

## BLACKWOOD / GERBER

### ABOUT THE DEALS

You may be either Opener or Responder, but you will always be in the South position.

The first page or two of each Deal shows only your hand. The initial bidding (if any) is given and you are asked to decide what you would bid, then click **BID**. The subsequent page will then appear telling you what you should have bid and continuing the auction. On the final page of each Deal partner's hand will be shown.

Since this is about slam bidding there may be some preliminary conventions which you do not play. In particular Jacoby 2NT forcing game raises, Major suit limit raises, and control-showing bids are used quite a bit and will be commented upon when they occur.

Although it is not a part of the Deals you might wish to examine your and dummy's hand and make a Plan of how you would play the contract.

### BLACKWOOD SUMMARY

First a quick review of why we use Blackwood at all. It is not to help us get **TO** a makeable slam, it is to keep us **OUT** of unmakeable slams. Specifically Blackwood is so we don't make a fool of ourselves by bidding a slam when we are missing two Aces. You don't have to use Blackwood (or Gerber) before you bid every slam.

Ace-asking conventions often get abused and over-used because they are such a clever gimmick and they give the asker a great feeling of power. However, you should not ever ask a question if you don't know what to do with the answer. If that sounds cryptic, here are two specifics.

1. Do not use Blackwood when you have a void in your hand. If you do so then you won't be able to figure out if one of partner's Aces happened to be useless because it's in your void suit. Instead you should use control-showing bids when you have a void.
2. Do not use Blackwood when you have a losing doubleton in your hand. Unless partner's response shows you have all the Aces you won't be able to tell if you have two losers in the suit or not.

### 4NT is not always Blackwood:

Look at these bidding sequences:

Pard	You
1NT	2NT

This doesn't resemble Blackwood at all, and everybody would recognize it as an invitation for opener to go on to the 3NT game. Typically it means Responder has a balanced 9 points.

Pard	You
1NT	4NT

This does look like Blackwood but it is not. It is the same type of bid, and invitation for opener to go on - but this time to go on to the 6NT slam. This 4NT bid is called a quantitative 4NT and Responder has a balanced 16 points or so.

Pard	You
2NT	4NT

And this is the same thing, a quantitative 4NT invitation to slam. Here with about 12 points.

Eddie Kantar (on his website) says it like this:

***Every 4NT bid is not Blackwood.***

***If your last bid was 1NT or 2NT and partner bids 4NT, that is not Blackwood.***

***It is a natural, invitational, bid which can be passed.***

There is another possibility, one which is not so well agreed. It comes about because of certain bidding sequences in the Jacoby Transfer convention. This is one of those ideas you should discuss with your partner and decide how you will play it.

You are playing Jacoby Transfer bids and the bidding is as follows:

Pard	You
1NT	2♦
2♥	2NT

The 2NT bidder is inviting opener to bid game, but saying he only has 5 ♥s. Opener can pass, correct to 3♥, bid 3NT, or bid 4♥.

Compare that sequence to this one:

Pard	You
1NT	2♦
2♥	4NT

This is NOT Blackwood.

The 4NT bidder is inviting opener to bid slam, but saying he only has 5 ♥s. Opener can pass, correct to 5♥, bid 6NT, or bid 6♥.

As mentioned earlier, discuss this with partner before springing it on him in the Club Championship.

### Responses to Blackwood 4NT:

When your partner makes a Blackwood 4NT bid he is asking you how many Aces you hold.

You reply as follows:

Responses to Blackwood 4NT	
5♣	0 or 4 Aces

5♦	1 Ace
5♥	2 Aces
5♠	3 Aces

### Asking for Kings:

After hearing the reply to 4NT the Blackwood bidder may decide to ask for Kings. He does so by bidding 5NT. The responses are as follows:

Responses to Blackwood 5NT	
6♣	0 or 4 Kings
6♦	1 King
6♥	2 Kings
6♠	3 Kings

**WARNING:** When you ask for Kings you guarantee that your side has all 4 Aces. This is only logical since you will be automatically forced to the 6 level by the response, and if there were an Ace missing you wouldn't be thinking about Grand slam anyway.

### Responding to 4NT with a Void:

As long as there have been Ace-asking conventions there has been confusion about how to answer when you have a void. Should you respond as if the void were another Ace or not?

### NOT!

It just puts too much strain on partner to think you have an Ace which turns out to be a void. In a worst case scenario he might decide to bid 7NT only to lose the first thirteen tricks!

Nonetheless there is a way for you to show that void.

Note: There are variations on this technique, this is just one good one.

In Response to a 4NT Blackwood bid:
5NT shows 2 Aces and a void in an unspecified suit
6 of a suit ranking below trumps shows 1 or 3 Aces and a void in that suit
6 of the trump suit shows 1 or 3 Aces and a void in an unspecified higher-ranking suit

Here are some examples:

The agreed suit is ♥s and this is your hand.

♠ K 9 8 6 3   ♥ A Q 9 7   ♦ --   ♣ Q 7 6 3

Pard	You	
4NT	6♦	Showing 1 or 3 Aces and a ♦ void

The agreed suit is ♥s and this is your hand.

♠ --   ♥ A Q 9 7   ♦ K 9 8 6 3   ♣ Q 7 6 3

Pard	You	
4NT	6♥	Showing 1 or 3 Aces and a void in a higher-ranking suit which is obviously ♠s

The agreed suit is ♥s and this is your hand.

♠ A 8 6 5   ♥ A K 7 4   ♦ K 9 8 6 3   ♣ --

Pard	You	
4NT	5NT	Showing 2 or 4 Aces and a void in an unspecified suit

### Stopping in 5NT:

Suppose you use Blackwood and it turns out that your side only has two Aces. You decide that the best contract will be 5NT. Obviously you cannot **BID** 5NT or partner will think you are asking for Kings. The way out is for you to bid a previously unbid suit; this is code for partner to bid 5NT which you will pass.

Here is an example;

This is You, having previously agreed on ♣s as trump.

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

You	Pard	
4NT	5♦	Showing one Ace - uh oh, you cannot make 6♣.
5♥	5NT	Bid lowest unbid suit,
pass		When partner says 5NT, you pass.

## GERBER SUMMARY

### Gerber or Blackwood:

The two conventions are very similar in that both use Step responses to show the number of Aces.

A fairly significant advantage to Gerber is that you can keep the bidding at a lower level while learning about the Aces. Another advantage is that it is easy to stop 5NT when your side is revealed to only have two Aces, not so easy with Blackwood.

The significant disadvantage to Gerber is that it uses a 4♣ bid as the Ask - and 4♣ is frequently desired for other purposes. Contrast that with the 4NT Blackwood Ask which is not that useful a bid for other purposes. True, it is sometimes used as a slam invitation.

In the long run it will come down to a partnership preference as to which convention you like to use. Many pairs use both of them cooperatively, preferring Gerber when shooting for a Notrump slam, and Blackwood when thinking about a suit slam.

#### **4♣ is not always Gerber:**

Have you and your partner taken the Gerber Quiz listed on the Home Page? If not it might be a real eye-opener for you both. It highlights some of the problems which are discussed in this section.

<b>WHEN IS A 4♣ BID GERBER?</b>
When ♣s have not been previously bid.
When it is a jump bid immediately following a natural 1NT or 2NT bid.
When no bids other than Notrump have been made by the partnership.
When it is a jump bid and the first time ♣s have been bid.
When it follows 1NT, 2NT or 2♣.
It is always Gerber.

No, that is not what we recommend, but rather some of the variations that are out there. Perhaps the one used by you and your partner are in the group, or perhaps the table needs to be enlarged. Don't call me, I'll call you.

This will be our agreement:

Your partnership can use any Gerber method you like as long as you both use the same one!

These webpages will use the following:

A 4♣ bid is Gerber when it follows a natural 1NT or 2NT bid, and at no other time.
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If your partnership hasn't agreed on guidelines yet, consider the following:

- In competitive auctions 4♣ is often needed as a natural bid.
- If you use Splinter Bids a jump to 4♣ is a Splinter.
- If you use Jacoby 2NT convention a jump to 4♣ by Opener shows a 5-card ♣ suit.

#### **Responses to Gerber 4♣:**

When your partner makes a Gerber 4♣ bid he is asking you how many Aces you hold. You reply as follows: (this is most standard, there are variations in use)

Responses to Gerber 4♣	
4♦	0 or 4 Aces
4♥	1 Ace
4♠	2 Aces
4NT	3 Aces

### Asking for Kings:

If you discover that your side has all four Aces you may ask for Kings. The most common method is to use a 5♣ bid, although some will use the next higher non-trump suit bid to ask. In these pages we will stick to the common method.

Responses to Gerber 5♣	
5♦	0 or 4 Kings
5♥	1 King
5♠	2 Kings
5NT	3 Kings

### Void Showing Responses:

You might want to use the same responses that you use for Blackwood:

Responses to Gerber 4♣	
5NT shows 2 or 4 Aces and a void in an unspecified suit	
6 of a suit ranking below trumps shows 1 or 3 Aces and a void in that suit	
6 of the trump suit shows 1 or 3 Aces and a void in an unspecified higher-ranking suit	

Or you might prefer these specialized Gerber responses:

Responses to Gerber 4♣	
5♠ shows 2 or 4 Aces and a void in an unspecified suit	

5 of a suit ranking below trumps shows 1 or 3 Aces and a void in that suit
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5 of the trump suit shows 1 or 3 Aces and a void in an unspecified higher-ranking suit
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We recommend the first table - it means one less set of responses to learn for a topic that comes up so seldom.

20 examples will be worth more than another 1000 words.

### **Deal 1**