## Board 1

North Deals
None Vul

A AK 5
○A9865
$\diamond 2$
\& K Q 93

| West | North <br> Andrew | East | South <br> Pete |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $1 \boldsymbol{0}$ | Pass | $1 \boldsymbol{\sim}$ |
| Pass | $1 \mathbf{N T}^{1}$ | Pass | $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}^{2}$ |
| Pass | $4 \boldsymbol{\uparrow}$ | All pass |  |

1. Exactly three spades, intended as forcing.
2. Four decent spades or any 5.

4 A by South
Made 6 - NS +480

The Tucker system addresses the Flannery problem ( $5+\boldsymbol{\sim} \& 4+\odot$ ), the major nightmare $(6+\odot \& 3+\boldsymbol{\uparrow})$ and North's shape on this hand. It applies after a 10 opening bid:

1. The $1 \boldsymbol{A}$ response shows any four or more spades, but is seldom made with values to drive to game. Opener's 1 NT shows exactly 3 -card spade support. Responder only passes with exactly $4=1=4=4$ shape, minimum values, and bad spades. Responder has no artificial forcing bids; a minor shows a suit of $5+$ cards, a singleton or void in hearts, bad spades and a weak hand.
2. The $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ response shows $5+$ spades in a game-forcing hand; there are special continuations. Whether playing Tucker or not, I strongly recommend: with only four spades and game values, responder bids two of a minor; over that, opener bids any 4-card spade suit immediately, which does not show extra values.

North chose a heavy 10 opening bid (playing Precision, $1 \%$ is opened when holding an unbalanced hand with $16+$ HCP). Over the Tucker 1 NT rebid by North, South, holding mostly soft values, rebid only 2 A; an invitational $3 \boldsymbol{A}$ would have been acceptable. No problem, North had heard enough to bid the cold game.

The Precision $1 \boldsymbol{\&}$ opening gets to game without further gadgets: $1 \boldsymbol{\&}-1 \boldsymbol{A}[5+\boldsymbol{A}, 8+\mathrm{HCP}] ; 2 \boldsymbol{A} \ldots 4 \boldsymbol{A}$.
In standard bidding: $10-1 \boldsymbol{A} ; 2 \boldsymbol{\infty}$ - ? Not so easy. 2 NT makes some sense, but are these really invitational values? $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ could land in a $5-1$ fit, and $2 \diamond$ probably will. If $2 \diamond$ is an artificial game force, passing $2 \boldsymbol{*}$ looks quite reasonable. Much of the field failed to get to game on this hand. Maybe $10-1 \boldsymbol{A} ; 2 \boldsymbol{A}-$ ?

Here is a simple method that helps on such deals: require that a $1 \uparrow$ response provide $\mathbb{A} \mathrm{Q} 10 \mathrm{x} \times$ or better (or any five cards). With this in place, the auction becomes easy: 10-1 $\boldsymbol{A} ; \boldsymbol{\sim} \boldsymbol{A}$ [can play 4-3] - $4 \boldsymbol{A}$. My analysis shows this method provides about half the advantages of the Flannery $2 \diamond$ opening, without having to cope with it. Tucker provides about twice the advantages of Flannery, about half for each of $1 \boldsymbol{A}$ and $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ responses.

