



## Reverses in the Bidding

by Bob Gruber

Reverses are an area where both partners tend to assume “partner bids it the same way I do.” Often that’s true; and often it’s not. But even when there is tacit agreement, that agreement may not be grounded in the best bidding practices. Of opener’s reverse, responder’s reverse and touching suit reverses, opener’s reverse is most likely to be discussed and agreed upon, but all three topics bear exploration. So, here’s a discussion from the standpoint of Standard American bidding.

### Opener’s Reverse

When the opener bids a new suit at the two level that is higher ranking than his original suit, that is a reverse. The “book” says opener must have 16+ points for this bid that is so named because it reverses the usual order of bidding the higher-ranking suit first<sup>1</sup>. Why is opener required to have extra points for this call?

As with a non-reverse, the reverse bid asks responder to make a choice of opener’s two suits. If responder prefers the original suit, that preference must be shown at the 3 level, a level that requires extra points to have a reasonable chance to make the contract. Since responder has not promised the extra points for this safety, opener must have them. Since the 3 level requires about 3 more points than the 2 level, opener should have a minimum of 3 more points.

### Responder’s Reverse

The same principle of needing extra points to bid a higher-ranking 2<sup>nd</sup> suit that may require partner taking a preference at a higher level than absolutely necessary applies to responder also. In the case of responder, 12+ points are required to reverse the order of bidding the suits.

The implications of responder’s reverse can improve the accuracy of responder describing his distribution and strength. First, if responder bids 2♣ over opener’s 1♦ call (or 2♣ over opener’s 1♥ call), it tends to deny a 4-card major, but it’s not absolute. If responder has 5 (or more) ♣s, a 4-card major and 12+ points, he can bid 2♣, followed by bidding the unbid major at the 2 or 3 level, if necessary. In fact, that’s how responder should bid. This sequence promises greater length in ♣s than the major (but the major should be at least 4 cards in length) and a game going hand. Responder has accurately described both his distribution and his strength. (Implicit in this

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<sup>1</sup> In these days of 5-card majors, i.e., requiring 5 or more cards in the suit to open that major, reverses may seem common to the beginning bridge player. You open 1♣ and then rebid 1♠ over partner’s 1-level bid. But it’s not a reverse unless you bid the higher-ranking suit at the 2 level. If both suits are bid at the 1 level, it’s not a reverse because responder does not have to go to the 3 level to show a preference for the 1<sup>st</sup> suit bid. It’s responder’s possible need to bid at the 3-level that is the crux of the reverser needing extra points.

Historically, “seeming reverses” were much less common because Standard American bidding employed 4-card majors. You only needed 4 cards in the suit to open a major, although the suit had to have a little quality; you didn’t open a 4-card major if they were all small cards. So, in those days, the bidding of a convenient minor and then a 4-card major was much less common than today playing 5-card majors.



discussion is the fact that the 2♣ bid is forcing at least one round. Opener cannot suddenly dislike his hand and pass. Responder is trusting opener to abide by normal bidding agreements. Similarly, do not plan on executing a responder's reverse as a passed hand; your 2♣ bid is no longer forcing.)

Given sufficient point count (12+), responder does not need to distort his distribution by bidding the 4-card major first, and then the 5-card minor. If you bid that way, opener should assume the major is longer. Then, to show your strength, you'll probably have to make a jump bid. Opener may get the strength right, but will probably never untangle the distribution. Plus, the jump bid may well put you 1 level higher than necessary. If that's the 4-level and the only makeable game is 3NT, OUCH! Much better to show your distribution via a responding reverse if you have the points to do so.

### Reverses with Touching Suits

If you open 1♣ and reverse into 2♥, you could have 3♣s and 4♥s, fewer ♣s than ♥s. But if you open 1♦ and reverse into 2♥, you guarantee that the ♦s are longer than the ♥s; not equal in length, longer. Definitely longer.

The generality here is that when you reverse with touching suits (♥s then ♠s; ♦s then ♥s; ♣s then ♦s) the first suit is always longer. Always. This generality is supported by the fact that with enough strength to reverse, you can afford to bid the lower-ranking suit at the 3 level. So, if your suits are equal in length, don't distort the normal order of bidding the higher ranking suit first. You can show that strength (in Standard American bidding) by making what's called a "high reverse" by bidding that 2<sup>nd</sup> suit at the 3 level.

Now you've introduced a nice subtlety into your bidding. Partner immediately knows when you reverse with touching suits that not only do you have reversing strength, the 1<sup>st</sup> suit is longer. Your subsequent bidding should be more accurate.