

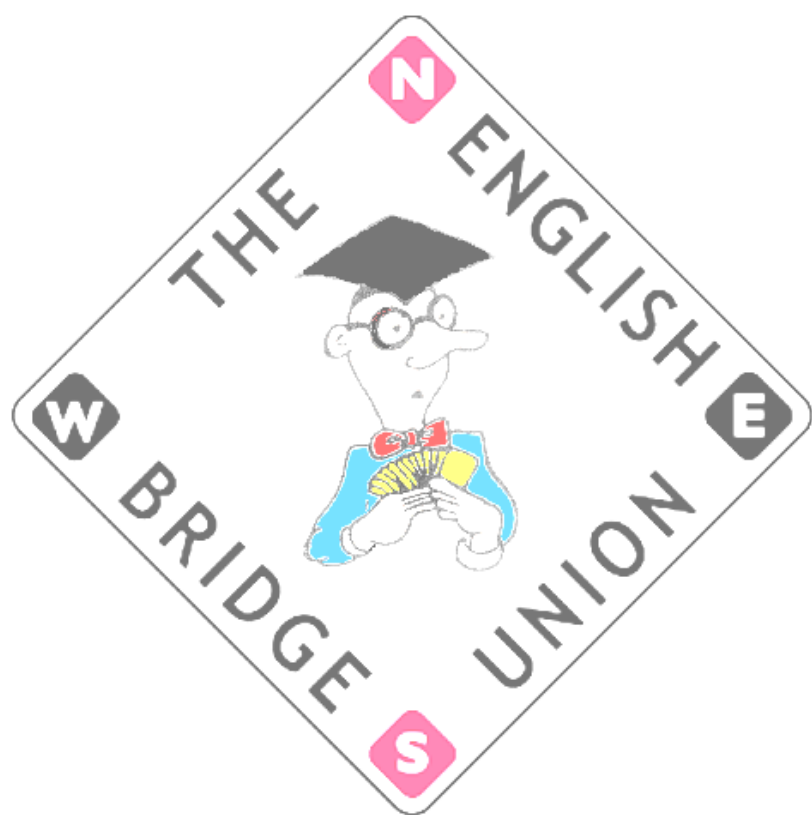
## Club Director Training Course

# CLUB REFRESHER

(2008 Update)

## CONTENTS

COURSE DESCRIPTION .....	3
EBU BIDDING BOX REGULATIONS .....	4
TABLE SITUATIONS.....	5 – 29



## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

### **For whom**

Qualified Club Tournament Directors who wish to improve their knowledge of the Laws and Directives governing duplicate bridge, and maintain or raise their level of performance as Club Directors. It provides suitable training for Club TDs wishing to progress to the County Course.

### **Objectives**

On completion of the course, participants will:

- have a clearer and deeper understanding of the Laws and Directives governing duplicate bridge and how they should be applied when giving rulings;
- be aware of and understand the reason for any changes in the Laws and Directives, or their interpretation, made during the preceding year;
- be up to date in respect of available literature, manuals, software etc., relevant to movements and scoring appropriate at club level.

### **Prerequisites**

Participants must be members of English Bridge Union and must have attained the *EBU Club Director's Certificate of Competence* through successful attendance on an assessment course. You should have a personal copy of *The Laws of Duplicate Contract Bridge 2007*, a copy of the *Handbook of EBU Directives and Conventions* (the 'Orange Book' 2006 with updates) and the 'White Book' – the EBU TD guide..

### **Content**

The course consists of 40 directing situations. Some are just book rulings whilst others are judgment rulings. One or two require practical solutions of real directing problems. Most of the situations are genuine. The course will be conducted through the EBU website. Answers will be available to *bona fide* course members, and some follow-up discussion via email will be available with experienced TDs.

### **Duration**

As with an online course, you can spend as long as you like.

### **Cost**

The course is provided free of charge. To obtain the answers, you must be a member of EBU and have passed the Club Directors' assessment.

# EBU BIDDING BOX REGULATIONS

Orange Book 2006

## Instructions for use

Starting with the dealer, players place their calls on the table in front of them, from the left and neatly overlapping, so that all calls are visible and faced towards partner. Players should refrain from touching any cards in the box until they have determined their call. A call is considered to have been made when it has been removed from the bidding box with apparent intent (but the director may apply Law 25). Note that some left-handed bidding boxes are available, where the calls are placed in a row from right to left.

## Alerts

Alerts should be made by use of the Alert card. It is the responsibility of the alerting player to ensure that **both** his opponents are aware of the alert.

## The Stop card

Before making a jump bid (i.e. a bid at a higher level than the minimum required) a player must place the Stop card in front of him, then place his call as usual, and eventually remove the Stop card. His left-hand opponent should not call until the Stop card has been removed. The Stop card should be left on the table for about ten seconds, to give the next player time to reflect. It should not be removed prematurely.

After a jump bid, the next player **must** pause for about ten seconds before calling. It is an offence either not to pause or to show indifference when pausing. If the Stop card has been removed prematurely or has not been used, an opponent should pause as though the Stop card had been used correctly.

## End of the auction

At the end of the auction the calls should remain in place until the opening lead has been faced and all explanations have been obtained, after which they should be returned to their boxes.

## Change of call

Calls made using cards are treated under the Laws in the same way as spoken calls. For example, a call may be changed without penalty under Law 25A only if:

- the change is solely due to the player having taken the wrong card in error, and
- he changes, or attempts to change it without pause for thought when he realises that he has removed the wrong card by mistake.

## TABLE SITUATIONS

The following are 40 different situations, which you, as the TD, may meet. They are in no particular order. Sometimes you need to find a Law Book reference, sometimes an Orange Book. Occasionally, good old commonsense is what is required. If you get about 65% correct, you are well on the way to obtaining the standard required on the County Course.

### Situation 1

<b>West</b> 1NT	<b>North</b> 2♦	<b>East</b> 2♠(a) 2NT(b)	<b>South</b> 3♦ pass
3♣			

(a) Late alert of the 2♦

(b) 2♠ changed to 2NT, which is a transfer to clubs

Final contract 3♣ by West  
North on lead, leads a small diamond

<b>North</b>	<b>South</b>
♠ 10 9 8 7 6	♠ —
♥ 9 5	♥ —
♦ 9 5	♦ A K 7 3
♣ 9 7 5 3	♣ —

### Scenario

West opens 1NT, North overcalls 2♦ and East bids 2♠. South bids 3♦ and then says 'Sorry, I should have alerted the 2♦ bid. It's spades and another.' The TD is called to the table. When he gives his ruling, East wants to change his bid to 2NT. Assuming the TD allows the change, South now passes and West bids 3♣, which is the final contract. North's opening lead is a small diamond.

At the end of the hand, East/West feel damaged by North's choice of the diamond lead and recall the TD.

## Situation 2

<i>North</i>	<i>South</i>
1♥	1♠
1NT	2♣
2♦	2NT

West asks how 2NT direct over 1NT would be different from 2NT in this sequence. North doesn't want to answer. West calls the TD. Can North be made to answer?

### Situation 3

Would the following rectifications for insufficient bids be permitted?

a)	<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>
	1♣	1♠	1♥

East missed the 1♠ and thought he was replying to 1♣. 1♣ pass 1♥ shows 4+ hearts and 6+ points.

Can East change his call to

- i) 2♥?
- ii) double which would show hearts and diamonds?

b)	<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>
	2NT	pass	2♣

East thought he was replying to 1NT. 3♣ to 2NT and 2♣ to 1NT are both Stayman in their system. Can East change his call to 3♣.

c)	<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>
	.....		
	4NT	5♦	5♣

In an uncontested auction West bids 4NT asking for aces. East doesn't see the 5♦ and replies 5♣ showing 0 or 4 aces. East/West play DOPI over interference so double shows no aces and pass shows one ace. Can East replace his 5♣ with double?

d)	<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>
	2NT	pass	2♠

Once again East thought he was replying to 1NT

2♠ over 1NT promises five spades and an unknown 4-card minor.

3♠ over 2NT just promises a 5-card spade suit.

Can East replace his 2♠ with 3♠?

## Situation 4

♠ 2	♠ —	♠ 3
♥ 2	♥ 3	♥ —
♦ —	♦ 2	♦ —
♣ —	♣ —	♣ 3
	♠ —	
	♥ A	
	♦ —	
	♣ 2	

At trick 12, playing in a NT contract, South leads:

	<b>South</b>	<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>
<b>Trick 12</b>	♥A	♠2	♥3	♠3
<b>Trick 13</b>	♣2	♥2	♦2	♣3

The TD is called, West has revoked.

If asked, East should say South has already showed out three times in spades.



## Situation 5

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
pass	pass	pass	2NT

East leads the ♠A out of turn. The TD is called.

The TD explains all five options. South forbids a spade, so ♠A is picked up.

West now leads ♦J won by queen in dummy, followed by a small ♣ to the king (won by West). West now leads a spade.

Result 2NT –1. The TD is called back again, because of the spade lead.

## Situation 6

With the lead in dummy, the play goes:

<i>West</i> <i>(Dummy)</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
♣4	♣5	♠7 (ruff)	♠8 (overruff)

North asks, 'Having NONE, partner?' at this stage, and South turns out to have one club — ♣3 in his hand. Call the TD.

## Situation 7

Bidding box mishaps. In each case, East pulls one card out of the box only to discover it is not the one he thought he had his fingers on.

### Scenario 1

<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>South</b>
	pass	1♠ 1NT intended	2♣

### Scenario 2

<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>South</b>
	pass	1NT	

West announces '12-14' and East says what are you doing, I opened 1♠. He then looks down and sees 1NT on the table.

### Scenario 3

<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>South</b>
	2♣		South alerts

South alerts the 2♣ which surprises North. He thought he had opened 1NT and was expecting South to announce '12 to 14'. He looks down to see 2♣ on the table.

### Scenario 4

<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>South</b>
2♥		1NT	pass

West's hand:

♠ 97  
♥ AQJ986  
♦ J5  
♣ 975

East alerts, West looks down and says, 'Oh, I didn't mean to say that.'

## Situation 8

<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>South</b>
1♠	1NT	2♦	2NT
2♠			

West makes an insufficient bid of 2♠, and the TD is called.

Suppose 2♠ is not accepted, the call is withdrawn and a pass is substituted. North and East pass. Final contract 2NT by North. East is on lead. Are there lead penalties?

## Situation 9

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

As he takes his hand from the board, West drops his cards face up on the table. The hand falls in such a way that two cards are visible – ♥Q and a black ace. East has already sorted his hand. West quickly recovers his hand.

## Situation 10

With West the dealer the auction starts

West	North	East	South
1NT		2♥	

East bids 2♥ without waiting for North to call.

East holds

♠ AJ7642  
♥ 3  
♦ 543  
♣ 1084.

East/West are playing transfers. The TD is summoned. The TD gives South the option to accept 2♥ which he declines. The 2♥ is replaced in the box and the auction reverts to North who bids 2♥ natural which is passed out. East leads ♠A, followed by ♠2. West wins ♠K. West is on lead. Explain the lead penalties that now apply to West.

## Situation 11

The auction goes	<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>South</b>
	pass	pass		pass

Now the TD is called. East wants to have a bid. Can he?

## Situation 12

West has a minor penalty card, the ♦3. A diamond is led and he plays the ♦5. Time to call the TD.

## Situation 13

Declarer is in 4♠ and has won eight tricks, the last in his hand. We have the following 3-card ending.

**Dummy**

♣ K J 6

**Declarer**

♠ 6

♣ 7 3

The ♣A Q have not yet been played and there are still 5 clubs remaining in the defenders hand. Declarer leads a low club towards dummy; west plays ♣8. Declarer now starts to think, shrugs his shoulders and says 'I don't know, play one'. The defenders call the TD and want him to play the ♣6. How do you rule?

## Situation 14

Declarer (South) ruffs a heart in dummy with a spade. He then says, 'Ace,' and points at the ace of clubs, which North plays. East follows to the ace of spades in dummy because he just heard 'Ace.' He did not see South point to a card (he was not looking) and so he assumed the same suit was played as had just been played from dummy and he only realised when West said 'Having no clubs'.

## Situation 15

West's hand is:

♠ K Q J 9 6 5 3  
♥ 6  
♦ Q 9 6 5 4  
♣ —

West opens 2♣, which is Benjamin, showing eight playing tricks in an unspecified suit. North/South claim this is a psyche of a strong opening bid. When asked, West (a fairly inexperienced player) says he bid 2♣ 'because he has lots of playing tricks.' He clearly has no idea what all the fuss is about.

## **Situation 16**

East/West are defending 4♠. East asks 'How many tricks have we won?' West answers 'Three.' Declarer (South) calls the director and complains.



## Situation 17

<b>South</b>	<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>South</b>
♠ Q		1♠	PASS	2♥
♥ A Q J 7 5 3	pass	2NT(1)	pass	3♥
♦ 8 5 4	pass	4♥(2)	pass	5♣
♣ A 9 5	pass	6NT	pass	pass
	Pass			

(1) 2NT shows 15 to 19 points.

(2) North thought for some time before bidding 4♥.

North South's basic system is Acol.

TD called by West after dummy was faced

♦Q was led.

South will argue that his hand was strong enough to make a slam try opposite a 15-19 rebid, he has good trumps, two Aces and a singleton. East West will argue that 3♥ was already a slam try and North had refused it. 5♥ could be in jeopardy opposite an unsuitable dummy. What ruling will you give?

## Situation 18

<b>South</b>	<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>South</b>
♠ 10 8 6 4	1♣	pass	2♦	pass
♥ 10 8 6	3♣	pass	3NT	pass
♦ J 10 9	4♣	pass	4♦	pass
♣ J 10 9	4NT	pass	6NT	pass
	pass	pass*		

\* Before passing, North says 'Is it my lead?'

South led ♥6 and found partner with ♥AK. Thirteen tricks make if any other suit is led.

## **Situation 19**

North drops the  $\spadesuit 2$  out of his hand when following to a trick. The declarer, East, then leads his singleton  $\spadesuit K$  and tells North he has to play the penalty card. He meekly complies and then has a change of heart just as East leads to the next trick. You are called because North feels he should have been allowed to play his  $\spadesuit A$ . What do you do?

## **Situation 20**

Dummy contains the ♥A, but it is at the top of the diamond suit. The defenders misdefend as a result and only realise when declarer turns up with the ♦A and call the TD and complain.

## **Situation 21**

At trick 12 in 3NT, LHO leads a heart, dummy now containing ♣3 and ♦A. Declarer says 'Play anything,' and dummy plays the diamond ace. RHO wins the trick and his last card turns out to be the ♣2, so the ♣3 in dummy wins the last trick! The defence are not amused and summon the TD.

## **Situation 22**

Declarer wins the trick. As he is turning his card over, dummy warns him that he is putting it in the wrong direction, as though he had lost it.

## Situation 23

This question is about alerting calls. There are two auctions.

(i) Which calls in the following auction should be alerted?

<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>South</b>
1♣(a)	Dbl	1♠(b)	Dbl(c)
Redbl(d)	3♦(e)	pass	3NT
pass	pass	Dbl(f)	pass
pass	pass		

(a) *May be three cards*

(b) *Forcing*

(c) *Shows general values*

(d) *Shows three spades*

(e) *Forcing*

(f) *Demands a spade lead*

(ii) Which calls in the following auction should be alerted?

<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>South</b>
2♦(a)	pass	2♥(b)	dbl (c)
2♠(d)	dbl (e)	end	

(a) *Multi*

(b) *pass or correct to 2♠*

(c) *take out*

(d) *Shows spades*

(e) *penalty*

## **Situation 24**

The lead is in dummy (North) but declarer leads from hand (South). His right-hand opponent (East) says 'I want to accept that lead' but then his left-hand opponent (west) says, 'I don't.' How do you sort this out?



## Situation 25

<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>South</b>
1♠	2NT	pass	3♣
pass	3♥	pass	4♥
pass	pass	pass	

2NT is described as showing the minors. After the 3♥ bid, the opponents ask again and are told that this means that he presumably had hearts and one of the minors.

- (a) Do you allow this if the event is played at Level 3 conventions?
- (b) Do you allow this if the event is played at Level 4 conventions?

## **Situation 26**

Must the following cards be played?

- (a) Declarer takes a card out of his hand, puts it nearly on the table, then jerks it back immediately (saying 'Whoops'). Everyone sees it.
- (b) A defender takes a card out of his hand, puts it nearly on the table, then jerks it back immediately (saying 'Whoops'). Everyone sees it.
- (c) Declarer calls for the six of spades from dummy. There is no six of spades there, but there is a six of clubs. Must this be played?

## **Situation 27**

When you arrive home and start to do the scoring, you find two mistakes on the travelling score slips. Do you change them?

- (a) Board 4 (all vulnerable): Every N/S pair played in 3NT and they all scored 630 or 600 except one who scored 400.
- (b) Board 18 (N/S vulnerable): N/S scored  $-100$  for  $2\spadesuit-2$ .

## Situation 28

Dealer East	♠ K8643		
	♥ K96		
NS vul	♦ 2		
	♣ AJ73		
♠ QJ102	Board	♠ 97	
♥ 10742	2	♥ AJ8	
♦ 108		♦ A973	
♣ K54		♣ 10862	
	♠ A5		
	♥ Q53		
	♦ KQJ654		
	♣ Q9		

Contract is 3♠ by North  
The play went as follows

Trick

- 1. ♣2 to Q, K and A
- 2. small ♦ to the ♦K ducked
- 3. ♦Q to ♥ discard to ♦A
- 4. ♠10 round to ♣J
- 5. ♣ ruffed in dummy and overruffed (revoke)

Declarer finished down 2 NS-200.

No one noticed until the completion of Board 3 (the end of the round) when North asked West about a possible revoke. What should the TD rule?

### Answer

Late revokes are identified in 64B4/5 and dealt with through 64C. He should therefore go back to trick 5 and work out how the play would have gone.

## Situation 29

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
1♠	4♥	Dbl	pass
4♠	pass	pass	pass

East thought for some time before his double. Do you allow the 4♠ bid with these West hands?

- |     |               |     |                  |     |             |
|-----|---------------|-----|------------------|-----|-------------|
| (a) | ♠ A J 9 7 6 4 | (b) | ♠ K J 10 8 7 5 4 | (c) | ♠ A K 5 4 3 |
|     | ♥ A 3         |     | ♥ —              |     | ♥ J 6 2     |
|     | ♦ Q 8         |     | ♦ A K 5          |     | ♦ A Q 9     |
|     | ♣ 10 8 3      |     | ♣ Q 6 2          |     | ♣ J 9       |

### Answer

**Law 23, 73A2, 73D1 and 73F** East has made a slow penalty double. For West to remove it, there has to be a demonstrable bridge reason: a) No; b) Yes; c) No.

## Situation 30

East bids 3♣ over North's opening 1♠. West says it shows clubs and hearts but East actually has diamonds and hearts. West says he is definitely correct. East agrees with him and says he made a mistake with his bid. Both convention cards say 3♣ over 1♠ is *Ghestem*. Do you consider that North/South were misinformed? And what about the unauthorised information between east and West?

### Answer

**Law 75B** The first observation is that the convention card should explain what 3♣ means. To simply say 'Ghestem' is wrong. It may well be the case that they play it as clubs and hearts, but the incomplete card means that you cannot prove it. In this situation you treat it as a mistaken explanation, and you adjust for North/South if they convince you that they were damaged.

**Law 16B1** There is unauthorised information here. The answer to the question was unexpected to East, who becomes aware of his error through the answer to a question.

## Situation 31

♠ 6 ♥ KJ10 ♦ AQJ1098 ♣ K83	♠ A9874 ♥ AQ653 ♦ 65 ♣ 10	♠ Q532 ♥ 9742 ♦ 7 ♣ J942
♠ KJ10 ♥ 8 ♦ K432 ♣ A Q 7 6 5		

West	North	East	South
2♦(2)	pass	2♥	1♦(1)
3♦	pass	pass	pass

- (1) Precision: may be a doubleton  
 (2) Alerted: North asks and is told that it shows hearts and spades  
 3♦ went three off

North/South claim that they would have bid 4♠ (which probably makes) had they known what West had. Neither East nor West is quite sure what they had agreed but both believe that North should not have passed throughout with his good hand, so they believe it is his own fault. Assume that East/West will make six tricks if they play in diamonds and four tricks if they play in hearts, and assume that North/South will make ten tricks if they play in spades.

- (a) Is there misinformation?
- (b) Is there unauthorised information?
- (c) To what do you adjust the score?
- (d) Do you fine East/West?

## Situation 32

♠ K10986 ♥ K10852 ♦ K3 ♣ 8  ♠ Q ♥ A63 ♦ A6542 ♣ KQ104  ♠ A753 ♥ QJ94 ♦ Q8 ♣ 976	♠ J42 ♥ 7 ♦ J1097 ♣ AJ532
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Dealer North: Love All

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
	1♠	pass	3♠
pass	pass	pass	

North/South play Benji Acol + five-card majors

East/West play natural 2/1 game force

The TD is first called by West when dummy is displayed. South explains that 3♠ is pre-emptive. West said he might have taken action over 3♠ had he known. The TD asks and discovers that there were no alerts or questions during the auction. He allows play to proceed. Result 3♠ + 1 = 170. The TD is called back and asked for a ruling.



## Situation 33

Dealer North, Love All

	♠ QJ65		<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>South</b>
	♥ AJ42			pass	2♦(a)	pass
	♦ 85					
	♣ 1064		2♥(b)	pass	3NT	pass
♠ 1094		♠ AK	4NT	pass	5♠(c)	pass
♥ K1096		♥ Q83	5NT(d)	All pass		
♦ J732		♦ AKQ106				
♣ J2		♣ AK7				
	♠ 8732		(a) Benjamin (same as an Acol 2♣)			
	♥ 75		(b) Negative			
	♦ 94		(c) slow			
	♣ Q9853		(d) even slower and agitated			

North/South call the TD at the end of the hand: they want to know why East did not show his number of kings over 5NT, and whether it had anything to do with West's demeanour when he bid 5♠. East will argue that 5NT cannot be for kings because of the original negative response. 5NT made exactly.

## Situation 34

Dealer South, East/West Game

		<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>South</b>
♠ J62 ♥ 1092 ♦ 108 ♣ J8654	♠ A73 ♥ 85 ♦ AKQ9 ♣ KQ97	pass 3♦	1♥ 3♥	Dbl 4♦	pass 2NT(a) All pass
♠ 1084 ♥ AKQ3 ♦ 7632 ♣ 103	♠ KQ95 ♥ J764 ♦ J54 ♣ A2	(a) Alerted: good raise to 3♥ 3♥ goes down four			

West calls the TD at the end of the hand to report the psyche: what colour is it?

## Situation 35

Dealer North, North/South Game

	<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>South</b>
♠ Q2		3♥	3♠	All pass
♥ AK109863				
♦ 10				
♣ 1085				
♠ 10876	♠ AJ4			
♥ J4	♥ Q			
♦ J64	♦ 98752			
♣ J972	♣ AKQ4			
	♠ K953			
	♥ 752			
	♦ AKQ3			
	♣ 63			

3♠ was *Fishbein* (i.e. for takeout) but West forgot to alert. South calls the TD at the end of the hand: he could not believe that North had a trump so he misdefended. 3♠ went one down. South claims (quite reasonably) that it should have been two down.

## Situation 36

Dealer West, Love All

	<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>South</b>
♠ Q84 ♥ AQ2 ♦ A107 ♣ A876	pass 1♠	1♣ 1NT	1♦ 2♦	1♥ Dbl(a)
♠ KJ1072 ♥ 764 ♦ J4 ♣ 1095	♠ 963 ♥ K8 ♦ KQ8653 ♣ Q3	pass pass	2♥ 4♥ All pass	3♥
♠ A5 ♥ J10953 ♦ 92 ♣ KJ42	(a) Slow: not alerted 4♥ made			

East calls the TD after the 2♥ bid and claims that the double was made 'slowly': all four players agree. East recalls the TD at the end of the hand. North describes South's double as 'penalties'. If asked why he took it out, he says it seemed right with three hearts. North/South are very inexperienced.

## Situation 37

Dealer West, North/South Game

	<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>South</b>
♠ A3	pass	2♣ (a)	pass	2♦ (b)
♥ AKQ82	pass	2NT	pass	3♣ (c)
♦ Q72	pass	3NT (d)	pass	4♣ (e)
♣ AK7	pass	4♦ (f)	pass	5♣ (g)
♠ 74	pass	6♣ (h)	pass	6NT
♥ 10753	pass	All pass		
♦ A1098				
♣ 532				
♠ J10952	(a) Acol		(b) Relay	
♥ 64	(c) 5-card Stayman		(d) 5♥	
♦ K64	(e) Asks for aces		(f) 0 or 3 aces	
♣ 984	(g) Asks for kings		(h) 2 kings	
♠ KQ86				
♥ J9				
♦ J53				
♣ QJ106				

When asked for the meaning of 4♦, South says that it showed no or four aces. She has forgotten that it actually showed no or three aces, and that is why she bid 5♣: she was looking for a Grand Slam. East calls the TD at the end of the hand and says she would have led the ♦4 against 6NT had she known that there might be an ace missing, as the 'only chance to beat it.'

## Situation 38

Dealer North, Game All

<p>♠ KQJ62 ♥ 52 ♦ 832 ♣ A72</p> <p>♠ A109874 ♥ Q10876 ♦ Q9 ♣ —</p> <p>♠ 53 ♥ AK9 ♦ K4 ♣ QJ10943</p>	<p>♠ — ♥ J43 ♦ AJ10765 ♣ K865</p>	<p><b>West</b></p> <p>2♠ 3♥ 4♥</p> <p>(a) Agreed hesitation 4♥ made</p>	<p><b>North</b></p> <p>pass pass 4♣ All pass</p>	<p><b>East</b></p> <p>1♦ 3♦ Dbl(a)</p>	<p><b>South</b></p> <p>2♣ pass pass</p>
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The hesitation was agreed at the time by the players, although the TD was not called, and at the end North would like a ruling because he thinks West might have passed the double without the hesitation.

## Situation 39

Dealer West, Love All

		<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>South</b>
	♠Q				
	♥AJ965	♦Q	♦2	♦5	<u>♦A</u>
	♦K10432	♣5	♣2	♣6	<u>♣A</u>
	♣32	♦8	<u>♦10</u>	♦7	♦6
♠KJ976	♠108	♦J	<u>♦K</u>	♦9	♠2
♥Q1087	♥K2	♠J	<u>♠Q</u>	♠10	♠3
♦QJ8	♦975	<u>♠K</u>			
♣5	♣QJ10864				
	♠A5432				
	♥43				
	♦A6				
	♣AK97				

Underlined cards have won the trick

While West is considering what to play, East accidentally drops the ♠8 and ♥2 face up on the table. The director is called.

- (a) Can declarer prohibit both a spade and a heart lead?
- (b) Can declarer prohibit just a spade lead?
- (a) If he prohibits both, does this prohibition last for as long as West retains the lead?

## Situation 40

Dealer North, Love All

♠ Q3 ♥ AQ852 ♦ AKQ10 ♣ 85	♠ AJ952 ♥ K9 ♦ 64 ♣ 10432	♠ K874 ♥ 1064 ♦ J93 ♣ Q97
	♠ 106 ♥ J73 ♦ 8752 ♣ AKJ6	

<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>South</b>
	2♠ (a)	pass(b)	pass
Dbl	pass	3♣	pass
3♥	All pass		
	(a) Alerted		
	(b) Asks about 2♠		

2♠ is Lucas, showing a weak hand with spades and another suit. North calls the TD at the end of the hand because East asked the meaning of 2♠ before passing and North suggests this has affected West's bid. If East is asked why he asked, he says, 'I just wanted to know.'





