**(113) More Competitive Bidding: Balancing by Responder**

*Date: April 2015 © AiB Robert S. Todd*

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**General**

Balancing auctions can be complicated. Balancing in general is a large topic and something we shall look at more again in the future. Here we will specifically focus on a small but common auction where Partner opens the bidding and we are in the balancing seat – we are responsible for stopping the opponents from stealing the auction at a low level. We will need to stretch to bid in many of these auctions.

**Pass then Bid**

If Partner opens the bidding and Right Hand Opponent (RHO) Overcalls then Responder can Double (Negative Double) to compete in the bidding. If Responder passes on their first call (in this type of auction) then they cannot Double later to compete in the auction. Later Doubles show a Trap Pass of RHO’s suit:

*Example*

1♦ (1♠) P (2Z)

P (P) X

This shows a Trap Pass of ♠ - Responder has a decent hand with good ♠!

If Responder wants to compete they will need to just bid or bid 2N “Scrambling 2N”. This is competitive with “Two Places to Play”:

*Example*

1♦ (1♠) P (2Z)

P (P) 2N

Desire to compete, looking for a fit -- Usually 9+cards in the minors (3+♦ and 5+♣).

**Other Balancing Doubles and 2N**

When we act (as Responder) on our 1st call and then Double later that is more “Card Showing” not Penalty (not a Trap Pass.) It shows a desire to compete, not sure what to do, but some defensive values.

*Examples*

1♦ (1♠) X (2♠)

P (P) X

Card Showing, something like 3-4-2-4, 9+ points

1♦ (1♠) 2♥ (2♠)

P (P) X

Card Showing, 5+♥, 11+ points, no ♦ fit, some defense

1♦ (1♠) X (2♠)

P (P) 2N

*Scrambling 2N*, 1-4-3-5, 7+ points (desire to compete in the bidding)

**New Suits Non-Forcing**

New Suits by Responder are generally (not always) forcing on the first round of the bidding. But new suits by Responder on the second round of the bidding are frequently Non-Forcing.

*Example*

1♣ 1♠

1N 2♥

In competitive balancing auctions this is also true! In these auctions, Responder will have two clear forcing calls: Double (card showing) and Cuebid (usually a stronger, more distributional hand). Occasionally, Responder will be able to force with a jump (when it is clear):

*Example*

1♦ (1♠) 2♥ (2♠)

P P 4♣

But in general a new suit in these auctions will be a distributional, competitive hand (Non-Forcing):

*Examples*

1♦ (1♠) X (2♠)

P P 3♣

This 3♣ bid is NF, showing long ♣ with 7-9 points (may or may not have 4-card ♥)

1♦ (1♠) 2♥ (2♠)

P P 3♣

3♣ bid shows 5+♥ and 5+♣ with 9-11 HCP, Non-Forcing and Competitive.

These agreements also apply if the Opener makes a Support Double:

*Example*

1♦ (P) 1♥ (1♠)

X\* P

* 2♣ Non-Forcing, 5+♣, 6-9 points, only 4-card ♥
* 3♣ Non-Forcing and Invitational, 5+♣, 10-11 points, only 4-card ♥

Remember that in the Balancing Seat strong hands can make it clear that they are strong by either Doubling or Cuebidding!

*Advanced Note: Some Players may choose to use 2N in some of these auctions as “Good/Bad 2N” instead of Scrambling. If you play Good/Bad 2N in other auctions it is important to discuss with partner if you do the same in balancing auctions or if you revert to Scrambling 2N.*

**Conclusion**

Balancing as the Responder is not particularly complicated (we frequently just bid what we have) but we have to keep in mind that most of our bids are geared towards competing with marginal hands, not towards forcing with strong hands. With a strong hand we must not get lazy – we need to make it clear to partner with a Double or a Cuebid. Additionally, we should keep in mind that we have many competitive bids (non-forcing bids) available to us and we should do our best to fully describe our hand to Partner. Now that we have clear agreements, be sure to compete hard and do not let the opponents steal the contract at too low a level!