

**Deal 1**  
East Deals  
None Vul

♠ 10 8 3  
♥ 9 4  
♦ 10 9 6 4  
♣ K J 5 3

8  
4 12  
16

♠ K 7 5  
♥ 8 5 2  
♦ K Q 3  
♣ 9 7 6 2

N  
W E  
S

♠ 9  
♥ K Q J 10 6 3  
♦ A 8 5  
♣ Q 10 4

♠ A Q J 6 4 2  
♥ A 7  
♦ J 7 2  
♣ A 8

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
		1 ♥	Dbl
Pass	2 ♣	Pass	2 ♣
Pass	4 ♣	Pass	Pass
Pass			
4 ♣ by South			

There is only one reason that SOUTH should not overcall with 1 $\hat{a}$ <sup>TM</sup>. He is too strong.

The maximum strength of an overcall is 16 points. Above that you should double.

So SOUTH doubles, and after NORTH bids 2 $\hat{a}$ <sup>TM</sup>, SOUTH bids 2 $\hat{a}$ <sup>TM</sup>. This shows an overcall

type hand, but with 17 or more points.

NORTH has fine trump support and 8 points so she bids a confident 4 $\hat{a}$ <sup>TM</sup>.

**Deal 2**

East Deals	♠ Q J 2
None Vul	♥ A K 4 3
	♦ 7 4
	♣ K Q 8 2
♠ 7 6 5 4	♠ A 10
♥ 10 9 5	♥ Q J 8 2
♦ 10 9 6 2	♦ A J 8 3
♣ 10 9	♣ 5 4 3
15 o 12 13	♠ K 9 8 3 ♥ 7 6 ♦ K Q 5 ♣ A J 7 6



<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
		1 ♦	Pass
Pass	Dbl	Pass	2 ♦
Pass	2 ♥	Pass	2 ♣
Pass	3 ♣	Pass	3 NT
Pass	Pass	Pass	
3 NT by South			

SOUTH has 13 points but has no bid over 1

â™|

.

NORTH can make a Takeout Double, so he does.

SOUTH now cue-bids

â™|

to show opening hand strength.

NORTH shows his

â™¥

suit, SOUTH doesn't like it.

SOUTH shows her â™ suit, NORTH doesn't like it.

NORTH shows his â™£ suit, SOUTH likes it fine, but decides 3 NT will be easier than 5â™£.

**Deal 3**

South Deals  
None Vul  
 ♠ A J 10 7 4  
 ♥ A 7 3  
 ♦ A 8 6  
 ♣ 9 5

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ 8  
 ♥ K 10 8 4  
 ♦ Q 10 9 3  
 ♣ A J 8 3

10  
 13 6  
 11

♠ 9 6  
 ♥ Q 6 5  
 ♦ J 7 5 4  
 ♣ K 10 6 2

♠ K Q 5 3 2

♥ J 9 2

♦ K 2

♣ Q 7 4

West      North      East      South  
 Pass      Pass      Pass  
 1 ♠ by South

WEST would have had a great opening 1 $\hat{a}$ <sup>TM</sup> bid. But when SOUTH opened 1 $\hat{a}$ <sup>TM</sup>

in front of him he was hornswaggled. He couldn't bid any other suit, he couldn't bid 1 NT

and he sure couldn't bid  $\hat{a}$ <sup>TM</sup> s. So he must pass.

And so does everybody else pass.

**Deal 4**

East Deals

None Vul

♠ 6  
♥ K Q 10 9 6  
♦ A J 5 2  
♣ Q 10 8

8  
12 12  
8

West

Pass  
3 ♠ by South

♠ A 8 2

♥ J 5 2  
♦ K 9 8 6

♣ 7 5 3

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ 10 4  
♥ A 8 3  
♦ 10 7 4  
♣ A K J 9 4

♠ K Q J 9 7 5 3

♥ 7 4  
♦ Q 3  
♣ 6 2

North

1 ♣  
Pass

East

Pass

South

3 ♠

If East had passed, SOUTH would have opened with a preemptive 3 $\hat{a}$ <sup>TM</sup>.

She should make the same bid with the same hand AFTER the opponents open. And she makes it

for the same reason, to describe her hand and to take away bidding space from the opponents.

NORTH treats it just like a Preemptive 3-bid, even though it is now called a Weak Jump Overcall.

In this case, NORTH passes.

**Deal 5**

East Deals

None Vul

♠ 9  
♥ K 10 9 7 2  
♦ Q 7 2  
♣ K Q 7 2

6  
10 14  
10

West

Pass  
1 ♠ by South

♠ K 7 2  
♥ Q J 5 4  
♦ 6 3  
♣ 9 8 6 4

♠ Q 6 4 3  
♥ A 8  
♦ K 9 4  
♣ A J 10 5

♠ A J 10 8 5  
♥ 6 3  
♦ A J 10 8 5

♣ 3

North  
Pass

East  
1 ♣  
Pass

South  
1 ♠

SOUTH has 12 points, but with two 5-card suits worthy of an overcall. There isn't really a

right and wrong here, but it usually works out best to overcall in the higher-ranking suit. That

leaves open the possibility of bidding the second suit later.

In this Deal, after SOUTH overcalls 1<sup>â™</sup>, that later possibility never happens because

everybody should pass.