



EUROPEAN BRIDGE LEAGUE

10th EBL Main Tournament Directors Course

3rd to 7th February 2016

Prague – Czech Republic

SIMULATIONS AT THE TABLE

S 1)

	♠ J 10 5	Board 14 E / none
	♥ A K J 4 2	
	♦ 6 5	
	♣ Q 8 4	
♠ K Q 9 4 3	N	♠ 8 7 6 2
♥ 8	W	♥ Q
♦ K 9 7 4 3	E	♦ J 8 2
♣ 10 2	S	♣ A J 9 6 3
	♠ A	
	♥ 10 9 7 6 5 3	
	♦ A Q 10	
	♣ K 7 5	

W	N	E	S
		pass	1♥
1♠	2♥	2♠	4♥
pass	pass	4♠	5♥
All pass			

2♥ is explained as forcing.

After a spade lead South ruffs a spade in his hand twice. In trick 6 he plays a club to ♣Q for ♣A and gets a club back to his K.

- a) He gets to dummy with a trump, asks for the ♦6 and says that with the ♦K wrong he is one off. The score -50 is written down. As soon as the session is over the players see on the hand records that West has only two clubs and tell this to the TD. They want 5♥ made.
- b) Still being in hand South says that he is one off with the ♦K in West. That result is written down. The case develops as in a)

- a) Declarer apparently is going to finesse, and doing so it is impossible not to make 11 tricks. 5♥ made; L71.2
- b) Playing a club now is not irrational L70E1.

S 2)

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

a)

W	N	E	S
			pass
pass	1♠	X	3♠
?? pass	pass	4♥	All pass

After the 3♠-bid West asks about its meaning and gets 'weak'. 'How weak?' 'Barrage'. 'Well yes, but how many points and how many spades?' 'At least four spades.' Now West after another five seconds passes. East makes 10 tricks and NS call the TD.

b)

W	N	E	S
			pass
pass	1♠	2♥	3♠
All pass			

North explains 3♠ as an invite. After the faced down lead South tells that 3♠ is weak in their system. Play continues and North makes 7 tricks. Now East calls the TD and tells what happened. He would have doubled with the right information which will lead to 4♥. North will persist in his opinion that 3♠ is an invite. The convention card has 'Bergen raises' written.

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- a) This way of questioning suggests interest in taking action, which is UI. And then bidding 4♥ should not be allowed and asks for a warning at least. TD should poll, probable result weighted score.
 - b) This time East should have protected himself much better, by calling for the TD. In that case he would have been allowed to replace his last pass for a double after which the auction takes its normal course. Table result stands.
Possible warning to South.

S 3)

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

W	N	E	S
pass	1NT	2♥	All pass

Small diamond led from South. ♦ A, then ♦ K and small diamond, ruffed.

- In trick 4 small heart to the Q and A. Now East screams that he also has the ♥A. TD!
- North ducks in trick 4, small spade to the ace and ♥A, small, club and North with a big smile also plays the ♥A.
- North apparently somewhat absent plays small once again in trick 6 and takes the ace in the next trick.

The TD finds out what went wrong and discovers that East has an ace not belonging to this board He also finds out that East has 14 cards and he should consider a procedural penalty for EW.

- The TD removes this ace (L13F) and lets the play continue.
- The TD removes this ace (L13F) and finds out that the laws do not guide him any further. The procedure as described in L45D seems best. Played cards in this trick go back, declarer leads once more and if defenders play a different card now the withdrawn card(s) create UI for declarer. Accept any reasonable answer.
- This asks for some creativity too. The TD may adjust the score, so the only real question for the moment is what to do with the surplus card in declarer's hand. Let him play another high heart to the defective trick. The play continues normally, so no treatment for a revoke as L67 asks for. Adjust 60/40, but accept any reasonable answer.

S 4) Pairs

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

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

4♣ is explained as a splinter and when the dummy comes down after a diamond lead north calls the TD and tells him that knowing it to be a cue he could have doubled for the opening lead. Now he preferred a diamond lead. According to West they have agreed to play splinters after an undisturbed opening bid and not in this situation.

No need for a poll her. North's statement sounds very reasonable and gives NS a trick.

S 5)

	♠ K 10 4	Board 20 W / all
	♥ Q 10 9	
	♦ A 9 5 2	
	♣ 7 6 2	
♠ Q 8 7	N W S	♠ A J 9 5 3
♥ 6 2		♥ A 7 5
♦ K J 6 3		♦ Q 7
♣ A J 8 5		♣ Q 10 3
	♠ 6 2	
	♥ K J 8 4 3	
	♦ 10 8 4	
	♣ K 9 4	

W	N	E	S
pass	pass	1♠	pass
2♣	pass	pass	2♥
2♠	3♥	4♠	All pass

- After 2♠ East explains that 2♣ was Drury, which he did not alert. TD. If South gets the opportunity he will pass instead of bidding 2♥.
- After the end of the auction West explains that 2♣ was meant as Drury (East did not alert). TD! East makes 4♠. TD again.
- As in b), but now East tells the TD that the 2♥ bid by South is wild and gambling. He should have passed after which the contract is 2♣!

- West plays 2♣.
- The TD awards an adjusted score based on West playing 2♣. 2♥ will not be everybody's choice but South certainly will pass having the right information.
- As in b)

S 6)

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

The contract is 4♥ by South.

- a) Declarer won the last trick in dummy.
The director is called by East who explains that ♣2 was played from dummy, he followed suit and declarer ruffed with ♥A. Now, the declarer wants to change ♥A (all cards are faced up on the table).
If the director investigates further it appears that dummy played ♣2 on his own. The declarer thought that he won the previous trick in his hand and simply led a card to the next trick.
- b) Declarer won the last trick himself and dummy on his own initiative plays the ♣2 before declarer plays ♥A. And East played ♣10.

- a) The play by dummy is void, L45D. RHO withdraws his played card without further rectification. Declarer plays OOT, which play may be accepted. L55.
- b) The lead in this trick is the ♥A. The ♣2 and ♣10 are withdrawn. Though it doesn't matter here information related to the ♣10 is unauthorized for declarer.

S 7)

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

The contract is 3♦ by South.

W	N	E	S
♦ <u>K</u>	♦ 5	♦ 2	♦ A
♣ 3	♣ Q	♣ 2	♣ <u>8</u>
♣ 4	♣ <u>A</u>	♣ J	♠ 2
♥ 6	♥ <u>4</u>	♥ J	♥ A
♦ J	♥ 5	♦ 9 / ♥ Q	♦ <u>3</u>

- a) In trick 5 dummy discards a heart. West continues with ♦Q. When declarer asks for another heart, dummy discovers ♦5 faced up under not played cards. (It must be some mess at the table and a played card was not turned down correctly but laid near the heart suit.)
The players are not aware what really happened and they believe that dummy revoked (not playing this ♦5) in the previous trick. Director!
- b) In trick 5 dummy discards a heart, but East plays ♥Q (revoke). Now West plays ♠KQ and ♦Q. When East follows suit, declarer notices the revoke and all players start inspection of the tricks. While reviewing the played cards East takes the ♥Q back into his hand.
Finally, they call the TD and explain that 3 tricks back East revoked playing ♥J (!). This is what they established - the 3rd last card in East's played cards is ♥J.

- a) A puzzle to be solved. Dummy has one card less among his played cards than the others. That is helpful information.
- b) Now East is one card short in the row in front of him. A good job for the TD establishing this.

S 8)

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

W	N	E	S
			1♣
2♦			

East alerts 2♦ and explains it as: ‘showing both majors’.

West is surprised, looks on the table and discovers that not his partner but South has opened 1♣. They play weak jump answers, but a 2♦ overcall indeed shows the majors. He calls the TD and tells him this away from the table. What instruction will the TD give him?

The TD should imagine that East will go to take part in the auction after which it is likely that West will discover his mistake noticing that East did not open the bidding. In that case there is no UI anymore at his next turn to call. He also should tell West that there is no need to tell the opponents anything about his mistake, if they become defenders.
(This is not an obvious answer, a TD who does not believe that West will discover his mistake is not clearly wrong.)

S 9)

	♠ K 9 3 2	Board 16 W / EW
	♥ 10 3	
	♦ 10 8 3	
	♣ Q 10 9 2	
♠ J 8	N W E S	♠ A Q 5
♥ A Q J 9 6 5		♥ K 7 4 2
♦ A Q		♦ J 7 6 4 2
♣ A 8 6		♣ 4
	♠ 10 7 6 4	
	♥ 8	
	♦ K 9 5	
	♣ K J 7 5 3	

W	N	E	S
1♥	pass	3♦ ⁽¹⁾	pass
4♣	pass	4♥	pass
4NT ⁽²⁾	pass	5♦	pass
5♣			

- (1) Bergen raise
- (2) Blackwood, 5♦ shows one

The TD is called after the insufficient 5♣ bid. If he asks what happened (away from the table), West will tell that (s)he wanted to ask for kings and made a mistake. If asked what regular call would ask for kings (s)he will say:

- a) 5♠
- b) 5♥

- a) West is allowed to bid 5♠, having exactly the same meaning as her actual bid.
- b) 5♥ can't be asking for kings, being trumps. West must be really confused. Bidding anything else than 5♠ will bar partner.

S 10)

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

West is dealer, he passes. North bids 1♥ and South passes out of rotation, where upon West passes again. The continuation is different in the three versions. What shall the TD do?

a)

W	N	E	S
pass	1♥		pass
pass	pass	TD!	

b)

W	N	E	S
pass	1♥		pass
pass	2♥	TD!	

c)

W	N	E	S
pass	1♥		pass
pass		TD!	

If the TD allows the auction to be continued, North will ask: ‘may I bid again?’

- a) L17E2, the three passes are removed and it is East’s turn to call, no restrictions.
- b) The pass OOT has been accepted and the auction continues. L17E2 does not apply.
- c) This situation doesn’t meet the conditions of L17E2 either but the TD should explain that if North chooses to pass we are in a), the three passes are removed with East to call.

S 11) Board 12

(immaterial)

♦ A 7 5 3

♦ 10 8 6 4

♦ K Q J 9

South is declarer in a NT contract.

- a) South leads the King, West hesitates and South spreads his hand while saying: ‘Don’t ponder; you can only win the Ace sooner or later’. West assents (he nods). The TD is called by East when the result has been entered on the scoring form and the four hands have been put back into the board. East explains that he wants one trick more.
- b) The same as in a) has happened. However, the TD is called by East when they have just finished the next board (the round continues).
- c) South leads the King and West ducks. South leads the Queen to the next trick and West says (with a sigh): ‘If you have the J too we can only win one trick; the rest is yours’. But East immediately says: ‘no, no, let’s continue’. The TD is called instantly.

What shall the TD do?

- a) There is no agreement following the definition in L69, which brings us in L70. East is right, declarer could lose two tricks.
- b) EW have agreed now. They only get a trick more if they would likely have won it had play been continued. At the critical moment West did not see the way to win that trick. Result stands.
- c) This brings us in L68B2. West has UI that his partner thinks to make an extra trick. Play continues but if West plays small now the TD has to adjust the score.

S 12) Board 11 S / none

W	N	E	S
			1NT ^A
2♣ ^A	pass	2♥	All pass

1NT: 12-14

2♣: explained as both majors

South leads to the first trick faced down and then East tells that 2♣ is natural because 1NT is 12-14. TD!

If North is offered that possibility he will double.

- a) North has ♠J7 ♥Q973 ♦A74 ♣9652
- b) North has ♠J7 ♥KJ973 ♦A43 ♣965

The TD should poll in this simulation.

L21 applies. North should be offered the possibility to change his last pass but the TD needs to explain him that he may only do so if he would not have passed just knowing that 2♣ is natural and not being aware of the misunderstanding. If North changes his call the TD at the end of play should check what happened.

- a) It is doubtful that North would have doubled.
- b) Here the double is clear.

S 13) Screens Board 21 / 23

The tray lies halfway on both sides of the screen and the auction starts at both sides. North opens 1♦ and East passes. At the other side South and West both pass. Then the tray is pushed to the S/W side.

- a) South is dealer and North pushed the tray.
- b) North is dealer and pushed the tray.
- c) This time West did not pass but bid 1♠. Further as in a)

- a) This is not covered by the laws. A reasonable solution may be to allow North (the side that passed the tray) to open the bidding. The passing of the tray accepts the infraction. South's and West's calls are withdrawn. West's call is UI for South, and South's call UI for West.
Accept any reasonable solution.
- b) The passes by South and West are OOT and have not passed the screen. The TD instructs the players to take them back and the auction continues. The withdrawn passes do not create UI.
- c) Solution using the principle in (a). Accept any reasonable solution.

S 14)

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

	W	N	E	S
		pass	pass	pass
1NT		pass	2♣	pass
2♥		pass	4♥	All pass

North leads ♦3 for the ace, ♥A and ♥K and in trick four ♣J. It takes some time before North plays small and while doing so he says 'sorry'. Declarer plays the ace from dummy and finesses the queen over South. He is two off now and calls the TD. He tells that North was touching some cards while thinking what to play. North says that he did not see the ♣J, was expecting another round of trumps and was contemplating which card to discard in that case. Declarer considers the remark 'sorry' as misleading: North clearly suggests not to have the queen.

The explanation given by North sounds convincing. Playing with screens it happens that a card played at the other side is not visible. Players normally do not hesitate in such a case. That leaves us with the question whether saying 'sorry' is misleading in the way declarer suggests. It should not. The meaning of 'sorry' is that the pause taken does not have any meaning and should be ignored. Declarer has to find the ♣Q on his own.

(Opinions differ. The case is considered to be tricky and there is no explicit agreement how to handle it among the leading TDs. Hopefully we arrive at one during this course?)

If the director comes to the conclusion that the meaning of 'sorry' is indeed misleading he should arrive at a weighted score reflecting the probabilities of ♣Q being in North or South.

S 15)

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

W	N	E	S
			1♠
pass	2♦	pass	3♠
pass	4♠	pass	5♣
pass	???		

The tray is pushed to the N/E side and North decides to bid 6♠ after which he and East take their bidding cards from the tray and push it back. For S/W this means that the contract to play is an unexpected 5♣. West leads the ♥9 and the screen is opened. South asks his partner to put the bloody clubs in the trump position and now the misunderstanding becomes apparent. TD!

The bidding is not closed and the exposed cards have to be left faced up on the table. South's turn to call with an obliged pass. (Anyone suspicious about North's intentions barring 7♠?) West led the ♥9 due to East's fault which makes L24B applicable for East: if on turn he has to pass once. Law 24.

S 16)

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

W	N	E	S
	1NT	pass	pass
1♥			2NT
pass	3NT	pass	pass
pass			

North gets the tray back and now discovers that he made one call less than West, which is not possible, since being dealer he started the auction. They don't understand what happened and call the TD. After a while North points out that West had made an insufficient bid (1♥), so he had pushed the tray back immediately to let West restore his mistake.

When the TD doesn't find out what happened the players will help him: instead of West restoring his insufficient bid, South thought it being his turn and bid 2NT after which West passed and the auction then continued.

Looks complicated: insufficient bid, bid OOT thereafter. In a screenless world South can't accept the 1♥ but even then the pass by West thereafter accepts the call out of turn. The further confirmation comes from the screen regulations: pushed through the screen the normal laws apply. Auction closed.

S 17) Screens

East plays 3NT and South has to lead for the first trick.

- a) South and North both lead faced up and South opens the aperture.
- b) South leads faced down and North faced up and West opens the aperture.
- c) South and North both lead faced up and East opens the aperture.

- a) South's card is the opening lead. North has a major PC.
- b) Declarer has accepted the LOOT etc. and then South takes his closed lead back.
- c) As in (a). Law 23 may apply.

S 18) Screens Board 21 N / none

a)

W	N	E	S
	1♥	pass	1♣
1♥			

After his 1♥-bid South and West discover the 1♥-bid made by North (the tray wasn't pushed through the screen completely). TD!

b)

W	N	E	S
	1♥	pass	1♣
1♥			

Once more North's 1♥-bid is not pushed through the screen and South pushes the tray to the other side after the 1♥-bid by West. Now North discovers both (?) insufficient bids and calls the TD.

- a) Screen regulations say that illegal calls should be restored if not pushed through the screen. So both calls (1♣ and 1♥) are taken back and it is South's turn to call. There is no UI.
- b) By pushing the tray to the other side the calls at the S/W side are accepted.

S 19)

	♠ J 10 9 3	Board 17 N / none
	♥ Q 10	
	♦ 10 7 2	
	♣ Q 7 6 2	
♠ Q 8 7 6 4	N	♠ 5 2
♥ J 9 8	W	♥ A 7 5 4 3
♦ 9 8	E	♦ 6
♣ K J 9	S	♣ 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	X
2♥	pass	pass	X
pass	2♠	pass	3♥
pass	3NT	All pass	

1NT: 5+♥ and 4+♣

3♥: N to E: asks for a heart stopper

S to W: strong, going on

East starts a small heart and declarer makes 10 tricks. After play East discovers that the explanation about the 3♥-bid was different at the other side. With that explanation starting clubs becomes much more attractive he says.

If asked by the TD, NS cannot prove which is the correct agreement.

This is a real poll question. It is important to ask the right question(s). We need to know the first lead with both explanations given. When this case happened half of the players asked led a club, half a heart whatever the explanation was. This led to the conclusion that there was no reason to adjust the score.

S 20)

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

W	N	E	S
		1♣ ^A	pass
1♥	3♣ ^A	3♠	pass
3NT	pass	5♣	pass
... 5♠	pass	6♣	pass
6♠	All pass		

1♣: strong 3♣: weak
Lead ♦9, 12 tricks

During the bidding, North called the TD due to the delay in the tray movement. The TD confirmed that 5♠ was significantly slow (probably more than half a minute). After the play the TD was called again. The opponents don't like East's bid that could be influenced by West's hesitation.

5♣ was an Exclusion Blackwood, but West didn't understand and bid a negative 5♠. East says that he knew his partner couldn't have 2 aces (he had 3 out of 4 himself), so just in case his partner counted ♥K as a trump ace (which makes it 7♠), he bid 6♣ not to close the auction.

What information does East have? That partner didn't understand his 5♣ or couldn't remember the answers. Even if West tries to say that he has doubts about a slam that doesn't change East's view about his own hand. The hesitation does not say anything about having an ace. Bidding to 6♠ is a guess but not influenced by UI.

S 21)

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

W	N	E	S
			pass
1♣	pass	1♠ ^A	pass
1NT	pass	3NT	All pass

West alerts 1♠ and explains: ‘shows diamonds (T-Walsh)’. North leads ♦8 and after the dummy is spread he calls the TD telling him that they are wrongly informed. Play continues and declarer makes 10 tricks. What decision does the TD take?

If asked, EW will confirm that they play Transfer Walsh.

If asked, EW will confirm that they play check-back, and that 2♦ is any game force.

It is clear that UI has influenced East’s bidding. He apparently forgot the T-Walsh convention and had a logical alternative in showing his hearts (3♥) or inquiring about hearts (2♣). East bidding 3NT is worth a penalty. The TD should try to find out for example what East’s bid is after 1♣ – 1♥ (transfer for spades) – 1NT. And how would West interpret 3♥? What is the meaning of 2♣/2♦ by East after 1NT? If the inquiry results in the conclusion that EW would end in 3NT anyway or in 4♥ there is no damage.

S 22)

	♠ K 6 5 2	Board 24 W / none
	♥ 8 3 2	
	♦ A K 8 6	
	♣ Q 9	
♠ 10 9 8 3	N	♠ Q 7 4
♥ 6 5 4	W	♥ A Q J 10
♦ Q 10 4	E	♦ 5 3
♣ A 8 4	S	♣ J 10 7 5
	♠ A J	
	♥ K 9 7	
	♦ J 9 7 2	
	♣ K 6 3 2	

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

East leads ♥Q and declarer asks about the agreements for leads. West explains ‘1st, 3rd, 5th with some exceptions’. Declarer ducks in dummy and ducks again when East leads the ♥10 in trick 2. He is one off now and calls the TD telling him that after this explanation he did not have an option but to duck twice.

If the TD starts an inquiry EW will say that the start with the Q creates one of these exceptions.

It is not a bad idea to poll some players with the question whether the explanation is sufficient and asking whether declarer had the obligation to protect himself better by asking more. When this poll was held the players were unanimous, saying that if the lead of the Q creates such exception the explanation was insufficient. Declarer may now assume that East does not have the ace. Making 3NT is by far not obvious. The TD should award a weighted score making 3NT much less than half of the time.

S 23)

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

South is declarer in 4♠. His side has lost 2 tricks already. He orders ♦4 from dummy. East revokes by discarding ♥7 and South plays ♦Q.

- a) West - who knows that declarer holds one trump and aside from this only diamonds - shows his hand and says: 'one diamond trick for me'. But East then says he has discovered his revoke.
- b) West follows with the ♦3. At this moment South says: 'I'll get the ♦K and the trump; one down.' But East meanwhile has discovered his revoke and tells this.

The TD is summoned. What shall he do?

- a) West's claim makes the revoke of his partner established, L63A3. All tricks for declarer.
- b) Now the revoke is not established but declarer will only lose one trick.

S 24)

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

W	N	E	S
	1♠		1♣

North opens 1♠ and South bids 1♣ OOT thereafter. If West gets the option to accept 1♣ he will not do so.

- East will pass.
- The same happens but now East bids 2NT.
- The same happens but now East bids 2NT after the insufficient 1♣-bid before the TD is called to the table.

- The question arises whether L27A1 applies when L27A2 refers to L31. We are lucky that L31(A1) gives the answer. The option to accept this twofold illegal call is there. A1 deals implicitly with an illegal call, without explicitly telling what to do. But that is clear. South has to repeat his 1♣-bid and we go back to L27.
- L31A2 applies: South may make any legal call, including a double. This creates restrictions in the bidding for his partner. Don't dare to apply L23.
- An unusual case of L28B. The 1♣- bid is removed and creates UI for North but that is all.