

## Law 28 – Calls Considered to be in Rotation

With South being dealer West opens the auction with 1♥ after which South bids 1♦. It is obvious that South did not notice the 1♥ bid, or didn't care, and wants to use his right to open the auction. This is allowed via Law 28B. The 1♥ bid is withdrawn and it is now West's turn to call following the 1♦ opening. The information from the withdrawn call is unauthorized for East. But if similar information becomes available via the legal auction, for example by an overcall of 1♥ this removes or reduces the amount of unauthorized information.

Assume that with South being dealer East has opened the auction with 1♥ and South thereafter bids 1♠. The situation is now less clear. It is possible that South noticed the bid out of turn and made an overcall, but it is also possible that he ignored the 1♥ bid and wanted to open the bidding. The TD has to ask South about his intentions. Did he want to accept 1♥ and make an overcall, or was he opening the bidding with 1♠? With an overcall the auction just continues. Otherwise the 1♥ bid is withdrawn and this creates unauthorized information for West.

When South is dealer and West passes out of turn, after which South bids 1♦, the situation is different. It is quite likely South wished to open the auction, but it does no harm to ask South about his intention.

The TD has to understand that Law 29A does not supersede Law 28B. The choice to take one's proper turn when on the offender's left, does not forfeit rectification of the call out of rotation.