

Turbo Convention

This conventional method was designed to be employed with the Neapolitan Cuebid, which shows a first or second round control after a suit-fit has been established. The Neapolitan Cuebid is a feature of the Neapolitan System, which was principally developed by Mr. Eugenio Chiaradia, but which in later years was further revised by Mr. Benito Garozzo in 1965 and which was renamed by him as the Blue Team Club. This conventional method, which is incorporated in the Blue Team Club, then allows the bidder to inform the partner about the number of Aces and/or Key Cards held.

The fundamental concept of the Turbo convention is that the partner rebids 4 No Trump to show an **even number** of Aces and/or Key Cards. This may only occur after a cuebid has been made showing a first or second round control after suit establishment. If the partner rebids higher than 4 No Trump, then this action shows an **odd number** of Aces and/or Key Cards and also a first-round control in that named suit. The bid, therefore, of 4 No Trump does not ask for the number of Aces and/or Key Cards, but rather shows a definite number of Aces and/or Key Cards.

North	South
♠ 65	♠ A87
♥ AKJ87	♥ 10943
♦ A	♦ QJ75
♣ A8765	♣ K6

North	East	South	West
1 ♥	Pass	3 ♥	Pass
4 ♣	Pass	4 ♥	Pass
4 NT			

In the above auction, the first response of South of 3 ♥ promises a Limit Raise, generally with a 4-card trump support, and establishes the trump suit. The 4 ♣ rebid by North then becomes the Neapolitan Cuebid showing either a first or second round control in Clubs. When South rebids 4 ♥, this informs North that South does not hold any first or second round control in Diamonds, because South “by-passed” the Diamond suit.

North, however, is still interested in a possible slam, and rebids 4 No Trump, which is then the Turbo conventional method, and not any form of the Blackwood convention. The 4 No Trump bid by North promises an **even number** of Aces and/or Key Cards: either 0, or 2, or 4 Aces and/or Key Cards.

In the above example, South, after first making a Limit Raise, realizes that North has four Key Cards, and possessing one Ace and/or Key Card, South will then place the contract at: 6 ♥. If South holds no Ace and/or Key Card, then South simply signs off at 5 ♥.

Those partnerships agreements, which include the Splinter bid, may be confronted with several confusing auctions and should become aware of the possible problems. The following examples should clarify:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	4 ♦	Pass
4 NT			

In the above example, the first response of South is a Splinter bid. The rebid of 4 No Trump by North then becomes the Ace and/or Key Card asking bid. It is not the Turbo conventional method.

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
4 ♦	Pass	4 ♠	
4 NT			

After the 4 ♣ Splinter bid by South as the first response, establishing the trump suit, North cuebids Diamonds to show first or second round control. South “by-passes” Hearts to show neither first nor second round control in Hearts and returns to the trump suit. The rebid by North of 4 No Trump then becomes the Turbo conventional method, showing an **even number** of Aces and/or Key Cards.