

1997 original texts	2007 proposed Laws 72 - 74 (for publication)
<p>[Proposed deletions highlighted in yellow]</p> <p>Law 72A1 - Duplicate bridge tournaments should be played in strict accordance with the Laws.</p> <p>Law 72B2 - A player must not infringe a law intentionally, even if there is a prescribed penalty he is willing to pay.</p> <p>Law 72B3 - There is no obligation to draw attention to an <b>inadvertent</b> infraction of law committed by one's own side (but see footnote to Law 75 for a mistaken explanation).</p> <p>Law 72B4 - A player may not attempt to conceal an <b>inadvertent</b> infraction, as by committing a second revoke, concealing a card involved in a revoke or mixing the cards prematurely.</p> <p>Law 73A1 - Communication between partners during the auction and play shall be effected only by means of the calls and plays <b>themselves</b>.</p> <p>Law 73A2 - Calls and plays should be made without special</p>	<p>[Proposed additions and changes highlighted in yellow]</p> <p>LAW 72 - GENERAL PRINCIPLES</p> <p>A. Observance of Laws</p> <p>Duplicate bridge tournaments should be played in strict accordance with the Laws. <b>The chief object is to obtain a higher score than other contestants whilst complying with the lawful procedures and ethical standards set out in these laws. This applies in the context of a single board and of the whole tournament in which the contestants are participating.</b></p> <p>B. Infraction of Law</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A player must not infringe a law intentionally, even if there is a prescribed penalty he is willing to pay.</li> <li>2. There is no obligation to draw attention to an infraction of law committed by one's own side (but see <b>Law 20F for a mistaken explanation and see Laws 62A and 79A2).</b></li> <li>3. A player may not attempt to conceal an infraction, as by committing a second revoke, concealing a card involved in a revoke or mixing the cards prematurely.</li> </ol> <p>LAW 73 - COMMUNICATION</p> <p>A. Appropriate Communication between Partners</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Communication between partners during the auction and play shall be effected only by means of the calls and plays.</li> <li>2. Calls and plays should be made without <b>undue</b> emphasis,</li> </ol>

emphasis, mannerism or inflection, and without undue hesitation or haste (however, **sponsoring organisations** may require mandatory pauses, as on the first round of auction, or after a skip-bid warning, or on the first trick).

Law 73B1 - Partners shall not communicate **through** the manner in which calls or plays are made, through extraneous remarks or gestures, **through** questions asked or not asked of the opponents or **through** alerts and explanations given or not given to them.

Law 73B2 - The gravest possible offence is for a partnership to exchange information through prearranged methods of communication other than those sanctioned by these Laws. **A guilty partnership risks expulsion.**

Law 73C - When a player has available to him unauthorised information from his partner, as from a remark, question, explanation, gesture, mannerism, special emphasis, inflection, haste or hesitation, he must carefully avoid taking any advantage that might accrue to his side.

Law 73D1 - It is desirable, though not always required, for players to maintain steady tempo and unvarying manner. However, players should be particularly careful in positions in which variations may work to the benefit of their side. Otherwise, inadvertently to vary the tempo or manner in which a call or play is made does not in itself constitute a violation of propriety, **but** inferences from such variation may appropriately be drawn only by an opponent, and at his own risk.

Law 73D2 - A player may not attempt to mislead an opponent by means of remark or gesture, **through** the haste or hesitancy of a call or play (as in hesitating before

mannerism or inflection, and without undue hesitation or haste. **But Regulating Authorities** may require mandatory pauses, as on the first round of the auction, or after a skip-bid warning, or on the first trick.

#### B. Inappropriate Communication between Partners

1. Partners shall not communicate **by means such as** the manner in which calls or plays are made, extraneous remarks or gestures, questions asked or not asked of the opponents or alerts and explanations given or not given to them.

2. The gravest possible offence is for a partnership to exchange information through prearranged methods of communication other than those sanctioned by these Laws.

#### C. Player Receives Unauthorized Information from Partner

When a player has available to him unauthorized information from his partner, **such** as from a remark, question, explanation, gesture, mannerism, **undue emphasis, inflection, haste or hesitation, an unexpected\* alert or failure to alert,** he must carefully avoid taking any advantage **from that unauthorized information.**

#### D. Variations in Tempo or Manner

1. It is desirable, though not always required, for players to maintain steady tempo and unvarying manner. However, players should be particularly careful **when** variations may work to the benefit of their side. Otherwise, **unintentionally** to vary the tempo or manner in which a call or play is made **is not in itself an infraction.** Inferences from such variation may appropriately be drawn only by an opponent, and at his own risk.

2. A player may not attempt to mislead an opponent by means of remark or gesture, **by** the haste or hesitancy of a call or play (as in hesitating before playing a

playing a singleton), or by the manner in which the call or play is made.

Law 73E - A player may appropriately attempt to deceive an opponent through a call or play (so long as the deception is not protected by concealed partnership understanding or experience). It is entirely appropriate to avoid giving information to the opponents by making all calls and plays in unvarying tempo and manner.

Law 73F - When a violation of the Proprieties described in this law results in damage to an innocent opponent,

Law 73F2 - if the Director determines that an innocent player has drawn a false inference from a remark, manner, tempo, or the like, of an opponent who has no demonstrable bridge reason for the action, and who could have known, at the time of the action, that the action could work to his benefit, the Director shall award an adjusted score (see Law 12C),

Law 73F1 - if the Director determines that a player chose from among logical alternative actions one that could demonstrably have been suggested over another by his partner's remark, manner, tempo, or the like, he shall award an adjusted score (see Law 16).

Law 74A1 - A player should maintain a courteous attitude at all times.

singleton), the manner in which a call or play is made or by any purposeful deviation from correct procedure.

#### E. Deception

A player may appropriately attempt to deceive an opponent through a call or play (so long as the deception is not protected by concealed partnership understanding or experience).

#### F. Violation of Proprieties

When a violation of the Proprieties described in this law results in damage to an innocent opponent:

1. if the Director determines that an innocent player has drawn a false inference from a remark, manner, tempo, or the like, of an opponent who has no demonstrable bridge reason for the action, and who could have known, at the time of the action, that the action could work to his benefit, the Director shall award an adjusted score (see Law 12C),

2. if a player has substantial reason to believe that an opponent who had a logical alternative action has chosen an action that could have been suggested by extraneous information received from partner he should summon the Director when play ends\*\*. Law 16B may apply.

\* i.e. unexpected in relation to the basis of his action.

\*\* it is not an infraction to call the Director earlier or later.

#### LAW 74 - CONDUCT AND ETIQUETTE

##### A. Proper Attitude

1. A player should maintain a courteous attitude at all times.

<p>Law 74A2 - A player should carefully avoid any remark or action that might cause annoyance or embarrassment to another player or might interfere with the enjoyment of the game.</p> <p>Law 74A3 - Every player should follow uniform and correct procedure in calling and playing.</p> <p>Law 74B - As a matter of courtesy a player should refrain from:</p> <p>Law 74B1 - paying insufficient attention to the game.</p> <p>Law 74B2 - making gratuitous comments during the auction and play.</p> <p>Law 74B3- detaching a card before it is his turn to play.</p> <p>Law 74B4 - prolonging play unnecessarily (as in playing on although he knows that all the tricks are surely his) for the purpose of disconcerting an opponent.</p> <p>Law 74B5 - summoning and addressing the Director in a manner discourteous to him or to other contestants.</p> <p>Law 74C - The following are considered violations of procedure:</p> <p>Law 74C1 - using different designations for the same call.</p> <p>Law 74C2 - indicating approval or disapproval of a call or play.</p> <p>Law 74C3 - indicating the expectation or intention of winning or losing a trick that has not been completed.</p>	<p>2. A player should carefully avoid any remark or action that might cause annoyance or embarrassment to another player or might interfere with the enjoyment of the game.</p> <p>3. Every player should follow uniform and correct procedure in calling and playing.</p> <p>B. Etiquette</p> <p>As a matter of courtesy a player should refrain from:</p> <p>1. paying insufficient attention to the game.</p> <p>2. making gratuitous comments during the auction and play.</p> <p>3. detaching a card before it is his turn to play.</p> <p>4. prolonging play unnecessarily (as in playing on although he knows that all the tricks are surely his) for the purpose of disconcerting an opponent.</p> <p>5. summoning and addressing the Director in a manner discourteous to him or to other contestants.</p> <p>C. Violations of Procedure</p> <p>The following are <b>examples of</b> violations of procedure:</p> <p>1. using different designations for the same call.</p> <p>2. indicating approval or disapproval of a call or play.</p> <p>3. indicating the expectation or intention of winning or losing a trick that has not been completed.</p>
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<p>Law 74C4 - commenting or acting during the auction or play so as to call attention to a significant occurrence, or to the number of tricks still required for success.</p> <p>Law 74C5 - looking intently at any other player during the auction and play, or at another player's hand as for the purpose of seeing his cards or of observing the place from which he draws a card (but it is appropriate to act on information acquired by inadvertently seeing an opponent's card*).</p> <p>Law 74C6 - showing an obvious lack of further interest in a deal (as by folding one's cards).</p> <p>Law 74C7 - varying the normal tempo of bidding or play for the purpose of disconcerting an opponent.</p> <p>Law 74C8 - leaving the table needlessly before the round is called.</p> <p>Law 74 footnote - See Law 73D2 when a player may have shown his cards intentionally.</p>	<p>4. commenting or acting during the auction or play so as to call attention to a significant occurrence, or to the number of tricks still required for success.</p> <p>5. looking intently at any other player during the auction and play, or at another player's hand as for the purpose of seeing his cards or of observing the place from which he draws a card (but it is appropriate to act on information acquired by unintentionally seeing an opponent's card*).</p> <p>6. showing an obvious lack of further interest in a deal (as by folding one's cards).</p> <p>7. varying the normal tempo of bidding or play for the purpose of disconcerting an opponent.</p> <p>8. leaving the table needlessly before the round is called.</p> <p>* See Law 73D2 when a player may have shown his cards intentionally.</p>
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