The Unassuming Cue Bid (UCB) response to partner's overcall

The auction has begun $(1 \lor) \cdot 1 \spadesuit \cdot (P) \cdot ?$ Your partner has overcalled $1 \clubsuit$ and you have a fit. As we have seen, you should bid to the level of your spade fit (on pre-emptive grounds), even with virtually nothing. So the question arises: what do you do when you have a genuinely good hand with spade support?

The answer is to use a redundant bid, that of opener's suit, at the lowest level, to show 10+ points and three+ cards in support: $2 \checkmark$ in the above auction. Or $2 \diamondsuit$ in this auction: $(1 \diamondsuit) - 1 \bigstar - (2 \bigstar) - ?$ This is termed an Unassuming Cue Bid (UCB).

What would you bid in response to your partner's $1 \Leftrightarrow$ overcall in this auction: $(1 \bigstar) - 1 \Leftrightarrow - (1 \bigstar) - ?$

Hand A	Hand B	Hand C
▲ A Q 6 4 2	◆ 83	▲ A Q 10
💙 Q 4 2	v Q 9 6 2	♥ Q J 10
♦ Q 4 2	♦ 7 4	10 9 7 4 2
♣ J 6	♣ K 10 8 4 2	≜ 87

(A). 2♣. (B). 3♥. (C). 2♣.

- Hand (A) is a perfect UCB: 10+ pts and three+ hearts. Partner can retreat to 2♥ with no game interest, or make another (descriptive) bid to look for game.
- With Hand (B) you should bid 3♥ to the level of the fit, showing four hearts and 0-9 points.
- Hand (C) may not (quite) have 10 points, but those majors look fabulous, the spade honours sitting over the opposing spade bidder. Upgrade to a UCB. As usual, high card point ranges are guidelines, not fixed rules.

Overcaller's Response to partner's Unassuming Cue Bid (UCB)

Overcaller knows that partner (the advancer) has 3+ card support and 10+ HCP. From now on, the Losing Trick Count is used to control the level that the auction can safely go to.

Given the wide range of the overcall, a 1 level overcall could (rarely) be made with as many as 9 losers, or with as few as 5 losers (e.g. with a 16 HCP hand and a void). It is reasonable to assume initially that a 2-level overcaller has 8 losers.

If the overcall was made at the 2 level (e.g. the opponents open $1 \triangleq$ and partner overcalls $2 \checkmark$), advancer should initially assume that that partner has overcalled with 7 losers.

If overcaller has a better than minimum UCB hand and a second 4 card suit lower ranking than the overcall suit, she can show her extra strength by bidding her second suit at the lowest available level, rather than by jumping to the 3-level in partner's suit. This can prove advantageous where the LTC shows that game is not likely – it may be possible to sign off one level lower.

For example:

West North East South 1 4 14 Pass 24 Pass ?	South ♠ A Q 9 3 2 ♥ K J 3 2 ◆ 2 ♣ J 7 6	Answer: 2♥ North might only have 10-12 points for her UCB, but South has a 7 loser hand, and if North also has a 7 loser hand then 4♠ might well make. South could show her extra strength by jumping to 3♠, but can make a more economical bid by bidding her second suit, hearts. This shows extra strength, but keeps the bidding lower. North can show a minimum UCB hand by rebidding 2♠, which South will pass. If instead North jumps to 3♠, South can continue to 4♠.
West North East South1♣1♥Pass2♣Pass?	South ♠ K 9 7 4 ♥ K J 8 5 2 ◆ 10 6 ♣ K 3	Answer: 3♥ North has made an unassuming cue bid (UCB), showing 8 losers or better. South has a better than minimum overcalling hand (7 losers) and shows this by jumping to 3♥. Note that although South has four spades there is no advantage in bidding 2♠ (as in the previous example) to show a better than minimum hand because it takes the bidding beyond 2♥.

Note: The UCB is almost always used in response to partner's overcall **in a MAJOR**. When partner overcalls in a minor and you have 10+ HCP and support, your emphasis is usually on locating stoppers for No Trumps rather than seeking a contract in the minor.

You can test your understanding to the UCB and responses by using the **'Practise your UCB Bids'** exercise located in the NG34Bridge Reference Library:

https://98df24e2-0a8d-40e9-8b52-336e46edc803.filesusr.com/ugd/15ed9f_dbfaf0aad6f54624bd72168b35c7624e.pdf