Frederick Staelen's focus on 3 cards in the other major <u>http://freebridge.blogspot.com/2009/08/gazzilli.html</u>
- Daniel Skipper's recommendations on 2NT sequences <u>http://toybridge.blogspot.com/2012/05/gazilli.html</u>
- Martin Johnson's detailed description
- http://www.freewebs.com/bobbybridge/conventions/Gazzilli%20Convention.htm
- which is based on http://www.homepage.max.com/bridgeguys/pdf/GazzilliND.pdf
- Gerben Dirksen's 2 other major, 2NT sequences
- <u>http://www.geocities.ws/gerben42/gazzilli.html</u>

After 1♠-1NT, then:

- 2♣(Gazzilli) = one of 3 types of hands:
 - 0 5323 hand, 11-13 HCP (assuming 14 to 17- NT range)
 - o 5+♠ and 4+♣, 11-13 HCP,
 - o or artificial, any hand of 17+ HCP (or an upgraded 16).
- 2♦ = 5+♠ & 3+♦ with 11-16 HCP (removes hands with 2♣ & 11-16 from 2♣)
 0 11-13 if 5233 or 5332
- 2♥ = 5+♠ & 4+♥ with 11-16 HCP
- $2 \ge 6+$ spades with 11-16 HCP, but some hands in top of range may be bid other ways. Also with a very bad 6-card suit it is recommended you treat hand as a 5233 pattern and rebid $2 \ge .$

• $3 \neq 4 \neq 16$ HCP with at least 55 shape, values concentrated in the long suits (side queens and jacks not counted).

Losing trick count of 5 or less.

O Rebid of 3♥ is assumed natural inviting opener to raise on a doubleton, but may be an advanced cue bid if responder continues by supporting one of opener's suits.

- **o** $3 \bigstar =$ a virtual signoff,
- 4 =to play, 2 cover cards and a fit.
- 3NT = double stoppers in unbid suits.

- Raise to 4 of minor = invitational,
- bid of other minor = exploratory
 - looking for no trump at three level,
 - for slam in unspecified suit at four level, but assumed to be spades if later 4NT is used, since there is no way to establish spades as fit in a forcing auction).

• $3 \triangleq = 14-16$ HCP with 6+ good spades (usually 1 loser or less) & about 7 playing tricks.

0~~4M = 3 possible tricks to raise since there is no possibility of openers hand including a side suit.

• 3NT = around 9-11 HCP and all side suits stopped (this does not imply a spade fit, so opener can remove to $4 \triangleq$ if his tricks are slow.

• 3NT = 17-19 balanced 5-2-3-3 exactly.

• 4 of a new suit - A hand of about 8 playing tricks, 14-16 HCP, very long spades, void in bid suit. e.g. ★AKQxxxx ♥Kxx ♦void ★Kxx. This meaning seems preferable to me to using the bid on a freak two suiter, both on frequency and utility.

• 2NT = 6+♠, 4m, 16+ HCP

0 3♣ asks:

- 3♦ = 4♦ 16-17
- 3**♥** = 4♣ 16-17
- 3♠ = 4♦ 18-20
- 3N = 4♣ 18-20

After the Gazzilli 2& rebid

1♠-1NT; 2♠(Gazzilli) = one of 3 hands:

- any 5332 shape hand,
- a hand with 5+ spades and 4+ clubs of 11-16 HCP,
- or any hand of 17+ HCP.

Now responder bids:

- 2•(relay): artificial, 8-12 hcp, any
- $2 \mathbf{V} = 6 + \mathbf{V}$ (or $5 \mathbf{V}$ and \mathbf{A} shortness), 5-7 HCP.
- $2 \triangleq$ = a weak hand (5-7 HCP) and 2 or more spades. This preference may even be required on a singleton (with 1444 shape).

O Opener must pass unless he has 17+ HCP, in which case he will continue naturally (much as in standard methods).

• 2NT = 5-7 HCP, 3 suited with short \bigstar

Alternate treatments:

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- 2NT = 5-7 HCP, short ♠, 4+♣
 - 2NT = non-invitational hand with at least 5 diamonds and 4 clubs.
 - Opener will then rebid 3♣ with 4+ clubs, or 3♦ with 3+ plus diamonds (occasionally only 2 diamonds).

With hands of about standard jump shift strength he may continue with
 3♥, 3♠ or 3NT. With suitable fitting minor cards, he could also jump rebid to 4

of a minor over 2NT (invitational) or simply bid 5 of the minor.

- If opener rebids 3♣, responder can continue with 3♦ showing an invite 64 hand. This treatment seems to be an improvement over the handling of minors using Bart.
- $3 \neq 0$ = a weak hand that has to play in your suit (5-7 hcp, 6+m)

Note: $1 \ge -1$ NT; $2 \ge (Gazzilli) - 2 \ge (Relay)$; $2 \ge -3 \le / \ge =$ natural, mildly invitational. $1 \ge -3 \le / \ge$ would be a stronger invitation if not playing Bergen raises.

• $3 \neq =$ invitational with 9-11 HCP, a good 6-card suit and 2 quick tricks or equivalent. Bidding $2 \Rightarrow$ with this hand type risks being unable to deliver the message if opener continues with a strong rebid.

- $3 \triangleq = a 3$ -card limit raise of spades (as in standard forcing no trump).
 - 0 3NT = non-serious (given the 17+)
 - 0 $4 / \langle \mathbf{A} \rangle =$ cue bids with extras (given the 17+ minimum)
 - o 4NT = RKC
 - o 5 ∉ / ♦ / ♥ = exclusion RKC (0314)

Balanced invitational hands of 10-11 HCP should relay with 2♦ and continue with 2NT

After the Gazzilli relay

1♠-1NT-2♠(Gazzilli)-2♦(relay, artificial, 8-12 hcp, any):

Opener's rebids fall into 5 strength ranges

- $2 \mathbf{V} = 5 \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{V}$ and $17 \mathbf{H}$ hcp, game forcing
- $2 \triangleq = 11-16$ HCP with either 5332 or 5 spades and 4+ clubs.
 - Pass = to play. Since this bid is severely limited responder will usually pass with 2+ spades.

• 2NT = invitational. An 11 count or exceptional 10 count including good stoppers and intermediate cards.

0 3 of a minor or 3Ψ are an attempt to improve the contract,

opener should normally pass.

- 2NT = ART, 16+ 5 and 4m
 - O 3♣ asks
 - 3♦ = 4♦ 16-17
 - 3**♥** = 4**♣** 16-17
 - 3**♠** = 4**♦** 18-20
 - 3N = 4♣ 18-20
- $3 \neq 4 \neq 55$ shape with 17+ points,

responder will usually

0 raise if he can,

O new suits by responder are forcing and should be treated as natural, but may be advanced cue bids if the next rebid is in opener's side suit.

• A new suit bid followed by 4♠ should be treated as doubleton support, scrambling for the best game.

• $3 \triangleq = 17 + HCP$ with 6 spades and fewer than 3 hearts.

The reason for the short heart restriction is to avoid missing a better fit in hearts (an

- 0 usually raise spades,
- o occasionally bidding 3NT (implying in particular ♥ stoppers)
- 0 $4 4 \neq 0$ cue bids with max values for a spade slam.

O 4♥ is probably best reserved as natural, but you could use this also as a cue bid.

- 3 NT = 18-19 HCP balanced 5-3-(23)
- (note: 1♠-1NT; 3NT = 18-19 5-2-3-3)

Responder may then

- 0 rebid 4 of a minor with slam interest
- **o** or place the contract.

Conceivably you could use transfers after this rebid but I think this risks a memory failure

After 1 -1NT(forcing); 2 (Gazzilli)-2 (relay, artificial, 8-12 hcp, any);

2♥ = (17+ 5+♠ 3+♥ GF):

To clarify whether a \forall fit exists, we use transfer responses after the opener shows $3+\forall$. Note: This differs from Dirksen's version where an artificial $2 \bigstar$ bid asks opener to pattern out. Our preference is to give responder the chance to pattern out, show 2-card spade support, or suggest a notrump game.

- 2♠ denies 5♥ and shows 2 card support
 - o Now 3♥ by opener shows a 4th ♥
- 2NT = 5+ (negative inference if playing nat inv JS)
 - 0 Now 3♥ by opener shows a 4th ♥
- 3 = 5 + (negative inference if playing nat inv JS)
 - 0 Now 3♥ by opener shows a 4th ♥
- $3 \blacklozenge = \text{exactly } 4 \blacklozenge$
- $3\Psi = 5+\Psi$ confirming a fit, cue bidding can commence from here
 - **o** $3 \bigstar$ = cue bid
 - 0 3NT = non-serious, no extras given the 17+, but willing to cooperate
 - 0 4 = cue bids with extras given the 17+
 - 0 4♠ = RKC for ♥
 - o 4NT = Double RKC for ♥ and ♠
- 3♠ = choice of game, responder's shape is 2344

• 3NT = choice of game, responder wishes to hide their distribution. Presumably responder is short in the majors (2 and 3 v at most) and has length/values in the minors, but is not interested in exploring an alternate contract or disclosing their shape.

- $4 \neq 0 \neq 0$ = splinter is support of \forall
- 4♥ = minimum with 5♥ (fast arrival), quacky 8 count
- $4 \bigstar = RKC \text{ for } \blacktriangledown$
- $4NT = Double RKC \text{ for } \forall \text{ and } \bigstar$

After 1♠-1NT(forcing); 2♣(Gazzilli)-2♦(relay); 2♥-2♠(2 card support, denies 5♥):

- 2NT = 16+ HCP, 53(32)
- 3♣ = 5314 or 5404
- 3♦ = 5341 or 5440
- 3**♥** = 54??
- 3**♠** = 6+4??
- 3NT = 6322 with values in the minors
- 4**♣** = 6314
- 4**♦** = 6341
- $4 \bigstar = \text{to play}$

After 1♥-1NT, opener's rebids are much like those after 1♠-1NT. Please note the following differences.

1♥-1NT-2♠ = 6+♥, 4+♠, 16+ HCP 2NT = ART weakness, F1 Others = GF

1♥-1NT; 2♣-2♦; 2♠ = 5♥, 4♠, 16+ HCP

Natural continuations, game forcing auction

1♥-1NT; 2♣-2♥; 2♠ = 5♥, 4♠, 16+ HCP, F1

Natural continuations, not a game force

After 1♥-1♠, opener's rebids are similar. Please note the following differences Need to discuss the difference between direct raises and raises via Gazzilli.

After 1♥-1NT; 2♣ (11-16 HCP with 5+♥ and 4+♣ or 16+ HCP with 5♥:

1♠-1NT; 2♠(Gazzilli) = one of 3 hands:

- an 11-16 HCP hand with 5+♥ and 4+ ♣
- or any hand of 16+ HCP.

Now responder bids:

- 2•(relay): artificial, 8-12 HCP, any
- 2Ψ = a weak hand (5-7 HCP) and 2 or more Ψ s
- $2 \triangleq = 5-7$ HCP, short \forall s, support for the other suits. Typically, 3-1-(54), or 4-1-4-4
- 2NT = 5-7 HCP with long minors
- $3 \neq 4 = a$ weak hand that has to play in your suit (5-7 HCP, 6+m)

Note: 1♥-1NT; 2♣(Gazzilli)-2♦(Relay); 2♥-3♣/♦ = natural, mildly invitational.

- 1♥-3♣/♦ would be a stronger invitation if not playing Bergen raises.
- $3 \Psi = a 3$ -card limit raise of Ψs (as in standard forcing no trump).
 - 0 3NT = non-serious (given the 17+)
 - 0 4♣/♦/♥ = cue bids with extras (given the 17+ minimum)
 - $0 \quad 4NT = RKC$
 - o 5♣/ \bullet /♥ = exclusion RKC (0314)

Balanced invitational hands of 10-11 HCP should relay with 2♦ and continue with 2NT

After the Gazzilli relay over a 1♥ opening and a 1♠ response: 1♥-1♠; 2♣(Gazzilli):

Opener's rebids fall into 5 strength ranges

- 2•(relay): artificial, 8-12 HCP, any
- $2 \mathbf{V} =$ a weak hand (5-7 HCP) and 2 or more \mathbf{V} s
- 2♠ = 5-7 HCP, long ♠s
- 2NT = 5-7 HCP, 3 suiter with short $\forall s$
- $3 \neq 4$ = a weak hand that has $4 \neq$ and a longer minor
- Note: 1♥-1♠; 2♠(Gazzilli)-2♦(Relay); 2♥-3♣/♦ = natural, mildly invitational.
- $3 \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{a} 3$ -card limit raise of \mathbf{v} s (as in standard forcing no trump).
 - 0 3NT = non-serious (given the 17+)
 - 0 4♣/♦/♥ = cue bids with extras (given the 17+ minimum)
 - o 4NT = RKC
 - **o** 5♣/♦/♥ = exclusion RKC (0314)
- Balanced invitational hands of 10-11 HCP should relay with 2♦ and continue with 2NT

In Competition:

After 1M-(Pass)-1♠/1NT-(Pass); 2♣(Gazzilli)-(Bid): Now: Double = ART, 8+ HCP, game forcing if opener has a big hand Pass = nothing to say, less than 8 HCP Bid = Negative response, no fit for the major

3M = 3-card support INV

After 1M-(Pass)-1 \bigstar /1NT-(Pass); 2 \bigstar (Gazzilli)-(Double): Redouble = ART, 8+ HCP, game forcing if opener has a big hand Pass = nothing to say, less than 8 HCP, should have club tolerance Bid = Negative response, no fit for the major 3M = 3-card support INV