## Bergen Raises

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June 7, 2011
[Note: much of this material is from the Schwartz-Williams course on 2 Over 1 Bidding]

Bergen raises allow responder to distinguish between 3 and 4 card support when partner opens a major in first or second seat. The motivation for using them is to exploit the value of the 9 th trump.
" $80 \%$ of the time the 4th trump will win an extra trick."
"the 4th trump is worth a King."
It is usually safe to be at the 3 level with 9 trump; it will either make or be a good sacrifice. (from The law of total tricks.)
Want to be able to distinguish raises as:

- weak, constructive, or limit strength
- 3 card or 4 card support

Bergen raises are "on" when partner opens a major in first or second seat.
They are "off" if responder is a passed hand.
There are several possibilities for handling interference.
We will use Reverse Bergen Raises (Bergen originally reversed the roles of the 3 C and 3 D responses.)

Responses to $1 \vee$ by an Unpassed Hand

| $2 \checkmark^{\text {a }}$ | If playing 1 NT forcing, <br> - a 3-card constructive raise; 7-9 support points otherwise <br> - a simple 3-card raise; 6-9 support points |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2NT | Jacoby Raise; 4+ trumps; 13+ support points |
| $3{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4-card limit raise; 10-12 support points; <br> \{Note - 3*/3* interchanged originallys |
| $3{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4-card const. raise; 7-9 support points; |
| $3 v^{a}$ | 4-card preemptive raise; 0-6 support points (2?-6 vul.) |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ these bids must all be alerted（note： $2 \downarrow$ now shows exactly 3 cd support）
Disadvantages of using Bergen raises
Most jump shifts are used up．
（But playing $2 / 1$ we don＇t need jump shifts for strong hands anymore．）
Some advocate using jump shifts for weak hands．
Others use jump shifts for invitational $6+$ card suits．
We prefer to use them for refining major raises．
Examples：
After partner opens $1 \boldsymbol{c}$ in $1^{\text {st }}$ or $2^{\text {nd }}$ seat and RHO passes：
If you hold：bid：

| －KT96 『K53 \＄92 T742 | 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 962－ 8875 － 2 ＊KQT5 | 2 |
|  | 1N if playing 1NT forcing，2e otherwise． |
| －J432－ 998 －85 ¢ AKJ6 | 32 |
| － 497 Q64 \＄9853 872 | 1 N then 2 a if playing 1 NT forcing， 2 otherwise． |

After partner opens $1 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}$ in $1^{\text {st }}$ or $2^{\text {nd }}$ seat and RHO passes：
If you hold：bid：

| ¢K65 『QT65 | 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 |
| ¢8 ¢KJ963－QT73 ¢864 | 4 |
| ¢94－QJT6 \＄97432 85 | 3 |
| ↔AQ73 『T972＊K8 ¢ J95 | 3\％ |

Don＇t use Bergen raises after a 3rd seat opening
－opener might be weak
－opener might have only a 4 card suit
－much better to use Drury
－the 3 M preempt is less useful
How about over interference？Options：
1）Bergen raises are＂off＂
2）Bergen raises are＂on＂if 3 C is still a jump．

3）other possibilities：Jordan $2 \mathrm{NT}, \mathrm{XX}$ ，＂BROMAD＂（google this）
4）try to keep the 3 M preemptive raise
Choose an option and confirm with partner！

## Defending against Bergen raises

－You have a more accurate count of the opponent＇s hands－use it！
－Use double of 3M and 3D as takeout．
－Use double of 3C as lead directing（they have more than half the points．）

## Exercises：

|  |  | After $1 \sim$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | －KT96 <br> －K53 ${ }^{2} 92$ <br> －T742 | 6 | ＾K65 <br> －QT65 <br> －K43 872 |  |
| 2 | －962 QQ875 <br> ＊ J 2 KQT5 | 7 | －A43－J95 <br> －K874 © T54 |  |
| 3 | －T54 <br> －KT652 ${ }^{*} 7$ <br> AQ984 | 8 | －8 8 VJ 963 <br> －QT73 864 |  |
| 4 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text {-J432 『J98 } \\ \uparrow 85: A K J 6 \end{array}$ | 9 |  |  |
| 5 |  | 10 | $$ |  |

Answers：
1－3＊；2－2＊；3－2＊then $3 \boldsymbol{( 1 N T}$ then 3 if playing 2／1）
4－3＊；5－2（ 1 NT then 2ゅ if playing 1 NT forcing）


|  | hand A |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Board 1 | A Q 10843 |  |
| North Deals | 8 |  |
| None Vul | A K 85 |  |
|  | 109 |  |
| K 2 | N | 7 |
| A QJ104 | W | K 32 |
| Q J | S | 109743 |
| K 872 | J965 | A Q54 |
|  | J765 |  |
|  | 62 |  |
|  | J63 |  |

W 4N; EW 4 ; NS 3 ; EW 4 ; EW 3

| hand C |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Board 3 | A Q 1083 |
| South Deals | 1082 |
| None Vul | J6 |
|  | K 96 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & \text { A Q } 6 \\ & \text { Q7532 } \\ & \text { Q102 } \end{aligned}$ | N 65 |
|  | $W^{N}=\quad J 54$ |
|  | W E AK 104 |
|  | S J873 |
|  | K J97 |
|  | K 973 |
|  | 98 |
|  | A 54 |
| NS2 ; NS2 | EW 2 ; EW 2 |


|  | hand $B$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Board 2 | 743 |  |
| East Deals | K 94 |  |
| None Vul | Q 104 |  |
|  | A 1085 |  |
| K 52 | N | A 106 |
| 10752 |  | A QJ83 |
| 52 | W E | K J87 |
| K Q 63 | S | 4 |
|  | QJ9 8 |  |
|  | 6 |  |
|  | A 963 |  |
|  | J972 |  |

EW 4 ; EW 2N; EW 1 ; EW 1 ; NS 1

|  | hand D |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Board 4 | J |  |
| West Deals | QJ103 |  |
| None Vul | 10843 |  |
|  | A 864 |  |
| A 65432 | N | K 987 |
| 9 | W 642 |  |
| K 75 | S | Q6 |
| K Q 3 | Q 10 | J72 |
|  | K 875 |  |
|  | A J92 |  |
|  | 1095 |  |

EW 5 ; EW 2N; NS 1 ; EW 1

