



EUROPEAN BRIDGE LEAGUE

**6<sup>th</sup> EBL Tournament Director Workshop**  
**8<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> February 2018**  
**Larnaca – Cyprus**

**SIMULATIONS AT THE TABLE**

**S 1)** [Board 18]

Declarer leads ♣Q and LHO contributing to this trick drops two cards:

- a) ♣5 and ♣3.
- b) ♣10 and ♣3.
- c) Now it is RHO who drops two cards (♣7 and ♣8) immediately after the lead with ♣Q.

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- a) Law 58B2. LHO chooses the card to be played, the other becomes a minor penalty card.
- b) Now the TD has to explain that the choice for the card to be played decides the status of the other. If the ♣3 is played the ♣10 becomes a major penalty card, otherwise the ♣3 becomes a minor penalty card.
- c) Both dropped cards become major penalty cards and declarer decides which has to be played. Explain also what it means to have such penalty cards.

S 2) [Board 2]

Declarer (South) leads the ♣6 from dummy while being in his own hand.

- a) West tells him that he should lead from his own hand and just thereafter East says that he accepts the lead out of turn. Declarer now wants to continue from dummy, but West explains that he was the first saying 'no', so that should be the decision. TD.
- b) West tells him that he does not accept this lead and to emphasize his statement he puts the ♣A on the table. TD.
- c) After declarer's lead OOT nothing is said but West plays the ♣A. TD.

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- a) Law 55A tells that if defenders choose differently the one after the lead OOT wins this battle.
- b) The TD may assume that the lead from dummy is not accepted. He should not offer East a choice anymore. So Law 60B applies: ♣A becomes a major penalty card and declarer may play any card he wants.
- c) Law 53C with Law 57A tells that the wrong lead must be accepted, that the ♣A becomes a major penalty card and that declarer may require a certain card or require or forbid a specified suit.

S 3)

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

a)

W	N	E	S
1♦	pass	1♥	X
X	TD!		

West thought to show 3-card support in hearts.

b) The auction starts the same way but nobody notices the inadmissible call and it continues:

	1♠	2♥	2♠
3♥	All pass		

Before choosing his first lead South discovers that something strange occurred in the auction and they call the TD.

c) After the play (declarer went 2 off) North asks West: ‘Didn’t you double after my partner’s double?’ and West admits he did. TD.

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- a) Law 36B. Taken back, legal call instead, partner has to pass constantly. Law 36B3 tells that Law 26 might apply.
- b) Law 36A tells that all calls after the inadmissible double are cancelled. And it describes a rather pragmatic solution: forget about all the nonsense and just continue, no UI, no possible lead penalty. Both sides are at fault and it is impossible to handle this load of UI. Did you notice that Law 36A does not give a time limit?
- c) You need to read Law 36C. When the inadmissible double is discovered after the auction period it disappears in the air. Declarer plays 3♥.

## S 4) Teams

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

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

West leads ♣K and continues with ♣Q and ♣4. Declarer ducks twice but puts his second played card in the 'won' position.

- a) After the lead of ♣4 dummy tells declarer that he put his second card in the wrong direction, the trick being won by West. East calls the TD telling that dummy is taking part in the play.
- b) Declarer wins the third trick. He cashes 5 diamond tricks and then dummy tells him that he lost the second trick. Once again East calls the TD telling that dummy is interfering in the play. Declarer will finesse the ♠Q.

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- a) Dummy may say so till he or declarer plays in the following trick; Law 65 B3.
- b) Now dummy is too late and this information creates UI. With seven tricks won (according to the played cards in front of him), declarer will not finesse. Dummy illegally 'tells' him that to fulfil his contract he has to finesse. If he does, an adjusted score has to be given: one off.

S 5)

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

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

- a) South has 14 and West 12 cards (♦4 is in South). South discovers after the bidding to have 14 cards. TD.
- b) South has 14 and West 12 cards (♥Q is in South). After the opening bid of 1 NT (15-17) West discovers to have only 12 cards. If the TD decides to let the board being played, South will call him again after the dummy is exposed. He tells that he can't play the board knowing where to find the ♥Q. He will finesse over West.
- c) Now the ♦Q belongs to East and the ♦9 to North. After the 1 NT call North discovers that there is still a card (closed; ♣2) in the board, belonging to the South hand. After the contract is made East calls the TD telling that the 2♣ bid is by far not automatic and might be influenced by the irregularity.

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- a) Law 13 deals with 14-12. We are in Law 13B. Reasonable to transfer the ♦4 to West and to continue play, standing ready to adjust the score if the extraneous information influences the outcome of the board.
- b) Now the decision to let the board be played is not so easy. But the fact that an adjusted score may be given later looks like a plead for play. And then trouble arises immediately: South cannot avoid to find the trump Q. Reason to adjust to a weighted score.
- c) The information that South might have become stronger adding an extra card is UI in Law 14. So North is restricted in his choices. If pass is a LA (poll) the TD adjusts the score if 4♥ makes (1NT +?).

S 6)

		♠ ---	Board 19 S / EW
		♥ ---	
		♦ ---	
		♣ A K	
♠	Q	N W E S	♠ J
♥	9		♥ ---
♦	---		♦ ---
♣	---		♣ 6
		♠ 9	
		♥ 10	
		♦ ---	
		♣ ---	

South is declarer in a spade contract; from dummy to lead: ♣A, ♠J, ♥10, ♥9 and West makes the last trick.

- a) Declarer tells East that he revoked in trick 12. TD.
- b) During the play of the next board South remarks that nobody played the last remaining club in trick 12 and the revoke is noticed. TD.

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- a) Special case, dealt with in Law 62D1. No penalty but corrected, which means that declarer wins this trick.
- b) Law 64B4 and B6 apply; no automatic trick adjustment, but Law 64C comes in. Would declarer have made more tricks without the revoke? He would not, because West will ruff this trick.

S 7)

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

W	N	E	S
		2♦ <sup>^</sup>	pass
1♠			

- West almost immediately remarks: ‘Oh, sorry, I wanted to bid 2♠’, but North tells him that he accepts the 1♠-bid. Both players insist: West in wanting to bid 2♠ and North in accepting 1♠. They call the TD. North keeps telling that he wants to accept the 1♠.
- It starts the same but now North bids 2♦ before West discovers the 1♠ bid and tells that he wants to change it. North explains that he has accepted it and that the auction continues. TD.
- As in b) but no call for the TD. West doubles the 2♦ bid, South bids 2♠, West doubles again and South makes his contract. Now West calls the TD and tells that North did not allow him to change his 1♠ -bid. (If asked, West will tell TD that he intended pulling the 2♠ bidding card.)

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- If the TD decides that the 1♠ bid was unintended, and it looks like he should, North does not have the possibility to accept that call (Law 25A). West discovers his mistake in time to allow him to bid 2♠.
- Same as a). North retracts his 2♦ bid, which becomes UI for the opponents.
- Players solve problems themselves and should suffer from it; Law 11. NS receive an adjusted score based on playing a 3♥ contract by EW (possibly a weighted score). EW keep the table result.



**S 8)** [Board 16]

East has a penalty card (♥10). Declarer South forbids West to lead a heart and the ♥10 goes back to hand. West plays ♦A which wins the trick and now leads a heart (♥5).

- a) Dummy has the bare ♥3 and without waiting for declarer East now plays ♥10.
- b) Dummy puts the ♥3 in the played position and East plays ♥10.

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- a) West is still not allowed to play a heart, so if declarer doesn't accept this lead the ♥5 becomes a penalty card together with the illegally played ♥10; Law 52. If West also wins the following trick the prohibition to play a heart gets priority over the obligation to play a penalty card; Law 50.
- b) In this case we do not consider East at fault, dummy should not play a card on his own initiative; Law 45D1. East can once more pick up the ♥10 which does not contribute to the UI West already has.

S 9)

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

W	N	E	S
pass	1♥	1♠	1NT
2♠	All pass		

South leads a heart taken by declarer's K.

Declarer plays ♠J from hand – South plays the Ace and now North tells everyone to count their cards. TD is called.

- North has an extra card (North remembers that he had ♠A in previous deal) and TD removes ♠A and tells the players to continue. EW make 11 tricks and claim that without North opening 1♥ they would get to 4♠.
- As in a) but remove the ♣4 in North (13 cards everywhere, so a missing card).

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- 14 cards means using Law 13 and Law 13C is clear. Remove the extra ace and go on. The laws explicitly say that no adjusted score may be given, so bad luck for EW.
- This is somewhat more complicated though the TD does not need a law to remove a card not being part of the deck. Now we are in Law 14. Decide which card is missing and repair the hand. Nothing more to do.

S 10)

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

W	N	E	S
	3♦	pass	3NT
All pass			

- a) East leads ♠5 faced up. TD.
- b) West leads faced down (♥7) and simultaneously East leads ♠5 faced up. TD.
- c) West leads faced down and somewhat later East leads ♠5 faced up. TD.
- d) North tells East to lead and then East plays the ♠5. TD.

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- a) The big five.
- b) Law 54 heading does not describe any order in time. When confronted with these cases the TD tells West to pick up his card. It might have been better to look into that card in case West retains the first lead, but the laws do not demand it. The big five again.
- c) Same as b).
- d) Law 47E1. East takes this card back and it creates UI for declarer.

S 11)

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

South is declarer in 6NT and he got the lead of a small spade. After five tricks the position is as follows (declarer lost one trick to the ♠A):

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

South leads ♥8 ...

- ... and West starts thinking. Dummy moves the ♥K to the center of the table and East plays ♣9. South calls the TD.
- Now declarer touches the ♥K himself before West plays a card and East plays the ♣9. TD.
- West starts thinking and after a while East plays ♣9.

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- Law 57C2 tells that RHO is allowed to play this card if dummy has put a card in the played position. West just completes the trick.
- Same as a), Law 57C1 applies when declarer has played a card.
- Law 57A, premature play by RHO. Declarer knows that West doesn't have a heart anymore. So he may improve his chances by demanding a diamond discard.

**S 12) S / EW** [Board 17]

- a) Taking his cards out of the board, West drops the ♥Q on the table. TD.
- b) North opens the bidding with 1♦ and then West drops the ♥Q on the table. TD.
- c) The same as in b) but this time West drops the ♥6. TD.

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- a) A change in the laws. In the new laws Law 24 applies only when such drop happens after the auction has started (at the moment the first call is made). So we have to use Law 16D for this case. It is probably best to let play continue, informing the players that knowledge of the position of this card, which is picked up!, could have effect on the result of the board in which case an adjusted score might be given.
- b) Now we are in Law 24(B). The ♥Q stays on the table, East has to pass once and it might become a penalty card.
- c) Law 24A. If EW become defenders it creates a minor penalty card.

S 13)

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

W	N	E	S
			1♥
1♦			

North: 'Hey, that is insufficient !'

West: 'Ok, then I bid 1♠.'

TD!

(North does not accept the 1♦ bid.)

a)

1♠	pass	pass	X
pass	2♣	2♠	???

If the TD doesn't prevent it, East will bid 2♠.

South wants to know whether the 2♠ bid is allowed now. North becomes declarer in 2♣. If the TD doesn't mention Law 26 East leads a diamond. And West winning this trick leads ♠A and another spade.

b)

1♠	pass	pass	X
pass	2♣	2♠	3♣
pass	???		

Now North wants to know whether the 2♠ bid is allowed.

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a) No, according to Law 27B2 East has to pass throughout and Law 26B may apply.

b) The forbidden 2♠ call is accepted by the 3♣ bid, Law 37.

S 14)

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

W	N	E	S
	1♥	pass	
X			

West doubles OOT. If asked North does not accept it.

- a) South passes.
- b) South bids 2♥. West wants to know whether a double now is a comparable call.
- c) Exchange the ♠J in East with ♥5 in South. South bids 1♠. West wants to know whether a double now is a comparable call.

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- a) Law 32A1 tells that West has to repeat his double.
- b) Yes, a double now is comparable and the only way to continue the auction normally.
- c) No, a double is not comparable.

S 15)

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

W	N	E	S
pass out			

When the TD gives the options to North the pass is not accepted.

a)

		pass	pass
2♠	TD!		

The West player will argue that they play Drury, and their standard for opening 2 Spades 3<sup>rd</sup> position is much lower than first position, and hands that open 2 Spades 1<sup>st</sup> position will most often open 1 Spade 3<sup>rd</sup> position.

b)

		pass	pass
1♠	TD!		

c)

		pass	pass
2♠	TD!		

West, if inquired, will say that their weak twos are classic, six cards with at least two of the top 4 honours, in any position, and they don't play Drury because they are solid bidders. West will also forward that he just decided to deviate from the system.

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- a) West had a good argument. I think we can call it comparable.
- b) Not comparable, of course. Do we have a problem with West bidding 1♠ in this situation?
- c) I don't think that we can call it comparable, in this case. The hands that open 2♠ in 3<sup>rd</sup> seat are not included in the hands that pass in first seat.



S 16)

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

W	N	E	S
			1♥
X	2NT	3♠	4♥
All pass			

West leads ♦K which wins the trick, then a small diamond for the ace in East, ruffed by declarer.

East thinks to have won the trick and ...

- East leads another diamond in trick 3 after which South plays a small heart and West a diamond. Declarer now asks 'no hearts' and at the same time notices the diamond played by East. TD.
- East and South play the same cards simultaneously in trick 3. (If given that option declarer demands West to play his highest heart.)
- The ♥J is in West now and East gets the ♠3 from West. Things go as described in b). Being asked to play his highest heart West plays the ♥10. Declarer later finesses the ♥J and West will say that the 10 and J are evenly high.

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- No need to ask South what he wanted to do: follow suit or lead? His remark is clear, he led in trick 3. Law 53B tells that the lead stands and that both cards played by the defending side are taken back. East's card creates UI for his partner. It is reasonable to decide that West was not at fault, so his card does not create UI.
- Start with Law 58A. East's card is considered to be played after South', which leads the TD to Law 57A. A clever South will demand West to play his highest trump.
- Declarer is damaged; he may assume the ♥J is in East.

S 17)

		♠ J	Board 23	
		♥ ---	S / all	
		♦ 5 2		
		♣ J 4		
♠	K	N		♠ 8
♥	A 3	W	E	
♦	---	S		♥ 6 5
♣	7 2	S		♦ ---
		♠ 6		
		♥ Q J		
		♦ 7		
		♣ 3		

South is declarer in 2♦ and has to lead from his hand. He does not know the position of any defender's card. He leads ♥Q, West plays small and dummy on his own initiative plays the ♠J.

- a) West calls the TD.
- b) West calls the TD and tells him that North tried to look into his hand earlier during play.

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- a) Dummy should only play on instruction by declarer; he deserves a warning. Law 45F applies, dummy certainly suggested a play. But if declarer can convince the TD that there is no logical alternative for the discard there is no reason for an adjusted score.
- b) Same as in a), but here dummy deserves even a penalty.

S 18)

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

W	N	E	S
	1♦	OOT, TD. natural, not accepted	

a)

W	N	E	S
1♦	2♦	X	pass
2♥	All pass		

2♦ as an overall of a natural 1♦ in their system shows clubs and spades.

North leads a spade to the ace and declarer wants to know, whether he can apply any lead restrictions on South.

b)

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

2♦ as an overall of a natural 1♦ in their system shows clubs and spades.

North makes 9 tricks and EW tell the TD that without the infraction 3♦ seems impossible to reach.

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North doesn't have a comparable call so his partner has to pass once and Law 26 might apply. An interesting question is whether we allow South to know that 2♦ is natural. The reasonable answer is 'yes'. When partner has to pass, the system is not 'on'.

a) Declarer may forbid the lead of any suit but diamonds.

b) So South is allowed to bid 3♦. What will the TD do with the remark by EW that 3♦ is an unlikely, if not impossible, contract without the infraction? The possibility to adjust the score as described in Law 23C is not valid here. North did not make a comparable bid. And bidding 1♦ OOT North could not have known that to be a favourable infraction. NS were just lucky.

S 19)

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

W	N	E	S
		1♦	pass
1♠	2♦	pass	pass
X	XX	pass	2♥
3♠	pass	4♠	All pass

After the 2♥-bid West asks what 2♦ meant (was not alerted). South tells that it is natural (East's 1♦ promises 3+ in that suit). West makes 9 tricks and calls the TD. He wants to know whether South may bid 2♥. If asked, North will tell that he made a misbid, they have 2NT to show his hand.

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South pass after the 2♦-bid shows long diamonds to North and that doesn't change after the double by West. The TD needs a poll and the first relevant question is what call North makes after the double if the explanation of the 2♦-bid had been ♥ + ♣. If some pass, the next question is what South will do thereafter. Hardly necessary to poll for that question, passing is obvious. If every answer about North's call is an obvious 'pass' too, there is reason to give North a procedural penalty.

S 20)

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

W	N	E	S
2♦ <sup>A</sup>	3♦	4♦ <sup>A</sup>	pass
4♠	All pass		

North leads ♦5 and declarer plays ♠A and K in trick 2 and 3. Then he claims and immediately says 'sorry'.

- He continues: 'I know there is still a trump out; I have 10 tricks'.
- He continues: 'I made a mistake, let us play it out' and defenders accept. He plays ♥Q for the ace. North plays ♣J for the Q. ♠Q, diamond ruff and ♥J making the contract.
- He calls the TD and when asked will tell that he had a club among the trumps.

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- It is reasonable to consider West's remark as part of the required statement. But he does not have a sure ten tricks. Contested claim. Allow declarer to draw the last outstanding trump and then play hearts, there is no way to lose more than three tricks.
- The TD cancels the continuation, because to accept it the initiative to continue needs to come from the opponents. And why did declarer not mention the last trump (see c)? It is quite possible to go down, with a ruff in clubs. The contract is one off (how many down is not important).
- This explanation makes clear why West claimed, three obvious losers. Again he became aware of a missing trump in time and will make the contract for sure.

S 21)

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

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

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> round South had asked about the 4NT bid and was told it to be Blackwood.

Before the first lead East tells that he meant it as showing the minors. TD.

- If offered that possibility South will change his pass in 5♥; West will then double.
- The same as in a), but now East bids 6♦, taking partner's double as showing a good hand. 6♦ is made. NS are surprised. East is missing two aces, how can he bid a slam?

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- The TD allows South to change his last call in accordance with Law 21B1. The table result stands.
- East has UI that his partner has an ace. Will a firm majority bid 6♦ if partner shows preference for diamonds instead of an ace? A poll will confirm that the answer is 'no'.

S 22)

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

W	N	E	S
	1♥	pass	2♣
2♠	3♠	4♠	5♣
All pass			

A Spade lead for the ace and South revokes discarding a diamond.

- Club from dummy for the ace and another spade on which declarer follows suit now. TD.
- Club from dummy for the ace and a diamond switch. South ruffs in trick 5 and claims the remaining tricks. When playing the next board West asks his partner how many spades he had; it seems that 4♠ can make. Now they discover the revoke.
- Club for the ace and another spade ruffed by declarer who now claims for 12 tricks. West notices the ♠9 (among the clubs) and calls the TD.

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- A simple revoke with an automatic adjustment of one trick; Law 64A2, so not playing the ♠9 in time costs two tricks.
- It is too late for an automatic adjustment. Is there reason to apply Law 64C? Declarer lost three tricks, while without the revoke declarer may lose four tricks (diamond switch). So L64C indeed applies. If West continues spades in trick 3 declarer makes 12 tricks, so the TD should consider a weighted score.
- One trick to EW as in a). What happens if declarer does not revoke a second time? He loses that trick and a switch to diamonds for a loss of two more tricks. Declarer gets 8 tricks (9 tricks in play minus 1 revoke trick). If such switch is not likely found this leads to a weighted score, but in this case the switch is obvious.

**S 23)**

W / none

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

West leads ♠10 face up.

- a) Dummy starts putting down his cards and has placed only the first card (♣7) on the table when declarer says ‘Wait, I forgot to alert the 1♥ bid.’ West asks to the meaning of 1♥ and is told by declarer that it is a transfer to spades if he holds 3 or more spades. West calls the TD and wants to retract his lead of the ♠10.
- b) The same as a) except that the lead is face down and West wants to retract his face down lead.

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In both cases Law 47E2(a) applies (“after dummy has faced ANY card”). (A face down lead may be retracted only if dummy has not faced any card.)



S 24)

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

W	N	E	S
		pass	2♣
4♥	pass	pass	4♠
5♥	5♠	6♥	7♠
All pass			

West leads ♥A ruffed, club ruff and ♦K from dummy.

- a) East plays a small heart and discovers his revoke after declarer has followed suit. TD.
- b) East plays a small heart and South ruffs. East discovers his revoke. TD. East replaces the ♥5 for the ♦3 and then South discovers his revoke.

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- a) This is the so called Alcatraz coup, which tells enough over the ‘innocence’ of the East player. Our laws have an easy solution. East has a choice to make, so he has a logical alternative. If he plays the ♦A the TD adjusts the score.
- b) Apparently East and South know each other. They do not need a TD.