

DNR TD Course The New Laws

Norma Madden
Aidan Synnott
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Law - 7A

- “When a board is to be played, it is placed in the centre of the table where it shall remain, ***correctly orientated***, until play is complete”
- In the real world, it should be Visible and Correctly Orientated. Why?

Dummy’s Rights Laws - 9A3, 42 & 43

- May give information to Director (fact or law)
- May keep count of tricks won & lost
- May play cards as directed by declarer
- May say “not holding” to declarer (only)
- May try to prevent ***any*** irregularity
- May draw attention to any irregularity but only when play is concluded
- Can’t call director
- Can’ look at other hands

Wrong Board Played – Law 15

- Provided neither pair have previously seen the board in question, the result stands.
- Director may require that both pairs subsequently play the correct board.

Disposition of Penalty Card – Law 50

- While a penalty card remains on the table, information pertaining to it is ***authorised*** to offender’s partner
- Once it has been played or replaced into offender’s hand, information pertaining to it is ***unauthorised***
- Director may restore equity

Inspection of Tricks – Law 66

- Players are allowed to ***look at*** the last trick they played provided neither of the partnership has played to the next trick
- They are not allowed to ***expose*** the card

Claims & Concessions – Law 68

- If a claim or concession is disputed by either of the non-claiming/conceding partnership at the table and if all four players agree, the hand is played out and the Director is not called.
- If there is lack of agreement, the Director is called and the hand is not played out.

Mistaken Explanation – Law 75

- It is now an infraction to state that a partnership agreement exists where it doesn't.
- If you are asked to explain partners call and you can't, say so (politely).
- Do not say something like "I'm taking that as a forcing bid".

Pet Topics

- Leave bidding cards on display until the opening lead card is placed (face down – Law 41) on the table – (CBAI regulation). The placement of the opening lead, marks the beginning of the "Clarification Period". It which when the lead card is faced.
- Aide Memoires are totally illegal
- Law 22B

Law 23 - Comparable Call

- A. Definition: A call that replaces a withdrawn call is a comparable call, if it:
- has the **same or similar meaning** as that attributable to the withdrawn call, or
 - defines a **subset of the possible meanings** attributable to the withdrawn call, or
 - has the **same purpose** (e.g. an asking bid or a relay) as that attributable to the withdrawn call.

Bidding Systems

- When determining whether a new call used to replace a withdrawn call qualifies as a "Comparable Call", the T.D. must do so by reference to the offending partnership's bidding system.

"attributable"

- The word "attributable" is important as it often avoids the need to know the intention of the player.
- If it seems obvious to all at the table what the meaning of a call is, then that can be treated as the meaning of the call.
- Only rarely will it be necessary to take a player away from the table to explain the meaning.

“same or similar meaning”

- Consider Strength and Distribution
- We are being encouraged to be liberal.
- The intent is to minimise the incidence of artificial auctions where one player is silenced and partner therefore encouraged to “guess” the contract.

“a subset of the possible meanings”

- This is in the same spirit as “the same meaning, or a more precise meaning” found in the old law 27
- Does the new call have a strength range which is a subset of the strength shown by the withdrawn call?
- Does the new call show a suit which was included within the meaning of the withdrawn call?

“same purpose”

- Regardless of considerations of strength and distribution, or to put it another way, regardless of the **meaning** of the withdrawn call, does the new call have the same **purpose** as the withdrawn call e.g.
2NT – (2C) 3C.
- Does 2C over 1NT mean the same as 3C over 2NT? – NO
- Does it have the same purpose? - YES

Where an irregular call is replaced by a comparable call

- the auction and play proceed as if nothing irregular had happened and there are no lead restrictions.
- Law 16C2 does not apply;
 - That law states that information derived from the irregular call is unauthorised to the irregular caller’s partner. In addition, any information derived from the opponent’s responses to the irregular call is also unauthorised to the offending side.
- **However**, if the director judges that the non-offending side were damaged as a result of the substitution of the irregular call by the comparable call and the subsequent train of events, then he **shall** award an adjusted score to restore equity.

Where an irregular call is not replaced by a Comparable Call

- There **are** lead restrictions if the offending pair end up defending
- When offender’s **partner** first gets on lead, declarer **may** forbid the lead of **any one suit not** mentioned during the **legal** auction
- In practice, this is **likely** to be the suit illegally called by offender

Easy Example

- South dealer
- North opens 1♥
- East objects
- South PASS
- West PASS
- North 1♥
- Is north’s call comparable?

System Dependence

- South Dealer
- North opens 1NT
- East does not accept the opening out of turn
- South passes
- West opens 1♠
- North overcalls 1NT
- Is North's call Comparable

Same Purpose

- South opens 4♥
- West passes
- North bids 4♣ (Gerber ace asking bid)
- East does not accept this insufficient bid
- North replaces it with 4NT (Blackwood ace asking bid)
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Ditto.....

- South opens 2NT
- West PASS
- North 2♣
- East objects
- North now says 3♣
- Is North's bid Comparable?

Subsets

- South Dealer but North Passes
- South now opens 1♥
- Can North bid 2♥ or 3♥ or 1NT?
- What about 4♥?
- What about Jacoby 2NT?
- Can North bid 2♦?

Bid out of Turn

- North opens 2♥ (weak)
- West objects and opens 1♦
- South overcalls 1NT
- West PASS
- Can North bid 4♥
- What about 3♥

Trickier!!!

- North opens a weak 2♠ out of turn, which is rejected. East now opens 1D. South (Vul v Non-Vul) has;
- ♠KTxxx
♥Qx
♦Kx
♣xxx
- Can South overcall 1♠?

Overcalls

- East dealer and South open 1♥
- East objects and opens 1♠
- South overcalls 2♥
- Is South's bid Comparable?
- What if East had opened 1♦
- Could South now have overcalled 1♥

Opening Pass out of turn. (Law 30)

- Left hand opponent may accept the Pass and bidding continues.
- If it was RHO's turn to call offender's Pass must be repeated.
- If it was LHO's or Partner's turn then partner may make any legal call and offender may make any legal call. If it is a **comparable call** then bidding proceeds without any further rectification. If it is not a comparable call then offender's partner must pass for 1 round.

Pass out of turn after another player has bid

If it was the Right Hand Opponent's turn to bid

- Left Hand Opponent may accept the Pass and bidding continues.
- If not the bidding reverts to R.H.O. and offender must repeat the Pass for 1 round.

If it was partner's turn to bid.

- L H O may accept the Pass and bidding continues.
- If not bidding reverts to the Partner who may make any legal call.
- Offender may make any **comparable call** and if he does so the bidding proceeds as normal. If it is not a comparable call then partner is silenced for 1 round.
- In this case if Partner has bid 1Heart and offender bids 1NT or 2,3 or 4 Hearts these would be comparable bids as they are all limited bids. If offender makes any other bid partner is silenced for 1 Round,

If it was Left Hand Opponents turn to bid.

- The Pass is treated as a change of call. (Law 25)

Pass out of turn after another player has bid. (Law 30)

- Left Hand Opponent may accept the Pass and bidding continues as normal.
- If it was RHO's turn to call offender's Pass must be repeated.(if the Director feels the enforced pass has damaged the non-offending side he may apply an adjusted score (72C)
- If it was LHO's or Partner's turn then partner may make any legal call and offender may make any legal call. If it is a **comparable call** then bidding proceeds without any further rectification. If it is not a comparable call then offender's partner must pass for 1 round.

Opening Bid out of turn (Law 31)

When the Left Hand Opponent or Partner was dealer.

- LHO may accept the bid and bidding continues.
- If not, bidding reverts to correct player and partner may make any legal call.
- At offender's turn he may make any legal call.
- If the call is a comparable call bidding proceeds as normal.
- If it is not a comparable bid partner must Pass for 1 round.

Opening Bid out of turn (Law 31)

When it was Right Hand Opponent's turn.

- 1.LHO may accept the bid and bidding continues.
- 2.If not the bid is cancelled and reverts to R.H.O. If he passes the bid out of turn must be repeated and bidding continues as normal.
- If RHO bids offender may make any legal call. If he makes a comparable call bidding continues as normal. If it is not a comparable call partner is silenced for one round only.
- There may be lead penalties (16C).
- Watch out for unauthorised information (26B.)
- At the end of play is the Director feels it is appropriate an adjusted score may be awarded(72C).

Bid out of turn after another player has bid. (Law 31)

- Left hand opponent may accept the Bid and bidding continues.
- If it was RHO's turn to call and he passes offender's Bid must be repeated. If RHO makes a bid, double or redouble offender may make any legal call. If it is a comparable call then bidding proceeds without any further rectification. If it is not a comparable call then offender's partner must pass for 1 round.
- If it was Partner's turn then partner may make any legal call but has to be careful not to use unauthorised Information(16C2) and offender may make any legal call. If it is a comparable call then bidding proceeds without any further rectification. If it is not a comparable call then offender's partner must pass for 1 round.

Lead out of Turn (Law 54,Page 80)

Opening Lead out of turn.

- Without discussion with Partner Declarer may accept the lead and let his Partner play the hand.
- Declarer may accept the Lead in which case Dummy is put down before Declarer plays from his own hand.
- Declarer may Forbid the lead of that suit from offender's partner for as long as he retains the lead and the offending card is picked up.
- Declarer may demand the lead of that suit from offender's partner in which case the offending card is picked up.
- Declarer may leave the offending card as an exposed card in which case Partner leads what he likes.

Lead out of Turn (Law 54,Page 80)

Lead out of turn during the play.

- Declarer may accept the lead and proceed.
- Declarer may demand a lead of that suit from offender's partner in which case the offending card is picked up.
- Declarer may forbid the correct leader from leading that suit for as long as he retains the lead.
- Declarer may leave the card as a Major Exposed card and it must be played at the first legal opportunity.

Insufficient Bid (Law 27)

- Left hand opponent may accept the Insufficient bid and bidding continues.
- Otherwise the offender must correct his bid by making any sufficient bid but he may not Double or redouble.
- If the bid is the same suit at the lowest legal level there is no rectification.
- If offender makes a comparable Bid the bidding proceeds and there is no rectification.
- If offender makes any other bid the old rules kick in (partner silenced for remainder of the Auction)
- There may be Lead penalties.

Revoke.

- Remember a Revoke is only established when the offending partnership plays to the next trick – otherwise it must be corrected.
- If revoker won the trick and the partnership won a subsequent trick 2 tricks are transferred.
- If revoker won the trick and the partnership did not win a later trick only 1 is transferred.
- If revoker did not win the trick and the partnership won a later trick 1 trick is transferred.
- 4. If revoker did not win the trick and the partnership did not win a later trick no trick is transferred.