



EXAMPLE: A pair who by agreement can open 1NT with a singleton must state this – it is not sufficient to state only the point count.

EXAMPLE: A pair who describes their 2 ♥ opening as 5-5 in hearts and a minor would be guilty of misexplanation if their agreement includes an occasional 4 card minor suit. However opening with 5-4 in certain situations (such as in 3rd seat) is general bridge knowledge.

IF there is only partial disclosure this is an infraction.

EXAMPLE: An explanation such as "Bergen" is not acceptable. The correct explanation is, for example, "7-10 points with 4+hearts, says nothing about clubs."



It is not an infraction

- to make a mistake when bidding (or when playing)
- to forget the system
- to deviate from system

But they can lead to UI, or sanction for repeated misuse of agreements.

- EXAMPLE: South opens 2 ♦ with a long weak diamond suit. North correctly alerts as multi. South forgot. The bid is not an infraction. No adjustment. However, the alert passes UI. To take advantage is an infraction and may lead to an adjusted score.
- EXAMPLE: South opens 2 with a long diamond suit. North forgets and alerts it as multi. Now the explanation is incorrect. This is an infraction and may lead to an adjusted score. Again South has UI which may lead to an adjusted score.



Mistaken Explanation or Misbid?

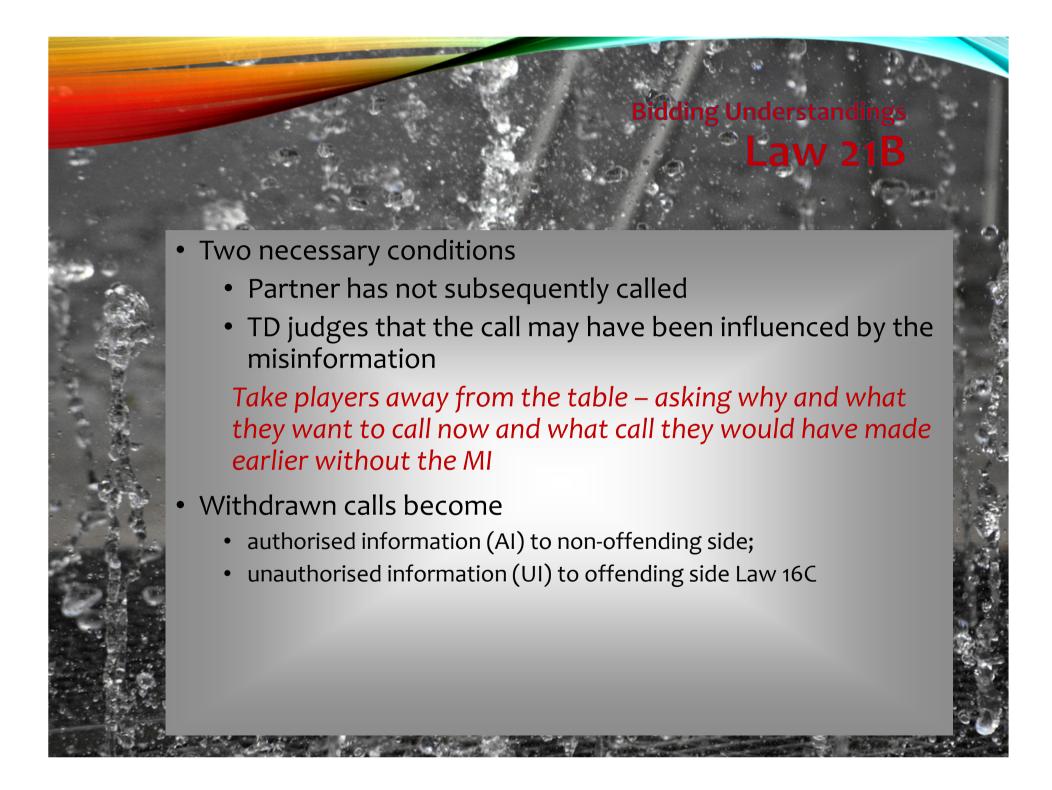
- Law 75
- A TD is to assume mistaken explanation and not mistaken bid if there is any doubt
 - If players cannot agree, or there is no evidence of system. Evidence is not limited to convention cards and system notes.
 - eg previous use of the understanding can be evidence

Weighted adjustments are common following misinformation.



3 possible scenarios -

- Own mistake Call TD at any point before the end of the clarification period Law 20 F 4(a)
- Partner
 - Declaring side after the final pass (before the opening lead is faced) Law 20F 5 (b)(ii)
 - Defending side only after play of the hand has concluded. Law 20F 5(b)(i)



Bidding Understandings Law 21B EXAMPLES

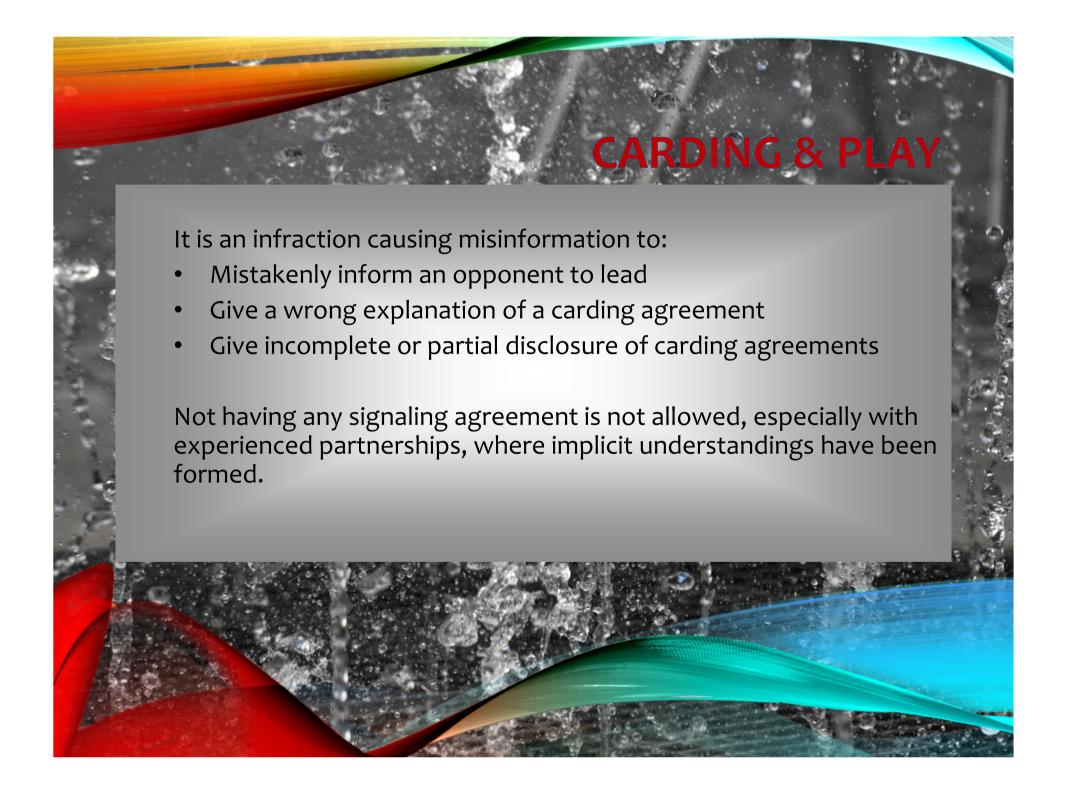
• North opens 1NT, South alerts or announces 15-17, East passes and now South says "Oops, it should be 12-14." East can withdraw their pass and make any other call (with no other rectification).

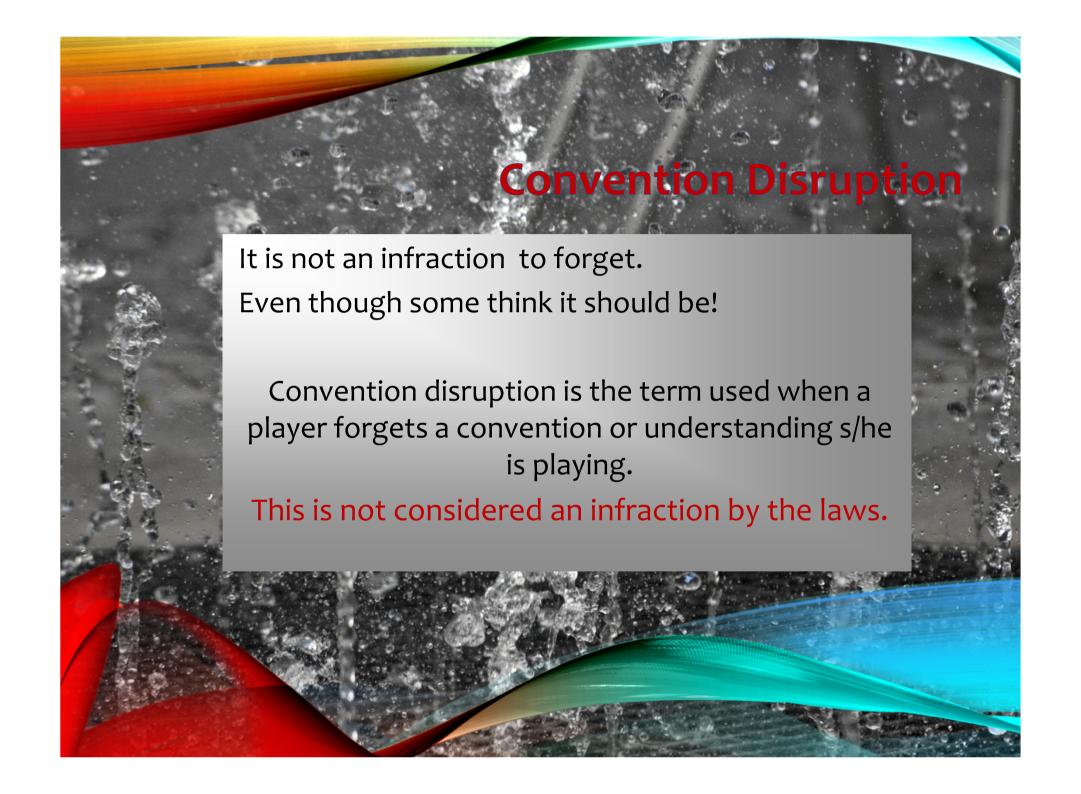
A withdrawn Pass is UI for NS but AI for EW Law 16C

• North opens 1NT. East passes. Partner announces 15-17. South bids 2* and then remembers they are playing 12-14 NT so corrects the previous explanation. West has not bid subsequent to East's pass, so East can make any call. If East still passes, South's 2* bid stands and the bidding continues normally. If East changes, South may change, with no other rectification.

A withdrawn Pass or 2. bid is UI for NS, AI for EW

• North plays 3NT. East leads face down. South says partner gave a wrong explanation. The last defender may withdraw their pass and substitute any call. If so, the face-down lead is withdrawn and bidding continues. The same UI/AI conditions described above apply, but EW still retain rights for an adjusted score if the MI could have affected an earlier call.





Board 13 ♠ AJ4 North Deals K 4 Both Vul 8654 ♣ 10 9 7 2 **♠** 10 **★** K 8 6 5 3 ♥QJ86 **Y** A 10 5 3 2 ♦ QJ2 10 ◆ KQ643 ♣ A 5 ♠ Q972 **9** 7 AK973 **♣** J 8 West North East South Pass 1 •1 Pass $2 \diamond^2$ 3 NT Pass Pass All pass 4 ♥ by West Made 4 — EW +620 ¹ 1♦ better minor

² East explains 2♦ as natural, diamond suit. (West thought 2♦ showed both majors)

Example 1:

North leads a diamond. South plays Ace and king intending to then give partner a ruff.

NS are not happy and call the TD.

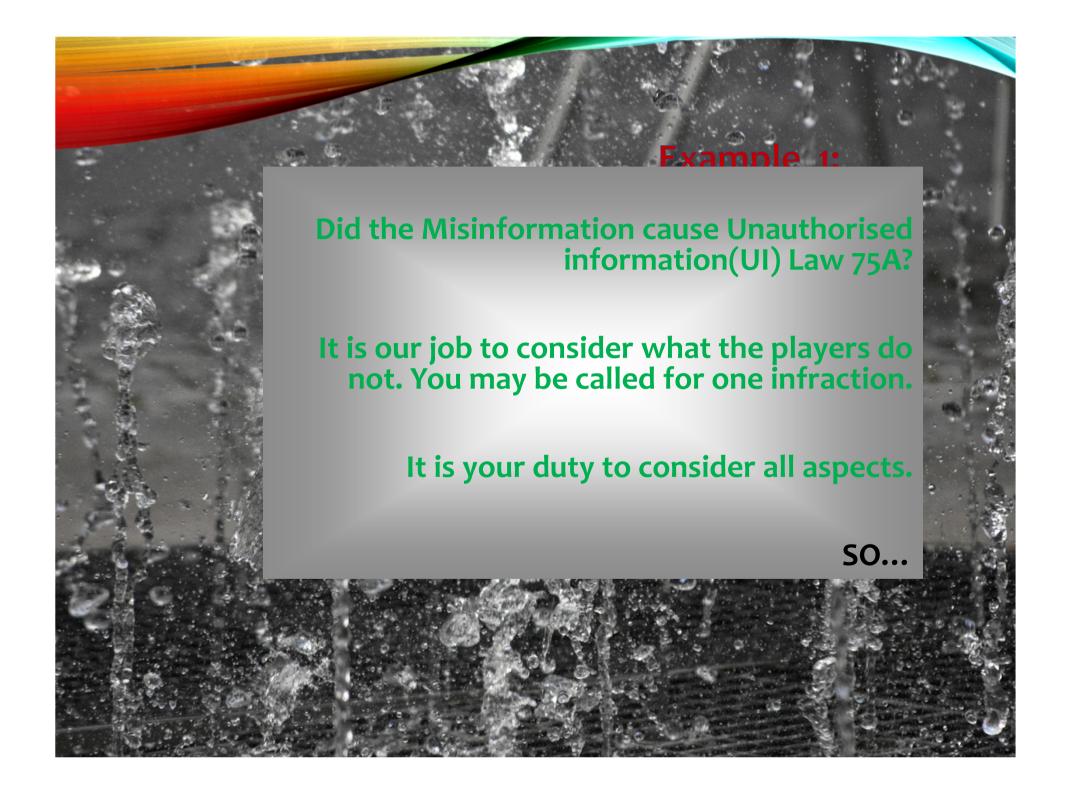
EW say 4♥ makes on any lead.

Either: 2♦ shows both majors,

or: 2♦ is natural is the correct explanation

In both cases, the opening lead was face down, and the explanation was not corrected.

BUT WAIT THERE'S more!



A poll may very often be required to determine Logical Alternative (LA) after a misexplanation

West has no reason to do other than PASS after 3NT

Unless they have used information from the different explanation

Board 13 AJ4 K 4 North Deals Both Vul 8654 ♣ 10 9 7 2 ♠ 10 **♦** K 8 6 5 3 **Y** A 10 5 3 2 ♥QJ86 ♦ QJ2 10 ◆ KQ643 ♣ A 5 ♠ Q972 **9** 7 AK973 ♣ J 8 West North East South Pass 1 •1 Pass 3 NT Pass Pass All pass 4 ♥ by West Made 4 — FW +620 1 1 ♦ better minor

² East explains 2♦ as natural, diamond suit. (West thought 2♦ showed both majors)

Now:

- 1. Correct explanation is "Majors".
 - Against 3NT South has an automatic small diamond lead, which leads to at least down 4 (four diamonds, three spades and one heart), and down five is fairly possible (If declarer keeps the ♠K second).
- 2. The correct explanation is "Diamonds".
 - > The normal lead is a spade, which leads to the same outcome after the obvious diamond switch.

♠ K 10 6 3 2 Board 8 West Deals ♦ K974 None Vul ♠ K 8 4 987 Q J Ν ♥ A Q 8 5 **7642 1**0 832 ♣ A 10 6 3 2 ♣ QJ75 ♠ A 5 4 ♥ KJ 10 3 ◆ A Q J 6 5 North East South West CHN CHN ITAITA1 NT Pass Pass Pass 2 🌲 1 Dbl² 2 💙 Dbl All pass 2 ♥× by East: Lead 9♣ Down 2 At other table: 4+1 on Q lead 1: West & South(SW) Clubs + M

East & North (NE) both majors (correct explanation)

If 2♣ is M+M then x is penalty of one major

2: If 2 is + M then x is TO

Example 2:WYTC Beijing 2008

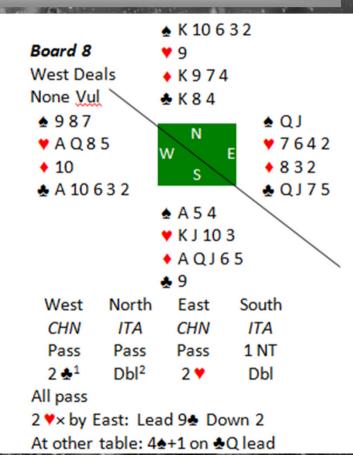
South – bidding damage:

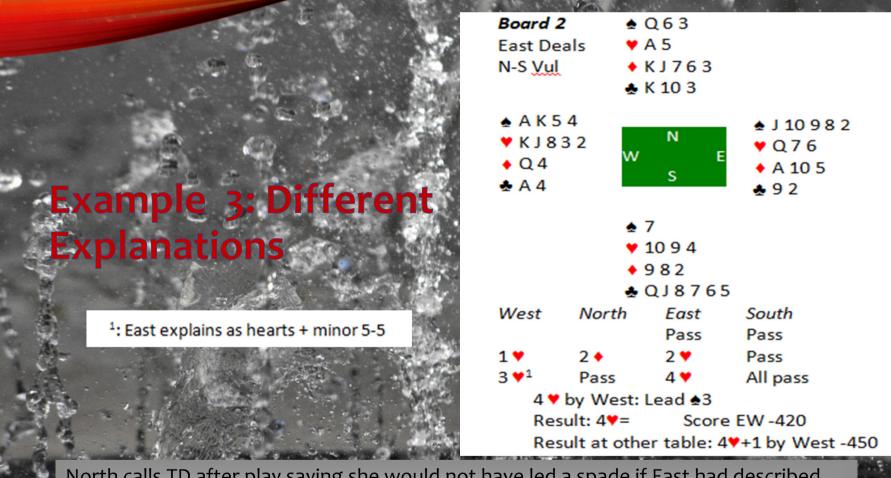
For me, North's double is for takeout, and would show a maximum of 4 in a major. With explanation that West has both majors, North's double would be penalty of spades, and I may then bid spades to play in 5/4 fit against 4 or even 5 spades in West. 10 or 11 tricks in spades is easy. Also with correct information I would not double 2♥ and we might play 5♦.

South – lead problem: If North's double shows spades, I would lead a spade. My club lead gave EW an extra trick. TD decision?

 Screens may lead to different Law applications – here 75B and 75C

- North received the correct explanation according to the system, thus no damage can ever be considered. On the other hand, South received the wrong one, but his bid would not change: he would double for penalty instead of doubling for take-out, with exactly the same result.
- Result stands



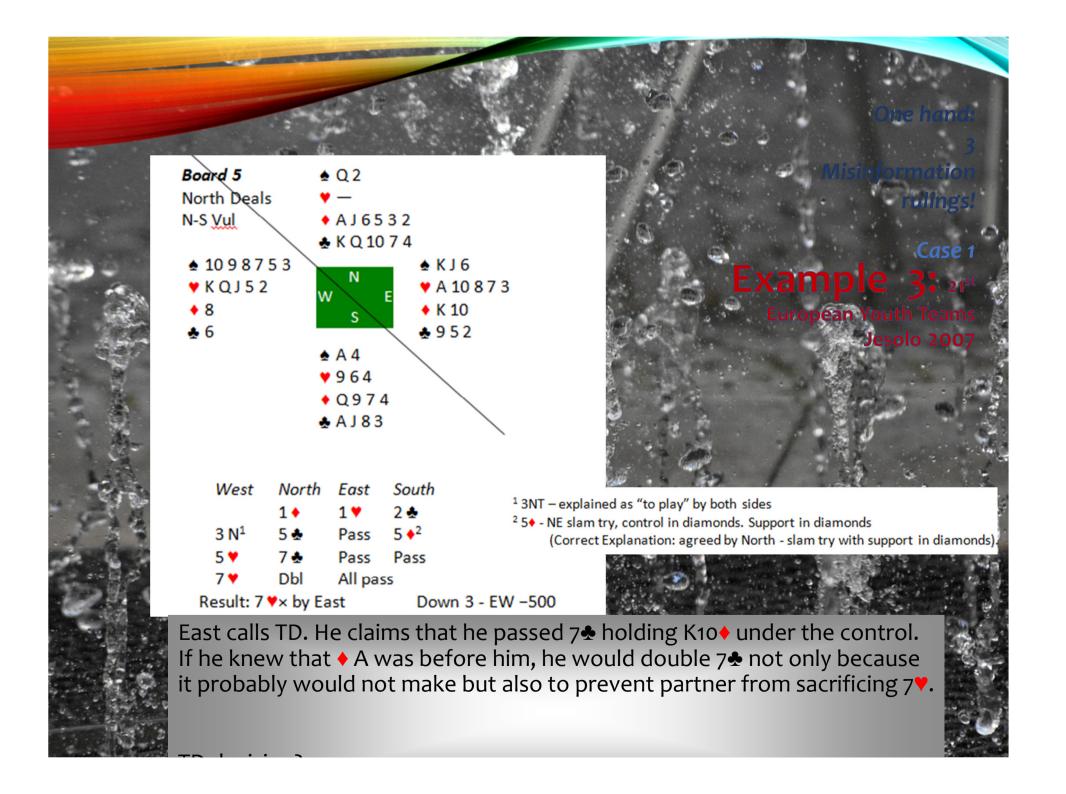


North calls TD after play saying she would not have led a spade if East had described the hand as majors.

TD determines that correct explanation is that 3♥ is natural.

(TD reminds West that explanation should be corrected before opening lead is faced.)



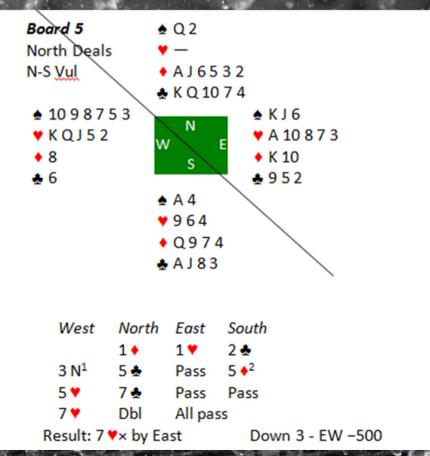


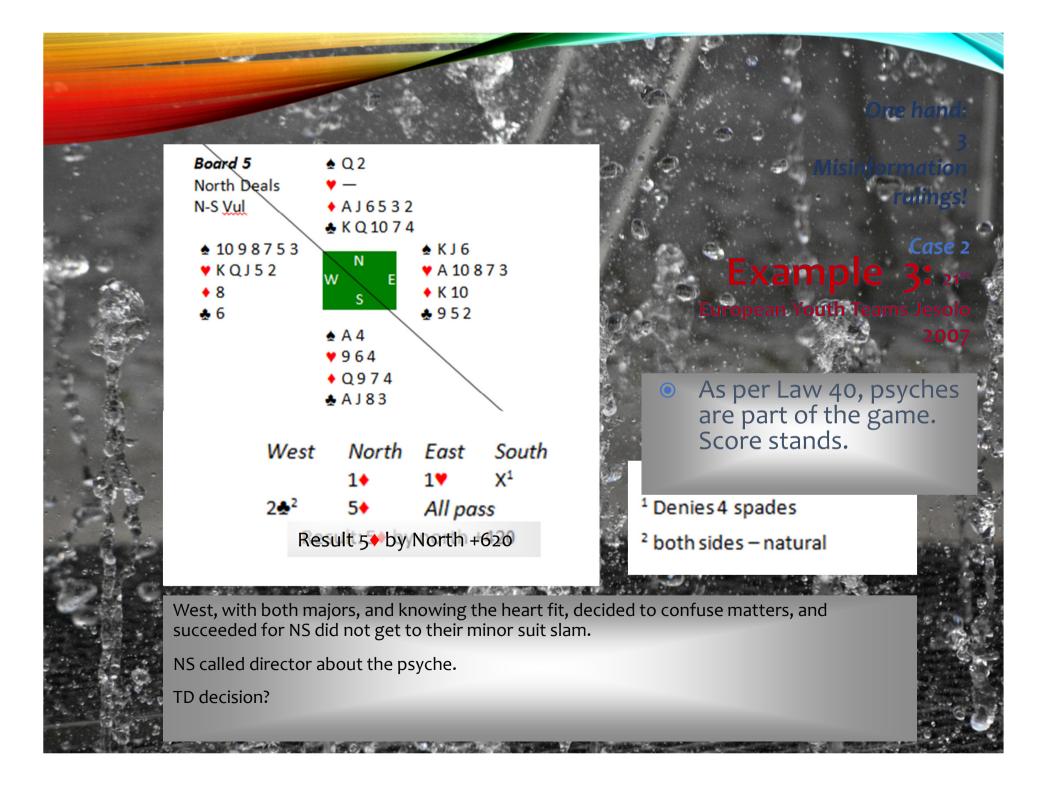
- Issue 1: Psyche
 - It was clear to all from the outset the real meaning of 3NT
- Issue 2: Misinformation influencing the auction

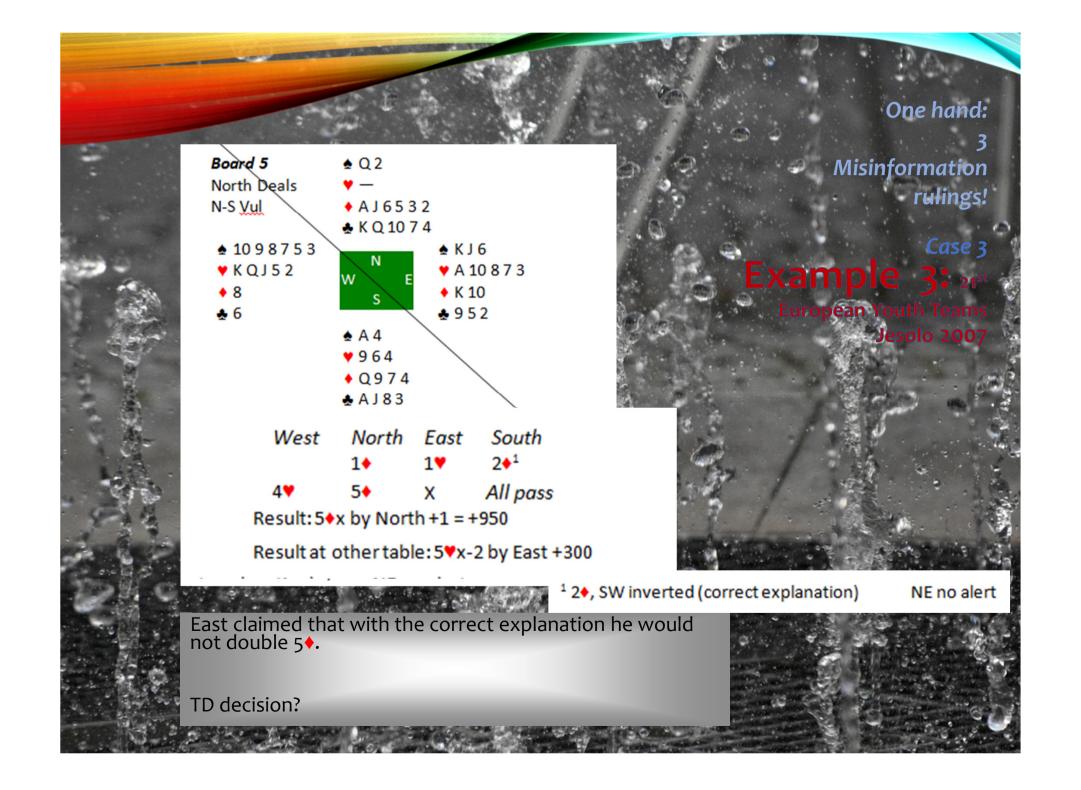
East's claim is not entirely correct: the right explanation would not have told him the location of the • A, but only that not necessarily was in South.

- Give the auction, explaining the various calls (offer only the correct 5 • explanation).
 And ask:
 - > What actions do you consider?"
- We can only rule after interviewing experts, and being open to all results.

(I suspect that only a minority would double 7 &, but you never know).









Is failing to ask about 2
 a lack of self protection?

- In modern bridge, the double over 5♦ is never for penalty, thus West would automatically remove it. If not, pass would be considered not just a serious error, but one of the worst ever seen.
- Just supposing that EW do play stone-age bridge, consider a lack of self protection. By definition, this depends on the level of the players. Certainly yes if it is the Bermuda Bowl, perhaps not at lower levels.
- Opinions.

