Bidding Lab

Ideas and innovations from ACBL members



Art by Shane McDermott

Fine tuning 2NT

By Dr. Jim Sternberg

Very big balanced hands (23 or more high-card points) can cause problems, especially when opener jumps to 3NT after partner's response to a 2♣ opening, necessary because after 2♣ - 2♠ (waiting, negative, whatever), a 2NT rebid is non-forcing. This results in the loss of most systemic responses such as Stayman, Jacoby transfers, whatever your agreements are.

Eric Kokish made a big contribution toward solving this by using a relay after the 2 ◆ response, with 2 ♥ by opener forcing 2 ♠, then 2NT being forcing and unlimited (with various other bids to show hands with hearts). Let me suggest a few further refinements.

First, I urge you to play "control responses" over a 2 sopening. Opener needs to know yours aces and kings, not your HCP with queens and jacks. It's very easy. Aces are two controls, kings are one, so the responses to a 2 stopener are:

- $2 \spadesuit$ = fewer than two controls (a king at most).
- 2♥ = two controls (an ace or two kings).
- 2 ♠ = three controls (an ace and a king, or three kings). To avoid taking away opener's ability to rebid 2NT, I suggest the following:
- With more than three controls, not unusual (two aces, for example), bid 2 ◆ over 2 ♣. Remember, when opener rebids 2NT, responder is the captain. It's not a problem because when opener signs off opposite your "fewer than two controls," you are not going to pass. Therefore, 2 ♣ 2 ◆ means fewer than two controls or more than three.
- 2) Do not, as some recommend, use 2NT as a response to show a touching ace-king or three kings. You lose your system and don't pick up enough benefit. Just bid 2 \(\hblae*, showing three controls and letting opener rebid 2NT, his most common action.
- 3) Hands in the 20–21 range are more common than 22–23, so I reverse the common meanings: a 2NT rebid after opening 2♣ shows 20–21, while opening 2NT shows 22–23.

Another note: In playing the Kokish relay of 2 - 2; 2 - 2; 2 - 2; 2NT shows a "good" 23 or more HCP (with a five-card suit or with lots of 10s and 9s) and is forcing with all systems on. Occasionally, partner responds 2 over 2. To retain the relay, I play that 2 - 2; 2 is artificial, saying I was going to "Kokish," so treat my 2 bid as a forcing 2NT bid. Note, however, that when opener rebids 2 after responder's 2 $\sqrt{}$, 2NT does not exist, but 3 is Stayman, 3 and 3 are Jacoby transfers, etc.

After $2 - 2 \checkmark$, 2NT is 20–21, the "little one." You didn't open 2NT, so you can't have the middle one. If it goes $2 - 2 \spadesuit$ and you were going to "Kokish," you are forced to simply rebid 2NT, but partner has three controls, so you will keep bidding. It's less of a problem and again, partner knows your range when you, as opener, bid "one more time."

Finally, playing Kokish, when you really have the oneor two-suiter with hearts, Eric suggests that after:

- - 3 elubs and hearts
 - 3 ♦ = diamonds and hearts
 - 3 = hearts.
 - $3 \spadesuit$ = hearts and spades.

I suggest interchanging the meanings of $3 \, \clubsuit$ and $3 \, \blacktriangledown$. The one-suiter in hearts is the more common hand type in these situations, and by having $3 \, \clubsuit$ show the one-suiter, you can use $3 \, \spadesuit$ as a double negative and stop in $3 \, \blacktriangledown$.

Try some of these variations. I think they will improve your 2NT openings, but please don't use them when you play against me. I have enough problems already.

The author is a Diamond Life Master and two-time North American champion who lives and teaches bridge in Palm Beach Gardens FL.

Send your ideas and innovations to editor@acbl.org.