

STRONG 2-CLUB BID

ABOUT THE DEALS

You may be either Opener or Responder, but you will always be in the South position.

The first page or two of each Deal shows only your hand. The initial bidding is given and you are asked to decide what you would bid, then click **BID**. The subsequent page will then appear telling you what you should have bid and continuing the auction. On the final page of each Deal partner's hand will be shown.

STRONG 2♣ BID SUMMARY

The average Bridge hand has about 10 points in it. You feel lucky when you are dealt a hand with 13 or more points so you can open the bidding. But every once in a while you pick up a hand that is so powerful you need a special opening bid to describe it.

In the Standard American Bidding System that bid is 2♣.

Opening 2♣ is an artificial bid, which means it has nothing to do with the ♣ suit. It is a forcing bid, which means that partner must respond. It is the bid you should use for almost every powerful hand that you get.

Requirements for an opening 2♣ bid:

A 2♣ OPENING BID REQUIRES 22 OR MORE POINTS

That is a lot of points. Remember, there are only 40 points in the deck, so this one hand has more than half of them. Notice that there is nothing in the requirements about distribution. That's because distribution doesn't matter for the opening bid - **ALL** 22+ point hands are opened with a 2♣ bid.

Look at some examples:

♠ Q J 10 ♥ A K 6 3 ♦ A Q 6 ♣ A Q 2 22 points, open 2♣

♠ A K Q 8 5 2 ♥ A K 3 ♦ A ♣ K 10 9 25 points, open 2♣

♠ A 2 ♥ K Q ♦ A 6 ♣ A K 10 9 8 5 2 23 points, open 2♣

♠ A K 2 ♥ Q J 10 6 3 ♦ A J ♣ A Q 2 22 points, open 2♣

These hands are pretty different from each other but all are opened with the same bid. The hands actually get described with the later bidding.

As with most Bridge rules, there is an exception to the 22+ point requirement.

If you have a very strong playing hand, one that is within 1 trick of making game on its own, then you should open 2♣ even with fewer than 22 points.

♠ A K Q J 10 5 2 ♥ A K 3 ♦ 8 ♣ 9 2 20 points, but 9 sure tricks, open 2♣

Responding to 2♣:

First and foremost: **RESPONDER MAY NOT PASS!**

Opener has a powerful hand, but probably does not have a ♣ suit. So Responder must keep the bidding alive so Opener can describe his hand further.

There are three popular methods used for responding.

In the **THREE-POINT STEP** method responder gives his high-card-points by bidding straight up-the-line.

2♦ shows 0-3 points, 2♥ shows 4-6 points, and so on.

Later bidding is natural, with the opening bidder largely in control.

In the **NATURAL**, (or 2♦ Negative) method, an artificial 2♦ bid is made for any hand containing fewer than 8 points. Any other bid is Positive, and natural.

The **2♦ WAITING** method is more flexible than the above two. In this method a 2♦ response may show a hand with fewer than 8 points, but it may also show a better hand, but one which had no other suitable bid. This is the method used by our partnership and the one used in these deals. With a large percentage of the hands either of the 2♦ methods will work out the same.

RESPONSES TO 2♣ OPENING BID	
0-7 points	Bid 2♦.
8+ points	Bid 2♥, 2♠, 3♣, 3♦ with a good 5 card suit or any 6-card suit.
8+ points	Bid 2NT with a balanced hand and no good 5-card suit.
8+ points	Bid 2♦ (waiting) with a hand not fitting any of the above.

Here are some examples of responses to a 2♣ opening:

♠ 8 5 2 ♥ 8 6 3 ♦ 7 6 4 ♣ 8 6 4 2 Yarborough, bid 2♦

♠ 8 5 2 ♥ K Q J 6 3 ♦ 9 8 6 ♣ 7 2 7 points, bid 2♦

♠ Q 8 5 2 ♥ K 6 3 ♦ A 8 6 ♣ 9 5 2 9 points balanced, bid 2NT

♠ J 9 2 ♥ A Q 7 6 3 ♦ 9 7 6 ♣ 6 2 8 points, good suit, bid 2♥

♠ Q 8 5 ♥ 7 6 3 ♦ A Q J 8 6 ♣ 9 2 10 points, bid 3♦

Notice that to show a positive response with a ♦ suit you must jump to 3.

♠ A K J 2 ♥ 9 8 7 4 3 ♦ -- ♣ 6 5 4 2 9 points, bid 2♦

Waiting bid, you don't have any other bid to make.

Opener Rebids Following a 2♦ Response:

This is where Opener describes his hand by making a natural bid.
He bids a 5+ card suit or else bids 2NT or 3NT.

Let's take the 2NT/3NT balanced hands first:

Opnr	Resp
2♣	2♦
?	

♠ A K 2 ♥ A J ♦ Q J 10 7 ♣ A K 9 2 Bid 2NT (22 - 24 points)

If Opener bids 2NT on his second bid, Responder is not forced to bid, and may pass with a really weak hand. However, when Responder has as many as 3 points she should bid 3NT since the partnership would have 25 - 27 points.

♠ A K 2 ♥ A K ♦ K Q 10 7 ♣ A K 9 2 Bid 3NT (25 - 27 points)

When Opener's rebid is 3NT Responder should usually pass since that is a game. However, if Responder has 7 points she should probably bid 6NT.

The important thing is that Responder has become the Captain so she should count points and choose the correct level.

Now consider the case where Opener's second bid is a suit:

Opnr	Resp
2♣	2♦
?	

♠ A K Q 8 2 ♥ A 3 ♦ A 4 ♣ K Q 9 4 Bid 2♠

♠ A 2 ♥ K Q ♦ A 6 ♣ A K 10 9 8 5 2 Bid 3♣

IMPORTANT: If Opener bids a suit on his second bid, Responder is forced to bid again. She may not pass, even with a terrible hand.

Responder's first priority is to support Opener's suit if she has at least 3 of them. Otherwise she can bid 2NT with a balanced hand, or perhaps bid her own 5-card suit. It is not wise to bid a new suit, however, with a really weak (0 - 4 point) hand.

Suppose Opener held the first hand above:

♠ A K Q 8 2 ♥ A 3 ♦ A 4 ♣ K Q 9 4

Opnr	Resp
2♣	2♦
2♠	?

♠ 9 7 3 ♥ K 6 2 ♦ 7 5 ♣ Q 8 6 4 2 Bid 4♠

♠ 9 7 ♥ K 6 2 ♦ Q 8 6 3 ♣ J 7 5 2 Bid 3NT

♠ 9 7 ♥ K Q J 6 2 ♦ 9 8 6 ♣ 7 5 2 Bid 3♥

These examples all showed Responder with a fair hand. But if Responder has a really terrible hand she still must bid after Opener's first natural bid. She **MAY** however pass on the next round if Opener merely rebids his suit and she has fewer than 3 points.

Further bidding by either partner is natural.

The Second Negative:

Not all pairs using 2♦ waiting use this add-on.

We recommend you try it if it is not already a part of your game.

If, as Responder, you have a really terrible hand, (0, 1 or 2 points) there is a method you can use to warn partner.

You only use this after his first rebid is a suit, because if he said either 2NT or 3NT and caught you with nothing you should just pass.

The Second Negative refers to Responder's second bid when the auction has started:

Opnr	Resp
2♣	2♦
2suit	???

Following this auction, the Second Negative is to bid the cheapest Minor suit bid that you can. Usually that will be 3♣, but if Opener's suit bid is ♣s then you must use 3♦.

Here are the possibilities:

SECOND NEGATIVE	
Opener's Rebid	Second Negative
2♣	3♣
2♥	3♣
3♣	3♦
3♦	3♥ or 3NT

It seems there is always something ugly that turns up in these special conventions. Here it is bidding the Second Negative when partner's suit bid was 3♦.

I confess that our partnership uses 3♥ but we don't like it.

Bidding after a Positive Response:

Since Opener has at least 22 points, and Responder has at least 8 points they should certainly reach a game somewhere. In fact, after a positive response both partners are forced to game - neither can pass unless they have reached a game.

The bigger question after a positive response is whether they can bid a slam.

After the positive response all bidding is natural. If Opener has extra points above the 22 that he promised, then it is his responsibility to try to reach slam. But, if Responder has extra points above the 8 that she promised, then it is her responsibility to try to reach slam.

Here is a possible scenario:

♠ AK 2 ♥ AJ ♦ Q J 10 7 ♣ A K 9 2 Opener, 22 points

♠ Q J 7 ♥ K 6 2 ♦ K 8 3 ♣ Q J 5 3 Responder, 12 points

Opnr	Resp
2♣	2NT
3NT	?

After Responder's positive 2NT response Opener had nothing extra, just the 22 points that he promised with his opening 2♣ bid. So he just bid 3NT.

But Responder should not stop there. She only promised 8 points with her first response and she actually has 12 points. Since $22 + 12 = 34$ Responder should bid 6NT.

The only trick the defenders can win is the ♦A.

Bidding after a 2♦ Waiting Response:

When the first response is 2♦, Opener will guess it is a Negative bid, after all, most of them are. So it is up to the Responder to ensure that the bidding stays open until a game (or maybe slam) is reached. This is usually easy enough to do just by making forcing bids. A suit that wasn't biddable as a first response may certainly be mentioned later on if there is enough strength to justify it.

20 Deals will be worth more than another 1000 words.

Deal 1