



EUROPEAN BRIDGE LEAGUE

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TABLE EXERCISES

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IMPORTANT NOTE: The answers are by Eitan Levy and are based on feedback from some members of the WBFLC. The answers are NOT official and do not necessarily represent the WBFLC position.

Board 1
North Deals
None Vul

♠ A K 9 6 4
♥ K 3
♦ A Q J 10 2
♣ 8

♠ 10 8 5 3
♥ 8 7 5
♦ 9 8
♣ K 7 6 4



♠
♥
♦
♣

♠ Q J 7
♥ Q 6 2
♦ K 6 5 3
♣ A 5 3

W	N	E	S
	1♠	2♠ ¹	3♠
4♣	4♠	5♣	X ²
P	6♠	All Pass	

1 = Ghestem hearts and clubs
2 = control

Free bidding or bidding as shown.

North to play 6♠, lead Q♣ to A♣

North draws 3 rounds of trumps, plays A♦ all follow.

North claims *"Diamonds are good, you get one heart at the end"*

West says *"Play on!"* and all agree to play on.

Now north draws the last trump and west calls the TD. *"He obviously forgot about the trump and when I said 'play on' he realized that there was a trump outstanding and because of that he realized I had a trump. After the claim he is not allowed to draw trumps."*

L68D2(b)

Continue playing. No adjustment, result stands,

Board 2
East Deals
N-S Vul

♠ 3 2
♥ 8 6 2
♦ A K 10 6 5 3
♣ K 10

♠ Q 9 8 7
♥ A Q 3
♦ Q J
♣ Q 8 5 4

N	
W	
S	

♠
♥
♦
♣

♠ 10 6
♥ J 10 9
♦ 9 8 2
♣ A 9 7 6 3

Free bidding but North shouldn't bid diamonds, for example : East opens 1♠, West raises to 4♠

East to play 4♠

North leads A♦ OOT (if asked, A from AK).

TD!

Lead not accepted, and Diamond lead prohibited. ♦A returned to hand

South leads A♣, sees 10♣, leads another club, North plays ♦A, ♦K, one down.

East calls TD. *"Without information from ♦A lead the normal lead from South is ♥J but knowing his partner has ♦AK makes the club lead easier."*

L50 E2. ♦A is UI for south. J♥ is logical alternative. The crucial point is whether the ♦A suggests or doesn't suggest the club lead, since almost any card is a LA to the ♣A. It does suggest that keeping the lead is a good idea).

Adjust to 4♠ made.

Board 3
South Deals
E-W Vul

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

♠ 9 8 6
 ♥ 6 5 3 2
 ♦ 10 5 3
 ♣ 6 4



♠ Q
 ♥ A J 10 8 4
 ♦ A K Q J 6
 ♣ 7 2

Players take hands from board. **West calls TD – only 12 cards. North has 14 cards and has seen all his cards. TD determines KC should be with West.**

- If TD cancels board, then what is the result?
- If TD allows play to continue then

Bidding :

West	North	East	South
			1 ♥
Pass	2 ♣	Pass	3 ♦
Pass	3 ♠	Pass	4 ♦
Pass	4 NT	Pass	5 ♣ ¹
Pass	6 NT	All pass	

1. 5C is 0/5 or 3/5 aces, with diamonds (last suit bid naturally) presumed trump suit.

North plays 6NT, with any lead, say diamond .

Odd tables: North makes 12 – via heart finesse without club finesse .

Even tables: North makes 12 tricks via club finesse without heart finesse

West calls TD

All tables – North knew that West had KC – easier to bid slam.

Even tables – North knew that West had KC – easier to bid slam, and in playing North knew club finesse was right.

Board 3:

TD allows play to continue (L13A2) and may adjust result (L12 C1 (b))
This is not a UI problem, rather an equity one.

The first question is whether 6NT would be reached without knowledge of ♣K. Poll (It is possible to poll **partnerships**, or ask players about North's 3♠ bid). Knowing that the finesse works is surely helpful during the auction, so 6NT will probably be disallowed, , so score adjusted to 3NT+3.

(If 6NT is allowed then

-score stands at odd tables

- probably score stands at even tables as the only alternative to the club finesse (the heart finesse) would also be successful.)

NOTE: Swapping the position of the ♥K would make an interesting alternate question.

Board 4
West Deals
Both Vul

♠ 10 7 5 4
♥ A 6 4
♦ J 10 9 7
♣ 10 9

♠ A J 6
♥ Q 8 7 2
♦ A K 5 4
♣ Q 2

N	
W	
S	

♠
♥
♦
♣

♠ Q 9 3 2
♥ K J 10 3
♦ 3 2
♣ 7 6 3

1 NT - 3 NT

Lead J♦,

Dummy spreads his hand, spades and clubs adjacent.

West takes ♦A, then ♣Q, then ♣2 to ♣J in dummy.

West calls for K spades, but Dummy plays K clubs (he touches and moves ♣K a little) and south "follows" with ♠2, and West and North follow with spades. Dummy turns over. ♣K.

West now plays ♣A from dummy, South follows with ♣7, West and North discard hearts.

Declarer now notices the ♣K is not visible and realizes that dummy misplayed to trick 4. TD!

If TD says continue, declarer plays the 2 high clubs, K and Q diamonds and the A and K spades and concedes last two tricks to North (diamond, heart). 11 tricks.

If TD says "expose ♣K, turn over ♠K as played card", declarer plays the 3 clubs (discarding his hearts), K and Q diamonds, finesses the spade, ♠A, and concedes the last diamond. 12 tricks.

What is the final score?

L45 D2: TD should allow play to continue. Failure to play a club to the 4th trick (when dummy wrongly played a club) "may now constitute a revoke." West and north are out of clubs, so according to L45D2 South has revoked.

It is true that South was not paying attention but neither was anyone else. Giving South a one trick penalty for this revoke when in effect everyone at the table has been an offender in some way or other, and in particular when South's violation was a result of dummy's violation, does not seem right. L64C does not seem to apply, so perhaps we should apply L12A1 (the laws do not prescribe a rectification for this violation).

Board 5
North Deals
N-S Vul

♠ 9 8 5 3 2
♥ 7 4 3
♦ A 7 5 2
♣ 5

♠ J 6
♥ A K 10 8 2
♦ K 6
♣ 10 9 3 2



♠ K 10
♥ 9 5
♦ Q J 10 9 3
♣ Q J 7 4

North passes and East opens 1NT and West bids 2♦ OOT.

TD!

If asked, 2♦ is transfer to hearts.¹

After ruling, bidding –

West	North	East	South
	Pass	1NT	2♦ (natural)
3♥	Pass	4♥	All Pass

West plays 4♥ and on the lead of Spade, heart or diamond makes 10 tricks. (Club lead may set the contract).

TD called, S says “*without bid OOT East would play the contract. I only bid 2♦ to complicate West’s bid. I wouldn’t normally bid 2♦ vulnerable after a 1NT opening and the bidding would be EW only 1NT – 2♦ - 2♥ - 3NT – 4♥ and I would lead a Diamond and with simple defence 1 down. West’s infraction gave him a good score.*”

TD Decision?

Note 1: If asked: After 2♦ overcall of 1NT EW play

- x = penalty
- 2♥ = natural to play
- 2NT= ♦stopper, asks for 4 card major
- 3♦ no ♦stopper, asks 4 card major
- 3♥ = GF, 5 hearts
- 4♥ = to play

3♥ is a comparable bid. (L23).

It is South’s 2♦ bid which made West declarer and caused the damage, not West’s BOOT..
Score stands.

Board 6
East Deals
N-S Vul

♠ J 10 7 3
♥ K 5 2
♦ K 10 7 2
♣ Q 8

♠ 8
♥ Q J 10 6 4 3
♦ A J 5 4
♣ 10 3



♠ K Q 4 2
♥ A 9 7
♦ 9 6 3
♣ 9 4 2

Pairs.

<**Background:** EW are sitting out (half-table) and West sits at a table to kibbitz and sees the North and East hands. The bidding is 1♣ - Pass – 1♥ - Pass and at this stage he realizes that he has not played this hand and gets up from the table. Two rounds later he is due to play this board and sits West>

West takes out the cards and the bidding starts. After 1♣ - Pass – 1♥ - Pass - 1♠ West realizes that this is the board he saw.

He **now** calls the TD and explains what has happened.

TD!

If TD cancels the boards, what is the result?

If the TD allows the board to be played the bidding continues 1♣ - 1♥; 1♠ - 3♥; 3NT all pass. East play 3NT, a diamond is led and 9 tricks made.

Does the TD adjust? If not, why not, if yes why and to what?

L16D – player should have informed TD that he had UI, consider procedural penalty.

Should TD allow play to continue? L16D 2(c) or L16D 2(d)? West has in effect seen all 4 hands! So 16D 2(d) is preferred. (Some TDs may prefer 16D 2(c) and allow play to continue).

Poll to determine whether 2♥ is LA for the 3♥ bid, and then continuation.. The adjustment will probably be a weighting of 2H+2, 4H, and 3NT reached legally after 2♥ (cf L12C1(b)).

(Note: The exercise can be modified to a team competition, applying L86)

Board 7
South Deals
Both Vul

♠ A 9 6 3
♥ Q 9
♦ A 10 7 2
♣ Q 10 8

♠ Q J 5
♥ A J 6
♦ K 8 6 3
♣ 9 6 3 (2)



♠ 10
♥ 10 8 5 4 3
♦ J 9
♣ A J 7 5 4

Note: West has 14 cards, an **extra ♣2**. (Take ♣2 from South in board 6). The other 3 hands contain 13 cards.

W	N	E	S
P	1♦	P	1♥
P	1♠	P	2♣
P	2NT	P	3♣
ALL PASS			

South plays 3♣, West leads ♠Q

♠Q	<u>A♠</u>	8♠	10♠
2♣	Q♣	K♣	<u>A♣</u>
6♥	Q♥	<u>K♥</u>	3♥
3♣	<u>8♣</u>	2♣	4♣

ODD TABLES: DUMMY now says “the ♠2 has already been played!”

EVEN TABLES: South (declarer) now says “the ♠2 has already been played!”

TD!!

This is an infraction by dummy but it does not affect the ruling.

L13C. Trick is quitted, but as there is no damage there is no adjustment.

(Problem: The law says the ♣2 must be removed, but doesn't say what is played in its stead. In this case, logic says the ♣3 should be placed among the quitted tricks. What if there is no card of the same rank to replace the removed card? This is not a defective trick so L14B 4 can't apply.)

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Board 8
West Deals
None Vul

♠ A Q J 8 6 5
♥ 5 4
♦ 9 7 3
♣ 8 7

♠ 9 4 3 2
♥ K Q 2
♦ Q 2
♣ A Q 9 2

N	
W	
S	

♠
♥
♦
♣

♠ —
♥ J 8 7 6 3
♦ J 5 4
♣ J 10 6 4 3

W	N	E	S
1♣	2♠ (weak)	1♦	

ODD TABLES: 1♦ is natural but denies 4 major; 3♦ is natural and F1

EVEN TABLES: 1♦ is natural but denies 4 major; 3♦ is natural (6 cards), invitational (only force is 3♠)

TD called and gives ruling, and the bidding continues

		3♦ ¹	P
3♠ ²	P	4NT	P
5♦ ³	P	6NT	all pass

1 – see above

2 – asks to bid NT with spade stopper

3 – 1or 4/5 aces

East plays 6NT, South leads ♣, 12 tricks made (either finesse club or ♠A)

NS call TD and want to know if after the insufficient bid the slam is OK.

3♦ is allowed under L27B 1(a), but we must consider using 27D.

ODD TABLES: Score stands

EVEN TABLES: Score stands. Does the infraction assist West not to pass 3♦? .The 1♦ bid is unlimited so West may pass or continue bidding.

Without the infraction EW would certainly get to slam, the IB does not help at all.

Board 9
North Deals
E-W Vul

♠ A J 5
♥ K J 7 6
♦ A 6 3
♣ K 6 2

♠ 4 3
♥ A Q 8 3 2
♦ 8 7 5
♣ J 7 5

N	
W	
S	

♠ 10 8 7 6 2
♥ 10 5
♦ K 4 2
♣ A 9 4

Bidding (EW silent): 1NT – 2♥ (transfer)
2♠ all pass

North plays 2♠.

Lead ♦Q to ♦K; ♠2 to ♠J and ♠K; ♦J to ♦A; ♠A; ♣K; ♣A leading to this position

♠ 5
♥ K J 7 6
♦ 6
♣ 6

♠ —
♥ A Q 8 3 2
♦ 8
♣ J

N	
W	
S	

♠ 10 8 6
♥ 10 5
♦ 4
♣ 9

North calls for a diamond from dummy, dummy plays ♦4, North says “oops, I meant heart”¹

TD!

- If TD allows change to heart, play continues normally.
- If TD doesn’t allow change
8♦ from West, trumped by north, overtrumped by East!
East plays ♣Q and North says “oops again – I have a diamond!”

TD!

Note 1: If asked, North will say “I had a hard day today, I’m tired and wasn’t concentrating”

TD should not allow change. L45C 4(b). East's play of ♣Q establishes his revoke, but North's revoke is not established. However, under L62 C3 both revokes can be corrected (= not established). East has penalty cards ♠Q, ♣Q

Board 10
East Deals
Both Vul

♠ K J 6 4 2
♥ A 10 7 6
♦ 9 4
♣ A 10

♠ 5
♥ J 5 2
♦ Q 8 3 2
♣ Q 7 6 4 2



♠ 8 7 3
♥ 9 8 4
♦ A 6 5
♣ K 9 8 5

North opens 2D (11-15 5 spades, 4 hearts) OOT
TD!
BOOT not accepted.
East opens 1NT, all pass.

East calls TD and wants to know if he can demand a diamond lead.

(Note: 2NT makes on any lead)

2♠ is withdrawn (L16C) and pass is not comparable. Law 26 applies.
According to the (**changed**) law 26B East cannot demand any lead. Since no suit has been specified in the legal auction, East may prohibit a lead in any one of the 4 suits.

Board 11
 South Deals
 None Vul

♠ J 8 7
 5
 ♥ K 9
 7 6
 ♦ Q
 ♣ K J 5
 3

♠ Q
 ♥ Q 10 5 4
 ♦ A 8
 ♣ 10 8 7 6
 4 2

N	
W	
S	

♠
 ♥
 ♦
 ♣

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

West	North	East	South
			1 ♠
Pass	3 ♣	4 ♦	3 N

1. Bergen, limit 4 trump raise

TD!

When asked, South will say that 3NT is a slam try. West will not accept 3NT.

When given the opportunity to continue the auction, South will now bid 4 ♥ (Last Train).

TD!

Last Train: A call that indicates slam interest without raising the partnership's level of commitment. It says nothing about hearts.

The System Card lists "Last train"

The 4 ♥ (last train) is a comparable call (L23) so it is allowed under 27B 1(b). L27D must be considered, but score stands.

Board 12

West Deals

N-S Vul

♠ A 8 4

♥ 9 8

♦ J 10 9 5 3 2

♣ 9 4

♠ J 9

♥ Q 7 3

♦ A Q 7

♣ K 8 7 6 3



♠ Q 10 3

♥ A K 10 6 5

♦ 4

♣ A J 10 2

West

North

East

South

1 ♣

Pass

1 ♥

Pass

1 NT

All pass

1 NT by West

West did not alert East's 1H bid which was transfer Walsh showing spades and points.

Before north led, east explained the 1H bid.

ODD TABLES: The TD is not called. EW make 6 tricks 50 to NS (on any reasonable lead) Now South calls TD saying if he was given the correct explanation he would either double the 1♥ bid to show hearts (and play 2♦ or 2♥ for a plus score¹) or bid 2♥ after the 1 NT all pass and make 8 tricks for 110 to NS. He didn't know he was allowed to change his final pass.

L9B - the TD should be called. See also L20F 4(a)

L11A - Adjusted score. East west get -90 or -110 or weighted. (Poll). If NS is an experienced pair knowing they should have called the TD they get the table score, otherwise NS gets +90 or +110 or weighted. This is quite tricky. In principle, 11 should apply here only if South really knows that he might get an advantage not calling the TD (he'd be doing a classic "double shot"),

EVEN TABLES: TD is called, and gives South the option of changing his final pass. He doesn't want to change (if necessary, consulting will confirm that PASS is a possible call).

EW make 6 tricks 50 to NS (on any reasonable lead)

Now South calls TD saying if he had been given the correct explanation he would double the 1♥ bid to show hearts and there was a good chance that they would play 2♥ and make 8 tricks for 110 to NS (or 2♦ for 90)¹.

Adjusted score: Both sides get score for NS playing 2♦ (= or +1) or 2♥ or weighted (Poll)

(Note 1: 2♦ and 2♥ both make).

Board 13
North Deals
Both Vul

♠ A J 6 4 3 2
♥ Q 3
♦ A Q 10 2
♣ 8

♠ 10 9 8 5
♥ K 9
♦ —
♣ Q J 10 9 7 4 2

N	
W	
S	

♣

♠ K 7
♥ J 7 6
♦ K J 6 5 3
♣ A 5 3

North opens 1♠ and East bids 1♥.

TD!

The insufficient bid is not accepted and the TD explains the ruling. East passes (and the TD should remind the players that West must pass throughout – if not remind him! At **EVEN** tables TD doesn't mention the lead restriction on West)

Bidding:

W	N	E	S
	1♠	P	2♦
P	2♠	P	4♠
x ¹	All pass		

1 = asks for lead of dummy's first suit

North plays 4♠x

Lead ♦8 trumped, heart return to Ace and a second diamond trumped, one down.

North now calls the TD: "West doubled when he was supposed to pass. And West also used the UI information about the heart bid when he returned a heart."

ODD TABLES: TD mentioned the lead restriction on West, but declarer forgot or didn't exercise his right when West was to lead after the first diamond trump. TD Ruling?

EVEN TABLES: TD forgot to mention the lead restriction on West and now remembers it!
TD consults with CTD. CTD ruling?

Board 13:

East's pass is not comparable so 27B2 applies and West must pass throughout and lead restrictions in L26 will apply.

L37A – West's double, although he was required to pass, stands, and the lead restrictions in 26B do not apply to the double. However, the lead restrictions of the withdrawn heart bid do apply.

The opening lead of $\spadesuit 8$ is allowed at both tables.

ODD TABLES: (Assume TD explained clearly about lead restriction on West's first turn to play.)
It is an offence not to wait until declarer has made a choice. EW minus 4SX + 1 and NS 4X - 1.

EVEN TABLES: L82C - TD error. There is no doubt that North would always forbid a heart lead, which lead to an adjusted score to both sides of $4\heartsuit x + 1$ making.

Board 14
East Deals
None Vul

♠ 5 4
♥ 8 7 2
♦ A 10 6 4 3 2
♣ K 2

♠ Q 9 8 7
♥ A J 3
♦ J 9
♣ 10 8 5 4



♠ J 10 3
♥ 10 6 5
♦ Q 8
♣ A Q J 9 7

W	N	E	S	
		1♦ ¹		1♦ is better minor (1NT=12-14)
1♠	TD!			

After West's bid OOT TD gives ruling and bidding continues

W	N	E	S	
		1♦ ¹		1♦ is better minor (1NT=12-14)
2♠	3♦	4♠	2♣	
			all pass	

South leads ♦Q OOT. TD!

TD explains options and West accepts the LOOT and wants East to play the hand.

East plays 4♠

Lead ♦Q. Contract made (10 tricks makes unbeatable¹).

NS call TD "EW reached game on 23 points because West could bid at the 2 level with only 8 points and a 4 card suit"

NOTE 1: Whether ♦A is taken or not you have 4 tricks in spades, 4 tricks in hearts, 1 ruff and ♦K)

2♠ bid is comparable. Apply L23C. EW may reach 4♠ even without infraction, so poll as there is a possibility of a weighted score incorporating a diamond contract by NS and a spade contract by EW.

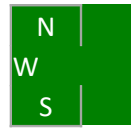
The questions the TD should ask when polling include:

- a) Would you overcall with S's cards? (it is obvious they'd bid 1♠ after S's pass)
 - b) what would you bid after S' 2♣?
 - c) what would you bid with N's cards after S's 2♣ and W's action(s)?
 - d) what would you bid after S's 2♣ and W's and N's actions?
 - e) what would you bid in N's shoes after S' pass and W's 1♠?
 - f) what would you bid after S's pass, W's 1♠ and N's action?
- and so forth...

Board 15
South Deals
N-S Vul

♠ Q 8 5 2
♥ K 8 4
♦ A J 8
♣ Q 8 2

♠ A 9 7 6
♥ A Q 5 3 2
♦ Q 3 2
♣ J



♠ J 10 3
♥ 7 6
♦ 10 6
♣ A K 9 7 6 4

South is dealer but East passed OOT. **Assume** TD has been called.
The POOT was not accepted and TD (who is not quite sure of the 2017 Laws) gave a ruling¹.
The bidding is now:

TABLES 1, 4 and 7:

¹ **Say** TD rules that East must pass once and West has no restrictions

W	N	E	S	
			P	
1♥	(x)	P	2♣	
2♥	all pass			West plays 2♥

L82C - TD error. No damage, so score stands

TABLES: 2, 5, 8

¹ **Say** TD rules that East may make any comparable call and there are no restrictions on West

W	N	E	S	
			P	
1♥	(x)	2♥	3♣	
3♥	all pass			West plays 3♥

2♥ is comparable, so correct ruling (L30). Score stands

TABLES: 3, 6, 9, 10

¹ **Say** TD rules that East may make any comparable call and there are no restrictions on West

W	N	E	S	
			P	
1♥	(x)	P	2♣	
2♥	all pass	3♥	all pass	West plays 3♥

No problem with the 3♥ bid, so score stands.

ALL TABLES: Whether NS compete or not (x) the contract is 2♥ or 3♥ and 9 tricks are automatic.

Board 16
West Deals
E-W Vul

♠ 5 3
♥ 6
♦ A 10 8 5
♣ K 10 9 8 4 3

♠ 8 6 4 2
♥ A 10 4 2
♦ J 9 6
♣ Q 7



♠ K J 10
♥ Q J 9 8 7
♦ K 2
♣ J 6 5

Odd tables: Everybody has the cards from board 16, but board 15 (South dealer, NS vul) is on the table. South passes, and West bids 3♣. The mistake is noticed.

TD!

If the auction is allowed to restart, West will open 3♣ and all pass. After dummy spreads, South calls the TD again because in his opinion East should bid 3NT, West having opened vulnerable in first seat.

Even tables: Board 15 is on the table, everybody has the cards from 15 except West, that has the cards from 16. South passes, and West bids 3♣. The mistake is noticed.

TD!

The TD corrects the situation..

NOW, on 16, West opens 3♣ again. Same development: All pass. After dummy spreads, South calls the TD again because in his opinion East should bid 3NT, West having opened vulnerable in first seat.

The problem is about investigating EW's preemptive style.

It looks like L15A2b is applicable. Does the meaning of 3C depend on first or second hand opening in this partnership? If so Ui exists and 3NT looks like a LA. Then the AS is 3NT minus 1. If 3C in first hand is not constructive there is no UI.

Board 17
North Deals
None Vul

♠ 8
♥ Q 8 3
♦ Q J 9 7 3 2
♣ 8 6 4

♠ A 10 3 2
♥ K J 10 6
♦ 10 8 4
♣ Q 2

N	
W	
S	

♠
♥
♦
♣

♠ J 6
♥ A 9 7 4
♦ A 6 5
♣ A K 10 3

Auction proceeds normally.

Odd tables: Dummy's LHO will show dummy his hand after dummy spreads. Dummy looks at it.

Declarer should revoke on the first opportunity. Before the revoke is established, dummy says to declarer: "Don't you have (the suit)?" LHO calls TD and says that dummy saw his hand.

Even tables: Dummy looks on his initiative at LHO's hand. Same developments.

NOTE: Further exercises can be added with defender (LHO) revoking, and the same developments.

DECLARER REVOKING:

L43A 3 – It is an infraction for a defender to show his cards to dummy and a procedural penalty should be given.

ODD TABLES: Dummy has not lost his rights, there is no rectification.

EVEN TABLES: L43B 2(b) applies. Declarer must replace the card but the revoke is established. It may cost 2 tricks (if declarer legally wins the trick in which he revoked.)

DEFENDER (Dummy's LHO) REVOKING

ODD TABLES: TD should determine whether dummy looked and saw the cards shown to him. If not, then there is no rectification but a pp or warning to dummy. If yes, then ruling as in EVEN TABLES.

EVEN TABLES: (whether LHO or RHO revokes) L 43B 3 . Play continues as if no irregularity has occurred and there is no rectification. At the end of play the declaring side gets the table result, but there may be an adjustment for the defending side if they have gained by revoking.

Board 18

East Deals

N-S Vul

♠ 6

♥ 9 6 4

♦ J 10 8

♣ K Q 7 6 4 2

♠ A K J 7 3

♥ A 8 5

♦ K 6 2

♣ 10 9

N	
W	
S	

♠ 5 4 2

♥ J 7 2

♦ A 5 4 3

♣ A J 5

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
		Pass	Pass
1 ♠	Pass	3 ♣ ¹	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

1. Bergen, limit raise

Free auction (North, you're vulnerable...) West plays 4 ♠. Lead ♣K. North plays the six of spades next, and when everybody turns their cards on that trick, North will instead put the ♠6 back in his hand. After removing trumps (North discards clubs), West plays the ♣9. North takes it with the Queen and continues with the ♠6. East follows suit, South plays a club, and now East calls the TD.

TD!

If asked East to say that he thought that North revoked and wanted to establish the revoke, and then noticed that North had one quitted card less.

L67B3 – the ♠6 is taken back and placed among the quitted tricks. Dummy's card is returned to dummy and South's ♣A is a penalty card. North to lead. (As long as ♣A is on the table information arising from it is authorized.)