

1997 original texts	2007 proposed Laws 19-21 (for publication)
<p>[Proposed deletions highlighted in yellow]</p> <p>Law 19A1 - A player may double only the last preceding bid. That bid must have been made by an opponent; calls other than pass must not have intervened.</p> <p>Law 19A2 - In doubling, a player should not state the number of odd tricks or the denomination. The only correct form is the single word "Double".</p> <p>Law 19A3 - If a player, in doubling, incorrectly states the bid, or the number of odd tricks or the denomination, he is deemed to have doubled the bid as it was made. (Law 16 – Unauthorised Information – may apply.)</p> <p>Law 19B1 - A player may redouble only the last preceding double. That double must have been made by an opponent; calls other than pass must not have intervened.</p> <p>Law 19B2 - In redoubling, a player should not state the number of odd tricks or the denomination. The only correct form is the single word "Redouble".</p> <p>Law 19B3 - If a player, in redoubling, incorrectly states the doubled bid, or the number of odd tricks or the denomination, he is deemed to have redoubled the bid as it was made. (Law 16 – Unauthorised Information – may apply.)</p> <p>Law 19C - Any double or redouble is superseded by a</p>	<p>[Proposed additions and changes highlighted in yellow]</p> <p>LAW 19 - DOUBLES AND REDOUBLES</p> <p>A. Doubles</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A player may double only the last preceding bid. That bid must have been made by an opponent; calls other than pass must not have intervened. 2. In doubling, a player should not state the number of odd tricks or the denomination. The only correct form is the single word "Double". 3. If a player, in doubling, incorrectly states the bid, or the number of odd tricks or the denomination, he is deemed to have doubled the bid as it was made. (Law 16 – Unauthorized Information – may apply.) <p>B. Redoubles</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A player may redouble only the last preceding double. That double must have been made by an opponent; calls other than pass must not have intervened. 2. In redoubling, a player should not state the number of odd tricks or the denomination. The only correct form is the single word "Redouble". 3. If a player, in redoubling, incorrectly states the doubled bid, or the number of odd tricks or the denomination, he is deemed to have redoubled the bid as it was made. (Law 16 – Unauthorized Information – may apply.) <p>C. Double or Redouble Superseded</p> <p>Any double or redouble is superseded by a subsequent</p>

<p>subsequent legal bid.</p> <p>Law 19D - If a doubled or redoubled bid is not followed by a subsequent legal bid, scoring values are increased as provided in Law 77.</p> <p>Law 20A - A player who does not hear a call distinctly may forthwith require that it be repeated.</p> <p>Law 20B - During the auction period, a player is entitled to have all* previous calls restated when it is his turn to call, unless he is required by law to pass; Alerts should be included in the restatement.</p> <p>Law 20 first footnote - A player may not ask for a partial restatement of previous calls and may not halt the review before it has been completed.</p> <p>Law 20C1 - After the final pass either defender has the right to ask if it is his opening lead (see Laws 47E and 41).</p> <p>Law 20C2 - Declarer or either defender may, at his first turn to play, require all* previous calls to be restated (see Law 41B and 41C).</p> <p>Law 20 first footnote - A player may not ask for a partial restatement of previous calls and may not halt the review before it has been completed.</p> <p>Law 20D - A request to have calls restated shall be responded to only by an opponent.</p>	<p>legal bid.</p> <p>D. Scoring a Doubled or Redoubled Contract</p> <p>If a doubled or redoubled bid is not followed by a subsequent legal bid, scoring values are increased as provided in Law 77.</p> <p>LAW 20 - REVIEW AND EXPLANATION OF CALLS</p> <p>A. Call Not Clearly Recognized</p> <p>A player may require clarification forthwith if he is in doubt what call has been made.</p> <p>B. Review of Auction during Auction Period</p> <p>During the auction period, a player is entitled to have all previous calls restated* when it is his turn to call, unless he is required by law to pass. Alerts should be included when responding to the request. A player may not ask for a partial review of previous calls and may not halt the review before it is completed.</p> <p>C. Review after Final Pass</p> <p>1. After the final pass either defender has the right to ask if it is his opening lead (see Laws 47E and 41).</p> <p>2. Declarer** or either defender may, at his first turn to play, require all previous calls to be restated*. (See Laws 41B and 41C). As in B the player may not ask for only a partial restatement or halt the review.</p> <p>D. Who May Review the Auction</p> <p>A request to have calls restated* shall be responded to only by an opponent.</p>
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Law 20E - All players, including dummy or a player required by law to pass, are responsible for prompt correction of errors in restatement (see Law 12C1 when an uncorrected review causes damage).

Law 20F1 - During the auction and before the final pass, any player, at his own turn to call, may **request**** a full explanation of the opponents' auction (questions may be asked about calls actually made or about relevant calls available but not made); replies should **normally** be given by the partner of a player who made a call in question (see Law 75C).

Law 75C - When explaining the significance of partner's call or play in reply to an opponent's inquiry (see Law 20), a player shall disclose all special information conveyed to him through partnership agreement or partnership experience, **but he need not disclose inferences drawn from his general knowledge and experience.**

Law 20 second footnote - Law 16 may apply, and **sponsoring organisations** may establish regulations for written explanation.

Law 20F2 - After the final pass and throughout the play period, either defender at his own turn to play may **request**** an explanation of opposing auction. At his or dummy's turn to play, the declarer may request an explanation of a defender's call or card play conventions.

Law 16A - After a player makes available to his partner extraneous information that may suggest a call or play, as by means of ... a question, ... or the like, the partner may not choose from among logical alternative

E. Correction of Error in Review

All players, including dummy or a player required by law to pass, are responsible for prompt correction of errors in **restatement*** (see Law 12C1 when an uncorrected review causes damage).

F. Explanation of Calls

1. During the auction and before the final pass, any player may request, **but only** at his own turn to call, an explanation of the opponents' **prior** auction. **He is entitled to know about calls actually made, about relevant alternative calls available that were not made, and about relevant inferences from the choice of action where these are matters of partnership understanding. Except on the instruction of the Director** replies should be given by the partner of the player who made **the** call in question. Law 16 may apply and **the Regulating Authority** may establish regulations for written explanations.

2. After the final pass and throughout the play period, either defender at his own turn to play may request an explanation of the opposing auction. At his **turn to play from his hand or from dummy** declarer may request an explanation of a defender's call or card play understandings. Explanations should be given on a like basis to 1 and by the partner of the player whose action is explained.

3. Under 1 and 2 above a player may ask concerning a single call. Particular attention is drawn to the possible relevance of Law 16B1 when a player exercises **this option.**

<p>actions one that could demonstrably have been suggested over another by the extraneous information.</p> <p>Law 75D1 - If a player subsequently realises that his own explanation was erroneous or incomplete, he must immediately call the Director (who will apply Law 21 or Law 40C).</p> <p>Law 75D2 - A player whose partner has given a mistaken explanation may not correct the error before the final pass, nor may he indicate in any manner that a mistake has been made;</p> <p>Law 75D2 - After calling the Director at the earliest legal opportunity (after the final pass, if he is to be declarer or dummy, after play ends, if he is to be a defender), the player must inform the opponents that, in his opinion, his partner's explanation was erroneous.</p> <p>Law 73B1 - Partners shall not communicate through ... questions asked or not asked of the opponents</p> <p>Law 40E2 - During the auction and play, any player except dummy may refer to his opponents' convention card at his own turn to call or play, but not to his own.</p>	<p>4. If a player subsequently realizes that his own explanation was erroneous or incomplete he must call the Director immediately. The Director applies Law 21B or Law 40B4.</p> <p>5. (a) A player whose partner has given a mistaken explanation may not correct the error during the auction, nor may he indicate in any manner that a mistake has been made.</p> <p>(b) The player must call the Director and inform his opponents that, in his opinion, his partner's explanation was erroneous (see Law 75) but only at his first legal opportunity, which is</p> <p>(i) for a defender, at the end of the play.</p> <p>(ii) for declarer or dummy, after the final pass of the auction.</p> <p>G. Incorrect Procedure</p> <p>1. It is improper to ask a question solely for partner's benefit.</p> <p>2. Except as the Regulating Authority allows a player may not consult his own system card and notes during the auction and play periods.</p> <p>* When the calls are not spoken responders must ensure that it is clear to an enquiring opponent what calls have been made.</p> <p>** Declarer's first turn to play is from dummy unless accepting an opening lead out of turn.</p> <p>LAW 21 - CALL BASED ON MISINFORMATION</p> <p>A. Call Based on Caller's Misunderstanding</p>
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<p>Law 21A - A player has no recourse if he has made a call on the basis of his own misunderstanding.</p> <p>Law 21B1 - Until the end of the auction period (see Law 17E), a player may, without penalty, change a call when it is probable that he made the call as a result of misinformation given to him by an opponent (failure to alert promptly to a conventional call or special understanding, where such alert is required by the sponsoring organisation, is deemed misinformation), provided that his partner has not subsequently called.</p> <p>Law 75 footnote - the Director is to presume Mistaken Explanation, rather than Mistaken Bid, in the absence of evidence to the contrary</p> <p>Law 21B2 - When a player elects to change a call because of misinformation (as in 1., preceding), his LHO may then in turn change any subsequent call he may have made, without penalty (unless his withdrawn call conveyed such information as to damage the non-offending side, in which case the Director may assign an adjusted score). (For unauthorised information from withdrawn calls, see Law 16C.)</p> <p>Law 21B3 - When it is too late to change a call, the Director may award an adjusted score (Law 40C may apply).</p>	<p>No rectification or redress is due to a player who acts on the basis of his own misunderstanding.</p> <p>B. Call Based on Misinformation from an Opponent</p> <p>1. (a) Until the end of the auction period and provided that his partner has not subsequently called, a player may change a call without other rectification when the Director judges that the decision to make the call could well have been influenced by misinformation given to the player by an opponent (see Law 17E). Failure to alert promptly where an alert is required by the Regulating Authority is deemed misinformation.</p> <p>(b) The Director is to presume Mistaken Explanation rather than Mistaken Bid in the absence of evidence to the contrary.</p> <p>2. When a player elects to change a call because of misinformation (as in 1 preceding), his LHO may then in turn change any subsequent call he may have made, without other rectification unless at the end of the hand the Director judges his withdrawn call to have conveyed such information as to damage the non-offending side in which case Law 16D applies.</p> <p>3. When it is too late to change a call and the Director judges that the offending side gained an advantage from the irregularity he awards an adjusted score.</p>
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