

1.

Board 13

North Deals
Both Vul

♠ K 8 6 5 3	♥ A 10 5 3 2	♦ 10	♣ A 5
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♠ A J 4	♥ K 4	♦ 8 6 5 4	♣ 10 9 7 2
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♠	K	8	6	5	3
♥	A	10	5	3	2
♦	10				
♣	A				

♠	Q	9	7	2	
♥	9	7			
♦	A	K	9	7	3
♣	J				

♠	10				
♥	Q	J	8	6	
♦	Q	J			
♣	K	Q	6	4	3

♠	Q	9	7	2	
♥	9	7			
♦	A	K	9	7	3
♣	J				

N	E
W	S

West	North	East	South
	Pass	Pass	1 ♦ ¹
2 ♦ ²	Pass	3 NT	Pass
4 ♥	All pass		

4 ♥ by West

Made 4 — EW +620

1: 1♦ is better minor

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

North led a diamond, and south played AK thinking to give partner a ruff in diamonds, but he set up east's ♦Q.. NS were not happy with the explanation. EW pointed out that 4♥ makes on any lead.

Version 1: Correct system is that 2♦ shows both majors.

Version 2: correct system is 2♦ is natural.

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

Don't fall into the trap of considering whether after seeing dummy South should realize that West doesn't have a diamond suit etc etc. First, consider UI. Regardless which explanation was correct, West has UI. After he has shown both majors his partner is not interested in a major game but wants to play 3NT. Probably West would pass 3NT if East had alerted the 2♦ bid as both majors, so pass is a LA, and the TD should adjust for 3NT, down at least one.

2.

WYTC Beijing 2008 Round 3

Board 8
 West Deals
 None Vul

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

♠ K 10 6 3 2
 ♥ 9
 ♦ K 9 7 4
 ♣ K 8 4
 ♠ A 5 4
 ♥ K J 10 3
 ♦ A Q J 6 5
 ♣ 9

West	North	East	South
<i>CHN</i>	<i>ITA</i>	<i>CHN</i>	<i>ITA</i>
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 N
2 ♣ ¹	Db1 ²	2 ♥	Dbl
All pass			

2 ♥× by East: Lead 9♣ Down 2
 At other table: 4♠+1 on ♣Q lead

- 1: W→S Clubs + M E→N both majors (correct explanation)
 2: If 2C is C+M then x is TO If 2C is M+M then x is penalty of one major

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.

Note also that if North received the explanation that South received he would not double. Here is an example of Convention Disruption which has damaged the opponents, but damage caused by the misbid should not be considered.

The TD let the table result stand. He evidently thought South would not bid spades, and that the club was a bad lead even with the explanation he received. Not sure this is the correct

ruling. NS lodged an appeal. After the match, the 4 IMPS lost by NS on the board made no difference to the VP score so the appeal was withdrawn.

3

Without screens

Diff. explanations

Board 2	♠ Q 6 3
East Deals	♥ A 5
N-S Vul	♦ K J 7 6 3
	♣ K 10 3
♠ A K 5 4	♠ J 10 9 8 2
♥ K J 8 3 2	♥ Q 7 6
♦ Q 4	♦ A 10 5
♣ A 4	♣ 9 2

♠ 7
♥ 10 9 4
♦ 9 8 2
♣ Q J 8 7 6 5

West North East South

Pass Pass

1 ♥ 2 ♦ 2 ♥ Pass

3 ♥¹ Pass 4 ♥ All pass

4 ♥ by West: Lead ♠3

Made 4 — EW -420

Result at other table: 4♥+1 by west -450

1: East explains as hearts + minor 5-5

North calls director after the play. According to East's explanation declarer must have 5 hearts and 5 clubs so a club lead is out. The possibilities are a heart or spade lead, and she chose a spade. West bid 3♥ natural, and with this explanation she would choose a club lead and 4♥ is down 1. (If A♥ led declarer has tempo to develop the spades.)

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

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

TD consulted 4 players about lead with "natural" explanation. Three considered both a club and A♥ lead, but chose A♥. One player thought he would lead a club, but perhaps may lead A♥.

What is the TD's ruling?

Probably a small percentage for a club lead. Assume result is adjusted to 20% club lead and 80% heart lead, calculate the IMP result on the board.

4.

One hand – 3 misinformation rulings!

Eur Jun Teams Jesolo 2007

Board 5

North Deals
N-S Vul

♠ Q 2
♥ —
♦ A J 6 5 3 2
♣ K Q 10 7 4

♠ 10 9 8 7 5 3	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; background-color: #008000; display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> N W E S </div>	♠ K J 6
♥ K Q J 5 2		♥ A 10 8 7 3
♦ 8		♦ K 10
♣ 6		♣ 9 5 2

♠ A 4
♥ 9 6 4
♦ Q 9 7 4
♣ A J 8 3

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
	1 ♦	1 ♥	2 ♣
3 N ¹	5 ♣	Pass	5 ♦ ²
5 ♥	7 ♣	Pass	Pass
7 ♥	Dbl	All pass	

7♥× by East

Down 3 — EW -500

Case 1:

1: 3NT – explained as “to play” by both sides

2: 5♦ - N→E GS invite with control in diamonds. S→D support in diamonds(
The correct explanation, agreed by north is GS invite with support in diamonds.

East calls TD. He claims that he passed 7♣ holding KT♦ under the control . If he knew that A♦ was before him, he would double 7♣ not only because it probably would not make but also to prevent partner from sacrificing 7♥.

To adjust? Is the double of 7♣ more likely if the correct information was given? Did West’s psyche influence anything?

Perhaps a weighted score (50% 7♥x-3; 50% 7♣x-1 ?

Case 2:

1♦ 1♥ X¹
2♣² 5♦ all pass
5♦ by north +420

- 1: Denies 4 spades
2: both sides – natural

West, with both majors, and knowing the heart fit, decided to confuse matters, and succeeded for NS did not get to their minor suit slam.

NS called director about the psyche.

TD decision?

Score stands

Case 3:

1♦ 1♥ 2♦¹
4♥ 5♦ X all pass

- 1: 2♦, S→W inverted (correct explanation) N→E no alert

5♦x by north +1 = +950

Result at other table: 5♥x-2 by east +300

East claimed that with the correct explanation he would not double 5♦.

TD decision?

Consider these alternatives:

With the explanation he was given, was it a serious mistake to double 5♦? Should he have passed or bid 5♥?

With correct explanation –

Doubling 5♦

Passing 5♦ but bidding 5♥ which is doubled or not doubled

Passing 5♦ but West bidding 5♥, and then North might bid 6♦

Again a weighted score looks likely.

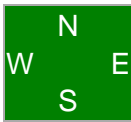
Use this weighted score as an exercise in calculating the IMP result on the board:

1/3 of 6♦ (+1370)

2/3 of 5Hx-2

5.

This hand is from a European Team Championships (but we'll deal with it without screens).

Board 15		♠ 5 3			
South Deals		♥ K 10			
N-S Vul		♦ 10			
		♣ A K Q 8 6 5 3 2			
♠ A Q 8 6	N	♠ K J 7	W	E	♥ 8 7 5 4
♥ A J 6 3	S	♦ Q J 8 4 3 2			
♦ A	♣ —				
♣ J 10 9 4	♠ 10 9 4 2				
	♥ Q 9 2				
		♦ K 9 7 6 5			
		♣ 7			

West North East South

Pass
 1♦¹ 4♣² 4♦ Pass
 Dbl Pass Pass 5♦
 All pass

5♦× by West

Down 3 — EW -500

1: 1♦ precision style (West thought his hand not suitable for 1♣ opening)

2: 4♣ was alerted by South as clubs + major (usually 5-5). The correct explanation is natural. West claimed after the play that if knows 5♣ is natural he might bid 4♥ (and if doubled then 4♠ or 5♦).

Players were consulted and 2 out of 5 would bid 4♥. Would north bid 5♣ (vulnerable) after 4♥? Does 4♥ always make? The results show that 4♥ was played at 10 tables (out of 32) and 10 tricks were made at 5 of these tables. Other tables played (for EW) part scores in hearts, slam in hearts, no trump contracts (all these not relevant at this table), game in diamonds; and (for EW) part score or game in clubs.

TD Decision?

This is a hand for a weighted score, considering 5Dx, 4H=, 4H-1 and perhaps 5C.

For example: ½ 5♦x -3 by W +500

1/3 (2/3 of ½) 4♥= by W -420

1/6 1/3 of ½) 4♥-1 by W +50

Consider the above hand played without screens with south giving the wrong explanation. After South leads face down, north should call the TD and explain that south's explanation is incorrect. After examination, the TD would allow East to change his bid, but he would not do so. So in this instance we would have the same situation as we had with screens.

For discussion: Say South calls the TD about the wrong explanation. East does not want to change his bid. Now TD takes West away from the table and asks what he would have done differently if the correct explanation had been given. If he NOW says that he would have bid 4♥ it would carry more weight than claiming that after the play.

6.

J 7 4	♠ South Deals
5	♥ None Vul
10 5 4	♦
A K Q 7 6 5	♣
A K Q ♠	10 9 5 2 ♠
A Q J 9 ♥	7 4 2 ♥
A 9 6 ♦	K Q 7 3 2 ♦
9 3 2 ♣	10 ♣
8 6 3 ♠	
K 10 8 6 3 ♥	
J 8 ♦	
J 8 4 ♣	

N
E W
S

South East	North	West
<i>IRL</i>	<i>GER IRE</i>	<i>GER</i>
Pass		
Rdbl	Dbl ²	1 N ¹
Pass		
All pass 2 ♣		

2 ♣ by West

Down 2 — EW -100

Both North and South were asked the meaning of redouble.

South wrote: "transfer to 2 clubs, usually a 1 suited hand"

North wrote; " any single suited hand"

Players were consulted, and all said they would understand South's message as showing any one suited hand, not specifically clubs, as "2" was mentioned specifically (and not only transfer to clubs). On this basis the TD ruled that there was no mistaken explanation, and did not adjust.

EW appealed. West thought South had shown clubs. He explained that the correct term for what south meant was "puppet" not "transfer". He felt that with a player whose first language was English (south) that this should be clear. The "2" had not made him suspicious.

Asked if he knew the difference between transfer and puppet, south replied that he had never thought about it and only knew the term in connection with "puppet Stayman."

The Official Guide to the Completion of the WBF convention Card" uses the terms correctly (eg transfer means that the suit referred to is real, the player transferring has the suit).

So what is your decision?

(In the actual case, the appeal committee felt that "to do justice" EW should get some compensation and gave them 3♦+1. There there was another factor not mentioned here which has a bearing on the final decision of the appeal committee).

7.

	A K Q 5 3 ♠	Board 17			
	A 3 ♥	North Deals			
	J 6 3 ♦	None Vul			
	A 10 4 ♣				
10 6 4 ♠	<table style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #008000; color: white; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">N</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">E W</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">S</td></tr> </table>	N	E W	S	9 7 2 ♠
N					
E W					
S					
Q J 10 9 ♥		K 8 7 6 5 ♥			
A K 7 4 ♦		10 8 ♦			
7 3 ♣		Q 8 6 ♣			
	J 8 ♠				
	4 2 ♥				
	Q 9 5 2 ♦				
	K J 9 5 2 ♣				
<i>South East</i>		<i>North West</i>			
1 N	Pass	1 ♣			
	All pass	3 N Pass			

West leads the ♥5, declarer wins the second trick and plays off all his spades. In trick 6 east discards ♣3 and declarer gets the answer “encouraging” to his question about the meaning of this card.

South plays ♣A etc and goes one down (west has discarded two hearts.) South calls TD and claims damage because of the wrong information. EW are good players but do not usually play together and the partnership had not really discussed their signaling beyond saying “low encouraging, and Lavintal).”. East intended his small club as encouraging in diamonds in this situation.

What is the TD’s decision.?

No real carding agreement, so wrong information. But did South really expect the opponents to tell him who had the ♣Q? Even with 100% carding agreement who would expect EW to signal the ♣Q? South has to guess the clubs himself. By asking the question he has attempted to give himself an extra chance should he guess wrong. Score stands!

8.

Consulting

		3	♠ <i>Board 11</i>
		A J 8 7	♥ South Deals
		Q 8 3	♦ None Vul
		A K J 10 3	♣
A Q 10 7 5 2	♠	<div style="display: inline-block; background-color: green; color: white; padding: 5px; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">N E W S</div>	J 9 8
K 10 6	♥		Q 4 3
K 10 7 4	♦		A 5
—	♣		Q 8 6 5 4
		K 6 4	♠
		9 5 2	♥
		J 9 6 2	♦
		9 7 2	♣

South East North West

Pass

Pass 2♠ 1♣ Pass

All pass 4♠ 3♣¹ Pass

4♠ by East

Made 4 — EW +420

1: Before bidding 3♣ north asked the meaning of 2♠. 2♠ was explained as 6+ spades and not more than 9-10 points.

- a) Explanation is incorrect
- b) Explanation is correct.

It makes no difference if the explanation is correct or incorrect. There is misinformation in both cases.

This hand is an example hand where consulting (perhaps double consulting) is needed. East's hand is presented with the bidding without any alert, and Expert asked what he would bid after North's 3♣. Establish LA's. Possibilities are 3♠ and pass. Perhaps also 4♣ (but this is equivalent to 4♠).

If pass is a LA then both 3♠ and 4♠ are suggested and not allowed, so East must pass. But then will west bid 3♠? And if so, will east now bid 4♠?

If pass is not a LA and 3♠ is the only alternative then East must bid 3♠ but West may now bid 4♠.

After consulting, TD may need to give a weighted score. Unless there is no alternative to an immediate 4♠ (highly unlikely) a direct 4♠ cannot be included in any weighting (Reveley adjustment.)

*Convention disruption is the term used when a player forgets a convention or understanding he is playing.

This is not considered an infraction by the laws.

However, there are many influential players and officials (for example Bobby Woolf, an eleven time World Champion and former President of the WBF) who believe that the Laws should expect players to remember their systems, and forgetting a understanding that damages opponents should lead to an adjusted score. In particular they use the argument that players who use complicated systems should be required to remember their understandings and use them correctly. They especially want to make CD an infringement at higher levels of play. As a compromise some suggest utilizing a split score with a side not benefitting from their CD.

At the moment there is an overwhelming majority of “those that decide” who think CD should be regarded the same as a mistake, so there is no chance of a law change, but the subject does come up often for discussion.