



THE BIDDING TOOLKIT

Blackwood

Whole books have been written on the topic of ace-asking conventions, so the discussion of Easley Blackwood's concept in this column will be brief by comparison. The Blackwood convention, developed early in the history of duplicate bridge, quickly gained popular approval. As many bridge teachers will point out, however, Blackwood may be responsible for more bidding disasters than any other convention developed. Understanding its proper use, therefore, is important for successful duplicate play.

The basic idea behind the Blackwood convention is to determine how many aces partner holds. In certain circumstances, this permits slams to be accurately bid — or avoided. The player who wishes to know how many aces partner holds bids 4NT, usually as part of a constructive auction. For example:

Opener	Responder
1♠	3♠
4NT	

Responder's 3♠ is a limit (invitational to game) raise. Opener's 4NT is the Blackwood convention, asking responder to indicate how many aces she holds, using the following schedule of responses:

- 5♣ zero or four aces
- 5♦ one ace
- 5♥ two aces
- 5♠ three aces

If responder held this hand ♠A976 ♥A103 ♦94 ♣K863, she would bid 5♥, therefore, to

show two aces.

This sounds simple enough, but there's a catch. It's critical that the 4NT bidder have the right type of hand to ask for aces. First, the Blackwood bidder must have some indication that the partnership's combined values are in the slam range. Second, the 4NT bidder must have a hand that will allow her to proceed intelligently after hearing the response. This means that the asker should not have a hand with two fast losers in one suit, nor should she have a void.

Say you held ♠AKQ1053 ♥6 ♦A92 ♣KQ7, and opened 1♠. If partner responds 3♠ (limit), you have an excellent hand for slam purposes both in strength and in controls (aces and kings, the singleton heart). It would be appropriate to ask for aces with this type of hand. If partner has at least one ace, 6♠ should have a chance. With two aces, you'd be a heavy favorite. But say your hand was this instead:

♠AKQ1053 ♥63 ♦A9 ♣KQ7.

If you asked for aces, and partner showed one, could you confidently bid 6♠? If you did, you might catch partner with something like:

♠9872 ♥Q104 ♦KQ54 ♣A6.

This will be a silly result if (when) the opponents cash the first two heart tricks. Why was Blackwood not useful here? It's because of the worthless doubleton heart in opener's hand. It made 4NT a poor way to try for slam. (A 4♦ cuebid would be better, but that's a story for a different issue.)

Blackwood isn't really helpful

either if you have a void:

♠— ♥KQJ104 ♦AKQ2 ♣KQ103

You open 1♥ and partner bids 3♥ (limit). If you bid 4NT (Blackwood), partner shows one ace. Well, which ace is it? If it's the club ace, slam will be a good shot. If it's the ♥A, partner's club holding will be critical to the slam's success. If he has the ♠A, however, you'll have two losers on top — the ♥A and the ♣A. You don't want to be guessing in situations like these, so it's better not to use Blackwood on these type of hands.

As an extension of the ace-asking idea, opener can ask for the number of kings responder holds by bidding 5NT. The responses:

- 6♣ zero or four kings
- 6♦ one king
- 6♥ two kings
- 6♠ three kings

Again, there's a catch. 5NT isn't just king-asking, it's a grand-slam probe. Responder is permitted to jump to the seven level with the right type of hand. Most partnerships play, therefore, that asking for kings with 5NT guarantees that the partnership holds all the aces. Don't bid 5NT if (as the Blackwood bidder) you know that your side is missing an ace.

Say you held ♠A764 ♥102 ♦6 ♣KQJ642.

Partner opens 1♥. You bid 1♠ and partner jumps to 3♠, showing a strong hand. You know that you're going to bid at least a game, so you cuebid 4♣ along the way to the spade game. Partner tries 4NT and you show one ace. Partner then bids 5NT. True, you could bid 6♦, showing one king, but that would be lazy on this particular hand. 5NT guaranteed all the aces, so you know that your clubs will likely provide a huge source of tricks. Bid 7♠. Note that you can only do this if it's clear in your partnership that 5NT promises all the aces. Partner's hand could be

♠KQJ5 ♥AJ863 ♦A5 ♣A8. □