



EUROPEAN BRIDGE LEAGUE

12th EBL Max Bavin Tournament Director Course
15th to 18th September 2022
Warsaw – Poland

SIMULATIONS AT THE TABLE

S 1)

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

W	N	E	S
2♠	2NT	pass	3NT
All pass			

East starts with ♠Q and West contributes the ♣4.

- a) North puts down the ♠K and at the same moment West says ‘sorry’ and looks confused then shows the ♠A and ♠3. He takes the ♠3 and ♣4 back. TD!
West chooses to play ♠3 and declarer plays ♠4 instead of ♠K.
Declarer will demand a club lead from East. He plays four rounds of clubs and chooses ♠A to be played.
- b) ... and then asks for a small heart on which West discards a spade. East wins the trick with the ace and then West admits a second revoke showing the ♥K. TD!

- a) The ♣4 becomes a MPC. West may choose which of both spades to play. Then he offers declarer the possibility to change his card (he does, plays the 4). The ace becomes a MPC too.
- b) The small spade becomes a MPC. West plays ♥K and the TD explains declarer that he may change his card and that East then may also change his card!

S 2)

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

W	N	E	S
	pass	pass	1♠
1NT	All pass		

North leads ♠3 for the ace, ♠10 back for J and Q, ♣3 from dummy. Another spade from North for the 8 (club in dummy). ♠K and a diamond in dummy. Club to the K, heart to the ace, club for the J and a club back. South discards his winning spade.

This leads to:

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

Declarer now plays a heart and North starts thinking for a while. Before playing, partner South separates one card from the three cards as his choice for this trick. North then plays the K and West calls the TD.

South's behaving creates UI for his partner. So the question is whether playing the ♥10 is a logical alternative. A poll probably doesn't help. If you give North his hand with the question what to play he certainly will understand this situation (why ask?). It seems better to ask whether players consider it possible that North routinely might play the ♥10, or that this play is simply impossible. On a lower level the ten seems a logical alternative.

S 3)

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

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

- a) East leads ♦4 faced down and then South says that his partner should have alerted his 1♥, which is a transfer for spades. TD!
- b) East leads ♦4 faced up and as in a).

- a) Good use of the clarification period. Law 21B tells that West is allowed to change his last call (pass). But the TD needs to ascertain that 1♥ should have been alerted before offering this option. And he needs to check that the decision to pass was related to the misinformation. Which is not so easy here. Why should West double now when he did not do so to show his spades? If West does not change the pass there seems no good reason for an adjusted score later. And see b).
- b) Too late to change a call, the auction period has ended. But in time to change the first lead as Law 47E2 allows.

S 4) Dealer East, None vul.

W	N	E	S
		Stop 2♦	1♣

- a) East puts the stop card on the table and then South bids 1♣ after which East completes his call of 2♦. TD!
- b) Now the 1♣ comes from West and it hits the table at the same time as the 2♦-bid is made. TD!

- a) The definition of a call been made when using bidding boxes helps. It is made when the bidding card has left the BB. 1♣ is made before 2♦, so OOT and Law 28B applies; 1♣ is taken back, creates UI for partner North and the auction continues normally (hopefully).
- b) The calls are made simultaneously and Law 33 tells that 1♣ is considered to be made after the 2♦-bid. Law 27 with reference to Law 31 (in 27A) applies.

S 5)

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

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

The TD is called in the clarification period.

The X had been explained as penalty, showing at least one of the minors. West becoming dummy now explains it as meant as support double.

South doesn't change his last pass; after the play (contract made) the TD is called back. North might have wanted to bid 4♦ and they do not like the 6♠-bid out of the blue.

East's explanation shows that he did not count on spades in partner's hand when bidding 4♠, which indicates more than 6 spades (UI for West). That might suggest not to pass on 4♠. The TD needs a poll to find out what West players will do if East had given West's explanation.

S 6)

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

South declares 1NT.

West starts with ♣5 for East's ♣K; East plays ♣2 for West's ♣A. South wins trick 3 with ♣Q and follows with ♦4 to the ace and diamond back to the king. Then ♦Q on which East discards the ♠4.

On the ♦10 in the 7th trick East discards the ♠3 and ...

- a) in trick 8 East discovers his ♦J and wins this trick. Declarer makes two tricks more.
- b) only in trick 9 East discovers his ♦J and wins this trick. Declarer makes his remaining two aces for 8 tricks. TD!
- c) in the last trick South discovers the revoke, when East wins it with the ♦J.

- a) The second revoke does not harm declarer in any way, but the first does. He makes 7 tricks and one penalty trick makes it 8. Without it declarer makes 9 tricks and Law 64C tells to award that result.
- b) Now he makes 8 tricks and the penalty makes it 9; no reason to apply Law 64C.
- c) Declarer has made 9 tricks and gets one more, resulting in 10 tricks.

S 7)

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

East is declarer in 3NT. South starts with ♥10 for the Q, ♠10 back for J and K. Another heart from South for the king and a heart for the A.

Now a club from dummy, small, J and Q. South plays a spade to the ace and declarer plays another (strange) round of spades in which both opponents revoke. Then ♠2 on which both opponents follow suit. Declarer notices the revoke in South and calls the TD who awards one penalty trick. North leads a club won by South. NS make another two tricks in diamonds. The contract is three off, so the result becomes minus 2. Only at the end of the session East discovers that North also had revoked and he informs the TD about it. Decision?

It is too late for a penalty trick (Law 64B4) but if the revoke damaged declarer Law 64C has to be applied.

And yes, North won this trick, but if he had not, having played the ♠9 regularly, South would have won the trick. So declarer is not damaged. No extra trick to EW.

S 8)

South is declarer and East won the last trick.

- a) South leads OOT and thereafter East leads. TD!
- b) West leads ♠J and thereafter East leads ♦A. TD!
- c) As in b), but declarer has called attention to the lead OOT and then East led ♦A. TD!

- a) Law 53B applies: South picks his card up and the lead is from East.
- b) The laws do not allow the ‘normal’ lead by East to be accepted (as they do for the bidding). The TD appoints the ♦A as a MPC. Then he offers declarer the possibility to accept ♠J as the lead. If declarer does not accept he gets the choices related to a MPC and needs to be told that if he does not forbid or demand a spade lead, East has to lead ♦A.
- c) After attention has been drawn to the irregularity, East’s ‘normal’ lead has disappeared for that moment. As in b)

S 9)

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

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

North leads the ♦7 for the K. ♣10 is played for the ace, spade back for the ace, club ruffed, diamond to the ace and ♦Q. At trick 7 another club is ruffed and then ♥J is played from dummy. South takes some extra time before playing low. Declarer plays the K and is one off. TD! Declarer states that the hesitation clearly points to the ace and not to the queen.

The TD establishes the facts: did South take extra time before playing a small heart? If agreed, he polls players, asking what interpretation should be given to such hesitation.

S 10)

- a) South is declarer in 2♦. West leads ♥5 faced up but picks it up immediately and replaces it with the ♠K. TD!
- b) As in a) but now dummy while putting his cards on the table pushes the ♠5 in the played position and then RHO plays the ♠4. Only then the TD is called.

- a) The ♥5 is the lead and the ♠K becomes a MPC.
- b) Law 45D applies for dummy's card, it is withdrawn and RHO also may take his card back, which creates UI for declarer. Then the TD acts like in a).

S 11)

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

West leads ♠5 and declarer asks for the J, thinking the lead to be in clubs. Dummy plays ♠J, RHO ♠K and declarer follows with ♣4. Now dummy asks: ‘no spades partner?’ and declarer answers: ‘yes, why?’. The TD is called.

South reaction reveals that he really intended to play ♣J. The laws are vague about the solution. Law 47B tells that the ♣J should be withdrawn. Law 46 describes restrictions which only may be ignored when the player’s intention is incontrovertible. Law 45D comes as a rescue. Dummy did not play the card declarer asked him to play. The ♠J is taken back, declarer may play any spade from dummy but the knowledge of the ♠K is UI. If declarer does not play the jack in dummy, East may take back the ♠K and even if he does not do so, declarer takes back his ♣4, since he has to restore his revoke.

S 12)

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

W	N	E	S
		1♣	

TD! After the ruling, South does not accept the BOOT and West opens 3NT. The TD is still at the table. EW play 1NT 12-14.

West seems not to have understood the explanation given by the TD, he certainly has a logical alternative for the 3NT, which certainly is suggested by the knowledge that partner has opening strength. What is East's position now? Should he assume that West has AKQxxxx in clubs, the only legal possibility? Or is he free to assume what he wants? The answer is: 'the latter', but it does not really matter. The TD lets the auction continue, East will pass and the contract becomes 3NT by West. What if West opens 1♣ (not playing that as a strong opening)? Then East is almost obliged to bid 3NT, though he might bid 2♣ (inverted minor). If declarer makes 10 tricks with the opening lead being in North the TD should adjust the score to 9 tricks, the result with East being declarer.

S 13)

	♠ 9 8	Board 28 W / NS
	♥ Q 10 5 2	
	♦ 7	
	♣ A Q 10 6 5 2	
♠ 10 5 4	N	♠ A J 7 3 2
♥ ---	W	♥ J 9 8 6
♦ A K J 10 9 8 6 5	E	♦ 3
♣ K 8	S	♣ J 9 4
	♠ K Q 6	
	♥ A K 7 4 3	
	♦ Q 4 2	
	♣ 7 3	

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

North makes 11 tricks. After the play East calls the TD and tells him that South took considerable time before his first pass. South agrees.

The TD collects the facts and organizes a poll with North's hand, inquiring about the call after 2♦. If 3♣ is automatic (looks like) then it comes back to North after the 3♦-bid and the question what North does now.

It looks as if the adjusted score will be based on playing 3♦.

S 14)

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

W	N	E	S
	2♦	pass	2♥
3♦	3♠	All pass	

2♦ Multi

East led the ♦Q, won in dummy. Declarer then led a spade to the ♠K followed by the ♠Q to West's ♠A. West tried to cash the ♦K, but North ruffed and played a spade to East's J. East chose an unsuccessful return of the ♥J, and when West later discarded all his diamonds, North scored the ♦6 in the end for a total of 11 tricks.

West calls the TD reporting the revoke and wondering what would have happened had he made that diamond trick.

The penalty trick compensates the undeserved ruff-trick but what if West wins the trick, cashes the ♣A&K and then plays another diamond?

Declarer has to guess without much relevant information; it is close to a fifty-fifty case. This leads to a weighted score: half -1 and half -2.

S 15)

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

W	N	E	S
pass	pass	1♥	4♠
		pass	
pass	pass	pass	

East's first pass was OOT and not accepted; the TD was not called.

After the play for 10 tricks South calls the TD and informs him about East's psyche. TD decision?

The combination of a psyche and a following infraction should ring a bell for the TD. The pass by West after 4♠ is incredible and indicates a hidden agreement. EW need a severe penalty which starts with an adjusted score of 4♠X made.

S 16)

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

W	N	E	S
		1♦	
4♠	TD!		

1♦ is better minor (1NT 12–14)

North does not accept.

			2♣
2♠	3♦	4♠	All pass

You allow 2♠ as a comparable call as all the hands that respond 2♠ over 2♣ would have responded 1♠.

Lead ♦Q; contract made.

NS call TD “No one else is in 4♠ on this board, EW reached game on 23 points because West could bid at the 2 level with only 8 points and a 4 card suit”.

This is pure luck. East did not use any information coming from the 1♠-bid, not present in the 2♠-bid. That could have been the case had he bid 3♠. Law 23C does not apply, score stands.

S 17) Teams

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

W	N	E	S
	1♣	3♠	pass
pass	X	pass	3NT
All pass			

West leads ♠3 taken in South. Small heart for the ace and ♠J. Declarer collects three heart tricks on which East discards two diamonds and then a spade, but he takes at least a minute before his third discard.

Then declarer cashes the ♣A and crosses to his ♦A. Declarer decides that East's play points to the clubs to be divided 2-2. And he is one off. South calls the TD and says that with 5 diamonds East has three completely obvious discards and no reason to think that long.

The TD needs to organize a poll in which he investigates whether East has a bridge reason for his hesitation (only if not an adjusted score may be given). And could East have known that this hesitation might mislead declarer (that seems an easy 'yes'). Last question is what the result would have been had East used a normal tempo.

S 18)

	♠ A Q 7	Board 23 S / All
	♥ K 8 6 4	
	♦ J 10 8	
	♣ K 7 3	
♠ K 10 8 4	N	♠ 9 6 5 3
♥ 7 3	W E	♥ A J 10 5
♦ Q 6 5 3	S	♦ A 7 4
♣ J 9 2		♣ 8 4
	♠ J 2	
	♥ Q 9 2	
	♦ K 9 2	
	♣ A Q 10 6 5	

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

South declares 3NT and West's first lead is ♠4 to the J. Then 5 club tricks. West discards a heart in trick 5 and ♥7 plus ♦6 in trick 6, which nobody notices. Then the spade finesse and the ace (South discards ♥2). In trick 9 a small heart from dummy, East wins with the ace and plays a heart back to the queen, West plays ♦3. Another heart from South and while discarding ♠10 West notices that he is a card short. TD!

- The players agree that the ♦6 was visible in trick 6.
- The players agree that the ♥7 was visible in trick 6.
- The players do not remember which card was visible in trick 6.

- The ♥7 is restored to the West hand and creates an established revoke since it should have been played in the previous trick (Law 67B2b).
- There is no revoke in this case, no diamonds played yet.
- Law 67B2a tells that the ♦6 is put back in the hand (lowest ranking) which brings us back in b).

S 19) Pairs

		♠ 9 8 4	Board 26 E / NS
		♥ A J	
		♦ Q 6 5 3 2	
		♣ K 8 6	
♠	J 7 6 3 2	N W E S	♠ A K Q 10
♥	10 5		♥ Q 8 7 2
♦	K 8 7		♦ 9 4
♣	A 10 2		♣ J 7 4
		♠ 5	
		♥ K 9 6 4 3	
		♦ A J 10	
		♣ Q 9 5 3	

East is declarer in 2♠. South leads ♣3 for the K. North plays ♥A and ♥J which holds! Then a spade for the ace. East continues with a diamond for the K and then plays two rounds of trumps.

- a) Now he shows the ♥Q and says he will discard a club and then lose only a diamond trick. His intention of claiming is clear. South then shows him the ♥K. TD!
- b) Now he plays the ♥Q and tells dummy to play a club. When he sees the K he wants to ruff saying that he thought the ♥K had been played already.

- a) The claim fails immediately which brings us in Law 70. The only normal way to play the remaining tricks is to finesse clubs now, so the ♥Q is ruffed and a diamond is played. Declarer loses one trick.
- b) There is no claim and the ♣10 is a played card. Declarer loses two tricks.

S 20)

a)

W	N	E	S
1♦	1♥	2♠	2♣

Without calling the TD South corrects his IB to 3♣ and immediately thereafter takes it back and doubles. TD!

b)

W	N	E	S
1♦	1♥	2♠	2♦

Without calling the TD South corrects his IB to 3♣. TD! 2♦ shows heart support and is inviting or stronger.

c)

W	N	E	S
1♦	1♥	2♠	2♦

Without calling the TD South corrects his IB to 3♥. TD! 2♦ shows heart support and is inviting or stronger.

West does not accept any of the bids offered.

- a) Law 27B3 tells that unless the double is comparable with the 2♣-bid it is cancelled and partner has to pass continuously. We are back at the 3♣-bid, which is the replacement bid unless West wants to accept the 2♣-bid. The question whether 3♣ is comparable with the 2♣-bid has become irrelevant, since North has to pass throughout.
- b) Law 27C tells that the 3♣-bid becomes the legal one unless West wants to accept the 2♦-bid. It doesn't look comparable with 2♦, so North has to pass throughout.
- c) 3♥ is the lowest sufficient bid showing the same denomination as the 2♦ cue. So Law 27B1a applies: the auction continues normally.

S 21)

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

W	N	E	S
	1NT	2♦	3♥
pass	3♠	pass	4♣
pass	4♠	pass	5♥
pass	6♠	pass	pass
X	All pass		

2♦: East to North: hearts (according to the CC); West to South: multi-landy

The contract is 6 off and then NS discover the wrong information given by West and call the TD. If the TD asks NS about their bidding and it appears that they play Rubensohl (3♥ is forcing with 5+ spades; South forgot the agreement). South claims that he would have bid 3NT with the right information.

An interesting case for which we do not have an official answer (yet).

One approach is that forgetting the system is a serious error and that the expected result on the board (South knowing his system) will be 3NT, which also is the normal result, as South explained himself.

All damage is due to South's own error. Score stands for NS. For EW the result is 3NT made by South.

The other approach is that South may do what he wants after having received MI. With the right information he would have bid 3NT and that will be the adjusted score.

S 22) Screens in use

- a) South is presumed dummy and he puts his cards down; West then opens the screen and East still pondering about his lead sees the dummy.
- b) South is presumed dummy; West starts putting down his 4 spade cards and South opens the screen.
- c) As in b) but now East opens the screen with his lead faced up.

- a) There is no specific regulation or law dealing with this irregularity, which cannot be repaired. East has more than some UI and the TD explains him the consequences. East chooses his lead and if it appears that he had a less favorable lead available where the chosen one is suggested the result needs to be adjusted.
- b) South and West are offenders. The screen regulations are not clear for this case. If the TD decides to have the board played, partner and declarer both have UI and it looks reasonable to let West pick up his cards. Otherwise Av- / Av- looks appropriate.
- c) Now East is the culprit and West has 4 penalty cards.

S 23) Screens in use

W	N	E	S
			1♠
X			

When the tray goes to the NE side, the players only notice the X (not the 1♠-bid) and push the tray back to restore it, without saying anything. SW think that both players passed and South makes the gesture to pass also, closing the auction.

- a) West leads (♥3) and South opens the screen. Now North asks what the hell happened. TD!
- b) Now West opens the screen himself.

- a) The auction is not closed and both sides are offending. Some improvisation needed. Formally spoken North and East did not make a call, which makes South's pass OOT. But it looks reasonable to ignore all stupidity and to resume the auction with North. The ♥3 goes back in the hand and is UI for all other players.
- b) In this case it is West himself who is responsible for showing the ♥3 during the auction. It is a lead so Law 24B applies: East has to pass once and see Law 24E. Further as in a).

S 24)

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

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

2♦ explained from North: ‘both majors, oh no, one long major’

South starts ♣A and the contract goes 2 down. TD! East is not happy, got wrong information and does not like South’s 2♥ where North’s second pass should promise diamonds. Both doubles by West are penalty oriented. NS cannot prove their agreement.

Yes, let us agree on wrong information being received. But if the pass after the first double shows diamonds it should have been alerted, it is not the natural meaning of a pass in this situation.

And makes the right information bidding 2NT less attractive? The 2NT looks like a gambling action, for which only East is responsible, but a poll will clarify that opinion.

S 25) Dealer South, None vul. Screens in use

W	N	E	S
			1♣
X	pass	X	

- a) North pushes the tray to the other side. TD!
- b) East pushes the tray to the other side. TD!
- c) North pushes the tray to the other side and South bids 1♠, then the mistake is discovered. TD!

- a) If the double by East had not been inadmissible NS would have accepted it. Now the tray goes back and Law 36A applies. No irregularity.
- b) Now East is responsible. The case is dealt with as if there was no screen. Law 36B2 applies, partner West has to pass throughout.
- c) The same as in a); both North and South have illegally accepted the inadmissible double.

S 26)

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

West opens 1NT (15-17) and ...

- a) the tray is pushed to the other side, then West discovers he has 14 cards (partner has 12). TD!
- b) discovers that he has 14 cards. TD! He asks whether he may change his 1NT.

- a) The TD restores both hands and Law 13 applies. East should not know that the card comes from his partner.
- b) Law 13B1 explicitly tells that the 1NT may not be changed, though this law is not written for play with screens. It is worth considering to allow the change. More generally spoken: it is reasonable to allow corrections without restrictions as long as no UI is transferred.

S 27)

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

W	N	E	S
		1♣ ^A	1♠
1NT	pass	2♥	pass
2NT	pass	3♠ ^A	pass
4♣	X	pass	pass
4♥	All pass		

1♣ strong

Result: 10 tricks, NS -620

South called the Director after the board, stating that there had been different explanations on either side of the screen. East had alerted and explained her 3♠ bid as showing 5+♥/ 4+♦. West had not alerted the call.

After winning the first two tricks with ♠A and K South had returned a diamond. She says that knowing about the diamond suit in East she would not have done so. East/West showed their system card which stated "after overcall we bid natural". If asked they admit just having changed this in the system. South will say that "natural after an overcall" normally only affects the first bid after that overcall.

The collected information makes clear that South received wrong information. But South should have been aware of it. If she takes North's double on 4♣ seriously she knows the shape of each hand and therewith has the same information as her partner. She is not damaged by the irregularity. Score stands.

S 28)

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

East declares 4♥. The play: ♠A and K and North switches to a diamond in trick 3. East concedes another two tricks for one off. Then North shows him his 5-card hearts and calls the TD!

If North is able to ruff two diamond tricks the contract will be 3 off. So the question is whether after winning the trick with the ace and drawing 1 or 2 rounds of trumps continuing with a diamond instead of playing clubs can be considered not to be a normal line of play. A poll has to decide the answer.