

Board 1

North Deals

None Vul

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

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
	1 NT	Pass	2 ♠ ¹
3 ♣ ²	4 ♣	4 ♠	
1. Transfer to ♣.			
2. Both Majors			

South is to bid and while he is thinking:

(a) North drops the ♣ 2 on the table. **TD!**

(b) North drops the ♣ A on the table. **TD!**

(c) North leads face down. **TD!**

(d) North bids (OOT) double. **TD!**

=====

(a) Law 24A exposed card, Law 24E penalty card if defender, Law 16C UI/AI.

(b) Law 24B exposed card, South needs to Pass once, Law 72C if damage to NOS,
Law 24E penalty card if defender, Law 16C UI/AI

(c) Law 16C UI

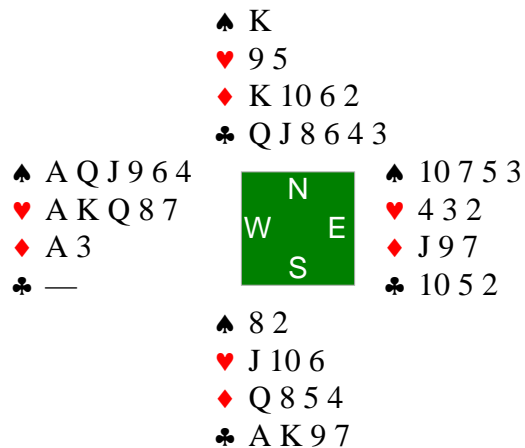
(d)

Law 32, Double may be accepted by East (Law 29A), if not accepted Law 32B1 South may make any legal call subject to law 16C2, Law 32, Law 32B2 & Law 32A2 if either of them does not pass (a) comparable call (Law 23A) no further rectification no 26B, but result may be changed under 23C if damage to NOS (b) not comparable call (Law 23A) south must pass once, Law 16C UI, Law 26B (lead restriction) & Law 72C (Awareness of potential damage) may apply.

Board 2

East Deals

N-S Vul



6 ♠ by West

<i>Trick</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>2nd</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>4th</i>
1. N	♣ Q	2	A	<u>♠ 4</u>

(a)

South (didn't notice the ruff) leads the ♣ K, at the same time West leads with the ♠ A. **TD!**

(b)

South (didn't notice the ruff) leads the ♣ K, a few moments later West plays the ♠ 6. **TD!**

(c)

South (didn't notice the ruff) leads the ♣ K, a few moments later West plays the ♠ A. **TD!**

=====

(a) Law 58A ♠ A led, ♣ K is played OOT and law 57 applies.

(b) Law 53A - lead OOT accepted.

(c) Law 53B - ♠ A led, ♣ K withdrawn (not penalty card) Law 16C (UI) applies to North.

**** Notice:** in a 53B situation, the TD should ask the player for his intentions (West in our case)

Board 3
 South Deals
 E-W Vul

♠ Q 3		♠ K 5 4 2
♥ 7 4		♥ J 9 6 3
♦ K Q J 9 6		♦ 10 4
♣ J 9 7 3		♣ 8 6 2
	<div style="display: inline-block; background-color: green; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> N W E S </div>	♠ J 10 7 6
		♥ K 10 8 5 2
		♦ 8 3 2
		♣ 5
		♠ A 9 8
		♥ A Q
		♦ A 7 5
		♣ A K Q 10 4

3 NT by South

<i>Trick</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>2nd</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>4th</i>
1. W	♦ K	4	2	<u>A</u>
2. S	<u>♣ A</u>	3	2	5
3. S	<u>♣ K</u>	7	6	♥ 2

(a) At that moment South is simultaneously playing both the ♣ Q & ♣T. **TD!**

(b) Same as before only now West says "I accept the ♣T" and immediately plays his ♣ J. **TD!**

=====

(a) Law 58B2. South designates the card he intended to play, the other card returns to his hand.

(b) Law 58B3. West may change his play after declarer designates his play (UI).

Board 4

West Deals

Both Vul

	♠ A K 7	
	♥ A 3	
	♦ K 8 6 4	
	♣ J 5 3 2	
♠ 10 8 5 3	<div>W N E</div>	♠ 9 6 2
♥ 10 8 2		♥ J 9 6 4
♦ Q 9 5		♦ 7 3
♣ A K 7		♣ Q 10 9 4
	♠ Q J 4	
	♥ K Q 7 5	
	♦ A J 10 2	
	♣ 8 6	

3 NT by North

Lead: ♥ 4

North is declarer in 3 NT. Opening lead is the ♥ 4 won by North ♥ A and then:

(a)

North asking for dummy's ♦ J, West objects. **TD!**

Now North is playing ♦ 4 to the ♦ A and ♦ J.

[East and West switches hands]

(b)

North asking for dummy's ♦ J, West follows with the ♦ 3. **TD!**

Won by North ♦ K and now North playing the ♦ 4 to the ♦ T.

=====

(a & b)

Law 55C (and 72B1), adjust based on losing a trick to the ♦ Q.

Board 5

North Deals

N-S Vul

♠ A Q 9 7 6 3

♥ 6 5

♦ K 4 2

♣ 4 2



West	North	East	South
	2 ♥ ^a	-	-
-	2 ♥ ^b	3 ♣	-
-	2 ♠ ^c	-	-

Lead: ♦ 4

(a)

North opens 2 ♥, South announces: "weak two". North realizes his mistake and want to change his bid to 2 ♠. TD!

(b)

North opens 2 ♥, East bids 3 ♣. North realizes his mistake, saying "oh no". TD!

(c)

North opens 2 ♠, South announces: "spades and a minor". North (being familiar with the laws) calls the TD asking to change his bid to 2 ♦ in accordance to law 25A.

=====

(a) Law 25A1 & 25A3 - Allow 2 ♠.

(b) Law 25A1 & 25A3 & 25A6 - Allow 2 ♠, East may change his bid, if he does the information from 3 ♣ is UI for North-South & AI for West.

(c) Law 25A2 - 2 ♠ stand & UI under 16C.

Board 6

East Deals

E-W Vul

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

West	North	East	South
6 ♦	Pass	1 NT	Pass
		6 ♥	All pass

6 ♥ by East

Lead: ♦ Q

The ♦ T is on the floor, leaving West with only 12 cards.

(a)

Upon lead, East notice dummy has only 12 cards. **TD!**

(b)

After the lead East claims 12 tricks on the ♣ finesse, losing only the ♥ A. NS accepts.

Upon seeing the results (all made 11 tricks) they find out West had only 12 cards. **TD!**

(c)

After the lead East claims 12 tricks on the ♣ finesse, losing only the ♥ A. NS accepts.

While playing the next round, North asks his partner how come he led from Qx against a slam contract, his answer draw the attention to the fact West was missing a card. **TD!**

=====

(a)

Law 14a - the card is restored, no further rectification.

(b & c)

Law 14b - we treat the ♦ T as if it was always there (still within the Correction Period), a revoke from dummy shall be treated by law 64c. Adjust to 6 ♥ -1.

Board 7

South Deals

Both Vul

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

West	North	East	South
Pass	2 ♦ ²	All pass	2 ♣ ¹
	1. announced as "Strong".		
	2. was not announced		

(a)

Before the lead South will call the TD to correct the explanation of the 2 ♣ bid. The Convention Card shows that "2 ♣ is either weak ♦'s or strong". If suggested - West doesn't change his call.

(b)

Before the lead North calls the TD, admitting he gave a wrong explanation, as the Convention Card shows that "2 ♣ is either weak ♦'s or strong". If suggested - West doesn't change his call.

(c)

East leads the ♥ Q. After seeing the dummy, West calls the TD to complain about the auction. The Convention Card shows that "2 ♣ is strong", South simply couldn't think of another way of showing a weak hand with ♦'s.

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Proper procedure: take West and East away from the table (separately) and ask what would they have done differently throughout the bidding had they know the correct explanation.

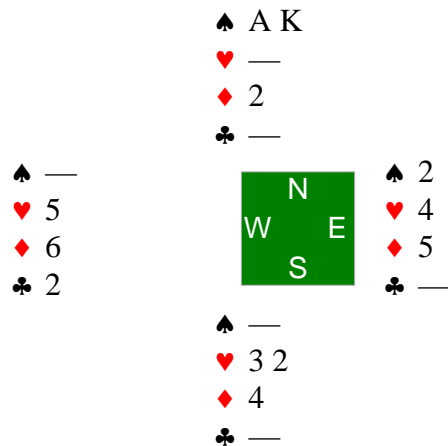
(a & b) Law 21B1 - West may change his last pass The TD should ask West away from the table if he would bid differently in the first round, then East should be referred with the same question. Even-thou West didn't want to change his call, East would surely Double 2 ♦ and East-West will reach 4 ♥. Score should be adjusted (after polling) to 4 ♥ +1 by West. (Law 75B1).

(c) Law 40B2a(v) - The use of artificial psychic calls is not allowed. Adjust the score (law 40B4).

Board 9

North Deals

E-W Vul



4 ♥ by South

Up to this point south has lost 2 tricks.

South is asking for the ♠ A from dummy on which East revokes playing the ♥ 4 -> ♦ 4 -> ♣ 2.

(a) Before East is to lead for the next trick, he notices the revoke. **TD!**
(West want's to change his card if East changes)

(b) At the end of the board [4 ♥ -1] South discovers the revoke. **TD!**

=====

(a) Law 62A – revoke not established, the 4 ♥ becomes a MPC. As South didn't change his card, East cannot change his card. Score is 4 ♥ =.

(b) Law 63A – Revoke established & Law 64A1. Adjust the score to 4 ♥ +1.

Board 10
East Deals
Both Vul

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

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
		Pass	Pass
1 NT	2 ♣	Pass	2 ♦
Dbl	3 ♣	3 ♦	All pass

3 ♦ by East

- (a)
South leads the ♣ K, North saying: "its not your lead" and leads the ♣ A. **TD!**
- (b)
North leads the ♣ A (OOT), South comments "its not your lead", and leads the ♣ K. **TD!**
- (c)
South leads the ♣ K and at the same time North leads ♣ A. East spreads his hand. **TD!**

=====

- (a)
♣ A is a MPC and as the ♣ K is the lead card, the ♣ A must be played on the ♣ K.
- (b)
♣ A is a LOOT and will be treated by law 54. The ♣ K is now a MPC.
- (c)
It appears that by law 58a - the ♣ A is deemed to be subsequent to the ♣ K, hence a correct lead was made, the ♣ K is a MPC and East is the declarer and all of East cards are AI for the defense. However, the problem was not created by the declaring side and clearly the rectification will provide the defense an unfair advantage - resulting in an unplayable board. Hence, you should allow East to accept the LOOT and treat the ♣ K as a MPC that will be played to the first trick.

Board 12
West Deals
N-S Vul

	♠ K Q 3	
	♥ K Q 10 5	
	♦ J 7 4	
	♣ A K Q	
♠ 8 6 5 2	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 40px; background-color: green; color: white; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> <div>N</div> <div>W E</div> <div>S</div> </div>	♠ A 10 7
♥ 9 6		♥ 8 7 2
♦ Q 10 3		♦ 9 8 6 5
♣ 10 4 3 2		♣ 9 7 5
	♠ J 9 4	
	♥ A J 4 3	
	♦ A K 2	
	♣ J 8 6	

6 NT by South

<i>Trick</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>2nd</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>4th</i>
1. W	♠ 6	K	<u>A</u>	4
2. E	♥ 2	3	6	<u>K</u>
3. N	<u>♥ 10</u>	7	4	9
4. N	♥ 5	8	<u>A</u>	♠ 2
5. S	<u>♠ J</u>	8	3	7

South leads the ♥ J and west start thinking...

- (a) East says "its irrelevant, just play" and follows with the ♣ 9. **TD!**
- (b) North scolds West and moves the ♥ Q forward, East now follows with the ♣ 9. **TD!**
- (c) South himself moves the ♥ Q forward and East follows with the ♣ 9. **TD!**

=====

- (a) Law 57A – require or forbid any suit.
- (b) Law 57C2 – no rectification.
- (c) Law 57C1 – no rectification.

Board 13

North Deals

Both Vul

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

West	North	East	South
	1 ♥	Pass	2 ♣
2 ♦	2 NT	Pass	4 ♦
Pass	4 NT ¹	Pass	5 ♥
All pass			

1. ... "I don't understand"

5 ♥ by North

Low level tournament

North took some time before stating "I don't understand this..." and bidding 4 NT.

South then bid 5 ♥ for the final contract. Only then West called the **TD** complaining about North's reaction at the table.

If the TD asks:

- South meant 4 ♦ as Splinter, showing ♥ support.
- 4 NT is RKBW in their system, answers: 5 ♣=0/3, 5 ♦=1/4.

What should you do?

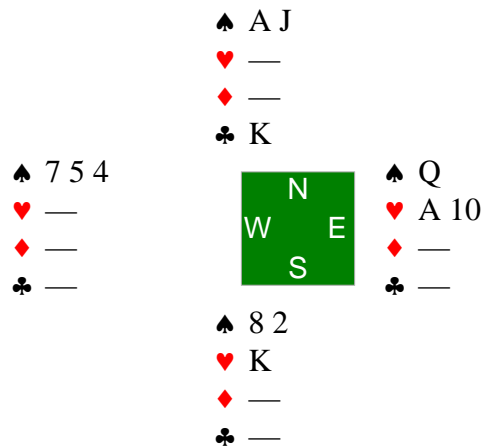
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We first start by considering South's bid of 5 ♥, as there was UI from North statement. It is rather clear that had North said nothing, South would answer to Aces with 5 ♣.

Now, a correct polling of low-level players - clearly stating that they have no idea what 4 NT by North is (as was the case at the table) - should result in Passing 5 ♣ by North.

Adjust the score to 5 ♣ (with some weights to 10 or 11 tricks).

Board 14
 East Deals
 None Vul



3 NT by North

To this point North has won 7 tricks, dummy is now on lead.

♠ 2 -> ♠ 4 -> ♣ K (revoke!) -> ♠ Q. North, noticing the revoke calls the TD.

(a) Playing *IMP*.

(b) Playing *MP*.

=====

In both cases the TD should allow North to change his card and correct the revoke, let the play continue, and then consider a score adjustment.

(a) Law 16C3 playing ♠ A is almost automatic in IMP - 3 NT+1.

(b) Law 16C2 + 16C3 Playing ♠ J is clearly a reasonable option in MP - 3 NT-2.

Board 15

South Deals

N-S Vul

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

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>	
			1 ♥	
Pass	2 ♣	2 ♠	3 ♠	
4 ♠	5 ♣	All pass		
5 ♣ by North				
<i>Trick</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>2nd</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>4th</i>
1. E	♠ K	<u>A</u>	2	♦ 6 ¹
1. Revoke!				

(a) North now notice the revoke. **TD!**

Play continues with ♣ to the ♣ K, won by East's ♣ A. Then:

(b) East now leads ♥ 8 and North discovers his revoke. East wishes to change to the ♠ Q. **TD!**

(c) East now attacks ♦ and North ruffs in trick 4. Declarer now claims the rest, 5 ♣=.

While playing the next board, East asks his partner "why didn't you bid 5 ♠ with 6 cards?!"
Now they discover the revoke. **TD!**

(d) Club for the ♣ A and another ♠ ruffed by declarer who now claims for 12 tricks.

East notices the ♠ 9 (among the clubs), objects and calls the **TD!**

=====

(a) Law 63A1 – not established. Law 62A – correct. Law 62B2 – return the ♦ 6 to the hand.

(b) The ♥ 8 cannot be retraced, revoke is established, Law 64A - resulting in 5 ♣=.

(c) Law 64B4 no automatic adjustment. 64C1 one trick over - resulting in 5 ♣-1.

(d) Had only the 2nd revoke not occurred (64B2 & 64C2a) East would have won the ♠, switching to ♦ and taking 3 tricks. With 1 extra trick transferred by Law 64A2 for the first revoke, the final result is 5 ♣-2.

Board 16

West Deals

E-W Vul

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

4 ♥ by South

<i>Trick</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>2nd</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>4th</i>
1. W	♦ 9	3	<u>J</u>	2
2. E	♦ <u>A</u>	4	♣ 4 ¹	5
3. E	♦ <u>K</u>	7	♣ 7 ²	8
4. E	♣ <u>A</u>	3	10	J
5. E	♣ 2	Q	♥ <u>6</u>	K
6. W	♦ 6	Q	♥ <u>4</u>	10

1. 1st revoke!

2. 2nd revoke!

South called the TD on the 6th trick, after West has finally led with his ♦ 6.

The defense won 6 tricks resulting in: 4 ♥-3.

=====

Law 64c2a - had only the first revoke occurred the defense would have won 4 tricks (3 ♦'s and the ♣ A) and the declarer would have received a trick back according to law 64a2. Hence, the final result would be 4 ♥=, which is the best outcome for declarer.

Adjust the score to 4 ♥= by South.

Board 17

North Deals

None Vul

		♠ A J 10 9 8	
		♥ K Q 2	
		♦ A 2	
		♣ 5 4 2	
♠ 4			♠ 3 2
♥ J 10 6 4			♥ 9 8 7 5
♦ K 9 8 6			♦ 10 7 5 4
♣ K Q J 10			♣ A 9 8
		♠ K Q 7 6 5	
		♥ A 3	
		♦ Q J 3	
		♣ 7 6 3	
West	North	East	South
	1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠ ¹
.	.	.	2 ♠
Pass	4 ♠	All pass	

1. insufficient, not accepted

4 ♠ by North

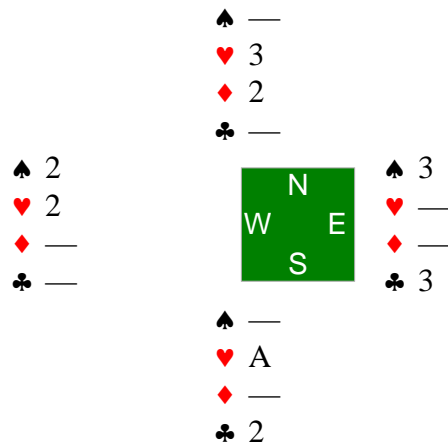
North opened 1 ♠ and East passes. South, thinking he is dealer, also opened 1 ♠. **TD!**

After TD has explained all the options, South bids 2 ♠ (law 27b1a) and North raises to 4 ♠, making 10 tricks. The opponents call the TD after the play complaining that North will never raise 2 ♠ without the UI from South's attempt to open 1 ♠.

=====

Law 27B1(a), Law 16C does not apply. Score stands – no need for 27D.

Board 18
 East Deals
 N-S Vul



3 NT by South

Trick	Lead	2nd	3rd	4th
1. S	♥ A	♠ 2	3	♠ 3
2. S	♣ 2	♥ 2	♦ 2	<u>3</u>

At trick 12, after taking 7 tricks, South leads the ♥ A on-which West revokes.
 The revoke is discovered on the 13th trick and the TD is called by south right after East plays.

- (a) If considered, it is clear that East has no way of knowing where the ♠ 2 is.
- (b) If asked, East should say South has already showed out three times in ♠.

=====

- (a) Law 64B6 no automatic trick adjustment but Law 16C2 3 NT made.
- (b) Law 64B6 no automatic trick adjustment 3 NT-1.

Board 19
 South Deals
 E-W Vul

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

	♠ J 7 6
	♥ 8 6 5
	♦ 9 3 2
	♣ Q 6 5 4

	♠ 8 4 2
	♥ A 3 2
	♦ Q 10 7
	♣ 10 9 8 7

6 ♠ by North

Trick	Lead	2nd	3rd	4th
1. E	♥ 8	<u>A</u>	4	9
2. S	♠ K	-	-	A

North is playing 6 ♠. After the ♥ lead was won in dummy, North (focusing only on the honors in his hand) thought he is on lead, and played the ♠ K. At this point West was so eager to take the ♠ K that he immediately played the ♠ A.

North calls the **TD!**

West argues that declarer should have led from dummy, and he simply accepted a LOOT.

=====

Law 53c - the wrong defender has played a card to the irregularity. The LOOT is accepted and law 57 applies. Declarer may choose to require East to play his highest ♠ (for example...).

Board 20

West Deals

Both Vul

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

West	North	East	South
1 ♣	Dbl	Pass	2 ♣ ¹
Pass	2 ♥	Pass	2 ♠
Pass	4 ♠	Pass	6 ♠

All pass

1. Strong

6 ♠ by South

Trick	Lead	2nd	3rd	4th
1. W	♣ K	2	7	<u>A</u>
2. S	♠ <u>A</u>	6	4	5
3. S	♠ 2	♣ 3	<u>K</u>	10 ¹
4. N	♦ 3	2	<u>A</u>	J
5. S	♣ J	Q	♠ <u>7</u>	6
6. N	♦ 5	4	♠ <u>3</u>	K
7. S	♣ 8	4	♠ 9	♠ <u>10</u>
8. E	♦ 6	♠ 8	.	.

1. East picked the ♠T back to his hand

At trick 3 East accidentally picked the ♠T back and didn't place it among the quitted tricks. Later on, at trick 7 the ♠T is played again for the win. South is now utterly confused, being sure he took out all the trumps, but it's only after he ruffs the ♦ return that he calls the **TD!**

South argues that he is absolutely sure that he took out all the trumps, East-West are confused. Upon inspection, there is no disagreement that East has indeed played the ♠T to trick 3.

=====

This is a rare 67b3 case. Trick 3 is clearly defective and both sides have played to the next trick. The law instructs the TD to correct the irregularity as long as it is not "too late". But what is "too late"? basically it is when both sides have played to the next trick (8 in our case) AND the director deems it cannot be corrected.

According to the WBFLC commentary, if the card somehow gets played twice, we have to adjust the score when there is damage.