

## CONGRESS DIRECTOR COURSE

### TWO

#### PAPER 1 MOVEMENTS & SCORING Contd.

Must be able to advise congress convenors on all tournament matters, such as tie breaking, promulgating of regulations, establishment of appeals committees, permitted systems, announcements before the event etc:

Congress Directors should have an up to date hard copy of the QBA Regulations available at all times. Many requirements of accreditation are simply a matter of finding the correct page.

#### Announcements:

(Section H Page 1) It helps to start welcoming addresses and your announcements 5 to 10 minutes before the advertised starting time.

Cultivate a comfortable microphone manner. Don't be a microphone hog – players don't like unnecessary chatter.

If the time limit for appeals is to be reduced to 15 minutes (whatever) then include this in your announcements.

Mention prizes and/or prize money to be won and how the field is to be divided if secondary prizes are offered.

Reminding players to turn off mobile phones reduces the number of later interruptions.

Must have a clear understanding of the roles of the Director and the Appeals Committee:

#### Appeals:

Locate a member of the QBA Appeals Committee prior to the event and confirm that s/he will be able to handle any appeals. Your pre-event announcement will simply be, "Those members of the QBA Appeals Committee present with the power to co-opt."

If none present, aim for a well balanced committee. Male, female, different clubs and definitely not more than one person from the same pair or team.

Must be familiar with the QBA general, systems and alerting regulations:

Be able to find relevant clauses fairly quickly.

Have a supply of coloured stickers on hand for system cards.

Must show expertise in breaking of ties, scoring of fouled boards, arrowswitched boards, unplayed boards, adjusted and split scores:

There are basic scoring exercises at [www.qldbridge.com/director/basics.php](http://www.qldbridge.com/director/basics.php)

#### Tie Breaking (Teams):

The most common misunderstanding involves "Total Imp Difference". It is not the same as "Total Imps".

A team may win matches by 16 to 14 (+2) imps, 46-34 (+12), 54-20 (+43) and lose matches by 26-34 (-8), 6-12 (-6) and 17-21 (-4).

The team's Total Imps are 165 but the Total Imps Difference is +39.

#### Results with Decimal Fractions:

Note the recent change to the QBA Regulations concerning results containing decimal fractions.

#### Neuberg Formula:

Congress Directors should have a working knowledge of this formula. Link as above.

### Fouled Boards:

As per QBA Regulations. Note that a board that does not match the hand record is not necessarily fouled. Perhaps all boards of that number were dealt the same way of perhaps all or some contestants being compared played it in that different state.

### Arrowswitched Boards:

Make sure that a board really has been arrowswitched eg by its being placed on the table turned 90°. A board that has cards in the wrong pockets is fouled because cards don't match the dealer and/or vulnerability the same way as at other tables.

Inexperienced players don't believe arrowswitching is fair. Explain that they temporarily become part of the other field.

### Must have an understanding of the Masterpoint Scheme and know the requirements for reporting results for masterpoint purposes:

Masterpoints published by the director as either a hard copy or on the web must be marked as "Provisional". It is the job of the QBA Masterpoint Secretary to award masterpoints.

Novices in particular ask about how many masterpoints they will win. This can be difficult to answer as it depends on the strength of the field.

### Must be aware that it is the Director's responsibility to ensure that the results are reported to the State Masterpoint Secretary:

Usually there is no reason why this cannot be done within a day or two. It is important that the host club either gives you a cheque for the table levies or understands that it must be received by the Masterpoint Secretary before masterpoints may be credited.

Email is the modern way: [jmcpheat@powerup.com.au](mailto:jmcpheat@powerup.com.au)

### Other Reports:

You need to send a Form J6 to the Masterpoint Secretary with your results. She sends it on to the Chairman QBA Tournament Committee. (Section B Page 2)

Clubs must send a completed Form J1 to the Chairman QBA Tournament Committee. (Section B Page 2)

Also report place getters to QBA Bulletin Editor Phil Squire [psquire@acenet.net.au](mailto:psquire@acenet.net.au) and Courier Mail Correspondent Tony Jackman [qbagcapj@uq.net.au](mailto:qbagcapj@uq.net.au)

It is important that full results are sent to the QBA website as soon as possible. The general expectation is that this will be done immediately after the event. Before your event, contact one of the QBA webmasters and they will supply you with a link. It is very easy to use.

### Must have passed the QBA Congress director Accreditation Exam:

Conducted once a year usually in October.

Candidates for this exam must have had at least 12 months directing experience as accredited QBA Club Directors or demonstrate comparable accreditation and experience from other states.

Must undertake to observe any QBA requirements in relation to ongoing registration as a congress director:

The QBA may require some evidence of ongoing self-education.

Thorough understanding of all the laws, with particular reference to the more 'difficult' areas such as misinformation and misunderstanding, alerting regulations. The standard required will be higher than that for club directors.

Many of the more “difficult” areas are those requiring judgement decisions. These are the ones where you would usually advise players of their right of appeal if you believe a review could well be in order. (Law 83).

If at all possible, discuss judgement decisions with similarly experienced players and other directors. Judgement decisions usually don’t need to be given quickly and it is often best to mull over them if you can.

Law 23 Awareness of Potential Damage is often poorly quoted by candidates. It is not a question of whether a side is damaged by the enforced pass. If damage is caused, it is a question of whether the infringer could have known that this was likely at the time of his infringement.

Law 26 has several parts. If it is possible to narrow down which part applies in a specific exam question then do so. Simply saying, “Law 26 applies” is sometimes too broad.

When asked for your ruling, every point that you would mention at the table should be included. There is no need to say why you reached that decision unless the question asks you to do so.