



EUROPEAN BRIDGE LEAGUE

5th EBL Tournament Director Workshop
2nd to 5th February 2017
Athens – Greece

SIMULATIONS AT THE TABLE

S 1)

| | | |
|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | ♠ --- | Board 1 N / none |
| | ♥ --- | |
| | ♦ 7 | |
| | ♣ 8 4 | |
| ♠ --- | N | ♠ --- |
| ♥ --- | W | ♥ --- |
| ♦ 10 | E | ♦ 5 |
| ♣ 7 2 | S | ♣ J 6 |
| | ♠ --- | |
| | ♥ 9 | |
| | ♦ J 9 | |
| | ♣ --- | |

- a) Teams
 South is declarer in 3NT and has to lead from dummy. He has won 8 tricks and plays ♦7, East ♦5. South now plays ♥9 and West wins with the 10. At this moment South tells he revoked and West calls the TD!
- b) Matchpoints
 Same cards left. South now has made 7 tricks so far. TD!

South does not know the position of the ♦10 nor of other cards; neither in a) nor in b).

- a) South certainly will not risk his contract, so will not finesse: 3NT +2.
- b) Now finessing is a logical alternative: 3NT -2. Law 16D2

In both cases the TD tells South that he has to play a legal card and West that he may play a different card. Furthermore he tells South that the knowledge of ♦10 being at West is UI if coming from seeing that card being withdrawn (Law 16D). (Don't tell South that he has to play ♦9!)

S 2)

| | | | |
|-----------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | | ♠ Q 7 | Board 13 N / all |
| | | ♥ K J 8 6 4 | |
| | | ♦ A 10 4 | |
| | | ♣ A 10 5 | |
| ♠ A 9 5 2 | N W E S | ♠ J 6 3 | |
| ♥ A | | ♥ 10 3 2 | |
| ♦ K J 8 7 | | ♦ 9 6 3 2 | |
| ♣ K Q 7 2 | | ♣ J 8 4 | |
| | | ♠ K 10 8 4 | |
| | | ♥ Q 9 7 5 | |
| | | ♦ Q 5 | |
| | | ♣ 9 6 3 | |

East drops a card on the table ...

- when taking his cards out of the pocket (♣J).
- after having sorted them (♣J). He becomes LHO of presumed declarer.
- after having sorted them (♣8). He becomes LHO of presumed declarer.
- (♣J) after the following auction:

| W | N | E | S |
|---|------|------|----|
| | 1♥ | Pass | 2♥ |
| X | Pass | 3♦ | 3♥ |

Law 17 tells that in all cases the auction period has started, so Law 24 applies.

- Law 24B: Partner has to pass once, the ♣J may become a major penalty card.
- Law 24A: The ♣8 may become a minor penalty card, no further rectification.
- The TD needs to be aware that Law 23 could be applicable.

S 3)

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

South is declarer in 2♠. The lead is ♣J and South starts thinking for a while. At the moment he wants to announce to play the ♣A East, who is an older man and short seeing (act as such!!), plays the ♠4 and South immediately changes his mind and calls for a small club. Now East asks what has been played and being told the lead was in clubs he admits that he revoked (thought the lead was in spades) and he plays the ♣K. TD!

- a) South somewhat ashamed about his change of mind just tells what happened with East's play.
- b) South tells what happened with East's play but also wants to change his played card in dummy now East appears to follow suit, his play being based on the premature play of the ♠4.

Though it looks peculiar there is no reason not to apply Law 62C1. South has played a small club in dummy after East did play the ♠4 being a revoke. If East then discovers this revoke and plays a legal card instead declarer may change a card (even in dummy) played after the revoke.

S 4)

| | | |
|------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | ♠ Q 7 5 4 | Board 2 E / NS |
| | ♥ A 8 5 | |
| | ♦ J 8 | |
| | ♣ A Q 8 5 | |
| ♠ K 6 3 | N W E S | ♠ 10 2 |
| ♥ K 10 7 4 | | ♥ J 9 6 |
| ♦ 10 9 4 2 | | ♦ Q 6 |
| ♣ 10 3 | | ♣ 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 East left open on the table, the others close their cards. East starts thinking and after about one minute ...

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

- a) Not Law 45E2. South plays in trick 3 and it appears to be the lead. West may accept, otherwise South takes the card back.
- b) By playing too, West has accepted the lead out of turn (Law 55A).
- c) West has accepted the LOOT and revoked.

S 5)

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

South is declarer.

Dummy has looked into the cards of his RHO.

The play went ♦Q for A, ♥3 for the Q, ♥A, small ♣ to Q and K and a diamond back from East. Then ...

- a) South plays 4♥. When South ruffs with the ♥6, dummy asks him: "Don't you have diamonds?"
- b) South plays 3NT. When declarer discards the ♥6 dummy asks him: "Can't you follow suit?"

In both cases West calls the TD and tells him that dummy is participating in the game.

The WBF Laws Committee has decided that Law 64 applies to the legal trick (the one without the revoke). Declarer did not win that one so the penalty is one trick in both cases.

S 6)

| | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | ♠ --- | Board 6 E / EW |
| | ♥ --- | |
| | ♦ 3 2 | |
| | ♣ --- | |
| ♠ --- | N W E S | ♠ --- |
| ♥ --- | | ♥ --- |
| ♦ A 4 | | ♦ Q 5 |
| ♣ --- | | ♣ --- |
| | ♠ --- | |
| | ♥ --- | |
| | ♦ K J | |
| | ♣ --- | |

The last two cards in 3NT by South. Lead from dummy: ♦3, 5 and now declarer – after some thought – says:

- a) “I play the King”, but at almost the same time he puts ♦J on the table.
- b) The same, but now West immediately shows the Ace (before he could see the ♦J).

- a) Law 58B: Two cards simultaneously played by one player. South tells which card he wants to play and takes the other back.
- b) South creates an irregularity by which he is able to see a card from his LHO. That card may be taken back and is UI for declarer. Deciding what card to play South is restricted in his choice by Law 16D. Playing ♦K is a LA for playing ♦J.

S 7)

| | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | ♠ J 9 5 | Board 3 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♥.

- a) 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!
- b) It starts the same way but now South leads the ♥5 after East has led the ♦3. TD!

- a) Law 58A: East's card is played prematurely, so Law 57A applies.
- b) Law 53C applies: East may pick up the ♦3, information arising from it is UI for West.

S 8)

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

West opens with 1♣ and East bids 1♥ out of turn.

- a) North calls 'double' after which South calls the TD. If the ruling is unclear South wants to know whether the double was on clubs or on hearts.
- b) North bids 1♠. If the ruling is unclear East wants to know whether there might be a lead penalty if he doesn't repeat his hearts now.
- c) North calls the TD who explains the options. North will interrupt saying that he does not accept the 1♥-bid out of turn.

- a) & Law 28B. No doubt North wants his turn to call; 1♥ is taken back and is UI for West.
- b)
- c) The TD needs to explain that only the **next** player in rotation has the option to accept the BOOT (Law 29A). If the TD did so North should be penalized. In that case there is much to say for the ruling that the 1♥ call has to be accepted. If the TD was not clear South should get the possibility to accept the BOOT.

S 9)

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

South is declarer in 4♥ and has made 7 tricks.
 South on lead plays the ♠10, J, 8 and East revokes playing the ♦3.

- a) The players close the trick and now East discovers his revoke and shows the ♠7.
- b) The same but when East shows the ♠7, West claims one more tricks with the ♦A at the same time.
- c) Now West claims another trick with the ♦A, after which East confesses that he revoked in the previous trick.

- a) ♦3 is a major penalty card, the revoke is not established.
- b) What to do first? The TD accepts East's confession (no established revoke) and then decides about the claim, which may not be withdrawn.
- c) Law 63A3: The revoke becomes established; South gets all the remaining tricks.

S 10)

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

| W | N | E | S |
|------|-----|----------|----|
| | 2♣ | pass | 3♣ |
| pass | 3♥ | pass | 3♠ |
| pass | 4♣ | pass | 4♥ |
| pass | 7NT | All pass | |

West starts with the ♠A and declarer calls the TD.

When the TD explains the rectifications North keeps saying that he would like to forbid a spade lead but also wants the ♠A left on the table.

- a) After long thinking he tells East to lead what he wants and then is one off when East chooses to lead a spade. North then tells the TD that leading a spade now is using UI.
- b) After long thinking declarer forbids the spade lead and makes his contract.

- a) Law 50D2b allows partner to play any card he wants, the UI restriction does not apply. But the TD has to adjust the score; without the infraction declarer probably will make his non-deserved contract. The TD has a couple of choices: applying Law 23 or applying L50E3 (more to the point).
- b) Declarer solved the problem elegantly himself.

S 11)

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

| W | N | E | S |
|----------|----|------|----|
| 1♦ | 1♥ | pass | 1♠ |
| 2♦ | X | pass | 2♠ |
| All pass | | | |

Before his last pass East asked about the meaning of the double and was told by South: “penalty”. East passes and ...

- a) North corrects this explanation: according to their agreements it is not meant for penalty but shows values. East calls the TD!
- b) West leads faced up and North rectifies the explanation according to a).
- c) West leads faced down and while North spreads his hand on the table he rectifies the explanation as in a).

Law 41C and Law 21B.

- a) West may pick up his faced down lead. East may change his last pass if he would have made a different call with just the right information. The TD should not inspect his hand but only do so after finishing the board.
- b) Too late to change a call (the playing period has started irrevocably, Law 41C) but West may change his first lead (UI for declarer). The TD may adjust the score if the MI has damaged the defenders.
- c) We are still in the auction period, North showing cards prematurely (Law 24). See a) and West is allowed to use this information for his opening lead.

S 12)

| | | | |
|-------|--|--------|--------------------|
| | | ♠ --- | Board 15 S / NS |
| | | ♥ A 10 | |
| | | ♦ 10 | |
| | | ♣ --- | |
| ♠ --- | | N | ♠ --- |
| ♥ 3 | | W | ♥ J 7 |
| ♦ Q | | E | ♦ J |
| ♣ J | | S | ♣ --- |
| | | ♠ 4 | |
| | | ♥ 5 | |
| | | ♦ --- | |
| | | ♣ 10 | |

South is declarer in 7♠. After 10 tricks the situation is as shown above.

- a) South plays ♥A from dummy, everybody following suit, and ♥10 on which East plays ♦J. He immediately discovers his revoke and exchanges the jacks. South calls for the TD. West will play the ♦Q and if the TD doesn't act himself, South will show his discontent. If asked for by the TD the players agree that the position of the ♣10 is unknown.
- b) The same happens but now East didn't follow clubs on a previous trick.

Law 62D2: The TD should tell West that the knowledge that partner has the ♦J is UI.

- a) The TD should adjust the score, west has a logical alternative
- b) Now West does not have a logical alternative but to play the ♦Q.

S 13)

| | | |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | ♠ K J 8 6 | Board 16 W / EW |
| | ♥ 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 | | ♦ K 9 4 |
| ♣ A 5 3 (2) | S | ♣ 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!
- b) (This time the ♣2 and ♠Q are exchanged between West and East)
... 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!

- a)
- & Adjusted score based on loosing a trick to ♠Q (Law 72B1 and Law 55C).
- b)

S 14)

East is declarer in 3NT. South wins trick 4 and leads the ♠J in trick 5.

- a) East calls the TD and shows him the same ♠J in dummy. South will tell declarer that he has counted his hand and had 13 cards during the bidding. It appears that South's ♠J is an extra card that belongs to the South hand of the board they just have played (South will help the TD to establish this fact).
- b) South calls the TD and tells him that he just discovered to have 14 cards. The TD finds out that dummy has 12 cards and the ♠J in South's hand belongs to dummy (West).
- c) The same as in b), but now the TD finds out that the ♠3 in South' hand belongs to dummy's hand.

- a) Remove the ♠J (it doesn't belong to the board played) and let South play a legal card in trick 4 (Law 13F).
- b) Law 13 heading. The TD may decide that the board cannot be played normally and give an adjusted score (-3 IMP). He probably should do so in b) and might let the board being played in c).
- c)

S 15) Board 5, N / NS

| W | N | E | S |
|----|----|---|---|
| 1♦ | 1♥ | | |

- a) West and North start the auction at the same time. TD!
- b) West opens 1♦ OOT and North – just a second later – bids 1♥.

- a) Law 33 applies which means that West has bid OOT after the opening bid of 1♥, Law 31B: partner has to pass continuously and do not forget Laws 23 and 26.
- b) The TD has to find out what North intended to do: accepting the BOOT or demanding to open the auction in which case Law 28B applies.

S 16)

| | | |
|---------|----------|--------------------|
| | ♠ 7 | Board 22 E / EW |
| | ♥ 8 4 | |
| | ♦ (3) | |
| | ♣ J 7 | |
| ♠ J 6 | N | ♠ --- |
| ♥ 5 | W E | ♥ 9 3 |
| ♦ --- | S | ♦ Q 8 |
| ♣ 6 3 2 | | ♣ K 9 |
| | ♠ 9 8 | |
| | ♥ --- | |
| | ♦ 10 | |
| | ♣ A Q 10 | |

South is declarer in 4♠ and has lost 1 trick. East to lead plays ♦Q ...

- a) on which the dummy without anything asked for by declarer takes the ♦3 and puts it in the middle of the table. South follows suit and West thinking the dummy being void in diamonds ruffs with the ♠J. Now declarer discovers that the ♦3 should be played. TD!
- b) West ruffs with the ♠J and when South asks dummy to play a club the ♦3 appears from behind the ♣7. TD!
- c) West ruffs with ♠J, in dummy a heart. West leads a heart and playing ♥8 in dummy now the ♦3 appears from behind it. TD!

Difficult to find a specific law to cover the irregularity in a) and b).

- a) Play to be continued but the TD awards an adjusted score based on an extra trick to EW.
- b) The TD should investigate whether an established revoke has occurred earlier, standing ready to apply Law 64C. If that doesn't give EW the trick they want, still a trick should be transferred: Law 12A1 (who has a better idea?).
- c) An established revoke, not being penalized, but Law 64C applies: a trick to EW (this supports the decision to transfer a trick in case b).

S 17)

| | | | |
|-------|---------|----------|-------|
| | ♠ --- | Board 17 | |
| | ♥ --- | N / none | |
| | ♦ --- | | |
| | ♣ A 4 3 | | |
| ♠ --- | N | | ♠ --- |
| ♥ 9 | W | E | ♥ --- |
| ♦ --- | | | ♦ 4 |
| ♣ K 5 | S | | ♣ 9 2 |
| | ♠ J | | |
| | ♥ --- | | |
| | ♦ --- | | |
| | ♣ J 6 | | |

South is declarer in a spade contract.

At this point East puts his cards on the table with only the ♣2 visible and concedes all tricks. But West objects. South calls the TD!

- a) South won the last trick himself. Play continues: South plays ♣J
- b) South won the last trick himself. Play continues: South plays ♠J
- c) West won the last trick and plays ♥9 (he knows that to be the last heart). East discards the ♦4 and declarer asks the TD whether he may demand a club discard?

Play continues, East picks up all his cards, no penalty cards. West may not use the UI that partner doesn't expect more tricks, East may not use that partner hopes for more tricks.

- a) Covering the ♣J is automatic; table result.
- b) & East made clear that he deemed his play irrelevant, so why not a club discard?
- c)

S 18)

| | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| | ♠ --- | Board 18 E / NS |
| | ♥ Q 7 | |
| | ♦ 7 | |
| | ♣ --- | |
| ♠ --- | N W E S | ♠ --- |
| ♥ J 4 | | ♥ 9 5 |
| ♦ K | | ♦ 4 |
| ♣ --- | | ♣ --- |
| | ♠ --- | |
| | ♥ 10 8 | |
| | ♦ 10 | |
| | ♣ --- | |

South plays in notrumps and has made 7 tricks so far. East to lead plays ♥9 on which South plays ♦10 and West ♥4 ...

- a) South asks for the queen and then discovers his revoke. TD!
- b) Dummy on his own initiative plays the queen and meanwhile South discovers his revoke.

- a) The revoke is not established, play has to be corrected. It is important to explain to West that if he plays no other card in this trick (he may play another according to Law 62C1) North (declarer) may not play another either.
- b) Now declarer has not played a card from dummy yet and knowing that, West wants to change his card of course. Dummy should be told not to take part in the play and to wait for instructions from declarer.

S 19)

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

South is declarer in 3NT; West leads ♥Q. South plays the ♥5 and inspects the convention card for a while. The others have turned their cards faced down, but the ♥5 stays faced up on the table. West continues ♥J and now South turns the ♥5 faced down as played in trick 2.

- a) West plays ♥9 in trick 3 and now declarer discovers his mistake. TD!
- b) West plays ♥9 in the third trick, in dummy the ♥10 and now East discovers the mistake and calls the TD!
- c) South wins trick 3 with the ace and playing the ♦A he discovers to have played only 2 cards. TD!

Formally spoken South did not play to trick 2, so revoked.

- a) Law 67A1: The TD tells South to play a legal card to trick 2 (winning it with ♥A). Though not specifically mentioned West should be allowed to take the ♥9 back, and that creates UI for declarer.
- b) Law 67B1a: The TD tells South to play a card he could legally have played in trick 2 (♥A) and West remains the winner of this trick. The established revoke costs declarer another trick.
- c) Law 67B1b: South should play a legal card to trick 2. One trick goes to EW.

S 20) Teams

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

North has become declarer in 3NT after opening 2♠ as a semiforcing. East starts with a small diamond which North wins immediately, after which he claims the contract for 9 tricks, adding 6 of them in spades and 2 in clubs. Now West shows him his five cards in spades and calls the TD!

- a) North now claims 10 tricks, telling that he is lucky not to be allowed to finesse in clubs as an alternative play, so the ♣Q drops automatically.
- b) North says nothing but waits for the TD decision. If the TD let him finesse he will say that he thought that finesses are not allowed after a claim.

It is a nice try by declarer but not what the laws say. Introducing a finesse as an alternative line of play is not allowed, unless not doing so is idiot. The proposed line of play doesn't work so the TD establishes an alternative line which includes the finesse in clubs. The contract is three off.

An interesting question arises when the clubs would be 3 – 3 with the Q on side. Then the obvious play is to finesse, making the contract. But the question remains whether the laws support such decision.

S 21)

East is declarer in 3NT and will not accept any lead out of turn.

- a) While South puts his opening lead faced down on the table, he drops the ♠3 faced up, and North leads the ♠A faced up (simultaneously).
- b) South puts the ♠Q on the table – faced up – just before North leads out of turn with the ♠9 faced up.
- c) South has made his opening lead faced down (♠4). Before he can turn the card faced up, North drops 2 cards on the table, ♠J and ♦7.
- d) North leads in the first trick with ♣K. West now says that he accepts this lead and asks his partner to put his cards on the table. East starts to do so and then South asks whether this is right and calls the TD. East stops putting his cards on the table after 5 or 6 are visible.
- e) North leads in the first trick with ♣K after which East tells him that South should make the opening lead. Some seconds pass and then South follows this “instruction” by producing the ♣7 and saying: “this solves it all”.

What is the TD-decision in each of these cases?

- a) The small spade dropped by South is a minor PC, thus Law 54 heading applies: the faced down opening lead is taken back.
- b) The ♠Q is the regular lead and the premature play by North leads to a major PC which has to be played in this trick. The TD should mention that inferences drawn by South related to the ♠9 are UI.
- c) North has two major PCs, but the opening lead by South has been made.
- d) West is not allowed to do this. A solution is to let East play the board (not giving him the option to become dummy) and not to give him the choice to accept the lead, both these choices being suggested by his partner.
- e) South did not solve the problem but created a major PC. The TD needs to address the LOOT in the normal way and should make clear to declarer that if he does accept the LOOT South has to play his PC and if he does not accept it the ♣K becomes a major PC and he may forbid a club lead by South in which case South has to lead another suit and that if he does not forbid a club lead South has to play the PC again.

S 22) Matchpoints, Board 20, W / all

a)

| W | N | E | S |
|----|----|---|---|
| 1♦ | 1♥ | | X |

TD! (East will pass)

b)

| W | N | E | S |
|------|----|---|---|
| 1♦ | 1♥ | | X |
| pass | | | |

TD!

An inadmissible double OOT (IDOOT by an idiot). Law 32 heading leads us to Law 36.

- a) Law 36B4 applies. Partner has to pass continuously. If Law 26 applies it will be Law 26B.
- b) Now we go from Law 32 to Law 36A; all dealt with in peace.

S 23)

- a) A defender takes the ♦7 out of his hand and moves it forward till it is almost horizontal in front of his breast. He then takes it back and wants to play another card. Declarer objects and calls the TD! When the TD asks about it, both declarer and dummy will say that they saw the card. Partner is saying that he did not see it.
- b) Declarer takes the ♦7 out of his hand and moves it forward so that everybody can see the card, but not close to the table. Without ever coming to a stop he puts it back in his hand and wants to play another card. The defenders object and call the TD!
- c) Starts as b) but when putting it back it falls on the table. TD!

- a) Make it a habit to find it possible for partner to have seen the card when both opponents did see it. This is a played card.
- b) According to Law 45C2 it is not a played card, not (nearly) touching the table nor maintained in such a position as to indicate that it has been played.
- c) This doesn't change the status of the card, it still is not played and may be taken back.

S 24)

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

According to their convention card EW play weak jump overcalls.

- a) South opens 1♣. West bids “Stop”, pauses, says “Sorry” and bids 1♥. TD is called. North wants to know why West put the stop card on the table. If everything continues normally, North will pass and East will bid 2♥, which becomes the final contract. West makes 9 tricks and the TD is called back. N/S will complain about East’s bidding. East will try: “I know from the bidding that all the aces are behind my kings”.
- b) South opens 1♣. West bids Pass. North bids 2♣ very fast and West 2♥. When asked, West will say that he was not looking at the table, searching for the 2♥ bid in the bidding-box, because he intended a “stop” instead of a “pass”.
- c) South opens 1♣. West doubles. North bids 3♣ (preemptive) and West says “Wait! I wanted to put a stop card on the table”. TD!

- a) The TD tells East that he may not use the UI connected to the use of the stop card. The TD should question East about his 2♥-bid after a normal overcall from partner. He certainly used UI and should be penalized. Apart from that an adjusted score based on 4♥-1 seems reasonable. Let them explain their behavior to the AC.
- b) Why not believe him? Even though his holding doesn’t seem that weak (Law 25A).
- c) Looks even better: let West makes his bid (Law 25A).

In b) and c) information from North’s withdrawn call is UI for EW.