

# The European Bridge League

# **Appeals Booklet 2009**

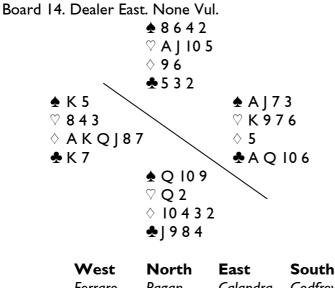
# Including the Appeals from: The Open European Championships, Sanremo

# Appeal No. I England v Italy

#### Appeals Committee:

Jean-Paul Meyer (Chairman, France), Herman De Wael (Scribe, Belgium), Ata Aydın (Turkey), PO Sundelin (Sweden)

# Mixed Teams Swiss A Round 2



<b>vv</b> est	North	East	South
Ferraro	Pagan	Calandra	Godfrey
		$\heartsuit$	Pass
<b>2</b> ◇	Pass	2NT	Pass
4♣	Pass	4 <b>♠</b>	Pass
60	All Pass		

**Comments:** 4 Gerber

**Contract:** Six Diamonds, played by West

Lead: ♣2

Play:	West	North	East	South
	<u>♣K</u>	<b>♣</b> 2	♣6	♣8
	<u> </u>	<b>⊘6</b>	♦5	<b>⊘2</b>
	<u> </u>	<b>\$9</b>	<b>≜</b> 3	<b>⊘3</b>
	$\Diamond \mathbf{Q}$	<b>♣</b> 3	♡6	<b>◇4</b>
	$\diamond$	♡5	♡7	<b>◊ 0</b>
	<b>♣</b> 7	<b>♣</b> 5	♣A	<b>♣</b> 4
	♡3	$\heartsuit$	♣Q	<b>♣</b> 9

At this point, the remaining cards are:

·	<b>★</b> 8642		
	♡ A I0		
	♦ -		
	<b>♣</b> -		
🔶 K 5		🛦 A J 7	
♡84		♡K9	
♦ 8 7		♦ -	
A -		🛧 10	
	♠Q  09		
	♡ Q 2		
	♦ -		
	<b>&amp;</b> j		
play continued:			

The play continued:

<u> </u>	♡10	♣10	<b>♣</b> j <b>≜</b> 9
<u>♦K</u>	♠2	<b>≜</b> 7	
<b>≜</b> 5	<b>≜</b> 4	<b>≜</b> j	≜Q
<b>ΥΛ Ι</b> .	I	. • •	

and the  $\heartsuit{A}$  made the setting trick

Result: 11 tricks, NS +50

# The Facts:

North had taken a long time before discarding the  $\heartsuit 10$  at trick 8. West complained that this was the reason he had gone down.

# The Director:

Asked North why he had hesitated and received the answer that he was wondering if his four spades (to the eight) could be useful.

The Director did not believe this was a valid bridge reason but decided that West still had a chance of getting it wrong. The Director decided to award different scores to either side.

# **Ruling:**

# North/South receive: 30% of 6◊-1 by West (NS +50) plus 70% of 6◊= by West (NS -920) East/West receive: 33.3% of NS +50 plus 66.7% of NS -920

**Relevant Laws:** 

Law 73F

# North/South appealed.

Present: North, West and the Captain of North/South

#### The Players:

North explained that when he was thinking, he had forgotten that dummy had originally held 4 spades. He knew declarer held 6 diamonds and 2 clubs, and at least one heart, but he needed more time to determine his actions. Some players need more time than others.

North stated that he believed West had drawn the wrong inference from his hesitation, believing declarer should have played him for the  $\heartsuit A$  instead.

West stated that North had taken 2 minutes, and he believed that was not allowed when holding four small spades. West thought North had done it on purpose.

# The Committee:

Told West off for expressing his thoughts about North doing it on purpose. Players should not accuse opponents of actions that are tantamount to cheating.

The Committee noted that North had not objected to West's assessment of the duration of the pause at 2 minutes. The Committee decided that the hesitation had been proven and of very long duration.

The Committee confirmed the Director's decision that there was no bridge reason for the pause, and that the ruling had been correct. They decided not to change the ruling with regards to North/South.

The Committee felt however that the Director had been overly generous on West and decided to change the ruling for him.

# The Committee's decision:

Director's ruling adjusted: No change for North/South **East/West receive:** 50% of NS +50 plus 50% of NS -920

# **Deposit:** Returned

**Note:** the result at the other table was -460 so the final result on the board was: For North/South:

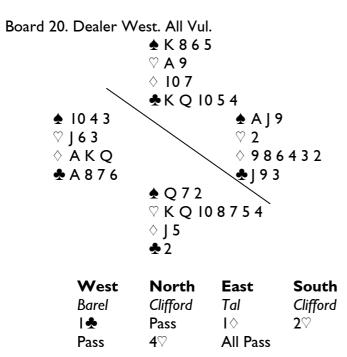
30% of +510 (11 IMPs) plus 70% of -460 (-10 IMPs) equating to -4 IMPs to the team of North/South For East/West: 50% of +510 (11 IMPs) plus 50% of -460 (-10 IMPs) equating to 0 IMPs to the team of East/West (rounding in favour of the non-offending side)

# Appeal No. 2 USA v Israel

#### Appeals Committee:

Jean-Paul Meyer (Chairman, France), Herman De Wael (Scribe, Belgium), Ata Aydın (Turkey), Grattan Endicott (England), PO Sundelin (Sweden)

#### Mixed Teams Swiss A Round 2



**Contract:** Four Hearts, played by South

Lead:  $\Diamond K$ 

**Play:** ◊A, ♣A, ♣6

Result: 10 tricks, NS +620

#### The Facts:

West called the Director stating that he had asked about the strength of the bid of  $2^{\circ}$ , getting a written reply of "13-16". That is why he had played partner for a singleton club.

# The Director:

Consulted the System Card, which confirmed that North/South were playing "intermediate jump shifts", and ruled that West had not been misinformed.

**Ruling:** Result Stands

Relevant Laws: Law 40A, 40C

#### East/West appealed.

Present: All players and the Captain of East/West

#### The Players:

South felt that her hand warranted a jump, it was clearly stronger than a simple overcall. She had tried to explain that there was no exact point range "we can vary", but when pressed, had selected 13-16 as a representative range.

North explained that he had bid according to his system and raised  $2^{\heartsuit}$  to four. West agreed that people can sometimes misrepresent their points by 2 or 3, but never by six points. He had counted his partner as having less than 5 points, so it had to be with a long diamond suit and club shortness.

East told the Committee the cards she had played to the diamond tricks: first the 2, showing count, then the 9, showing spade preference. West explained that he would expect partner to also signal spades with just the  $\mathbf{\Phi}Q$ , in case he held the ace, in which case underleading it would be necessary to beat the contract.

# The Committee:

Found that the Director had correctly ruled.

#### The Committee's decision:

Director's ruling upheld.

**Deposit:** Returned, very reluctantly

# Disciplinary Hearing No. I Leonardo Cima

# **Appeals Committee:**

Jean-Paul Meyer (Chairman, France), Herman De Wael (Scribe, Belgium), Ata Aydın (Turkey), Grattan Endicott (England), PO Sundelin (Sweden)

#### Mixed Teams Swiss A Round 2

#### The Facts:

The Chief Tournament Director heard a cell phone ringing and went to investigate. The owner was found and the Director applied the prescribed penalty of 2VP. The partner of the offender contested the penalty and a discussion began. Since the players were Italian, the Chief Tournament Director called an Italian Tournament Director and asked him to explain to the players the automatic nature and the necessity of the applied penalty. In the discussion that followed, the player threw his bidding cards on the table and asked the Director, loudly, to check every single person in the room, and finally, even more loudly, to "Go Away, I don't want to see you".

#### The Director:

Reported the facts to the Appeals Committee, and asked the player to attend a meeting.

**Present:** The complaining player (not the owner of the cell phone) and his captain.

#### The Players:

The Captain explained that the situation was very delicate. The phone was switched off, and had not been ringing for a message, but as an alarm in order to take some medication.

The Player explained his excitement and pointed out that he was playing a contract at the time.

The Director confirmed that the Player had apologised afterwards, and the Player repeated his apologies to the Committee.

The Director and Chief Tournament Director told the Committee that the explanation of the cell phone being used only as an alarm had, at no time, been given at the table.

# The Committee:

Decided to issue a severe admonishment to the player, to be published in the Bulletin. The player's national federation is to be made aware of the decision, but no further actions would be taken in this tournament.

# The Committee's decision:

Leonardo Cima receives an Official warning

Note:

Text to be published in the Daily Bulletin:

At a disciplinary hearing held on Sunday evening, the player Leonardo Cima (Italy) has been found guilty of causing a severe disturbance in the playing area during a session. He is severely admonished and this decision is to be made known to his national Federation.

# Disciplinary Hearing No. 2 Team Khonicheva

# Appeals Committee:

David Harris (Chairman, England), Herman De Wael (Scribe, Belgium), Grattan Endicott (England), PO Sundelin (Sweden)

#### Mixed Teams Round of 16 session 1

#### The Facts:

The match was due to start at 15:15, as announced by the Tournament Director at the end of the previous match. The line-up should have been made 10 minutes prior to that. However, the Captain of the team arrived to make the line-up only at 15:20, when the other matches had already started. He told the Director that his team was still eating. The team arrived and sat down to play at 15:27, at which time the other matches had already started.

# The Director:

Referred the matter to the Appeal Committee.

# The Committee:

Asked the Director to check if anything special had happened on boards I and 2 (which the team might have seen on the Internet before arriving at the venue). There had been nothing special.

The Committee read the regulations and found no specific automatic penalties for this infraction. However, in line with other regulations, it was felt that a late arrival of more than 5 minutes cannot be handled with a mere warning.

The Committee decided to fine the offending team 6 IMPs. These are to be written in their opponents' column straight away.

# The Committee's decision:

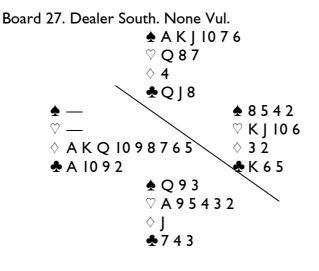
6 IMPs to the Opponents.

# Appeal No. 5 Slovenia v Switzerland

# Appeals Committee:

Jean-Paul Meyer (Chairman, France), Herman De Wael (Scribe, Belgium), Grattan Endicott (England), David Harris (England), PO Sundelin (Sweden)

# Mixed Pairs Qualifying Session I



West	North	East	South
Piedra	Jesenicnik	Saesselli	Orac
	-		<b>2</b> ◇
6◇	Pass	Pass	Dble
Pass	6♠	All Pass	

Comments: 20 Multi

Contract: Six Spades, played by North

Result: 8 tricks, NS -200

#### The Facts:

West called the Director at the end of the play, stating that the tray had arrived back with the two passes after a break in tempo.

#### The Director:

Asked West to estimate the duration and was told it was 20 seconds. The Director asked North if he had thought and he admitted he had. He estimated his pass to have taken him 10 to 15 seconds.

The Director applied Regulation 13.4.g which states that a delay of 20 seconds is not regarded as significant.

Ruling: Result Stands **Relevant Laws:** 

Law 16A Regulation 13.4.g

# East/West appealed.

Present: All players

#### The Players:

West confirmed that he had told the Director it was 20 seconds, but he really did not know how long it took. His partner had estimated it as 1 to 2 minutes.

West told the Committee he felt South really ought not to have bid. At the time, he thought the Double showed a strong option, which is why he did not call the Director at that time.

North explained he also thought the double showed a strong hand, which is why he had bid  $6 \pm$ , expecting to make it.

South gave some more details about her system. The strong options of the Multi included a 20-22 balanced hand. She had not alerted the double, and explained it as "I think he will fail". Asked why she believed this, she explained "partner must have something".

When asked if he could explain the point distribution if his partner held 20 points, North explained that West might have 10 diamonds to the AK.

#### The Committee:

Did not believe the delay had been as short as 20 seconds. North really has something to think about.

The Committee wishes to remind the players of regulation 13.4.f., but nevertheless accepted West's reason for not calling the Director during the auction. You do not expect a Multi-opener to speak again at the 6-level, unless they have the strong option of their opening.

The Committee considered that South had received Unauthorized Information, and had chosen an alternative which was suggested by it, over another Logical Alternative (Pass). This is a breach of Law 16C, and the score should be adjusted.

# The Committee's decision:

Score adjusted to 60 by West, making 12 tricks, NS -920

# **Deposit:** Returned

#### Note:

Text to be published in the Daily Bulletin:

The Appeals Committee wishes to remind the Players of Regulation 13.4, paragraphs e, f and g:

If a player on the side of the screen receiving the tray considers there has been a break in tempo, he should call the Director before the opening lead is made and **the screen** 

**opened**. The screenmate of the hesitator shall not draw attention to the break in tempo. A delay in passing the tray of up to 20 seconds is not regarded as significant.

# Appeal No. 6 Belgium v Italy

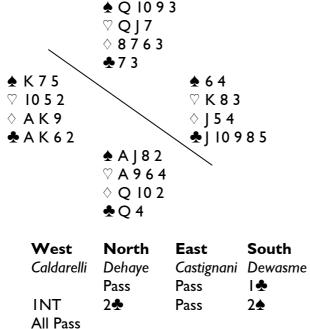
#### Appeals Committee:

Jean-Paul Meyer (Chairman, France), Grattan Endicott (England), David Harris (England), PO Sundelin (Sweden) Herman De Wael sat in on the meeting to act as Scribe

rierman De vvaei sae in on the meeting to act as

# Mixed Pairs Qualfying Session I





**Comments:** 24 majors

Contract: Two spades, played by South

Result: 7 tricks, NS -50

# The Facts:

East/West called the Director at the end of the hand, complaining about two things: Firstly, they thought it odd that South had chosen spades rather than hearts; And secondly, they stated that  $I \clubsuit$  was not alerted by North, reducing the possibility of them finding a club fit.

# The Director:

Investigated and dismissed the allegation that choosing spades was odd, but did believe that the non-alert on  $I \clubsuit$  influenced East/West's bidding. He did not believe they would interfere all of the time.

#### Ruling:

Score adjusted to: **Both sides receive:** 50% of 2♠-1 by South (NS -50) plus 50% of 3♣= by East/West (NS -110)

# **R**elevant Laws:

Law 40C Law 12C1c

# North/South appealed.

Present: All players

# The Players:

South explained why she bid  $2 \triangleq$  rather than  $2^{\heartsuit}$ , saying that she might still bid  $3^{\heartsuit}$  over  $3 \clubsuit$ .  $2 \clubsuit$  showed 4-9 points.

North stated he had not realised he needed to alert  $I \clubsuit$ .

North did not believe East/West would always reach  $3\clubsuit$ . When told that the Director had actually only awarded 50% of that contract, he was surprised. He had believed the ruling had been straight for  $3\clubsuit$ . Asked if he wanted to maintain his appeal now he realised what the real ruling was, he repeated his second argument, that  $3\clubsuit$  is not always made. He could not quickly find a line to beat it, though.

East repeated she was surprised to find North with only 4/3 in the majors, and that South had chosen the correct suit. She was told off about this by the Committee, since it could be interpreted as accusing the opponents of having undisclosed agreements.

East told the Committee that if  $I \clubsuit$  had been alerted and explained, she would have doubled  $2\clubsuit$ . When asked if she realised that some people play  $I \clubsuit$  as showing only two cards, she replied that the System Card that was on her side of the screen had been blank in the appropriate place. North confirmed this.

# The Committee:

Agreed that East had been damaged. When reflecting upon the question whether or not East had protected herself adequately, mention was again made of the incomplete System Card and the missing alert; players should not be required to do more after that. The Committee felt they had not heard any good reason why the Director's ruling should be overruled. The ruling was judged to be a fair attempt at finding an equitable solution.

# The Committee's decision:

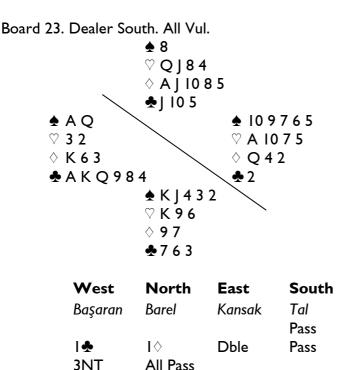
Director's ruling upheld.

# Appeal No. 7 Israel v Turkey

#### Appeals Committee:

Jean-Paul Meyer (Chairman, France), Herman De Wael (Scribe, Belgium), Grattan Endicott (England), David Harris (England), PO Sundelin (Sweden)

# **Mixed Pairs Qualifying Session 2**



**Contract:** Three NT, played by West

#### Lead: $\Diamond$ J

Result: 11 tricks, NS -660

#### The Facts:

Declarer made 11 tricks, including the spade finesse.

North called the Director, explaining that 3NT had been explained to him as "strong balanced". West had explained it as "to play". North had considered a heart lead but thought this might develop a trick for East/West.

#### The Director:

Established that East had indeed answered "strong, balanced". The Director gave the correct explanation to five experts, 3 of whom led a heart, while the other 2 seriously considered it. The Director decided to change the result based on a heart lead. He could not be certain about the outcome, so he weighted the result.

Ruling:

Score adjusted to: **Both sides receive:** 33.3% of 3NT by West (NS -600) plus 66.7% of 3NT+1 by West (NS -630)

**Relevant Laws:** Law 40B4

Law12C1c

# East/West appealed.

Present: All players

# The Players:

West explained that he had described 3NT as "to play". When asked, he had stated 2NT would show 18-19 balanced.

North explained that they play that 3NT guarantees a long club suit, and he wanted to know if the opponents did the same. He stated that he had asked "balanced or long clubs?".

East insisted that the question had not been asked that way. According to her, North had only asked if it was balanced. East said that if North had asked it with 2 possibilities she would have said she would not know. But since he only emphasised on the balanced, she had said "yes".

North said the answer ought to have been "no". The Committee asked North if he considered the West hand to be balanced. He refused to answered that particular question, but stated that if given the choice between balanced and long clubs, he would consider the hand based on long clubs.

East further pointed out that since her double showed the majors, the heart lead is less obvious.

North was asked what he wanted. He told the Committee he wanted the table result back. If the Director had included the diamond lead in the weights, he would not have appealed it.

# The Committee:

Considered that North had tried to get a double shot. He asked the question in such a way as to illicit a wrong response. North knew that West could well have had the hand that was actually there.

# The Committee's decision:

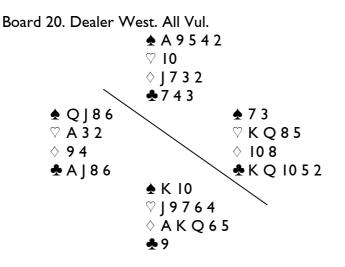
Original table result restored

# Appeal No. 8 Turkey v Norway

#### Appeals Committee:

Jean-Paul Meyer (Chairman, France), David Birman (Israel), Grattan Endicott (England), David Harris (England), PO Sundelin (Sweden) Herman De Wael sat in on the meeting to act as Scribe

# **Mixed Pairs Qualifying Session 4**



The board had been placed wrongly on the table, so the Men were sitting South and East:

•

W	est	North	East	South
Fug	lestad	Sen E	Brekka	Sen T
♣		Pass	$\diamond$	$\heartsuit$
♠		Pass	2NT	All Pass
Comments:	<b>♣</b>  ◊		l, 5-card m ard major	ajors, min. 2-card

Contract: Two NT, played by East

Lead:  $\Diamond Q$ 

Play:	West	North	East	South
-	<b>⊘8</b>	<b>⊘2</b>	<b>☆4</b>	$\Diamond \mathbf{Q}$
	<b>◇IO</b>	<b>⊘3</b>	<b>\$9</b>	<u> </u>
	♡2	<b>⊘7</b>	♡5	⊘A
	<b>♣</b> 6	$\Delta$	<b>≜</b> 3	<b>⊘6</b>
		<b>∞</b> 10		

Result: 8 tricks, NS -120

#### The Facts:

North called the Director, claiming not to have noticed an alert on  $1\diamond$ . East stated he had alerted both  $1\clubsuit$  and  $1\diamond$ . North said that she had failed to unblock the diamonds because of this missing alert.

#### The Director:

Ruled that while there might well have been a faulty alert, the damage could not be blamed on the misinformation.

Ruling: Result Stands

**Relevant Laws:** Law 40B4

# North/South appealed.

**Present:** All players except West and a translator for North/South

#### The Players:

South stated that North had played to the third trick without hesitating, in order to be ethical. South insisted that if North had been told that  $I\Diamond$  only denied 5-card majors, they would have defeated the contract.

North/South explained their carding agreements: a lead of the King would ask to unblock, the Queen (and Ace) asked for encouragement. The 2 was encouraging. The Six (from six-five) should be asking for the higher suit (Spades).

East had nothing to add, he agreed with the Director. When asked, he confirmed that he had alerted both  $I \clubsuit$  and  $I \diamondsuit$  by pointing to them from directly above. He could not say that he had received a confirmation, and in fact he believed his screenmate if she said she had not noticed the alert. He had not thought of asking if she had noticed it, since she had asked about the  $I \clubsuit$  after all.

#### The Committee:

Decided that East had not made certain that North had noticed the second alert. North had been misinformed.

However, North had had 2 chances of taking the first seven tricks, and had failed to do so.

# The Committee's decision:

Director's ruling upheld.

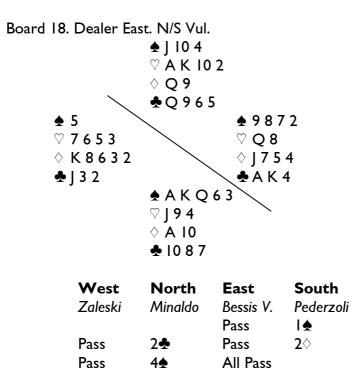
**Deposit:** Returned, reluctantly

#### Appeal No. 9 Italy v France

#### Appeals Committee:

David Harris (Chairman, England), Herman De Wael (Scribe, Belgium), David Birman (Israel), Grattan Endicott (England), PO Sundelin (Sweden)

#### **Mixed Pairs Qualifying Session 4**



**Comments:** 20 no 4 hearts, no 6 spades, no 18 HCP

Contract: Four Spades, played by South

#### **Lead:** $\heartsuit$ 6

Result: 10 tricks, NS +620

#### The Facts:

East called the Director after the hand, explaining that South's 2 $\diamond$  had not been alerted by North. When she was in with the  $\heartsuit Q$ , she had cashed her two top clubs. It was not clear what she had played next, but the Director assumed it was a spade. The contract had been made.

# The Director:

Asked North how he had alerted, and ruled that quite possibly, East had not noticed this alert. He ruled misinformation. Not certain of how the game would develop, he decided to weigh the adjustment.

Ruling: Score adjusted to Both sides receive: 33.3% of 4♠= by South (NS +620) plus 66.7% of 4♠-1 by South (NS -100)

**Relevant Laws:** 

Law 40B4 Law 12C1c

#### North/South appealed.

**Present:** North and South

#### The Players:

North stated he had alerted. He showed how by touching the table right in front of him with three fingers. The director told the Committee that East had been very insistent in saying that there had been no alert.

North/South proceeded to recount how the play had gone, and apparently, the Director had made a mistake. The lead had been a small heart, but declarer had not taken the finesse straight away, but had taken the ace and played four rounds of trumps. According to North/South, West had discarded two diamonds and a club, while dummy had parted with one club. Only then had the heart finesse been taken. East had then cashed two clubs.

# The Committee:

Felt that if the play had gone as was told in Committee, the reasons for the misdefence lay far more in East/West's own actions than in the misinformation. North/South are warned though that they should take more care in alerting.

#### The Committee's decision:

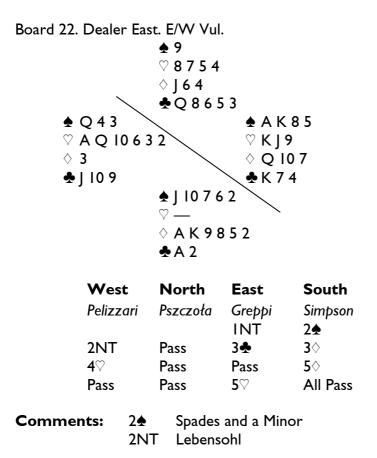
Original table result restored

# Appeal No. 10 Poland v Italy

#### Appeals Committee:

David Harris (Chairman, England), Herman De Wael (Scribe, Belgium), Grattan Endicott (England), PO Sundelin (Sweden), Jan van Cleeff (Netherlands)

#### **Mixed Pairs Semi-final B Session 2**



**Contract:** Five Hearts, played by West

Result: 11 tricks, NS -650

#### The Facts:

North called the Director at the end of the play. East had explained the 2NT as Lebensohl, denying a spade stopper. West had explained it as showing the stopper. North had wanted to bid 6 $\diamond$ , but chose not to after the explanation he received. He believed he might have bid 6 $\diamond$  if he had received the correct explanation.

# The Director:

Established that the explanation which was given by West was systemically the correct one. The Director polled three players, one of which would have bid 6, but all three stated that the explanation made no difference to the choice of call.

**Ruling:** Result Stands

**Relevant Laws:** Law 40B4

#### North/South appealed.

**Present:** North and South

#### The Players:

North explained that indeed the explanation does not influence the fate of 6, of which he was quite certain it would cost no more than 500.

The explanation does influence his view on the fate of 5 $^{\circ}$  however. If West has no spade stopper, and therefore possibly three low ones, then there is a chance that his partner can make two spade tricks. One outside trick is then enough to beat the contract, and 6 $^{\circ}$  would be a phantom save. If West has a spade stopper, then the contract of 5 $^{\circ}$  is more difficult to beat and 6 $^{\circ}$  a better prospect.

North never stated he would certainly bid 6, but he did stress that the chances of his bidding it were higher.

#### The Committee:

Agreed that there had been misinformation. North was deprived of his potential and should be given part of it back. Not finding any better value, the Committee settled on 50%. There are probably 9 tricks in diamonds, regardless of the lead.

#### The Committee's decision:

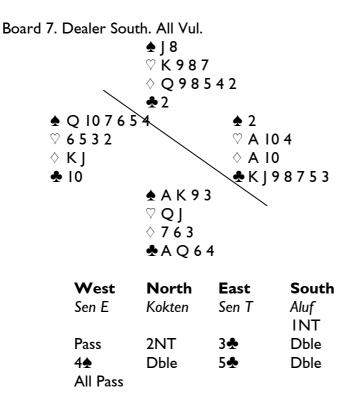
Director's ruling adjusted: Score adjusted to **Both sides receive:** 50% of 6◊\*-3 by South (NS -500) plus 50% of 5♡= by West (NS -650)

# Appeal No. 11 Turkey v Turkey

#### Appeals Committee:

David Harris (Chairman, England), Herman De Wael (Scribe, Belgium), Grattan Endicott (England), PO Sundelin (Sweden), Jan van Cleeff (Netherlands)

#### **Mixed Pairs Semi-final A Session 2**



**Comments:** 2NT transfer to minors

**Contract:** Five Clubs Doubled, played by East

Result: 8 tricks, NS +800

# The Facts:

2NT was explained by North to East as a transfer to the minors, but it was explained by South to West as a transfer to clubs. So West understood his partner's call as a take-out, which is why he bid  $4\clubsuit$ .

# The Director:

Ruled that West had been misinformed, and adjusted the score. During the second session however, the Director spoke with some colleagues, and learnt that they had been giving procedural penalties for misinformation, so he decided to do the same.

# **Ruling:**

Score adjusted to 3♣X by East, making 8 tricks, NS +200 Procedural Penalty of 10% of a top to North South Relevant Laws: Law 40B4 Law12C1c Law 90A

North/South appealed, but only about the penalty, not the adjustment

**Present:** North and South

#### The Players:

South complained that the Director came to tell them about the Procedural Penalty during the third round of the second session, which made it very hard for her to play. South also stated that, in fact, she had given the correct explanation. They were, of course, speaking Turkish at the table and the use of the word "transfer" for this kind of bid is common in that language. In fact, West had at one time stated that they play the same system.

South did not deny however, that she had failed to clearly state that the transfer was to clubs or diamonds.

North/South agreed with the adjustment, but they thought they had not done sufficiently wrong for them to merit the penalty. The penalty turned out to be the cause for them not qualifying for the final.

The Director confirmed that the same penalty was handed out at various times during the championship.

# The Committee:

Expressed sympathy towards North/South, but stated that they ought not to rule out of sympathy, as this would damage some other, equally sympathetic, competitor. The Committee could see no reason why the penalty should be removed.

#### The Committee's decision:

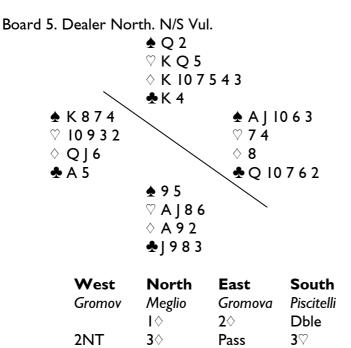
Director's ruling upheld.

# Appeal No. 12 Italy v Russia

# Appeals Committee:

Jens Auken (Chairman, Denmark), Herman De Wael (Scribe, Belgium), Grattan Endicott (England), Jean-Paul Meyer (France)

# **Mixed Pairs Final Session I**



Contract: Four Hearts, played by South

**4**♡

Lead:  $\Diamond Q$ 

Result: 7 tricks, NS -300

Pass

# The Facts:

South called the Director twice: once during the auction, after the call of  $3\Diamond$ , which had surprised her, and then again after the play. South complained about different explanations of the call of  $2\Diamond$ . East had explained it as Spades and another, while West had explained it as natural.

All Pass

# The Director:

Investigated what had happened and discovered that North had explained the  $I \Diamond$  opening, on a piece of paper, as:

I2-I4 BAL also 5332 min OR II-I6 not with 4+◊ OR II-I6 4◊ 5+♣" As a consequence, East determined that there are a minimum of 2 diamonds in the opening, and since they play Michael's over this, she bid  $2\diamond$  and explained it accordingly. On the other side of the screen, South had explained that  $1\diamond$  could also be done with a 4441. Over that kind of opening, East/West play a natural diamond overcall, and this is what East explained.

Consequently, the Director judged that North/South were to blame for their own bad result.

#### **Ruling:**

**Result Stands** 

Relevant Laws: Law 40B4

#### North/South appealed.

Present: All players

#### **The Players:**

South told the Committee that she had called the Director twice. When the tray had returned with  $3\Diamond$ , she had suspected there had been a wrong explanation. The Director had told her to continue bidding according to the explanation she had received. South then told that she had not dared play trumps, which was why she went three down. North told the Committee that East had told him they had not been certain about their system. East commented on this, saying that they had not particularly agreed how to deal with the  $I\Diamond$  by this pair, which is why she asked detailed questions. There had been no System Card on the table at her side.

North also had not found a System Card on the table (it had been in South's pocket), and he had asked about the opening. South had told him that they played strong club, prepared diamond, may be 1.

The System Card did mention that the  $I\Diamond$  opening showed a minimum of I diamond.

#### The Committee:

Considered the ruling to be very clear and absolutely correct. North/South ought not to have appealed.

#### The Committee's decision:

Director's ruling upheld.

**Deposit:** Forfeited

#### Appeal No. 13 Italy v Sweden

#### Appeals Committee:

David Harris (Chairman, England), Herman De Wael (Scribe, Belgium), Grattan Endicott (England), Barry Rigal (USA)

# **Open Teams Qualifying Round 2**

Board 17. Dealer North. None Vul. **♦**Q643 ♡ A J I0 4 ◊ Q 9 7 6 4 <u>ہ</u> 🛧 A 8 5 **≜** ] 9 ♡ K Q 9 8 ♡76 ♦ K 10 3 2  $\diamond$  — A 9 8 5 4 3 🕭 K | 7 6 2 **★** K 1072 ♡532 ◇ A | 8 5 ♣Q 10

West	North	East	South
Goldberg L	Astore	Goldberg	U Moraglia
_	Pass	Pass	Pass
2♣	Dble	5 🜩	Dble
Pass	<b>5</b> $\diamondsuit$	Pass	Pass
6 뢒	Pass	Pass	Dble
All Pass			

**Comments:** 2**•** Precision-style

Contract: Six Clubs Doubled, played by West

Result: || tricks, NS +100

# The Facts:

West called the Director when the tray returned with 5 $\diamond$ -pass. He stated that South had hesitated a long time before doubling 5 $\clubsuit$ .

# The Director:

Allowed the play to continue and asked East why she had not called the director when North had bid 5 $\diamond$ . She told him that she wanted to do so after the end of the auction. The Director reminded the players of regulation 13.4.e/f/g which says that if the wrong player calls the Director, he may rule that there was no Unauthorized Information. The Director decided to do so.

# **Ruling:**

**Result Stands** 

# **Relevant Laws:**

Law 16B1a Regulation 13.4.e, f, g

# East/West appealed.

Present: All players except South

# The Players:

North was asked how long it had taken before the tray had come back with the double. He stated that it was probably somewhat slow, but his partner always bids slowly. West had told the Director, at the table, that she estimated it as being 3-4 minutes. East also stated, in the Committee, that South had thought for more than one minute. East told the Committee that she had not known that she should have called the Director.

West said that North had exactly what he had promised before: close to an opening, with the three other suits. He called the bid of 5° "stupid bridge". East summed it up as "They did wrong".

North stated that he had bid 5 $\diamond$  because the double was not for penalties but a kind of take-out. Neither North nor South had alerted it though.

North was asked why South (who was not at the hearing) had taken such a long time before bidding. North answered that his partner always bids slowly, and that it was doubtful whether or not to compete.

# The Committee:

Decided that they had sufficient evidence to believe that the break in tempo was proven. It was estimated at one minute. If the Double had been alerted, the Committee would have been more sympathetic towards it being called take-out. The hesitation clearly suggests a non-pass, and passing is a Logical Alternative. North after all has a clear trick. The Committee decided that North should not have bid 5 $\diamond$ .

# The Committee's decision:

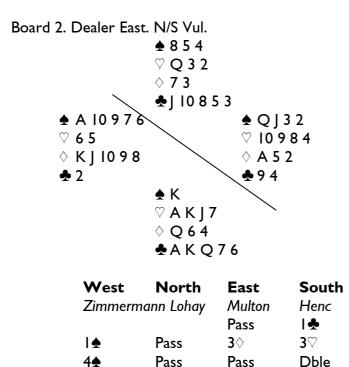
Director's ruling adjusted: Score adjusted to 5&X by West, making 11 tricks, NS -550

# Appeal No. 14 Slovakia v France

#### Appeals Committee:

David Harris (Chairman, England), Herman De Wael (Scribe, Belgium), Grattan Endicott (England), PO Sundelin (Sweden)

# Open Teams Qualifying Round I



**Comments:**  $3\Diamond$  better raise than  $3\clubsuit$ , not invitational

All Pass

Contract: Five Clubs, played by South

5 🛖

Lead: ♣2

Result: 11 tricks, NS +600

Pass

# The Facts:

East called the Director when the tray came back with the Double over 4<sup>±</sup>, complaining about a break in tempo. East said the tray had taken 60 seconds to return, North put the time at 30". The Director went to the other side of the screen, and it was clear West had bid directly. West said South had taken 45" in selecting his Double, South had said he had bid directly.

# The Director:

Ruled that there had been a break in tempo. He asked a number of players, most of whom would have bid  $5\clubsuit$  straight over  $4\clubsuit$ . When asked to pass at that turn, some would also pass over the Double. The Director also established, from the players, what the hesitation showed: a good hand, but only in Hearts and Clubs. The Director saw some

problems for the play of 4 $\clubsuit$ , but decided West would probably find the  $\Diamond Q$  and make 10 tricks.

#### **Ruling:**

Score adjusted to 4 X by West, making 10 tricks, NS -590

#### **Relevant Laws:**

Law 16B1a Law12C1c

#### North/South appealed.

Present: All players except West and both Captains

#### The Players:

North confirmed his estimate that the tray had returned after 30", but he pointed out that this was for both the Double and the Pass, and that there might have been questions asked and answered. South added that the tray had been slow in general.  $3^{\circ}$  and  $4^{\circ}$  had also taken some time, and the Double not exceptionally long in relation.

North told the Committee that his partner had shown 5 clubs, 4 hearts and a strong hand, 16 points or more. If he had no more than that, passing over  $4 \pm$  felt right to North. The double showed that South had even more than that, and since he held 3 spades himself, that "more" could not be in spades, rather in general strength. North saw no defensive tricks, so he believed  $5 \pm$  to be correct now.

North/South pointed out that Mr Balicki at the other table had also removed  $4 \pm X$  to  $5 \pm$ , but the Committee pointed out to him that since the rest of the bidding were not known, that was hardly an argument.

East asked the Committee to inquire why North had not said 5<sup>th</sup> over 4<sup>th</sup>. East did not understand the bidding.

The Director added that South had told him, at the table, that he intended the double as penalties.

# The Committee:

Needed to reach three decisions.

Firstly, it was clear from the evidence that there had been a break in tempo. So there was Unauthorized Information.

Secondly, the Director had established that there had been Logical Alternatives to bidding 5. Some players decided to pass on both occasions.

But a third condition may not have been met. Did the Unauthorized Information, that is the hesitation, demonstrably suggest the bid of  $5\clubsuit$  over the legal alternative of passing? The auction tells North that South has 5 clubs, 4 hearts, and a strong hand. The double tells him that it is a very strong hand, and the hesitation adds nothing to that.

The Committee judges that the Unauthorized Information does not demonstrably suggests one Logical Alternative over another.

#### The Committee's decision:

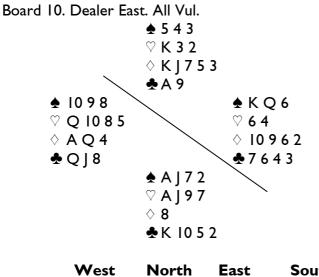
Original table result restored

# Appeal No. 15 France v Australia & New Zealand

# Appeals Committee:

David Harris (Chairman, England), Herman De Wael (Scribe, Belgium), David Birman (Israel), Grattan Endicott (England), Barry Rigal (USA)

# Women Teams Qualifying Round 4



North	East	South
Cronier	Blackham	Willard
	Pass	📥
$\diamond$	Pass	$\heartsuit$
	Pass	2♠
3NT	All Pass	
	Cronier I♦ I♠	Cronier Blackham Pass I♦ Pass I♠ Pass

**Contract:** Three NT, played by North

# **Lead:** \$\vee{6}\$

Play:	West	North	East	South
-	♡ <b>8</b>	<u>♡K</u>	♡6	♡7
	♡5	♡2	♡4	<u>\\\\</u>
	<b>◇4</b>	$\diamond$	<b>⊘2</b>	<b>8</b>
	♠10	<b>▲</b> 3	<u> </u>	♠2
	<b>≜</b> 8	<b>≜</b> 4	<b>≜</b> 6	<b>≜</b> Α
	♡10	♡3	?	♡9

Result: 7 tricks, NS -200

# The Facts:

Declarer North called the Director at the end of the play, explaining that she had taken rather more than a normal amount of time at trick one, but West had thought some more time before putting the eight on the seven. North considered West's holding as exactly equal to a singleton, and she could not imagine West holding what she had.

# The Director:

Believed at first that North had not been damaged by the pause, and ruled that the result stands. However, the Head Tournament Director overturned that ruling. The Directors did not believe North would always make her contract, so they weighted the score for North/South.

#### **Ruling:**

Score adjusted to: North/South receive: 50% of 3NT= by North (NS +600) plus 50% of 3NT-1 by North (NS -100) East/West receive: 100% of 3NT= by North (NS +600)

#### **Relevant Laws:**

Law 73F Law12C1c

#### East/West appealed.

Present: All players except South and the Captain of East/West

#### The Players:

West admitted that she had thought longer than it took dummy to play to the first trick. She plays slowly to every first trick and thought she was following her own normal tempo.

North agreed that West had taken long pauses for thought during the match. North stated that South had already told West that she should not act in this matter. North could not specifically remember pauses at trick one.

West explained that she was an inexperienced player, and that she forced herself to think a bit more, especially at trick one, as she had been coached to do.

North/South, through their Captain, argued that they believed they had the right to stop and think at trick one. For some players that may take longer than others.

East told the Committee, when asked, what they led from 64 and from 1064. It was the 6 in both cases.

# The Committee:

Read Law 73F:

When a violation of the Proprieties described in this law results in damage to an innocent opponent, if the Director determines that an innocent player has drawn a false inference from a remark, manner, tempo, or the like, of an opponent who has no demonstrable bridge reason for the action, and who could have known, at the time of the action, that the action could work to his benefit, the Director shall award an adjusted score (see Law 12C).

The Committee considered each of these phrases separately:

There had been a Violation of the Proprieties: West broke L73D2.

North was an innocent opponent/player: she did nothing wrong.

Tempo: this has been admitted and accepted by the Committee.

The discussion then turned to the question of whether West has a demonstrable bridge reason for her actions. Some members believed that she had, since she clearly needed to think about the whole play, and this was a difficult problem to solve. Other members believed that such a reading of the laws would then also apply to hesitating with a singleton, clearly not an intended interpretation. Rather than put the matter to the vote, the Committee decided to look at the other matters.

Could West have known that her hesitation could work to her benefit? This was not clear. Of course one can always know that any action can have beneficial results, but her hearts would always remain over dummy's, so West need not realize that North could draw wrong inferences.

The final question was whether it was the hesitation and the false inference that had resulted in the damage, and the Committee felt that it may not have done so. The reason why the contract failed was the handling of the spade suit, not the heart one. Declarer had reached a point at trick five where, having already found out the heart position, and having received the count in spades, she had misjudged the spade suit for no good reason. For all those reasons the Committee members were unanimous in deciding the ruling should be changed.

#### The Committee's decision:

Original table result restored

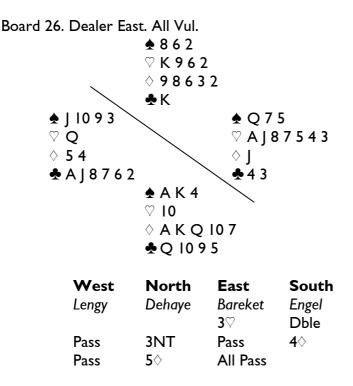
# Appeal No. 16 Belgium v Israel

#### Appeals Committee:

David Harris (Chairman, England), Maurizio diSacco (Italy), Barry Rigal (USA), Jan van Cleeff (Netherlands)

Herman De Wael sat in on the meeting to act as Scribe

# Open Teams Swiss B Round 5



Contract: Five Diamonds, played by South

Result: 11 tricks, NS +600

# The Facts:

West called the Director to complain about a hesitation by North before bidding 3NT. The hesitation was agreed upon by all four players. West estimated it as being about one minute. At the table, West stated he would lead the  $\heartsuit Q$ , after which the contract of 3NT would fail. In fact though, West would not be on lead.

# The Director:

Polled 3 players, all of whom would have bid 40. One of them also commented on the hesitation, stating that it did not convey any meaning.

Furthermore, the Director went through the statistics of the deal. Out of a 139 tables, 3NT was bid 51 times, and it failed 11 times, but only 5 times on a spade lead.

Ruling: Result Stands

#### **Relevant Laws:**

Law 16B1a - b

#### East/West appealed.

#### **Present:** All players

#### **The Players:**

North explained what he was thinking of: he had many choices: 3NT, pass,  $4\diamond$ . South told the Committee why he bid  $4\diamond$ . He had only promised a normal take-out, and partner was rated as having between 8 and 13 points, with some fit for a minor. South believed there was some chance of slam, and he was taking some risk that continuing over 3NT might not be correct.

East/West stated that they too had asked a number of players, and they had all passed. East stated that, against 3NT, he would never have lead a heart. When it was pointed out to him that North had thought a long time before bidding 3NT, and that this might induce him to lead a heart, East gave no comment.

#### The Committee:

Started by commenting on the definition of a Logical Alternative. According to (new) Law 16B1b, a Logical Alternative is one that most peers would seriously consider, and that is certainly the case here. In fact, one of the members of the Committee said he would pass. The Committee decided that Pass is a Logical Alternative.

As to what the Unauthorized Information suggests, it makes not-passing more attractive. By bidding 4 $\diamond$ , you can get to 4NT, 5 $\clubsuit$ , 5 $\diamond$  or even 6 $\diamond$ , and this has been made more likely by a partner who has shown that he has alternatives.

So the Committee decided to adjust the table score.

As to the lead against 3NT, the Committee studied the statistics and found 5 spade leads out of 51 contracts. The Committee decided to weight the 3NT going down 10% of the time.

#### The Committee's decision:

Director's ruling adjusted: Score adjusted to:

#### Both sides receive:

90% of 3NT by North (NS +600) plus 10% of 3NT-1 by North (NS -100)

#### Deposit: Returned

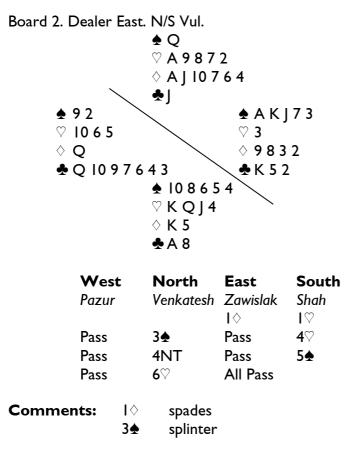
Note: the result at the other table was +600 so the final result on the board was: 90% of 0 IMPs plus 10% of -12 IMPs equating to -1 IMP to the team of North/South

# Appeal No. 17 India v Poland

#### Appeals Committee:

Jean-Paul Meyer (Chairman, France), Herman De Wael (Scribe, Belgium), Jens Auken (Denmark), Grattan Endicott (England), Helmut Häusler (Germany)

#### Open Teams Round of 32 Session I



Contract: Six Hearts, played by South

Result: 12 tricks, NS +1430

#### The Facts:

East called the Director after the 6 $\degree$ -bid, stating that there had been a break in tempo when the tray returned with 4 $\degree$ . West confirmed that there had been a break in tempo, not a very long one but sensible.

East/West had not called the Director back at the end of the hand, but they did at the end of the session.

#### The Director:

Ruled that there had been Unauthorized Information and returned the result to 4°.

#### **Ruling:**

Score adjusted to  $4^{\circ}$  by South, making 12 tricks, NS +680

**Relevant Laws:** 

Law 16B1a Law12C1c

# North/South appealed.

Present: All players

#### The Players:

North explained to the Committee that the Director had never asked anything to South. South told what had happened. He had bid  $4^{\circ}$  very quickly, after which West had asked him about the meaning of  $3^{\circ}$ . South asked for confirmation that  $1^{\circ}$  showed spades, and replied that  $3^{\circ}$  was a splinter. West did not agree with this story, he said that he had asked the questions only after  $6^{\circ}$ .

North explained his bidding. When he had seen the  $I^{\heartsuit}$  overcall, he had wanted to investigate slam. If he had jumped to 4NT directly, that would have been general Blackwood. By showing his heart support through the splinter, he turned 4NT into Keycard Blackwood.

East was asked what inference he thought that North had drawn from the break in tempo. East answered that South could have bid  $4\clubsuit$  or  $4\Diamond$ , so  $4\heartsuit$  shows a minimum overcall.

# The Committee:

Considered that North had an enormous hand after the  $I^{\odot}$ -overcall. The Committee agreed with North's assessment and believed that he had bid 4NT regardless of any break in tempo. Moreover, the Committee saw very little evidence for a break in tempo. In particular West's statement that South had not taken a long time made the Committee rule that there had been no Unauthorized Information.

# The Committee's decision:

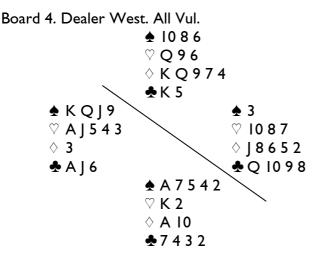
Original table result restored

# Appeal No. 18 France v Belgium

#### Appeals Committee:

Grattan Endicott (Chairman, England), Helmut Häusler (Germany), Barry Rigal (USA) Herman De Wael sat in on the meeting to act as Scribe

#### **Open Pairs Qualifying Round 3**



West	North	East	South
VandervorstAncessy		Frencken	Brunet
$\heartsuit$	Pass	<b>2</b> ◇	Pass
3♢	Pass	3♡	All Pass

**Comments:** 20 either natural or weak heart raise (5-7)

**Contract:** Three Hearts, played by West

#### Lead: 46

Result: 9 tricks, NS -140

#### The Facts:

 $2\diamond$  was explained correctly on both sides of the screen: either a normal, natural bid, or a weak heart raise, 5-7 points.  $3\diamond$  was intended by West as a short suit trial-bid, but East interpreted it as natural (the heart fit not being fully established) and explained it thus to North. North called the Director after the end of play, claiming that he would have led a diamond, and that they would have beaten the contract.

# The Director:

Checked the System Card, which did indeed mention short suit trials-bids, but no confirmation of them being in use after the  $2\Diamond$  bid. The Director decided to rule that North had been misinformed. The Director asked a number of players what they would return as South after a diamond lead, and they all found the switch to clubs likely. South had stated that after a diamond lead, he would return hearts, but the Director did not

consider that statement relevant, since it was given about a situation the player had not actually been in.

### **Ruling:**

Score adjusted to  $3^{\circ}$  by West, making 8 tricks, NS +100

#### **Relevant Laws:**

Law 40B4 Law 12C1c

### East/West appealed.

**Present:** All players

### **The Players:**

West started by explaining that South had the correct information, so he could have cashed the  $\Diamond A$  and switched to a club even after the spade lead went to his ace. South stated that he had thought North could have honour-third in spades. North repeated that if he had known West had a singleton diamond, he would always have led a small diamond.

### The Committee:

Started by asking the Director, after the players had left, whether this  $2\diamond$  bid was allowed. The Director confirmed that it was. It would even be allowed if the range included the 3 points (as actually held by East). The Director did not believe there had been an additional misinformation concerning the point range of the  $2\diamond$  bid. Next, the Committee decided that the Director had been correct in ruling that North had been misinformed.

Then, the Committee looked at North's lead. Certainly, with the correct information, a diamond lead is more attractive than without it. But probably not a certainty. The Committee agreed with North that if a diamond is led, it would be a small one. Finally, the Committee looked at what South would do when in with the  $\Diamond A$ . At the table, South did not know his partner did not have spade honours, so his statement that he would return a trump was not unreasonable. With a diamond lead, a club shift is more likely, but by no means automatic.

The Committee judged that North/South would defeat the contract 60% of the time.

### The Committee's decision:

Director's ruling adjusted: Score adjusted to: **Both sides receive:** 60% of 3♡-1 by West (NS +100) plus 40% of 3♡= by West (NS -140)

## Appeal No. 19 France v Netherlands

## Appeals Committee:

David Harris (Chairman, England), Herman De Wael (Scribe, Belgium), Grattan Endicott (England), PO Sundelin (Sweden)

## Women Pairs Semi-final A Session 2

Board 17. Dealer North. None Vul. ♠ 1086 ♡ Q 3 ◊ Q | 9 8 ♣ A 9 4 3 **▲** | 4 3 2 **◆**75 ♡ A K 8 4 2 ♡ 10965 **♦ 6 4** ♦ 1053 \Lambda K 2 🛧 Q | 10 6 🛦 A K Q 9 ♡|7 ♦ A K 7 2 **♣**875 14/ .

west	North	East	South
Simons	Saporta	Pasman	Peccoud
	Pass	Pass	INT
2 뢒	20	Pass	2♠
Pass	2NT	Pass	3NT
All Pass			

**Comments:** 2**4** majors

**Contract:** Three NT, played by South

Lead: \(\cap{2}\)

Result: 10 tricks, NS +430

## The Facts:

West called the Director after the deal. She had led the  $\heartsuit 2$  because  $2\heartsuit$  was explained by South as "hearts". North had told East it was "something in hearts".

## The Director:

Established that while South had correctly interpreted  $2^{\heartsuit}$ , she lacked the English words for "something in" and so had simply said "Hearts". The Director considered that West had been misinformed. He consulted three players and gave them the correct explanation. One player would have led a small heart, one the  $\heartsuit$ A, and one was uncertain. The Director therefore settled on a weight of 50%.

### Ruling:

Score adjusted to: **Both sides receive:** 50% of 3NT+1 by South (NS +430) plus 50% of 3NT-1 by South (NS -50)

**Relevant Laws:** Law 40B4

Law12C1c

### North/South appealed.

**Present:** All players

### The Players:

North, translating for South, admitted that South had just said "Hearts" (in English). North explained why she had bid  $2^{\circ}$ . She had a lot of points and indeed "something" in Hearts. She had no other bids available: Double would show clubs, and 2NT natural. If she had had four hearts, she could have passed.

North explained why they appealed, stating that since she had in fact showed "something" in hearts, the small heart lead is rather normal.

### The Committee:

Agreed with the Director that West had been misinformed, and East/West had been damaged. The Committee saw no reason to adjust anything to the ruling.

### The Committee's decision:

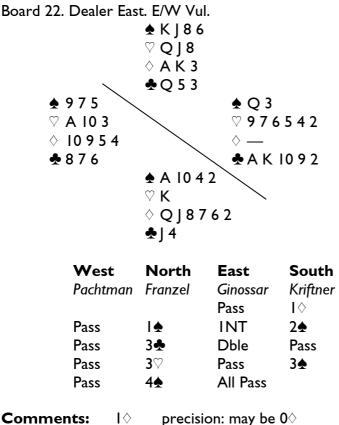
Director's ruling upheld.

## Appeal No. 20 Austria v Israel

## Appeals Committee:

Jens Auken (Chairman, Denmark), Grattan Endicott (England), David Harris (England), Jean-Paul Meyer (France), PO Sundelin (Sweden) Herman De Wael sat in on the meeting to act as Scribe

## **Open Pairs Semi-final A Session I**



Contract: Four Spades, played by North

Result: 9 tricks, NS -50

## The Facts:

South called the Director at the end of the hand. The INT bid had been explained by East to North as showing the other two suits ( $\heartsuit$  &  $\clubsuit$ ), while West had explained it to South as showing the minors. Because of this, South had been unable to show his hand completely by bidding 3 $\Diamond$ , which might have landed them in 3NT.

## The Director:

Established that West had been mistaken. Against some types of  $I \diamond$  opening, they had agreed to play INT for the minors, but East assured West that this was not one of those openings, despite it being possible on zero diamonds. The Director ruled that South had been misinformed. The Director consulted three players, and asked them what they would have bid over a  $3\diamond$  bid from South. Two would have bid  $4\clubsuit$ , one 3NT. The

Director then asked the players what they would have bid in South, and there, 2 would have bid  $4^{\pm}$  and one  $3^{\circ}$ . Consequently, the Director ruled that North/South would arrive in 3NT one time in three.

### **Ruling:**

Score adjusted to: **Both sides receive:** 33.3% of 3NT+1 by North (NS +430) plus 67.7% of 4**≜**-1 by North (NS -50)

### **Relevant Laws:**

Law 40B4 Law12C1c

### East/West appealed.

Present: All players

### The Players:

West explained that they had agreed to play INT for the minors against one particular pair, and he had misinterpreted that they would do so against all pairs that use a  $I\diamond$  that can be of zero length.

West found it very hard to believe that North would bid 3NT opposite a 6/4 when holding QJ8 and Q53. West thought that North, who had the correct information, could have bid 3NT straight away, but instead North had bid  $3^\circ$ , hoping that with a club stopper his partner would bid 3NT.

East found that using only three players in a sample should not be enough.

## The Committee:

Agreed with the Director that South had been misinformed. However, when South gets the correct information, there is no way he's going to want to play in 3NT. South would even take-out 3NT into 44, the Committee believed.

However, the Committee remembered that earlier in the week, a procedural penalty had been imposed on a misexplanation during the first round of bidding. It was felt that East/West deserved a similar penalty here.

## The Committee's decision:

Original table result restored East/West receive a Procedural Penalty of 10% of a top..

### **Deposit:** Returned

### Note:

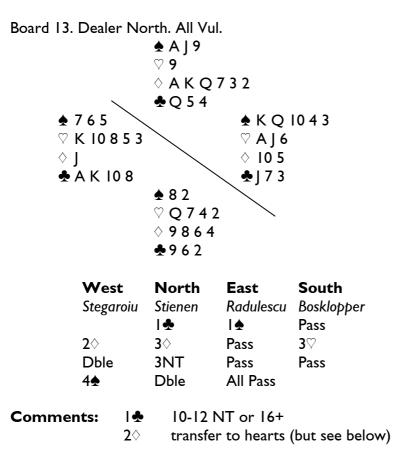
The score for -50 had been 34.12%. +430 scored 71.62%, so the original adjustment by the Director had been to 46.62%. The Appeal Committee returned this to 34.12%.

## Appeal No. 21 Netherlands v Romania

## Appeals Committee:

Jens Auken (Chairman, Denmark), Grattan Endicott (England), David Harris (England), Jean-Paul Meyer (France), PO Sundelin (Sweden) Herman De Wael sat in on the meeting to act as Scribe

## **Open Pairs Semifinal B Session 2**



**Contract:** Four Spades Doubled, played by East

Result: 11 tricks, NS -990

## The Facts:

West alerted  $2\Diamond$ , intending it to show hearts, but South did not notice the alert. North did get an alert, and bid a natural  $3\Diamond$ . South interpreted  $3\Diamond$  as a cue-bid, and alerted it. She bid  $3\heartsuit$  natural, which North interpreted as a strong cue-bid.

## The Director:

Ruled that West had alerted, and that North/South would not have bid 5 $\diamond$ .

Ruling: Result Stands

## **Relevant Laws:**

Law 40B4

### North/South appealed.

### Present: North and South

### The Players:

South stated that she believed it possible that West alerted, but she had not noticed it. She found it strange that West had not noticed that  $3\Diamond$ , which West should believe to be natural, was alerted, while  $3\heartsuit$ , which to West should be a cue-bid, was not. If West had at that time realized her alert had not gotten through to South, nothing untoward would have happened.

North reminded everyone of the regulation that says that it is up to the alerter to ascertain that the alert was noticed. (This is regulation 14.2.iii)

### The Committee:

Decided that West probably had alerted, but had failed in her duty to ensure that this alert had been noticed by South, and therefore South had been misinformed. The Committee ruled that North/South would not have defended up to 5 $\Diamond$ , but they

certainly would not have doubled.

The Committee further remarked that when South does not bid  $3^\circ$ , it is more difficult for East to find the  $^\circ Q$  and score 11 tricks.

## The Committee's decision:

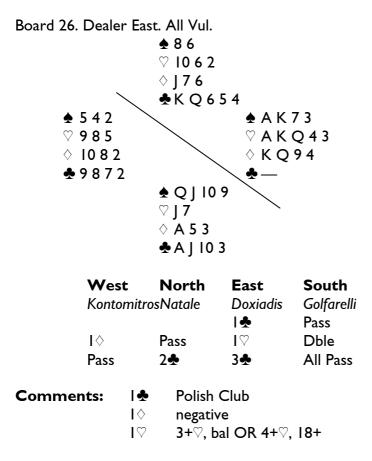
Director's ruling adjusted: Score adjusted to 4 by East, making 10 tricks, NS -620

## Appeal No. 22 Italy v Greece

## Appeals Committee:

Jens Auken (Chairman, Denmark), Herman De Wael (Scribe, Belgium), Grattan Endicott (England), David Harris (England), Barry Rigal (USA),

## **Open Pairs Semifinal A Session 3**



**Contract:** Three Clubs, played by East

Result: 5 tricks, NS +400

## The Facts:

East/West called the Director after the board. West said South had explained  $2\clubsuit$  as a cue-bid, so West had misunderstood  $3\clubsuit$  as natural.

## The Director:

Tried to establish the facts, and decided that in all probability, the sequence of events was: South did not alert  $2\clubsuit$ , and passed over  $3\clubsuit$ . West asked South what  $2\clubsuit$  was, and before replying, South asked West what  $3\clubsuit$  was. West said  $3\clubsuit$  was natural, and South then explained  $2\clubsuit$  as a cue-bid.

The Director ruled that East/West had been misinformed, and would not have played 3<sup>4</sup>. He could not establish what would have happened with correct explanation and applied Law 12C1d.

## **Ruling:**

Score adjusted to Average Plus for East/West, Average Minus for North/South.

Relevant Laws: Law 40B4 Law12C1d

\_\_\_\_\_

# North/South appealed.

Present: All players

## The Players:

South confirmed that he had not alerted  $2\clubsuit$ . He had asked what  $3\clubsuit$  meant, and was told that it showed 18+ with hearts and clubs. He had then passed, and West had asked him what  $2\clubsuit$  meant. Since  $3\clubsuit$  was natural, he had concluded  $2\clubsuit$  was a cue-bid and explained it that way.

South was asked if there was any place in their system where  $2\clubsuit$  was a cue-bid in response to a double, and he could not mention any.

When asked how it could be possible for  $2\clubsuit$  to be a cue-bid when the  $3\clubsuit$  came after it, he could not explain.

West explained that he had waited for an alert of  $2\clubsuit$ , but none had come. He was about to pass, when he remembered to ask what  $2\clubsuit$  was. South responded with a question about  $3\clubsuit$ , and he had explained that it showed 18+ with the two suits. Then South said  $2\clubsuit$  was a cue-bid, and he had passed.

# The Committee:

Decided that the Director had probably deduced the correct sequence of events. West had contributed to his own downfall by not realizing that South had not alerted  $2\clubsuit$ , so  $3\clubsuit$  should have been a cue-bid. But it was felt that South had contributed far more, by explaining  $2\clubsuit$  as a cue-bid when asked.

# The Committee's decision:

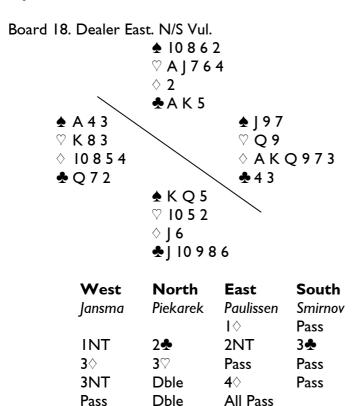
Director's ruling upheld.

## Appeal No. 23 Germany v Netherlands

## Appeals Committee:

Jens Auken (Chairman, Denmark), Herman De Wael (Scribe, Belgium), Grattan Endicott (England), Jean-Paul Meyer (France), PO Sundelin (Sweden)

## **Open Pairs Semifinal A Session 4**



**Comments:** 2 see below

Contract: Four Diamonds Doubled, played by East

Result: 9 tricks, NS +100

## The Facts:

North explained his  $2\clubsuit$  bid to East as showing the Majors, while South explained it to West as natural. West explained that if he had been told  $2\clubsuit$  showed the majors, he would have bid 3NT straight away, and played there.

### The Director:

Accepted that West would have played 3NT, but considered the play there to be quite difficult. He expected West to make the contract one times in three.

## Ruling:

Score adjusted to: **Both sides receive:** 66.7% of 3NT-1 by West (NS +50) plus 33.3% of 3NT= by West (NS -400)

## **Relevant Laws:**

Law 40B4 Law 12C1c

### North/South appealed.

**Present:** All players

## The Players:

North/South explained the confusion. After  $1\diamond$ -(INT) they play that  $2\clubsuit$  shows the majors. Here the bidding was ( $1\diamond$ )-Pass-(INT) and that is totally different. They brought their system notes to the Committee and showed the first auction. The Director confirmed that he had looked for the second auction and not found it. North/South said that an auction which is not in system notes should be natural. North said he had been mistaken.

North stated that after he had bid  $2\clubsuit$ , and alerted it, East had not asked anything, and had bid 2NT.

East said that he had asked, and North had said 24 showed the majors.

East and North continued to argue about this fact.

West explained that even now, he had thought for a long time before bidding 30. He had 9 points and partner had made a strongish bid.

South said that if West bids 3NT a round earlier, North would also double, and East would also run.

West finally stated that he thought he would make 3NT more than 1/3 of the time. The Director had correctly analysed how North should get out of the squeeze on the run of dummy's diamonds, but West claimed South would also get squeezed.

## The Committee:

Was inclined to believe that North had made a bidding mistake. This meant that West had not been misinformed and could not change his  $3^{\circ}$  into 3NT.

The Committee was not certain however, that all doubt had been removed. According to Law 75C, it was ruled that West had been misinformed as well.

The Committee saw no reason then to alter the Directors adjustment.

### The Committee's decision:

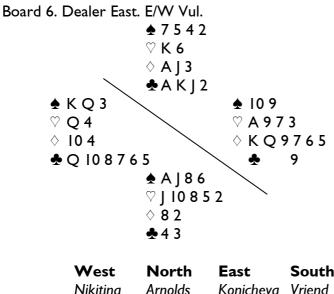
Director's ruling upheld.

## Appeal No. 24 Netherlands v Russia

## Appeals Committee:

Jens Auken (Chairman, Denmark), Herman De Wael (Scribe, Belgium), Grattan Endicott (England), Jean-Paul Meyer (France), PO Sundelin (Sweden)

## Women Pairs Semifinal A Session 4



vvest	North	East	South
Nikitina	Arnolds	Konicheva	Vriend
		Pass	Pass
Pass	INT	Dble	All Pass

**Comments:** Double see below

Contract: One NT Doubled, played by North

Lead:  $\Diamond Q$ 

**Play:**  $\Diamond Q$  ducked,  $\bigstar$  to the queen, diamond back

Result: 4 tricks, NS -500

## The Facts:

East/West play Multilandy, so the double is for penalties. East explained it as "I hope it shows a minor". South also asked it of West, who replied "penalties". When pointed out it was on a passed hand, West said she was not aware of any different meanings. South called the Director at the end of the hand, explaining that if she had received an explanation saying it might be artificial, she could have bid  $2\frac{1}{2}$  asking for majors and played in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

## The Director:

Accepted that South had been misinformed and changed the result to  $2 \pm 1$ .

**Ruling:** Score adjusted to 2 by North, making 9 tricks, NS +140

**Relevant Laws:** Law 40B4

Law 12C1c

## East/West appealed.

**Present:** All players

## The Players:

East/West explained they had not discussed what the double meant in a passed hand. East had hoped that it would show a minor, West had not had an idea, realizing of course that a passed hand cannot have the values traditionally required for a penalty double.

South explained that over a double that is for penalties, they play everything natural, but over artificial doubles, system is on. When West was unable to explain to her what the double meant, she could not bid anything.

West pointed out that South had decided to play INTX, and she should keep the score she got there.

## The Committee:

Found that South ought to have asked a definitive answer and then bid either  $2\clubsuit$  or  $2\heartsuit$ . By passing, she took a chance on playing INTX.

# The Committee's decision:

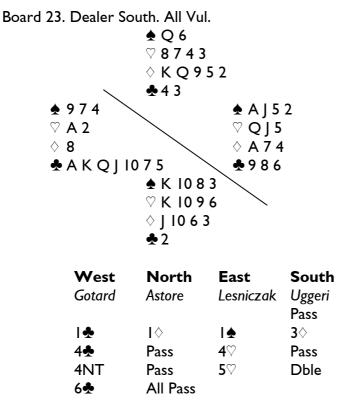
Original table result restored

## Appeal No. 25 Italy v Germany/Poland

## Appeals Committee:

Jens Auken (Chairman, Denmark), Grattan Endicott (England), David Harris (England), Jean-Paul Meyer (France), PO Sundelin (Sweden) Herman De Wael sat in on the meeting to act as Scribe

# **Open Pairs Final B Session 2**



Contract: Six Clubs, played by West

## Lead: $\heartsuit 4$

Play:	West	North	East	South
	<u>\\\\</u>	♡4	♡Q	♡K
	♣A	♣3	♣6	♣2
	<b>8</b>	<b>⊘2</b>	<u>\</u>	<b>⊘6</b>
	<u>*</u> ]	♦5	<b>☆4</b>	<b>⊘3</b>
	<u>♣7</u>			

Result: 11 tricks, NS +100

## The Facts:

East/West called the Director after the hand had been played and scored, claiming that North had revoked on the second trump trick.

## The Director:

Asked the players for comment. North said he had not revoked. South said he did not remember. Based on that last statement, the Director ruled that the revoke had probably happened.

### Ruling:

Score adjusted to 64 by West, making 12 tricks, NS -1370

### **Relevant Laws:**

Law 85A Law 64A

### North/South appealed.

Present: All players except East

### The Players:

The Committee first asked the Director if he did not find it strange that West had not himself noticed the revoke. The Director agreed, but felt that South's statement was even stranger.

North vehemently denied having revoked. He stated that West had played the hand very well, by eliminating all the suits and trying to throw North in in spades. North had thrown his  $cite{Q}$  in very quickly to foil this plan. When South was in with spades, West claimed for one down, put his cards in the board and entered the score in the bridgemate. North stated he had a spade and two diamonds at the time. South stated he had told the Director "I don't remember" in the sense of "I don't remember the revoke".

West said he remembered seeing two diamonds on the second club trick. He could not explain why he hadn't noticed that a club had gone missing.

West explained the rest of the play: (apparently but not stated:  $\clubsuit$  overtaken,  $\diamond$  ruff), spade to queen and ace,  $\heartsuit Q$ ,  $\heartsuit$  ruff,  $\bigstar$  to jack and queen,  $\bigstar 10$ , claim.

## The Committee:

Noted that Declarer had not noticed the revoke, and that Dummy had noticed very late. There may well have been a revoke, but the Committee felt it had not been satisfactorily proven. The Committee regretted that the prime witness (East) had not attended the meeting.

## The Committee's decision:

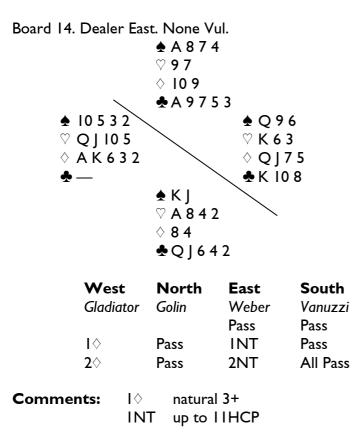
Original table result restored

## Appeal No. 26 Italy v Germany

## **Appeals Committee:**

Jean-Paul Meyer (Chairman, France), Herman De Wael (Scribe, Belgium), Grattan Endicott (England), David Harris (England), PO Sundelin (Sweden)

## Women Pairs Final A Session 2



**Contract:** Two NT, played by East

Lead: \(\cap{2}\)

Result: 9 tricks, NS -150

## The Facts:

South called the Director at the end of the round, stating that she might have led a club with correct information. West had told South that East normally had clubs and that INT could be up to IIHCP.

## The Director:

Investigated the system of East/West and found that they play INT as (11)12-14, diamonds can be 3-cards, inverted minor suit raises.

The Director ruled that bidding 2NT in pairs is "just bridge". In something like 1 in a 1,000 times does East have a hand that satisfies all the criteria but does not contain clubs.

**Ruling:** Result Stands

**Relevant Laws:** Law 40B4

## North/South appealed.

**Present:** All players except North

## The Players:

South explained that before leading, she asked West three times if East had shown clubs. The first time West had replied "maybe", then she had said "almost sure". South agreed that 2NT was a normal bid, but she thought East/West should have told her they could not bid 3.

South was asked if she knew the opponents opened  $I \diamond$  on three cards. She had not known this, because she had not looked at the System Card, and it had not been alerted. South had asked the questions, trying to figure out why INT should go as high as II points. East explained that they play 2-over-I, even on  $I\diamond$ , which is why INT can go up to II points.

West explained that East could not have bid  $3^\circ$ , which would be weak, but she could have bid  $2^\circ$ . West further explained that  $2^\circ$  was weak, and systemically, East should have passed. East told the Committee that she had bid 2NT instead, trying to protect her kings.

## The Committee:

Thought that the Director had ruled correctly and North/South ought not to have appealed.

## The Committee's decision:

Director's ruling upheld.

**Deposit:** Forfeited

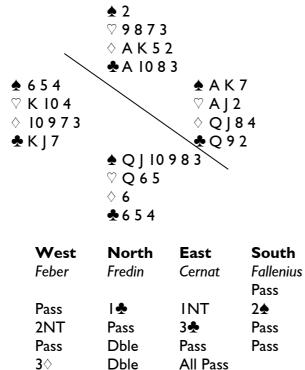
## Appeal No. 27 Sweden v Romania

### Appeals Committee:

Jens Auken (Chairman, Denmark), Grattan Endicott (England), David Harris (England), Jean-Paul Meyer (France), Barry Rigal (USA) Herman De Wael sat in on the meeting to act as Scribe

## **Open Pairs Final A Session 3**

Board 11. Dealer South. None Vul.



Contract: Three Diamonds Doubled, played by West

## Lead: ♠2

**Play:** spade to the ace, diamond for North,  $\heartsuit$ 9 to the 10

Result: 9 tricks, NS -470

### The Facts:

West had explained his call of 2NT to South as "Usually we play Rubensohl, but I intend this as natural". East had explained it to North as "transfer to clubs". North called the Director, stating that if he had received the explanation that his partner had got, he could have passed  $3\clubsuit$ , or at least  $3\diamondsuit$ .

## The Director:

Ruled misinformation and accepted that North might pass 3 some of the time.

## Ruling:

Score adjusted to: **Both sides receive:** 33.3% of 3♣-3 by East (NS +150) plus 66.7% of 3◊\*= by West (NS -470)

# **Relevant Laws:**

Law 40B4 Law12C1c

### North/South appealed.

Present: All players

## The Players:

South clarified what West had said. He had not used the word "intended", but had made it clear that he thought Rubensohl did not apply over a INT overcall.

South thought North should have been told that the opponents were not certain about their system. Then North might have passed  $3\clubsuit$ . Secondly, when West converted to  $3\diamondsuit$ , again East should have told North about the uncertainty. Then North might have passed  $3\diamondsuit$ .

West confirmed that they played Rubensohl after overcalls over their INT opening. West thought this did not apply after a INT overcall. East believed that it did. They had not discussed this.

## The Committee:

Thought that this was a clear case of misinformation. East and West have different ideas about their agreements, but North/South should not suffer through this. If North gets the information that 2NT is natural, he will realize that his partner has very little values, and he will not double  $3\clubsuit$ . There was no reason for the Director to weight any scores.

## The Committee's decision:

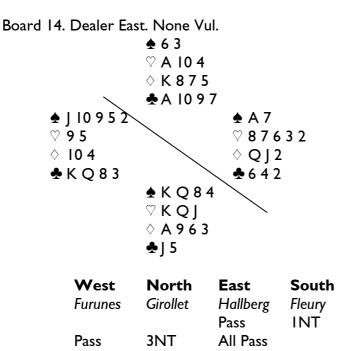
Director's ruling adjusted: Score adjusted to 3 by East, making 6 tricks, NS +150

## Appeal No. 28 France v England/Norway

## Appeals Committee:

Jens Auken (Chairman, Denmark), Grattan Endicott (England), David Harris (England), Jean-Paul Meyer (France), PO Sundelin (Sweden)

## **Open Pairs Final A Session 4**



**Contract:** Three NT, played by South

## Lead: **≜**j

**Play:** South thought West had the  $\bigstar A$  and never tried to establish the  $\bigstar Q$ 

Result: 9 tricks, NS +400

### The Facts:

South called the Director after the play, complaining that he had asked about the lead of the  $\Delta$ J and had received the answer "standard". He believed West would have the  $\Delta$ A.

### The Director:

Considered that East had precisely explained the lead.

**Ruling:** Result Stands

**Relevant Laws:** Law 40B4

## North/South appealed.

Present: All players

### The Players:

East explained that the lead of the Jack could be from KJIO or something like that. He had never known partner to lead the Jack without a Top Honour into a strong NT.

## The Committee:

Found that Declarer assumed too much. It was a good defence. Declarer was not cautious enough in ascertaining information. He knew it could be from AJ10 and did not enquire further.

## The Committee's decision:

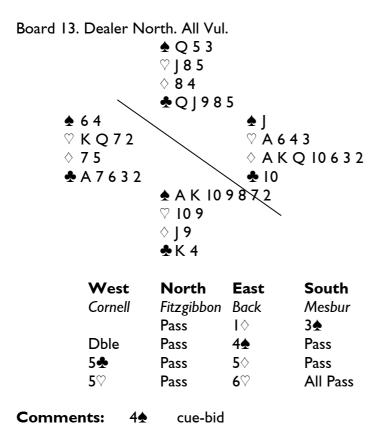
Director's ruling upheld.

## Appeal No. 29 Ireland v New Zealand

## Appeals Committee:

Jens Auken (Chairman, Denmark), Grattan Endicott (England), David Harris (England), Jean-Paul Meyer (France), PO Sundelin (Sweden)

## **Open Pairs Final A Session 4**



**Contract:** Six Hearts, played by West

Result: 12 tricks, NS -1430

### The Facts:

North called the Director after East bid  $6^{\circ}$ , claiming there had been a delay in the return of the tray with  $5^{\circ}$ . East said he had not noticed any delay.

### The Director:

Asked at the other side of the screen if they had noticed anything special. West and South had not noticed anything. The Director then asked about the tempo and South did not say there had been any hesitation by West in bidding 5%. The whole auction had taken about 5 minutes.

Ruling: Result Stands

### **Relevant Laws:**

Law 16B1a

### North/South appealed.

### Present: All players

### The Players:

North stated there had been two slow bids in the auction:  $4\triangleq$  and  $5\heartsuit$ . When he pushed the tray after  $5\diamondsuit$ , he timed the return with his watch as taking 40 seconds. East/West said that from the time  $3\triangleq$  was doubled, they were on their way to six. West

has virtually game forced, and East has eight tricks. North replied that East had not bid  $6^{\circ}$  quickly, which he should have done if they were on the way to six as East/West would leave them to expect.

West explained that he had given some thought to passing 5.

### The Committee:

Found that there had indeed been a break in tempo. The Committee found however that hesitations in this type of auction are normal, and it can be difficult to assess what they show.

### The Committee's decision:

Director's ruling upheld.

Statistics from the Appeals Committee by Herman De Wael

29 cases were brought before the Appeals Committee in Sanremo.

That brings the Board Appeal Ratio to 0.28 appeals per 1,000 boards, which is consistent with recent numbers (0.32 in Menton, 0.26 in Tenerife, 0.22 in Antalya).

9 appeals were from the Teams' tournaments and 20 from the Pairs, which is a reasonable match for the number of boards played in each.

The Women had four cases (BAR: 0.32), the Seniors none. There were 12 appeals in the Mixed (0.36) and 13 in the Open (0.27).

In 17 cases the Director's ruling was changed. This is significantly more than in previous tournaments; the Committee believes this is because Directors were overworked, and did not have time to consult a greater number of experts.

Two deposits were kept.

12 different members served on the Appeals Committee. An average of 4.66 members served on the Committees. No Committee had to be convened composed of the minimum number of 3 members.

All the Appeals have been written up and will be published on the Web (http://www.eurobridge.org - follow links to departments - appeals)

#### **Board-Appeal Ratio's (BARs)**

In order to compare the rates of appeals, the EBL Appeal Committee have developed the notion of a Board-Appeal Ratio. In essence, this is the number of appeals that are heard in relation to the number of boards played. It is expressed as the number of appeals per 1,000 boards played.

#### **BARs** throughout the years:

Team championships:	
Malta 1999	0.70
Tenerife 2001	0.81
Salsomaggiore 2002	0.56
Malmö 2004	0.33
Warszawa 2006	0.36
Pau 2008	0.36
Open championships:	
Menton 2003	0.32
Tenerife 2005	0.26
Antalya 2007	0.22
Sanremo 2009	0.28

#### Total number of boards:

102,826 boards have been played during these championships (Menton 123,647; Tenerife 77,393, Antalya 89,882). In order to compare the championships to those in the ACBL, we have also counted the number of "tables", which is the way the Americans usually measure tournaments. This number was 4,481, which makes this event of the same order of size as the largest regionals.

1,591 players attended the championships.