## Fourth Suit Forcing

## The Problem:

After 3 suits have been bid, it is sometimes difficult to create a game forcing auction. Suppose you are responder and the auction starts $1-1 \vee ; 14$ :

- Sometimes you don't know where you want to play.
a. $\quad x \vee A K J x x \diamond$ KQxx exxx - you know you belong in game, but where? \&? ? NT?

What can you bid?

- 3D can be passed and doesn't find out if you belong in hearts
- 3H can be passed and implies a 6 card suit
- 4D can be passed, bypasses $3 N, \&$ doesn't find out if you belong in hearts
b. \&x $\vee$ AJxxxx AKJx ${ }^{2} x$ - you know you belong in game, but where? ? 叉? NT?

What can you bid?

- 3D can be passed and doesn't find out if you belong in hearts
- 3H can be passed
- 4D can be passed, bypasses $3 N, \&$ doesn't find out if you belong in hearts
- 4 H might be the wrong spot
- Sometimes you don't know at what level you want to play.
sA10xx AQxx AKx ${ }^{2} x$ - you know you belong in spades, but game or slam?
What can you bid?
- 4S will probably be passed
- You haven't agreed on a suit, so control bids aren't available


## The Solution:

## If the first 3 bids are all different suits, the $4^{\text {th }}$ suit is artificial and game forcing (alert)

- Invented by Norman Squire, British bridge theorist prominent in 1940s-1970s (died 1991)
- Neither promises nor denies the fourth suit
- Note that the 4th suit is rarely a viable contract (except when it's spades)
- FORCES GAME
- Some people play this as only a 1 round force. I strongly suggest game force and this talk assumes that it is game forcing


## It does NOT apply in any of the following situations:

- Responder is a passed hand
- Opener has reversed or jump shifted
- Opponent has interfered with the auction
- If the interference is a low-level double, you can agree to play it on - discuss with partner
- You play 2/1 game force and responder made a $2 / 1$ bid
- It's no longer necessary in this case as you are already on a game force
- The specific auction $1 \stackrel{N}{2}-1 \downarrow$ is not $4^{\text {th }}$ suit forcing (though it is a 1 round force)
- Some people play 1
- Want ability to bid 14 with \$10xxx 『xx $\begin{gathered}\text { AKJxx } \\ \text { - }\end{gathered}$



## When do you use it?

- When you have a game force, but are not sure about the right place to play the hand
- When you have a slam invitation and no other way to show that
- If you know where the contract belongs, just bid it - don't use a convention just because you play it!



- Bid 1. when you have no rebid problem (you know what to do after partner's next bid)

- Bid 2 when you have a rebid problem (you're going to have trouble after partner's next bid)
- KQxx $\uparrow$ KJxxxxx Kx : If you bid 1 and partner bids 1 N , how can you show concern about NT?
- KQJx $\uparrow$ - AKxx KJxxx : If you bid 1 and partner bids 1 N , how can you show slam interest in ?


## When is it slam-invitational?

- When responder clearly knew all along which strain was right, but bid $4^{\text {th }}$ suit forcing anyway

- Responder might be: A10xx \AQxx $\begin{gathered}\text { AKx }\end{gathered}$ xx
- If opener is interested, (s)he should control bid ( KQxx 『xx Q10xxx AK should bid 4\&)

- 1 -1V; 1-2 $2 \mathrm{~N}-3-$ Why didn't partner just settle for 3 N after opener's 2 N ?
- Responder might be: Kx VAQJx $\begin{gathered}\text { KJxxx Ax }\end{gathered}$
- $1 \checkmark-1 \vee$; 1 - 2 ; (2 /V)-2N - clearly wanted to play NT (Why didn't (s)he just bid 3N instead of 2e?)
- Responder might be: Ax 『KQxx $\begin{gathered}\text { AQx } \\ \text { Kxxx }\end{gathered}$
- No problem if partner bid 2 N instead...just bid 4 N to show the slam invitation

Priority of opener's rebids after $4^{\text {th }}$ suit forcing:

1. Show 3 card support for partner's suit if it is a major


- Should almost never have 3 card support after rebidding a minor (see "avoiding a problem" below)

2. If $4^{\text {th }}$ suit is a major, raise it if you have 4 of them. If it's a minor, choose between raise and 2 N .


- 1 -1

3. Bid $2 N$ with a stopper in the $4^{\text {th }}$ suit ( 3 N after $1 \mathbf{~ - ~} 1 \mathbf{~} \mathbf{2}-3$ ) (no need to jump - you're on a game force)

- Never bid NT without a stopper in the $4^{\text {th }}$ suit


4. Make your most descriptive bid:

- Show extra length in your first or second suit:


- Show support for responder's suit (if a major) with honor doubleton (Responder Beware!)
- 1 - -


## What if I really have the $4^{\text {th }}$ suit, but not a game force?

- If you are invitational:

- Important note for opener: If accepting game try, with 3 card support for responder's major, show this by bidding 3 of the major "on the way"' to 3 N .

Bid $3 \vee$ with $\uparrow A Q x$ PKxx KQxx $x x$ (this is game forcing \& offers an alternative)

- If you have 5-5, jump in your 2nd suit: After1 -1
- If you are less than invitational - this problem is the same whether you play 4SF or not:


- Correct to opener's $1^{\text {st }}$ suit:





## Avoiding a problem:

- With any reasonable alternative, opener should generally not bid 2 of a new minor at his/her $2^{\text {nd }}$ bid:


- 1 - 1

