

Halmic Defense to 1 No Trump Doubled

Online [Source](#) - Porthcawl Duplicate Bridge Club - Author: Initials AVH

Unlike the opponent's double of a suit for take-out, their double of a 1NT opening bid is usually for penalties. This puts more of an onus on responder to 'get things right'. In many instances this involves a rescue attempt to minimise losses. Also it can be more difficult for the defense to double if they think you have found a fit. It's akin to rescuing a drowning man from heavy seas. You may be able to bring him to calmer waters, but not necessarily to dry land.

Initially players are probably taught that with a weak hand and a five-card suit, bid the suit (possibly via a transfer); with other weak hands re-double and hope that you might find a fit. However after playing in a number of 3-3 spade fits (doubled for -800), you eventually realise that there must be something better.

At the other end of the scale, you can use 'wriggle re-doubles', but these require a lot of partnership understanding, and I've still seen many an expert pair land in silly contracts.

There are practical alternatives, and a commonly used one is Halmic (sometimes Modified). In describing this method, you should remember that basically responder needs to be able to describe six types of hand:

- a) a single-suited weak hand (i.e. 5 or more cards).
- b) a two-suited weak hand (4-4, or 5-5).
- c) a perfectly balanced weak hand (4-3-3-3).
- d) a non-weak hand prepared to play in 1NT doubled.
- e) a non-weak hand distributional (5-5 majors).
- f) a non-weak hand distributional (5-5 major/minor)

(Opposite a 12-14 no-trump, I would class a 'weak' hand as 6 or fewer points; a 'non-weak' hand as 8+ points; with 7 points – take a view).

Responses After 1NT Doubled

Remember that in all these situations it is assumed that opener cannot have more than one doubleton.

a) with a **weak hand and any 5-card** (or more) suit, **re-double**. Opener must bid 2♣, and responder then leaves or converts to the relevant 5-card suit.

b) with a **two suited weak hand** (equal length), responder bids the **lower of the suits**. Opener should pass with a three-card suit support, or bid the next suit up with a doubleton of responder's suit or any 4-3-3-3 shape. This ensures a 4-3 fit.

c) with a **weak 4-3-3-3** hand, **pass**. Opener must **re-double**, and responder bids 2♣. Opener should bid his four-card suits in an attempt to escape un-doubled.

d) with a hand prepared **to play in 1NT doubled**, responder should **pass**, forcing opener to re-double (as in case c)). The re-double is then left in.

e) with a **5-5 major** prepared to **play in game (8-10 points) – bid 2♠** (rarely occurs). Partner bids his better major at the three-level. With a maximum 10 points and a suitable suit, you can convert to four. The opposition are possibly doubling on a long minor.

((f) a further refinement that I like is a **2NT** bid shows **8-10** points with **5-card minor and 5-card major** (similar conditions to (e). Being non-standard, you would need to agree this with partner)). Partner with only one, three or more card major bids 3♣. With at least 3-3 in the majors he bids 3♦. Responder bids accordingly (3-level minor; 3 or 4 level major), and opener will pass.

Looking at the situation from opener's viewpoint:

If partner (the responder to the 1NT), passes – you **must** re-double

If partner redoubles – you **must** bid 2♣

If partner bids a suit – pass unless you have a doubleton or exactly a 4-3-3-3 distribution without the four cards in partner's suit. In these cases bid the **next suit up**.