#### <u>The Multi 2</u>♦

I was asked if I could write something about the multi  $2 \blacklozenge$  opening, so here goes: -There are many different variations of the multi but here is one pretty good variation:

 $2 \blacklozenge =$  either (1) A weak (6 card)  $\checkmark$  or  $\blacklozenge$  hand, say 6-9 points.

or (2) A strong hand with a good long minor suit

or (3) A big balanced NT hand.

Now responder does not know what type of hand his partner has and should assume it is type (1). So he normally responds  $2 \lor$  which opener will pass or correct to  $2 \clubsuit$  with a weak hand. Opener's response to the  $2 \lor$  relay are: -

Pass	=	weak hand with 6 $\checkmark$ 's
2	=	weak hand with 6 $\bigstar$ 's
2NT	=	strong NT hand, see below for point range (I suggest 22-24).
3•	=	strong hand with a good long & suit
3♦	=	strong hand with a good long $\blacklozenge$ suit

One exception to responder's usual  $2 \checkmark$  relay is when responder has a hand with decent  $\checkmark$ 's such that he can bid to  $3 \checkmark$  (or more) if partner has a weak  $\checkmark$  hand but not opposite a weak  $\bigstar$  hand. With such a hand responder bids  $2 \bigstar$  which opener will either pass or correct to  $3 \checkmark$  holding weak  $\checkmark$ 's (or  $4 \checkmark$  with a max).

If responder has game ambitions opposite a presumed weak major hand, he can enquire about opener's hand type by bidding 2NT. Typical responses are: -

3•	=	weak ♥'s, upper point range (8-9)
3♦	=	weak ▲'s, upper point range (8-9)
3♥	=	weak ♥'s, lower point range (6-7)
3♠	=	weak <b>*</b> 's, lower point range (6-7)
3NT	=	strong NT hand, see below for point range (I suggest 22-24).
4♣	=	strong hand with a good long & suit
4♦	=	strong hand with a good long $\blacklozenge$ suit

Note that it's OK to go past 3NT with the strong  $A \neq 1$  type hands as partner is also strong and slam may be there. My personal preference after a  $4A \neq 1$  response is that the next suit up (i.e.  $4 \neq 1$  over 4A and  $4 \neq 1$  over  $4 \neq 1$ ) is RKCB (Kickback) as 4NT is not suitable to ask for aces/keycards with a minor suit as trumps.

What's the point range for  $2 \leftarrow -2 \vee / \bigtriangleup - 2NT$ ? It's up to you, but here's my suggestion: -

Your opening 2NTis 20-21 $2 \blacklozenge - 2 \blacktriangledown - 2NT$ is 22-24 $2 \clubsuit - 2 \blacklozenge - 2NT$ is 25+

The big advantage of this scheme is that you never need to open or rebid 3NT, so Stayman and transfers are always on. Another big advantage is that a 2\* opening is always absolutely game forcing. <u>How strong a hand for 2\* - 2\*/\* - 3\*/\*?</u> It's up to you. I recommend something like: -

♠ 65	or	<b>▲</b> 5	i.e. about 9 playing tricks.
<b>∀</b> A		<b>∀</b> A6	
♦ AKQ9854		♦ KQJ	
♣ A65		🜲 KQJ9874	

### Raising the pre-empt

Hand A	Hand B
▲ KJ76	<b>A</b> 7
<b>v</b> 7	💘 KJ76
♦ J7652	♦ J7652
<b>\$</b> 965	<b>\$</b> 965

Here we see one of the major disadvantages of the Multi – opener is usually weak with a major, but you don't know which one. With these hands if playing a traditional weak two you would pass if partner opens with two of your singleton and raise to  $4 \Psi/4$  if he opens with two of your 4-carder. But if partner opens a Multi then you are in the dark. With Hand A you simply respond  $2\Psi$ 

and with Hand B you respond  $2 \bigstar$  - showing a hand willing to compete if partner has a weak  $\checkmark$  hand. Unfortunately this has little pre-emptive effect and if partner does indeed have a weak  $\checkmark$  hand then LHO can come in cheaply or show his  $\bigstar$ 's with a double.

Hand C	With this hand you	can do something.	If partner opens 2	, then bid $3 \bullet$ - this
				· · · · · · · ·

▲ KJ6 shows a pre-emptive raise in either major and is pass or correct. Unfortunately

• QJ6 it also tells the opponents an awful lot about your hand.

♦ J7652

**\*** 65

<u>Opener's rebid after 2 ♦ - 2 ♠</u>

pass	=	weak hand with $\bigstar$ 's (either top or bottom of the range).
2NT	=	strong NT hand, see above for point range (I suggest 22-24).
3•	=	strong hand with a good long A suit
3♦	=	strong hand with a good long $\blacklozenge$ suit
3♥	=	weak hand with $\mathbf{\Psi}$ 's (either top or bottom of the range).

## So what is an opening $2 \checkmark / \bigstar$ bid?

Again, it's up to you. You can play them as strong but one popular treatment in Holland is Muiderberg - weak (say 6-9) with 5 cards in the major and 4 cards in an unspecified minor. 2NT by responder would then ask for the minor.

# So no weak 2 ♦?

If you play  $2 \diamond$  as the multi then obviously you have lost the  $2 \diamond$  as a weak hand – no great loss in my opinion. But the Dutch have actually come up with a solution!! Some (mainly Dutch) players play that an opening  $2 \diamond$  bid is either very strong or else is a weak  $2 \diamond$  opening. This means that when partner opens  $2 \diamond$  you have to bid  $2 \diamond$  unless you have a hand good enough to press on over a weak two in  $\diamond$ 's. We'll leave it there!

# Other variations of the Multi

Many players include 4441 type distributions in their multi, and this is a very good idea. Possibly the best solution for what point range is required will be given later when I write up more on accurate bidding methods.

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There is a separate document 'What to do if your multi 2 imes is interfered with'.