John Williams

[Note: much of this material is from the Spring 2011 Schwartz-Williams course on 2 Over 1 Bidding]

Introduction: We know the 'Rule' - *Don't use Blackwood when your partnership may have a suit with 2 quick losers.*" Control bids can be used to determine when it is safe to use Blackwood.

- Control bids are made after a (major) suit has been agreed on in a game-forcing auction.
- A <u>Control Bid</u> is a slam try that promises a control in the suit bid. It is a non-jump bid in a side suit. It is used when a slam is known to be <u>possible</u>.
 - First round control is an Ace or a void
 - Second round control is a King or singleton

In this lecture we will consider numerous sample hands to illustrate the following control bidding principles:

- 1. A control bid below game promises either first or second round control.
- 2. All controls are bid *up-the-line*. Skipping a suit denies a control in that suit.
- 3. If partner continues to control bid, it guarantees a control in the suit(s) that you have skipped.
- 4. Below game level, we show controls as long as a slam is possible.
- 5. A control bid in a suit that partner has bid suit shows the Ace or King, not a singleton or void.
- 6. A control bid in a known short suit shows a void.
- 7. Control bidding a suit a second time shows Ace and King.
- 8. 5 level control bids show <u>1st round</u> control.
- 9. After a minor suit has been bid and supported, bidding a new suit shows either a stopper for NT or a control for slam. Subsequently going past 3NT shows the latter.

Palo Alto Bridge Center 04/13/2011

Control bids

