



EUROPEAN BRIDGE LEAGUE

EBL Regional Tournament Directors Course
29th January to 1st February 2015
Alicante – Spain

SIMULATIONS AT THE TABLE

S 1)

	♠ Q 3	Board 6 E/EW
	♥ 10 9 8	
	♦ Q J 6	
	♣ Q 10 9 5 4	
♠ 6 5 4 (3) 2	N	♠ A K J 10 7
♥ A Q	W E	♥ K J 7 6
♦ A 5 4 3 2	S	♦ K 10
♣ 2		♣ J 8
	♠ 9 8	
	♥ 5 4 3 2	
	♦ 9 8 7	
	♣ A K 7 6	

W	N	E	S
		1 ♠	pass
4 ♣	pass	4 ♦	pass
4 ♥	pass	4NT	pass
5 ♥	pass	6 ♠	All pass

- South leads ♣A and switches to a heart in trick 2. East claims 12 tricks after finding the ♠Q. At that same moment South discovers that the board contains 14 spades.
- At the moment that South leads ♥5 in trick 2 North discovers that the ♠3 in dummy is in fact the ♣3 and calls the TD.
- South leads ♣A and switches to a heart. After 2 rounds of trumps East ruffs a club and claims 12 tricks.

- L41D tells that dummy caused an irregularity. It is not the duty of the defending side to check the dummy. There is no revoke, but there cannot be any doubt that with the cards sorted in the right way the contract is one off. Use L12A1 to justify this ruling. Notice that there has not been a revoke.
- It is tempting to allow South to retract ♥5 but there is no law to support it. L12A1 helps once more.
- Declarer did revoke in dummy. It becomes established by the claim. But there is no penalty for such revoke. L64C applies. With 13 cards in dummy the contract will be one down.

S 2)

West / None

W	N	E	S
2♦ ¹⁾	pass	2♥	pass
2NT ²⁾			

- a) 2♦ is explained as both majors or a strong three suiter; asked about 2NT East says that they have agreed something but that he is not sure. TD!
- b) The same but now East says about 2NT that they don't play together normally and that they didn't discuss more than the meaning of 2♦. TD!

- a) If players have a partnership agreement the opponents are entitled to know it, but if partner has forgotten he should not be helped. The solution is quite spectacular. Send partner away from the table and let the player making the call explain it. And what to do when the opponents thereafter ask the meaning of the next call by 'partner'?
- b) If there is no agreement there is nothing to tell. Common sense and experience reign this auction.

S 3)

	♠ 7	Board 13	
	♥ ---	N/All	
	♦ 6 5		
	♣ ---		
♠ ---	N W E S		♠ J
♥ 6 3			♥ ---
♦ 7			♦ Q 3
♣ ---			♣ ---
	♠ ---		
	♥ Q J		
	♦ J		
	♣ ---		

South is declarer in a spade contract. He won trick 10 in his hand and leads ♥Q which is ruffed by East.

- a) South doesn't see the ruff and continues ♥J. East a split second later plays ♦Q. What should the TD do?
- b) South doesn't see the ruff and continues ♥J. A split second later West and East simultaneously play the ♥3 and the ♦Q. What should the TD do?

- a) L53C applies. East leads to trick 12 and South takes his ♥J back.
- b) This looks more complicated but it isn't; all cards played in error are withdrawn. This could create a complex UI situation but not here.

S 4)

	♠ Q 10 4 3	Board 9	
	♥ ---	N/EW	
	♦ ---		
	♣ 7		
♠ J 6	N	♠ ---	
♥ ---	W	♥ ---	
♦ 9	E	♦ 8 6 3	
♣ 9 5	S	♣ 8 3	
	♠ 7		
	♥ 8 4		
	♦ A		
	♣ --- (?)		

South plays 4♥X and has made 6 tricks. West to lead but South doesn't wait for it and claims all remaining tricks showing his ♦A and without a further statement. EW know that declarer has both remaining trumps. Accepted by EW: 4♥X +1.

- a) When getting up for the next round someone notices a card on the floor (♣6 from South). West now wants to withdraw the acquiescence. TD! (South admits that he ruffed a club when still in possession of one.)
- b) Putting the cards in the board South discovers to have only 12. He finds the missing card on the floor and West notices that to be a club, which South should have played earlier in a club trick instead of ruffing it. He doesn't agree with the claim anymore and calls for the TD. (South will say that knowing the laws and aware of the revoke he would have finessed the ♠J trying to avoid a second undertrick.)

- a) Too late to penalize the revoke and too late to withdraw the agreement with the claim. But L64C still applies. EW get one trick (the (not) lost club trick)
- b) In time to penalize the revoke and in time to withdraw the agreement with the claim. Declarer ruffed in the revoke trick, so this leads to a two-trick penalty.

S 5)

Dummy (declarer) has played the ♠10 in trick 4, but it is still on the table at trick 9 (assume dummy went from the table for some seconds).

- a) Now declarer notices to have an extra card in dummy. Nothing strange has happened related to this ♠10 yet.
- b) It is led in trick 10 and wins the trick. Now West discovers it to be the 14th spade.
- c) Follow the line in a): nothing seems to have happened but defenders claim to have misdefended.

Not well covered in the laws, the ♠10 has been played so L67 does not apply. A card can't be played twice and that should lead to the solutions.

- a) Put the card among the played ones.
- b) Treat it similar to L45D. The whole trick goes back in the hands and the ♠10 as in a). Defenders cards are UI for declarer, not for each other.
- c) If the TD considers the defenders 'not guilty' (as in b) he should look into this case and adjust the score if he believes them.

S 6)

	♠ A J 10 9 8 7	Board 4 W/All
	♥ 6 3 2	
	♦ K 2	
	♣ J 2	
♠ K 2	N W E S	♠ 6 5 4 3
♥ K Q J 10 9 8		♥ 7 5
♦ 5 4 3		♦ 9 8 7 6
♣ K 3		♣ 6 5 4
	♠ Q	
	♥ A 4	
	♦ A Q J 10	
	♣ A Q 10 9 8 7	

W	N	E	S
1♥	1♠	pass	3NT
All pass			

- West starts ♥K ducked. Declarer takes the second heart and plays ♠Q on which West discards the ♦3. Declarer overtakes the Q with the ace and runs the ♣J to the K. The contract is 3 off.
South calls the TD to deal with the revoke.
- Exchange the ♣3 in West with the ♦6 in East. Declarer takes the first trick and then a) occurs. EW claim that declarer should have played the ♣A it being sure that West holds the K.
- Exchange the ♣K in West with the ♣6 in East. Follow b) but now declarer plays the ♣A in his hand, hoping for the drop of the K. EW claim that a simple finesse would have sufficed to make the contract.

- One trick is certainly not enough compensation when South without the revoke makes 12 tricks, which becomes the adjusted score.
- If declarer had played ♣A he would have won 12 tricks, so this argument used by EW has to be considered. Is it terrible play to finesse in clubs if you 'found' the ♠K in East? You might ask South why he didn't. But even when his answer is: 'I didn't think about it', it is right to adjust the score to 12 tricks for declarer.
- It would be crazy to call South's play inferior, of course an adjusted score for 12 tricks.

Assume that West has Kxx in spades and revokes as he did. How would you rule in these cases?

S 7)

		♠ K J 9 6 4 3 2	Board 2 E/NS
		♥ A K 7	
		♦ J 6	
		♣ J	
♠	10 5	N W E S	♠ Q 8
♥	10 5 3		♥ Q J 6 4 2
♦	5 3 2		♦ Q 10 9 4
♣	10 8 6 4 3		♣ 9 7
		♠ A 7	
		♥ 9 8	
		♦ A K 8 7	
		♣ A K Q 5 2	

W	N	E	S
		2♥	X
pass	3♥	pass	4♣
pass	4♠	pass	4NT
pass	5♠	pass	7♠
All pass			

2♥ shows 5♥ plus 4+ in a minor

Before the opening lead West asks what 5♠ means and gets the answer: “2 aces out of five and the queen of trumps”. He starts ♠10 and declarer makes 13 tricks.

- a) TD. South says that he forgot to say that instead of ♠Q it also could show extra length in spades. West will say that knowing that he would not have started spades.
- b) Now the first round of bidding is pass - 1♣ - pass - 2♠ after which South bids 4NT and the auction, play and statements continue identically.

The question is whether this explanation should be considered misinformation. The agreement most probably is that the answer shows the trump queen and that North with extra length told his partner that the trump suit was save, the seventh spade becoming the trump queen. West should be prepared for this. No infraction occurred.

S 8)

East dealer

- a) He puts the stop card on the table and before being able to make a call South produces the pass card.
- b) He bids 1♣ and South puts a double on the table after which West bids 1♥. South looks surprised and tells that he didn't finish his call. At the same moment he notices the double and tells that he wanted to put the stop card on the table. TD. (South intended to bid 2♠ showing a weak hand with spades.)

- a) This pass is OOT. Nice question is whether to apply L30A (before a bid is made), or L30B (thereafter). Logic tells us to use L30A.
- b) This is a case of L25A, partner not having made a call thereafter yet. West takes his bid (1♥) back and the information arising from it is UI for NS and legal for East.

S 9)

a) North plays 3NT. He has lost 2 tricks and won the last himself in this position:

	♠ 6 2	Board 10 E/All
	♥ J 8 3	
	♦ ---	
	♣ A	
♠ 9	N	♠ 10 8 5 4 3
♥ Q 10 4	W E	♥ A
♦ J 9		♦ ---
♣ ---	S	♣ ---
	♠ A K Q J 7	
	♥ K	
	♦ ---	
	♣ ---	

He now plays ♣A and says: “I discard the ♥K and if anyone has 5 spades I lose another trick. East shows his relief and they start writing the score of 3NT +1. Now North discovers the squeeze East is suffering and wants another trick. TD!

b) Assume a change:

	♠ 6 2	Board 10 E/All
	♥ 5 3	
	♦ 5	
	♣ A	
♠ 9	N	♠ 10 8 5 4 3
♥ 6 4	W E	♥ 8
♦ J 9		♦ ---
♣ 7	S	♣ ---
	♠ A K Q J 7	
	♥ 7	
	♦ ---	
	♣ ---	

North makes the same statement and wants somewhat later all tricks when discovering the squeeze. TD!

- a) L71 deals with this case. And the case comes down to the question whether it is normal to discard the ♥K when the ♥A is played before. The answer is ‘no’, so declarer gets an extra trick.
- b) Can the TD be sure that declarer knows that the ♥7 is high after the ♥8 is played. No.

S 10)

	♠ K Q 9 7 5	Board 11 S/None
	♥ 9 4	
	♦ 6	
	♣ K Q J 6 5	
♠ A J	N W E S	♠ 10 4
♥ A K 10 8 5		♥ Q J 7
♦ J 10 8 3		♦ A K 9 7 4 2
♣ 9 7		♣ A 2
	♠ 8 6 3 2	
	♥ 6 3 2	
	♦ Q 5	
	♣ 10 8 4 3	

W	N	E	S
			pass
1♠	pass	2♦	

TD! West calls the TD and tells him that he took the wrong bidding cards out of his box. He wants to change that call. Decision?

The auction continues:

			pass
2♥	pass	3NT	All pass

South starts with ♣8 and after winning this trick with the ace

- East plays 5♥-tricks and then the ♦3 to his ace. Both opponents following suit he claims for 13 tricks without any explanation.
- East plays the ♦A discarding ♦3. Both opponents following suit declarer now claims for 13 tricks without a further statement.

In both cases North calls the TD and tells him that his side is deprived of bidding 4♠ by the mistake West made.

South meanwhile looking at the East cards discovers that the ♦-suit has the danger of blocking. He asks the TD to look at the claim.

It is too late to apply L25A. The TD has to tell East that knowing that partner misplaced these bidding cards with the potential indications is UI for him. Interesting remark by NS: this irregularity makes it impossible to bid 1♠, but it is no to be penalized infraction to bid an unintended 1♠ when planning to bid 1♥.

- A sloppy statement is no reason to deny a claim. If the TD is sure that declarer will make it if play continues he accepts it. So the question here is: can the TD be sure that declarer will not discard the ♦8 on the ♦K? The answer must be 'no', routinely you play the lowest, so it asks for careful play, which therefore should be mentioned in the claim. East gets 11 tricks.
- Once again it seems that declarer didn't notice the danger in playing the diamond suit, but here it only becomes a problem if after playing the diamond ace declarer starts playing the heart suit. That is not likely at all, base the result on continuing diamonds and allow the claim.

S 11)

North dealer

W	N	E	S
		1♦	TD!

South calls for the TD.

- a) Not waiting for the TD North says: “I open 1♥ “. Now the TD arrives.
- b) The TD explains the options and South decides to accept the opening bid out of turn. At that moment, hearing this, North shouts to South: “Why do you accept it? I want to open 1♥!” The TD is still standing at the table.

- a) We are in a grey area here. North is not supposed to take any action after the TD is called for (L9B2). L9B1C tells that calling for the TD doesn't deprive a player of any right. L28B tells that if North makes a call it is supposed to be in rotation. Apparently the laws do say that making such call is not a right but accepted if made. For example because the player didn't notice the COOT. Following this line here the TD should offer South the possibility to accept the 1♦-bid in which case the 1♥-bid is OOT etc. If not accepted the auction starts with 1♥ and West has UI.
- b) This behaviour of North is not acceptable at all and asks for a disciplinary penalty. He did not make a call, but has created UI. The auction starts with the 1♦-bid by East.

S 12)

	♠ Q 8 5 3	Board 3 S/EW
	♥ 9 5	
	♦ K J 5 4	
	♣ 9 7 2	
♠ A J 10 9 4	N W E S	♠ K 6
♥ 6		♥ Q 10 7 3 2
♦ 7 3		♦ 10 8 6
♣ K Q 10 8 6		♣ J 4 3
	♠ 7 2	
	♥ A K J 8 4	
	♦ A Q 9 2	
	♣ A 5	

W	N	E	S
2♠	TD!		

West BOOTS with 2♠ showing 5 spades and a minor with 6-10 points.

TD! The bid is not accepted.

The auction now goes:

			1♥
1♠	1NT	pass	3NT
All pass			

- At the moment of his last pass East drops the ♥10 on the table. The TD is still there to solve the case.
- The same as in a). Before the TD can do or say anything West LOOT's the ♣K. The TD is still there to solve this case.
Not willing to make live easy for the TD North (if asked) does not accept this LOOT.

The withdrawn call (2♠) has to be dealt with using L26B: declarer may forbid the lead in any suit, also in spades which are shown in the legal auction.

- The ♥10 is exposed during the auction period: L24. It becomes a (major) penalty card. Normally spoken that card has to be led to the first trick but applying L26 allows the declarer to forbid this lead. Forbidding the lead in another suit means that the ♥10 has to be played.
- Both defenders have a major penalty card. L50D1b deals with such case. The restrictions related to the ♣K take precedence over the obligation related to the ♥10. Declarer may forbid or demand a club lead etc. It is necessary to explain to declarer that in case of forbidding a club lead East has to play his ♥10. It is also necessary to tell East that information about the West's hand related to the lead of ♣K is UI for him.

S 13)

	♠ Q 7 5 4	Board 7 S/All
	♥ A 8 5	
	♦ J 8	
	♣ A Q 8 5	
♠ K 6 3	N	♠ 10 2
♥ K 10 7 4	W E	♥ J 9 6
♦ 10 9 4 2		♦ Q 6
♣ 10 3	S	♣ K 9 7 6 4 2
	♠ A J 9 8	
	♥ Q 3 2	
	♦ A K 7 5 3	
	♣ J	

South is declarer in 4♠ and has won the first trick: ♦10-J-Q-A. He plays ♣J for the K in East, which is left open on the table, the others close their cards. East starts thinking and after about half a minute:

- a) South discards the ♥3 thinking to play to trick 3 on the lead of ♣K. TD!
- b) The same happens but now West follows with the ♥4 after which East asks what is happening, since he still has to lead.
- c) The same happens but now West plays the ♣10, also assuming to follow suit. Again East asks what is going on.

- a) The laws do not offer an escape from the conclusion that declarer played (and therewith led) OOT to trick 3. Offer West the possibility to accept it. If he doesn't let declarer take back this card.
- b) By playing ♥4 West has accepted the LOOT. Play continues from there.
- c) East is the culprit and has to suffer now. West accepts the LOOT and creates a major penalty card not following suit (♥).

S 14)

	♠ J 9 5	Board 19 S/EW
	♥ K 9 7 2	
	♦ J 10 9	
	♣ A 8 4	
♠ K 10 7 2	N W E S	♠ 8 6 4
♥ Q 4 3		♥ 10
♦ K Q 8 7		♦ A 5 4 3 2
♣ J 2		♣ K 9 7 6
	♠ A Q 3	
	♥ A J 8 6 5	
	♦ 6	
	♣ Q 10 5 3	

South is declarer in 4♥.

West starts ♦K and continues with ♦7 taken by partner's ♦A and ruffed by South.

- East doesn't notice the ruff and leads ♦3 in the third trick at the same moment when South leads the ♥5. TD!
- It starts the same way, but now South leads the ♥5 after East has led the ♦3. TD!
- It starts the same way, but now South plays the ♥5 after East has led the ♦3. TD!

- L58A leads to a severe treatment for this irregularity. The ♦3 is deemed to be played after the ♥5 and is OOT. It becomes a major penalty card and L57A applies. Declarer may demand the highest heart being played by West.
- Now the ♦3 is a LOOT, apparently ignored by declarer. According to L53C he is allowed to do so (remember L28B in the bidding). East may pick up his card which has created UI for his partner. No rectification.
- TD should ask South, what his intention was.

S 15)

	♠ K J 8 6	Board 15 S/NS
	♥ 8 3 2	
	♦ J 3	
	♣ K J 7 4	
♠ (Q) 4 3	N	♠ (Q) 5 2
♥ 9 5 4	W E	♥ J 10 7 6
♦ A 8 7 6	S	♦ K 9 4
♣ A 5 3 (2)		♣ 10 9 6 (2)
	♠ A 10 9 7	
	♥ A K Q	
	♦ Q 10 5 2	
	♣ Q 8	

South is declarer in 4♠. Opening lead is the ♥9. South wins with the K and

- a) plays the ♠J from dummy. East, with the Q, objects. Now South plays small ♠ to the K and finesses the Q over East. TD!

Now the ♣2 and ♠Q are exchanged between West and East.

- b) plays the ♠J from dummy. East, without the Q, accepts the lead and follows with the ♠2. Now South takes the ♠A and finesses the Q over West. TD!

How to find the queen? Reese gives a nice legal example in one of his books. This one works nicely also, but doesn't get our approval. L55C copes with it and the TD needs to adjust the score based on the loss of a trick to the queen.

Is there somebody suggesting to make it a weighted score, assuming declarer will find the queen half of the time with just legal play?

S 16)

	♠ ---	Board 14	
	♥ 7	E/None	
	♦ 10		
	♣ 10		
♠ 7 6 5	N	♠ 4	
♥ ---	W	♥ K 3	
♦ ---	E	♦ ---	
♣ ---	S	♣ ---	
	♠ ---		
	♥ Q		
	♦ K 8		
	♣ ---		

South is declarer in 2♥ and has to lead from dummy. He has lost 4 tricks. Playing the ♣10 from dummy he claims 2 tricks, telling East that it doesn't matter whether he ruffs high or low.

- a) West immediately tells East not to ruff at all, to discard a spade and to ruff the diamond low. South now calls the director telling him that West is playing both hands.
- b) EW agree, but entering the result they find out that most pairs made a trick less and taking out the hands again they discover that East should discard his spade. They call the director. South will tell that they already agreed with the claim.
- c) After playing the next board West suddenly realizes that they can win two tricks if East discards a spade in trick 11. TD!

Here the moment of objecting is essential for the decision. L69 tells that there is an agreement about a claim after bidding starts on the next board. Before that moment we deal with L70, thereafter with L69B.

- a) Declarer claimed, play has ceased. No agreement yet, defenders may do what they want to contest it. Which even includes that one defender tells what the other should do.
- b) Though somewhat later, still no agreement. And L70 tells that a doubtful point should be used against the claiming side.
- c) Now the defenders did agree, so the TD has to decide whether it is likely that East would have seen himself in which order to play the last cards. The fact that he did not see it when it mattered gives the TD the possibility to answer with 'no'.

S 17)

East dealer

a)

W	N	E	S
		pass	pass

At this moment East discovers that he has the cards of another board. TD!
With the right cards he wants to open 1♦.

b)

W	N	E	S
		pass	pass
pass			

The same mistake by East discovered with North to call, but if allowed East will also pass with the right cards.

c)

W	N	E	S
		pass	1NT

TD! At this moment East discovers that he still holds the cards of the previous board. He now holds K8 Q86 QJ954 A73, with which he passes. If necessary the opponents will challenge the pass. Does the TD allow this pass?

The number of this exercise should help the TD to find the applicable law (17). The possibility to play the board 'normal' is quite limited. The player has to make the same call (corresponding with his new holding) and partner may not have called thereafter yet.

- a) Pass cancelled and bidding 1♦ does cancel the board as well.
- b) Partner has passed thereafter: board cancelled.
- c) We need to look at the footnote, which offers some freedom in the choice for a call. A pass is not psychic (no gross misstatement). Interesting is the question whether the knowledge of the 1NT holding is authorized, but that doesn't matter much. The pass is chosen to continue the auction and not based on this 1NT overcall.

S 18)

	♠ 10	Board 12	
	♥ A 10 2	W/NS	
	♦ K J 9 6 4 3		
	♣ 9 6 3		
♠ Q 8	N	♠ A J 7 4 3	
♥ K Q 7 6 3	W	♥ 9 8	
♦ Q 7	E	♦ A 10 8	
♣ A J 7 4	S	♣ K 8 2	
	♠ K 9 6 5 2		
	♥ J 5 4		
	♦ 5 2		
	♣ Q 10 5		

W	N	E	S
1♥	pass	1♠	pass
2♣	2♦	2♦	TD!

East will say that he thought to use the fourth suit convention, not noticing the bid made by his RHO.

The procedure to be followed by the TD is important. To understand the meaning of the IB he needs to know what the player thought to do. Take the player from the table and ask him. And to use this moment efficiently he could also ask what 3♦ means in this position. If also 4th suit the solution is there!

Before offering LHO the option to accept the IB this player is entitled to know whether there is a call available to let the auction continue undisturbed. The answer here is 'yes'.

S 19)

a)

W	N	E	S
1♥	pass	2♥	2♠
		X	

TD! South will not accept.

b)

W	N	E	S
1♥	pass	2♥	2♠
		X	pass

TD!

c)

W	N	E	S
1♥	pass	2♥	2♠
	X		

TD!

d)

W	N	E	S
1♥	pass	2♥	2♠
	X	pass	

TD!

It is important to know the distinction between inadmissible and illegal. An inadmissible double is one not in accordance with L19A.

- a) OOT but otherwise legal; L32. It may be accepted. If not, partner is bound to pass in this auction, which means that L23 should be mentioned.
- b) With the following pass the DOOT is accepted.
- c) This double is inadmissible. L36B4 (OOT). Partner has to pass continuously.
- d) Penalties forfeited by the following pass. Both calls removed and back to the player on turn to call. Notice that there is no lead penalty and that even after three more rounds of bidding it all goes back.

S 20)

	♠ J 3	Board 1 N/None
	♥ 8 5 3 2	
	♦ K 10 4	
	♣ A 9 3 2	
♠ K 10 8 6	N W E S	♠ A 9 7 4 2
♥ K Q 10 7		♥ A 9 4
♦ J 5 3		♦ A 9 2
♣ 6 5		♣ 7 4
	♠ Q 5	
	♥ J 6	
	♦ Q 8 7 6	
	♣ K Q J 10 8	

W	N	E	S
	pass	1 ♠	pass
3 ♦	pass	pass	

- a) East calls the TD and tells him that he made a mistake and wanted to bid 3♠. They play Bergen raises, 3♦ showing at least 4 spades and an invite for game.
- b) Immediately after his pass East replaces it for 3♠ and now South calls the TD.
- c) As in b) but now, more or less at the same time with the replaced 3♠ bid, South passes.

If the pass was unintended L25A applies, if not the pass stands. This is a case a TD needs to be aware of. East was thinking of bidding 3 or 4♣ and decided not to go to 4, which he wrongly 'translated' in pass, not realising for a moment that they were not in 3♠ yet.

- a) The TD does not allow 3♠.
- b) The TD offers South the possibility to accept the 3♠-bid after having explained the other options.
- c) 25B is clear about this situation. If South wanted to pass after the 3♠-bid that call is accepted, if not (he thought to pass after 3♦) the 3♠-bid is replaced by 3♦.

S 21)

South is declarer in 4♥.

- a) East leads ♠7 OOT and before the TD is called West leads ♠10 thereafter.
- b) East drops the ♠7 and before the TD is called West leads the ♠10 thereafter.
- c) East leads the ♠7, the TD is called but before he arrives West leads the ♠10 with the remark that this is the easiest solution.

Not really difficult, but it asks for a clear explanation from the TD.

- a) The lead of the ♠10 cannot deprive the declarer of the right to accept the LOOT. Accept with two options and knowing that the ♠10 has to be played. Not accept with three possibilities. There is a nice and important distinction between demanding a spade lead from West and not demanding a lead penalty. In the latter case the ♠7 has to stay on the table as a penalty card. And West has to play his card. Read carefully L50D1b.
- b) Now the ♠7 is a minor penalty card and doesn't change the treatment of the major one in West. But please explain to East that he has to play the 7 unless he plays an honour.
- c) The rectification is as in a) but the TD should give West a disciplinary penalty playing for TD himself.

S 22)

		♠ J 10 9 3	Board 21 N/NS
		♥ Q 10	
		♦ 10 7 2	
		♣ Q 7 6 2	
♠ Q 8 7 6 4	N W E S	♠ 5 2	
♥ J 9 8		♥ A 7 5 4 3	
♦ 9 8		♦ 6	
♣ K J 9		♣ A 10 8 5 4	
		♠ A K	
		♥ K 6 2	
		♦ A K Q J 5 4 3	
		♣ 3	

W	N	E	S
	pass	pass	1♦
pass	1♠	1NT ¹⁾	X
2♥	pass	pass	X
pass	2♠	pass	3♥ ²⁾
pass	3NT	All pass	

1) 5+ hearts plus 4+ clubs

2) North -> East: “asks for ♥ stopper”; South -> West: “strong, going on”

East starts with ♥3 and declarer makes 10 tricks. After the play East asks his partner how South explained the 3♥ bid and discovers the discrepancy. He calls for the TD and tells him that he might have led a club with having been given South explanation. If the TD tries to find out the agreement it appears that NS does not have a clear understanding whether they show or ask for a stopper having shown two suits. How does the TD decide the score on the board?

The TD decides that East got wrong information (if necessary he could also decide that West is wrongly informed but the result solely depends on the first lead). The question then concentrates on the first lead had East received South’s explanation. Up to a poll. It is important to realise that it is not sufficient to ask just this question. It is possible that the lead does not depend on whatever information East is given. Only when there is a relevant difference between the choices depending on the explanation, in favour of the one not chosen there is reason to adjust the score,

This approach is different from the one when UI exists.

S 23)

West dealer

W	N	E	S
1♣	2♦		

South alerts the 2♦-bid and asked about its meaning tells that it shows both majors. North looks surprised and discovers that not his partner opened the bidding (which he thought), but his RHO. North calls the TD.

- a) He gets away from the table and tells the TD what happened.
- b) He tells the TD at the table what happened.

The information given by South is UI for his partner.

- a) North's behaviour produces UI but it is not clear for South what happened. Tell him to 'delete' all but the 2♦-bid. It is quite likely that North will discover that West opened the bidding before making his second call, with which the UI has disappeared.
- b) Now South has explicit information about the meaning of the 2♦-bid which is UI. For example assuming that East passes, South should make a choice between hearts and spades and not pass because he now understands that his partner showed in fact a weak hand with diamonds.

S 24)

Board 3

The auction ends in one round of four passes. Now East calls the TD and tells him that he took a sorted hand out of the board, which suggested that the board had been passed out in the previous round. He could have opened (1087 K6 AJ7 A10953) but decided to follow what happened before. South listening carefully now asks whether this information from a sorted hand is authorized and if not could there be a reason to give a ruling?

“Official” answer will follow after discussion ... maybe.