

P1

	♠KJT	
	♥7	
	♦--	
	♣--	
♠62		♠Q
♥83		♥4
♦--		♦--
♣--		♣85
	♠53	
	♥T	
	♦--	
	♣J	

South as declarer plays 3 NT and has won 6 tricks. He plays ♠3 to the J

- a) East revokes after which South claims. East doesn't agree with the claim and tells that he revoked.
- b) West agrees and East thereafter discovers his revoke.

P2

	♠A92	
	♥--	
	♦AKQJT	
	♣--	
♠63		♠K854
♥--		♥--
♦93		♦4
♣Q943		♣T87
	♠QJ7	
	♥3	
	♦8765	
	♣--	

South plays 4♥ and has made 3 tricks. East now tells South that he may claim all the remaining tricks. South doesn't want to do so but East persists and they write down the result as being 11 tricks. At that moment East discovers that declarer has only one trump remaining and wants one trick back. The players know that South doesn't have clubs anymore. It is not impossible that the ♠Q is with West.

- Declarer won the last trick
- East won the last trick

P3

W	N	E	S	
	1♦/1NT			(A8 J93 KQT84 AJ7)

North bids 1♦ and changes that call into 1NT

- a) TD; when asked North will tell that he didn't realise he had 15 points. East does not accept the 1NT bid.
- b) after bidding 1NT East tells him he can't do that and he then bids 1♠. TD
- c) after bidding 1NT East doubles. Now west alerts the double and asked by South to explain the double tells that it shows a minor. East starts looking around, is surprised to see the 1NT bid and says that he intended to double the 1♦ opening.

- P4** South is declarer in 2♥. The cards are turned down but the ♣7 from West is still faced up in a) and b).
- a) South won the fifth (being the last played) trick. South now leads in trick 6 after which West asks to see all the cards of the previous trick.
 - b) East won the last trick and leads in trick 6 after which west asks to see all the cards played in the previous trick.
 - c) All cards are faced down. South leads to trick 6 and now west looks into his own just played card already put faced down.

P5 W/NS

	♠AQ7	
	♥4	
	♦AK76	
	♣7	
♠6		♠K853
♥K75		♥J93
♦T3		♦J
♣T52		♣9
	♠942	
	♥82	
	♦84	
	♣QJ	

South is declarer in 3NT and has won 2 tricks, the last one in dummy. He plays the ♦A and East revokes playing the ♠3.

- South continues with ♦K and East discovers his revoke by waving with the ♦J. TD
- South continues with ♦K and East plays the ♦J. South notices the revoke and calls the TD. East will tell this to be his last diamond.
- South continues with ♦K, East plays a small spade after which he notices his revoke and shows the ♦J by putting it on the table. TD.
- East doesn't notice his revoke on the ♦A and K, discarding a heart and a spade. South continues with clubs and East discards the ♦J on the second club. South calls the TD. Finessing the ♠K he loses the last 5 tricks.

P6 E/-- (hands not relevant)

W	N	E	S
		1♠	
	2♦		

North bids 2♦ out of turn. TD! The TD establishes that N thought to open the auction. East doesn't accept the 2♦-bid. The auction continues:

		1♠	pass
2♠	3♥	4♠	all pass

- a) 2♦ is a transfer bid for hearts
- b) 2♦ shows a weak 2 in either ♥ or ♠
- c) 2♦ is multi with weak two, strong NT hands and SF in the minors.

P7

	♠A942	
	♥97	
	♦KJ98	
	♣Q96	
♠QJ53		♠T6
♥864		♥JT53
♦QT5		♦A63
♣J84		♣KT52
	♠K87	
	♥AKQ2	
	♦742	
	♣A73	

Declarer plays 3NT and has won the first trick (west leads ♠3; 2, T and K)

- He takes a card out of his hand and when it is 30cm horizontal above the table he puts it back in his hand. LHO calls the TD and tells that he saw the ♥2 as a played card assuming the other players did as well; Dummy will admit so.
- Aiming to play the ♦7 the ♥2 drops on the table instead. East calls the TD.
- He takes a card out of his hand, puts it on the table (♥2) and immediately screams: ‘no, that is the wrong one’. TD! South tells him that he thought to play the ♦2.

P8

South declarer

- a) West leads faced down and thereafter East leads faced up
- b) East leads faced up and thereafter West leads faced down. Declarer will choose for a 'free' lead from the right side
- c) West leads faced up and thereafter East leads faced up
- d) East leads faced up and thereafter West leads faced up, both cards are spades.

P9

	♠765	
	♥A64	
	♦85	
	♣QT963	
♠J932		♠T8
♥K853		♥QJ9
♦QT6		♦J97
♣J5		♣K8742
	♠AKQ4	
	♥T72	
	♦AK432	
	♣A	

South is declarer in 4♠

- West leads ♥3 for the Ace. Declarer plays ♦A,K and 2 for a ruff in dummy. East overruffs (revoke) and plays heart Q and J. He continues with a small club for the ace. South plays another diamond which again is ruffed and overruffed (west discards a heart). East plays ♣K ruffed by declarer. He tries to draw trumps but that doesn't work. He loses the last trick to West's ♠J, making 8 tricks in total. He calls the TD. South will suggest that he could have made at least 11 tricks without the irregularity, playing trumps twice and leading a 4th diamond. West has to ruff at once, which is not obvious.
- In trick 4 West discards a club (revoke), dummy ruffs and East follows suit. Back to the ♣A and another diamond covered by West and a heart discard in dummy. East discards a club. West plays hearts twice and north ruffs. Declarer makes 10 tricks and calls the TD to report the revoke. West becomes rather angry with the decision to award 12 tricks to declarer, being an impossible result.
- Starts the same way as b) but now East ruffs the 4th round of diamonds and plays ♣4. South ruffs small and plays a heart to the J. East continues with ♣K. South has to ruff high and loses 2 more trump tricks, making 9 tricks. TD. Declarer will tell the TD that the play by East makes clear that he noticed the revoke otherwise he wouldn't have ruffed partner's trick and that he should have called the TD. An alert TD will ask South the same, discarding in dummy in the 4th diamond trick.

P10

South picks his cards from his pocket and two cards drop onto the table: ♣7 and ♥4.

- a) Teams event, not played at the other table yet. No player has looked at the face of his cards.
- b) 4th round of a top-bottom event. No player has seen his cards.
- c) Only East has looked at the face of his cards.
- d) North and East have looked at the face of their cards.

Pextra

South calls the TD. She/he has become declarer in 3NT and West has made the first lead, but she/he can't find her cards anymore. May be the TD can help to find them? (try to use a bag and let the player empty it). South has put the cards in the bidding box between the 4♣ and the 3NT card.

P11 N/NS

	♠75		
	♥852		
	♦AJ853		
	♣J84		
♠QT82			♠A64
♥KJ64			♥Q93
♦T2			♦976
♣Q96			♣K532
	♠KJ93		
	♥AT7		
	♦KQ4		
	♣AT7		

W	N	E	S
	pass	pass	1♦
pass	3♦	pass	3NT
all pass			

West leads faced down (♥4)

- a) At the same time North tells that it is not completely clear but it might have been better had South alerted his 3♦ bid, playing inverted minors. West now calls the TD and wants to change his opening lead.
- b) West asks: how strong is 3♦ and is told that NS play inverted minors. He now wants to change his opening lead. South calls the TD and when the TD allows the change he will say that West should have asked before leading faced down.
- c) East asks what the 3♦ means and is told that NS play inverted minors. Now West wants to change his opening lead. South calls the TD.

If the TD doesn't allow the change South will call the TD back after the play (one off), telling him that with another lead he would have had a much better chance to make his contract. If the TD does allow the change South makes his contract and West will tell the TD that it was a mistake to allow him to change his opening lead.

P12

	♠J85	
	♥J83	
	♦K872	
	♣A43	
♠KT94		♠63
♥A74		♥K9652
♦653		♦JT
♣KT6		♣J752
	♠AQ72	
	♥QT	
	♦AQ94	
	♣Q98	

South is declarer in 3NT. The play went: ♠T,5,6,Q; ♦A,5,2,T; ♦Q,3,7,J; ♠2,K,8,6
 In trick 5 West leads ♣6, small, J and Q. West has turned the ♣6 faced down and now plays the ♣K, thinking to win this trick.

- TD.
- West turns the ♣K faced down too and leads the ♥4 in trick 6. Now declarer calls the TD.
- The same as in b) but now a sleepy declarer also plays the ♥8 from dummy. East, still awake, calls the TD.

P13

	♠---	
	♥64	
	♦Q96	
	♣---	
♠---		♠---
♥85		♥Q3
♦75		♦K
♣J		♣T9
	♠---	
	♥T9	
	♦AJ	
	♣5	

South is declarer in 3NT and has won 7 tricks. The lead is in dummy and he calls for the ♦6 but dummy plays ♥6

- a) East plays the ♥Q and declarer reacts in such a way that the mistake becomes known. TD.
- b) East plays ♥Q, South the ♦J and West asks what is happening. The players recognize the mistake and call the TD.
- c) It starts the same as in b) but now West plays the ♥5 and East leads the ♣T in the next trick. South doesn't understand what is going on, assuming a lead out of turn and calls the TD.

P14 North dealer

- | | W | N | E | S | |
|----|---|----|--------|---|--|
| a) | | 1♠ | 1♥/1NT | | (E: AJ9 K6 AQ87 QT63) East intended to bid 1NT but took the wrong card. |
| b) | | 1♠ | 1♥/2♥ | | (E: 95 AKJ87 QJ87 Q5) East thought to open but saw the 1♠ as soon as the 1♥ was released on the table. South does not accept 1♥. |
| c) | | 1♥ | 1♠/1NT | | (E: AJT7 KJ8 KJ4 K65) EW play weak NT and open 4 card majors. East intended to open 1♠ but will not admit that at once. South does not accept the 1NT bid. |

In all three cases east 'corrects' his call instantly, without calling the TD. In all three cases South summons the TD.

P15 N/All pairs

	♠J7	
	♥AJ987	
	♦KJ95	
	♣AQ	
♠A6432		♠QT98
♥---		♥Q65
♦AT		♦87643
♣T98765		♣2
	♠K5	
	♥KT432	
	♦Q2	
	♣KJ43	

W	N	E	S	
	1♥	pass	1♥	(NS open 5 card majors)

TD. (West does not accept the insufficient 1♥ bid)

- a) South bids 2♥ and (if allowed) NS reaches 5♥ just made. EW object, since North in their opinion has used the UI arising from South' 1♥ (opening) call. North should have passed.
- b) South bids 3NT and makes 11 tricks after a ♣-lead, where all other pairs play in 4 or 5 hearts. A not deserved top so tell EW to the TD.
- c) The ♠K is with West and the Ace with South. South bids 2♥ and the auction continues (N-S): 3♦ - 3♠ - 4♣ - 4♥ - 4NT- 5♦ (1 of 5) - 6♥. North starts with the ♥A. EW do not like the slam after the irregularity.

P16 teams

	♠---	
	♥92	
	♦---	
	♣---	
♠---		♠---
♥K		♥43
♦---		♦---
♣T		♣---
	♠---	
	♥AQ	
	♦---	
	♣---	

South plays 3 NT (after opening with 1NT 15 -17) and has made 8 tricks. There is no clue who holds the ♣T or the ♥K and West had discarded a heart before.

- a) In North on lead declarer plays ♥2, East the 3 and declarer starts thinking for a while. After some seconds the dummy tells declarer that his first card is wrongly directed, he lost that trick. (According to South' cards he won his contract already). TD!. South will play the Ace.
- b) Now South has only 7 tricks won according to the cards in front of him and dummy intervenes with 'you won the first trick'. TD! South will play the Ace.
- c) In this case South won 7 tricks and plays the ♥A from the wrong side. West objects and calls the TD. East showed already 8 hcp so declarer has reason to anticipate the ♥K in West. With a lead from dummy declarer will play the ♥A.

for a further discussion within the group:

- d) 8 tricks won. With North on lead South plays the ♥A from the wrong side. West objects.
- e) 7 tricks won again. North on lead but East plays the ♥4 and dummy reacts: 'you are not on lead'.

P17 N/all

	♠J3	
	♥AK62	
	♦AKJ843	
	♣8	
♠AQ8642		♠T9
♥98		♥J743
♦T75		♦Q2
♣94		♣K7653
	♠K75	
	♥QT5	
	♦96	
	♣AQJT2	

South declares 3NT and gets the ♠2 as the first lead. He wins with the J and plays ♣8 to the Q. West hesitates for a couple of seconds (he will say that he considered whether to give the right or wrong distribution signal in clubs). South now decides to play the ♣K in West and continues A and J in clubs. He ends 2 down and calls the TD. He says to have a clear other line of play when the ♣K doesn't drop under the ace, which is trying the diamonds. Don't be too helpful, let us try the TD to decide that the play of AK in diamonds, the line south will propose, is the normal safety play. Nice question is whether playing the diamonds before the ♣A isn't superior, why can't West have a third club?

P18

W/--

- | | | | | | |
|----|----|---|---|------|-------------------|
| a) | W | N | E | S | |
| | 1♦ | | X | pass | |
| b) | W | N | E | S | |
| | 1♦ | | X | | North will pass |
| c) | W | N | E | S | |
| | 1♦ | | X | | North will bid 1♠ |

P19

W N E S
1♠ pass 2♥ pass (East: J7 AKJ84 K74 Q97)
stop 3♥.

North asks West why (s)he used the stop card and west shows confusion. The TD is called.

- a) Asking West what (s)he thought the TD is told that west assumed a 1♥ bid by East. East continues 4♦ and EW reach slam.
- b) As soon as West understands what happened (s)he tells (s)he thought to bid 4♥ and repeats this when the TD has arrived.
- c) West doesn't have an answer; realized when North started asking that the stop wasn't necessary.

P20 E/EW

	♠853		
	♥KT74		
	♦AT4		
	♣QT6		
♠A94		♠KQT6	
♥QJ96		♥53	
♦952		♦J73	
♣K85		♣T742	
	♠J72		
	♥A82		
	♦KQ86		
	♣AJ9		

W	N	E	S
		pass	1NT
pass	3NT	all pass	

East makes an opening lead out of turn with the ♠K and declarer calls for the TD.

South will choose the option to forbid a spade lead and in cases a) and b) West leads the diamond 9 for the T, J and Q. South leads ♥8 for the J and K. He plays ♣Q from dummy for West's K.

- a) West now plays ♠A and continues spades, declarer going 1 off. He asks whether playing spades now is allowed. West will say that the play makes it obvious that East has points in spades.
- b) West plays another diamond for ♦8. South plays ♥A and a small heart taken by West, who now switches to spades. The contract is 2 off. Declarer wants to know whether switching to spades is allowed.
- c) Now the opening lead is ♥6 for the ♥8 after which declarer crosses to dummy with the ♦A and plays the ♣Q for the K in West. West now switches to a small spade and declarer goes 1 off. The TD is asked whether the switch to spades is allowed. West will say that he can see that declarer is going to make 3 tricks in hearts, 2 in clubs and 4 in diamonds. The switch therefore is an obvious one in his opinion.

P21 E/-- brown sticker conventions are not forbidden

a)

W N E S

pass

TD. The pass is not accepted. East now opens 1♥ with J87 T8 QJ7 J8642 and NS do not reach the normal slam.

b)

Now West opens 1NT (W: 874 J75 JT QT874)

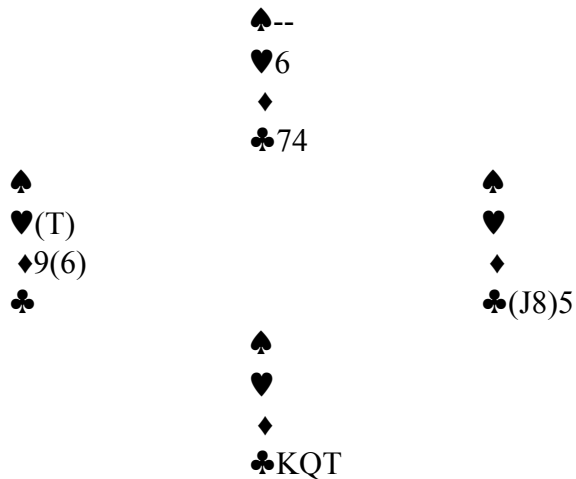
TD. This bid is not accepted. North and South both try a tactical pass with strong hands and West closes the auction with a pass. NS have an easy slam. Astonishment and then anger by NS. TD.

c)

last round in a pairs event

Give the hand in b) to East. He opens with 1NT and it appears that the opponents have a slam which they do not manage to bid anymore. TD!

P22



South is declarer; no trumps left; the lead is in dummy. South knows that East has at least one club and the defenders know that South still needs at least 5 HCP for his bidding. Further information about the position of the remaining cards is not available. South needs 3 tricks to fulfil his contract.

- a) When South leads a club from dummy East concedes all remaining tricks. West immediately objects. TD! When play continues declarer plays the ♣Q and calls the TD again complaining about both defenders. East suggests not to possess Jxx anymore and West hasn't anything to object about, he says.
- b) Now West has ♣J8 and East ♥T and ♦6. South plays a club from dummy and West concedes all tricks. East objects. TD! Declarer now finesses the ♣J and is 2 off. He summons the TD again and tells him that West's concession suggested not to have the ♣J and East, who hadn't any reason to protest, amplified this suggestion. Everybody would have taken the finesse now he says. West will say that he was sure that declarer was going to play ♣K and Q dropping the J, so he just intended to shorten play. East just doesn't like claims or concessions therefore he asked to continue play.

P22a screens

W N E S

1♥

(West holds AJT985 K7 A85 63)

The tray is pushed to the other side and then West asks his screenmate what his bid was: ‘I see I put 1♥ on the tray, is that true?’ and simultaneously calls the TD.

- a) North has put a pass card on the tray.
- b) North passed and East has bid 1NT. Investigating it appears that the 1NT bid is made after summoning the TD.
- c) It all happens at the same time, the TD is not able to establish the exact order in time, most probably the TD was called after N and E had made their calls.

P23 Screens

South plays 3NT

- a) West leads in trick 1 and South opens the aperture. It appears that both defenders have led, West with the ♥K and East with the ♠5.
- b) West leads in trick 1 and opens the aperture. It appears that both defenders have led, West with the ♥K and East with the ♠5.
- c) West leads in trick one and North asks the screen to be opened. West does so and both ♥K and ♠5 from East appear faced up on the table.

P24 screens

S/--

W	N	E	S
	1NT	pass	2♣

pass

The tray is pushed back to the NE side but the players there don't notice the 2♣ bid, assume the auction to be closed and take their bidding cards back.

- a) While North pushes the tray back East puts down the ♥Q and knocks on the aperture to ask West to open it. South now screen(n)s: 'what happened, I want to bid again'. TD
- b) While North pushes the tray back East puts down the ♥Q and opens the aperture himself. South doesn't understand what happened and asks North whether he passed? 'No, you passed, is the answer'. TD.
- c) The same as in b) but now North opens the aperture.

P25 screens

The tray is halfway at each side of the screen.

In a) and b) the auction starts at both sides of the screen: North bids 1♦ and east passes thereafter. At the same time both South and West have passed. Then the tray is pushed to the SW-side. TD.

- a) South is dealer and North has pushed the tray
- b) North is dealer and has pushed the tray.

The auction starts at both sides again: 1♦ and pass by N and E, S passes but W bids 1S

- c) South is dealer and North has pushed the tray

P26 screens

E/---	♠AJ52	
	♥A4	
	♦T9874	
	♣Q4	
♠KT8643		♠Q9
♥K765		♥QJ32
♦---		♦A5
♣K72		♣AJ865
	♠7	
	♥T98	
	♦KQJ632	
	♣T93	

West is declarer in 4♥. North leads the ♦9 ruffed in declarer's hand, who plays a small heart to the J. He then leads ♠Q which wins the trick and continues with a small heart to the K and A. North plays another diamond taken with the ace in dummy, discarding a club in declarer's hand. After playing another round of trumps declarer plays the ♠9 to the K and claims the contract (for 11 tricks). The situation then is:

	♠AJ5	
	♥---	
	♦107	
	♣Q4	
♠(K)T864		♠(9)
♥---		♥3
♦---		♦---
♣K7		♣AJ865
	♠---	
	♥---	
	♦KQ6(2)	
	♣T93	

- The opponents object and West admits he forgot that the ♠A is still in play. TD
- N agrees thinking to win a trick with ♠A, but starting playing the next board – South has opened the auction - North asks how West thought to make the remaining tricks and finds out that West thought the ♠A already being played. TD
- The same as under b) but now North will say that he is still in time to avoid acquiescence, since he is not aware of calls at the other side of the screen. TD

If asked how he thought to play the hand out, West states that he thought to win the ♠K and then to ruff out the ♠J after which the spades are high.

P27 screens E/EW

<p>♠K853 ♥KT74 ♦A4 ♣JT6</p>	<p>♠A94 ♥862 ♦JT963 ♣85</p>	<p>♠J72 ♥AQ953 ♦K752 ♣9</p>
	<p>♠QT6 ♥J ♦Q8 ♣AKQ7432</p>	

W	N	E	S
		2♥	3♣
4♥	all pass		

2♥ is differently explained:

East → North: 5⁺ ♥ and 4⁺ minor
 West → South: 5⁺ ♥ and 5⁺ minor

South led ♣A & K. Declarer ruffed then played ♥A and ♠2. South played ♠T to ♠K and ♠A. ♠9. 10 tricks. South called TD. He stated that if he had known about 5-4 possibilities he had never played ♠10.

- a) According to the convention card East has given correct information.
- b) According to the convention card West has given correct information. When asked East will say that he considered this hand strong enough to open with 5-4.

P1 The laws do not cover this combination of claim and revoke adequately.

- a) *L 63A3 tells that the revoke is not established. Though the reason is not the common one, East contests the claim and L70 applies. No further play and the TD decides the result. 'Doubtful points' as meant in L70A only apply for the statement by the claimer and not for the complication created by the revoke. That part has to be dealt with using 'as equitable as possible' in L70A. This is a clear case, East winning with the ♠Q declarer taking the other tricks.*
- b) *L 63A3 tells that the revoke has become established when a member of the offending side agrees with the claim. This case makes clear that the period to discover the revoke should be extended. It doesn't seem right to make it an established revoke in this situation. The claim gives declarer the same three tricks but a penalty trick has to be added.*

P2 East's action makes EW the claiming/conceding side.

- a) *We are in L 71 and East will only get a trick back when it can't be lost by any normal play (L71C). With the declarer on play East will not discard his spades and thus gets a trick.*
- b) *It is not abnormal to play a spade now, so EW do not get a trick.*

P3 the different aspects of L25B

- a) *Apply L 25B2b and explain both 1) and 2)*
- b) *It is not clear what to do. We are not in L 25B1 because East drew attention to the irregularity before calling himself and he clearly stated not to accept the INT bid. When the TD is sure 25A does not apply he should accept that opinion. but he also needs to give North the opportunity to bid NT anyway according to his rights as described in 25B2b. So the 1♠ is withdrawn creating UI according to L16C2 (orC!?). I do not think that we should treat the 1♠ bid as OOT, though it is not a crazy approach.*
- c) *This is a clear 25B1 case. The INT stands and East is offered the possibility to withdraw his double. If he doesn't his partner should be allowed to understand its meaning (?). The laws do not say anything about the withdrawn 1♦ bid. It should be treated conform L16C don't you think?*

P4 a simple law case, to be found in L66

- a) 66A tells us West's request should be fulfilled.
- b) 66A tells us that West is not allowed to inspect the previous trick anymore.
- c) 66B forbids such inspection and West should be told that he is not allowed to use the information arising from this inspection (whatever that means).

P5 pages of revoke laws

- a) Not established. East has to replace the ♠J for the ♥3, the latter becoming a major penalty card. South is offered to replace the card he played and the TD should tell that if South uses this opportunity West may play another card as well (creating another major PC). Furthermore the TD should offer South the possibility of leading another card from dummy. (L62C)
- b) Established. EW should be told the consequences regarding the penalty tricks. A clever TD will not mention the possibility of a second trick since that can't occur.
- c) The wording of the laws could be confusing. L62A says that a revoke must be corrected before it becomes established. So the question here is whether a second revoke in the same suit has its own moment to become established. The answer is 'yes'.
- d) South is not sufficiently compensated with the 1 trick penalty. L 64C gives him his contract. (What in a pairs contest when West has kept his small spade and the temptation to finesse is apparent?)

P6 Does it show or not?

- In all cases South has to pass whenever it is his turn to call (L31B).*
- a) no lead penalty (L26A).
- b) Though it is clear from the legal auction that North has hearts still L26B applies.
- c) The same as in b).

P7 does inadvertency exist in the play of cards?

- a) *L45C2 is clear, it is not a played card. The fact that the face was visible is not decisive.*
- b) *L48A is clear, the ♥2 is not a played card, nor does it become a penalty card.*
- c) *L45C2 is as clear as it was for case a): so a played card. But then we have L45C4b which speaks about an inadvertent designation. The interpretation is that such case can only occur when a card is named or pointed to or whatever (see 45C4a) but not when it is treated as described in 45C1, 2 or 3.*

So, inadvertency does exist but not when touching a card in dummy (except for..) or taking a card out of declarer's hand.

P8 who leads?

- a) *The heading of L 54 seems to deal with a wrong lead faced up and thereafter a faced down lead from the right side, the illegal lead coming before the legal one. Let us ignore that suggestion and continue as described in b)*
- b) *Simply covered by the heading of L54. But a slight alteration is suggested. To avoid the possibility that LHO can be influenced by the wrong known lead, the TD should inspect the faced down lead before it is taken back or instruct LHO to leave the card faced down on the table.*
- c) *The legal lead is from LHO and RHO has a PC.*
- d) *This is terrible. South should get the possibility to accept the LOOT. Which means that the card from LHO becomes a penalty card. If he doesn't accept RHO's lead that card becomes a PC too, with LHO on lead. So the penalty provisions of L50D1 apply. If declarer allows LHO to play what he wants both defenders have to play their PC.*

P9 just the penalty should do

- a) *There is a 2-trick penalty. Whether ruffing at once is obvious or not is not relevant since it doesn't matter as long as West plays a trump after his ruff of the 5th diamond. On a low level that might be not obvious indeed.*
- b) *Well, let us hope the TD has the authority to convince West that he is just applying the laws and that the penalties for a revoke can be very harsh.*
- c) *Thanks to East ruffing a trick 'won' with a card that should have been played in the revoking trick the penalty is only 1 trick. Good example of the fact that knowing the laws might be very advantageous. Whether this should be considered right or not is something the lawmakers should discuss; a player is not obliged to call the TD when he notices a revoke 'silently'.*

P10 drawing the auction line

- a) *The auction didn't start yet, so we are dealt with UI under L16B. This means that formally spoken the board has to be scored, by being played or with an artificial adjusted score. Forget it, and deal again.*
- b) *L16B indeed. Depending on the quality of the event the TD may decide to play, making these cards UI for the offending side or to award 60/40. On a good level the board can't be played anymore.*
- c) *The auction for NS has not started yet, so we are back in b)*
- d) *The auction has started for both sides, so we are in L24C.*

Pextra

Just for fun. It happened in the Olympiad in Albuquerque. Declarer was a lady from an African country and she lost her playing cards. Kojak was the lucky TD to be in her neighbourhood and he really did what he could to solve it, without any result. The lady had started laughing, louder and louder, which is not so strange if you are asked to empty your bag for the third time. And then, I don't remember how or who, the cards were found in her bidding box, put away together with the bidding cards she just had used.

P11 unexpected or not?

- a) *If the 3♦ is alertable West is allowed to change his opening lead. So 'local' habits decide the outcome. EBL and WBF want it to be alerted, we think.*
- b) *Declarer certainly has a point but it is not supported by the laws. If there is misinfo West may change his card (L47E2).*
- c) *East is allowed to ask this at this moment as he is a moment later as well. This specific situation might be a reason to keep it that way, though the danger of UI is apparent.*

P12 4 cards to a trick is difficult enough

- a) *The TD needs to establish what West thought to do. Is the card played to the current trick? Then L45E applies: penalty card. Did he lead in the following trick? Then L45E tells to go to L53 and further.*
- b) *Now we need L 67 to solve this problem. If declarer doesn't accept the LOOT both cards: ♣K and ♥4 become major penalty cards. The TD needs to explain the declarer that he has the right to choose the penalty card to be played by West in case both cards can be played legally at the same time.*
- c) *Now L67 tells that it is too late to go back to the previous trick. It is strange that L67B2 only seems to speak about the case where a card is stuck behind another. But the footnote helps: the ♣K becomes a penalty card.*

P13 L45D, even 5 cards may be withdrawn.

- a) *The ♠6 has to be played and East may play another card if he wants to do so. Then the ♥Q is taken back and this possession in East is UI for South and AI for West.*
- b) *The same principle. The TD has to explain to East that if he changes his card then South may change his card as well (also in a).*
- c) *Still time to restore the mistake. The ♥Q and 5 can be taken back and South may substitute a card for the ♠J if East plays another card. It is all AI for EW; UI for South. If South had played after the ♣T restoration isn't possible anymore and the play of ♠J creates an established revoke as does the play of the ♥6. It seems reasonable for the TD to use his discretionary powers and not to penalize these infractions but to restore equity on the board.*

P14 What did East intend to do?

- a) *L25A. East should have called the TD but no reason to take any measures, the 1NT stands and the 1♥ is meaningless, no UI. (the TD should explain that)*
- b) *East should have called the TD and there is a reason to take measures now, since South should get the possibility to accept the 1♥ bid. Being at the table now the TD should explain L27. East should be offered the possibility to make another call than 2♥.*
- c) *All facts point to an intended 1♠ opening not having seen the 1♥. L 25B applies. The average minus case.*

P15 There is only one opening call

- a) *L27B1a tells that the withdrawn 1♥ call should not be considered to carry UI. So North does not have to pass after the 2♥-bid.*
- b) *South is allowed to bid 3NT and the result stands. L27B1b does not apply, since North did not use any information arising from the withdrawn call. There could be a reason to consider an adjusted score under L12A1 if the system NS do play makes it quite unlikely that South can play 3NT. (if a direct 3NT shows heart support for example)*
- c) *The insufficient bid and the legal auction make it clear that South has Kxxxxx in trumps. With a possible 4-card heart in South just using the legal auction bidding the slam is not obvious at all. Reason to apply L27B1b.*

P16 Too tricky

South received UI. The question is whether he has a logical alternative.

- a) *With 3 hearts still out the finesse seems winning in the long run with the contract already fulfilled. One off.*
- b) *Now he thought that he needed 2 tricks, and the finesse gives a bigger chance. One off.*
- c) *Once again the irregularity creates UI and it more likely that West has the bare K now than Kx with which many West players simply would put both cards on the table. One off again and there is some reason to have a disciplinary word to South.*
- d) *It is not a LA to finesse in hearts, taking the risk to go down. Declarer is allowed to make 10 tricks.*
- e) *The laws are not clear about the question whether declarer has to accept this LOOT. It seems that he has not; but there should be a penalty for NS (see L43B1). And the question is whether information arising from the ♥4 in this situation is authorized for South, being offending side as well?? If not, the fact that he knows West to have the ♣T is UI. Does this UI indicate a line of play??*

P17 Better mislead smoothly

West's statement is doubtful though not impossible. But the hesitation at this moment is certainly misleading: a combination of L73D1 'not particularly careful' with 73F2. There is a good reason to adjust the score. After playing ♦AK (without the ♦Q dropping, declarer most probably will make his contract. Whether he will play another diamond for 11 tricks or finesses the ♥J (seems safer) for 9 tricks is not clear, but in a teams event not really important. In pairs continuing diamonds seems reasonable.

P18 Try to escape from the loop

- a) *According to L32 with reference to L35A the inadmissible double and the following pass are cancelled and the auction continues with N to call. No penalties, but no reason not to apply L16C2 for both sides, whatever it means in this case.*
- b) *This irregularity: inadmissible and OOT simultaneously, is not well covered by the laws. There is a loop from L32 to 36 and back. The double is cancelled, North to call and E may make any call he wants knowing that partner has to pass continuously. The laws do not cover the situation where RHO deprives East from the double by using it himself, but the laws seem to allow East to make any call he wants.*
- c) *see b)*

P19 What does ‘stop’ mean?

- a) *The use of the stop card is UI for East. With the reason West gives, he probably shows a strong hand. 4♥ in East is a LA, thus the slam is not allowed.*
- b) *If we believe West this is a 25A case, let him/her bid 4♥.*
- c) *If we believe West, this is an irregularity without carrying any extra information. Nothing to deal with.*

P20 Clean your brains

- a) *West is right: east must have points in spades when it seems that South has KQ in ♦, ♥A and ♣A. Without the switch to spades South might collect 9 tricks. But the lead with a small ♦ is disputable. Why didn't West lead the ♥Q, isn't that a logical alternative?
Not for West with the knowledge that East has KQ in spades, which is UI. That gives NS the ♥A and K. Adjusted score 3NT made.*
- b) and c) *the same. Who leads the ♥6?*

P21 Your turn TD

- a) *It doesn't seem right to let this happen, but how to handle it? If the TD has informed East that he may not use information from the withdrawn pass, he can solve this problem. East has a LA in passing this hand. Since protected psyches are considered brown sticker conventions that solves the problem too.*
- b) *This is an impressive L72B1 case and more: West deserves an impressive disciplinary penalty as well.*
- c) *Difficult to handle, nothing seems wrong. Just a psyche at a very nice moment. The TD should take East from the table and ask him whether it is possible that he had received information about this board earlier in the session and he should use some pressure. I admire the TD who adjusts the score and reports the case to the AC/SO.*

P22 Those innocent defenders

- a) *Without any knowledge about the distribution of the remaining tricks declarer doesn't have any reason to finesse. Result stands. An educational remark to East looks right.*
- b) *How to get a trick out of the blue? No reason to assume that EW have made these remarks part of their playing methods, but still a situation to restore to a normal result, based on three tricks for declarer.*

P22a How long may screens allow you to sleep?

It seems reasonable to conclude that the 1♥ call was an inadvertent one. The TD should try to investigate things without informing both other sides about the results.

- a) *L25A tells the TD to allow the change to 1♠. Tray back and explaining that the 1♥ bid didn't contain any information. (this is the exception where the TD has to look into the cards of a player before being able to make a ruling)*
- b) *Regulations are not very clear. Without screens East would not have made a call after West's remark. It seems reasonable to apply 25A again. If needed we could say that the INT bid by East is an irregularity offending L9B2, which could be penalized.*
- c) *Even in this case there is no harm done if the TD allows the 1♥ bid to be replaced. This leads to the conclusion that screen regulations could be altered saying that an inadvertent call may be changed as long as the tray hasn't come back. (reactions?) The information arising from the withdrawn call by partner (here the INT) is AI for screenmate. The other side shouldn't know about it.*

P23 keeps your hands from the aperture!

- a) *East but also South is at fault, he should have left it to defender West to open the aperture. The ♠5 can be picked up and creates UI for both sides.*
- b) *The ♠5 becomes a major penalty card.*
- c) *Both sides at fault the ♠5 can be picked up and creates UI for both sides.*

P24 Just be consequent

- a) *The TD asks what happened and determines that the auction is not closed and that East should take the ♥Q back, this card being UI for North. Auction being continued.*
- b) *The auction is not closed so the ♥Q is exposed during the auction: L24 applies. The auction continues and West has to pass once. ♥Q could become a PC.*
- c) *Not clear. Both N and E are guilty for not finishing the auction and exposing the ♥Q. Do something reasonable. My option is to let East take back his ♥Q, being UI for both sides and to finish the auction.*

P25 It turns out well anyway

- a) *A cute situation. A TD who decides that the passes by S and W do not interfere with the 1♦ opening may say that the auction has started in South and continues normally. A TD who strictly follows the regulations will say that the 1♦ bid and the pass by N and E were OOT. Both sides being at fault the tray is pushed back to NE, the calls taken back, being UI for everybody and North starts again. I really prefer the first approach.
And maybe somebody will define the calls by N and E made simultaneously with the pass by West and decides that the first round has been finished (let us see c).*
- b) *If we follow the last idea in a) then S and W have passed in the right order and the TD should give West the possibility to change his call under 25B without any restriction. But not South. Doesn't sound fair, does it?
Considering both passes in SW OOT they can be taken back and South has to start making a new call. NE do even not have to know anything of this irregularity.*
- c) *The first and third solution under a) won't work now, which suggests that strictly following the regulations might be superior. NE have called OOT and those calls can't be accepted. Tray back, calls taken back, UI and call again please.*

P26 Top level bridge in the Netherlands

- a) *A rather poor claim indeed. If North defends well he ducks the K, covers the ♠T with J and wins the next ♠-trick after which NS might cash 3 more ♦-tricks.*
- b) *NS are entitled to get a trick won with the ♠-Ace but that is it. L69 tells that NS acquiesced. West is aware of the ♠J still being in North so there is normal play in which the ♣Q drops.*
- c) *Nice try from North, but the screen regulations do not exclude L17A from normal application. Suggestion? So see b)*

P27 What is an agreement worth?

- a) *With at most a doubleton spade in East the play of ♠T can't cost anything. With a possible 3 spades in East playing a low spade looks mandatory. So South is damaged.*
- b) *There seems no irregularity at the SW side. But the question remains why East opened contrary to the agreements. It looks like this agreement isn't that hard. The TD should ask East why he chose to open 2♥. There might be reason not to accept the explanation by West and to adjust the score. These are situations where it is more likely that the agreement was insufficiently explained than that there was a rare deviation from an established agreement, even when the CC supports that agreement.*

