2/1 principles for the minors

Motivation

- * In 2/1, keep the bidding low when exploring for game/slam, otherwise use limit bidding
- * With a major fit, it is usually right to play there, discussion is limited to how high to go
- * With minors, more to discuss, (NT vs. minor contract, and at what level)
- * In minors, a simple raise should be stronger than jump raise (non-standard treatment)

Responder Requirements

- * If weak, 5+ cards, 0-7 ?(0-5)? HCPs,
- * If strong, 4+ cards, 40+ HCPs, 1+-(P)-2+15
- * Usually off in competition, but many play it on, partnership agreement needed

Examples

- * 1 \((P) ???
- * You #1: ♠x ♥KJx ♦Kxxxx ♣Kxxx 2♦!
- * You #2: ♠xx ♥xx ♦Qxxxxx ♣Kxx 3♦!
- * You #3: ♠xxx ♥Axx ♦Qxxxx ♣QJ 1NT
- * You #4: ♠xx ♥Jxxx ♦Qxxxx ♣Kx 1♥
- * You #5: ♠Kx ♥KJx ♦QJxxx ♣xx 2NT

Continuations

- * There are two reasons to make a strong inverted minor raise:
 - * In search of NT game (usually)
 - * In search of Minor game/slam
- * Two rebid treatments are available:
 - * Stoppers bid stoppers up the line
 - * Hand Type balanced or unbalanced (Kaplan-Sheinwold)

Stopper Treatment

- * 2 level new suit shows a stopper, denies a stopper in any skipped suits
- * 2NT shows stoppers in all skipped suits responder corrects to 3 to if no stopper in &
- * 3 minimum long +
- * Jump shift to new suit splinter, GF
- * 3NT 18-19 HCPs balanced
- * Responder never bids above 3 \rightarrow when INV, always makes forcing bids when GF

Hand Type Treatment (Kaplan-Sheinwold)

- * 2 level new suit extras, stopper, none in skipped suits, forcing to 3NT or 4 minor
- * 2NT minimum balanced responder passes, corrects to 3\(\phi\), or bids stoppers with extras
- * 3 minimum unbalanced responder may continue by bidding stoppers with extras
- * 3 level new suit extras, splinter, GF
- * 3NT 18-19 HCPs balanced

Continuation Examples

Two More Examples

* You: AKXX VX KQTX AAJXX

1 + -(P) - 2 + ! -(P) - 3 + ! -(P) - 4 + -(P) - 4 + -(P) - 6 + -

* Partner: $\triangle x \lor QTx \lor AJxxx & KQxx$

* You: ♠KTx ♥xx ♦AQJxx ♣xxx

1 \(-(P) - 2 \(! - (P) - 2 \(\ - (P) - 2 \(\ - \)

1 \(-(P) - 2 \(! - (P) - 2 \(\) \(-(P) - 3 \(\) \) \(-(P) - 3 \(\) \(-(P) - 3 \(\) \)

1 \(-(P) - 2 \(! - (P) - 2 \) \(-(P) - 3 \(\ - \)