6/5/04 The beginner's Page – Issue 131

Last week we had a look at overcalls and take-out doubles, and all of the examples were average strength type hands. So this week let's see what we do with stronger hands balanced hands when RHO has opened the bidding: -

The 1NT overcall.

Regardless of the strength of your opening 1NT bid (15-17 in out system) the 1NT overcall is always strong and 15-18 is the generally accepted range. It needs to be strong as RHO has advertised 12+ points and you will find yourself being doubled if you overcall 1NT in the direct seat with less than a decent 15 points. Also, a 1NT overcall should contain at least one solid stop in the suit opened as you expect that suit to be led.

Examples, in all of the examples RHO has opened with $1 \mathbf{v}$: -

Hand 1	Pass with hand 1. You have excellent ♥ stops but unfortunately insufficient values for a 1NT overcall. You have the values for a 2♣ overcall but that
▲ K7	promises (at least) a five card suit.
🔻 KJ93	
♦ KJ2	
♣ Q754	Bid 1NTwith hand 2, perfect. Now some players might double with this hand because it contains a 4 card \bigstar suit. With such a balanced hand and strength in
Hand 2	the suit opened, that would be a poor bid. So one important point: - <i>A INT overcall does not deny a 4 card major</i> .
▲ KJ84	And, incidentally, if your partner overcalls 1NT then Stayman and transfers by
🗸 KJ93	you still apply.
♦ KJ2	
♣ A7	With hand 3 bid 1NT, but it's not perfect this time! (but is the best bid in my opinion). Now we all know not to open 1NT with a singleton but with a 1NT
Hand 3	overcall it is sometimes necessary (but not with a singleton in the suit bid!). This hand is a classic example, what else can you do? You have 17 points
▲ A	and if you pass (the only other reasonably sensible option in my view) then it
💙 KJ93	may easily get passed out with game your way. You cannot double with a
♦ KJ102	singleton \blacktriangle - if you double and partner replies 1 \bigstar then a 1NT bid by you then
♣ AJ107	shows a stronger hand (that's explained on the next page).
Hand 4	With hand 4 bid 1NT, it's far better to show the strength and balanced nature
▲ A9	of the hand and the \checkmark stops by bidding 1NT than to overcall $2 \clubsuit$.
♥ KJ9	of the hand and the \checkmark stops by blocking Π Λ Π than to overeal $2 \Rightarrow$.
K3)K102	
• A10874	
••• A10074	
Hand 5	With hand 5 bid $1 \blacktriangle$. Now this is the same hand but with the black suits reversed. I would much prefer to show my decent \bigstar suit than to overcall 1NT
▲ A10874	
💘 KJ9	
♦ K102	
* A9	

Double and then bid NT

So with 15-18 points and a fairly balanced hand with stop(s) in the suit bid we overcall 1NT. But what do we do with a slightly stronger hand?

Hand 6	What do you do with a hand like this if RHO opens $1 \lor ?$
	It really is too strong for 1NT so you double and then bid NT over partner's
♠ KJ4	response. There is no need to jump; if partner responds 1 A to your initial
💙 KJ97	'take-out' double then 1NT by you shows about 19-21 points.
♦ AQ2	

♣ AQ10

Incidentally, some people do play that an overcall of 2NT shows this hand type, but that is an inferior scheme for two reasons: -

(a) If you double first then you may be able to show the hand with a bid of just 1NT next, if partner is bust then 2NT may be too high

(b) There is a conventional use for the 2NT overcall which I'll cover much later.

When RHO bids your suit

Hand 7	Hand 8	What do you do with these hands if RHO opens $1 \checkmark ?$ Hand 7 is not good enough to take any action and so you pass.
▲ J8	▲ K8	
♥ AQ1086	♥ AQ10864	But hand 8 is considerably stronger, so 1NT?
♦ K43	♦ AK7	You have the values for 1NT but it's still best to pass. Partner
& J9	♣ J9	will be very short in \mathbf{v} 's and you will not be able to take \mathbf{v}
		finesses. NT will not play well, it's best to pass. You cannot
		double (that's take-out) but on a good day partner may make a take-out
		double which you can pass.

Next week I'll cover what you can do if you have even stronger hands.

Question time	e. In all o	of these example	these examples RHO has opened $1 \lor$, what do you bid?			
Hand 9	Hand 10	Hand 11	Hand 12	Hand 13	Hand 14	
 ▲ KJ8 ♥ KJ8 ◆ AQJ6 ♣ J95 	 ▲ KJ8 ♥ 983 ◆ AJ7 ▲ AQ87 	 ▲ KJ8 ♥ KJ8 ◆ K986 ♣ Q52 	 ▲ KJ ♥ 983 ♦ A63 ♣ AQJ987 	 ▲ AQ76 ♥ 98 ◆ A986 ♣ AQJ 	 ▲ AJ876 ♥ KJ8 ◆ K94 ♣ KJ 	
Hand 15	Hand 16					
 ▲ KJ8 ✓ AQ8 ◆ AQJ6 ♣ K95 	 ▲ J8 ♥ KQ10876 ♦ AKQ ♣ J8 					

Answers

Hand 9:	1NT. 15-18 with a \checkmark stop. Note that a 1NT overcall does not guarantee a stop in every suit, but just in the suit opened.
Hand 10:	Pass. You cannot bid 1NT with no \forall stop. You cannot make a take-out double with such a flat hand with just one 4 card suit and you cannot overcall 2 , with just a 4 card suit.
Hand 11:	Pass. You have \checkmark 's nicely stopped but do not have the values (15-18) for a 1NT overcall.
Hand 12:	2♣. You have the values for a 1NT overcall but no ♥ stop. 2♣ is fine here and it shows about 11-16 points
Hand 13:	Double. A take-out double. My style is to virtually guarantee a 4 card \bigstar suit(or else a very strong hand) if I double 1 \checkmark . You cannot bid 1NT with no \checkmark stop and cannot overcall a 4 card suit.
Hand 14:	$1 \bigstar$. It's best to bid a 5 card major in preference to 1NT.
Hand 15:	Double. It's initially a take-out double but you show that it's really a very strong NT hand with your next bid. If partner responds $1 \bigstar$ then you bid 1NT and if partner bids $2 \bigstar/\diamond$ then you bid 2NT. If partner makes a jump response or bids 1NT then you bid 3NT.
Hand 16:	Pass. With a long strong holding in opener's suit it's usually best to pass. You cannot bid 2♥ as that is not natural and makes little sense anyway. It's strong enough for 1NT but NT will not play well opposite partner's ♥ shortage. Be happy to defend and on a good day the auction may develop such that a ♥ contract by them gets doubled for penalties.