

1997 original texts	2007 proposed Laws 53 - 54 (for publication)
<p data-bbox="197 323 853 347">[Proposed deletions highlighted in yellow]</p> <p data-bbox="185 483 1104 699">Law 53A - Any lead faced out of turn may be treated as a correct lead. It becomes a correct lead if declarer or either defender, as the case may be, accepts it (by making a statement to that effect), or if the player next in rotation plays* to the irregular lead, but see Law 47E1. (If no acceptance statement or play is made, the Director will require that the lead be made from the correct hand.) Law 53 footnote - But see C below.</p> <p data-bbox="185 778 1070 882">Law 53B - If the defender at the right of the hand from which the lead out of turn was made plays* to the irregular lead, the lead stands and Law 57 applies. Law 53 footnote - But see C below.</p> <p data-bbox="185 938 1104 1121">Law 53C - If it was properly the turn to lead of an opponent of the player who led out of turn, that opponent may make his proper lead to the trick of the infraction without his card being deemed played to the irregular lead. When this occurs, the proper lead stands, and all cards played in error to this trick may be withdrawn without penalty. (Law 16C2 applies to a defender.)</p> <p data-bbox="185 1209 1104 1313">Law 54 - When an opening lead is faced out of turn, and offender's partner leads face down, the director requires the face down lead to be retracted, and the following sections apply.</p>	<p data-bbox="1137 323 1989 347">[Proposed additions and changes highlighted in yellow]</p> <p data-bbox="1126 379 1675 403">LAW 53 - LEAD OUT OF TURN ACCEPTED</p> <p data-bbox="1126 435 1821 459">A. Lead Out of Turn Treated as Correct Lead</p> <p data-bbox="1126 483 2045 699">Any lead faced out of turn may be treated as a correct lead (but see Law 47E1). It becomes a correct lead if declarer or either defender, as the case may be, accepts it by making a statement to that effect, or if the player next in rotation plays to the irregular lead (but see C). If there is no such acceptance, the Director will require that the lead be made from the correct hand (and see Law 47B).</p> <p data-bbox="1126 730 2045 754">B. Wrong Defender Plays Card to Declarer's Irregular Lead</p> <p data-bbox="1126 778 2022 858">If the defender at the right of the hand from which the lead out of turn was made plays to the irregular lead (but see C), the lead stands and Law 57 applies.</p> <p data-bbox="1126 890 1899 914">C. Proper Lead Made Subsequent to Irregular Lead</p> <p data-bbox="1126 938 2045 1121">If it was properly the turn to lead of an opponent of the player who led out of turn, that opponent may make his proper lead to the trick of the infraction without his card being deemed played to the irregular lead. When this occurs, the proper lead stands and all cards played in error to this trick may be withdrawn. Law 16D applies but there is no further rectification.</p> <p data-bbox="1126 1153 1753 1177">LAW 54 - FACED OPENING LEAD OUT OF TURN</p> <p data-bbox="1126 1209 2045 1313">When an opening lead is faced out of turn, and offender's partner leads face down, the director requires the face down lead to be retracted, and the following sections apply.</p>

<p>Law 54A - After a faced opening lead out of turn, declarer may spread his hand; he becomes dummy, and dummy becomes declarer. If declarer begins to spread his hand, and in doing so exposes one or more cards, he must spread his entire hand.</p> <p>Law 54B - When a defender faces the opening lead out of turn declarer may accept the irregular lead as provided in Law 53, and dummy is spread in accordance with Law 41.</p> <p>Law 54B1 - The second card to the trick is played from declarer's hand.</p> <p>Law 54B2 - If declarer plays the second card to the trick from dummy, dummy's card may not be withdrawn except to correct a revoke.</p> <p>Law 54C - If declarer could have seen any of dummy's cards (except cards that dummy may have exposed during the auction and that were subject to Law 24), he must accept the lead.</p> <p>Law 54D - When declarer requires the defender to retract his faced opening lead out of turn, Law 56 applies.</p>	<p>A. Declarer Spreads His Hand</p> <p>After a faced opening lead out of turn, declarer may spread his hand; he becomes dummy, and dummy becomes declarer. If declarer begins to spread his hand, and in doing so exposes one or more cards, he must spread his entire hand.</p> <p>B. Declarer Accepts Lead</p> <p>When a defender faces the opening lead out of turn declarer may accept the irregular lead as provided in Law 53, and dummy is spread in accordance with Law 41.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The second card to the trick is played from declarer's hand.</li> <li>2. If declarer plays the second card to the trick from dummy, dummy's card may not be withdrawn except to correct a revoke.</li> </ol> <p>C. Declarer Must Accept Lead</p> <p>If declarer could have seen any of dummy's cards (except cards that dummy may have exposed during the auction and that were subject to Law 24), he must accept the lead.</p> <p>D. Declarer Refuses Opening Lead</p> <p>When declarer requires the defender to retract his faced opening lead out of turn, Law 56 applies.</p> <p>E. Opening Lead by Wrong Side</p> <p>If an opening lead is made by a player of the side that is not due to make the opening lead, Law 47B applies.</p>
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