

# “Re-Transfers”

The major reasons for a transfer following Partner’s **1-NT** or **2-NT** opening call, or a (“**2C**” – “**2D**” – **2-NT**) sequence, is to allow the stronger hand to become the concealed hand, and to make the opening lead pass through the weaker hand into the stronger hand. The stronger hand thus becomes the Declarer, assuming that the denomination of the transferred suit remains as the denomination of the Partnership’s final contract.

**2-NT/3S/Pass** (21-22 HCP’s)

**Pass/Pass**

**Pass/Pass/Pass**

**“3H”/4S** (Jacoby Transfer)

At times, however, Opener, in response to Partner’s transfer, will make a call of a denomination other than the Responder’s specified suit, a so-called “**Super Acceptance**” (Example 1).

At other times, during the transfer sequence, an Opponent will make an intervening, interference overcall, a bid which thwarts the intended transfer (Example 2).

In both of these two instances, the desire for a transfer to still take place is desirable, for the two reasons stated above, and, thus, there is the need for a “**Re-transfer**” in order to accomplish this same end-result.

(Example 1)

**1-NT/“3D”/3S/Pass** (“**3D**” = A “**Super-Acceptance**”  
(17 HCP’s, 4-Spades, and a doubleton Diamond))

**Pass/Pass/Pass**

**Pass/Pass/Pass/Pass**

**“2H”/“3H”/4S** (“**3H**,” here, is a re-Transfer)

(Example 2)

**1-NT/Pass/3H**

**2S/Pass/Pass/Pass**

**Pass/Pass/Pass/Pass**

**“2D”/“3D”/4H** (“**3D**,” here, is a re-Transfer)

Jacoby Transfers, when applicable, are usually beneficial in maximizing the trick-taking capacity for Declarer by concealing the stronger hand and by causing the opening lead to enter Declarer’s possible tenaces.

To succeed in this endeavor, however, during some auctions which might otherwise thwart this attempt, there is a need for a re-transfer mechanism to accomplish this beneficial end-result.