

1997 original texts	2007 final Laws 41-43
<p>[Deletions highlighted in yellow]</p> <p>Law 41A - After a bid, double or redouble has been followed by three passes in rotation, the defender on presumed declarer's left makes the opening lead face down*. The face-down lead may be withdrawn only upon instruction of the Director after an irregularity (see Law 47E2); the withdrawn card must be returned to the defender's hand.</p> <p>Law 41B - Before the opening lead is faced, the leader's partner and the presumed declarer each may require a review of the auction, or request explanation of an opponent's call (see Law 20). Declarer or either defender may, at his first turn to play a card, require a review of the auction; this right expires when he plays a card. The defenders (subject to Law 16) and the declarer retain the right to request explanations throughout the play period, each at his own turn to play.</p> <p>Law 41C - Following this question period, the opening lead is faced, the play period begins, and dummy's hand is spread. After it is too late to have previous calls restated (see B, above), declarer or either defender, at his own turn to play, is entitled to be informed as to what the contract is and whether, but not by whom, it was doubled or redoubled.</p>	<p>[Additions and changes highlighted in yellow]</p> <p>LAW 41 - COMMENCEMENT OF PLAY</p> <p>A. Face-down Opening Lead</p> <p>After a bid, double or redouble has been followed by three passes in rotation, the defender on presumed declarer's left makes the opening lead face down*. The face-down lead may be withdrawn only upon instruction of the Director after an irregularity (see Law 47E2); the withdrawn card must be returned to the defender's hand.</p> <p>B. Review of Auction and Questions</p> <p>Before the opening lead is faced, the leader's partner and the presumed declarer (but not the presumed dummy) each may require a review of the auction, or request explanation of an opponent's call (see Law 20F2 and 20F3). Declarer** or either defender may, at his first turn to play a card, require a review of the auction; this right expires when he plays a card. The defenders (subject to Law 16) and the declarer retain the right to request explanations throughout the play period, each at his own*** turn to play.</p> <p>C. Opening Lead Faced</p> <p>Following this Clarification Period, the opening lead is faced, the play period begins irrevocably, and dummy's hand is spread (but see Law 54A for a faced opening lead out of turn). After it is too late to have previous calls restated (see B), declarer or either defender, at his own*** turn to play, is entitled to be informed as to what the contract is and whether, but not by whom, it was doubled or redoubled.</p> <p>D. Dummy's Hand</p>

Law 41D - After the opening lead is faced, dummy spreads his hand in front of him on the table, face up, sorted into suits, the cards in order of rank, in columns pointing lengthwise towards declarer, with trumps to dummy's right. Declarer plays both his hand and that of dummy.

Law 41 footnote - **Sponsoring organisations** may specify that opening leads be made face up.

Law 42A1 - Dummy is entitled to give information, in the Director's presence, as to fact or law.

Law 42A2 - He may keep count of tricks won and lost.

Law 42A3 - He plays the cards of the dummy as declarer's agent as directed (see Law 45F if dummy suggests a play).

Law 40B - Dummy may exercise other rights subject to the limitations provided in Law 43.

Law 40B1 - Dummy may ask declarer (but not a defender) when he has failed to follow suit to a trick whether he has a card of the suit led.

Law 40B2 - He may try to prevent any irregularity by declarer.

After the opening lead is faced, dummy spreads his hand in front of him on the table, face up, sorted into suits, the cards in order of rank **with lowest ranking cards towards declarer**, and in columns pointing lengthwise towards declarer. **Trumps are placed** to dummy's right. Declarer plays both his hand and that of dummy.

\* **Regulating Authorities** may specify that opening leads be made face up.

\*\* Declarer's first turn to play is from dummy unless accepting an opening lead out of turn.

\*\*\*Declarer may enquire at his turn to play from dummy or from his own hand.

#### LAW 42 - DUMMY'S RIGHTS

##### A. Absolute Rights

1. Dummy is entitled to give information, in the Director's presence, as to fact or law.

2. He may keep count of tricks won and lost.

3. He plays the cards of the dummy as declarer's agent as directed (see Law 45F if dummy suggests a play).

##### B. Qualified Rights

Dummy may exercise other rights subject to the limitations **stated** in Law 43.

1. Dummy may ask declarer (but not a defender) when he has failed to follow suit to a trick whether he has a card of the suit led.

2. He may try to prevent any irregularity by declarer.

Law 40B3 - He may draw attention to any irregularity, but only after play of the hand is concluded.

Law 43 - Except as specified in Law 42:

Law 43A1(a) - Unless attention has been drawn to an irregularity by another player, dummy should not initiate a call for the Director during play.

Law 43A1(b) - Dummy may not call attention to an irregularity during play.

Law 43A1(c) - Dummy must not participate in the play, nor may he communicate anything about the play to declarer.

Law 43A2(a) - Dummy may not exchange hands with declarer.

Law 43A2(b) - Dummy may not leave his seat to watch declarer's play of the hand.

Law 43A2(c) - Dummy may not, on his own initiative, look at the face of a card in either defender's hand.

Law 43B1 - Dummy is liable to penalty under Law 90 for any violation of the limitations listed in A1 or A2 preceding.

Law 43B2 - If dummy, after violation of the limitations listed in A2 preceding:

Law 43B2(a) - warns declarer not to lead from the wrong hand, (penalty) either defender may choose the hand from which declarer shall lead.

Law 43B2(b) - is the first to ask declarer if a play from

3. He may draw attention to any irregularity, but only after play of the hand is concluded.

#### LAW 43 - DUMMY'S LIMITATIONS

Except as Law 42 allows:

##### A. Limitations on Dummy

1. (a) Unless attention has been drawn to an irregularity by another player, dummy should not initiate a call for the Director during play.

(b) Dummy may not call attention to an irregularity during play.

(c) Dummy must not participate in the play, nor may he communicate anything about the play to declarer.

2. (a) Dummy may not exchange hands with declarer.

(b) Dummy may not leave his seat to watch declarer's play of the hand.

(c) Dummy may not, on his own initiative, look at the face of a card in either defender's hand.

##### B. If Violation Occurs

1. Dummy is liable to penalty under Law 90 for any violation of the limitations listed in A1 and A2.

2. If dummy, after his violation of the limitations listed in A2:

(a) warns declarer not to lead from the wrong hand, either defender may choose the hand from which declarer shall lead.

(b) is the first to ask declarer if a play from

declarer's hand constitutes a revoke, declarer must substitute a correct card if his play was illegal, and the penalty provisions of Law 64 apply as if the revoke had been established.

Law 43B3 - If dummy after violation of the limitations listed in A2 **preceding** is the first to draw attention to a defender's irregularity, no **penalty** shall be imposed. If the defenders benefit directly through their irregularity, the director shall award an adjusted score **to both sides to restore equity.**

declarer's hand constitutes a revoke, declarer must substitute a correct card if his play was illegal, and the provisions of Law 64 then apply as if the revoke had been established.

3. If dummy after violation of the limitations listed in A2 is the first to draw attention to a defender's irregularity, **there is no rectification. Play continues as though no irregularity had occurred. At the end of play see Law 12B1.**